

संपादकीय Editorial

Is India a Hindu Nation?

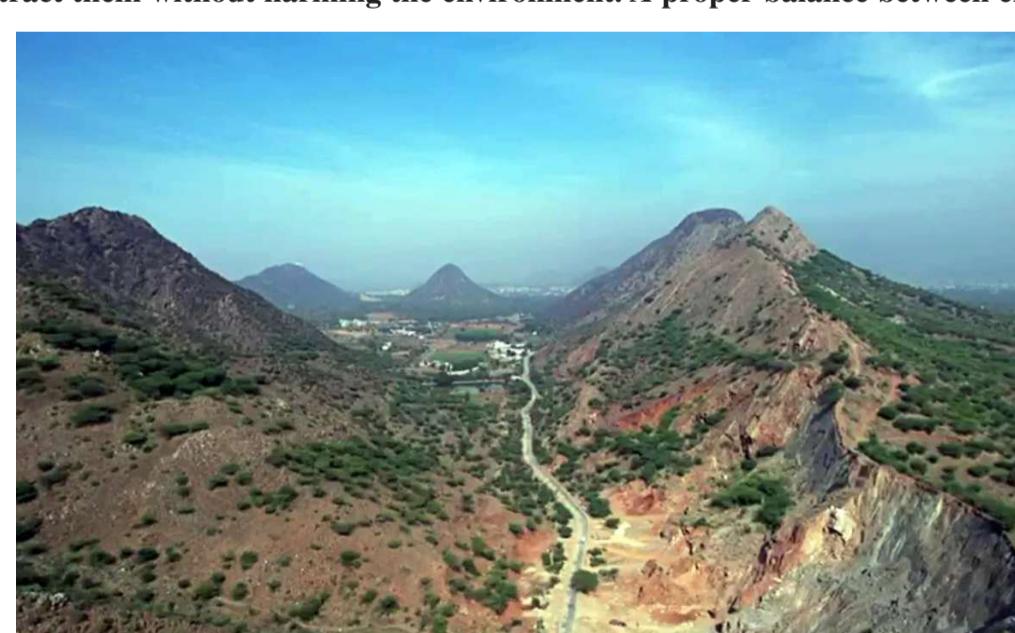
Sarsanghchalak Mohan Bhagwat has reiterated that India is a "Hindu nation." Hindus must unite, and change is inevitable. These changes will be seen and felt in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and elsewhere in the world. The RSS chief has consistently described all communities as fundamentally "Hindu," believing their DNA to be the same, though worship practices and some customs differ. The Sarsanghchalak has also described the RSS's thinking and ideology as "Hindu nationalism." The RSS has always worked for the interests, welfare, strength, development, and protection of Hindus. However, Bhagwat's statement, and the reality, cannot be considered technically and constitutionally correct. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India a "secular" country, but Sarsanghchalak Bhagwat does not consider constitutional amendments necessary for a "Hindu nation." So, according to the Constitution, how can India be considered a "Hindu nation"? If there is no constitutional status, it is illegal. However, India's population has crossed 1.47 billion. Hindus remain India's largest religious community, constituting 78.9-79.4 percent of the population (approximately 1.15 billion). It is also a fact that the Hindu population has steadily declined, while the Muslim population has increased to over 15.2 percent. Union Home Minister Amit Shah estimates that the Muslim population in the country has grown by 24.6 percent, while the Hindu population has declined by 4.5 percent. The Home Minister does not assess this changing population dynamics in terms of an increase or decrease in the fertility rate, but rather considers "infiltration" as the fundamental factor behind the Muslim population growth. If this is so, why has the government been unable, and incapable, to identify and expel infiltrators from the country for the past 11 and a half years? If there are other reasons, they should be presented to the nation. This is what is expected in a democracy. Sarsanghchalak Bhagwat has been labeling Muslims as "Hindu" or "Sanatani" for generations. He believes that his ancestors had to convert to Islam under special circumstances. This issue requires a logical and evidence-based debate. It's impossible for the Sarsanghchalak alone to accept a statement, as Bhagwat is not a constitutional figure. Hindus undoubtedly constitute a significant and unilateral majority in India, and on this basis, India can be considered a "Hindu nation" emotionally and symbolically. Indeed, it is the beauty of Hindu thinking, culture, secularism, and a sense of equality that even today, there are over 550,000 mosques in India. The estimated number of Christian churches is 28,278. In addition, there are also large chapels and churches, such as St. Paul's Cathedral (Kolkata), Christ Church (Shimla), and St. Thomas Cathedral (Mumbai). Kerala and Tamil Nadu, where Christian populations are substantial, also have large churches and chapels. Kerala has been considered the "cradle" of Christianity in India. Similarly, the number of Sikh Gurudwaras in India is estimated to be 7,657 by 2024. They cannot be categorized as "Hindu," though their thinking during the Mughal period must have been "Sanatanic." The spirit of struggle and sacrifice for the nation was at its peak then. However, whatever Hindutva statement the Sarsanghchalak has made is in keeping with his socio-cultural outlook. His concern about the atrocities against Hindus in Bangladesh is understandable. He says the Modi government must take cognizance of this. In this context, he calls the new Babri Masjid in West Bengal a "political conspiracy," and therefore, the government should investigate who is involved in that campaign. Whose are the crores of rupees being collected.

