

# राष्ट्रदूत

## Rashtradoot

जयपुर, गुरुवार 22 मई, 2025



श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी  
माननीय प्रधानमंत्री



श्री भजनलाल शर्मा  
माननीय मुख्यमंत्री

### राज्य में 26 हजार करोड़ रुपए के विकास कार्यों का शिलान्वास एवं लोकार्पण एवं

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत देश के 103 पुनर्विकसित रेलवे स्टेशनों का उद्घाटन

मुख्य अतिथि

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी  
माननीय प्रधानमंत्री

गरिमामय उपस्थिति

श्री हरिभाऊ किसनराव बागडे  
माननीय राज्यपाल, राजस्थान

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव  
माननीय रेल मंत्री, भारत सरकार

श्री भजनलाल शर्मा  
माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल  
माननीय कानून एवं न्याय राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार), भारत सरकार

#### शिलान्वास

- गोटन - साथिन (पीपाड़) राज्य राजमार्ग सं. 86-बी के विकास का कार्य
- अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत पाली, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, बाली, रानी, सोजत सिटी, फालना, सादड़ी में शहरी जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के पुनर्गठन के कार्य एवं जायका वित्त पोषित जिला झुंझुनूं (285 गांव) व सूरजगढ़ तथा उदयपुरवाटी शहर में पेयजल आपूर्ति कार्य
- डॉ. करणीसिंह लिपट नहर के गिरजासर, गडियाला माइनर, देवड़ा वितरिका, कोलायत वितरिका, नखत बन्ना माइनर और उप-माइनर के कमांड क्षेत्र में फव्वारा सिंचाई प्रणाली का विकास

#### लोकार्पण

- अजमेर, ब्यावर, नागौर, जोधपुर, चूरू, हनुमानगढ़, बाँसवाड़ा, डीडवाना-कुचामन, भीलवाड़ा, झुंझुनूं, सीकर, टोंक एवं जालोर जिलों के 14 राज्य राजमार्गों के 12 विकास कार्य
- बाँसवाड़ा जिले में माही सिंचाई परियोजना की 10 नहर प्रणालियों के पुनर्वास के कार्य
- राजपुरा (बीकानेर) एवं सराड़ा (सलूम्बर) में 132 केवी जीएसएस लाइनें
- नाथद्वारा (राजसमन्द), प्रतापगढ़, पालड़ी (भीलवाड़ा) एवं धौलपुर में नर्सिंग कॉलेज

