



# parivahan vishesh

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Sanjay Bathla Editor in chief

# The NEET Crisis and the Credibility of the Examination System

Satyawan Saurabh

Trust Repeatedly Shattered in the Name of Transparency—and the Imperative Challenge of Reform

The uncertainty surrounding NEET-2026, coupled with apprehensions regarding its potential cancellation, has heightened the anxiety of millions of students and parents. Competitive examinations are not merely a process of selection; they serve as the very foundation of the youth's future, their hard work, and their trust. If the examination system is repeatedly called into question, the most profound impact falls upon those students who have prepared with utmost honesty and diligence. In such a scenario, the administration's responsibility extends far beyond the mere conduct of the examination; ensuring transparency, timely dissemination of information, and impartiality becomes equally imperative. Upholding trust in the examination system constitutes the paramount responsibility of any democratic educational framework.

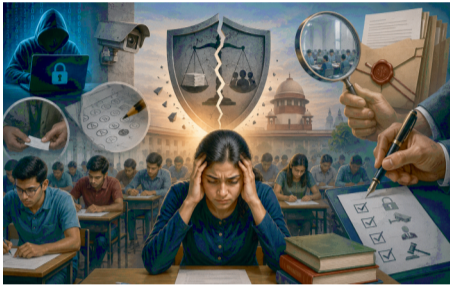
India's competitive examination system is

not merely a mechanism for admission; it serves as the bedrock of social justice, equal opportunity, and merit assessment. When a national-level examination—such as the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)—becomes embroiled in irregularities, suspicion, or faces the threat of cancellation, it is not just a single examination that is compromised; rather, the trust, time, and mental equilibrium of millions of students are shattered. An examination is not merely a technical exercise; it stands as a symbol of the covenant wherein the State assures its citizens that hard work, merit, and diligent preparation will be duly rewarded. Consequently, the credibility of the examination system constitutes the very backbone of any democratic educational order.

In cases such as the NEET crisis, the most alarming aspect is not merely the occurrence of a singular incident, but rather the persistent recurrence of such events. When a national examination falls under a cloud of suspicion, public trust in its entirety begins to waver. Students, parents, educators, coaching

institutes, and the administration alike find themselves grappling with a fundamental question—one that cannot be adequately answered through mere press releases. The question at hand is this: Is our examination system truly robust enough to withstand scrutiny simultaneously across all three critical fronts—transparency, impartiality, and security? If the answer is in the negative, then the problem lies not merely with a single examination, but with the entire systemic apparatus.

The crisis within the examination system does not emerge overnight. This situation stems from minor vulnerabilities that are not rectified in a timely manner. The process of setting question papers, the safeguarding of confidential materials, logistical transport, the supervision of examination centers, technical verification, identity authentication procedures, and the handling of answer



sheets—if even a single link in this chain weakens at any of these stages, the entire system risks falling under a cloud of suspicion. In the modern era, an examination is no longer merely an exercise involving pen and paper; it has evolved into a system intertwined with an immensely complex network of information, security, and control. Consequently, any negligence at any level has a direct and profound impact on the future of the students.

It must also be understood that trust in the examination system is not built solely upon transparency, but equally upon consistency. If a student lacks the assurance that the value of their hard work remains stable and secure, their preparation inevitably devolves into a state of uncertainty. An honest student arrives at the examination center harboring a multitude of questions: Will the question paper

remain secure? Will no one gain an unfair advantage? Will the entire process be conducted impartially? When such questions become commonplace, it signals that the crisis at hand is not merely administrative, but fundamentally ethical. The core objective of education is equality of opportunity; if that very foundation is compromised, the system inevitably loses sight of its intended purpose.

In examinations such as the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), these concerns become even more acute, for this is not merely a professional entrance examination, but the focal point of the socio-economic aspirations of millions of families. Students from rural areas, candidates from lower-middle-class backgrounds, and young people from small towns—despite their limited resources—dream of forging ahead in life solely on the strength of their merit. However, when the integrity of the examination is called into question, it is precisely these students who suffer the greatest harm. Those who possess influence, resources, or extensive networks often manage to navigate around the system's

flaws; yet, those whose only asset is their sheer hard work are the ones who bear the brunt of the consequences. Thus, transparency in examinations is not merely a matter of administrative reform, but fundamentally a question of social justice.

The crisis plaguing the examination system also exerts a profound impact on the mental health of the students. The process of preparing for competitive examinations is, in itself, an inherently stressful endeavor. Students live for extended periods amidst strict discipline, a limited social life, familial expectations, and the uncertainty of the future. When, in such a situation, the very future of the examination becomes uncertain, the psychological pressure intensifies manifold. Some students become despondent, some repeatedly alter their strategies, and others even spiral into deep depression. Therefore, examination authorities must recognize that they are not merely engaged in the task of announcing dates or establishing centers; rather, they are safeguarding the trust placed in the future of the youth.

## Temple of Liberalization and Welfare Allied Trust

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### Today's Cyber security Thought: Reserve Bank Innovation Hub (RBIH): A strong initiative to curb cyber crimes through mule accounts

On May 12, 2026, the Reserve Bank Innovation Hub (RBIH) signed a major Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C). The aim is to fight cyber fraud using AI powered systems, specifically targeting mule accounts. Under this partnership, I4C's Suspect Registry will be integrated with RBIH's MuleHunter.AI platform, which is already deployed in 26+ banks. This will further strengthen fraud detection across India's digital payments ecosystem.

Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah stated that the Narendra Modi government is working tirelessly to build a "cyber secure Bharat." He emphasized that mule accounts remain one of the biggest challenges in curbing cyber crimes. Through this MoU, collaboration will be enhanced to combat cyber enabled financial frauds and eliminate mule accounts across the banking and digital payments ecosystem.

**Key Highlights**

- MoU Signed: I4C (under Ministry of Home Affairs) + RBI Innovation Hub



- Objective: Detect and eliminate mule accounts—bank accounts used by fraudsters to hide or transfer illicit funds.
- Technology: Integration of I4C Suspect Registry with RBIH's AI driven tools (including MuleHunter.AI).
- Impact: Faster identification of suspicious accounts, prevention of fraudulent transactions before funds are siphoned off.
- Statement: Home Minister Amit Shah called it a crucial step towards building a "cyber secure Bharat."
- RBI Innovation Hub (RBIH)
- Wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India.
- Headquarters: KEONICS, 27th Main Rd, HSR Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- Mission:

Address India's financial sector challenges through technology, policy research, and collaboration.

- Key Platforms:
  - o Unified Lending Interface (ULI): Universal API gateway for seamless credit delivery.
  - o Digital Payments Intelligence Platform: Real time fraud scoring for digital transactions.
  - o MuleHunter.AI: AI/ML system enabling banks to identify and block mule accounts.
  - o Fintech Repository: Knowledge base for financial innovation.
- Why Mule Accounts Are Dangerous
  - Definition: Accounts opened with fake identities or operated by unsuspecting individuals, used to route illegal funds.

- Challenge: Difficult to trace, often part of large fraud networks.
- Benefit of MoU: Combines financial intelligence (RBIH) with cybercrime investigation data (I4C) for stronger fraud prevention.
- Expected Impact
  - For Banks: Enhanced fraud risk intelligence, real time monitoring, AI driven detection.
  - For Citizens: Greater protection against phishing, UPI scams, and digital payment fraud.
  - For Regulators: Improved coordination between RBI, MHA, and financial institutions.
- Challenges:
  - Balancing security vs convenience in digital payments.
  - Ensuring data privacy during registry integration.
- Continuous AI model updates to counter evolving fraud tactics.

## NEET Paper Leak: Who is Responsible??



The recurring leakage of papers for NEET—one of the country's most prestigious examinations—is not merely an administrative failure; it is a direct assault on the trust of millions of young people. A question weighs on the mind of every citizen today: when we possess a vast administrative infrastructure, intelligence networks, security agencies, and technological resources, why do incidents of exam paper leaks persist unabated? What, ultimately, is the flaw within this entire system—the crack through which the future of millions of students drains away year after year? This paper leak has not only compromised a single examination but has shattered the hopes of millions of hardworking students who toiled day and night to prepare. How many fathers sat dreaming of their children's success? How many mothers set aside their domestic responsibilities to join their children in their preparations? How many families spent beyond their means to procure coaching, books, and study materials? Today, they face but one question: Who will compensate for their lost time, resources, peace of mind, and shattered enthusiasm? Some may argue that the examination can simply be rescheduled. But does a broken spirit return just as easily? Can that same energy, that same self-confidence, and that same mental equilibrium be mustered once again? Preparing for an examination entails far more than merely reading textbooks; it involves months of mental discipline, social sacrifice, and the expenditure of financial resources.

The repeated postponement of exams or the leakage of papers constitutes not merely a waste of resources, but the very murder of the youth's patience and trust. The most grave aspect of this situation is that, time and again, the formalities of investigations, arrests, and assurances are duly observed following each incident; yet, the fundamental question remains unanswered: Who is truly responsible? Until accountability is established—until transparency and the fear of severe punishment are firmly embedded within the system—every subsequent exam will stand poised to crush the dreams of yet another generation. The education system is not merely a mechanism for conducting examinations; it is a pillar of trust for the nation's youth. If this very pillar begins to crumble, the future of the nation itself begins to totter. The time has come to establish accountability, ensure that the guilty are punished, and create a system where hard work—rather than money and connections—is truly valued. For when dreams are shattered time and again, it is not just a single student who loses; the entire nation loses.

—Dr. Garima Bhati





Shahnaz Husain

# Summer Make-up tricks to beat the heat

routines can prevent melted make up and sun burn etc

The golden rule for summer make-up is "soft, delicate and very sparing." Water-based and powder make-up items are better during summer. Use powder eye shadows and powder blush-on. Waterproof mascaras and eye liners will prevent eye make up from running during the hot and humid season. Waterproof or water resistant lip colours and lip liners are also available. Or, go for matte lipstick and add just a dab of gloss in the centre for a delicious pout.

Cleansing the skin before make-up is most important. Wash off with plenty of cool water. After cleansing, use chilled rose water to tone and cool the skin. This helps to close the pores. In hot and humid weather, wrap an ice cube in a clean cloth and wipe the face with it, just for a few seconds at a time. This helps to close the pores.

