



हर रिश्ते का रखे ख्याल...

शुद्ध, सेहतमंद और बेहतरीन स्वाद हमारी परम्परा, हमारी पहचान



धनिया पाउडर



मिर्ची पाउडर



हल्दी पाउडर

ओसवाल मसाले देते हैं स्वाद और सुगंध के साथ शुद्धता का पूरा भरोसा।

इन मसालों को उच्च क्वालिटी और मानकों को ध्यान में रखकर बनाया गया है, साथ ही ये एगमार्क प्रमाणित भी हैं, जिससे आपको मिले बिना मिलावट 100% शुद्ध मसाले।

100g, 200g, 500g एवं 1kg के पैक में उपलब्ध

ओसवाल है, तो शुद्धता की पूरी गारंटी है।



मसाले खरीदते समय एगमार्क का निशान ज़रूर देखें।



ओसवाल सोप ग्रुप



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अब घर बैठे मँगवाएं ओसवाल उत्पाद



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ओसवाल सोप ग्रुप



हर रिश्ते का रखे ख्याल...

6 करोड़ परिवारों का विश्वास

जब अपने घर का हो सवाल, तो सिर्फ ओसवाल

क्यालिटी प्रोडक्ट्स की विशाल श्रृंखला

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1kg डिशवॉश टब | 1kg व्हाइट सोप | 1kg वॉशिंग पाउडर | 1kg डिटर्जेंट पाउडर | 100g नहाने का साबुन |
| 100g ग्लिसरिन बाथ सोप | 250ml लिक्विड हैंड वॉश | 500ml लिक्विड डिशवॉश | 1Ltr. डिटर्जेंट लिक्विड | 1Ltr. टॉयलेट क्लीनर | 500ml ग्लास क्लीनर |
| 550ml फ्लोर क्लीनर | 1kg चाय पत्ती | 250g डस्ट चाय | 1kg देसी खांड | 1kg बासमती चावल | 800g पोहा |
| 500g हल्दी पाउडर | 1kg मिर्च पाउडर | 500g धनिया पाउडर | 1kg जीरा | 1kg सैंधा नमक | 1kg काला नमक |
| 1Ltr. कच्ची धानी तेल | 5Ltr. रिफाइंड सोयाबीन तेल | 1Ltr. रिफाइंड सोयाबीन तेल पाउच | 5Ltr. मूंगफली तेल | 1Ltr. अगरबत्ती | 50g घास की झाड़ू |
| 1kg चना दाल | 1kg मूंग दाल | 1kg हरी मूंग दाल | 1kg काबुली चना | 1kg तूअर दाल | 1kg उड़द धुली दाल |

ओसवाल रिटेल शॉप्स की
जानकारी के लिए क्युआर
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अब घर बैठे मँगवाएं ओसवाल उत्पाद

स्कैन करें और ओसवाल
के उत्पाद खरीदें।

विचार बिन्दु

त्याग यह नहीं कि मोटे और खुदरे वस्त्र पहन लिए जायें और सूखी रोटी खायी जाये, त्याग तो यह है कि अपनी इच्छा अभिलाषा और तृष्णा को जीता जाये। -सुफियान सौरी

सुरक्षित आहार बेहतर स्वास्थ्य का आधार

सु

रक्षित आहार हमारे शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के साथ ऊर्जा बढ़ाता है। शरीर के कार्यों के तरीके में सुधार करता है। प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली को मजबूत करता है और बजन बद्दले से रोकता है। स्वस्थ और पौष्टिक भोजन के बिना कोई भी जल्दी भासा पड़ सकता है।

जोरोना के दौरान हमने इस बात को भी बेहतर तरह से समझ लिया है कि संतुलित और सुरक्षित आहार का बन्ध महत्व है। पोषक तत्वों से परिपूर्ण सेहतमंड और सुरक्षित आहार के जरिए जीवन को स्वस्थ बनाया जा सकता है। साथ ही खाद्य उत्पादन को सुरक्षित और टिकाक बनाकर और बाजार तक पहुंच और टार्मों क्षेत्रों में आधिक विकास और गरीबी उम्मल में सहायता मिल सकती है। फल और सब्जियां स्वस्थ और जोरोना के दौरान हमने कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण संतुलित आहार का बन्ध महत्वपूर्ण है। ताजे फल कई तरह के विकास खनिं और पोषक तत्वों से भरे होते हैं और नियमित रूप से इनका सेवन करने से आपकी प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है।

