



Editor

In such a situation, questions are being asked about this Presidential Medal of Honor given in America. Especially in those countries where George Soros' name is often taken for interfering in internal matters. Here people have a question in their mind that what is this honor? What should be the qualification to get it in America? When, why and to whom can this honor be given and who decides to give it and on what basis? Let's know...

How are crores of people counted in Maha Kumbh, how different is this crowd assessment technique from before?

Q | It is very difficult to estimate the number of people coming to Maha Kumbh from the pictures of the crowd. In such a situation, AI based high-tech cameras have been installed in the fair area for accurate estimation. Along with this, the density of the crowd is also measured in a certain radius and people are counted according to the total area.

This time 45 crore devotees are expected to take bath in the holy confluence in the Maha Kumbh of Prayagraj. Talking about the last two days, more than 5 crore devotees

have come to the Kumbh Mela in the first two days itself, which is a record in itself. But how is such a huge crowd coming to Kumbh counted ... Also, is it just an estimate or is any accurate method used behind it. So today we tell you what techniques have been adopted to count the people in Kumbh, which is called the world's largest religious event.

How is the crowd being counted Talking about Mahakumbh 2025, this time's Kumbh is very special because in this Kumbh, which is held every 12 years, such a coincidence is happening after 144 years, because till now



INDAGATION

12 Kumbhs have been completed. For this reason it is being called Mahakumbh and the number of devotees coming to it is more than any Kumbh before. In such a situation, the UP government has resorted to high-tech equipment to count the devotees coming to the Kumbh Mela and this time people are being counted with the help of AI based cameras.

The government has formed a special team to count the devotees coming to Mahakumbh 2025 and the name of this team is Crowd Assessment Team. This team is counting the people coming to Mahakumbh on real time basis and for this, the help of such special cameras is being taken which are counting people with the help of artificial intelligence. People are being scanned, these cameras scan the faces of the people coming to Mahakumbh and according to the crowd present there, it estimates how many lakh people have come to the fair area of Mahakumbh in how many hours. At present, 1800 such cameras are installed in the entire fair area of Mahakumbh. Apart from this, this team is taking the help of drones to count the people, which measure the density of the crowd in a certain area and it is found out how many people are participating in the Mahakumbh event in a day. How many people have bathed in Sangam.

Help of drones and AI technology

It is difficult to estimate the number of people from the

“ “ Data of devotees with the help of satellite

Earlier, the data of people was collected on the basis of the count of trains, buses and boats coming to Kumbh. Also, the data of people visiting the camps of saints and sages built in the fair area is collected and counted. Not only this, the data of the crowd present on the roads of the city is also collected and counted. However, this time also the number of trains and buses is being tracked.

Till the year 2013, i.e. before the last Kumbh, the counting of people was done from the report released by the administration and the data released by the officials was considered final. But now technology is being used at different levels for this, so that more and more accurate data can be collected. Earlier, the people coming to Kumbh were also counted through satellite, but its drawback was that if the same person came to the fair area again and again, then he was counted every time, in such a situation the data could not be collected accurately.

pictures of the crowd coming to the Maha Kumbh. In such a situation, AI based high-tech cameras have been installed for accurate estimation, they are 360 degree cameras. Such cameras are installed in the entire fair area, in which there are 1100 fixed cameras and about 744 temporary cameras. Crowd is being counted through these cameras installed in the entire fair area. Also, drone cameras measure the density per square meter

and calculate people according to the total area.

Apart from this, crowd is being counted in other ways. One is people flow... how many people are coming from a route and are being counted upon entering the fair area. What is the crowd density in an area, which are sensitive areas, which are critical areas, what is the density of crowd on them, it is being estimated through these cameras. Apart from this, the average data of mobile



phones present with the people is being counted through an app. All data is being sent to the crowd assessment team, which is providing the final figures of the people count. All data is being sent to the crowd assessment team, which is providing the final figures of the people count.

Data of devotees with the help of satellite

Earlier, the data of people was collected on the basis of the count of trains, buses and boats coming to Kumbh. Also, the data of people visiting the camps of saints and sages built in the fair area is collected and counted. Not only this, the data of the crowd present on the roads of the city is also collected and counted. However, this time also the number of trains and buses is being tracked.

Till the year 2013, i.e. before

the last Kumbh, the counting of people was done from the report released by the administration and the data released by the officials was considered final. But now technology is being used at different levels for this, so that more and more accurate data can be collected. Earlier, the people coming to Kumbh were also counted through satellite, but its drawback was that if the same person came to the fair area again and again, then he was counted every time, in such a situation the data could not be collected accurately.

Earlier, the counting was done by head count

According to the information, the practice of counting the devotees coming to Kumbh started from the 19th century.

During the British rule, people were counted one by one by putting up barricades on different roads leading to Kumbh. Along with this, the crowd was also estimated by counting the tickets of trains coming to Kumbh. But then the crowd used to come in lakhs which has now turned into crores. In such a situation, the methods of counting have also been modernized with time

However, it is difficult to say that whatever figures come are absolutely accurate. Even though repeat counting of a person can be avoided through face scan, it is almost impossible to collect absolutely accurate data of the devotees coming to Maha Kumbh. This is the reason that only an estimate can be made about the people coming to Kumbh with the help of technology.

Vice President graces the 11th convocation of Guru Ghasidas Central University, distributed 78 gold and 77 silver medals to the students

Addressing the convocation ceremony, Chief Minister Vishnu Dev Sai said that our India has been renowned as Vishwa Guru, behind this there have

- **In the new India, there are unlimited opportunities for success for the youth from earth to sky: Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar**
- **The Vice President attended the 11th convocation of Guru Ghasidas Central University Bilaspur**
- **Chhattisgarh's youth power has an important role in the reconstruction of the country: Chief Minister Vishnudev Sai**
- **Students and researchers in the merit list got degrees**



Vice President attended the 11th convocation of Guru Ghasidas Central University, distributed 78 gold and 77 silver medals to the students University Administration

been universities rich in knowledge and science like Nalanda and Takshila. The youth power of Chhattisgarh has an important role in the reconstruction of not only the state but also the country. He said that the convocation is not just a formality for the students, but it is an opportunity which is a symbol of introspection, change and inspiration.

The Chief Minister said that the only central university of Chhattisgarh is established in

the name of the great saint Baba Guru Ghasidas Ji, who is a symbol of knowledge, inclusiveness and our cultural pride. He said that since its inception, this university has played an important role in advancing the intellectual progress of Chhattisgarh. Its reputation is not limited to our state only, but has also spread at the national and international level. The Chief Minister said that we know that education is the basis of positive changes

INDAGATION

taking place in the society and this university has repeatedly proved how education can become a means of change. Guru Ghasidas University has not only achieved academic achievements, but through innovations it has ensured that every student not only gets education but also gets a chance to live a better life.

Addressing the youth on this occasion, the Chief Minister said that we have prepared a new industrial policy to increase employment opportunities. In this, many concessions have been provided to entrepreneurs to increase investment opportunities in Chhattisgarh, due to which an investment of Rs 2.5 lakh crore is expected in the state in the next 5 years and 5 lakh new jobs will be created. Our government is making special efforts in view of the opportunities in the IT sector. We are going to establish Nava Raipur as an IT hub, where big IT companies are rapidly starting their units. Along with this, to provide better opportunities to the intellectually rich youth of Chhattisgarh in prestigious examinations like UPSC, we have increased the number of seats in the Tribal Youth Hostel operating in Dwarka, Delhi from 50 to 185.

The Chief Minister said that our government has taken steps to bring transparency, purity and fairness in PSC. We have restored the faith of the youth in the system. In the year 2047, when the country will complete 100 years of independence, Prime Minister



Shri Narendra Modi has set the goal of a developed India. In line with developed India, we have also prepared a vision of a developed Chhattisgarh and all of you youth will have an important role in achieving it. He said that you should not be limited to just finding a job. Innovate and create employment opportunities for others. You should contribute to building a better future.

Deputy Chief Minister Arun Sao congratulated and wished the students who received gold medals and degrees. Union Minister of State for Housing and Urban Affairs Tokhan Sahu, MLA Amar Agarwal, MLA Dharam Lal Kaushik, MLA Dharamjit Singh, Sushant Shukla, Vice Chancellor of Guru Ghasidas University Professor Alok Chakrawal, Professor T.G. Sitaram of AICTE, Head of

Rashtriya Shiksha Sanskriti Utthan Nyas Dr. Atul Bhai Kothari, educationists, researchers and a large number of students-parents, public representatives and dignitaries were present at the ceremony.

Vice President of India Jagdeep Dhankhar, while addressing the 11th convocation of Guru Ghasidas Central University Bilaspur today on Wednesday January 15, 2025 as the chief guest, said that all of you young people are ambassadors of the new India. You have to give your 100 percent to the country. No personal interest is greater than national interest. The youth have to look around themselves, government jobs should not be the goal of life. The youth now have unlimited opportunities from earth to sky in the new India, Vice President added.



The Vice President further said that Baba Guru Ghasidas was a symbol of unity and equality. We should follow his teachings and messages. He inspired the youth to move forward with skill and innovation while adapting to the changing technology. He said that never be afraid of failure in life, but move forward by learning from it. In the ceremony, 85 medals including University Gold Medal, 09 Donor Medals, 01 Guru Ghasidas Medal and 01 Chancellor Medal were awarded to 78 students of session 2022-23 and 77 students who secured first position in the merit list of session 2023-24. Along with this, a total of 122 researchers of session 2022-23 and session 2023-24 were awarded PhD degrees.