For oily skin, apply astringent lotion with cotton wool, to close pores and reduce oiliness. Or apply a face serum. It is lighter than a moisturizer and provides an ideal cover. Applying primer also helps. Dab it on oily areas, like the T-zone. It is said that Milk of Magnesia works as a primer during the humid season. It helps to reduce oiliness. Take some Milk of Magnesia on moist cotton wool or a sponge and dab it on the face. Allow it to dry.

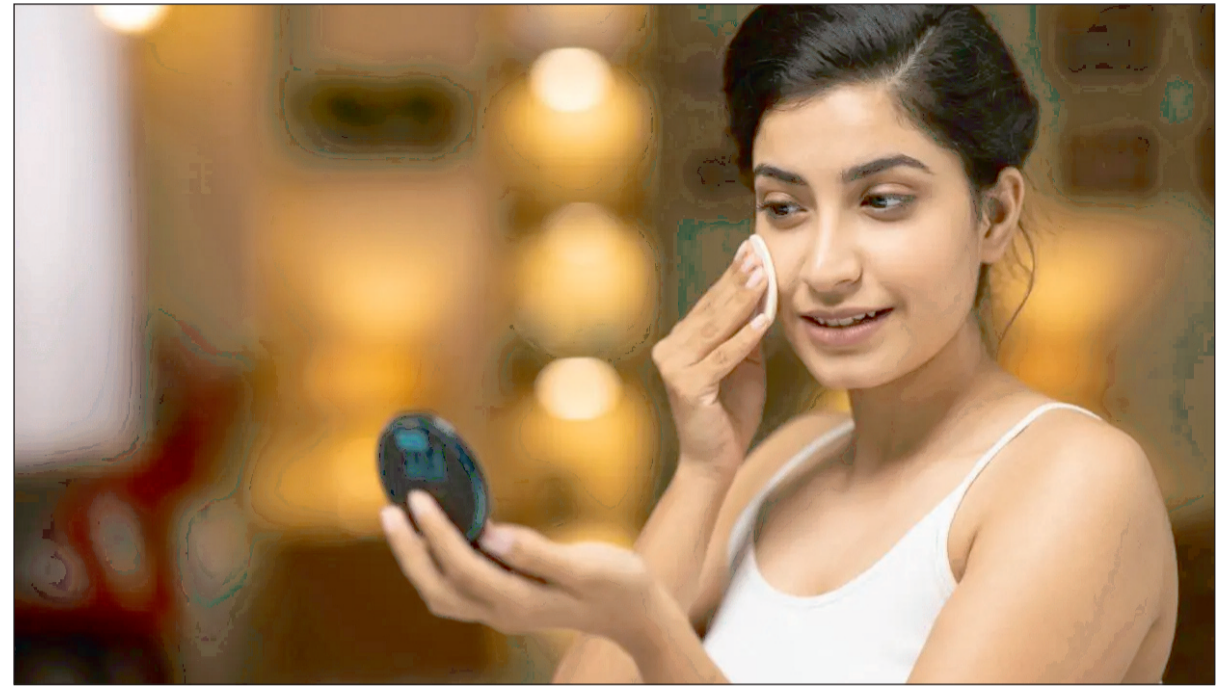
After a few minutes, apply water based foundation, blending with a damp sponge for a smooth finish. Use foundation with beige tones, rather than pink. I feel beige suits

Indian skin colour better. Add a drop or two of water, before applying, to provide a lighter coverage. Then apply powder to "set" the foundation. When you apply powder, press the powder all over the face and neck, with a slightly damp sponge. This helps it to set and last longer. Or, use only compact powder, which lasts longer and provides a smooth finish. Primers and powders help to remove the oily look. Try tinted powders, like warm yellow tones of powder. Bronzing powders may also suit. If you want a really healthy glow without the shine, go for a bronzing powder. Avoid applying too much. It should be lightly applied, using a big powder puff. A powder puff is better than a brush in summer.

Blot your make-up with tissue. When you apply make-up, remember not to smear too much or rub it. Whether it is foundation or blusher, it is best to dot it with a light touch, using a finger tip, or an applicator. It can also be applied lightly and evenly with a damp sponge.

A hint of blusher should be used on the cheeks. A powder blusher is best in summer. Use it after you have applied powder and at the end of your make-up. Apply on the cheekbones and blend it outwards and slightly upwards.

Applying foundation on the lips before applying lipstick to help lipstick last longer. Go for matte lipstick and add just a dab of gloss in the centre for a delicious pout. Use a spray mist to help set the make-up. If you use kajal, after applying



on the lower lid, just below eyelashes, apply a line of grey or brown eye shadow over it. This helps it last longer.

At night, you need more colour. Applying lipstick with a lip brush helps it to last longer. The lip colour should match the attire. However bronze, coral, copper, burgundy and even red would look good for the night. Coral lipsticks are in fashion. A coral or dark pink lipstick may look very attractive, even with light coloured clothes. Apply a hint of lip gloss after applying lipstick. This gives a fresh and cool look.

To make lipstick last longer, apply a foundation on the lips before applying lipstick. For your make-up when

travelling, carry an eye-pencil, mascara and lipsticks that are suitable for both day and night wear. Include lip gloss, compact powder and powder blush-on. Remember to take a few tissues. If you have oily skin, or the weather is hot and humid, pre-moistened tissues are best. Take deodorant and talcum powder too.

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The author is international fame beauty expert and is called herbal queen of India.

# Heatstroke Can Increase the Risk of Heart Attack: How to Care for Your Heart Health

Summertime is right around the corner, but can your makeup withstand the heat?

Summer makeup can be quite a challenge due to the high humidity and scorching heat.

Summer makeup means spending hours applying makeup only to sweat it all off in the heat. It's the perfect weather for meltdown mishaps; running foundation, chapped lips, smudged eyeliner and streaky mascara.

Rising temperatures can cause a makeup meltdown, leaving you with oily skin, fading foundation and creased eyeshadow.

A full face of makeup can quickly start running, look cakey and unnatural, and be incredibly hot to be outside in. However, there are a few simple measures you can take to give your full makeup look a little more staying power on the hottest of days.

The common question is What's the best way to make your look sweat and heat resistant and start enjoying sunshine. Summertime makeup has a completely different set of need and minor adjustment in beauty routines can prevent melted make up and sun burn etc

The golden rule for summer make-up is "soft, delicate and very sparing." Water-based and powder make-up items are better during summer. Use powder eye shadows and powder blush-on. Waterproof mascaras and eye liners will prevent eye make up from running during the hot and humid season. Waterproof or water resistant lip colours and lip liners are also available. Or, go for matte lipstick and add just a dab of gloss in the centre for a delicious pout.

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### HEAT STROKE SYMPTOMS

### EMERGENCY TREATMENT & FIRST AID

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# Bhairav, a fierce manifestation of Lord Shiva

Dear Readers, in the previous installment of this series dedicated to Lord Shiva and his avatars, we discussed the 'Veerabhadra Avatar'—the embodiment of Shiva's wrath, as well as the very personification of righteousness and justice. In this current article, we will discuss 'Bhairava'; although he is a fierce and awe-inspiring deity, he stands as a profound symbol of cosmic balance, justice, and spiritual courage.

Bhairav, a fierce manifestation of Lord Shiva, is revered in Hinduism and Tantric traditions as the guardian of time, dharma, and cosmic order. He embodies both destruction and protection, guiding devotees toward liberation while instilling fearlessness.

According to the 'Shiva Purana', Bhairava is an avatar of Lord Shiva. Bhairava, the fifth avatar of Lord Shiva, is also known as Bhairavnath. Lord Bhairava is also recognized by various names such as Asitanga, Ruru, Chanda, Krodha, Unmatta, Kapali, Bhishana, and Samhara. Bhairava is the deity of 'Kala' (Time); 'Kala' signifies time, and Bhairava is a form of Lord Shiva who rides upon a dog. Bhairava is considered the 'awakened deity' ('Jagrut Devta') of the Kali Yuga. The name Bhairava (or Bhairavnath) literally implies one who appears terrifying in aspect, or one who offers protection from fear.

According to mythological legends, a demon named Andhakasura was crossing all boundaries of unrighteousness and tyranny through his actions; eventually, blinded by arrogance, he even dared to attack Lord Shiva himself. Consequently, to bring about his destruction, Bhairava emerged from the very blood of Lord Shiva.

Devotees offer specific food items to Lord Kala Bhairava. These offerings include 'suji ka halwa' (semolina pudding), sweet bread, milk, liquor, and black chickpeas. According to popular belief, Kala Bhairava is regarded as a deity of 'Tamasic' (fierce/intense) nature; therefore, liquor ('Madira') is offered to him as a ritual offering.

According to certain 'Puranas', Bhairava came into existence as a consequence of an insult directed at Lord Shiva. It is said that, at one time, Lord Brahma—the Creator of the Universe—upon observing the attire and appearance of Lord Shiva and his attendants ('Ganas'), uttered derogatory remarks about them. Lord Shiva paid no heed to his words; however, at that very moment, a colossal figure—trembling with rage and wielding a massive staff—manifested from His body. This formidable entity advanced forward with the intent of destroying Lord Brahma. Terrified, Lord Brahma screamed in fear. It was only after Lord Shiva intervened and reasoned with him that this colossal figure was pacified. This very entity is known as Mahabhairava. It is believed that Lord





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स्वर कथा

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Brahma possessed five heads. Due to a disagreement regarding a certain matter, the fierce and formidable form of Bhairava—an emanation of Mahakala—manifested and, with a strike of his fingernail, severed Lord Brahma's fifth head. Consequently, Bhairava incurred the sin of 'Brahmahatya' (the killing of a Brahmin/creator). With the assistance of Lord Shiva, Bhairava was absolved of the sin of 'Brahmahatya' in the holy city of Kashi; furthermore, Lord Shiva appointed Bhairava as the 'Kotwal' (Guardian/Chief Constable) of Kashi.

Bhairava's consort is named Bhairavi. When Lord Shiva manifested Bhairava from a portion of His own essence, He requested Goddess Parvati to also generate a divine energy—a 'Shakti'—who would serve as Bhairava's wife; thus, Goddess Parvati manifested Goddess Bhairavi

from a portion of her own essence.

