



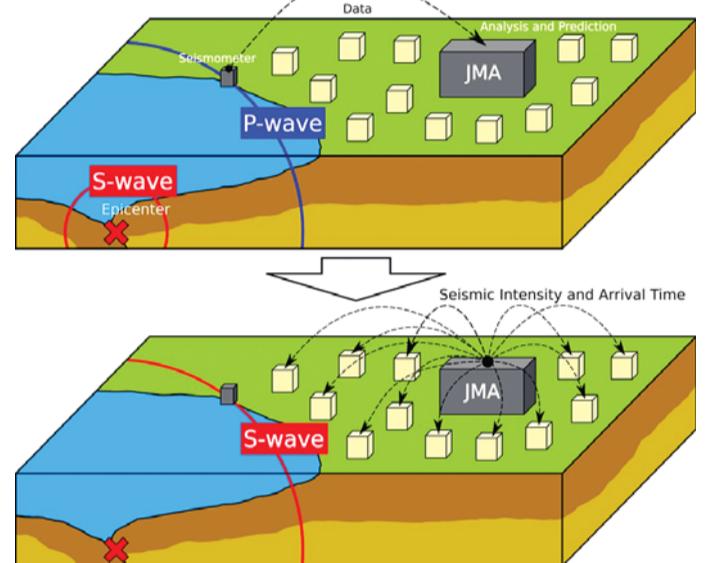
Shining a Light on Autism

Autism Sunday, observed on February 8th, 2026, is a day dedicated to raising awareness about autism and supporting individuals and families affected by it. The day encourages communities worldwide to foster understanding, acceptance, and inclusion for people on the autism spectrum. Events, campaigns, and discussions highlight the importance of early diagnosis, education, and support systems. It is also a time to celebrate the unique strengths and talents of individuals with autism while advocating for better resources, accessibility, and empathy. Autism Sunday serves as a reminder that awareness and compassion can transform lives.

#MANAGEMENT

Beating Earthquakes

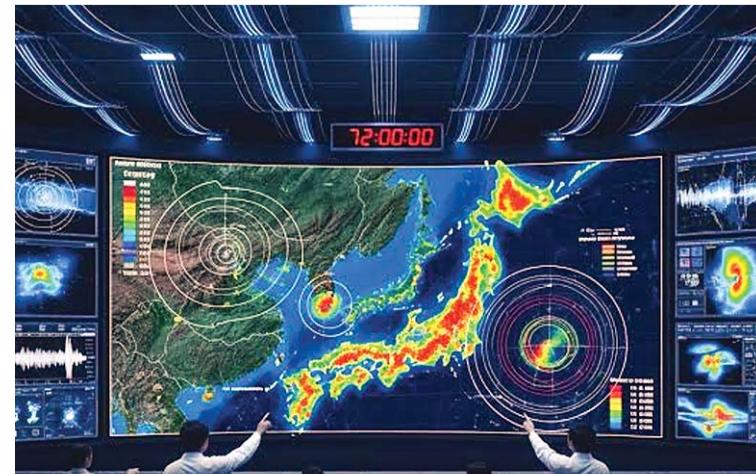
Japan's Earthquake Detection System is a technological marvel born from the 2011 Tsunami Disaster



Japan is located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, making it one of the most earthquake-prone countries in the world. The devastating 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, which caused widespread destruction and loss of life, prompted Japan to enhance its already advanced earthquake detection and early warning systems. Today, Japan's technology is among the most sophisticated in the world, capable of detecting earthquakes in seconds and providing life-saving warnings.

The 2011 earthquake, with a magnitude of 9.0, triggered a massive tsunami and caused the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear meltdown. In the aftermath, Japan recognized the urgent need for faster and more efficient earthquake detection systems to reduce casualties and infrastructure damage. The country's Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) system became the centerpiece of this effort.