Free trade will pave the way for progress

In the new year 2026, India will move forward to rapidly formulate FTAs ??with major countries around the world. It is hoped that the FTAs ??signed in the new year will transform India into a new economic powerhouse in exports, services, investment, technical cooperation, and the movement of professionals, propelling the country towards becoming the world's third-largest economy by 2027 and a developed nation by 2047. India's exports register a 15.52 percent increase; the Union Cabinet approves the India-New Zealand FTA. Despite Trump's tariff challenges and uncertainties on the global trade front, India's exports have shown an upward trend. Between November 2024 and November 2025, India's total exports increased from \$64.05 billion to \$73.99 billion, a robust growth of 15.52 percent. Free trade agreements (FTAs) are believed to be a key driver of this growth. In the new year, the formation of FTAs ??with the US, the European Union, and several other countries will propel India's exports to new heights and alleviate concerns about India's trade deficit. Against this backdrop, on December 19th, the Union Cabinet approved the India-New Zealand FTA. The two countries began negotiations on the FTA 14 years ago. This FTA will help boost trade in goods and services, as well as increase investment flows and strengthen supply chains. It is also expected to create new opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, food processing, renewable energy, pharmaceuticals, education, and services. An FTA was already signed with Oman on December 18th. This FTA is officially known as the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). Under this FTA, 98% of India's exports to Oman will receive zero-rated access, covering over 99% of all exports to Oman. This is expected to significantly benefit India's textile, gems, jewelry, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, agricultural products, and leather industries. Specifically, the five percent duty currently levied by Oman on approximately \$3.64 billion in Indian exports will be reduced. In return, India has ensured a reduction in import duties on various products from Oman. India has offered duty leniency on approximately 78 percent of its tariff lines. Consequently, 95 percent of Oman's products will see reduced duties by value. These include dates, marble, and petrochemical products. This FTA certainly benefits India significantly. India has also taken some strict measures to protect domestic interests. The FTA on professional mobility also has significant benefits for India. For the first time, Oman has granted extensive concessions to the movement of Indian professionals. The quota for intra-corporate transferees has been increased from 20 percent to 50 percent. The timeframe for companies providing services based on tenders has been extended from 90 days to two years. Indian companies in IT, business services, audio-visual, education, and healthcare will now be able to make 100% foreign direct investment in Oman. Following the implementation of the FTA, India's product and service exports to Oman will increase, reducing India's adverse trade imbalance. The use of Oman's modern ports will significantly reduce the time and cost of transporting goods to Eastern Europe, enhancing the global competitiveness of Indian exporters. During the Modi government, progress has been made on FTAs ??with Mauritius, the United Arab Emirates, and Australia. On October 1st, the FTA between India and the European Free Trade Association (AFTA), a group of four European countries: Iceland, Switzerland, Norway, and Liechtenstein, came into effect, and exports to AFTA countries have begun to increase. The FTA between India and the United Kingdom is also significant. The new year, 2026, will see FTAs ??taking shape with other key countries and parties, including the United States, the European Union, Peru, Chile, ASEAN, Mexico, Canada, South Africa, Israel, and the India-Gulf Countries Council. FTAs with these countries will not only include product exports but also exports related to the service sector. As India's expertise in service exports grows, employment opportunities for India's trained workers and professionals in FTA countries will increase, while India's potential for earning from service exports will also increase. Considering the benefits of FTAs ??for India, the new labor laws, which will come into effect on April 1st, will prove to be a milestone. The four much-awaited new labor codes notified by the central government will provide relief to both workers and businesses. These labor laws are the most comprehensive and progressive labor-oriented reforms since independence. The new labor laws will create a future-ready ecosystem that protects workers' rights, raising hopes for businesses and industries to reap the maximum benefits of FTAs. In the new year 2026, India will move forward on the path of rapidly shaping FTAs ??with major countries around the world. Let us hope that the FTAs ??signed in the new year will make India a new economic power in exports, services, investment, technical cooperation and movement of professionals, taking the country forward on the path of becoming the third largest economy in the world by 2027 and a developed nation by 2047.