मानव जीवन के लिए खाद्य पदार्थों की सुरक्षा अति महत्वपूर्ण है। लोगों को सुरक्षित और पौष्टिक भोजन का प्रकृति प्रदत्त अधिकार है। राज्य का दायित्व है कि प्रकृति की ओर से प्रदान किए गए अधिकारों का संरक्षण और संवर्धन करें। खाद्य सुरक्षा का अधिकार भी इसमें संतुलित है।

सुरक्षित आहार को लेकर दुनिया में व्यापक हलचल मची है। यह आहार हमारी रसोई और आपसपास मौजूद है। हम जंक फूड की ओर भाग रहे हैं जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है।

जोरोना महामारी ने हमारा ध्यान सुरक्षित आहार की ओर दिलाया है। हमारे पास

मोजूद सुरक्षित आहार का समृद्ध उपयोग कर लेते हों कि किसी टाइनिक वैश्वर पर अंधार्घुणी ऐसे बदाने को जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती कोरोना से ग्रस्त लोगों को बीमारी से उत्तरने के लिए पौष्टिक आहार की जरूरत पड़ती है। दूध, दही, पनीर, दाल, चना, राजमा, हरी सब्जी, सोयाबीन, फल, डार्वा, फ्रूट्स, अंडा, मछली आदि प्रोटीन के अच्छे खोटे होते हैं। एक रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि विश्व में हर साल लाखों लोगों को मौत सुरक्षित आहार न लेने की वजह से हो रही है। ये मौतें जागरूकता के अभाव में हो रही है जबकी दुनियां में सुरक्षित और पौष्टिक

आहार की कोई कमी नहीं है।

गरीब और अमीर सभी वर्ग के लोग पौष्टिक और सुरक्षित आहार नहीं लेने से अकाल मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं जो बेहद चिंताजनक है। दुनिया में प्रचुर खाद्यान्न उत्पादन होने के बावजूद लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्यप्रद आहार आज भी एक बड़ी चुनौती बना हुआ है। इसके चलते प्रतिवर्ष 1.10 कोरोड़ लोगों की समयपूर्ण मौत होने का अनुमान है। स्वास्थ्यकार भोजन अपनाएं से इन मौतों की रोका जा सकता है। रिपोर्ट में 190 देशों के खान-पान के अंकड़े एकत्र किए गए हैं।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बीमारियों के 11 बड़े कारोंगों में खान-पान से जुड़ा खतरा सबसे बड़ा है।

कोरोना भी आज उसी खतरे में शामिल हो गया है। शिशु व गर्भवती महिलाओं में संक्रमण के समय में कुपोषण का स्वरूप शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता से है। मजबूत रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता संक्रमण के जोखिम को कम करता है और यह कई प्रकार की संक्रमक व गैरसक्रमक बीमारियों से बचाव करता है।

आहार हमारे जीवन की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता है। इससे हमें ऊर्जा मिलती है। जब तक आहार में पौष्टिक तत्व होने आवश्यक है जो शरीर का विकास उचित प्रकार से नहीं होता है। आहार में पौष्टिक तत्व होने आवश्यक है जो शरीर का बदलन करे। हमारे देश में गरीबी एवं जीवनाता के कारण भोजन में पौष्टिक तत्वों की कमी रहती है। इन्हीं कारोंगों से बच्चों में कुपोषण एवं वियासकों के बढ़ते विकार उत्पन्न होते हैं। आहार में कार्बोन, प्रोटीन, वसा, खनिज लवण एवं विटामिन विद्युतान्न हो तभी व्यक्तिके बुद्धि एवं विकास होगा। इस प्रकार के आहार में जल एवं फाइबर की भी पर्याप्त मात्रा होनी चाहिए। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के अनुसार भोजन में अनाज और दालों का अनुपात 5 और 1 होना चाहिए तोकिन भारतीय आहार में भोजन का 60 प्रतिशत हिस्सा तो अनाज का होता है। अनाज भी प्रोटीन के अच्छे खोटे हैं। लेकिन उनमें आवश्यक अमीनो प्रैसिड नहीं होता है। मिथियोनीन नामक प्रोटीन दालों में मिलता है, जो विकास और उत्तरकों की मरम्मत के लिए आवश्यक है।