22 मई, 2025 | प्रातः 10:30 बजे | स्थान - पलाना, बीकानेर

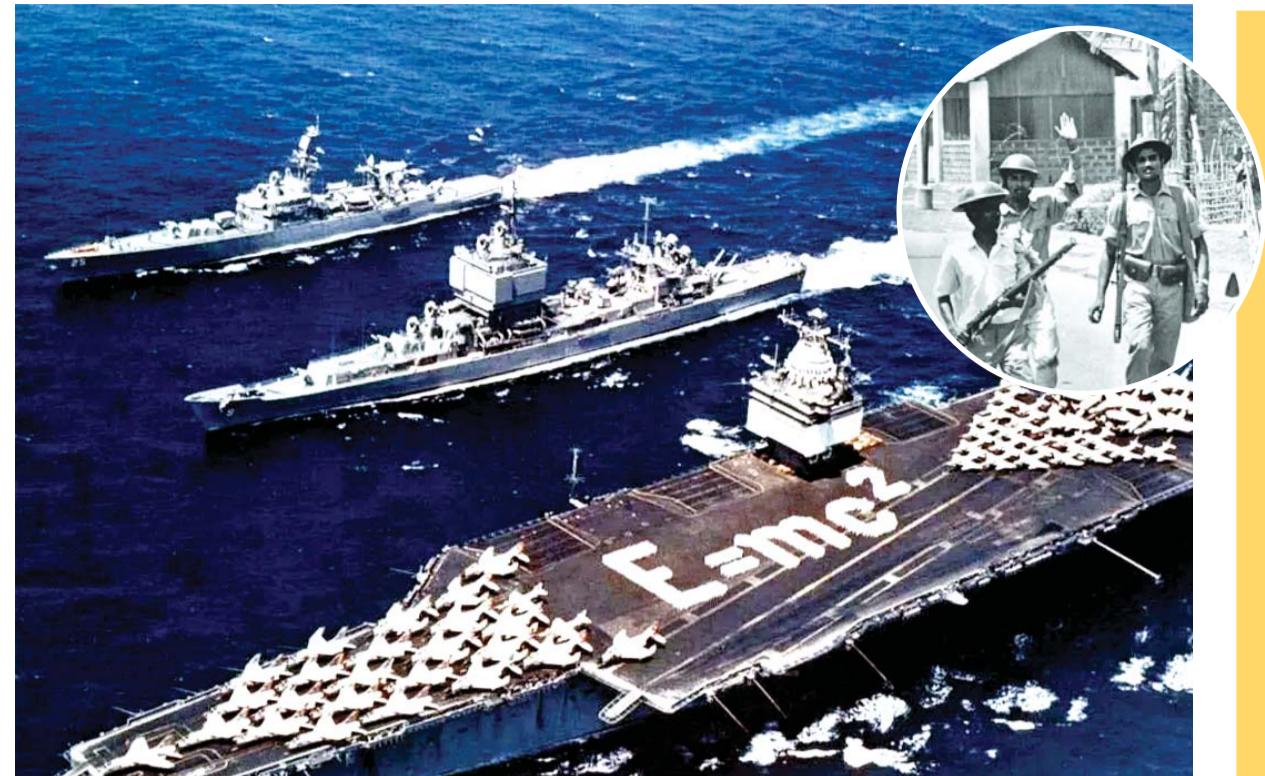
विकास पथ पर राजस्थान











The U.S. Navy 7th Fleet.

Anjali Sharma  
Senior Journalist &  
Wildlife Enthusiast

Khan postponed the opening indefinitely. Outraged by the West's disregard for their political rights, the ethnically Bengali East Pakistanis took to the streets, demanding that Yahya and West Pakistan respect the election results.

**T**his is a record from the horses' mouth of what transpired into the defeat of Pakistan in 1971, and the subsequent humiliation of the American intent. Here are excerpts from the American National Security Briefing Book No. 79.

The National Security Archive, published on the World Wide Web, 46, declassified U.S. government documents and audio clips concerned with United States policy during the South Asian Crisis of 1971.

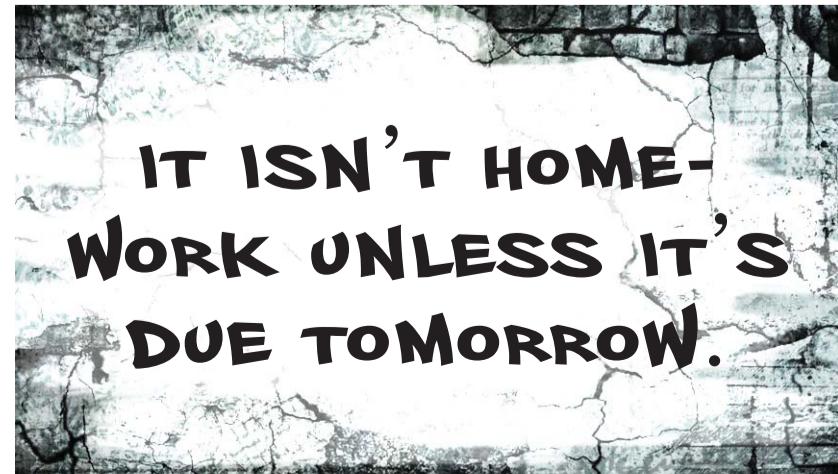
The documents, declassified and available at the U.S. National Archives, detail how the US president's team, directed by Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, followed a course that became famously known as 'The Tilt.'

Pakistan's December 1970 elections, the first free democratic elections for the National Assembly in Pakistan's history, saw Sheikh Mujibur (Mujib) Rahman's East Pakistan-based Awami League party (AL) win 167 out of 169 seats contested in Pakistan's Eastern flank, giving the AL a majority and control of the 313-seat National Assembly. This was the first time that political power in Pakistan would be concentrated in its Eastern half.

West Pakistan's loss of political power over East Pakistan was devastating. Threatened by this development, on March 1, 1971, with the Assembly set to open in two days, the military dictator General Agha Muhammad Yahya



Pakistani officers laying down their weapons as a mark of surrender to the Indian Army in East Pakistan.