Definition of Aravalli: Dispute Resolution Necessary

The Aravalli region contains minerals such as lead, zinc, copper, and tungsten, along with limestone, marble, and granite. Therefore, efforts must be made to extract them without harming the environment. A proper balance between environmental protection and development must be ensured in dispute over the essential. A balance development is the search for a controversy Aravalli Hills, the Environment completely in only 0.19 doubtful whether to a report states that only hills considered part of approved, it would would no longer be there is a fear that paved for mining. It would be appropriate to allay this fear. To do this, it must be clarified whether mining in the Aravalli region even if the above definition is accepted. It is difficult to say whether this is the case, but it is essential that mining in the Aravalli region is limited and illegal mining is truly prevented at all costs. It is a fact that despite numerous bans, reports of illegal mining in the Aravalli region continue to emerge. The Forest and Environment Minister also clarified that mining is not permitted in the NCR region, and many people have spread confusion about this. However, clarity is also needed regarding the scope of mining in areas outside the NCR. Generally, illegal mining occurs where legal mining is permitted. The Aravalli range is considered the world's oldest mountain range. It acts as a barrier to protect the plains from desert sand. It is believed that this range is the reason why the Thar Desert has not spread to Haryana, Rajasthan, and western Uttar Pradesh. The Aravalli region also plays a crucial role in balancing the climate between the Thar Desert and the rest of the region and in managing groundwater. Since the Aravalli region is the source of many rivers, mining should never exceed a certain limit. Especially since the Aravalli mountains prevent dust storms, thus contributing to pollution reduction. Is it a secret that the pollution problem in and around Delhi-NCR is becoming increasingly serious? Since the Aravalli region contains limestone, marble, and granite, as well as minerals like lead, zinc, copper, and tungsten, efforts must be made to extract them without harming the environment. A perfect balance between environment and development must be ensured in the Aravalli region.



मैरिज हाल पर लोगों का अवैध कब्जा



क्यूँ न लिखूँ सच / प्रेमचंद जायसवाल / श्रावस्ती गांव में भी शादी विवाह के लिए लोगों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बारात घर निर्माण कराया गया था। लेकिन निर्माण के बाद दोबारा बारात घर की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इससे बारात घर बदल हो गया और जमीन पर आसपास के लोगों का अवैध कब्जा हो गया। गांव में शादी समारोह के लिए वर्ष 2008-09 में विकास क्षेत्र जमुना की हरदत नगर गिरन्ट के बरगदनपुरा गांव में बारात

कराने के बाद दोबारा इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसके कारण लोगों का भवन झाड़ झंखाड़ से पट गया है।

स्थानीय लोगों ने बताया कि बारात घर अपने मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो सका। जबकि बताया गया था कि बारात घर बन जाने से हर घर परिवार के लोगों को मांगलिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सुरक्षित जगह मिल सकेगी। लेकिन बारात घर में कभी मांगलिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन नहीं हो सका।

तमंचा लगाकर आढ़ती से एक लाख की लूट: फरुखाबाद में बेटी को अस्पताल में देखने गए थे, लौटे समय बदमाशों ने घेरा



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बोर्ड परीक्षाओं में उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन का नियम नहीं, याचिका खारिज



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एसडीएम नानपारा मोनालिसा जौहरी ने जरूरतमंदों को वितरित किए कंबल