Vice President Dhankhar said that Chhattisgarh is a mineral-rich state. There is a lot of potential for prosperity

here, so make such a development strategy that increases collective prosperity and makes development of the people possible. He said that in the last year, very good efforts have been made towards Naxalite eradication and the pace of development has also increased in these areas. He said that there is no place for Naxalism in a state with unprecedented development. The development that is taking place at this time is focused on the marginalised sections of the society, the weaker sections of the society. The Chhattisgarh government has given a new direction to the overall development of the state with its public welfare policies and programs, Vice President said.

Governor Ramen Deka while addressing the students said that Guru Ghasidas University is an institution that has continuously illuminated

the path of education and knowledge in Chhattisgarh. The Governor said that the gold medal and PhD degree are the result of years of dedication, perseverance and hard work of those who received it. He told the students to respect diversity and cherish the rich cultural heritage of the country.

Addressing the convocation ceremony, Chief Minister Vishnu Dev Sai said that our India has been renowned as Vishwa Guru, behind this there have been universities rich in knowledge and science like Nalanda and Takshila. The youth power of Chhattisgarh has an important role in the reconstruction of not only the state but also the country. He said that the convocation is not just a formality for the students, but it is an opportunity which is a symbol of introspection, change and inspiration.

The Chief Minister said that

the only central university of Chhattisgarh is established in the name of the great saint Baba Guru Ghasidas Ji, who is a symbol of knowledge, inclusiveness and our cultural pride. He said that since its inception, this university has played an important role in advancing the intellectual progress of Chhattisgarh. Its reputation is not limited to our state only, but has also spread at the national and international level. CM added.

The Chief Minister also said that we know that education is the basis of positive changes taking place in the society and this university has repeatedly proved how education can become a means of change. Guru Ghasidas University has not only achieved academic achievements, but through innovations it has ensured that every student not only gets education but also gets a chance to live a better life, he said, Addressing the youth on this occasion, the Chief Minister said that we have prepared a new industrial policy to increase employment opportunities. In this, many concessions have been provided to entrepreneurs to increase investment opportunities in Chhattisgarh, due to which an investment of Rs 2.5 lakh crore is expected in the state in the next 5 years and 5 lakh new jobs will be created. Our government is making special efforts in view of the opportunities in the IT sector. We are going to establish Nava Raipur as an IT hub, where big IT companies are rapidly starting their units.

“ Governor Ramen Deka while addressing the students said that Guru Ghasidas University is an institution that has continuously illuminated the path of education and knowledge in Chhattisgarh. The Governor said that the gold medal and PhD degree are the result of years of dedication, perseverance and hard work of those who received it. He told the students to respect diversity and cherish the rich cultural heritage of the country.

Along with this, to provide better opportunities to the intellectually rich youth of Chhattisgarh in prestigious examinations like UPSC, we have increased the number of seats in the Tribal Youth Hostel operating in Dwarka, Delhi from 50 to 185.

The Chief Minister said that our government has taken steps to bring transparency, purity and fairness in PSC. We have restored the faith of the youth in the system. In the year 2047, when the country will complete 100 years of independence, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has set the goal of a developed India. In line with developed India, we have also prepared a vision of a developed Chhattisgarh and all of you youth will have an important role in achieving it. He said that you should not

be limited to just finding a job. Innovate and create employment opportunities for others. You should contribute to building a better future.

Deputy Chief Minister Arun Sao congratulated and wished the students who received gold medals and degrees. Union Minister of State for Housing and Urban Affairs Tokhan Sahu, MLA Amar Agarwal, MLA Dharam Lal Kaushik, MLA Dharamjit Singh, Sushant Shukla, Vice Chancellor of Guru Ghasidas University Professor Alok Chakrawal, Professor T.G. Sitaram of AICTE, Head of Rashtriya Shiksha Sanskriti Utthan Nyas Dr. Atul Bhai Kothari, educationists, researchers and a large number of students-parents, public representatives and dignitaries were present at the ceremony.

Chhattisgarh govt to set up 15 new medical colleges, Centre releases funds of Rs 4,400 crore

Central Government has given a special amount of Rs 4400 crore for good governance and reforms in Chhattisgarh. Vishnu Deo Sai led state government will work on the infrastructural development through this funding.

New Delhi : The Central Government has released a special funding of Rs 4,400 crore for development and reforms in Chhattisgarh. This is the biggest incentive for any state in the country on the basis of reforms and initiatives. This step motivates the developing states of India and encourage infrastructural developments and public welfare. Vishnu Deo Sai led Chhattisgarh government will set up 15 medical colleges and work on other developments with the help of this special incentive.

Centre appreciates Chhattisgarh government

The Centre has appreciated the efforts made by the state government towards administrative reforms, digital governance, and strengthening of health facilities. This amount will be spent on health infrastructure, setting up 15 new medical colleges, and modernizing municipal bodies.

Describing this achieve-



ment as a proud moment for Chhattisgarh, Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai said, "Our efforts being appreciated by the Central Government is a new direction not only for the state but for the entire country. This incentive will bring positive changes in the lives of our citizens."

Experts believe that this incentive scheme will motivate states to compete and reform India's federal structure. This achievement of Chhattisgarh shows how right policies and transparent administration can give a new direction to the entire coun-

try.

Chhattisgarh to develop medicity in Nava Raipur

The Chhattisgarh government announced to develop a 5,000-bed medicity in 200 acres of land at Nava Raipur. As per the government official, the project aims to develop medical tourism and give it international recognition. Under the medicity project, several multi-specialty hospitals, medical colleges, hostels, diagnostic centres, hotels and boarding facilities will be developed to benefit the people of Chhattisgarh and neighbouring states.

How big a challenge is it to eliminate Naxalites in the next one year? Know how big is their network and which states they are present in

Union Home Minister Amit Shah had claimed last year that Naxalism will be eradicated from the country by March 2026. In such a situation, the question arises that how big a challenge is this 'Naxal-free' goal of the government. How big is the network of Naxalites?

8 soldiers have died in the Naxalite IED blast in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh on Monday January 6, 2025. This Naxalite attack has happened at a time when the army has launched a large-scale campaign against Naxals in many parts of the country including Chhattisgarh. In fact, Union Home Minister Amit Shah had claimed last year that Naxalism will be wiped out from the country by March 2026. In such a situation, the question arises that how big a challenge is this 'Naxal-free' goal of the government. How big is the network of Naxalites? How much challenge is there in front of the army? At the same time, how strong and how weak has Naxalism become in the country in about 57 years.

History of Naxalism

Naxalism started from Naxalbari village in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. A movement started against the exploitation of farmers laid the



How big challenge it is to eliminate Naxalites- File Photo

foundation of this extremism. But soon Naxalism engulfed many parts of the country.

Naxalism saw a rise after the year 2000

This insurgency, which started in the year 1967, can be seen in many phases. Its influence gradually started increasing in many parts of the country. But after the year 2000, the most gruesome form of Naxalism started to emerge. On October 1, 2003, Naxalites attacked the convoy of then Andhra Pradesh CM Chandrababu Naidu. After this, the Andhra government launched a big campaign against Naxalites in the state. This year, 246 Naxalites were killed in Andhra Pradesh.

However, after this, Naxalites carried out several major attacks one after another in many states. Those opposing Naxalism were targeted. Police and army personnel were targeted through bomb blasts. Many big leaders also died in Naxal attacks.

The rise of Naxalism can be gauged from the fact that in Odisha alone, 700 people died between 2005 and 2008.

The central government and state governments have conducted many big operations from time to time to eliminate Naxalism. Many campaigns have also been launched to bring Naxalites into the mainstream. In 2011, the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had

INDAGATION

described Naxalism as the biggest threat to the security of the country. He had said that development is the surest way to end this insurgency.

The government also increased the number of army personnel in Naxal-affected areas. Even in 1990, the state government in Chhattisgarh started training civilians to fight Naxalites. Which was called Salwa Judum. The government provided arms to the citizens. However, it was abolished after protests and the Supreme Court orders.

How big was the Naxal network in the year 2021

After year 2000, when Naxal attacks were at their peak, they had active influence in more than 180 districts of the country. But despite many campaigns, Naxalism remained active in about 70 districts of 10 states of the country till 2021. Till that time, the states most affected by Naxalism

were Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Apart from this, Naxalites also had presence in some districts in Bihar, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

How many people died in Naxal attacks year by year

The dangerous form of Naxalism started to emerge since 1990. In 1996, a total of 156 people died in Naxal attacks. In 1997, this figure increased to 348. Then this figure kept increasing year after year. The maximum number of people died in Naxal attacks in 2009 and 2010. In both the years, this figure was above one thousand. Talking about the total figures, a total of 5490 Naxal incidents have taken place from 1995 to 2024, in which more than 5 and a half thousand civilians have died. More than 3 thousand soldiers have died. At the same time, more than 5 thou-

sand Naxalites have also been killed. That is, the total death toll is more than 14 thousand.

How big a challenge is Amit Shah's claim

Recently, Amit Shah had claimed that Naxalism has been eradicated from the rest of the country except some districts of Chhattisgarh. Many reports also came out which said that at present Chhattisgarh is the state which is most affected by Naxalism. 15 districts of Chhattisgarh - Bijapur, Bastar, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Mohalla-Manpur-Ambagadh Chowki, Khairgarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai, Sukma, Kabirdham and Mungeli are Naxal-affected.

