



कौन कहता है जयपुर में घर लेना महंगा है?

फ्लैट 3,500/- | कोठी 4,000/-

क्योंकि हमारी जमीन COVID के समय की खटीदी हुई है, जब जमीन की कीमतें काफी कम थीं इसलिए, आज भी हमारे फ्लैट लगभग ₹3,500 और कोठी लगभग ₹4,000 प्रति वर्ग फीट में मिल रही हैं। आज की टेट में जमीन खटीद कर इस टेट में कोठी बनाना हमारे लिए भी मुश्किल ही नहीं बल्कि असंभव है।



हर महीने
2 लाख टेट बढ़ेगी

पजेशन तक 10 लाख टेट बढ़ेगी
लॉन्चिंग से पजेशन तक दुगुनी टेट बढ़ेगी



2 पार्किंग वाली 3 BHK कोठी



Kedia's
THE KOTHI
भव्य-उत्कृष्ट-श्रेष्ठ

सिरसी रोड, वैशाली एक्सटेंशन, जयपुर



अगस्त में
3 लाख टेट बढ़ेगी

दिवाली तक 15 लाख टेट बढ़ेगी

जून 1 लाख 2 लाख 3 लाख 4 लाख 5 लाख 15 लाख अगस्त सितम्बर दिवाली पर



3 एवं 4 BHK कोठी | 2 एवं 3 BHK वॉक-अप अपार्टमेंट



अजमेर रोड, जयपुर

नोट: दोनों ही प्रोजेक्ट्स में गिनती की कुछ कोठी बची हैं।



विचार बिन्दु

घर का मोह कायरता का दूसरा नाम है। -अज्ञात

आरक्षण के चक्रव्यूह में
देश कब तक फंसा रहेगा।

सी

जेराइ डीवाई चन्द्रचूड़ की अध्यक्षता वाली 7 न्यायाधीशों की संविधान पीठ ने 6:1 के बहुमत से दिनांक 01.08.2024 का निर्णय दिया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 6 न्यायाधीशों निर्णय में एक मत थे, उम्में सीजेआई डीवाई चन्द्रचूड़, जरिस्स सतीश चंद्र शर्मा, जरिस्स मोरो मिश्रा, जरिस्स विक्रम नाथ, जरिस्स पंकज मिथल थे और जरिस्स बेला एम. विवेदी का निर्णय अलग था।

इस निर्णय में जो निर्णय 6 न्यायाधीशों का है उन्होंने यह माना है कि राज्यों को एससी-एसटी की सब कैरेंट करने का अधिकार है। पीठ के चार जोड़ों में एससी में भी क्रीमीलेयर लागू करने की बात कही है। वस्तुतः जरिस्स बी आपने यह माना है कि राज्यों को एससी-एसटी की सब कैरेंट करने का अधिकार है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय तथ्य था कि कोटा तय करने समय हिस्सेदारी का पूरा डेटा होना आवश्यक है। जरिस्स गवर्नर ने आपने निर्णय में कहा है कि राज्यों को आवेदी की भाँति एससी-एसटी (अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति) क्रीमीलेयर की पहिचान करनी चाहिये। इसका अर्थ है कि आरक्षण का फायदा पा चुके व्यापकों को बाहर कर, जो आप बीच रह गये हैं, उन्हें अवसर पर गवर्नर ने कहा है कि आप राज्य संघ में एससी-एसटी को एससी भी पोड़ी नहीं रखियें। आरक्षण का लाभ पा लिया है तो दूसरी पोड़ी को यह लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

यहाँ यह लिखना समीक्षा होगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की उत्तर संविधान पीठ (सात न्यायाधीशों) के समक्ष यह प्रसन्न निर्णय किया जाना था कि यह राज्यों की एससी-एसटी की सब कैरेंटरी बातों का अधिकार प्राप्त है? यह भी उल्लेखनीय तथ्य था कि कोटा तय करने समय हिस्सेदारी का पूरा डेटा होना आवश्यक है। इसका अर्थ है कि आपने यह माना है कि राज्यों को एससी-एसटी की सब कैरेंट करने का अधिकार है।