Japan's system is powered by a vast network of more than 1,000 seismic sensors spread across the country. These sensors detect P-waves (primary waves), the fastest seismic waves that travel at speeds up to 8 km per second. When a P-wave is detected, the data is transmitted in real time to central processing units, which analyze the location, magnitude, and depth of the earthquake. Based on these detections, an alert is issued. The system can give up to 30 seconds of warning before the more destructive S-waves (secondary waves) arrive. The quick detection of seismic activity



The Justice of Patiala and His First Murder Case

The most infamous case that marked Baba Khadak Singh's entry into the formal legal world was a murder case involving four brutal killings. The case began when a woman, in deep distress, approached Baba Khadak Singh, claiming that her husband had been murdered. What followed was a deeply intricate and intense investigation that challenged Khadak Singh's legal reasoning and emotional intelligence.



● Kshema Jatukarna

Baba Khadak Singh was a multifaceted figure, equally revered for his spiritual leadership as for his commitment to justice. His life took a significant turn when he chose to not only address religious issues but also engage deeply with the social and legal struggles of his time. The tale of Baba Khadak Singh's involvement in a landmark murder case reflects his approach to justice, his wisdom, and his unique ability to balance ethics, spirituality, and legal acumen.

The Maharaaja's Letter and the Viceroy's Conversation

One pivotal moment in Baba Khadak Singh's journey as a justice figure came when the Maharaja of a nearby kingdom wrote a letter to the British Viceroy, requesting Baba Khadak Singh's assistance in a critical matter of legal importance.

The letter, written in a formal and respectful tone, asked the Viceroy to consider Baba Khadak Singh's judgement and wisdom in resolving a high-profile case that had come to the attention of the colonial administration. This was not an ordinary request. It was indicative of how Baba Khadak Singh's reputation had spread across regions, both among the people and within royal courts. In response, the Viceroy, who was often

cautious of any challenge to British authority, had a conversation with the Maharaja to better understand why a figure like Baba Khadak Singh was being called upon in such a matter. The Viceroy's concern, however, was not just about the case at hand, but about how Baba Khadak Singh's influence could be leveraged for the greater good of the colony, or whether it could potentially stir up unrest.

Despite these challenges, Japan's EEW system is widely regarded as one of the most advanced in the world. It has influenced other countries, such as Mexico, Turkey, and parts of California, to implement similar early warning systems. Researchers are continually improving Japan's technology, refining algorithms, expanding the network of sensors, and incorporating artificial intelligence to enhance accuracy and response time.



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Despite some initial reservations, the Viceroy came to recognize that Baba Khadak Singh's influence was not subversive but was rather an expression of justice, fairness, and deep moral integrity. The conversation ended with the Viceroy conceding that while Baba Khadak Singh's spiritual background was not entirely aligned with colonial administration, his reputation as a fair and ethical individual made him someone who could be trusted to deliver a fair judgment.

The woman, emotionally overwhelmed and inconsolable, described how her husband was killed in a gruesome act involving multiple attackers. The woman's distress and emotional state made her an unreliable witness, but Khadak Singh could not ignore her pleas for justice. He quickly real-

ized that her grief was only a small part of a much larger picture. The investigation revealed that the murderer of her husband was part of a larger conspiracy. It wasn't just one man who had killed the woman's husband but a network of people with vested interests. There were four murders in total, each connected to a land dispute. One key piece of evidence came from a man who clarified that the land in question, which was the focal point of the dispute, was not even in the name of the murdered man. This turned the case into a complex web of property disputes, false claims, and a murder that was originally thought to be a personal vendetta.

The Tale (as popularly told):

1. **The Case:** A land dispute led to murder, and four individuals were brought before Judge Khadak Singh.

2. **The Lawyer's Involvement:**

The accused's lawyer also appeared in court, arguing for his client.

3. **The Judge's Ruling:**

Judge Khadak Singh, known for his no-nonsense approach, asked who the killer was, and upon hearing that he had sentenced the accused, ordered him to stand with the murderers.