What figures did the government give

On August 7 last year, Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai presented the figures related to Naxalism or Left Wing Extremism in the Parliament. In this, he had told that in 2024, there has been a 73% reduction in Naxal incidents as compared to 2010. Similarly, the deaths in these Naxal incidents have also reduced by 86%. In 2010, 1,005 people died in Naxalite incidents, while in 2023, 138 people were killed. This also includes the number of martyred soldiers of the security forces. He had told that till 2013, 126 districts of 10 states across the country were Naxal-affected. By April 2024, Naxalism has been reduced to only 38 districts of 9 states.



The figures given by the government

On August 7 last year, Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai presented figures related to Naxalism or Left Wing Extremism in Parliament. In this, he had told that in 2024, Naxalite incidents have reduced by 73% as compared to 2010. Similarly, deaths in these Naxalite incidents have also reduced by 86%. In 2010, there were 1,005 deaths in Naxalite incidents, while in 2023, 138 people were killed. This also includes the number of martyred soldiers of the security forces. He had told that till 2013, 126 districts of 10 states across the country were Naxal-affected. By April 2024, Naxalism has been confined to only 38 districts of 9 states.

How much Naxalism has weakened

Till three years ago, 10 districts of Bihar were Naxal-affected. But now Naxalism has been wiped out from there. Similarly, in states like Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Telangana, Naxalites have been confined to two-four districts. Till 2021, 16 districts of Jharkhand were Naxal-affected, but now only 5 districts here are like this. Alluri Sitaramraju of Andhra Pradesh, Wayanad and Kannur of Kerala, Balaghat, Mandla and Dindori of Madhya Pradesh, Gadchiroli and Gondia of Maharashtra, Bhadradi-Kotagudem and Mulugu of Telangana and Jhargram district of West Bengal are Naxal-affected.

According to the data of

“ Naxalism saw a rise after the year 2000. This insurgency, which started in the year 1967, can be seen in many phases. Its influence gradually started increasing in many parts of the country. But after the year 2000, the most gruesome form of Naxalism started to emerge. On October 1, 2003, Naxalites attacked the convoy of then Andhra Pradesh CM Chandrababu Naidu. After this, the Andhra government launched a big campaign against Naxalites in the state. This year, 246 Naxalites were killed in Andhra Pradesh. However, after this, Naxalites carried out several major attacks one after another in many states. Those opposing Naxalism were targeted. Police and army personnel were targeted through bomb blasts. Many big leaders also died in Naxal attacks. The rise of Naxalism can be gauged from the fact that in Odisha alone, 700 people died between 2005 and 2008.

the central government, till 2010, Naxalism was spread to 465 police stations in 96 districts. By the end of 2023, it was confined to 171 police stations in 42 districts. At the same time, till June 2024, there are only 89 police stations in 30 districts of the country where Naxalism is spread.

Statistics show that Naxalism has weakened in the country in the last few years. At the same time, the army's operation against Naxalism has also increased. The government has also launched several schemes to bring the extremists into the mainstream. Many temptations were also given to break the

system. Targets have also been given to the soldiers. The number of camps of soldiers has been increased in the affected areas. The surveillance system has been strengthened.

But it cannot be denied that the network of Naxalites is very strong in some areas of Chhattisgarh. They easily get information related to the army. Reports show that in many areas they have planted IEDs at such places, whose information is not with the army. After the Naxalite attack in Bijapur, once again Amit Shah has claimed that he will definitely achieve the resolution of making the country Naxal-free by 2026.

This time Rajim Kumbh Kalp will be amazing... CM held a meeting regarding the preparations, these arrangements will be made for the devotees

reparations have intensified for Rajim Kumbh Kalpa -2025 in Chhattisgarh. CM Vishnu Deo Sai has held a review meeting with the officials and given instructions regarding the preparations.

Rajim Kumbh Kalp 2025: A grand Kumbh Kalp will be organized from 12 February to 26 February, 2025 in Rajim, famous as Prayagraj of Chhattisgarh. This year this wonderful religious and cultural event will be held at the new proposed fair site of 52 acres. Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai held a high-level review meeting regarding the preparations of Rajim Kumbh Kalp in the ministry to give necessary instructions.

CM Sai asked to ensure convenient arrangements for the major events of Kumbh Kalpa including Shahi Snan, Ganga Aarti, Sant Samagam and devotees. Chief Minister Sai said, Rajim Kumbh Kalpa-2025 will be a wonderful confluence of religion, faith and culture. It is also a beautiful medium to showcase the rich traditions and culture of Chhattisgarh. We have to ensure that the devotees get an unforgettable experience here and this event takes our

glorious heritage to the country and the world.

CM said it will be wonderful- Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai said that Rajim Kumbh Kalpa 2025 will be a wonderful confluence of religion, faith and culture and it is also a beautiful medium to showcase the rich traditions and culture of Chhattisgarh. We have to ensure that the devotees get an unforgettable experience here and this event takes our glorious heritage to the country and the world.

Rajim Kumbh Kalp 2025: Administrative staff should work in coordination

Chief Minister Sai directed all the departments and administrative staff involved in the organization of Rajim Kumbh Kalp to work in coordination with each other. He asked to pay special attention to the arrangements for the movement of devotees, security measures and cleanliness.

Sai said that "It is the responsibility of all of us to make this event successful and establish it as the identity of

Chhattisgarh. He asked to pay special attention to the preparations for Maghi Punni Snan organised on 12 February, Sant Samagam on the occasion of Janaki Jayanti on 21 February and Shahi Snan on 26



February. MLA Rohit Sahu, Chief Secretary Amitabh Jain, Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister Subodh Singh, Secretary to the Chief Minister Rahul Bhagat, Secretary Dharmsva Anbalgan P., Director Culture Vivek Acharya, IG Raipur Amresh Mishra, Collector Gariaband Deepak Agarwal and other departmental officers were present in the meeting.

These are major holy baths
 12 February - Maghi Punni Snan
 21 February - Sant Samagam Snan on Janaki Jayanti
 26 February - Shahi Snan.

Greenland is just an excuse, Arctic is the target... why there can be a 'war' for this among the world's superpowers, India is also in this race

Why is the President of the world's most powerful country eyeing Greenland with a population of 60 thousand? What is so special about Greenland? Is the matter limited to Greenland only or is the story something else? Is only America involved in this war or are other countries of the world also involved in this story?

Canada, Panama, Greenland and Mexico...these are some of the names that Donald Trump has expressed his desire to include in America after winning the presidential election. His statements have given rise to many discussions around the world. But the most noise is about Greenland. People want to know why the President of the world's most powerful country has his eyes

on Greenland with a population of 60 thousand? What is so special in Greenland? Is the matter limited to Greenland only or is the story something else. Is only America involved in this war or are other countries of the world also involved in this story. Today in this article we will give you answers to these questions.

In simple terms, Greenland is an island located between



Know why there could be a war over the Arctic.-symbolic -Photo



the Arctic and North Atlantic oceans. Currently, it is seen as a part of Denmark. About 80 percent of its area is covered with ice. The population is also only 60 thousand which struggles even for basic needs. In such a situation, the question arises that why is America so restless about Greenland. Actually, some experts believe that the matter is not just about Greenland, but on the pretext of Greenland, America wants to increase its interference in the entire Arctic region. But the special thing is that not only America but also Russia, many European countries, Canada, India and China have their eyes on this race too .

Know about the Arctic region

Broadly speaking, the Arctic region includes parts of eight countries - Canada, Greenland,

Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia and America. Most of the Arctic is covered with ice. But as the ice in this region is melting due to climate change, the heat regarding this region is increasing in world politics.

Why is the Arctic region so special

Talking about the Arctic region, people are still unaware of most of its parts. It is said that there are still many places in this area where such natural resources are present about which no one has any information. This area is considered to be a rich reserve of oil, gas and marine life. Many experts are also considering this area as a potential center of conflict between superpowers.

In fact, on the one hand, America has been interfering in this area for a long time. On

the other hand, Russia has registered its presence on most of its parts. Many small European countries including Norway are also taking interest in it. Canada is also involved in this race. But China and India have joined it as a new contender, which has increased the discussion of this area. The interest of China and India in this region is also important and a matter of discussion because the border distance of both is thousands of kilometers from this area.

Covering one-sixth of the Earth's surface, the Arctic region surrounds the North Pole and is surrounded by vast ice caps. It is estimated that the region holds about 22% of the world's unexplored oil and natural gas reserves.

The equation can change by 2040

Due to various incidents of climate change, the temperature has increased significantly. The Arctic has also become warmer. It is believed that the Arctic can be free of ice in the summer season by 2040. While the consequences of melting ice can be deep, many countries including America and Russia are also considering the melting of ice as good.

Russia and America have been interfering for a long time

Russia and America have long maintained military bases and surveillance systems in the Arctic. Russia has operated nuclear-powered icebreakers in this region. America has also registered its military presence in this area. Research is going on about many areas.

What is Russia's strategy?

Russia is the largest stakeholder in the Arctic, the region contributes about 10% of Russia's GDP and 20% of total exports. The Arctic has been given new importance in the Kremlin's foreign policy concept for 2023, which emphasizes maintaining peace and stability, increasing environmental sustainability and reducing national threats.