-अतिथि संपादक,
बाल मुकुट और झोड़ा
(वरिष्ठ लेखक एवं पत्रकार)

राशिफल गुरुवार 30 जून, 2022

आधार मास, शुक्र वप्त, प्रतिपदा तिथि, गुरुवार, विक्रम संवत् 2079, उन्नर्वसु नक्षत्र रात्रि 07:10 तक, धूर योग प्रातः 9:50 तक, बव करण दिन 10:50 तक, चद्रमा सांय 6:23 से कर्क राशि में संचार कराया।

ग्रह रिश्ता: सर्व-मिथुन, चर्द्रमा-मिथुन, मंगल-मेष, बुध-वृश्च, गुरु-मीन, शुक्र-वृश्च, शनि-कुम्भ, राहु-मेष, केतु-तुला राशि में।

सर्वार्थ सिद्धि योग सूर्योदय से सम्पूर्ण दिन-रात रहेगा और अमृत सिद्धि, आज से गुरु रात्रि आराम होगा। आज मनोरथ द्वितीया (बंगाल में)।

श्रेष्ठ चौधूर्यात्मा: शुभ सूर्योदय से 7:13 तक। चर 10:48 से 12:30 तक।

लाभ-अमृत 12:30 से 3:55 तक, शुक्र 5:38 से सूर्योदय तक।

राहुकाल: 1:30 से 3:00 तक। सूर्योदय 5:40, सूर्योत्सव 7:21।

पंडित अनिल शर्मा

परिवर्तन में मन के स्वरूप बदलने के लिए देखा जाना चाहिए।

परिवर्तन में देखा जान

#INSIGHT

International Asteroids Day

Meet some rocky worlds of our solar system.



Asteroids are rocky objects revolving around the sun that are too small to be called planets. They are also known as planetoids or minor planets. There are millions of asteroids, ranging in size from hundreds of miles to several feet across. In total, the mass of all the asteroids is less than that of Earth's moon.

Despite their size asteroids can be dangerous. Many have hit Earth in the past and more will crash into our planet in the future. That's one reason scientists study asteroids and are eager to learn more about their numbers, orbits and physical characteristics. If an asteroid is headed our way, we want to know about it.

Asteroid Day

International Asteroid Day is another name for World Asteroid Day. The purpose of the day is to increase public awareness of asteroids and their benefits and drawbacks.

The anniversary of the Tunguska impact on 30th June 1908 is celebrated as World Asteroid Day. It also spreads knowledge about the part asteroids play in the creation of our cosmos, future uses for their resources, how asteroids pave the way for further research and how we can defend our world from asteroids.

What are asteroids like?

Nearly all asteroids are irregularly shaped, although a few of the largest are nearly spherical, such as Ceres. They are often pitted or cratered for instance Vesta has a giant crater some 285 miles (460 km) in diameter. The surfaces of most asteroids are thought to be covered in dust.

As asteroids revolve around the sun in their elliptical orbits they also rotate sometimes tumbling quite erratically. More than 150 asteroids are also known to have a small companion moon with some having two or more. Binary or double asteroids also exist in which two asteroids of roughly equal size orbit each other as do triple asteroid systems.

The average temperature of the surface of a typical asteroid is minus 100 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 73 degrees Celsius). Asteroids have stayed mostly unchanged for billions of years as such, research into them could reveal a great deal about the early solar system.

Did asteroids bring Earth water?

Ironically, the collisions that could mean death for humans may be the reason we are alive today. When Earth formed it was dry and barren. Asteroid and comet collisions may have delivered the water-ice and other carbon-based molecules to the planet that allowed life to begin. At the same time the frequent collisions kept life from surviving until the solar system calmed down. Later collisions helped species evolve and which were wiped out in due course of time.