**THE WALL****BABY BLUES**

By Rick Kirkman &amp; Jerry Scott

**ZITS**

By Jerry Scott &amp; Jim Borgman

**World Sherlock Holmes Day: A Toast to the Master Sleuth**

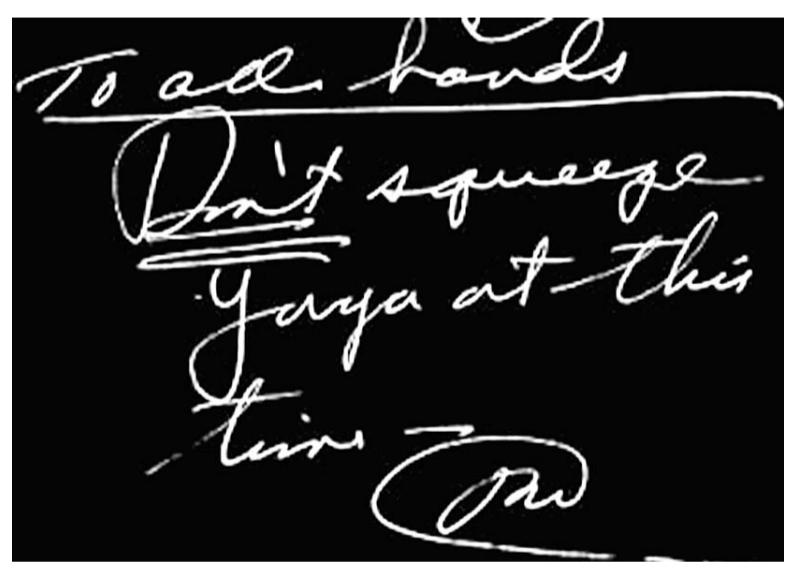
Every year on May 22, World Sherlock Holmes Day honours the legendary detective created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Celebrated on the author's birthday, the day pays tribute to Holmes' razor-sharp intellect, iconic deerstalker hat, and his enduring impact on detective fiction. Fans across the globe revisit classic tales, don costumes, and even attend themed events. From Baker Street to bookshelves worldwide, Holmes continues to captivate readers and inspire modern crime-solving stories. Whether you're a lifelong fan or a curious newcomer, today's the perfect day to say, 'The game is afoot!'

# 'The Tilt' The U.S. And The Shameface

By using what Nixon and Kissinger called quiet diplomacy, the Administration gave a green light of sorts to the Pakistanis. In one instance, Nixon declared to a Pakistani delegation that, 'Yahya is a good friend.' Rather than express concern over the ongoing brutal military repression, Nixon explained that he 'understands the anguish of the decisions which Yahya had to make.' As a result of Yahya's importance to the China initiative and his friendship with Nixon and Kissinger, Nixon declared that the U.S. 'would do nothing to complicate the situation for President Yahya or to embarrass him.' Much like the present situation post 9/11, Washington was hesitant to criticize Pakistan publicly out of fear that such a tactic might weaken the dictator's support for American interests.



#1971

Nixon's Handwritten Message,  
**"To all hands, Don't Squeeze Yahya at this time"**

men's historical declassification program. The record far from complete: numerous materials remain classified both by the State Department, CIA and other agencies as well as the Nixon Presidential Materials Project. Nevertheless, the available documents offer many useful insights into how and why Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger made important decisions during the 1971 South Asian Crisis.