It is a widely held belief that Lord Shankar (Shiva) humbled Lord Brahma's ego on the 'Ashtami' (eighth day) of the 'Krishna Paksha' (waning phase of the moon) during the month of 'Kartik'; consequently, this day came to be celebrated as the 'Bhairava Ashtami Vrat' (fast). Bhairava Ashtami serves as a reminder of 'Kala' (Time/Death); therefore, many devotees worship Bhairava to seek deliverance from the fear of death.

Furthermore, the worship of Bhairava does not entail the observance of rigid or austere rituals. By taking refuge in such a supremely compassionate and swift-to-grant-boons deity as Bhairavnath, a soul is assuredly redeemed. 'Kshetrapala' (Guardian of the Region) Kala Bhairava is worshipped to invoke good

fortune, seek protection against black magic, and dispel negative energies.

The Jasmine flower is considered to be Lord Bhairava's favorite blossom; consequently, Jasmine flowers hold special significance in the worship of Kala Bhairava. The auspicious time for worshipping Lord Bhairava is considered to be between 12:00 AM and 3:00 AM, as Lord Bhairava is revered as the Deity of the Night.

Kala Bhairava Mantra: Om Kala Bhairavaya Namah. Om! O sharp-toothed, colossal-bodied One—the Destroyer at the end of the cosmic cycle—Salutations to You, O Bhairava! May You grant me Your permission.

He is worshipped throughout India, Sri Lanka, and Nepal, as well as within the tradition of Tibetan Buddhism.

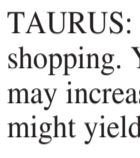
## Today's Horoscope

Miss Sapam Chanu Prema  
Astro-numerologist, Imphal, Manipur.  
Contact no. 9366411415, E-mail: chanuprema39@gmail.com

### TODAY'S Horoscope (14/05/2026)-Sapam Chanu Prema(Astro-numerologist)



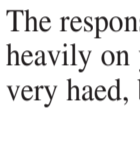
**ARIES** You may feel somewhat let down but not be inclined to take the matter further. You might be vulnerable to stress and health issues. Expenditures may increase so try to keep it a balance. Stay away from illegal activities.



**TAURUS:** This is useful day to make a start on your holiday shopping. You may be able to negotiate a good deal. Your income may increase. For business, the day may bring food fortune and might yield profits.



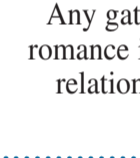
**GEMINI** Relations with those you are close to should be a lot easier going today. The day might bring rise in your career or you might land a promotion on your work. Your superiors may appreciate your work or projects.



The responsibilities of your home and family life may be weighing heavily on you. There may be slow progress on your work. You work very hard, but your reputation might suffer due to some issues.



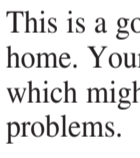
**LEO** It might be difficult to organize. Normally simple tasks can take surprisingly long to complete. You might face some health problems. Some depression and stress prevails. The feeling of loneliness may keep you troubled.



Any gathering involving friends is likely to be good fun. Love and romance increase in your life. You might enjoy a healthy and happy relationship with your spouse. Your incomes may also shoot up.



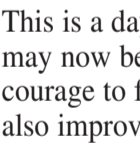
**LIBRA** There is likely to be a pleasant surprise or bonus affecting your finances. You might get good results for your hard-work. You might achieve success and fame at the moment. You remain happy and peace in your domestic life.



This is a good day for working up a new decorating scheme for your home. Your performance at work may not meet your expectations which might affect your reputation. You might face some health problems.



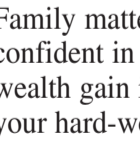
**SAGITTARIUS** There might be slow progress at work. You might incur loss in your investments. Expenditures also shoot up considerably. You might become emotional and face some physical health problems.



This is a day for thinking big in all respects. Self-employed people may now be in a position to afford to expand. You might have courage to face difficulties. Your mental and physical health may also improve.



**AQUARIUS** It might be difficult to get much done today because the temptation to chat and gossip is strong. You may experience unhappiness and a sense of frustration pervades your thoughts.



Family matters are likely to be quite smooth. You are likely to feel confident in your work. You may remain happy and satisfied. Some wealth gain is also possible at the moment. You may be rewarded for your hard-work.



Both Hindus and Jains offer worship to Bhairava.

Despite being an avatar of Lord Shiva, keeping an idol or image of Bhairava within one's home is considered inauspicious. Consequently, the idol of Lord Bhairava is typically installed in an open space. He is the deity associated with Tantra; his worship is performed specifically for the practice of Tantric rituals. Since Tantric rites are traditionally conducted outside the home, an idol of Bhairava Maharaj is not installed within the domestic sphere.

For the residents of Kashi (Varanasi), the worship of

Bhairava is considered mandatory. In Kashi—at the Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple—and in Ujjain—at the Shri Mahakal Temple—it is believed that one does not fully reap the spiritual rewards of having 'darshan' (sacred sight) of Lord Shiva (specifically the Shri Mahakal Jyotirlinga or Shri Vishwanath Jyotirlinga) until one has also offered worship to Bhairava Ji.

Bhairava is not merely a fearsome deity; rather, he stands as a profound symbol of cosmic balance, justice, and spiritual courage. His worship teaches us that destruction is not synonymous with chaos, but is

instead an essential step toward renewal and liberation. For devotees, Bhairava represents the fearless embrace of truth, guiding them beyond the realm of fear and into the eternal rhythm of existence.

That is all for today. In the next edition, we will discuss in greater detail another avatar of Lord Shiva. Until then, I bid you farewell.

Courtesy-'Swar Katha'  
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# Mother Tongue, Culture, and Education: A Historic Verdict in Favor of Rajasthani Landmark Decision Honoring the Mother Tongue

— Sunil Kumar Mahla

May 12, 2026, will be regarded as a historic day for India's linguistic, cultural, and educational consciousness. Specifically, on May 12, 2026, the Supreme Court of India (the Hon'ble Supreme Court) delivered a significant verdict, directing the Government of Rajasthan to formulate a comprehensive policy to introduce the Rajasthani language as a subject in all government and private schools across the state, and to adopt it—in a phased manner—as the medium of instruction (at the primary, secondary, and higher education levels). In this regard, the Court has also directed that a compliance report be submitted by September 30, 2026. In reality, this verdict is not merely limited to the inclusion of a single language in the curriculum; rather, it conveys a profound and far-reaching message regarding the restoration of mother-tongue-based education, our cultural identity, and our constitutional rights.

It is pertinent to inform readers that this verdict was delivered by a bench comprising Justice Vikram Nath and Justice Sandeep Mehta, in response to a petition filed by Padam Mehta and others. Notably, the Supreme Court overturned a previous ruling by the Rajasthan High Court, which had dismissed the petition on the grounds that the judiciary could not intervene in

matters of educational policy.

Indeed, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has clarified that education in one's mother tongue is not merely a matter of policy, but a fundamental issue inextricably linked to constitutionally guaranteed rights and an individual's cultural identity. The Court observed that an individual's ability to comprehend, learn, and express themselves in their own language constitutes an integral part of their *existential right*. In its judgment, the Court established a direct correlation between mother-tongue-based education and children's intellectual development, self-confidence, and enhanced learning capabilities. Furthermore, the Court held that neglecting the Rajasthani language—which, according to the 2011 Census, is spoken by over 43.6 million people—runs contrary to constitutional values. The petition also sought the inclusion of the Rajasthani language in the Rajasthan Teacher Eligibility Test (REET)—a demand that the Court accepted with due seriousness.

Nevertheless, it would not be incorrect to assert here that, following this verdict, concrete initiatives must now be undertaken to integrate the Rajasthani language into primary, secondary, and higher education. Furthermore, the government will need to formulate a comprehensive policy encompassing phased



implementation, curriculum development, teacher training, and the creation of study materials. Indeed, on one hand, this move will lend significant impetus to the spirit of mother-tongue-based education enshrined in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Simultaneously, it could further strengthen the future demand for the inclusion of the Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

In reality, this decision could prove to be a milestone in the preservation of Rajasthan's cultural heritage and regional identity. It will enable the new generation to reconnect with their mother tongue, folk songs, folktales, literature, and history. New avenues for curriculum development, research, teacher training, and local linguistic studies related to the Rajasthani

language are set to emerge within the state. However, it must be acknowledged that this endeavor also presents certain practical challenges—such as the standardization of the various Rajasthani dialects (including Marwari, Mewari, Harauti, Shekhawati, Dhundhari, Wagri, etc.), the availability of trained teachers, and the production of high-quality textbooks. Nevertheless, this verdict is being hailed as immensely significant from the perspective of language preservation and cultural pride. For the benefit of readers, it is worth noting here that the history of the Rajasthani language is exceptionally rich and illustrious. Linguistically speaking, Rajasthani belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family, and its origins are traced back to *\*Gurjari Apabhramsha\**. It is believed to have evolved around the 9th

century, with its distinct literary tradition beginning to take shape from the 13th century onwards. Historically, it was also referred to as *\*Maru Bhasha\**. The rich traditions of *\*Dingal\** and *\*Pingal\** literature—along with its folk poetry, heroic ballads, and folk songs—stand as enduring testaments to its cultural richness. In contemporary times, the Rajasthani language is not confined solely to Rajasthan; rather, its reach extends to the regions of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, and the Sindh and Bahawalpur areas of Pakistan. It is written in the Nagari script, although the traditional *'Banya-Wati'* script is still utilized by certain merchant communities for maintaining account books. According to various linguistic studies—including those found on Wikipedia—Rajasthani is spoken, read, and understood by tens of

millions of people. Both India's Sahitya Akademi and the University Grants Commission (UGC) have officially recognized Rajasthani as a distinct language. It is offered as a subject of study at institutions such as Jai Narain Vyas University, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, and Maharaja Ganga Singh University in Bikaner. Furthermore, since 1973, the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan (Ajmer), has included Rajasthani literature as an optional subject in its curriculum. A prime example of the richness of the Rajasthani language is the *\*Rajasthani-Hindi Brihad Kosh\** (Comprehensive Dictionary), compiled by Dr. Sitaram Lalas, which is counted among the largest dictionaries in the world. This monumental work contains a compilation of over 200,000 words. The first grammar of the Marwari dialect was authored by Ramkaran Asopa, a scholarly endeavor that underscores the language's ancient intellectual tradition.