Near-Earth asteroids

Near-Earth asteroids (NEAs) circles the sun at about the same distance as Earth does. These objects are split into sub-categories based on how the asteroid's orbit compares to Earth's. Astronomers also classify certain near-Earth asteroids as 'Potentially Hazardous Asteroids' or PHAs. These rocks come within 4.65 million miles (7.48 million kilometres) of

#PERSONALITY DR. MOHAN SINGH MEHTA Spirit of Voluntary Action



Dr. Mehta remained in the shadows as the primary benefactor of Vidya Bhawan, nurturing it by raising funds and also contributing from his own pocket. While doing his regular job in the administrative service of Maharana Mewar, he still kept an eye on the school and played trouble shooter for all Vidya Bhawan's problems – administrative or any other. Within a short span of time Vidya Bhawan became well known throughout the country with children coming from all parts of India.

tor in a nationalist paper called 'Leader'.

National Movement & Scouting Movement

Young Mohan was deeply attracted by the rising wave of the national freedom movement. He embraced the aims and ideals of the Servants of Indian Society where the young came forward to dedicate their lives in the service of the nation. But Mohan Sinha Mehta was specially drawn towards the values of the Boy Scout Movement that spoke of character building, self discipline and service to society. He was invited by Hriday Nath Kunzru to join the Seva Samiti of the Boy Scouts Association where he was a Commissioner for 2 years in Allahabad. In 1923, young Mohan was asked to come back home to join the family tradition of serving the Maharanas of Mewar. As an obedient son he returned and joined the administrative service of Mewar. Rich with the experience of his days in Allahabad, he initiated the Scouting Movement in Mewar. His dynamic idealism attracted a band of young public spirited people who shared his vision of progressive nationalism and lovingly called him 'Bhai Sahib'.

Marriage, Family, Work & English Sojourn

Soon, he also got married to Ullas Kuvvar who bore him a son - Jagat, who later rose to be the Foreign Secretary of India but that is another story. With the untimely death of his wife in 1925, Mohan Sinha Mehta took leave from his duties and left for England to pursue further studies. Within two and a half years he earned his doctorate from the London School of Economics. During his stay in England he was deeply impressed by the good work being done in providing constructive lines of progress to communities in India, i.e., dramatics, games, and of course, nature hikes and camps.

But with the rising tides of nationalism there was growing feeling amongst these men that it was time to serve the community at large in a more organized manner. They firmly believed that one day India would gain independence from the British and then the new nation would need good citizens for nation building and it was only good education that could make one a good citizen. In fact, for Dr. Mehta, the first and foremost purpose of education was



Scouting a band of Young Men.

Udaipur she left for Gandhi's ashram in Wardha, where she was called Sarla Ben. Apparently, Gandhi always referred to Udaipur as 'Mohan's Udaipur'.

Back to Udaipur

Back home after an English sojourn Dr. Mehta re-joined the Mewar state's administrative service. During his 26 years, Dr. Mehta worked on various posts and came in close contact with rural people of Mewar. He was profoundly affected by the poverty and backwardness of these poor tribal people for whom his heart reached out - wanting to help. But that would come later. For now Dr. Mehta used the scouting movement to draw out the talented people from Udaipur to channelize the energy and enthusiasm of these young men into constructive lines of progress to communities in India and that was to build a modern India on the foundations of a just social order. For them the new idea was social reconstruction through educational reform. Towards this end they dedicated their lives to teaching young students so as to prepare them to become useful citizens with a keen sense of duty and responsibility towards society.

Pindari Glacier & Vidya Bhawan School

It was in the high open spaces of the Himalayas during the Annual Hike of 1929 to the Pindari Glacier that the idea of starting a new & progressive school was mooted. The following year, during the Kashmir Hike a plan of the school was drawn up. Vidya Bhawan was ushered into the world on 21st July 1931 in a brief and simple ceremony. Here was a progressive school for both boys and girls who studied, lived and ate together. The day long school, with its programme of community work, i.e., dramatics, games, and of course, nature hikes and camps.