क्यूँ न लिखूँ सच / संवाददाता अमरीकी सिंह/ नानपारा (बहाइच)। कंबल की ठंड को देखते हुए उपजिलाधिकारी नानपारा मोनालिसा जौहरी द्वारा मानवीय संवेदना का परिचय देते हुए जरूरतमंद, असहाय लोगों को आज कंबल वितरित किए गए। इस अवसर पर लोगों को कंबल पाकर बड़ी राहत मिली और उनके चेहरों पर खुशी साफ दिखाई दी। एसडीएम मोनालिसा जौहरी ने कहा कि शासन की मंशा के अनुरूप कोई भी जरूरतमंद व्यक्ति ठंड से प्रभावित न हो, इसके लिए प्रशासन पूरी तरह सजग है। उन्होंने निर्देश दिए कि शीतलहर के दौरान निरंतर सर्वे कर वास्तविक जरूरतमंदों को चिनित किया जाए और उन्हें समय से सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाए। कंबल वितरण के दौरान एसडीएम ने स्वयं उपस्थित रहकर व्यवस्था का जायजा लिया तथा संविधित अधिकारियों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिए कि वितरण कार्य पूरी पारदर्शिता और मांगलिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन नहीं हो सका।



निष्पक्षता के साथ किया जाए। अधिकारियों के कारण ही गरीबों उन्होंने कहा कि मानवता को समय पर राहत मिल पाती



सेवा ही प्रशासन का मूल कर्तव्य है। कंबल पाकर जरूरतमंदों ने व्यवस्था का आभार व्यक्त किया। इस दौरान तहसीलदार नानपारा, नायब तहसीलदार बलहा, क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल आदि उपस्थित हैं।

पूरनपुर क्षेत्र में रात-दिन हो रहा अवैध मिट्टी खनन, रोड पर दौड़ रही मिट्टी भरी ट्रैलियां

क्यूँ न लिखूँ सच / पूरनपुर-पीलीभीत पूरनपुर क्षेत्र में इन दिनों अवैध मिट्टी खनन का कारोबार लगातार बढ़ाता रहा है। सूत्रों के अनुसार क्षेत्र में दिन ही नहीं, बल्कि रात के अंधेरे में भी भारी मात्रा में मिट्टी का खनन किया जा रहा है। खनन माफिया जेसीबी मरीनों और ट्रैक्टर-ट्रॉलियों के माध्यम से मिट्टी निकालकर खुलेआम ले जा रहे हैं। स्थानीय ग्रामीणों का कहना है कि लगातार हो रहे खनन से खेतों की उपजाऊ तरह रही है। और सर्वावल ले जाएं तो जानकारी है कि ग्रामीणों का कहना है कि लगातार हो रहे खनन से खेतों की उपजाऊ तरह रही है। और सर्वावल ले जाएं तो जानकारी है कि लगातार हो रहे खनन से खेतों की उपजाऊ तरह रही है।



है। कई स्थानों पर गहरे गड्ढे बन जाएं हैं। जाने से हादसों की आशंका बनी हुई है। ग्रामीणों ने आरोप लगाया है कि शिकायतों के बावजूद जिम्मेदार विभाग इस ओर ध्यान देता है।

कोतवाली पुलिस ने अवैध हथियार के साथ वारदात की फिराक में घूम रहे युवक को किया गिरफ्तार

पुलिस ने 315 बोर का देशी कट्टा व जिंदा राठड़ किया जब



संदिग्ध व्यक्ति भागने लगा, जिसे संतोष बैस, प्रधान आरक्षक 692 अजेन्द्र परिहार, आरक्षक 803 बृजेश कुमार, आरक्षक 1032 अजय यादव, आरक्षक 309 शिवकुमार मीणा एवं आरक्षक 192 महाराज सिंह की मांग की है।

अजय प्रताप ब

Does youthfulness begin to fade after you turn 35? Swedish scientists have revealed a significant body secret.



his mystery. The results of this research may be good news for those trying to stay fit. Let's 35. Exercise improves physical capacity. Do you believe your physical strength and perhaps you believe that you're still young, around 35, you need to be a little cautious. discovery after a landmark study spanning pinpointed the exact age when a human body it begins to decline. The results may be a little key to preventing this decline lies in your own what significant claims this Karolinska fitness. 35 is the most crucial stage - A 47-year Institute revealed that a person's fitness, at age 35. Researchers found that after age physical capacity begins to decline. This as you age. Exercise is never wasted - If you're decrease after 35, then what's the point of revealed a very positive finding. According to People who started being physically active in improvement in their physical capacity. This

Vegetable Uttapam is the best option for a healthy and tasty breakfast. Here's how to make it soft and spongy.