उत्तरकाल जो विश्लेषण किया गया है, इसके माध्यम से जो लिखा है वह यह स्पष्ट करता है कि संविधान पीठ के समक्ष जो प्राप्त था वह केवल उन्हीं ही कहा है कि राज्यों को एससी-एसटी की सब कैरेंटरी बातों का अधिकार है। यदि पीठ के सब कैरेंटरी के राज्यों को एससी-एसटी की सब कैरेंटरी को मान लेती है तो इससे यह प्रभाव होगा कि जोटी पीठ (सात जोड़ों की पीठ) ने पर्वतकर्ता 5 जोड़ों की संविधान पीठ के निर्णय को जो उसने इसी निवाये के मामले में सन 2004 में दिया था, उसे निरस्त कर दिया है। 2004 के इस निर्णय में माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 5 जोड़ों की पीठ ने यह तय किया था कि 'एससी-एसटी' के आरक्षण के तिये सब कैरेंटरी नहीं बनाई जा सकती। 1 अगस्त 2024 के निर्णय के प्रतीक्षा होगी।

प्रसन्न यह पैदा होता है कि क्या 2024 के निर्णय से देश के दलितों को अपरिमित हानि हुई और यह नया निर्णय किया जाना अपरिहार्य था, देश के दलितों के हित में किया जाना अति आवश्यक था।

दिनांक 01 अगस्त, 2024 के निर्णय में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में लिखा है कि राज्यों के लोगों को आरक्षण मिलेगा कि भी आपने यह नहीं कहा है। इससे उस निर्णय के निर्णय में माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 5 जोड़ों की पीठ ने यह तय किया था कि एससी-एसटी के आरक्षण के तिये सब कैरेंटरी नहीं बनाई जा सकती।

दिनांक 01 अगस्त, 2024 के निर्णय के बाद इस पर राजनीतिक पार्टीयों व राजनीतिक विद्वानों आदि को अलग-अलग प्रतिक्रियाएं देकरे की मिलती है।

एससी-एसटी वर्च में कांसंडों ने प्रधानमंत्री से कहा है कि उनके समाज को आरक्षण आर्थिक आधार पर नहीं है। अपितु यह अनुसूचित जातियों का संवैधानिक अधिकार है, इससे उस को लोगों को आरक्षण मिलेगा कि भी आपने यह नहीं कहा है। भाजपा के दलित व अदिवासी संसदों में पीपुल मोरी से मुलाकात कर मांग की है कि क्रीमीलेयर को लागू न करें। मोरी ने उनकी बात मान ली है कि केवीनेट न भी उस पर स्वीकृति की मोरी लगा दी। केंद्रीय कानून मंत्री में विवादों में प्रतिनिधित्व के मात्रात्मक औं प्रतिनिधित्व योग्य अंकड़ों के आधार पर करना चाहिये न कि किसी राजनीतिक लाभ प्राप्ति हुई।

ऐसा कहा गया है कि एससी-एसटी में आरक्षण में वर्गीकरण का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आरक्षण को भी परामर्श दिया आया है।

बीएसी मुरीमो मायावती ने कहा कि आरक्षण में वर्गीकरण का मतलब आरक्षण को समाप्त करना है और उसे सामाजिक वर्गों के बीच राज्यों की एससी-एसटी की पीठ के वर्गीकरण के विरुद्ध है।

हन्दा साहनी के बाद आरक्षण को लेकर कई संविधान पीठों के निर्णय हो चुके हैं, किन्तु आरक्षण का चक्रव्यूह 35 भी तक दूर नहीं पाया है। प्रत्येक निर्णय के बाद नया विवाद खड़ा हो जाता है। 2024 के निर्णय के बाद कई संविधान पीठों के निर्णय हो चुके हैं।

