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RAJIV GANDHI, WHO WALKED 3 KILOMETERS IN KHERWARA BLOCK TO COMPREHEND THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF THE TRIBE: PANDYA



Udaipur: 8th August, 1985 is a remarkable date in the history of India. On this day, Rajiv Gandhi along with his wife Sonia Gandhi, made a change in the scheduled program and planned to visit Ghanol village of Kherwara block of Udaipur district, Southern Rajasthan. He walked 3 kilometres on a raw trail path and arrived at KuraBhai's small hut. After his arrival, Rajiv Gandhi became aware in real of socio-economic conditions of tribal communi-

ties, their lifestyle, culture, standard of living, etc. It was the period when tribal members of the region were facing severe famine and used to eat chapati made of Kangri-kuri in those conditions; Rajiv Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi had the same chapati. The tribal community could not afford to buy wheat due to its high cost and hence were left with the only option of purchasing Kangri-kuri which costs around 1.5 Rs/Kg. Since then, Rajiv

Gandhi made an historical announcement to provide wheat at the cost of 1.5 Rs/kg for scheduled tribes. Laxminarayan Pandya, Former Up Zila Pramukh of Panchayati Raj and the Convener of Gandhi Gram Jan Jagran Abhiyaan addressed the audience as a main speaker in the seminar on "Rajiv Gandhi's devotion and commitment to the tribe" and provided with all these historical details and particulars at Gayatri

Sabhaaghar. Shri Pandya enlightened the audience that Rajiv Gandhi also initiated Indira Aawas Yojana scheme for tribal communities after he stayed at KuraBhai's house and witnessed how the hut roof was leaking during the rainy season.

Rajiv Gandhi also got acquainted with that the tribe has no electricity and thus launched "Kutir Jyoti Yojana" under which tribal community member will be provided with free electricity connection and fitting.

Rajiv Gandhi while walking 3 kilometers also noticed that there were large portion of barren fields not being used for any agricultural purpose. In relation to this, Rajiv Gandhi then with an aim of converting those barren fields into cultivable lands and to increase their income launched and implemented "Jeevan Dhaara

Kuaan" scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi was very kind-hearted, sympathetic and a person with determination. To strengthen the village economy and for the development of the village panchayat introduced Jawahar Rozgaar Yojana. This initiative led to the direct transfer of money from Government of India, New Delhi to the bank account of Gram Panchayat.

Rajiv Gandhi, the only Prime Minister in the history of India who walked 3 kilometers with-

in the tribe, interacted with tribe members, felt their problems and issues in real and led to the emergence of several schemes for rural development which impacted millions of lives – And this all started and happened with his visit to KuraBhai's hut at Ghanol village. Considering this as of utmost importance, Laxmi Narayan Pandya, took an initiative and is organizing and celebrating "Rajiv Gandhi Remembrance Day" since 8th August 2004. On 8th August,

2004, Rajiv Smriti Mela was organized in which around 10,000 people participated. On the way where Rajiv Gandhi walked to Ghanol village, a large marble inscription was established and it is still present there. Every year, under the guidance of Shri Laxminarayan Pandya, 8th August is celebrated as Rajiv Smriti Divas. It was celebrated this year too as having Shri Dayaramji Parmar as the chief guest. Shri Pandya also informed, in

the same way as Ghanol, Rajiv Gandhi visited GalalBhai's and LakmaBhai's home in Bahulya village Sraswa of northern Gujarat and became aware of culture and lifestyle of tribal communities. With respect to this, Sraswa community every year before the Holi festival organize the Rajiv Smriti Mela where thousands of tribal people participate.

Sraswa village also constructed a temple where they pray to Shivaling and Rajiv Gandhi along with this photograph.

Ghanol village members still believes that even Rajiv Gandhi's is no more but Rahul Gandhi from the Gandhi family will definitely visit them one day. Shri Pandya in his closing statement remembers Rajiv Gandhi's contribution in the development of the country and especially his love and bonding towards tribal community.



Pdt. Nagar's Statue Unveiled in Vibhuti Park

Udaipur: The Home Minister of Rajasthan Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria and Mayor of the Municipal Corporation Sh. Chandra Singh Kothari unveiled the statue of Manishi Pdt. Janardan Rai Nagar in Vibhuti Park near Fateh Sagar on 15th August. Along with Pdt. Nagar the statues of Late Mohan Singh Mehta, founder of Vidya Bhavan and Dr. Daulat Singh Kothari, former Chairman of University Grants Commission were also unveiled.