**New Documentation**

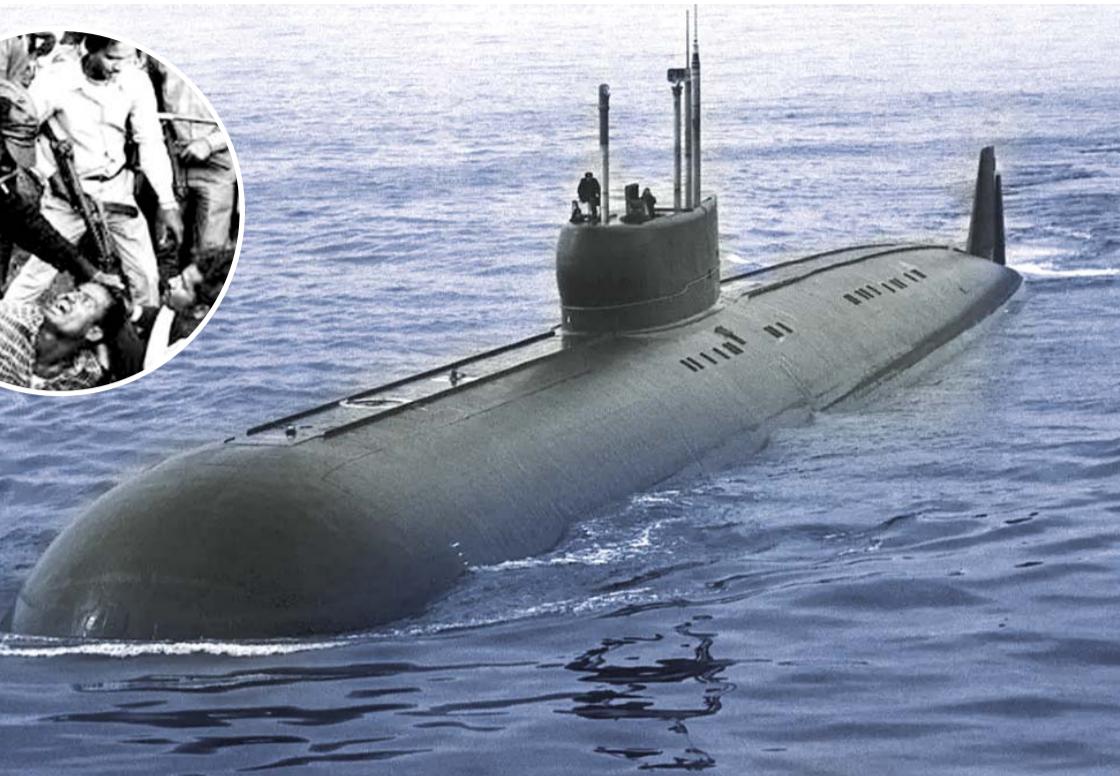
The fact that the conflict occurred over 50 years ago makes it possible now to look at United States actions and policy through documents released at the National Archives under the U.S. govern-

tment's historical declassification program. The record far from complete: numerous materials remain classified both by the State Department, CIA and other agencies as well as the Nixon Presidential Materials Project. Nevertheless, the available documents offer many useful insights into how and why Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger made impor-

tant decisions during the 1971 South Asian Crisis.

The NSC Senior Review Group discusses the situation in East Pakistan and increasing tensions between India and Pakistan. The President indicates that 'the big story is Pakistan,' and he expresses his concern from the standpoint of human suffering. While Nixon suggests that some Indian and

Pakistani interest might be served by war, it is not in American interests as 'the new China relationship would be imperiled, probably beyond repair.' While stating that the Indians are more 'devious' than the 'sometimes extremely stupid' Pakistanis, the U.S. 'must not allow India to use the refugees as a pretext for breaking up Pakistan. Despite the condi-



Russian Submarine.

tions in the East, which Ambassador Blood described as 'selective genocide,' Nixon states that, 'We will not measure our relationship with the Chinese in terms of what it has done in East Pakistan. By that criterion, we would cut off relations with every Communist government in the world because of the slaughter that has taken place in the Communist countries.'

Indira Gandhi, in a letter to President Nixon, notes that the refugee flow has not slowed, and has reached approximately seven million. She questions U.S. efforts to work towards a political solution in East Pakistan as well as American arms transfers to Pakistan. Keating suggests that Gandhi is trying to 'cool' the political climate in India while continuing to exert pressure on Pakistan. The President's Briefing indicates, however, that India is stepping up its support for the guerrillas fighting in East Pakistan, action that could 'goat' the Pakistanis into a full-scale war. In one of the messages, UN Ambassador Bush describes the December 10 meeting between Kissinger and the Chinese delegation to the United Nations. While discussing the India-Pakistan crisis, Kissinger reveals that the American position on the issue was parallel to that of the Chinese. Kissinger disclosed that the U.S. would be moving some ships into the area, and also that military aid was being sent from Jordan, Turkey and Iran. Some of this aid was illegally transferred because it was American in origin. Bush also reports that Americans in his task force for China to provide military support for Pakistan operations against India. Bush expresses his personal doubts in the administration's 'Two State Departments' thing,' and that such a tactic might weaken the dictator's support for American interests.