Additionally, readers may be aware that a long-standing demand for granting constitutional recognition to the Rajasthani language has been ongoing. On August 25, 2003, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution seeking the inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

## Jhajjar electricity consumers will be heard in Rohtak today (May 14).



parivahan vishesh news

**Jhajjar, May 13.** To address various consumer issues related to electricity and electricity bills, the Chairman, Zonal Forum, Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum, Rohtak, will hold a hearing on

Thursday, May 14, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the conference hall of the Chief Engineer, OP, Enforcement Division, Rajiv Gandhi Vidut Sadan, Power House, Rohtak. A spokesperson stated that the Chairman, Chief Engineer, Zonal Forum,

Rohtak, will personally listen to consumers' grievances and ensure their prompt resolution. Consumers from Jhajjar district, in particular, can present their electricity bill-related issues (except power theft) at the meeting. He added that if

consumers are not satisfied with the decision of the Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, or Sub-Divisional Engineer, they can submit their complaints to the Chairman, Zonal Forum, Rohtak.

## Riddhnath Senior Secondary School (Boys), Hisar: Class 10+2 Examination Results Rank Supreme

Naresh Gunpal

The examination results for Riddhnath Senior Secondary School (Boys), Hisar, were not only 100% successful but also truly magnificent. It is a matter of immense joy, pride, and honor for the village that, out of a total of 68 students who appeared for the Class 10+2 examinations, 51 students achieved a Board Merit—meaning that 75% of the students secured marks exceeding 80%. Among these high achievers, 13 students scored above 90%; 21 students scored between 85% and 90%; and 17 students scored between 80% and 85%.

Among these students, the first position was secured by Prerna, daughter of Shri Rajendra Singh (Village Bichpari), who achieved 97.2% marks



in the Arts stream. The second position was secured by Jyoti, daughter of Shri Omprakash (Village Sandol), who scored 96.2% in the Arts stream; and the third position was secured by Priya, daughter of Shri Rajpal (Village Nahla), who scored 96% in the Science stream. Across various subjects, a total of 11 students achieved a perfect score of 100 out of 100, while another 11

students secured 99 out of 100 marks in different subjects. On this occasion, the School Director, Shri Sadhu Ram Reddu, extended his heartfelt best wishes and congratulations to all the teachers and students; similarly, the School Principal, Shri Ramavatar Singh, also highly lauded the performance of both the teachers and the students.

Witnessing the students' spectacular performance, the School Manager, Shri Jagdeep Singh Reddu, was absolutely overjoyed today. All the teachers and students were extremely enthusiastic on this occasion. Heartfelt congratulations and best wishes are also extended to all the parents for this magnificent victory achieved by their children.

## Visit to Mahabharata Experience Centre is helpful in promoting educational and cultural activities: DC

The government administration is alert towards connecting the young generation with the Indian cultural heritage. DC Swapnil Ravindra Patil appealed to educational institutions across the district to visit the Mahabharata Experience Centre in Jyotisar. **Jhajjar, May 13.** Deputy Commissioner Swapnil Ravindra Patil said that the government has taken important initiatives to promote tourism and cultural-educational activities at the Mahabharata Experience Center in Jyotisar, Kurukshetra.

The tour will especially provide an opportunity to the younger generation to get acquainted with Indian culture. The center is becoming a major attraction for students, researchers, tourists, devotees, and visitors from India and abroad. He has encouraged district schools, colleges, universities, resident welfare associations, youth organizations, and cultural institutions to visit the Mahabharata Experience Center. The Deputy Commissioner stated that the Mahabharata is an immortal text of Indian civilization, culture, and moral values, guiding the principles of dharma, karma, justice, duty, and ideal living. The

sacred land of Kurukshetra, especially Jyotisar, is the historical site where Lord Krishna delivered the divine teachings of the Bhagavad Gita to Arjuna. The state government has established the Mahabharata Experience Center to preserve and showcase this historical and spiritual heritage through modern technology and engaging presentation. The inauguration of this center by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is a matter of pride for Jhajjar and the entire state of Haryana. He said that the stories and values of Mahabharata have been presented in a live form in the Mahabharata Experience Centre through state-of-the-art audio-

visual technology, cultural presentations and digital media. The DC said that with the active cooperation of various organizations across the district, this initiative of the government will play an important role in preserving the Indian cultural heritage, strengthening the spirit of national unity and increasing awareness among the youth about moral and cultural values. He informed that Rajpal, Assistant General Manager of the Tourism Department, has been appointed as the nodal officer to coordinate tours and related activities at this center. For more information, the Assistant General Manager can be contacted at 8742901812.



# Cow Protection Will Come Through Action, Not Slogans



Dr. Vinod Babbar

culture has also exerted its influence over women in the villages; rather than spending hours tending to the cows, they now prefer to purchase milk from the market. There are several other contributing factors as well; for instance, villages are now facing a growing shortage of grazing lands. In the past, every village used to set aside a designated grazing ground—variously known as \*Oran\*, \*Aranya\*, \*Bani\*, or \*Gauchar\*. However, with the recent surge in land prices, these communal lands are increasingly falling under the illegal control of musclemen and influential figures, often in collusion with local panchayats. This trend has had a direct and adverse impact on small-scale and landless cattle rearers. Furthermore, the growing prevalence of automated harvesting machinery has led to the wastage of a significant portion of crop residue (fodder). For the average person, even in a village setting, purchasing and providing green fodder, oil cakes, and other supplements to cattle has become prohibitively expensive. Moreover, if a cow happens to stray into someone else's field, it often escalates into a heated dispute.

Amidst this changing environment, human behavior has also undergone a transformation. While people may pay lip service to the cow—revering her as \*Gau-Mata\* (Mother Cow)—the practice of keeping dogs as pets within households has seen a marked increase. Those who cite the lack of profitability as the reason for the decline in cattle rearing are often compelled to remain silent when questioned about the economic benefits derived from keeping dogs; alternatively, they simply brush the issue aside by claiming it is a matter of personal preference.

In this increasingly commercialized era, mindsets have shifted significantly. While some advocate for the exclusion of all other breeds, reserving the title of \*Gau-Mata\* solely for specific indigenous breeds, there is no shortage of people who argue that the increased availability of milk in the country is, in fact, a result of the introduction of foreign cattle breeds. While the conservation of cattle breeds is undoubtedly a worthy cause, for some inexplicable reason, people tend to shy away from addressing the issue of stray cows wandering the streets. Yet, one cannot turn a blind eye to the undeniable fact that the very cows forced to wander the streets belong to the people living right amongst us. There are individuals in our society who, after milking their cows, simply abandon them to fend



for themselves in the streets and marketplaces. Are those who earn their livelihood—and accumulate personal comforts and resources—by selling cow's milk not culpable when they cast these same cows out onto the streets once they become old or fall ill? In cities and metropolitan areas, a nefarious mafia has emerged that, after extracting the milk, ruthlessly drives the cows out using sticks and physical force. What term—such as cow-rearer or cow-protector—should be used to describe such people?

It is frequently observed that during the monsoon season, herds of cows settle down right on the highways across the country. Consequently, accidents often occur. Yet, those who demand that the cow be declared the National Mother—and who agitate for this cause—are rarely heard speaking out regarding the issue of cows being permanently injured or losing their lives in such accidents. The silence of those who are quick to blame the government—whether for failing to alter the mindset of those who exploit and abuse Gau Mata (Mother Cow), or for failing to mobilize public opinion against this trend—is deeply jarring.

During his travels across various states, including Rajasthan and Gujarat, the author of these lines observed that among the cattle sitting on or near highways, calves far outnumber adult cows. Meanwhile, the advent of modernity—driven by the desire for higher milk yields—has encouraged the use of artificial insemination and the breeding of hybrid cattle varieties. While female calves (heifers) are readily accepted, male calves are often perceived as a burden that no one wishes to rear. The practice of bull-based farming has all but vanished. Furthermore, calves of foreign breeds are generally ill-suited for agricultural tasks such as plowing. Consequently, the perceived value of male calves is either diminishing rapidly or has ceased to exist

entirely. Serious thought must be given to how the utility of these calves can be enhanced; unless their practical value is preserved, they cannot be saved from ending up as abandoned strays in this manner. Whether one chooses to admit it openly or attempts to obfuscate the issue out of a misguided sense of pride, the bitter truth remains: human beings are selfish to the extreme. A person who refuses to care for their own parents once they are deemed useless—why would such a person bother to rear a calf that serves no practical purpose? Will those who pressure the government to declare the cow the National Mother also spare a thought for the utility and welfare of these very calves?

Today, when solar energy is all the rage, shouldn't cattle rearers be provided—either free of cost or at a nominal price—with small turbines that calves and oxen can easily power simply by walking, thereby generating electricity? If attention were directed toward this matter, it could bring about a monumental shift in the current situation. It is also pertinent to ponder why a society that vociferously champions the slogan *Beti Bachao (Save the Daughter)* remains conspicuously silent regarding the plight of the calf—a silence that, in essence, reflects a form of gender-based discrimination.

It is conceivable that there may be a few fraudulent cow-servers (Gau Sevaks) among us; however, there is certainly no dearth of individuals genuinely dedicated to the service of cows. It is solely through the diligence and philanthropic spirit of such individuals that hundreds of thousands of \*Gaushalas\* (cow shelters) operate across the country. Even ordinary Sanatani families contribute to cow service in accordance with their faith and financial means. Rather than engaging in mere sloganeering, there is a pressing need to further strengthen and nurture this spirit of cow service.

In this context, it would be fitting to mention Shri Ashok Kothari—a cow-devoted industrialist from the Mewar region—who cares more deeply for \*Gau Mata\* (Mother Cow) than he does for his own family. The moment he receives information regarding a cow in need, arranging for fodder and ensuring her safety become his immediate priorities. A true cow-server in thought, word, and deed, he will consume tea only if it is prepared using cow's milk. Similarly, he accepts dairy products such as curd, buttermilk, and ghee in his meals only if they are derived from cow's milk; otherwise, he is content to eat a simple meal of bread and salt. Thanks to his tireless efforts, numerous pastures and grazing grounds have been established in the region. While he has successfully reclaimed encroached lands at various locations, he does not consider this achievement sufficient; in his view, there remains a great deal of work yet to be done. Most importantly, he believes that the cow should not remain merely an object of religious reverence, but should instead become an integral and cherished member of every family.