Do you find yourself wondering every morning what to make for breakfast that's quick, tasty, and healthy? If so, vegetable Uttapam is the perfect option. Often called "Indian pizza," it's a favorite among children and adults. Minimal oil content and the use of a lot of their Uttapam isn't as soft as the ones in worry now because today you will know very soft and spongy. Ingredients for thick, any will do) Curd: 1/2 cup (fresh requirement (to make the batter) Salt: as and soft) Onion: 1 (finely chopped) chopped) Carrot: 2 tbsp (grated - this is on the spiciness) Green coriander: a little pan. Mustard seeds: for tempering (semolina). Take semolina in a bowl and uttapam its lace-like texture and softness. for 15 to 20 minutes. This resting time is the semolina swells, add salt and a pinch make it spongy. Now, heat the pan and like a dosa; keep it a little thick. Top with tomatoes, bell peppers, carrots, and green over medium heat and drizzle a little oil brown, flip it over. Then, serve the uttapam hot with coconut chutney or sambar. This is not only filling but also energizing for the day.





am is the perfect option. Often called "Indian pizza," it's alike. The most distinctive feature of Uttapam is its green vegetables. However, people often complain that restaurants. If this is happening with you, then don't the secret method by which your Uttapam will become making Vegetable Uttapam - Semolina: 1 cup (fine or slightly sour curd, both will do) Water: as per taste - Baking soda: 1 pinch (this will make it fluffy Tomato: 1 (finely chopped) Capsicum: 1 small (finely optional) Green chillies: 1-2 (finely chopped, depending (finely chopped) Oil or ghee: to fry the Uttapam on the (optional) The secret to soft uttapam is using semolina mix it with fresh yogurt. Yogurt is what gives the Add a little water to the batter and let it rest, covered, crucial as the semolina absorbs water and swells. Once of baking soda or fruit salt—this is the step that will pour the batter onto it. Be careful not to spread it thinly your favorite finely chopped vegetables, such as onions, chilies. Gently press the vegetables into the batter. Cook or ghee around the edges. When the bottom is golden

Can't you read a doctor's handwriting? Prescription writing is about to change.

The actor himself made a lewd comment about the actress's short clothes and is now publicly apologizing.

Absurd statements about actresses and women's short clothes are often made. One such controversial statement was recently made by South Indian actor Shivaji, for which he is now apologizing. The actor's comment on controversy, and now he has to South Indian actors are regularly a lewd comment about actresses' upcoming film. His statement drew controversy. As the controversy mistake and is seen apologizing on matter is. What was the controversial in Telugu cinema, Shivaji's name is pre-release event for his upcoming event's female host, Shravanti stated, "Women should wear actresses wear saris and avoid short cover their entire body. A woman's sari, not in revealing her body in short to actresses wearing revealing Indian film actor proved to be a After Shivaji's statement surfaced, he industry stars began criticizing his controversy, Shivaji has realised his mistake and has apologized by sharing a video on his ex handle - "I sincerely apologize to all of you for the statement I made during the Dhandora pre-release event."