Kissinger, in a memorandum to Nixon, describes his talks with the Chinese Ambassador in Paris. Kissinger explains to the Chinese that the U.S. is prevented from giving any military assistance to Pakistan because of Congress, but supports Chinese assistance by stating that the U.S. would 'understand it if other friends of Pakistan will give them the equipment they need.' He also declares that the U.S. 'will do nothing to embarrass the government of Pakistan by any public statements.'

Kissinger discusses the developments in South Asia including Yahya's stand to not grant independence in the East. The PRC concept to ready a USS attack carrier to dissuade 'third party' involvement in the South Asia crisis.

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Heavy fighting is turning in favour of the Indians, while ceasefire plans continue to be in the works. A controversy is brewing with regards over the U.S. decision to send a nuclear carrier into the Bay of Bengal. The present tricke

rajeshsharma1049@gmail.com



Indira Gandhi-Richard Nixon.

# #NO MORE Ab Tumhare Hawale...

He oversaw the planning, execution, and operation of all nuclear power projects across the nation.

**D**r. M R Srinivasan, the former Chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, passed away on Tuesday, 20 May 2025, at the age of 95. The veteran scientist suddenly fell ill overnight in Ooty and peacefully passed away in the local hospital at 4 a.m. on Tuesday. M R Srinivasan was the former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who played a major role in developing India's nuclear power programme.

Matur Ramasamy (M R) Srinivasan, born in January 1930, was an Indian nuclear scientist and mechanical engineer who was also responsible for the development of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) in India. After joining the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in September 1955, Srinivasan worked with Dr. Homi Bhabha on the nation's first nuclear research reactor, Apsara, which achieved criticality in August 1956. In 1959, he was appointed as the

Principal Project Engineer for the construction of India's first atomic power station, and later in 1967, he took charge of the Madras Atomic Power Station as its Chief Project Engineer.

In 1974, he became the Director of the Power Projects Engineering Division, DAE, and later in 1984, he was promoted to the Chairman of the Nuclear Power Board, where he oversaw the planning, execution, and operation of all nuclear power projects across the nation. In 1987, he finally became the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary of the Department of Atomic Energy. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, India's highest civilian award for all his contributions to the Indian nuclear programme.

He also did his Master's in gas turbine technology from McGill University in Canada in 1954.

In a social media post, Prime Minister Narendra Modi expressed condolences on the demise of veteran scientist M R Srinivasan. Modi highlighted how Srinivasan's role in developing India's nuclear infrastructure has been foundational for the industry.

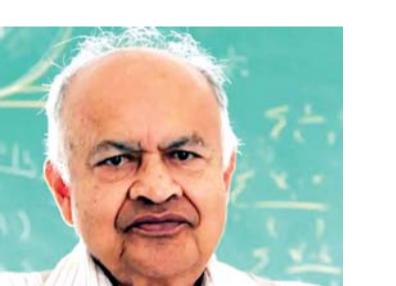
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# Now A Star In The Sky

"Space has many complex organic molecules, so astrochemistry is now a fast-developing science." - Narlikar



**I**ndia's renowned Astro Physicist V.V. Narlikar is no more. At Arbi, he had the good fortune at this time of loss to pass on to our readers some of the observations from this mostly silent man, please read on, but first, something about the man.

Narlikar was born in Kolhapur, India, on 19 July 1938, into an academic family. His father, Vishnu Vasudev Narlikar, was a mathematician and theoretical physicist who was a professor and head of department at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. His mother, Sumati Narlikar, was a scholar of Sanskrit.

Narlikar went to school at Central Hindu College (now Central Hindu Boys School) in Varanasi. He then studied at Banaras Hindu University. He continued his education at Cambridge University, where he was a member of Fitzwilliam College (as his father had been).

Narlikar began his research career as a doctoral student in theoretical cosmology under the guidance of Fred Hoyle in Cambridge. He was then a postdoctoral fellow at King's College in Cambridge and earned an additional master's degree in astronomy and astrophysics. In 1966, Fred Hoyle established the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Cambridge. Narlikar was a founding member of the institute, while remaining a fellow at King's College.