China is a new player

China, which is considered a "near-Arctic state", is trying to become a stakeholder in the Arctic. In January 2018, China released a policy paper in which it described itself as a country close to the Arctic. However, the distance between China and the Arctic is more than a thousand km. China has long been emphasizing the

“ Why is the Arctic region so special Talking about the Arctic region, people are still unaware of most of its parts. It is said that there are still many places in this area where such natural resources are present about which no one has any information. This area is considered to be a rich reserve of oil, gas and marine life. Many experts are also considering this area as a potential center of conflict between superpowers. In fact, on the one hand, America has been interfering in this area for a long time. On the other hand, Russia has registered its presence on most of its parts. Many small European countries including Norway are also taking interest in it. Canada is also involved in this race. But China and India have joined it as a new contender, which has increased the discussion of this area. The interest of China and India in this region is also important and a matter of discussion because the border distance of both is thousands of kilometers from this area.

need to develop infrastructure in this area for research, military and other purposes.

Why is India interested

As an emerging major power, India wants to play an important role in the Arctic. It has been running the "Himadri" permanent Arctic research station in Svalbard, Norway since July 2008. India is also doing a lot of research here to understand this area. India's interest in this area has been seen in the last few

years. One reason for this is its growing population and the vast resources in the Arctic.

But its other side is related to China. Actually, China has taken many initiatives regarding the Arctic in the recent past. Hence, India is also increasing its interference in the Arctic due to this. The objectives also include maritime connectivity and strengthening its presence.

Both India and China have increased cooperation with

Russia to increase their dominance in this region. India and Russia together have made significant progress in promoting the 7,200 km long International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), which will save cost and time in freight transportation between India, Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia and Europe.

Will there be a 'cold war' between the superpowers?

These changes taking place in the Arctic are being considered as the 'next big game'. The growing allied position of Russia and China in the Arctic can pose a challenge for India, as the competition for Arctic resources has intensified. At the same time, looking at the way America, Canada and small European countries have increased their involvement in this region, it can be said that tension can be seen between

the superpowers over this area.

Now know what Greenland is

This island located between the Arctic and North Atlantic oceans was discovered in the 10th century, after which an attempt was made to establish a European colony here, but the conditions there were so difficult that the occupation was abandoned. Later, around the 14th century, a union of Denmark and Norway was formed here, which started ruling it jointly.

Population is 60 thousand

The population of the 12th largest country in the world in terms of expansion is about 60 thousand. The local population is called Inuit, who speak the Danish language, but their culture is different from Denmark. This country full of ice and rocks has no special source of income, except tourists.

Importance increased after the Cold War

Its strategic importance suddenly emerged during the Cold War. America then built its air base here so that it could easily keep an eye on the neighbors. Let us tell you that from where Greenland is located, the US can not only keep an eye on any missile activity coming from Russia, China and even North Korea, but can also stop it. Similarly, it can also send missiles from here to Asia or Europe.

The second reason is that Greenland is a mineral-rich country. Due to global warming, as the Arctic ice is melting, the mining of minerals and energy resources here is also increasing. All the minerals that are used in weapons along with mobile phones and electric vehicles are found here. Currently, China is a big supplier of these minerals. America wants to be ahead in this queue.



Maha Kumbh 2025: What is the mysterious world of Naga Sadhus? Know how they are made and when did their tradition start

Maha Kumbh 2025: The world of Naga Sadhus is very mysterious. The most special thing is that Naga Sadhus do not wear clothes. They remain naked even in the harsh cold. They roam around with Dhuni or ash on their bodies.

Maha Kumbh 2025: Maha Kumbh will start from January 13 in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. Due to this, the city of Sangam, Prayagraj, is in the news all over the world. Preparations for the Maha Kumbh are going on in full swing. Sadhus and saints have started arriving at the Maha Kumbh fair. Sadhus and saints have great importance in Sanatan Dharma. However, the Naga Sadhus who come to Kumbh are the center of



attraction for the people. Kumbh cannot be imagined without Naga Sadhus. The attire and food habits of Naga Sadhus are completely different from those of common

people. We will tell you how Naga Sadhus are made and where they live.

Naga Sadhus do not wear clothes

The world of Naga Sadhus is very mysterious. The most special thing is that Naga Sadhus do not wear clothes. They remain naked even in the bitter cold. They roam around with Dhuni or Bhasm on their body. Naga means naked. Naga Sanyasis remain naked throughout their lives. He considers himself a messenger of God.

Process of becoming a Naga Sanyasi

The process of becoming a Naga Sanyasi is very long and difficult. Naga Sanyasis are made by Akharas. Every Akhara has its own beliefs and traditions and according to that, they are given initiation. In many Akharas, Naga Sadhus are also called by the name of Bhutto. After joining the Akhara, they are given all the small tasks to do along with Guru Seva.

Life is very complicated

The life of Naga Sadhus is very complicated. It is said that it takes a long time of 12 years for any person to become a Naga Sadhu. After becoming a





Naga Sadhu, he leaves the crowded life of village or city and goes to the forests on the mountains to live.

His abode is at a place where no one comes and goes. 6 years are very important in the process of becoming a Naga Sadhu. During this time, he acquires the necessary information to become a Naga Sadhu. During this period, he wears only a loincloth. He takes a vow in the Kumbh Mela, after which he abandons even the loincloth and does not wear clothes for the rest of his life.

Brahmacharya Shiksha

At the beginning of the process of becoming a Naga Sadhu, one has to first take Brahmacharya Shiksha. After getting success in this, Mahapurush Diksha is given. After this, Yagyopaveet takes place. After completing this process, he does Pinddaan for himself and his family which is called Bijwan. He does 17 Pinddaan in which 16 are for his family members and the 17th is for himself. After doing his Pinddaan, he declares him-

self as dead after which his previous birth is considered to be over. After Pinddaan, all the signs of his previous birth including Janeu, Gotra are erased.

Naga monks do not sleep on beds

Because of this, worldly life has no importance for Naga monks. Naga monks consider their community as their family. They live in huts and do not have any special place or house. The biggest thing is that Naga monks do not even use beds to sleep.

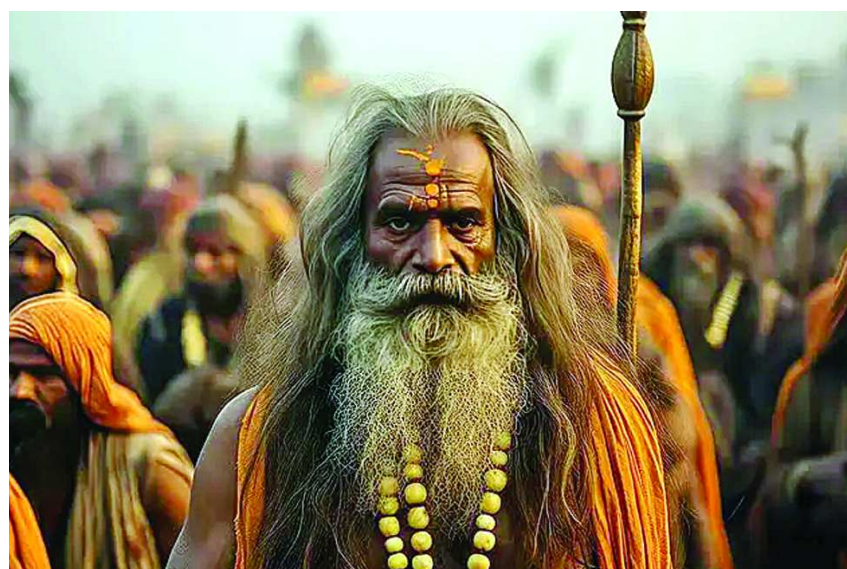
They are proficient in the art of war

Naga sadhus are allowed to beg alms from only seven houses in a day. If they do not get alms in these houses, they have to remain hungry. Naga monks eat only once a day. Naga sadhus always remain naked and are proficient in the art of war. They live in different Akharas. Most of the Naga monks live in Juna Akhara. Adiguru Shankaracharya started the tradition of Naga sadhus living in the Akharas.

Naga Sadhus have mysterious powers

It is said that Naga Sadhus have mysterious powers. They acquire these powers after doing rigorous penance. But it is said that they never misuse these powers. They solve people's problems with their powers. But not of every one. They solve the problems of the people who are real needy and deserving.

In Hinduism, there is a belief of cremating the dead body of any human being after



his death, which has been going on for centuries. But the bodies of Naga Sadhus are not cremated. Naga ascetics are cremated after death by giving them Bhu-Samadhi. Naga Sadhus are given Bhu-Samadhi by making them sit in the posture of Siddha Yoga.

When and how did the tradition of Naga Sanyasis begin

It is mentioned in religious texts that in the eighth century, the beliefs and temples of Sanatan Dharma were being destroyed. Seeing this, Adi Guru Shankaracharya established four monasteries and from there took the responsibility of protecting Sanatan Dharma. After this, Adi Guru Shankaracharya felt that only scriptures are not enough to protect Sanatan traditions, weapons are also needed. Then he started the Akhada tradition. In this, training was started for the sanyasis who are ready to die for the protection of religion. Naga Sadhus are considered to be the protectors of the religion of those Akhadas.