But with the rising tides of nationalism there was growing feeling amongst these men that it was time to serve the community at large in a more organized manner. They firmly believed that one day India would gain independence from the British and then the new nation would need good citizens for nation building and it was only good education that could make one a good citizen. In fact, for Dr. Mehta, the first and foremost purpose of education was

to groom a child into a good citizen. For Dr. Mehta a good citizen is he/she who steps out of his/her comfort zone and act in the larger interest of the society without being told in a spirit of voluntary action.

Teachers Of Vidya Bhawan

The early teachers of Vidya Bhawan came from different parts of the country to join this progressive school, often giving up lucrative jobs and higher salaries. There was a dream of doing something tangible in nation building. They were fired with ideas of nationalism and moral responsibility.

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Despite their different backgrounds the staff were common and that was to build a modern India on the foundations of a just social order. For them the new idea was social reconstruction through educational reform. Towards this end they dedicated their lives to teaching young students so as to prepare them to become useful citizens with a keen sense of duty and responsibility towards society.

Unique Features

Besides the regular class study, there were many other activities that made Vidya Bhawan special amongst the schools in India. There were for instance the Open Air Sessions where students lived, worked and studied while living in tents in the rural countryside. This was not only to give young minds a better appreciation of nature but also impart an empathetic understanding of the life and culture of

rural and tribal communities. There was a Student's Council to provide living lessons in democratic values. There were many workshops for students to hone their skills at various crafts which inculcated a sense of self reliance in children when they worked with their hands and not just intellect alone.

Trek to Pindari Glacier.

Prashad, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Jawaharlal Nehru, C Rajagopalachari, Acharya Kripasari, Rukmini Arundale, Indira Gandhi, Atal Bihari Vajpeyi, amongst many other dignitaries of the time had all visited Vidya Bhawan sometime or other.

Coming Back to Udaipur

But homecoming in 1967 at the age of 72 was not easy. Since all good things must come to a pass, so did Vidya Bhawan's glory. During the late 60s and early 70s, the rot had set in the school which was wrecked by politics and corruption. There was also a strike by the teachers reversing Dr. Mehta's decisions. This was perhaps symptomatic of the current times in Indian polity when there was moral degradation and loss of democratic values within the country. Dr. Mehta returned to Udaipur declining Government's offer of a Governorship of a state.

Teachers Of Vidya Bhawan

In the early days of Vidya Bhawan there was a spirit of equality amongst the staff. Although there was organizational hierarchy of senior and junior but there also existed a sense of sharing a vision; an ideal to work towards with a sense of camaraderie. So between the headmaster and the peon, the teacher and the gardener, the secre-



Music Helps Plants Grow Faster

If you're a plant person, you should probably play some good music while watering them because it can help with their growth. Researchers at the National Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology in South Korea found that music can make plants grow faster as well as healthier. The study used 14 different classical pieces, including Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata' in rice fields. Findings were that the music helped in their growth and proved that plants have genes which enable them to 'hear'.

Cluster of Institutions & Character of Vidya Bhawan

Meanwhile, the ideas of Vidya Bhawan took root and soon it was no longer a single school but a cluster of institutions. An art & crafts centre came up first, which was followed by a college that trained teachers to become better teachers. When Gandhi came with 'Nai Taleem', Vidya Bhawan became a Beacon School in the line of Mahatma's thinking. Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute and a Polytechnic came next along with Krishivigyan Kendra – a par-Indian government program that tried to connect the Lab to the Land, in the 1950s and early 60s.

Vidya Bhawan enjoyed a great reputation and this is evident by the fact that during that time whenever students from Vidya Bhawan went they were selected on the strength of being Vidya Bhawan alumnus. No interviews. Such was its formidable reputation.