In 1972, Narlikar returned to India as a professor at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Mumbai, where he led its theoretical astrophysics group. In 1981, Narlikar became a founding member of the World Cultural Council. In 1988, he was appointed the founding director of the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) in Pune, both work in computer science.

Here is a rare interview for our readers: BY IPSITA HERLEKAR

**HH:** You have always advocated the need to cultivate a culture of science in society. How can one propagate the culture of science?

**JN:** Today planetariums are found in many of the larger cities in India. This spread or growth of planetariums I have observed as I have grown older. The first planetarium, I remember, was first set up in Kolkata and it was the only one for many many years, until one was built in Bombay. Now, you have a chain of planetariums in many cities around the country, including one in Bengaluru.

**HH:** What is your opinion on the current system of science education in India?

**JN:** Scientists can take part in various ways towards public education. On various aspects of science. For example, I had many school children come and ask me for autographs. And instead of just signing on a plain piece of paper, I used to ask them to write a science question on a postcard and I would answer the question and sign it too. I felt that was one way of making children think about science.

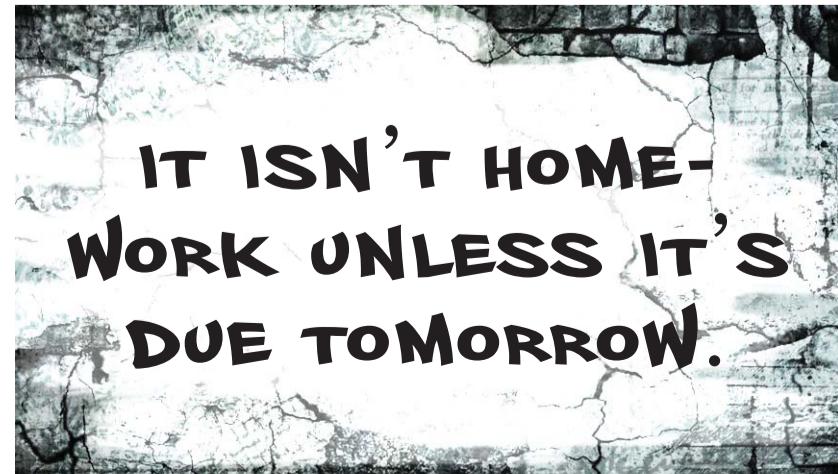
up scared of science instead of being excited about it. Some others think of it as a subject that requires a lot of memorization. That kind of thinking should not be there. Children should be taught to appreciate science as a tool to answer many questions and feel more competent by learning to use it. In order to be able to achieve this, the way in which science is taught in schools has to change first.

**HH:** You have been in the field of astrophysics for many decades now. In which direction do you see the research in this area progressing?

**JN:** One has to see the historical growth in this field. It all started with astronomy, observing the sky and stars. Later, more varieties came such that people wanted to know why things happen. This led to advances in the field of astrophysics. Then, there was a time when a new aspect of astronomy, called astrochemistry, caught the attention of many researchers. Scientists previously believed that there occurred no chemistry in interstellar space, as there was hardly any matter in there, and therefore, found it largely uninteresting. But they turned out to be wrong, as it was found that space has many complex organic molecules. So, astrochemistry is now a fast-developing field of science. And as you might have guessed, the next direction the research is expected to take off is in astrobiology. For a very long time, people have been interested in finding out whether life exists elsewhere in the universe. This is where the research will be headed next. Currently, there are more students taking up advanced studies in astronomy and astrophysics. But fields like astrochemistry and astrobiology remain unexplored. It will take time for research in these subjects to pick up and progress, especially in India.