Mahakumbh 2025: Who is the three feet tall Chhotu Baba who became the topic of discussion in the Mahakumbh fair, has not bathed for 32 years

Mahakumbh 2025: Chhotu, who has become the center of attraction among the devotees, is only 3 feet 8 inches tall. Baba has claimed that he has not bathed for 32 years. This claim of his has also attracted the attention of the people. I will remain here during the

Mahakumbh fair, he added. Who is the 3 feet tall Chhotu Baba who became the topic of discussion at the Maha Kumbh Mela

Mahakumbh 2025: Mahakumbh Mela 2025 will start from January 13 in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, which will run till February 26. Earlier, the arrival of saints and sages has started in the Mahakumbh Mela. Naga sadhus are the biggest center of attraction in this fair. However, during this time many such sadhus also reach, who become the center of attraction due to their unique style. 57-year-old Gangapuri Maharaj, who came from Kamakhya Peeth of Assam in Mahakumbh, has also become a topic of discussion among the people. Gangapuri Maharaj is also known as Chhotu Baba.

Chhotu Baba is only three feet eight inches tall

Chhotu, who has become the center of attraction among the devotees, is only 3 feet 8 inches tall. Baba has claimed not to have bathed for 32 years. This claim of his has also drawn the attention of the people. Abi is going to stay here during the Mahakumbh Mela. Chhotu Baba has also set up his camp on the banks of the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati rivers.

Reason behind not bathing for 32 years

The devotees who come here meet him and talk to him. He also blesses people. Chhotu Baba's different style has become a topic of discussion among the people in the fair. He has told many interesting things about himself. He has also told the reason behind not bathing for 32 years. Gangapuri Maharaj said, I have not bathed for 32 years, because one of my wishes has not been fulfilled yet. I will not bathe in the Ganga. However, on attending the Maha Kumbh



Mela, he said that I am happy to be here. I am also happy to see that all of you are here.

Gangapuri Maharaj does not want to make his secret resolution public. He said that when his resolution is completed, he will first take a dip in the Kshipra river. He believes that internal purity is more important than external cleanliness.

First time in Prayagraj Mahakumbh

Gangapuri Maharaj has come for the first time in Prayagraj Mahakumbh. Gangapuri Maharaj is a Naga saint of Juna Akhara. He is associated with Kamakhya Peeth of Assam. You can guess his popularity from the fact that as soon as he comes out on the road, people try to take photos and selfies with him. Due to this, he hides in the camp or does sadhna in solitude on the banks of Ganga.

“ “ Mahakumbh 2025: Mahakumbh Mela 2025 will start from January 13 in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, which will run till February 26. Earlier, the arrival of saints and sages has started in the Mahakumbh Mela. Naga sadhus are the biggest center of attraction in this fair. However, during this time many such sadhus also reach, who become the center of attraction due to their unique style. 57-year-old Gangapuri Maharaj, who came from Kamakhya Peeth of Assam in Mahakumbh, has also become a topic of discussion among the people. Gangapuri Maharaj is also known as Chotu Baba.



PM Hasina removed, called Yunus's 'mastermind': Who is Mahfooz Alam, whose post on Indian states enraged MEA

“ In such a situation, it is important to know who Mahfuz Alam is? What has been his role in removing Sheikh Hasina's government? What did Mohammad Yunus say about him recently? Which post of Alam has started a controversy? And what reprimand did India give to the Yunus government for his act? Let's know...

Who is Mahfuz Alam, the Bangladesh leader who spews venom against India? What has been his role in removing Sheikh Hasina's government? What did Mohammad Yunus say about him recently? Which post of Alam has started the controversy? And what rebuke did India give to the Yunus government for his actions? Let's

find out...

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina had to flee the country on August 5, 2024 amid violent protests by students in Bangladesh. Till now, student organisations were considered to be the most important player behind this revolution against the Awami League government in Bangladesh. However, now a name has

emerged rapidly in Bangladesh, whom the country's interim government advisor Mohammad Yunus himself called the 'mastermind' of removing the Hasina government. The name of this student leader is Mahfuz Alam, whose recent social media post has also worked to create a rift in India-Bangladesh relations. India's Foreign Ministry



Advisor to the Interim Advisor of Bangladesh-Photo- AP

INDAGATION

has reprimanded Bangladesh for this act of his.

In such a situation, it is important to know who Mahfuz Alam is? What has been his role in removing Sheikh Hasina's government? What did Mohammad Yunus say about him recently? Which post of Alam has started a controversy? And what reprimand did India give to the Yunus government for his act? Let's know...

Who is Mahfuz Alam?

Born in 1995 in Ichapur village of Laxmipur district of Bangladesh, Mahfuz Alam received his early education at Gallak Darusunnat Alim Madrasa in Chandpur. According to the Bangladeshi website Prothom Alo, he did his higher secondary education from Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasa. In 2015, he studied law at the University of Dhaka. It was here that he became a part of student politics.

Mahfuz Alam, also known as Mahfuz Abdullah, is known as a student activist in Bangladesh. He is known for participating in many social movements. According to reports, during his studies at Dhaka University, Mahfuz Alam came in contact with some elements who were associated with the terrorist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir (HUT).

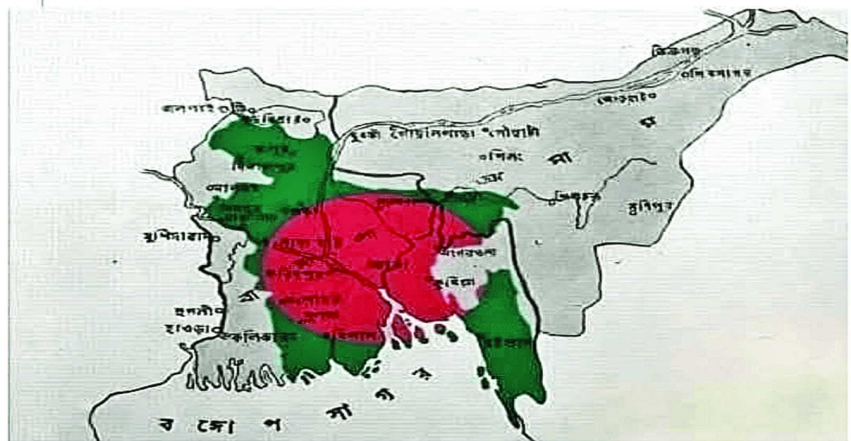
What role did he play in removing the Hasina government?

The protesters in Bangladesh were demanding the abolition of the controversial reservation system, under which 30 percent reservation in government jobs was given

বি: দ্র: এ ছাড়া ভাসানা, আবুল হাশম, যোগেন মন্ডল, সোহরাওয়ার্দীসহ সব জাতীয় নেতাই পাকিস্তান আন্দোলনে বিতরণ করেছেন। তাজউদ্দীন ও শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান ও তাদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিলেন।

বাংলাদেশ শুরুর বিন্দু, অন্তর্বিন্দু নয়।
'৪৭ হয়ে ৭১ থেকে ২৪ এ শেষ নয়,
ইতিহাস এখনো অপেক্ষমান।

সবাইকে বিজয় দিবসের শুভেচ্ছা!



to the relatives of those who fought in the Bangladesh War of Independence in 1971. The protest started with reservation, but it took the form of an anti-government movement. Later, student organizations also joined these protests. The group of protesting students appealed to the citizens not to pay taxes or other bills. The students also called for the closure of factories and public transport.

In a short time, these protests became so violent that violence broke out amid the protests. There were reports of more than 250 people dying in these incidents of violence. Not only this, despite Sheikh Hasina fleeing the country, many incidents of violence continued to come to the fore. Many cases of targeting minorities and Hindus also came to the fore.

It is said that this movement of student organizations against the government of Sheikh Hasina started under the leadership of Mahfuz Alam. In Bangladesh, Mahfuz Alam was also known as the guide of students. However, his role in removing Sheikh Hasina was revealed last week by the head of the interim government of Bangladesh, Mohammad Yunus, at a program in the US.

What did Mohammad Yunus say about Mahfuz Alam recently?

Mohammad Yunus recently went to New York to participate in a program related to the Clinton Global Initiative on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) session in the US. Mahfuz Alam was also present with him here. Addressing the

same program, Mohammad Yunus described Mahfuz as the 'brain' behind the student movement that removed Sheikh Hasina. Yunus had said that this revolution of students was carefully designed.

Pointing towards Mahfuz Alam, Yunus had said, "He is the brain behind the entire revolution. He (Mahfuz Alam) constantly denies that it was not me but many other people who did it. But he is the brain behind this whole thing. This was a carefully designed thing. It did not happen suddenly. It (student movement) was designed very well. You could not identify who its (revolution's) leader is. So they (Hasina government) cannot catch hold of anyone and say that the game is over now."

Which post of Alam is controversial?

Mahfuz Alam, who started the student movement against Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, has been given the role of advisor in the interim government by Mohammad Yunus. He is also handling the responsibility of secretary in a ministry. Despite being in these positions, he has recently posted such a post, over which India expressed displeasure. In his post, Mahfuz Alam wrote that the culture of the people in Northeast India and Bangladesh is 'the same' apart from religion. He claimed that East Pakistan was created because of the anti-Bengal attitude of upper castes and Hindu fundamentalists.

Mahfuz Alam claimed in the same post, "India has adopted a containment and ghettoisa-

“ Which post of Alam is controversial? Mahfuz Alam, who started the student movement against Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, has been given the role of advisor in the interim government by Mohammad Yunus. He is also handling the responsibility of secretary in a ministry. Despite being in these positions, he has recently posted such a post, over which India expressed displeasure. In his post, Mahfuz Alam wrote that the culture of the people in Northeast India and Bangladesh is 'the same' apart from religion. He claimed that East Pakistan was created because of the anti-Bengal attitude of upper castes and Hindu fundamentalists.

tion programme. To ensure true independence from India, we will have to repeat 1975 (the incident of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's assassination) and 2024 (Sheikh Hasina's escape from Bangladesh)." Alam said there is a gap of 50 years between the two incidents. But nothing has changed. We are stuck in geography and system. We will now need a new geography and system.