Similarly, the exemplary management and organization of the Gaudham in Ludhiana are truly a sight to behold. They provide meticulous care for sick, blind, and permanently disabled cows, maintaining impeccable hygiene and housing each group in separate, designated enclosures. They even possess dedicated vehicles to promptly retrieve stray cows and transport them to the Gaudham the moment they receive information regarding their whereabouts. It is only natural that such dedicated cow-servers receive the overwhelming support and cooperation of the public. The area surrounding the facility is dotted with shops selling fodder and other supplies, from where visitors can purchase \*Gau-gras\* (fodder offerings) to donate to the Gaudham. Additionally, various

cow-based products—including \*Gau-ghrit\* (cow ghee)—are available for purchase at the premises. A magnificent temple is also situated within this very complex. Similarly, in the Mewar region of Haryana, the 'Gwala Gaddi' organization is performing commendable work. In certain areas of the national capital, Delhi, there are rickshaws that go from door to door to collect \*Gaugras\* (offerings of food for cows). Admittedly, the expenses incurred exceed the revenue generated; nevertheless, these initiatives play a pivotal role in engaging people in the service of cows (\*Gauseva\*).

In Gujarat, the practice of rearing cows in individual households contributes significantly to improving the economic status of families. In every village there, milk collection centers—operated through cooperative societies—are in place. Here, a siren sounds at a fixed time in both the morning and evening, prompting all cow-rearing families (\*Gopalaks\*) to arrive with their milk. Based on the quality of the milk, the corresponding monetary value is electronically credited to their respective bank accounts. Every district houses massive dairy facilities that process milk into various products, which are then distributed across the country under the brand name 'Amul.' There is an urgent need to earnestly replicate this successful cooperative model of Gujarat in other parts of the country as well.

In Sanatan culture, cow slaughter is regarded as a grave sin—equated in severity to \*Brahmahatya\* (the killing of a Brahmin). Consequently, it is only natural for reports of cow slaughter or cattle smuggling emanating from various regions to ignite outrage within the hearts of the country's majority population. Many people hold the view that such illicit activities would be impossible without the complicity of black sheep (corrupt elements) lurking within the administrative machinery. Every state government ought to constitute an impartial committee tasked with identifying such individuals and ensuring that they face rigorous punishment.

Every follower of Sanatan Dharma desires the protection of cows; however, this objective cannot be achieved merely through thunderous slogans, but rather by integrating the spirit of \*Gauseva\* into our daily conduct and way of life. Of late, some individuals have been vociferously demanding that the cow be officially declared the National Mother. While they undoubtedly possess the right to raise such demands, their true

## The Mirror of Politics

In the corridors of power, Time reigns supreme;  
Those whose praises rang out yesterday are strangers today.  
There was Nehru's legacy—a source of national pride;  
And Indira's resolute courage, by which 'Hindustan' surged ahead.

Likewise, Rajiv's dreams, too, charted a new course;  
Yet the whirlwind of politics altered every 'picture' in its wake.  
Rahul and Priyanka—names of great stature—must learn to read the public 'mind';  
Success lies not merely in lineage, but in forging ahead through 'struggle'.

No matter how brightly faces are made to shine upon the media's stage,  
The public looks only at deeds; promises alone can no longer beguile.  
Such is the fundamental principle of democracy: 'Public Opinion' stands supreme;  
He who truly understands the people's pain—he alone is the true, exceptional leader.

Sanjay M. Taranekar  
(Poet, Writer, and Critic)  
Indore-452011 (Madhya Pradesh)



## Grand Celebration at Gracious College on International Nurses Day



Dr. Shambhu Panwar  
New Delhi, May 13. On the occasion of International Nurses Day, a grand and inspiring ceremony was organized at Gracious Nursing College, Abhanpur. The program was presided over by the college Principal, Dr. D. Kalai Chilvi. Dr. Riya

Tiwari attended as the Chief Guest, while Bibekananda Meher, Rakesh Krish, and the college Director, Ashutosh Shukla, were present as Guests of Honor. The ceremony commenced with the lighting of the ceremonial lamp and the

\*Saraswati Vandana\* (invocation to Goddess Saraswati). In their addresses, the guests lauded the service, dedication, and contribution of nurses toward humanity, while inspiring the students to remain steadfast in their commitment to their duties. On this occasion, various

creative and cultural competitions were organized for the students. The students participated enthusiastically and showcased their talents with excellence. The program was splendidly anchored by Namita Singh and Jaishree Sahu. Finally, prizes were distributed to the winners.

# The Elderly Who Suffer from Neglect: A Serious Warning for Society



● Dr. Vijay Garg

The true measure of a society's progress is not just economic growth or technological advancement, but also how it treats its elders. The generation that spent the golden hours of their lives building a family and society is today facing neglect, loneliness and insecurity in its final stages. It's ironic that the same hands that supported children are today longing for support.

### The impact of changing social structures

The breakdown of joint families and the increasing trend of single-parent households is a major factor affecting older people. Whereas there used to be a special place for grand-parents or grandparents in homes, they are now often seen as an additional responsibility. The busyness of the job and modern lifestyle has created a distance in family relationships. As a result, the elderly are becoming more emotionally alone.

### Economic and mental insecurity

Many elderly people are financially dependent on their children. If the family's sense of cooperation is weakened, they face an economic crisis. On the other hand, neglect and ignoring on a mental level hurts

their self-esteem. Gradually this situation turns into depression, anxiety and despair of life.

### The technical distance and the generational difference

While today is a digital age, where the new generation is tech-savvy, seniors often can't keep up with this change. This digital distance only deepens the communication gap between generations. When communication is low, understanding and sensation also start to decline.

### Nursing Homes: A Solution or a Sign?

The growing number of nursing homes is a social indicator of the problem. In some cases they are a support for the elderly, but many times it is also symbolic of the neglect that they receive in their own homes. The affection and belonging of the family is more important than any institution.

### Social and moral responsibility

Caring for the elderly is not just a family responsibility, but an obligation of society as a whole. We need to understand that today's youth are tomorrow's elders. If we ignore this problem today, it may take on a more serious form in the future.



The solution to the problem is not just policies, but a change in mindset.

Respect and sensitivity to elders in families.

Children need to be taught about the importance of elders from a young age.

Government and society must work together to increase opportunities for health, safety and social engagement.

It is essential to connect older people with the digital world through technology literacy programs.

The cycle of time goes on and on. Those who, yesterday, used to make the house buzz with childhood cries, today they stand silent in life's twilight. In a country like India, where 'Matr Devo Bhava, Pitr Devo Bava' are settled in the rituals of rag-rag, there today is an ironic situation

for elders. These old people who are suffering from the ₹dand of deprivation, today they are being begged in their own home. Changing social values and broken families in the old days, the tradition of united families was a protective shield for the elderly. Grandparents would tell the children stories and their opinions were paramount in important household decisions. But the race for modernity and the growing trend of \*single family has shaken this foundation. Today's younger generation has come to view their privacy (and careers) as a 'burden' rather than part of their lives. various forms of neglect. Elder neglect isn't just beating up or evicting, it has many subtle forms:

\*\*Emotional loneliness: Not talking to them or ignoring their

presence even when they are at home.

out of the judging process: Not taking their advice in any family work makes them mentally weak.

Negligence with health: Not paying attention to eating and taking medicines.

Dependence: Stretching out a hand for small necessities after not having pensions or property in the name of children. The impact of changing lifestyles and techniques in today's digital world, ways of communicating have changed. While young people spend hours on smartphones, the elderly person in the house longs to hear every word. This distance of technology has turned the 'generation gap' between two generations into a deep chasm. The capital of experience that we had is being dismissed as outdated in the age of Google and AI. steps towards a solution. Giving seniors a decent life is not only the responsibility of government, but society as a whole:

Restoration of Dialogue: Sit with your elders for at least half an hour during the day. Listen to their old stories, they are a treasure trove of experience.

\*\*Legal awareness: Parents

and senior citizens need to be aware of laws such as the Maintenance and Welfare Act, 2007 so that they can protect themselves if needed.

Beejaropane of Sanskar: Children should teach the lessons of respect and love to their grandparents from childhood.

Social engagement: Neighborhoods and societies should have 'senior citizen clubs' so that they can spend time with people their own age.

### conclusion

Elders are both the experience of our past and the direction of the future. their neglect is not only a person's or family's problem,

Listen to them and make them realize that they are still an integral part of our lives today. The elderly are like the darakh (tree) under whose shade the whole family thrives. If we are neglecting them today, let's not forget that tomorrow we will be on the same pedestal. Respecting the elderly is not a favor, but our moral duty. The happiness in their eyes and the smile on their faces is the measure of society's true advancement.

Only when we respect our elders will our society truly be called civilized and sensitive.

Dr. Vijay Garg Retired Principal Malout Punjab

## International Women in Mathematics Day

Dr Vijay Garg

Every year on 12 May, the world celebrates International Women in Mathematics Day, a day dedicated to recognizing the achievements, struggles, and contributions of women in the field of mathematics. The date was chosen to honor the birthday of Maryam Mirzakhani, the first woman in history to receive the prestigious Fields Medal, often considered the highest honor in mathematics. This international observance encourages girls and women across the globe to pursue mathematics, science, research, technology, and innovation without fear or barriers.

Mathematics has long been called the "language of the universe." From engineering and medicine to economics, artificial intelligence, architecture, climate science, and space exploration, mathematics forms the foundation of modern civilization. Yet for centuries, women mathematicians often remained invisible despite making remarkable discoveries. Social restrictions, lack of educational access, and gender stereotypes prevented many talented women from entering academic

institutions. International Women in Mathematics Day is therefore not just a celebration; it is also a reminder of the long struggle for equality in education and research.

The idea of celebrating women in mathematics globally emerged through the "May 12 Initiative," which was approved during the World Meeting for Women in Mathematics held in Rio de Janeiro in 2018. Since then, universities, schools, scientific organizations, and mathematical societies worldwide have organized seminars, workshops, exhibitions, competitions, public lectures, and mentorship programs to inspire future generations of women mathematicians. More than 180 events were organized globally in 2024 alone.