**HH:** In what ways can scientists contribute towards science education in India?

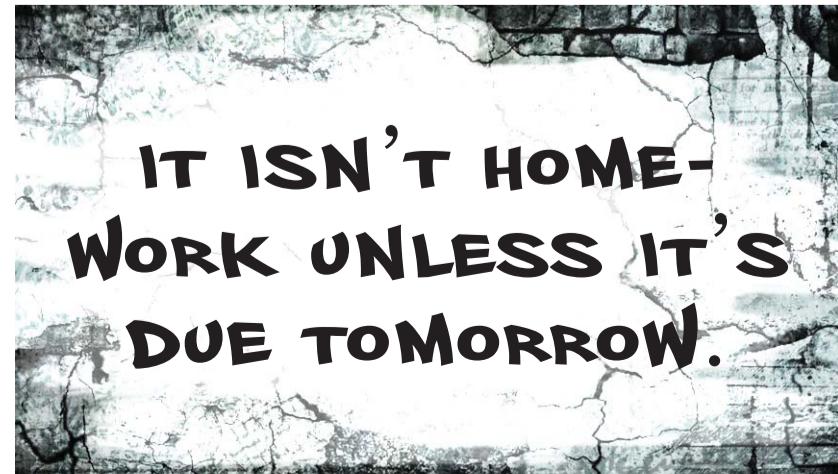
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# विकसित भारत की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम

राजस्थान की जनता के लिए  
**₹26,000 करोड़ के उपहार**



देश भर में  
पुनर्विकसित  
**103**  
अमृत स्टेशनों

जिसमें शामिल हैं  
राजस्थान के 8 अमृत स्टेशन

मण्डावर महाआ रोड | गोविन्दगढ़ | फतेहपुर शेखावाटी | गोगमेड़ी | देशनोक | राजगढ़ | बून्दी | माण्डलगढ़

एवं

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और विद्युत सेक्टर की  
विभिन्न परियोजनाओं  
का

उद्घाटन

चूरू - सादुलपुर रेल खंड का दोहरीकरण (58 कि.मी.)

एवं

विद्युत, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग,  
नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा सेक्टर्स तथा राजस्थान सरकार की  
विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का

शिलान्यास

बीकानेर और मुंबई  
के बीच  
देशनोक रेलवे स्टेशन  
से नई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का  
शुभाराम्भ

विद्युतीकृत रेल खंड

सूरतगढ़ - फलोदी | फुलेरा - डेगाना | उदयपुर - हिंमतनगर  
फलोदी - जैसलमेर | समदड़ी - बाड़मेर

एवं  
सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग सेक्टर की  
विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का  
राष्ट्र को समर्पण

## नरेन्द्र मोदी प्रधानमंत्री

के कर कमलों द्वारा

गुरुवार 22 मई, 2025 | प्रातः 10:30 बजे | देशनोक, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

गरिमामयी उपस्थिति

हरिभाऊ किसनराव बागडे

राज्यपाल, राजस्थान

ओम बिरला

अध्यक्ष, लोक सभा

भजन लाल शर्मा

मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान

अश्विनी वैष्णव

केन्द्रीय रेल, सूचना एवं प्रसारण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं  
सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

भूपेन्द्र यादव

केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री

गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत

केन्द्रीय संस्कृति एवं पर्यटन मंत्री

अर्जुन राम मेधवाल

केन्द्रीय विद्यि और न्याय मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) तथा संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री



पुनर्विकसित 103 अमृत स्टेशनों की मुख्य विशेषताएँ

- सिटी सेंटर के रूप में विकास - रूफ प्लाजा, शॉपिंग जोन, विश्राम कक्ष, विशाल परिसंचारी क्षेत्र आदि जैसी सुविधाएं
- विरासती विकास भी स्थानीय वास्तुकला से प्रेरित स्टेशन भवन
- अलग-अलग प्रवेश और निकास द्वारा, बेहतर पार्किंग, लिफ्ट, एस्केलेटर, लाउंज, प्रतीक्षालय, ट्रैवलेटर, दिव्यांगजन अनुकूल सुविधाएं
- मल्टी-मॉडल कनेक्टिविटी के एकीकरण से ये स्टेशन बनेंगे क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक गतिविधियों के केन्द्र
- स्टेशनों के डिज़ाइन में ऊर्जा दक्षता और हरित उपायों को प्राथमिकता, जिससे न्यूनतम पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव



अन्य परियोजनाओं के लाभ

- चूरू-सादुलपुर रेल लाइन की डबलिंग से ट्रेन संचालन में वृद्धि, यात्रा समय में कमी और स्थानीय व्यापार में वृद्धि
- एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन से व्यापारियों, विद्यार्थियों और आम नागरिकों को सीधा लाभ
- विद्युतीकृत रेल खंडों से ऊर्जा की बचत