यह वर्ग विकास में पीछे रह गया तो देश पिछला जायेगा। डा. शास्त्री ने कहा दलितों को कुल 1208 जातियों और 10 हजार जातियों द्वारा दिया गया के निर्णय के परिणाम स्वरूप

एससी-एसटी विवादों के मध्य एक राजनीतिक लडाई जम्म लगेगी।

राजन्द भानवत पर्व आई-एस अधिकारी ने राष्ट्रदूत के अतिथि सम्पादकीय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को ऐतिहासिक क्रान्तिकारी कहा है। भानवत जी का मानना है कि यह निर्णय धरातल पर लगा नहीं हो पायेगा।

दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2024 के निर्णय के दो भाग मास्ट है। एक भाग में सीजेआई चन्द्रचूड़ का आदेश है जो उन्होंने जरिस्स बेला विवेदी के अलावा शेष जोड़ों और अपनी ओर से लिखा है, जिसका साथ है कि कोटा के प्रतीक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। राज्य सरकार को अधिकार होगा कि राज्यों की एससी-एसटी की संवैधानिक मिलेगी। इसका अधिकार है कि उनके लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है और जरिस्स विक्रम नाथ के अधिकार है कि उनके लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय तथ्य था कि कोटा तय करने समय हिस्सेदारी की पूरा डेटा होना आवश्यक है। इससे उस निर्णय के निर्णय में माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 5 जोड़ों की पीठ ने यह तय किया था कि 'एससी-एसटी' के आरक्षण के तिये सब कैरेंटरी नहीं बनाई जा सकती। 1 अगस्त 2024 के निर्णय के प्रतीक्षा होगा।

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एससी-एसटी विवादों के मध्य एक राजनीतिक लडाई जम्म लगेगी।

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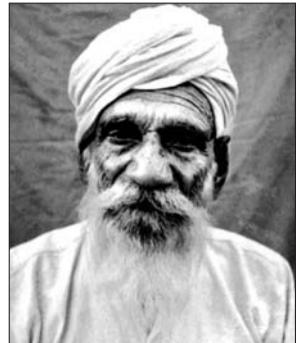
एससी-एसटी विवादों के मध्य एक राजनीतिक लडाई जम्म लगेगी।

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4) एप्रील मोरी व उनकी सरकारी संसदों में एससी-एसटी में क्रीमीलेयर के सुधारों को स्वीकार किया है। यह मोरी का वायद है कि एससी-एसटी के विवरण को एप्रील मोरी ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि वर्गीकरण का आधार पर आरक्षण को

Ghadar Was
A Reality...

जयपुर • कोटा • बीकानेर • उदयपुर • अजमेर • जालोर • हिणौनसिटी • चूरू

राष्ट्रदूत

Rashtradoot

Metro

David Petrie, a policeman, was asked to assess the situation. He had lived in India for 26 years and later became the Director-General of the spy agency, MI5, was sent to Bangkok.

Independence Day
2024: Wishes, inspiring
messages & quotes

भारी बारिश और फिर घंटे ट्रैफिक जाम



राजधानी जयपुर में बुधवार शाम 5 बजे से रात 9 बजे तक मानसून की सबसे तेज बारिश हुई। शहर में बाढ़ जैसे हालात बन गए। पानी भरने से सड़कों दरिया बन गई जिनमें कार व दुपहिया वाहन तैरते देखे गए। एम.आई.रोड, जयपुर परकोटे व अजमेर पुलिया के साथ-साथ मुख्य सीकर रोड पर 5 फीट से ऊपर पानी भर गया। ट्रैफिक जाम की ऐसी भयावह स्थिति बनी कि सी-स्टीम स्थित अशोक मार्ग से एम.आई.रोड, रोड पर हुचने में लोगों को 5 मिनट के बजाय 4 घंटे से ज्यादा समय लगा। इसी तरह वी.वी.आई.पी. रुट जवाहर लाल नेहरू रोड, निमूति सक्किल पर भी देर रात 12 बजे तक भारी यातागत जाम में लोग फंसे रहे।