During this period, Vidya Bhawan School's annual day functions became a city event drawing people from neighbouring towns to see the thematic performances and presentations by children. Long before the festivities began, people would start guessing who would be the chief guest that year. Except Gandhi himself, who's who of India like Rajendra

painful for a person who had nurtured Vidya Bhawan from its birth, now had to let go of it completely. With stoic indifference and great fortitude Dr. Mehta chose to leave Vidya Bhawan behind and chart yet another course for himself. Since social service was close to his heart and Dr. Mehta yearned to do something more tangible for the tribal poor. Here it must be recalled that aging in 1929, he had laid the foundation stone of an NGO called Seva Mandir for public service but because he was prosecuted with fledgling Vidya Bhawan, he deferred it for another time. That time had come now. Starting afresh in 1968, Dr. Mehta left his ancestral home at Jeevan Niwas and chose to live within the premises of Seva Mandir in the Land, in the 1950s and early 60s.

Vidya Bhawan enjoyed a great reputation and this is evident by the fact that during that time whenever students from Vidya Bhawan went they were selected on the strength of being Vidya Bhawan alumnus. No interviews. Such was its formidable reputation.

Theatre Society

Unlike the Scouting Movement in 1920s, this time Bhai Sahib started the Seva Mandir Amateur Dramatic Society in 1969 to attract the talented youth to come forward and enliven the cultural space in Udaipur. In a decade long existence the Dramatic Society put up many thought provoking plays like Khamosh Adaalat, Tari Haf, Ashad Ka Ekam, Andha Yug, Oedipus Rex etc. that generated public debate and discussion within groups of concerned citizens, intellectuals and the youth of the city.

Wealthy Fischer & Early Workers

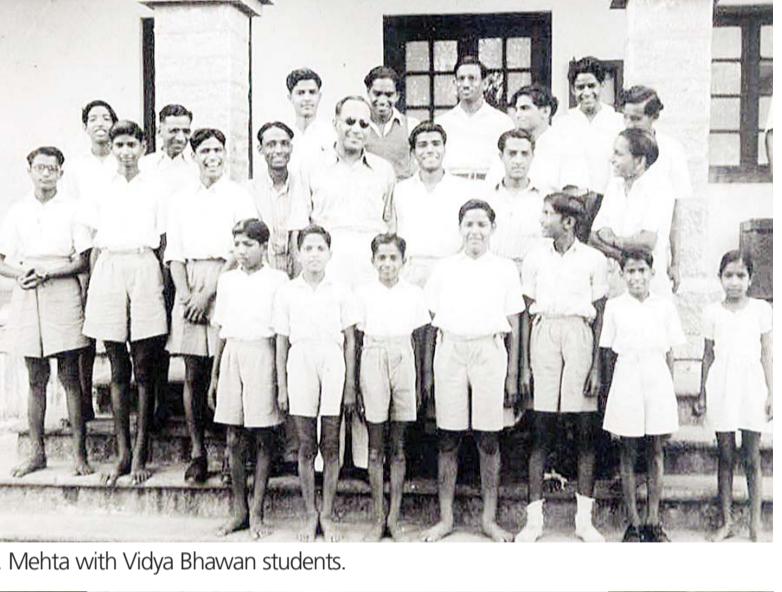
With a team of young and dedicated workers and some of his older associates, Bhai Sahib embarked on the larger task of bringing literacy for the masses of people living in the rural areas around Udaipur. In 1969, a grant from Literacy House, Lucknow, under the Presidentship of Madam Welby Fisher enabled Seva Mandir to start their first literacy project beginning with 30 centres in the nearby block of Badagon. Although aging in body Bhai Sahib was ever young in spirit. His magnetic personality attracted a team of young workers on whom fell the mantle of carrying the torch forward. From different backgrounds and lands, young and dedicated workers came forward with the desire to follow Bhai Sahib in his dream. In 1969, the Government of India honoured him with Padma Vibhushan - the second highest civil decoration in India.

Farmer's Functional Literacy & Drought of 1973

In recognition of the good work done by Seva Mandir, the Government of India gave funding to implement the Farmer's Functional Literacy programme that sought to add an educational component of agricultural knowledge and practical demonstrations of fertilizer, seeds, pesticides etc. Then in 1973, Udaipur region experienced a severe drought. There was no drinking water available and it was natural that people were not interested in literacy. Responding to the crisis at hand, the volunteers embarked on drink-



Dr. Mehta with his team of early workers in Seva Mandir.