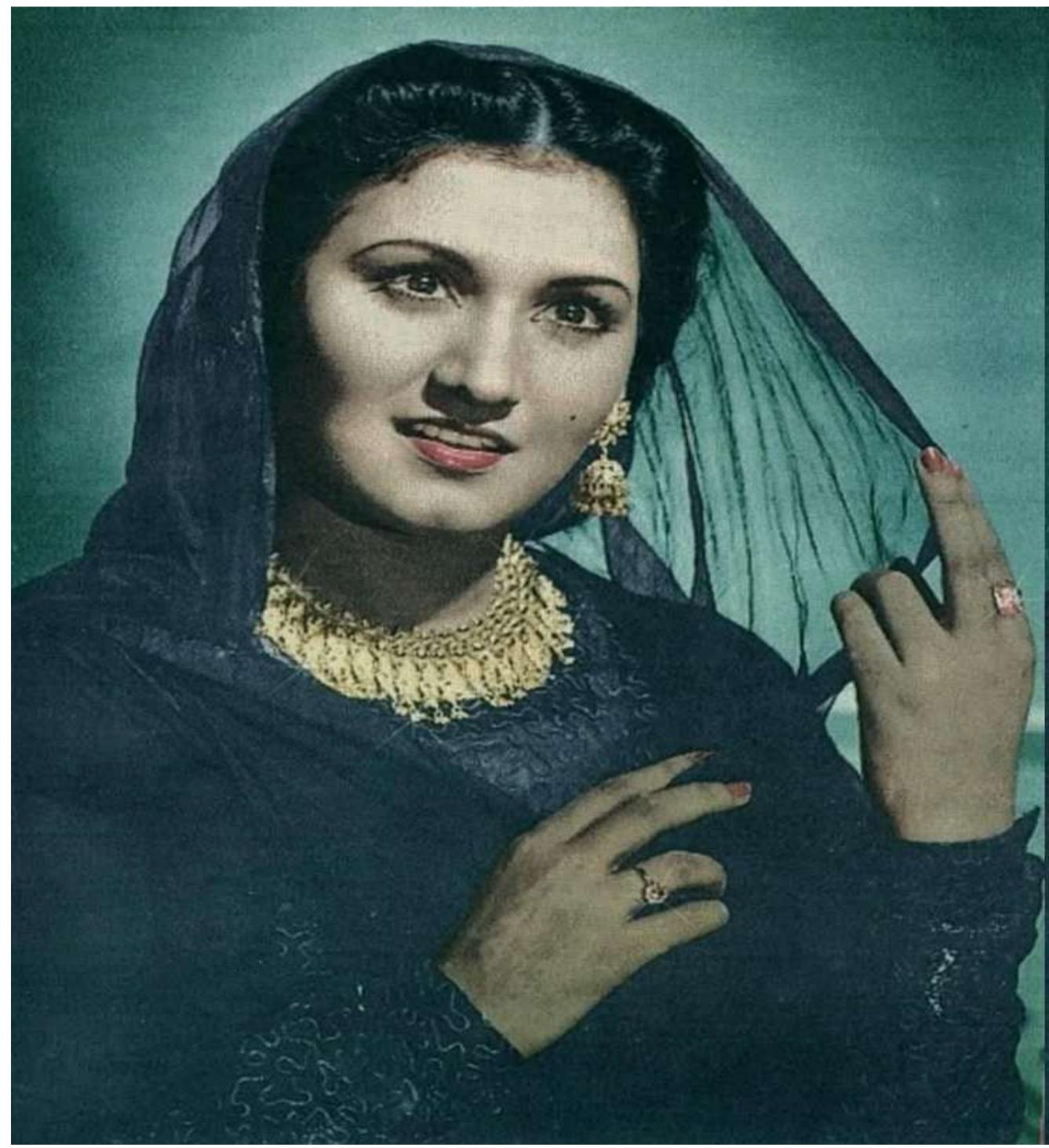


the actress's short clothes sparked apologize. Controversial statements from made. A new name is actor Shivaji, who made short clothes during the promotion of his widespread criticism and created a major escalated, Shivaji has now realized his social media. So, let's find out what the whole statement? When it comes to popular actors often included. Recently, Shivaji attended the film, Dhandora. During this, he praised the Chokkarapu, for wearing a sari. Shivaji then traditional clothing. I recommend that all dresses. I request that they wear clothes that beauty is revealed in a complete outfit like a clothes." Shivaji thus expressed his reaction clothing. However, this statement by the South disaster for him. Actor Shivaji apologized. was heavily trolled on social media, and many statement. In the wake of the growing

Two marriages, two divorces... She went to Pakistan after Partition, 400,000 people attended her funeral, and the story of Noor Jehan, who sang 10,000 songs.

Noor Jehan's name will be remembered for centuries in the history of Pakistani cinema. The singer and actress, who was instrumental in the foundation of Indian cinema, sang countless songs and acted in many memorable films, while also being associated with everyone from Pakistan's dictator to a cricketer. Today, we tell you the untold and unheard story of Noor Jehan,