+ बंगाल से ग्यारह महिला सांसदों ने युवा डॉक्टर के रेप व हत्या के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा

ए.डी.जी. वी.के. सिंह को राष्ट्रपति पुलिस पदक दिया जाएगा

-अंजन राय-
-राष्ट्रदूत दिल्ली ब्यूरो-
नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त। पश्चिम बंगाल में स्वास्थ्य सेवा में बहुत ठप्प हो गई है क्योंकि जनियर डॉक्टर, तथा अपने साथ सीनियर डॉक्टर अपने डॉक्टर-स्टॉल से बाहर आ गये हैं तथा आर.जी. कार हॉस्पिटल एंड कॉलेज में स्थान हुये थे। दुमार्ग की बात यह है कि मेडिकल कॉलेज के अधिकारियों ने घटनास्थल के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर

भड़क रहा है तथा राज्य के सुरक्षा तथा निष्पक्षता के पूर्ण अभाव को लेकर जन-आक्रोश बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। सोलह घंटिया इय बात पर उत्तेजित है तथा इसकी जबदस्त भर्त्ताना कर रहा है कि एस.ओ.जी. वी.के. सिंह को राष्ट्रपति यहाँ की 11 महिला सांसदों में से किसी भी इस मेडिकल छात्रा के साथ हुये व कार्यभार संभालते ही पेपर लीक माफिया की कमर तोड़ दी। साल 1997 बैच के आई.पी.एस. सिंह को जनवरी 2024 में नई सरकार ने एस.ओ.जी. ए.डी.जी. बनाने के साथ एंटी चीटिंग सेल की (शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

जयपुर, 14 अगस्त। केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से 78वें स्वास्थ्यनाथ दिवस-2024 के अवसर पर राजस्थान के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी ए.डी.जी. एस.ओ.जी. वी.के. सिंह को राष्ट्रपति पुलिस पदक व 1.4 पुलिस अधिकारियों व कार्यभार संभालते ही पेपर लीक खुलासे किए हैं। उन्होंने एस.ओ.जी. में कार्यभार संभालते ही पेपर लीक माफिया की कमर तोड़ दी। साल 1997 बैच के आई.पी.एस. सिंह को जनवरी 2024 में नई सरकार ने एस.ओ.जी. ए.डी.जी. बनाने के साथ एंटी चीटिंग सेल की (शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

ए.टी.एस. व एसओजी विजय कुमार सिंह को राष्ट्रपति पुलिस पदक के लिए चुना गया है। सिंह ने 8 महीने में 12 भर्ती परीक्षाओं में गड़बड़ी और पेपर लीक गिरोह को लेकर बड़े खुलासे किए हैं। उन्होंने एस.ओ.जी. में कार्यभार संभालते ही पेपर लीक माफिया की कमर तोड़ दी। साल 1997 बैच के आई.पी.एस. सिंह को जनवरी 2024 में नई सरकार ने एस.ओ.जी. ए.डी.जी. बनाने के साथ एंटी चीटिंग सेल की (शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

राजीव गांधी की जयंती से कांग्रेस महाराष्ट्र का चुनाव अभियान शुरू करेगी

-रेणु मित्तल-

-राष्ट्रदूत दिल्ली ब्यूरो-
नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त। कार्येस 20 अगस्त को राजीव गांधी की जयंती पर महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा चुनावों के अन्ते प्रचार अभियान की शुरुआत करेगा।

पार्टी राज्य इकाई का सम्मेलन कर रही है उसके बाद एक जनसभा होगी। रोचक बात यह है कि कार्यक्रम कांग्रेस द्वारा आयोजित है और इसमें उद्घाटन कारों और शरद पवार को बुलाया जाएगा।