4. **The Sentence:**

He then wrote a

swift verdict, sentencing all four

murderers and their lawyer to

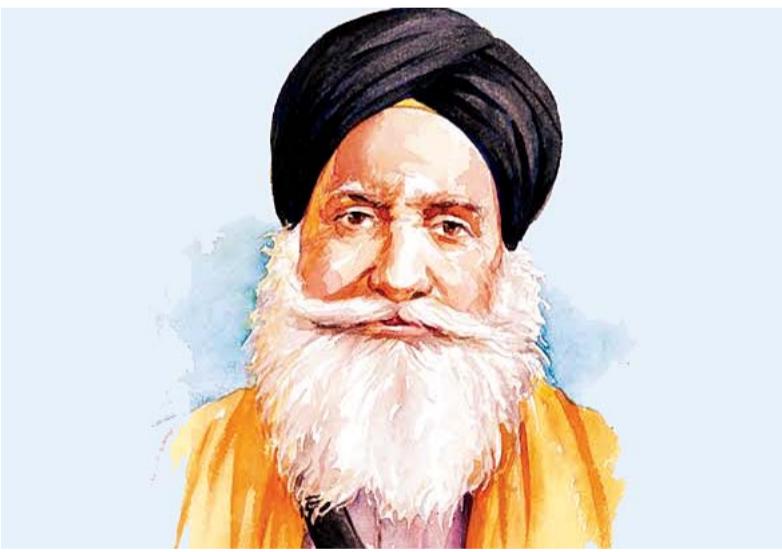
be hanged the next morning, creating immediate fear and reducing crime.

Khadak Singh's Legal Expertise and the Hang Till Death Situation

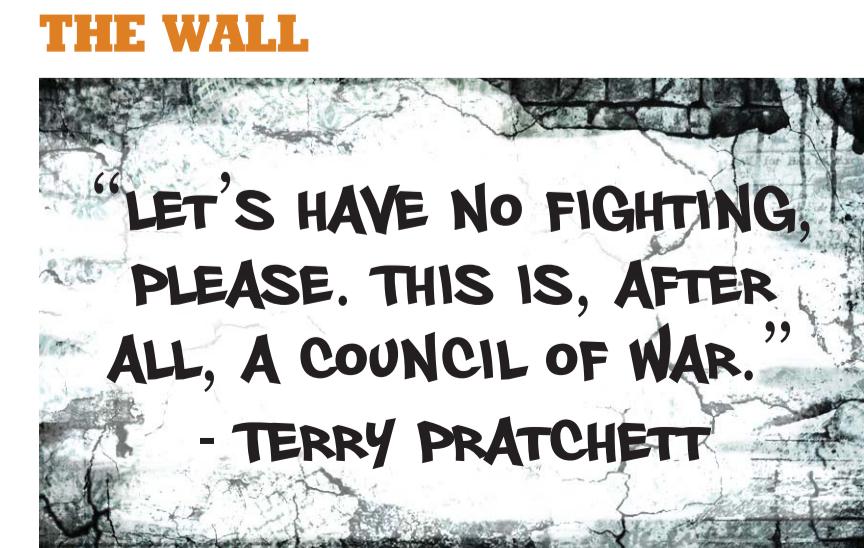
The case and its aftermath marked a turning point in Baba Khadak Singh's life and legacy. On one hand, it was a victory for justice in a time when the British colonial system often operated with little concern for fairness or human life. Baba Khadak Singh's commitment to truth, compassion, and fairness became an example for many who sought justice, and he was regarded as a voice of reason in a system that was often blind to the human condition. While Baba Khadak Singh's actions in this case helped restore a sense of justice, it also illuminated the inherent flaws in the British colonial justice system and the challenges faced by those trying to bring about real change.

As the case progressed, Baba Khadak Singh found himself in the uncomfortable position of being drawn into the colonial legal system's harsh realities. The British system, notorious for its severity, would often sentence criminals to death in the most brutal of ways. In this case, Baba Khadak Singh's legal counsel and moral judgment were tested to their limits. A lawyer came to him to explain