The function was presided over by the Chairman, Board of Secondary Education Dr. B.L. Chaudhary. The Vice Chancellor of MLSU Prof. J.P. Sharma, MPUAT Prof. U.S. Sharma, B.N. University Prof. J.S. Ranawat and JRN-RVU Dr. S.S. Sarangdevot were also present. Sh. Prafulla Nagar former Kul Pramukh of Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Kul and Prof. Divya Prabha Nagar, former Vice Chancellor of Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth were also there. Ironically Prof. J.S. Ranawat, who is Vice Chancellor of B.N. University spoke on Pdt. Nagar and his principles of democratic administration with authority while Dr. Sarangdevot who is Vice Chancellor of Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth read out a paper, that too with much difficulty, which was just a bio-data of Pdt. Nagar. Incidentally 16th August is also the death anniversary of Pdt. Nagar. It would not be out of place to recall his contribution to the society. Manishi Pdt. Janardan Rai Nagar was born on 16 June 1911 in the historic city of Udaipur, capital of the erstwhile princely state of Mewar. His father Pdt. Pran Lalji occupied an important portfolio in the court of Mewar. His mother Vijayalakshmi (Vijaya Maa) was a bold, courageous, progressive and fearless lady with revolutionary ideas. She was a freedom fighter who contributed significantly to the rise of the spirit of liberation in the women of Mewar.

Education

Pdt. Nagar had his early education in Udaipur. After that he went to Ajmer and stayed with his aunt to get education up to

Inter. Thereafter he went to Banaras and obtained his degree of Graduation from the famous Banaras Hindu University with the subjects History, Hindi Literature and Philosophy in the year 1935-36. Simultaneously he obtained the degree of Sahitya Ratna from Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag. In 1940 he obtained the degree of M.A. (Hindi) from Agra University, Agra. He studied various provisions of Law and the Judicial System also.

Contribution to Teaching

The career of this visionary educationist began in 1937 as a lecturer in M.B. College. The same year on 21 August he founded Hindi Vidyapeeth, now known as Rajasthan Vidyapeeth. In this institution he provided his honorary services as a Hindi teacher. From 1938 to 1945 he taught in Vidyabhavan High School.

Serving the Society through Education

As Pdt. Nagar returned from Banaras he decided to adopt the path of education to bring about revolutionary changes in the society. He thought that education was the most appropriate tool through which people could be awakened towards their responsibility to overthrow the colonial rule of the British. To him education could be a means to support the struggle for freedom. The debt he owed to the society could also be paid back in this way, he felt. Drawing inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindra Nath Tagore and Pdt. Madan Mohan Malviya he founded Rajasthan Vidyapeeth in Udaipur. As per the need several institutions and departments were started from time to time. Without caring for economic problems and political crises, he continued with his mission of educating the rural, tribal and the proletariat of the state. As a result more than fifty one departments came into existence serving to fulfill the various needs of the society. Out of these five major institutes of higher Education, Social Work Education, Teacher Education, Extension and Research were collectively recognized and were given the status of a deemed to be University in 1987. Pdt. Nagar

became its first Vice Chancellor. He served the University as a Vice Chancellor from 1987 to 1992. After that he graced the position of Chancellor for a period of five years (1992-1997) and kept on rendering his honorary services. In his able guidance thousands of students got higher education and several new experiments were carried out in the University. These innovations and experiments attracted several scholars to visit the university and won for it several honours and awards.

Skillful leadership of Pdt. Nagar Pdt. Janardan Rai Nagar was a great leader. His skill of leadership enabled him to create a team of dedicated and versatile workers in Rajasthan Vidyapeeth. He always guided and motivated his workers

and entrusted them the responsibility of running institutions. He believed in preparing workers. His leadership filled the workers with enthusiasm. Ability to take prompt action It is not an easy task to manage a number of institutions. In Rajasthan Vidyapeeth also, problems kept on haunting but Pdt. Nagar faced them bravely and found a solution to each and every problem. He had immense fearlessness and the ability to take prompt action. His ability to overcome crises was unparalleled. Literary contribution and works Pdt. Nagar was a genius litterateur. His contribution to the world of literature is also very impressive. Patit Ka Swarg, Uda Hatyara, Acarya Chanakya, Vaivasta Manu and Amritam Gamayah are the

plays composed by him. He wrote more than two hundred stories. Two Collections of his stories namely Janardan Rai Nagar Ki Kahaniyan, Part I and Part II are published by Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi. These stories had been earlier published in the magazines of national repute. His books Shalamein Balak, Ghar Mein Balak and Prathamik Madhyamik Shiksha Yojana are precious works containing his novel thoughts about education. 'Ek Shant Alok Mein Prasanna' (A collection of pro-saic poems) and 'Swarna Kasa Sangharsha' (Autobiographical work) are great works of literature. His novel Jagatguru Shanker acarya published in ten parts consisting of five thousand pages and another work Ram Rajya are immensely useful

treasure of Hindi Literature.

Journalism

Pdt. Nagar was a born journalist. He not only edited several journals and magazines but also founded a number of them. He edited magazines like Baalhit, Rajasthan Sahitya, Vasundhara, Kalki, Jan Sandesh, Aravali, Ayurvignyan and founded others like Madhumati, Swarnamangala, Nakhalistan, Samaj Shikshan and Shodh Patrika.