Along with this, he presented a controversial map on Facebook. In this, the colors of the Bangladesh flag were shown up to West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. Mahfuz Alam further wrote in the same post, "Bangladesh is a starting point, not at the ending point."

After this post came on Facebook, a lot of discussion started about Mohammad Yunus's close aide. Meanwhile, after the post went viral, he secretly removed it within a few hours. However, by then a

ruckus started in India over this post. India's Foreign Ministry strongly reprimanded Bangladesh on Friday December 20, 2024 for this incident.

What did India say on this development?

India's Foreign Ministry expressed displeasure over this development on Friday December 20, 2024. Foreign Ministry spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said, "We have lodged our strong protest with Bangladesh on this issue. We have come to know that the post being referred to has been allegedly removed." He said, "We would like to remind all concerned parties to be cautious about their public comments." Jaiswal said, "India has repeatedly shown interest in promoting relations with the people of Bangladesh and the interim government, such comments underline the need for responsibility in public expression."

India's border with Bangladesh is bigger than that of China and Pakistan, why is Dhaka afraid of fencing on the border?

I *ndia-Bangladesh inherited the border dispute from the British and Pakistan. India also tried to resolve this dispute from its side, when Sheikh Hasina was in power, an agreement was reached between the two countries in 2011 and 2015. But as soon as the power changed in Dhaka, Bangladesh is adopting the path of confrontation.*

If we look at the length of the border, Bangladesh is India's largest neighbour. According to the country's Home Ministry, India's border with Bangladesh is 4096.7 km long. Our border with China is 3488 km, Pakistan comes third, with which our border is 3223 km.

India's 4096.7 km long border with Bangladesh passes through five states. These states are West Bengal (2216.70KM), Assam (263 KM), Meghalaya (443 KM), Tripura (856 KM) and Mizoram (318 KM).

This entire area is plain, riverine, hilly/forest. This area is densely populated and in many areas farming is done till the last inch of the border.

Border dispute inherited from the British and Pakistan



The British and Pakistanis left the border between India and Bangladesh as a legacy. After the partition of India in 1947, the Radcliffe Line became the border between India and East Pakistan. After the independence of Bangladesh in 1971, the same line became the border between India and Bangladesh. It is worth noting that after the partition of India and the then Pakistan, the work of border division started immediately, but its progress was slow. There were many problems in border demarcation

Although some of these border disputes were tried to be resolved by the Nehru-Noon Pact of 1958, subsequent hostility between the

two countries left this task incomplete. These disputes continued even further.

At present, the main causes of dispute between India and Bangladesh are fencing on the borders, free movement of people across the border, human and animal trafficking, arms smuggling, drug smuggling, counterfeit currency trading, terrorist activities and infiltration.

India is sealing its border with Bangladesh to stop smuggling, terrorism and fake currency transactions. For this, strong fencing is being done on the border.

India has fenced 3271 km of the border out of 4096. Now fencing of about 885 km of open border is remaining. Bangladesh wants to fence

this remaining area. But Bangladesh keeps creating hurdles in India's efforts.

'Construction cannot be done within 150 yards of the zero line'

According to BBC, Bangladesh Home Affairs Advisor, retired Lieutenant General MD Jahangir Alam Chowdhury said that India will not be allowed to do any defense related work within 150 yards of the zero line on the Bangladesh-India border.

He said, "According to the Bangladesh-India Joint Border Instructions-1975, there is a clear ban on doing any work related to increasing defense capability within 150 yards of the zero line of both the countries."

According to Jahangir Alam, between 2010 and 2023, India built fences at 160 places, which has increased tensions. He accused the previous Hasina government of giving leniency to India.

Let us tell you that India is making all its borders impenetrable. Apart from installing barbed wires, this includes installing electronic equipment and modern cameras. India is installing special equipment



“ What is the reason for the latest dispute? ”

The recent tension in India-Bangladesh relations is due to this reason. According to BBC, India is doing fencing work on the border in Chapainawabganj, Teen Bigha Corridor, Patnitala of Naugaon and Lalmonirhat.

Bangladesh feels that according to the agreement between the two countries, this should not be done. However, from India's point of view, these are sensitive areas and India fears infiltration from here.

On Sunday, Bangladesh's Home Ministry summoned India's High Commissioner in Dhaka Pranay Verma and expressed its displeasure. Bangladesh alleges that India is trying to fence the border at five places.

Coming out of Bangladesh's Foreign Ministry, India's High Commissioner in Dhaka Pranay Verma said, "We have a mutual understanding to fence the border for security reasons. BSF and BGB, the border security forces of both of us have been in constant touch on this issue."

Pranay Verma said that we hope that this mutual understanding will be implemented and a cooperative attitude will be adopted to combat crime. It is worth noting that India is constantly raising the issue of Bangladeshi citizens being involved in criminal activities on the border.

with high power cameras for surveillance at places where it is facing difficulties in installing fences due to rivers.

Meanwhile, a dispute has arisen over the installation of barbed wire fencing on the border at Chauka border in Shibganj Upazila of Chapainawabganj. There was

no barbed wire fencing at a distance of 1,200 yards of this border.

It is worth noting that relations between India and Bangladesh were normal during Sheikh Hasina's rule. India was doing the fencing work by taking Bangladesh into confidence. But after the departure



of Sheikh Hasina, the Yunus government of Bangladesh is constantly taking provocative actions. The conflict between the two countries has arisen due to this reason.

Meanwhile, after the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry summoned the Indian High Commissioner on Sunday, India has also summoned Bangladesh Deputy High Commissioner Nurul Islam in Delhi.

What do experts say?

In fact, after the change of power in Bangladesh, the Yunus government has given impetus to anti-India elements and has granted bail to many anti-India elements imprisoned in jail. These elements are conspiring to spread instability in India. Therefore, India is fencing the border.

Defense expert Brahma Chellaney says, "Millions of Bangladeshis are already living

illegally in India. But after Dhaka released terrorists and convicted Islamic fundamentalists, India's attempt to install barbed wire on the border has received strong opposition from Bangladesh. Bangladesh border guards have tried to stop it.

Important turning points in resolving the border dispute

The India-Bangladesh border dispute took a big positive turn when in 2011, the then Home Minister P Chidambaram signed an agreement with Bangladesh Home Minister Sahara Khatun. This agreement is being called the Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP). After this, the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh also visited Bangladesh.

In 2015, during the tenure of Sheikh Hasina, Prime

Minister Narendra Modi reached Dhaka. Here both the leaders signed an agreement. This is called the Land Boundary Agreement.

Under this agreement, 111 border enclaves (land of interior areas) were given to Bangladesh while in return 51 enclaves became part of India. Along with this, the residents of India returned to Indian land and India also got the control of 7,110 acres of land. Similarly, the Bangladeshis living in the enclaves of the Indian part moved there and the land of the Indian enclave present there, which is 17,160 acres, became Bangladesh's.

Then a census revealed that 51,549 people lived in these 162 (111+51) villages. About 37,334 people live in the 111 enclaves in India, while the population of 51 Bangladeshi villages was 14,215.

Why was the burqa banned in Switzerland: How much population will be affected, which countries already have a ban?

Why is there a ban on covering the face in Switzerland? What all is prohibited under this?

How much of Switzerland's population will be affected by this and in which countries such restrictions are already in place?

Switzerland: A ban has been imposed on covering the face on New Year in Switzerland. With this, from January 1, now those who go out in public with a burqa, niqab or any other kind of face covering can be fined 1000 Swiss francs.

Meanwhile, it is important to know why there is a ban on covering the face in Switzerland? What all is banned under this? How much population of Switzerland will be affected by this and in which countries such restrictions are already in place? Let's know...

How and why was the burqa banned in Switzerland?

In the referendum held in Switzerland in 2021, voting was done in favor of banning face covering in public places. Under this, it was also decided to ban the burqa and niqab of Muslim women in public places. In the referendum, 51.21% of the citizens voted in favor of banning face covering, while 48.8 percent people



voted against it. It is worth noting that in Switzerland, people have the right to participate in referendums on most national and regional matters under democratic rules.

The proposal related to the ban on covering the face in Switzerland was brought by the right-wing Swiss People's Party (SVP). Along with bringing the proposal, this party gave the slogan - Stop fundamentalism. Islam was not directly mentioned in the SVP proposal, although it was presented in connection with the 'burqa ban' in the country. Under this, a ban was also demanded on the wearing of masks by those protesting on the streets. However, the then government of Switzerland opposed this proposal. The ruling party argued that the

government cannot decide what women will wear.

What is now banned under the law, where will there be exemption?

Under this law, covering the nose, mouth and eyes in public places is now prohibited in Switzerland. Not only this, this ban will also apply to private places where the general public can go. However, some exemptions have also been given in this. This ban is not applicable in airplanes and diplomatic premises. Apart from this, the face can also be covered according to beliefs at places of worship and religious places.

Not only this, the exemption of covering the face for health and safety reasons will continue. For example, patients

will be able to wear masks due to any infection or disease. Apart from this, there will also be exemption for policemen and soldiers to wear gas masks. There will also be exemption to cover the face in view of traditional customs and seasonal conditions.