■ एसा माना जा रहा है, कि उद्घाटन कारों विपक्ष की ओर से मुख्यमंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार होंगे।

सूर्यों का कहना है कि मुख्यमंत्री कौन होगा इसका निर्णय चुनाव के बाद इस आधार पर किया जाएगा कि किस पार्टी के कितनी सीटें मिलती हैं। संभालना है कि उद्घाटन कारों ही गवर्नर घर में बाढ़ी उम्र और खारब स्वास्थ्य के बाद भी गठबंधन के सबसे बड़े नेता हैं। (शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)



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अवकाश की सूचना

स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर राष्ट्रदूत कार्यालय में 15 अगस्त को अवकाश रहेगा। अतः दैनिक राष्ट्रदूत का अगला अंक 17 अगस्त को प्रकाशित होगा।

-प्रबंध सम्पादक



भारतीय स्टेट बैंक जयपुर नंदल की ओर से सभी प्रदेशवासियों को स्वतंत्रता दिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं

अब पाएँ ज्यादा रिटर्न
अधिक ब्याज दर के साथ

पेश है

एसबीआई अमृत वृद्धि जमा योजना

अवधि: 444 दिन

7.25%
प्रति वर्ष
एनआरआई सहित सभी ग्राहकों के लिए
7.75%
प्रति वर्ष
केरल विद्यासारी वरिष्ठ नामांकितों के लिए

31 मार्च 2025 तक वैध

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श्री भजनलाल शर्मा, मुख्यमंत्री

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, प्रधानमंत्री

78 वें

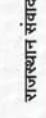
स्वतंत्रता दिवस

15 अगस्त
के पावन पर्व की समस्त प्रदेशवासियों को हार्दिक

शुभकामनाएं

जन-जन की खुशहाली ही वास्तविक स्वतंत्रता है। देश को आजादी दिलाने के लिए कई स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने अपने प्राण न्योछावर किए हैं। आज का दिन उनके बलिदान को याद करने का दिन है। आइये हम सब एकजूट होकर अपने राज्य व देश की प्रगति के लिए कार्य करें। हमारी एकता और सामूहिक प्रयास के माध्यम से ही राजस्थान विकास की नई ऊंचाइयों को प्राप्त करेगा।

भजनलाल शर्मा, मुख्यमंत्री



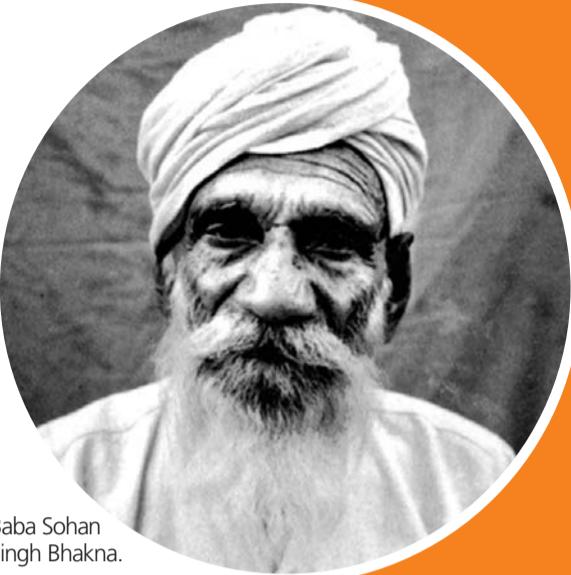
सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क विभाग, राजस्थान



Indian Independence Day

In Indian Independence Day, the streets come alive with the vibrant colours of its flag, saffron, white, and green. This day marks the culmination of a long struggle for nation's independence from British rule. The journey was not easy and was filled with sacrifices, resilience, and an indomitable spirit. The real momentum in the fight against the British happened in the early 1900s century, under leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The ultimate success of these efforts came at midnight on 15th August 1947, with India declared independent of their British rulers.