The story of women in mathematics is filled with determination and courage. Ancient mathematician Hypatia is considered one of the earliest known female mathematicians. She taught philosophy and astronomy in Alexandria during a time when women rarely participated in academic life. Centuries later, Sofia Kovalevskaya became the first woman in modern Europe to earn a

doctorate in mathematics. Emmy Noether revolutionized algebra and theoretical physics through Noether's theorem, a discovery that transformed modern physics. Her work became fundamental to Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

In recent decades, women mathematicians have continued to break barriers. Karen Uhlenbeck became the first woman to receive the Abel Prize, another highly respected international mathematics award. Ingrid Daubechies made groundbreaking contributions to wavelet theory and signal processing, influencing medical imaging and data compression technologies. These women proved that mathematical brilliance has no gender.

Among modern mathematical icons, Maryam Mirzakhani remains one of the most inspiring figures. Born in Iran in 1977, she displayed extraordinary talent from a young age. She won gold medals in the International Mathematical Olympiad and later became a professor at Stanford University. In 2014, she became the first woman ever awarded the Fields Medal for her pioneering work in

geometry and dynamical systems. Her achievement inspired millions of girls worldwide to dream bigger in mathematics and science. Sadly, she passed away in 2017 at the age of 40, but her legacy continues to motivate future generations.

International Women in Mathematics Day also highlights the continuing challenges women face in STEM fields. In many countries, girls still encounter stereotypes suggesting mathematics is a "male subject." Limited mentorship opportunities, unequal representation in research leadership, and fewer role models can discourage talented students. However, global initiatives are gradually changing this picture. Educational programs now focus on encouraging girls to participate in mathematics competitions, coding camps, robotics, data science, and scientific research.

Schools and universities play a major role in this transformation. Teachers who create inclusive classrooms help students overcome fear and build confidence in mathematical thinking. When girls see successful women scientists, engineers, and

mathematicians, they begin to believe that such careers are possible for them as well. Mathematics education should therefore not only focus on formulas and examinations but also on creativity, logic, imagination, and problem-solving.

India has a rich mathematical tradition, from ancient scholars like Aryabhata and Srinivasa Ramanujan to modern researchers working in statistics, computer science, and applied mathematics. Today, Indian women mathematicians are increasingly contributing to global research, academic leadership, and scientific innovation. Conferences such as "Indian Women and Mathematics" provide platforms for mentorship, collaboration, and recognition of women researchers in India.

Mathematics is not limited to classrooms or textbooks. It exists everywhere — in music, sports, architecture, mobile technology, economics, weather forecasting, medical imaging, and even social media algorithms. According to UNESCO, mathematics is essential for solving

challenges related to climate change, artificial intelligence, healthcare, sustainable development, and scientific advancement. Therefore, empowering women in mathematics is not just about equality; it is about building a smarter and more innovative future for humanity.

International Women in Mathematics Day carries a powerful message: talent belongs to everyone. Curiosity has no gender. Intelligence is not limited by social expectations. Every girl who solves a problem, asks a question, explores patterns, or dreams of becoming a scientist has the potential to transform the world.

The future of mathematics will become stronger when classrooms, universities, laboratories, and research institutions include equal participation from women and men alike. Celebrating women mathematicians is therefore not merely about honoring the past; it is about shaping the future. By encouraging girls to love numbers, logic, and discovery, society creates innovators who can solve tomorrow's greatest challenges.

## Journalism in the Age of Instant Information

Dr Vijay Garg

The twenty-first century has transformed journalism more rapidly than any other period in human history. The arrival of the internet, smartphones, social media platforms, artificial intelligence, and instant communication technologies has completely altered how news is created, distributed, consumed, and understood. Journalism, once confined to newspapers, radio stations, and television studios, now exists in every mobile phone and digital screen. Anyone with internet access can report events, publish opinions, share videos, or influence public conversations within seconds.

This digital revolution has created extraordinary opportunities for democratic participation, public awareness, and global communication. At the same time, it has also generated serious challenges—misinformation, declining trust, sensationalism, fake news, algorithmic manipulation, shrinking newsroom revenues, online harassment, and the growing influence of artificial intelligence. Across the world, journalism now stands at a crossroads where it must redefine its purpose, methods, ethics,

and responsibilities.

The need of the hour is not merely to digitize journalism but to rethink journalism itself in the digital age.

Traditional journalism was based on relatively clear structures. Newspapers employed reporters, editors, photographers, proofreaders, and publishers who followed established processes before information reached the public. News moved slowly compared to today.

Verification, editorial judgment, and fact-checking were central pillars of journalism. Readers generally trusted newspapers because information passed through professional scrutiny. The digital age disrupted this model completely. Social media platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, X, and other digital networks transformed every user into a potential content creator. The monopoly of traditional media institutions weakened. News no longer waited for the morning newspaper or evening bulletin. Information spread instantly through notifications, livestreams, short videos, and viral posts.

This transformation democratized communication. Citizens gained the power to document events directly

from the ground. During natural disasters, protests, conflicts, and emergencies, ordinary people often provide the first visuals and reports. Citizen journalism expanded participation and diversified voices that were once ignored by mainstream media.

However, speed also created dangers. In the race to publish first, many platforms began sacrificing verification for virality. Rumors spread faster than facts. Sensational headlines attracted clicks. Emotional outrage replaced balanced analysis. Algorithms rewarded controversy because controversy increased engagement.

As a result, journalism entered an era where visibility often became more important than credibility.

One of the biggest challenges facing journalism today is misinformation and disinformation. False information spreads rapidly through digital networks because social media algorithms prioritize content that generates reactions rather than truth. Artificial intelligence has made this crisis even more complex through deepfakes, synthetic images, manipulated videos, and automated propaganda

systems. Experts increasingly warn that society is facing an "information crisis" in which people struggle to distinguish truth from fabrication.

The problem is not only technological but also psychological. People tend to believe information that confirms their existing opinions. Social media platforms create "echo chambers" where users repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints while opposing perspectives are filtered out. This weakens democratic dialogue and deepens polarization.

In earlier times, journalists acted as gatekeepers of information. Today, algorithms often play that role. Platforms determine which stories appear on screens, which videos go viral, and which opinions dominate conversations. This algorithmic control has enormous consequences for democracy and public understanding.

The digital economy has also transformed journalism into a struggle for survival. Traditional newspapers once relied heavily on advertising revenue and subscriptions. With the rise of digital platforms, much of that advertising shifted toward technology companies. Many local newspapers closed,

newsroom staff shrank, and investigative journalism suffered due to financial pressures.

Local journalism, in particular, has experienced severe decline in many countries. Small-town newspapers that once covered schools, civic issues, public health, corruption, agriculture, and local governance are disappearing. This creates "news deserts" where communities lack reliable information about their own regions.

The weakening of local journalism weakens democracy itself. When journalists disappear, corruption often increases because public institutions face less scrutiny. Citizens become less informed about policies that directly affect their lives.

At the same time, digital journalism has created new possibilities. Independent journalists, podcasts, newsletters, nonprofit newsrooms, and digital investigative platforms have emerged as alternatives to traditional media models. Journalists can now reach audiences directly through subscription platforms, video channels, and social media communities.

This shift suggests that the future of journalism may depend less on large institutions and more on trust, transparency, and direct audience relationships.

Trust has become the most valuable currency in journalism. Surveys and media discussions increasingly show that audiences are skeptical of sensationalism, manipulated content, and politically motivated reporting. Media experts argue that in the age of AI and misinformation, trust will determine the survival of journalism.

To rebuild trust, journalism must return to its foundational values: accuracy, verification, fairness, accountability, and public service. Digital speed should never replace ethical responsibility.

Journalists of the future must become more transparent about their reporting methods. Audiences want to know where information comes from, how sources were verified, and whether AI tools were used during production. Studies show that AI-generated journalism is becoming widespread, yet disclosure remains

# NEET-UG 2026 Cancelled – To Be Held on May 3, 2026: Paper Leak, Exam Mafia and Biggest Crisis on NTA's Credibility- Comprehensive Holistic Analysis