In which places is the ban on burqa already applicable?

1. Europe

At present, the ban on covering the face is applicable in 16 countries around the world. In Europe, France was the first country to ban burqa and other types of face coverings. A law was implemented in 2011 in the Parliament regarding this. In July 2014, it was also approved by the European Court of Human Rights.

After this, in Denmark, a complete ban was imposed on covering the face in August 2018. Here, a fine of up to 1000 Kroner (about 11 thousand rupees) can be imposed on the violator of the rule. This fine can be increased up to 10 times for those who repeatedly violate it. Apart from this, in October 2017, a ban was imposed on covering the face in public places like courts and schools in Austria. In June 2018, a ban on covering the face in public places like offices, schools, public transport, restaurants, shops and other places came into force in the Netherlands. However, exemption was given for covering the face on the streets.

In Belgium, the law related to the ban on covering the

“ How and why was the burqa banned in Switzerland?

In the referendum held in Switzerland in 2021, voting was done in favor of banning face covering in public places. Under this, it was also decided to ban the burqa and niqab of Muslim women in public places. In the referendum, 51.21% of the citizens voted in favor of banning face covering, while 48.8 percent people voted against it. It is worth noting that in Switzerland, people have the right to participate in referendums on most national and regional matters under democratic rules.

The proposal related to the ban on covering the face in Switzerland was brought by the right-wing Swiss People's Party (SVP). Along with bringing the proposal, this party gave the slogan - Stop fundamentalism. Islam was not directly mentioned in the SVP proposal, although it was presented in connection with the 'burqa ban' in the country. Under this, a ban was also demanded on the wearing of masks by those protesting on the streets. However, the then government of Switzerland opposed this proposal. The ruling party argued that the government cannot decide what women will wear.

whole face has been in existence since July 2011. Under this, such clothes cannot be worn in public places, due to which the wearers cannot be identified. Apart from this, a law related to the ban on covering the face has been made

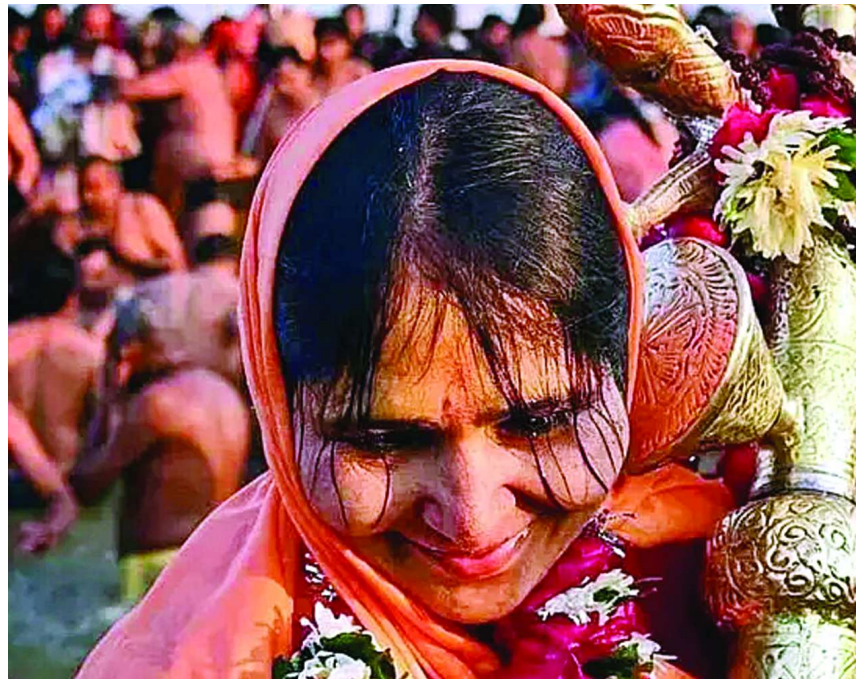
in Bulgaria in 2016. In Norway, a ban on covering the face in educational institutions was imposed in June 2018. Similar rules apply in Luxembourg, where face coverings cannot be worn in hospitals, courts and public buildings.

Female Naga Sadhu: What do female Naga Sadhus do and where do they live? Know what their mysterious world is like

Female Naga Sadhu: Kumbh cannot be imagined without Naga Sadhus. The attire and food habits of Naga Sadhus are completely different from those of common people. Just like men, there are female Naga Sadhus as well.

Maha Kumbh 2025, Female Naga Sadhu: Maha Kumbh will start from January 13 in the Sangam city of Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh. Maha Kumbh will start from January 13 and will continue till February 26. In the Maha Kumbh which will last for one and a half months, 40 crore devotees are expected to come to take a dip of faith at the Triveni Sangam of Ganga-Yamuna and Saraswati. A large number of saints are reaching from miles away to take a bath in the Sangam in Maha Kumbh.

Saints and sages have great importance in Sanatan Dharma. However, the Naga Sadhus who come to Kumbh are the center of attraction for the people. Kumbh cannot be imagined without Naga Sadhus. The dress and food of Naga Sadhus are completely different from the common people. Like men, there are also female Naga Sadhus. Female Naga Sadhus also dedicate their lives completely to



How is the mysterious world of female Naga sadhus?

God.

Life is unique and different

Everyone must have heard about the mysterious world of Naga Sadhus, but the life of female Naga Sadhus is unique and different. The day of female Naga Sadhus, who have moved away from domestic life, starts and ends with worship. Their life is full of many difficulties. Naga Sadhus have nothing to do with the world and everything they say

is unique.

Who makes a Naga Sadhu?

After a woman becomes a Naga Sadhu, all the Sadhus and Sadhvis call her Mata. There are female Naga Sadhus in Mai Bada which has now been named Dashnam Sanyasini Akhara after expanding it. Naga is a title among Sadhus and Saints. There are Vaishnava, Shaiva and Udasi sects among Sadhus. Akharas of these three sects make

Naga Sadhus.

How do women become Naga Sadhus?

Male Naga Sadhus can remain naked, but female Naga Sadhus are not allowed to do so. Male Naga Sadhus are clothed and Digambaras (naked). Women are also initiated and made Nagas, but they are all clothed. Female Naga Sadhus are required to apply Tilak on their forehead. But they can wear only one ochre coloured cloth which is not stitched. This cloth is called Ganti.

Before becoming a Naga Sadhu, she has to get her head shaved

Before becoming a Naga Sadhu, the woman's past life is known. It is seen whether she is devoted to God or not. After becoming a Naga Sadhu, whether she can do difficult sadhana or not. Before becoming a Naga Sadhu, the woman has to perform Pindaan while alive and has to get her head shaved.

“ The process of becoming a Naga Sadhu is very difficult

After knowing about the process of becoming a female Naga Sadhu, you will be forced to think. The life of female Naga Sadhus is very difficult. To become a Naga Sadhu, they have to go through a tough test. To become a Naga Sadhu or Sanyasni, it is necessary to follow strict celibacy for 10 to 15 years. To become a Naga Sadhu, one has to convince his Guru that he is eligible for this and is now devoted to God. After this, the Guru gives permission to become a Naga Sadhu.

Full respect is given in the Akhara

After this, the woman is made to take a bath in the river. The female Naga Sadhu chants the name of God the whole day and wakes up in the morning in Brahmamuhurta and chants the name of Lord Shiva. In the evening, she worships Lord Dattatreya. After lunch, she chants the name of Lord Shiva. The female Naga

Sadhu is given full respect in the Akhara.

During the Kumbh Mela, along with the Naga Sadhus, female Sadhus also take a royal bath. However, they take a bath in the river after the male Nagas have taken a bath. The female Naga Sadhus of the Akhara are called Mai, Avdhutani or Naagin. But Mai or Naagins are not selected for any major post of the Akhara.



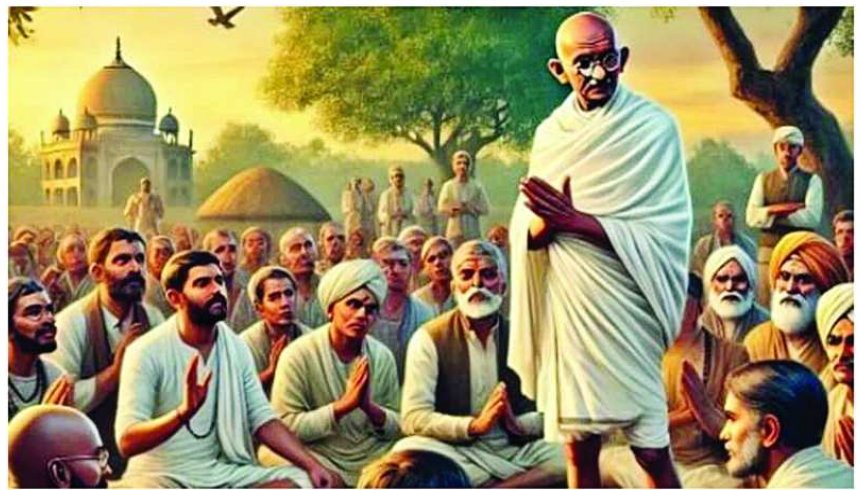
How, why and who made 'Raghupati-Raghav Raja Ram' the name of God and Allah, know the whole story

The question is why is there so much controversy over this bhajan of Mahatma Gandhi?

Actually, the controversy over this bhajan is about its originality. It has been going viral on various social media platforms that 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram...' was definitely Gandhiji's favorite bhajan, but he adopted and sang it by changing the verses of the original bhajan.

