

विचार बिन्दु

चापलूसी तीन घण्टियाँ दुर्गुणों से बही है—असत्य, दासत्व और विश्वासघात। —अन्नात

सरकार का एक ही काम, उलझाओ सुबह और शाम

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014 जून में जब प्रधानमंत्री नंदें मोदी ने पहली बार प्रधानमंत्री पद की शपथ ली थी तो एक आशा जगी थी कि सरकारी कामकाज में सलालीकरण होगा तथा जितना को आनंदकार्यक रूप से सरकारी दफ्तरों के चक्कर नहीं लगाने पड़े। उन्होंने कई बार सार्वजनिक सभाओं में यह कहा कि उनका उद्देश्य श्रेष्ठ शासन और न्यूनतम सरकार का रहेगा। इसका अर्थ हुआ कि सरकारी कार्यालयों के द्वारा आम अनुरक्षिकों के काम के बीच भी अपनी क्षमता और प्रतिभा के अनुसार स्थान व्याप्रगति करते रहें। इसका अर्थ हुआ कि अपनी क्षमता और प्रतिभा के द्वारा आम अनुरक्षिकों के काम के बीच भी अपनी क्षमता और प्रतिभा के अनुसार स्थान व्याप्रगति करते रहें।

भाजपा सरकार के 1 वर्ष के बाद, होना तो ऐसा चाहिए था कि नामगिरिकों के सभी काम सलाला से होता है। उसके जीवन में आने वाली सरकारी उलझने सुलझने चाहिए थे। आज की स्थिति को देखें तो लगता है कि सामाजिक क्रेप्टेक काम जैसे जन्म प्रमाण पत्र वा निवास प्रमाण पत्र बनवाना हो, छात्रवृत्ति के लिए सरकारी योजना का लाभ लेना हो, अपने मकान को नक्शा पास कराना हो, नया उद्यम प्रारंभ करना हो, भर्ती परीक्षा में भाग लेना हो, अपने मकान को नक्शा पास कराना हो, लाइविंग लाइसेंस बनवाना हो, हां काम में नामांकन के जीवन में उलझने पहले को अपशंका बहुत बढ़ गई है। ऐसा नहीं है कि पहले की सरकारों में प्रधानाचार और परेशनियां नहीं थीं, किंतु इस सरकार ने उन्हें दूर करने के बाद जिक्र था। इसलिए इससे अपेक्षा भी बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई थीं। इस आलोखने में हम यह विवेषण उठाएं अपेक्षाओं के संरेख में करेंगे।

डिजिटाइजेशन, जिसे हर समस्या के हल के रूप में सरकार द्वारा लाया गया, उसने अधिकांश गरीब लोगों की मुसीबतें बढ़ा दी, क्योंकि वे इस प्रणाली का उपयोग करने में सक्षम ही नहीं हैं। सरकारी कार्यालयों के नाम पर जिन्हें भी आदेश सरकार ने जारी किए, उनसे जटिलता और बढ़ गई है। इस धरातलीय तथ्य को प्रमाणित करने के लिए कुछ उदाहरण उपयुक्त होंगे।

सरकार ने फौजी राशन काढ़ धारकों के नाम होने के लिए बायोमेट्रिक सिस्टम लागू किया। सैद्धांतिक रूप से इसमें कोई नहीं हो सकता। कुछ समय बाद वह रेस्टर गया कि मजदूरों करने वाले, घरों पर बतान साक्षर करने वाले निर्वाचित की उंगलियों के नियम पिट जाना से उनके बायोमेट्रिक निशान रिकॉर्ड से मिलान नहीं होते थे। इस आधार पर उन्हें फौजी मानकर उनका राशन बंद कर दिया गया। इसे पुनः जारी करवाने की प्रक्रिया में कई सामाजिक संस्थाओं को अत्यंत परेशनियां का सामना करना पड़ा। जो निधन व्यवस्था के नियमित रूप से राशन ले रहे थे, उन्हें इससे वर्चित होना पड़ा। इससे उनकी उम्र उदाहरण और बढ़ गई।