Advocate Kishan Sanmukhdas Bhawnani, Gondia, Maharashtra

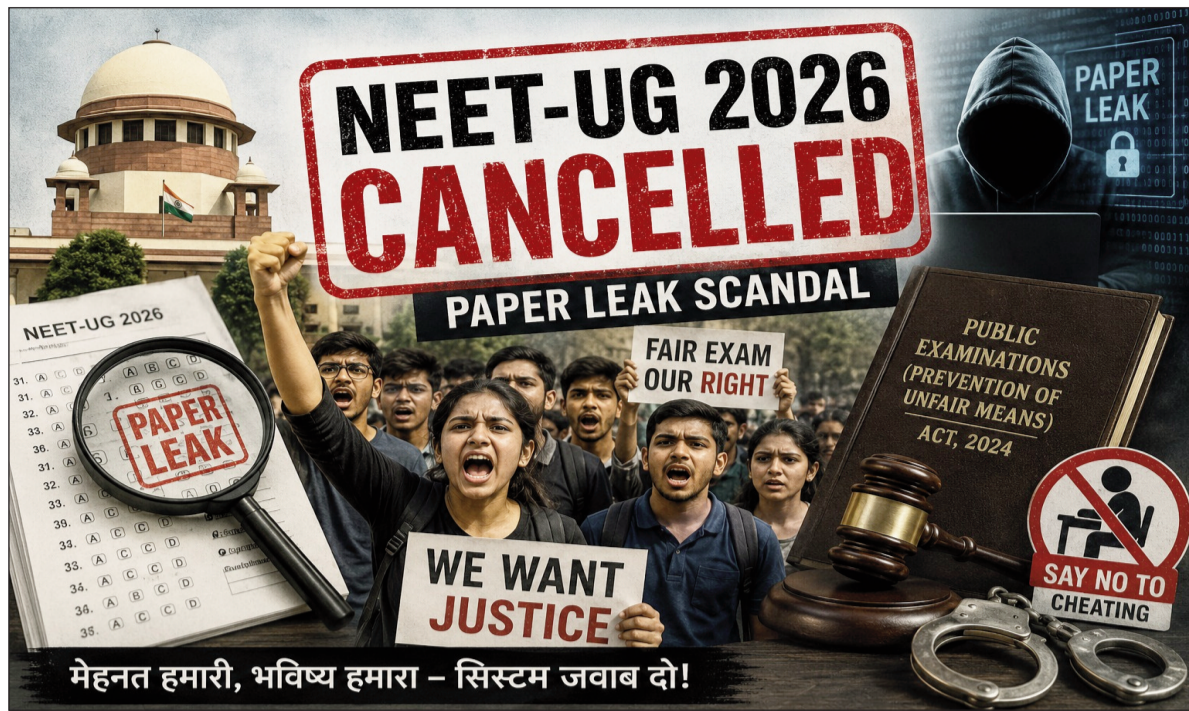
Globally, India's education system appears to be at a crossroads once again, putting the trust of millions of students, the expectations of parents, and the credibility of the country's competitive examination system at stake. The National Testing Agency's decision to cancel the NEET-UG 2026 exam, scheduled for May 3, 2026, has created unprecedented uproar across the country. Allegations of alleged paper leaks, viral guess papers, an organized exam mafia, and a large portion of the question paper matching the actual exam have shaken the education world. Given the gravity of the matter, the central government has handed over the investigation to the CBI, while student protests, demonstrations, and protest marches have erupted in many cities across the country. From Delhi to Patna, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhopal, and Kota, student anger is palpable. Millions of students are questioning the value of their years of hard work if the examination system itself is no longer secure. This is not just an exam cancellation, but a national crisis that has created deep distrust in India's entire competitive examination system. I, Advocate Kishan Sanmukhdas Bhawnani, Gondia, Maharashtra, believe that the NEET-UG 2026 controversy has once again raised serious questions about the functioning of the National Testing Agency. Over the past five years, numerous national examinations have been the subject of continuous controversies. There have been allegations of paper leaks, technical glitches, questions about the chaos at examination centers, and debates over the transparency of results. The periodic controversies surrounding NEET, UGC NET, JEE, and numerous other recruitment exams have reinforced the belief that serious flaws exist in the security systems of the country's most important examinations. This time, the situation became even more explosive because, just before the exam, an alleged ₹guess paper went viral on social media, Telegram channels, and some private networks. Investigating agencies later claimed that approximately 120 to 125 questions in the viral material matched the actual question paper exactly. If this claim is proven to be completely true, this would be considered not just a leak but an example of organized examination crime on a national scale.

Friends, if we consider the objective of the National Testing

Agency, established in 2018, it was to make entrance examinations in the country more transparent, modern, and fair. The agency was considered a major model for improving the education sector through a technology-based examination system, digital monitoring, and centralized management. According to the Ministry of Education, since its inception, the NTA has conducted over 240 examinations, in which over 54 million students participated. However, along with its achievements, the list of controversies has also steadily grown. A government reply to Parliament in 2024 acknowledged that the NTA had to postpone at least 16 examinations so far. This number not only indicates administrative challenges, but also reveals how complex and sensitive examination management has become in a country with a large population like India.

Friends, if we consider the controversy surrounding NEET-UG, it is not new. The credibility of this examination has been questioned several times in the past few years. In 2024, the NEET exam also sparked a major controversy, with allegations of abnormal results, grace marks, irregularities at exam centers, and paper leaks sparking a national debate. The matter reached the Supreme Court, forcing the central government to issue extensive clarifications. Although the exam was not completely canceled, the entire incident raised serious concerns about the fairness of the examination system. That same year, the UGC NET 2024 exam was canceled due to fears of paper leaks. Previously, several recruitment exam question paper leaks had been reported in Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. Organized gangs in several states were caught for allegedly paying crores of rupees to deliver question papers to candidates, employing solvers, and facilitating exam cheating through digital means.

Friends, if we talk about the law to prevent paper leaks, following growing controversy and national criticism, the central government enacted the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act in 2024, commonly known as the Anti-Paper Leak Law. Parliament passed this law in February 2024, and it became applicable nationwide on June 21, 2024. The government argued that organized exam crime had become such a widespread network that it was impossible to address it solely through state-level laws. Therefore, a strict national legal framework was necessary. Ironically, despite the enactment of



such a strict law, the country's largest medical entrance exam, NEET-UG 2026, had to be cancelled due to allegations of paper leaks. This raises the biggest question in the minds of students and parents: who are the real masterminds and how do they escape the law? The provisions of the Anti-Paper Leak Law are considered extremely stringent. Under this law, paper leaks, conducting fake exams, digital hacking, operating solver gangs, or allowing someone else to take the exam in place of a candidate are non-bailable offenses. Organized paper leak gangs face a jail sentence of 5 to 10 years. Additionally, a fine of up to ₹1 crore is also imposed. If any examination center, IT company, printing agency, or other service provider is found to be complicit, they can be blacklisted and their assets confiscated. The law also empowers the central government to assign investigations of serious cases to agencies like the CBI and ensure speedy trials through special courts. At first glance, this law appears very stringent and comprehensive, but the real challenge lies more in its effective implementation than in enacting the law.

Friends, if we consider the opinions of experts, they agree that paper leaks in India are no longer merely local crimes but have become an organized economic industry. This involves the possible collusion of the education mafia, coaching networks, technical experts, cybercriminals, those involved in the printing chain, and some corrupt administrative elements. This is why, in many cases, investigating agencies are able to reach small-level agents, but reaching the real masterminds proves extremely difficult. The examination process involves a long chain, from question paper preparation to printing, packaging,

transportation, digital transmission, and distribution to examination centers. A security breach at even one level can jeopardize the entire examination.

Friends, if we talk about digitalization, while digital technology has modernized the examination system, it has also given criminals new weapons. Previously, paper leaks were primarily limited to photocopies or physical documents, but now the use of means like encrypted messaging apps, Telegram channels, cloud storage, and the dark web has increased. Cybercriminals can distribute question papers to thousands of people within minutes. It becomes difficult for investigating agencies to trace the original source and the channel through which information spread. Question papers are often circulated under the guise of guess papers, further complicating legal investigations as the accused argue that they were merely a compilation of possible questions. However, if a large number of questions match the actual exam, suspicion naturally grows. This is precisely what happened in the NEET-UG 2026 case. Before the exam, viral content in some online groups was initially considered a typical ₹guess paper, ₹ but subsequent investigation allegedly revealed that over 120 questions matched the actual paper. This is what turned the entire matter into a national crisis. Millions of students alleged that some candidates gained unfair advantage before the exam. Many expressed their outrage on social media, saying that after years of hard work and mental stress, if the fairness of the exam itself is lost, the future of hardworking students becomes insecure.

Friends, if we consider the biggest social impact of this entire controversy, it has been on the mental state of students. An exam

like NEET is not just a test, but involves the dreams, financial investments, and emotional struggles of millions of families. Many students spend years in coaching, families spend their savings, and students prepare under immense mental pressure. Cancellation of an exam not only means a re-examination, but also severely impacts students' self-confidence, mental health, and future plans. Many students already endure the stress of competitive exams for long periods of time. In such a situation, incidents like paper leaks and exam cancellations create distrust in them towards the system.

Friends, if we consider this issue, it is also rapidly emerging at the political level. Opposition parties are questioning the accountability of the central government and the National Testing Agency. On the other hand, the government claims that strict action is being taken and that the culprits will not be spared. However, the public perception is growing that every time an exam is cancelled, only news of investigations and arrests comes, and after some time, the matter slows down. This is why experts are constantly emphasizing the need for fast-track justice. They believe that unless the culprits are swiftly and publicly punished, the morale of the exam mafia will not be broken.

Friends, if we consider the pressure of competitive exams in India, it is also at the root of this problem. Every year, millions of students compete for a few thousand medical seats in the NEET exam. Limited opportunities and intense competition create a huge market for the exam mafia. The illegal business of providing question papers for crores of rupees, arranging solvers to sit for exams, and securing seats through fake candidates thrives on this

pressure. When the difference between success and failure is only a few marks, some people are willing to resort to unfair means. This socio-economic situation has fueled the paper leak industry. Experts also believe that strict laws alone are not enough. Technical and administrative reforms to the examination system are also urgently needed. The question paper preparation and distribution system must be made more decentralized and encrypted. The use of real-time digital tracking, biometric verification, and artificial intelligence-based monitoring systems must be increased to monitor examination centers. Cybersecurity experts must be made a permanent part of examination management. Accountability for everyone involved in the printing and logistics chain must be clarified. This entire controversy has raised another important question: has India's examination system become overly centralized? When exams for millions of students are conducted by a single agency, a failure at one level impacts the entire country. Some experts are suggesting that the examination process should be made more multi-layered and regionally secure so that a single failure does not escalate into a national crisis.

Therefore, if we examine and analyze the entire incident, we will find that the cancellation of the NEET-UG 2026 exam is not merely an administrative failure, but rather a symbol of the crisis of confidence that is gradually engulfing India's competitive examination system. If the fairness of the country's most prestigious examinations continues to be questioned, the impact will not be limited to education but will also impact social justice, equality of opportunity, and the future of the youth. Millions of students will begin to realize that influential networks and illegal means are becoming more decisive than hard work. This situation is extremely dangerous for any democratic society. The need today is not just to arrest the culprits, but to re-evaluate the entire examination structure. The government, investigative agencies, education experts, cybersecurity institutions, and society must work together to create a system where exams become a competition of knowledge and competence, not a playground for crime and mafia networks. If this does not happen, with every new exam, the same question will arise in students' minds: will the paper be leaked this time too? This is crucial to highlight.

## Who Will Answer for the Systemic Breakdown Plaguing NEET?

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NEET-2026: The Betrayal of Hard Work and a System Evading Accountability  
NEET-2026: When the Examination Machinery Itself Becomes the Candidates' Greatest Adversary

Despite stringent regulations, digital surveillance, and claims of reform, when an examination system repeatedly falls under a cloud of suspicion, incidents like NEET-UG 2026 cast serious doubts upon the credibility of the entire framework. On May 3rd, over 2.2 million aspirants across the country appeared for the examination, harboring dreams of becoming doctors; yet, within just a few

days, the process became embroiled in controversy. The National Testing Agency's (NTA) decision on May 12th to cancel the examination and hand over the investigation to the CBI left the entire nation in shock. Preliminary investigations by the Rajasthan SOG—revealing the circulation of ₹guess papers and a match between anticipated and actual questions—dealt a severe blow to the transparency and fairness of the examination. This incident has emerged as more than just the cancellation of a single exam; it stands as a stark indicator of deep-seated structural failures within the entire examination machinery.