The year was 1930, the date was 12th March... A lean and thin old man, half draped in a dhoti and half wrapped in a cloth, set out with a stick in his hand. This stick was of non-violence and this was a journey of protest. Gandhi, who was considered a Mahatma among the British and the Indian masses, had decided that the people of India would make salt themselves and break the salt law of the British government. After this bold decision of Gandhi, the whole country followed him.

This journey from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi was a journey of 327 kms, which came to be known as Dandi March. Although Mahatma Gandhi started this march alone, but



Mahatma Gandhi made changes in the hymn 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram'

gradually a big caravan started joining it. What played a big role in uniting this crowd was an ancient bhajan, the most favourite bhajan of the Mahatma... 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram, Patit Pavan Sita Ram', 'Ishwar Allah Tero Naam, Sabko Sanmati De Bhagwan'

Today Dandi March has become history. The country is free. Not just salt, we have a name in big industries. Gandhi is immortal by being a Mahatma. Sometimes acceptable, sometimes not, but he is an important part of Indian politics. So important that every politician has to bow

before this old man before turning towards the Parliament.

Today the controversy is not about Gandhi, but about his Ramdhun bhajan, which emerged as the group song and victory song of a big crowd during the Dandi march. Today we will talk about this bhajan, whose lyrics we know. 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram, Patit Pavan Sita Ram, Ishwar Allah Tero Naam, Sabko Sanmati De Bhagwan'

Controversy over Ramdhun Bhajan in Patna

It is reported that Atal Jayanti celebrations were

organized in Babu Auditorium, Patna. During this, a controversy has arisen over Mahatma Gandhi's favorite bhajan. As soon as the Bhojपुरi singer sang the line 'Ishwar Allah Tero Naam' in the event, the people present in the program created a ruckus. The singer was opposed so much in the program over the name 'Ishwar Allah' that she had to apologize from the stage, then after a while BJP leader Ashwani Choubey took over the stage and he started raising slogans of 'Jai Shri Ram' from the mic.

The question is why is there so much controversy over this bhajan of Mahatma Gandhi? Actually, the controversy over this bhajan is about its originality. It has been said on various social media platforms that 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram...' was Gandhi's favourite bhajan, but he adopted and sang it by changing the verses of the original bhajan. Although there is no authenticity about who actually wrote this bhajan, there are different claims.

First claim - Saint Tulsidas composed this bhajan in Dakor

The most important claim is related to a legend associated with Saint Tulsidas in the 15th-16th century. It is said that once Saint Tulsidas was on a pilgrimage to search for his Ram. In this connection, he reached Gujarat. At that time, there was a famous Vishnu temple in Dakor, Gujarat. This temple was dedicated to Ranchhod Rai, another name of Lord Krishna, the eighth incarnation

“ The question is why is there so much controversy over this bhajan of Mahatma Gandhi? Actually, the controversy over this bhajan is about its originality. It has been said on various social media platforms that 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram...' was Gandhi's favourite bhajan, but he adopted and sang it by changing the verses of the original bhajan. Although there is no authenticity about who actually wrote this bhajan, there are different claims. First claim - Saint Tulsidas composed this bhajan in Dakor

The most important claim is related to a legend associated with Saint Tulsidas in the 15th-16th century. It is said that once Saint Tulsidas was on a pilgrimage to search for his Ram. In this connection, he reached Gujarat. At that time, there was a famous Vishnu temple in Dakor, Gujarat. This temple was dedicated to Ranchhod Rai, another name of Lord Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Tulsidas reached in front of the Shaligram idol installed here and started pleading with him to give him darshan in the form of Shri Ram.

of Vishnu. Tulsidas reached in front of the Shaligram idol

installed here and started pleading with him to give him

darshan in the form of Shri Ram.

Tulsi made this request his insistence and started singing Ramdhun. He composed this bhajan in this Ramdhun, in which he says 'Beautiful idol of Shaligram, on which Tulsi leaves are adorned and which is purified with Ganga water. Whose color is like the dark color of clouds. O! Sita's Ram, who purifies the fallen, Raghukul Shiromani Swami Raja Ram, give me darshan.

**Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram,
Patit pavan Sita Ram,
Sundar Vighra Meghshyam
Ganga Tulsi Shaligram**

However, this claim cannot be confirmed due to lack of co-ordination between this legend and Tulsi's works. The second reason is that apart from Shri Ram Charit Manas, Saint Tulsidas has written Vinay Patrika, Ramlallanhachu, Vairagyasandipani, Ramagyaprashna, Janaki-Mangal, Parvati-Mangal, Geetawali, Krishna-Geetavali, Barvai Ramayan, Dohavali and Kavitali (including Bahuk), but there is no mention of this bhajan. Secondly, the language of Tulsi Das' writing was either Awadhi or Sanskrit vocabulary, apart from this, influenced by the devotee poet Surdas, he has written limited compositions in Braj language. In such a situation, even linguistically, this bhajan does not stand anywhere near the compositions of Tulsi Das.

Second claim: Bhajan composed by Saint Pravara Sri Lakshmanacharya

Raghupati Raghav... The

second and most popular claim about the bhajan is about Saint Pravara Sri Lakshmanacharya. However, according to the viral claim on the internet, there is no clear information about him as to which era he belonged to and when he composed this bhajan. It is definitely known that this bhajan is a part of his work Sri Naam Ramayan, which he wrote inspired by Sri Naam Ramayanam written in Sanskrit by Maharishi Valmiki.

There are 24000 verses in this work. Saint Shri Lakshmanacharya has compiled them in the form of devotional verses in easy language. In this compilation too, the verses have been composed according to the chapters of Ramayana. The 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram' hymn has details of the Uttara Kand, when Shri Ram, who returned to Ayodhya after completing his exile, is crowned and he wears the crown as the king of the people. The poet has promoted the theory of incarnation by describing his form, where his image has been described as similar to Shaligram, similar to Vishnu's blue-meghashyam colour and similar to Jagdishwar who holds Ganga water-Tulsi leaves.

Its actual lyrics are told as follows.

Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram. Patit pavan Sita Ram. Sundar vighra Meghashyam. Ganga Tulsi Shaligram. Bhadragirishwar Sitaram. Bhagat-Janpriya Sitaram. Janakiramana Sitaram. Jai

**Jai Raghav Sitaram
Reason for controversy**

When Mahatma Gandhi made this bhajan the chorus song of Dandi March, it is said that he changed its words and tried to make it the voice of the people with secularism. From here, he added the word 'Allah' along with Ishwar in the original bhajan and then this bhajan became the song of the masses. This bhajan started being sung from Sabarmati Ashram to Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meetings in Delhi and it got global recognition.

There are many versions of Ramdhun, and the version used by Mahatma Gandhi had "universality". The intention behind Mahatma Gandhi modifying the original bhajan was that, the God of Hindus and the Allah of Muslims are the same. In this way, it was his attempt to unite against the British rule.

Who weaved the Ram bhajan into a tune

Acharya Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar has been a pioneer of North Indian classical music. Paluskar had composed this bhajan in Raga Mishra and he used to sing it daily in his prayers. At a time when Indian classical music was losing its sheen, Pandit ji revived it and the best platform for it was found in the freedom movements, where he used to give musical performances before the start of meetings and speeches. During this time, he also sang Ramdhun on many occasions, which Mahatma Gandhi liked very much and he used to listen to it again and again.

PM Modi: 'His life was a symbol of honesty and simplicity', PM Modi became emotional remembering Manmohan Singh

PM Modi said that Manmohan Singh's life is an example for future generations on how they can overcome all challenges and reach heights.

There is a wave of mourning in the whole country due to the death of former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.



Seven days of national mourning has been declared in the country. Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Manmohan Singh's residence and paid tribute to the former PM. After this, Prime Minister Modi issued a condolence message and remembered the former PM. PM Modi said that 'We are all saddened by the death of former PM Manmohan Singh. His departure is a big shock for the country. Manmohan Singh's life is an example for future generations that how they can overcome all challenges and reach heights.'

The Prime Minister said that 'He will always be remembered as an honest leader, a great economist and

INDAGATION

a leader who dedicated himself to reforms. As an economist, he served the country greatly, especially during challenging times. He served in various positions and made significant contributions to the country's development journey. He served as the Governor of the Reserve Bank. He was the Finance Minister in the government of former PM PV Narasimha Rao and laid the foundation of economic liberalization in the country.'

PM Modi said that 'His dedication towards the people and the development of the country will always be seen with great respect. Dr. Manmohan Singh's life was a symbol of honesty and simplicity. His gentleness and intelligence were the hallmarks of his life. I remember,

“ PM Modi said that 'His dedication towards the people and the development of the country will always be seen with great respect. Dr. Manmohan Singh's life was a symbol of honesty and simplicity. His gentleness and intelligence were the hallmarks of his life. I remember, when his term in the Rajya Sabha ended, I had said that his dedication as an MP is worth learning.'

when his term in the Rajya Sabha ended, I had said that his dedication as an MP is worth learning.'

The Prime Minister said, "Despite being in high positions, Manmohan Singh never forgot his roots. He was easily available to everyone. When I was the Chief Minister, I used

to discuss national and international issues with Manmohan Singh with an open mind. Even after coming to Delhi, I used to discuss with him from time to time, I will always remember those discussions and meetings. Today, in this difficult time, I offer my condolences to his family."