Politics

Pdt. Nagar remained active for a few years in politics as well. He represented Mavli Constituency in the legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1962. In this duration in 1959 he presented on the floor of the assembly a private bill on education called Samaj Shiksha Vidheyak which was passed in 1962.

Founder Chairman: Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi He was the founder Chairman of Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi and was member of Rajbhasha Hindi Salakhkar Samiti, Railway Board, Ministry of Railways as well as Kendriya Proudh Shiksha Salakhkar Samiti, Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Honours and Awards -

Pdt. Nagar's contribution to society was recognized and he received honours and awards from a number of agencies: *Sahitya Bhushan, given by Ajmer Vishwa Parishad, 1941 *Sangam Chandrak, given by Gujarat Sahitya Sangam, Ahmadabad, 1964 *Highest honour of Sahitya Manishi given by Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, Udaipur. *Nehru Literacy Award, given

by Indian Adult Education Association, 1980 *Maharana Mewar Puraskar, given by Maharana Mewar Foundation *Highest honorary degree of Sahitya Vachaspati given by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag for the propagation of Hindi, our national language. *Rajasthan Shri, given by the governor of Rajasthan, 1989 and Maharana Pratap Samman given by Sajeew Seva Samiti and Udaipur Vichar Manch. *A commemorative Volume on his life and works was published in 2006.

Adieu

This great genius said adieu to this world on 15 August, 1997 in Udaipur at the age of 88 years. He may not be with us today but his name and fame is there to inspire us for all times to come.

दक्षिणी राजस्थान में प्रथम गीतांजली कैंसर सेंटर के विशेषज्ञों ने की सफल सर्जरी

फेफड़े में कैंसर की सफल सर्जरी

उदयपुर, गीतांजली मेडिकल कॉलेज एवं हॉस्पिटल के कैंसर शल्य चिकित्सक डॉ आशीष जाखेटिया एवं डॉ अरुण पांडेय ने 55 वर्षीय रोगी के दायीं फेफड़े में कैंसर का सफल ऑपरेशन कर रोगी को नया जीवन प्रदान किया। यह कैंसर की गांठ रोगी के दायीं फेफड़े के अलावा सीने के कुछ ऊपरी हिस्सों के साथ शुरू की तीन पसलियों तक फैली हुई थी। केवल 5 घंटे चले ऑपरेशन में दायीं फेफड़े का ऊपरी आधा हिस्सा एवं 3 पसलियों के साथ सीने का कुछ हिस्सा हटाया गया। इसी समय अंतराल में सीने का मेश द्वारा पुर्ननिर्माण भी किया गया। इससे दायीं फेफड़े के निचले हिस्से सहित 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक फेफड़े को बचा लिया गया। इस सर्जरी को राईट अपर लोबेक्टोमी कहते हैं। इस सर्जरी द्वारा इलाज दक्षिणी राजस्थान में प्रथम बार हुआ है। फेफड़ों में कैंसर के इलाज के लिए सर्जरी सबसे बेहतर विकल्प होता है पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण के अभाव के



कारण रेडियोथेरेपी एवं कीमथेरेपी द्वारा इलाज किया जाता है। परन्तु गीतांजली कैंसर सेंटर में मौजूद विशेष प्रशिक्षित ऑन्को सर्जन की टीम ने इस सर्जरी में शल्य चिकित्सकों के साथ एनेस्थेस्टिस्ट डॉ नवीन पाटीदार ने भी महत्वपूर्ण निभाई।

निश्चतना विवेक ने निभाई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका..

इस ऑपरेशन में एनेस्थेस्टिस्ट डॉ नवीन पाटीदार ने अहम भूमिका निभाई। उनके नियंत्रण में ऑपरेशन के दौरान केवल बायीं ओर के फेफड़े को वेंटीलेटर पर लिया गया था। वहीं दायीं ओर का फेफड़ा पूरी तरह से बंद किया

गया जो कि अत्यंत जटिल प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि फेफड़े के फूलने से ऑपरेशन में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही थी।

रोगी हुगमा ने बताया कि वह पिछले कई समय से खांसी एवं सीने में दर्द जैसी परेशानियों से जूझ रहा था। उदयपुर के गीतांजली कैंसर सेंटर में ऑन्को सर्जन डॉ आशीष जाखेटिया एवं डॉ अरुण पांडेय से परामर्श के बाद

बायोप्सी की जांच द्वारा दायीं ओर के फेफड़े में तीसरे चरण के कैंसर का पता चला। कीमथेरेपी की चार डोज के बाद सर्जरी की गई।

हुगमा अब स्वस्थ है और अपने रोज के काम कर पा रहा है। रोगी का इलाज राजस्थान सरकार की भामाशाह स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत निःशुल्क हुआ।