When hundreds of thousands of students dedicate the most crucial years of their lives to preparing for an

examination, their entire future becomes inextricably linked to that single day. NEET aspirants endured an arduous struggle—navigating coaching classes, test series, relentless practice, and immense psychological pressure—only to have their hard work cast into a vortex of uncertainty by the decision to cancel the exam. This turn of events has also had a profound impact on students from rural areas and small towns—those who, despite limited resources, were striving forward with ambitious dreams. For them, this examination represented not merely an avenue for admission, but a gateway to social and economic upliftment—an opportunity that now hangs in limbo once again.

When a family stakes their entire life savings, takes on

debt, and commits every available resource to help realize a child's dream, a decision such as this inflicts upon them not only financial ruin but also deep psychological trauma. Middle-class parents had stretched their financial limits to the absolute breaking point to cover expenses related to coaching, hostel accommodation, study materials, and preparation. With the cancellation of the examination, this investment has now transformed from a mere financial loss into a source of profound emotional devastation. Consequently, levels of stress and anxiety have escalated within countless households across the country. The question now echoing in the minds of parents is this: will their children's future remain

trapped in the darkness of uncertainty like this, year after year?

Despite robust arrangements—such as multi-layered security, digital surveillance, flying squads, and sealed protocols—the recurring incidents of paper leaks and question paper mismatches raise serious doubts about the integrity of the examination system. The ₹guess paper scandal exposed in coaching hubs like Sikar, Rajasthan, demonstrates that the problem is not confined merely to the examination centers; rather, it may be deeply embedded somewhere within the entire chain of the examination process. If even a minor lapse occurs at any stage—from the setting of the question paper to its storage, transportation, and distribution—it directly

undermines the credibility of the entire examination.

Canceling the examination every time an error comes to light is not a solution; instead, it merely shifts the direct burden onto the students, while the system responsible for the actual lapse often manages to evade accountability. This constitutes the greatest imbalance. Instead of rectifying the system's flaws, the candidates are forced to pay the price in terms of their time, effort, and mental stress. This cycle repeats itself time and again, yet a clear framework for accountability still appears to be lacking. In such a scenario, the question becomes even more pointed: given the existence of so many layers of security, at which specific stage—and due to whose negligence—are these

lapses actually occurring?

The National Testing Agency's (NTA) assurance that students will not be required to re-apply and that their fees will be refunded appears to be merely a formal administrative announcement, while the core crisis remains unresolved. The uncertainty surrounding the new examination dates has thrown the entire medical admissions calendar into disarray. The potential delay in the commencement of academic sessions for MBBS and other medical courses will not be limited to a single batch; rather, it will have repercussions across the entire medical education ecosystem. With every postponed date, students witness a continuous regression of their time, opportunities, and future prospects.

# Questions Arising Over the Examination System: Has the Paper Leak Network Become Stronger Than Merit?

— Sunil Kumar Mahla

Recently, the National Testing Agency (NTA) issued a detailed press release regarding the NEET-UG examination, clarifying its commitment to collaborating with all investigative agencies to conduct fair, secure, and reliable examinations, and to uphold the integrity of the examination system. The NTA also acknowledged that it is aware of reports concerning actions initiated by the Rajasthan Special Operations Group (SOG) regarding alleged irregularities surrounding the NEET (UG) 2026 examination. For the information of readers, according to the NTA, the NEET (UG) examination held on May 3, 2026, was conducted on schedule and under strict security protocols. The question papers were transported via GPS-tracked vehicles and bore unique, traceable watermark identifiers. Examination centers were monitored from a central control room using AI-

assisted CCTV surveillance. Biometric verification was conducted for every candidate, and 5G jammers were also active at the examination centers. The NTA states that the examination process was completed peacefully and as planned at all centers; however, four days after the exam—specifically on the late evening of May 7, 2026—the agency received certain inputs regarding alleged irregularities surrounding the examination. These inputs were forwarded to central agencies on the morning of May 8, 2026, for independent verification and necessary action. The NTA has stated that the investigation into the matter is ongoing and that the agencies will bring the facts to light in due course. The agency also clarified that the hard work and integrity of the vast majority of genuine candidates cannot be called into question, nor should they be undermined. Furthermore, the NTA acknowledged that such reports

generate anxiety and mental stress among students; therefore, it has appealed to the candidates to allow the investigative agencies the opportunity to complete their work. According to the agency, necessary steps will be taken at an appropriate time, following consultation with the Ministry of Education. In this regard, the NTA has also released helpline numbers to address the queries and concerns of the candidates. Nevertheless, it would not be incorrect to state that the present era is a period of intense competition, wherein almost every examination has become arduous and stressful. The recently conducted NEET 2026 examination has become embroiled in controversy surrounding an alleged 'guess paper.' Questions still persist regarding the authenticity of this purported guess paper, which was seized by the Special Operations Group (SOG) of Rajasthan. Although its veracity has not yet been fully confirmed, the nature of the

reports emerging has undoubtedly caused deep anxiety among candidates, parents, and the wider society. Allegations are also being leveled that this paper reached a consultancy operator in Sikar via social media and that attempts were made to sell it for ₹5 lakh apiece. It is being reported that out of the 410 questions contained in this alleged 150-page guess paper, claims are being made that approximately 120 questions appeared verbatim in the actual examination—a claim that has only served to deepen the prevailing suspicion. Perhaps this is precisely why the National Testing Agency (NTA) itself felt compelled to issue a public clarification regarding this matter (specifically concerning the NEET UG examination). The agency acknowledged that certain suspicious inputs have been forwarded to central agencies for investigation; however, it also reiterated that the examination was conducted under a strictly enforced

security protocol. Now, the most critical question—the ultimate conundrum—that arises here is: why does a crisis of trust invariably emerge following every major examination? Millions of students invest years of arduous labor, along with significant financial resources, to appear for competitive examinations—laden with both stress and hope—yet, the moment news of a paper leak, irregularity, or fraud surfaces, the entire examination system is cast under a cloud of suspicion. Even if investigative agencies subsequently manage to distinguish between fact and rumor, by that time, the students' mental equilibrium, self-confidence, and faith in the system have already been severely undermined. It would not be incorrect to say that, today, competitive examinations are becoming a test not merely of individual talent, but of the credibility of the entire system. Be it NEET, teacher recruitment exams, police recruitment, Patwari exams, the

SSC, or various other recruitment drives—large and small—conducted by the states, almost every examination today is followed by the same lingering question: will hardworking students truly receive justice? The most alarming aspect of this situation is that paper leaks are no longer mere exceptions; rather, they have gradually evolved into a form of organized crime. This nexus involves not only middlemen but, quite frequently, coaching networks, technical experts, individuals linked to printing systems, and even internal administrative machinery. This illicit racket, worth crores of rupees, is exacting a heavy toll on the future of the youth. When an examination is cancelled, the time, money, and mental equilibrium of lakhs of aspirants are severely disrupted. The dreams of poor families—whose children travel from villages to cities solely to appear for these exams—are shattered in an instant.

## Odisha Government Accelerates Women's Self-Reliance through 'Ama SuVahak' Scheme

Manoranjan Sasmal, State Head Odisha

**Bhubaneswar:** The 'Atmanirbhar Mahila SuVahak' (Ama SuVahak) scheme, a flagship program of the State Government, has emerged as a significant milestone in making the women of Odisha financially self-reliant and increasing their participation in the transport sector. In a program organized today at Kharavel Bhavan, the keys to a new vehicle were handed over to another beneficiary, Bhanupriya Behera. Bhanupriya had received her training from the Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) at Chhatia in 2019. With her inclusion, a total of seven women drivers have now become car owners under this scheme. With the objective of



increasing the earnings of women drivers, the scheme provides interest-free loans up to Rs 10 lakh in coordination with banks. The State Government also bears 10 percent of the ex-showroom price of the vehicle as a down payment. Additionally, the Government acts as the guarantor and bears the credit guarantee charges and all interest expenses for

the vehicle. The Government has made a budgetary provision of Rs 46.66 crore to create 1,100 'Atmanirbhar Mahila SuVahaks' in the state over the next four years. In this scheme, priority is being given to women drivers of OSRTC and CRUT, members of Self-Help Groups (SHG), and beneficiaries of the 'Subhadra' scheme.

Shri N.B.S. Rajput, Principal Secretary of the Commerce & Transport Department, and Shri Amitabh Thakur, Transport Commissioner, along with other senior officials, were present at today's program to hand over the car keys to Bhanupriya Behera and encouraged her to further increase her participation in the transport sector.

## 20.5.26 All medicine shops in India including Odisha to be closed



Manoranjan Sasmal, State Head Odisha

**Bhubaneswar:** More than 30000 medicine shops in every corner of Odisha will be closed on 20.5.26 in protest against online. There is no provision for selling medicines online as per the Drug and Cosmetic Act. Keeping the situation under control during Covid, the Government of India had given permission to sell medicines online through

an emergency notification, but even after the situation improved today, it has not withdrawn it, which has disrupted the business of our 30000 members and has become a cause of concern for 2.5 lakh people. Many harmful medicines which are not allowed to be sold without a medical prescription are now easily available. Many intoxicating pills are easily available online, which is demoralizing

the youth. Medicines are being sold online at a much higher discount than the profit margin and MRP fixed by the government (NPPA DPCO), which has caused a lot of losses to the general traders. Since consumers are consuming medicines online without the supervision of a pharmacist, the rate of antibiotic resistance is increasing. Therefore, our demand is that the emergency notification

during the Covid period should be immediately revoked. The sale of online medicines should be completely stopped. Steps should be taken to stop excessive discounts. The government should take care of the health of the general public. If this does not happen by 20.5.26, then for now, all the medicine traders in India, including Odisha, will keep their shops closed on 20.5.26. Therefore, if there is any.

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**Sanjay Bathla**  
Editor in chief