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THE WALL



BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS

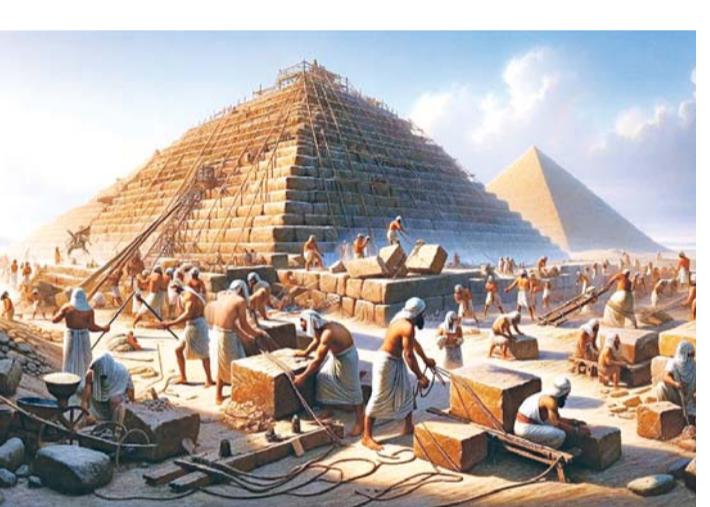


#JOSEPH DAVIDOVITS

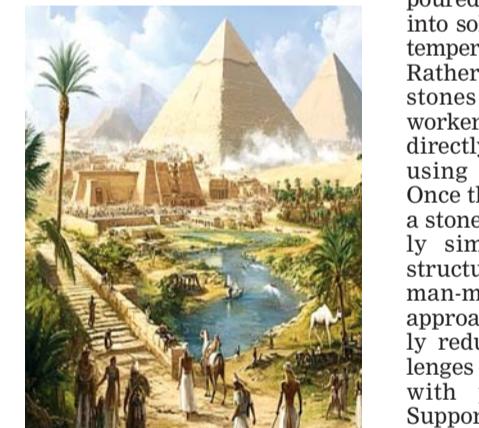
Geopolymer Theory of the Great Pyramid of Giza

Supporters of the geopolymers theory point to microscopic and chemical features observed in some pyramid stones as evidence of artificial manufacture

The Great Pyramid of Giza, constructed around 2600 BCE, remains one of the most remarkable engineering achievements in human history. Conventional explanations hold that approximately 2.3 million limestone blocks were quarried, transported, and stacked using copper tools, sledges, ramps, and vast human labor. While this view dominates mainstream Egyptology, an alternative hypothesis proposed by French materials scientist Joseph Davidovits suggests that many of these blocks were not carved stone at all, but rather artificially manufactured using an ancient geopolymers technology.



In the 1970s, Davidovits introduced the term geopolymers to describe these synthetic stone materials. Applying this modern materials science to ancient construction, he proposed that the Egyptians developed an early form of geopolymers concrete thousands of years before modern cement. According to Davidovits' theory, much of the limestone used in



the Great Pyramid was derived from soft limestone available near the Giza plateau. This limestone could be easily broken down when mixed with water. The Egyptians, it is suggested, used this limestone slurry with alkali substances, such as lime and natron, both of which were readily available and already used in other Egyptian technologies. This mixture produced a chemically reactive paste that could be poured into molds and hardened into solid blocks through a low-temperature chemical reaction. Rather than hauling massive stones over long distances, workers could have cast blocks directly on site, layer by layer, using simple wooden molds. Once the mixture set, it formed a stone-like material, chemically similar to limestone but structurally distinct due to its man-made origin. This approach would have drastically reduced the logistical challenges traditionally associated with pyramid construction. Supporters of the geopolymers theory point to microscopic

and chemical features observed in some pyramid stones as evidence of artificial manufacture. Analyses have reported the presence of air bubbles and voids within the stone, features typical of cast materials but rare in natural limestone. Additionally, traces of amorphous silica and non-geological mineral phases have been identified, suggesting rapid chemical formation that may slow secondary processes.

Experimental reconstructions conducted by Davidovits and others have demonstrated that limestone-based geopolymers blocks can be created using simple tools, water, and alkaline solutions. These experimental blocks closely resemble natural limestone in appearance, density, and strength, lending practical support to the feasibility of the technique in ancient times.

If correct, the geopolymers theory would suggest that ancient Egyptians possessed a sophisticated understanding of chemistry and materials science, making them early innovators in engineered stone technology. Such knowledge would predate modern cement by millennia and help explain the extraordinary durability of the pyramids, which have survived for over 4,500 years.