Dr. Mehta with Vidya Bhawan students.



Dr. Mehta with High Commissioner to Pakistan.

ing water projects where fresh wells were dug along with deepening of the existing ones on both private and community lands. Extensive water surveys were done to tap water resources. This marked a major departure for the volunteer social worker, for whom active intervention in the life of the villagers had been added to their agenda along with education.

Agricultural Work & Cultural Issues

In the following years the workers of Seva Mandir entered the area of agricultural development by providing expertise of engineers, experts from various fields like agricultural, cooperative societies and generating income through traditional skills and crafts. Villagers began to earnest to implement these Government programs that began to enlarge the scope of their work. While working with the village group, cultural issues like drinking water, food, marriages and other social problems of the rural poor began to be discussed. Seva Mandir used traditional media like puppetry, song, dance and drama to communicate developmental messages to the villagers. Bhai Sahib realised that literacy and agricultural inputs alone were not enough to address a rural scenario where other inter-related issues like women and child care, health etc. needed equal attention.

Bhai Sahib truly laid the foundation of a more integrated approach to rural development long before the term became part of the established lexicon.

Death of Bhai Sahib & Kaya

Towards the end of his life Bhai

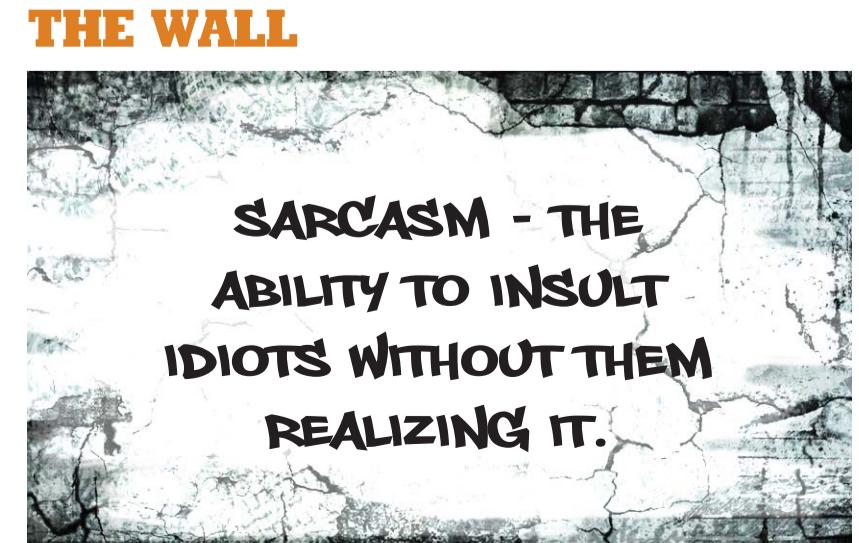
Sahib was working hard to build a place where villagers could come live, eat and sit together to deliberate on issues of their own development. He created a facility complete with meeting halls, demonstration rooms, overnight accommodation and kitchens in a sprawling complex situated amidst the Aravallis not far from Udaipur. He called it Kaya Training Centre. Soon after it was commissioned Bhai Sahib passed away on 25th June 1985. Starting Seva Mandir with a handful of people, he now left behind a movement. It is Bhai Sahib's legacy that today there are many organizations and individuals who are working with the rural poor in and around the city of Udaipur.

As Bhai Sahib had dreamt of Udaipur as a Scenic City State where there would be no human beings living below poverty line, nobody would remain illiterate, there would be no sick person without the facilities of proper treatment, there would be no person without a proper shelter or house, there would be no family which has no fuel to cook its food and thus suffer from hunger. He believed that on the pillars of Honesty and Compassion one can create a better society on this very earth - here and now.

Towards achieving Bhai Sahib's dream there are still many organizations and individuals working in Udaipur amidst the people. And though they may be going separately or in groups their direction is the same. This journey of the volunteer may be down a long and winding path but he or she is never alone...

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THE WALL



SARCASM - THE ABILITY TO INSULT IDIOTS WITHOUT THEM REALIZING IT.

BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