सामान्य क्षेत्रों में आवास हाशी की उंगली गलती हो जाया करती है। अब ऐसा होने पर, वे किसी भी प्रकार के सरकारी लाभ से वर्चित हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि अधिकांश योजनाओं की प्रक्रिया को ऑनलाइन कर दिया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए, हमारे यहां काम करने वाले एक व्यक्ति के पिता का नाम एक दस्तावेज में 'विजय कुमार' लिखा हुआ था और किसी दूसरे में 'की' के लिखा हुआ था। इस कारण उनका अधिकार्थना पत्र निरस्त कर दिया गया और वे सभी योजनाओं के लाभ से वर्चित हो गए, जबकि उनकी अच्छी सारी सूचनाएं उन्हीं अंकित हैं। इन दस्तावेजों को दुरुस्त करने की प्रक्रिया जिन्हीं जटिल है कि उन्होंने इस लाभ को छोड़ देना ही अधिक अच्छा माना, बजाय इसके कि वे विविध सरकारी कार्यालयों के चक्कर लगाते और वैनिक मजदूरी से भी हाथ छोड़ते।

बैंक खाता खुला जाने के बाद भी रह 3 वर्ष में बैंकिंग को प्रावधान किया गया है। अधिकांश गरीब लोगों के लिए ऑनलाइन केंटर्कोडों को अप डेट करना कर्तव्य संभव नहीं है। इस कारण बैंक से जुड़ी हुई सुविधाओं से बैंकिंग के लिए उनके बैंकों की उंगलियों के नियम पिट जाना सहज हो गया है। एक बार लाइन के बारे में उन्हें बैंक खाता खुला जाने के बाद भी उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत रूप से जाना जाता है तो उन्हें केवल एक ही उत्तर दिया जाता है कि पहले कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि सारी व्यवस्था और अंकित होना जासूसी बैंकों के लिए उन्हें बैंकिंग के लिए उत्तर दिया जाता है।

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आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि बिना आवश्यक दस्तावेज के, आपको वर्चित प्रभाव किया गया है। अधिकांश गरीब लोगों के लिए उनके बैंकिंग के लिए उनके बैंकों की उंगलियों के नियम पिट जाना सहज हो गया है। एक बार लाइन के बारे में उन्हें बैंक खाता खुला जाने के बाद भी उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत रूप से जाना जाता है तो उन्हें केवल एक ही उत्तर दिया जाता है कि पहले कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि सारी व्यवस्था और अंकित होना जासूसी बैंकों के लिए उन्हें बैंकिंग के लिए उत्तर दिया जाता है।

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जितने भी आदेश सरकार ने जारी किए, उनसे जटिलता और बढ़ गई है। इस धरातलीय तथ्य को प्रमाणित करने के लिए

कुछ उदाहरण उपयुक्त होंगे।

पत्र कम्ही भी स्वीकृत नहीं होती। जब कम्ही को उनके बैंकों के लिए नियरिक्षण के लिए आता है, तो उनकी

रिपोर्ट भी इस पर निर्भर करती है कि उनको किसी 'सेवा पूँजी' की गयी है।

यही स्थिति संस्थाओं के पांचिकरण के लिए उनकी बैंकिंग के लिए उनकी बैंकों की उंगलियों के नियम पिट जाना सहज हो गया है। इसके कारण उनकी बैंकिंग के लिए उनकी बैंकों की उंगलियों के नियम पिट जाना सहज हो गया है। एक बार लाइन के बारे में उन्हें बैंक खाता खुला जाने के बाद भी उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत रूप से जाना जाता है तो उन्हें केवल एक ही उत्तर दिया जाता है कि पहले कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि सारी व्यवस्था और अंकित होना जासूसी बैंकों के लिए उन्हें बैंकिंग के लिए उत्तर दिया जाता है।

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International Day of Sign Languages: Celebrating Inclusion and Communication

The International Day of Sign Languages, observed on September 23, celebrates linguistic and cultural diversity while promoting the rights of people who are deaf and hard of hearing. Recognized by the United Nations, the day highlights the importance of sign languages as vital tools of communication, identity, and inclusion. Events worldwide showcase the richness of sign languages and advocate for equal access to education, public services, and opportunities. By fostering awareness and encouraging broader use of sign languages, this day reinforces the principle that communication is a fundamental human right, ensuring no voice is left unheard.

#HOME MADE

Home Cure

Garlic, Ginger, and Honey in Water: A Timeless Remedy with Powerful Benefits



In the world of natural remedies, few combinations are as respected and widely used as garlic, ginger, and honey. These three simple ingredients, when infused in warm water, form a potent tonic that has been relied upon for generations in various cultures for its health-boosting properties. Backed by tradition and supported by modern research, this mixture is known for its immune-enhancing, anti-inflammatory, and detoxifying effects.