Ghadar Was A Reality...



"Bangkok began receiving large numbers of Ghadarwallah," Azharudin wrote. "For example, in August 1915, 12 revolutionaries arrived from America, some of them were labelled 'most dangerous to the Indian Government.' They were starting to organise a force of between 600 to 700 Indians and hoped to recruit many more in Siam for the purpose of creating a rebellion in India."



Barakatullah Bhopali.



Sohan Singh Bhakna, second from the right, was arrested and jailed for his role in the Ghadar Party's abortive revolt against British rule in India.

Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna.

Anjali Sharma
Senior Journalist & Wildlife Enthusiast

The Independent Hindustan, a periodical published by the Ghadar Party. Credit: Wikimedia Commons (Public Domain).

The Ghadar Movement of 1913-18 was one of the early but ultimately unsuccessful attempts of a group of Indians to overthrow the British Raj. What makes this movement particularly outstanding among Indian freedom struggles was its extensive "transnational/transregional" terrain of operation. This movement was initiated by several intellectual expatriate Indians in the Pacific West Coast and joined by thousands of overseas Indians, living in multiple diasporas around the Indo-Pacific region, including San Francisco, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore, and some parts of Thailand, British Malaya, Burma, and Sri Lanka were among the major sites where their networks and activities existed. During the First World War (WWI), these Indians turned themselves into armed revolutionaries, setting up armed revolts in India and neighbouring regions. Like many other cases of Indian extremists, who did not conform to Gandhi's non-violent methods, the story of the Ghadar has received fairly little attention in the mainstream history of modern India.

Nine months after Britain entered the First World War, its vast intelligence network received inputs of the possibility of mass mutinies by Indian seafarers. According to the intercepts, German agents had planned an insidious plot whereby armed revolutionaries would enter India from Siam (now Thailand) and encourage Indian army personnel to revolt and seize power from the colonial authorities.

Several members of the Ghadar Party had already arrived in Siam, British intelligence was warned. The next step in their plan was to sneak into Burma, which was then a province of British India. Alarmed by these reports, the British conducted a caste and ethnicity-wise headcount of non-European personnel in the Burma Military Police. It turned out that the force had a total of 15,864 Indian officers and soldiers armed with Martini-Henry rifles. Of these, 3,942 were Sikhs, 2,644 were Punjabi Muslims and 1,212 were so-called Hindustani Mohammedans. The military authorities probed if there was any discontent among these groups.

"Ghadar was a corruption," say the British

Cleveland felt this "corruption" had reached the Indian Muslim personnel in the 5th Light Infantry in Singapore as well. He sounded a word of caution. "One can easily understand the joy and confidence with which our enemies' agents in Siam would work at a scheme for raising trouble in Burma," he said, adding that while there was no cause for immediate anxiety in Burma, the British Minister in Siam needed to take action against Indian revolutionaries there. Siam, and its capital, in particular, were seen as a trouble spot for the British whose morale was at a time, with the war in Europe. "I had some talk today with Brigadier General Haughton, who has just returned from Singapore," Alfred Hamilton Grant, a civil servant, wrote in a note to Cleveland. "He says that, from information which he received in Singapore, he has reason to believe that Bangkok is a hotbed of Indian sedition, and is fast becoming the headquarters of the revolutionary movement in the Far East."

The British authorities in India told Trotter to keep an eye on the activities of "disaffected Indians" in Siam and gave him a grant of 500 ticals (about Rs. 580) for the job. They were, however, still not sure of the extent of danger that the Ghadar revolutionaries in Bangkok posed to the colonial regime in India. David Petrie, a policeman, was most likely to mutiny. The answer was ambivalent. "No one can foretell with certainty the feelings and actions of Indians of the martial classes serving far away from their homes at the present time," Charles Cleveland, director of Criminal Intelligence, wrote in a note to the Burma Government in June 1915.

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