who lived her life on her own terms... Noor Jehan was the light of Pakistani cinema, gave voice to over 10,000 songs in her career, and shared a very special friendship with Lata Mangeshkar. A voice that once emanated, reached far... a voice that settled in hearts... a voice that was etched in the pages of history. The lines we mentioned above are those of Noor Jehan, whose melodious voice has attracted a large number of attendees. It is said that God blesses every person with some gift or the other. Noor Jehan was one of those whose life's train reached the station of success, but the cracks of pain that appeared along the way became a sore for her. What could she do? Whatever fate wills, happens. It was Noor Jehan's magic that even the Nightingale of India, Lata Mangeshkar, was enamored of her stunning beauty and mesmerizing voice. Today, we will tell you the story of that very Noor Jehan, explaining how she gained recognition across two countries, how she struggled with the ups and downs of her personal life, and how she became the "Mallika-e-Tarannum." Noor Jehan's early career: Noor Jehan (Pakistani Singer Noor Jehan) was born on September 21, 1926, in Kasur, about 45 kilometers from Lahore, during the British era. Noor Jehan's real name was Allah Rakhi Vasai. Noor Jehan began singing at just six years old. As soon as her parents learned of her talent, they encouraged her to pursue it. Noor Jehan's mother loved her daughter very much. She immediately sent her to Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan. She believed that her daughter would learn quickly and well if she stayed with the master, and that with the proper training, she would achieve something in life. Born into a Punjabi Muslim family, Noor Jehan had 11 siblings. Her parents were involved in theater. It is said that when Noor Jehan was born, even her cries had a rhythm. It felt as if the melodious words of a small child were being sung. Gradually, as Noor Jehan grew up, she began singing with her sister. They sang in Lahore. Afterward, the theater where Noor Jehan's father worked moved Noor Jehan and her family to Calcutta. Her father believed that now that she had received musical training, Noor Jehan might find a career in Calcutta. She began her career as a singer in Punjabi films. In 1935, Noor Jehan appeared in the film "Pind Di Kudi," her debut film. In the film, Noor Jehan sang with her sisters and also acted in it. After this, Noor Jehan didn't stop; she continued to progress in her career. After working in several Urdu and Punjabi films, she moved to Pakistani cinema (Lollywood). She sang in various films, and anyone who heard her voice became enamored. After Partition, she moved to Pakistan. She worked in several films, including "Anmol Ghadi," "Jugnu," and "Mirza Sahibaan." These films were made before Partition. While Noor Jehan was winning hearts with her singing, she was also tormented by the pain of Partition. Before Partition, she had established a significant presence in Indian cinema. However, after the 1947 partition, she moved to Pakistan and settled there with her family. During this time, Dilip Kumar even asked her to stay in India, to which Noor Jehan replied, "Wherever my husband is, there is my life." After returning



to Pakistan, she became the first female director there and won hearts with her songs. Two marriages, two divorces, and the responsibility of six children—as Noor Jehan's life progressed, she also attracted attention in her personal life. In 1942, Noor Jehan appeared in the film "Khandaan," directed by Shaukat Hussain Rizvi. The two fell in love during the filming and eventually married. However, this marriage didn't last long. After 11 years of marriage, they separated in 1953. Five years later, Noor Jehan entered her life with Ejaz Durrani, with whom she married for the second time. However, Noor Jehan's second husband did not want her to work in films or sing. Obeying her husband, she withdrew from the film world. This marriage produced six children. However, this marriage did not last long, and in 1971, she divorced Durrani and separated. She was madly in love with a cricketer: Stories of the love affair between Pakistani cricketer Nazar Mohammad and Noor Jehan are also common. It is said that Noor Jehan and Nazar Mohammad's love affair blossomed, but Nazar Mohammad paid the price for it with his career. It is said that once, Noor's second husband, Durrani, found her and Nazar Mohammad locked in a room. Out of fear, Mohammad jumped out of a window, breaking his arm. His hand later fell down. It didn't happen, and her career was ruined before it could even take off. Lata Mangeshkar was also a fan of Noor Jehan's voice. In fact, when Noor Jehan reached the peak of her career, Lata's career had just begun. Noor Jehan was an inspiration for Lata. Interestingly, the friendship between these two legends was widely discussed in Indian cinema. "When I was younger, I used to practice a lot, although at this age, that's not possible." Noor Jehan shared that she has many memories that she cherishes. The pain of Partition was evident here, and Noor Jehan was trying to control her emotions. However, she also shared that she made numerous attempts to return to India and waited for nearly 35 years. Four hundred thousand people attended her funeral. Noor Jehan sang over 10,000 songs in her career and acted in countless films. She lent her voice to Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, and many other languages. Finally, she stopped singing in 1992, and then passed away in 2000 from a heart attack. When Noor Jehan's funeral procession passed through Karachi, approximately 400,000 people attended. She was buried with full state honors.