1. Immune System Support

Each ingredient in this trio is a natural immune booster. Garlic is rich in compounds like allicin, which has antiviral, antibacterial, and antifungal properties. Ginger contains gingerol, a powerful antioxidant known for reducing inflammation and fighting infections. Honey, especially raw or unfiltered, adds natural antimicrobial effects while soothing the throat and improving taste. Together, they form a natural shield against seasonal colds, flu, and minor infections.

2. Cold and Cough Relief

This mixture is a popular home remedy for soothing sore throats, coughs, and nasal congestion. Garlic clears up respiratory infections, ginger warms the body and clears mucus, and honey coats the throat and reduces irritation. Drinking a warm cup of this mixture first thing in the morning or before bed can offer relief from persistent coughing and congestion.

3. Digestive Aid

Garlic and ginger are both known to stimulate digestion. Ginger reduces bloating and nausea, while garlic promotes the production of digestive enzymes and balances gut bacteria. Drinking this infusion can help with indigestion, bloating, and mild stomach discomfort. Honey also acts as a mild prebiotic, feeding healthy gut bacteria.

4. Anti-Inflammatory and Detox Effects

Chronic inflammation is at the root of many diseases, and this combination helps combat it naturally. Ginger and garlic have been studied for their anti-inflammatory effects.

5. Heart Health and Circulation

Garlic is known for its ability to lower blood pressure and cholesterol, while ginger promotes healthy circulation. Combined, they support cardiovascular health, potentially lowering the risk of heart disease when consumed regularly as part of a balanced diet.

How to Use

To make this tonic, 1. Boil a cup of water and add 1-2 cloves of crushed garlic and a small piece of fresh ginger (sliced or grated). 2. Let it steep for 5-10 minutes.

A Word of Caution

While this remedy is safe for most people, those with certain conditions (like ulcers, low blood pressure, or bleeding disorders) or those on specific medications should consult a doctor before using it regularly.



Qaiqabad-Wine And Women Did Him In!

"The horse of my excellence is standing on the plain
The hand of my generosity is under an anvil
My eyes that never beheld less than gold mines and jewels
Come and see, how much it is perplexed today!"

Muiz ud din Qaiqabad.

Anjali Sharma
Senior Journalist & Wildlife Enthusiast

period of 3-4 years? Prince Muhammad Khan, who was the son of Balban and got the training for the throne, unfortunately died in 1285 in the battle against the Mongols. Another son of Balban, Bughra Khan, who was at that time the independent governor of Bengal, was not keen on the throne of Delhi and wanted to be the ruler of Bengal instead. Hence, Balban had chosen his grandson Kalkashrau, son of Prince Muhammad, as his deceptive. But Kalkashrau too died before the coronation and nobles chose Muiz ud din Qaiqabad, son of Ghurra Khan, as the new ruler. Qaiqabad, at the time of his ascension, was just 17 years old.

CONDITION OF DELHI SULTANATE

QAIQABAD, AT THE TIME OF HIS ASCENSION, WAS JUST 17 YEARS OLD.

At the time when Muiz ud din Qaiqabad was made the Sultan of Delhi, the Delhi Sultanate was in a very powerful position. He had managed to get among the most powerful empires in the world in mere inheritance. His predecessor Balban was among the most powerful and able rulers of the dynasty but what happened between this

most powerful empire for his descendants, Balban was highly successful in laying down an advanced system for the security of borders and territory. He established a strong army along with sheer discipline among the masses.

To avoid and get rid of the issue of Mongol raids, Balban adopted special measures for defence in the Northern and North-Western region. Eastern India was already under the Delhi Sultanate and the rebels from the Hindu Rajputs were suppressed harshly. So, Qaiqabad served the empire with the golden spoon. But at the same time, it is also a matter of fact that he was not able to manage and administer such a powerful empire.

Jalal ud din Khalji, Jalal ud din Khalji was warned by his nephew Malik Ahmed Chap about the conspiracy against him. Jalal ud din moved his quarters to Ghiyaspur and also called all those officers and nobles who were being targeted by the two nobles. The conspiracy gradually backfired on Jalal ud din Khalji by strategy and technique. And soon after this, Jalal ud din Khalji was transferred to Multan but was later poisoned. He died in Multan, and Delhi captured the young Sultan, Kayumars. He was brought to the camp of Jalal ud din safely. After all, the rivals were reduced and the throne of Delhi was now safe and Kayumars was acknowledged as the sultan of Delhi.

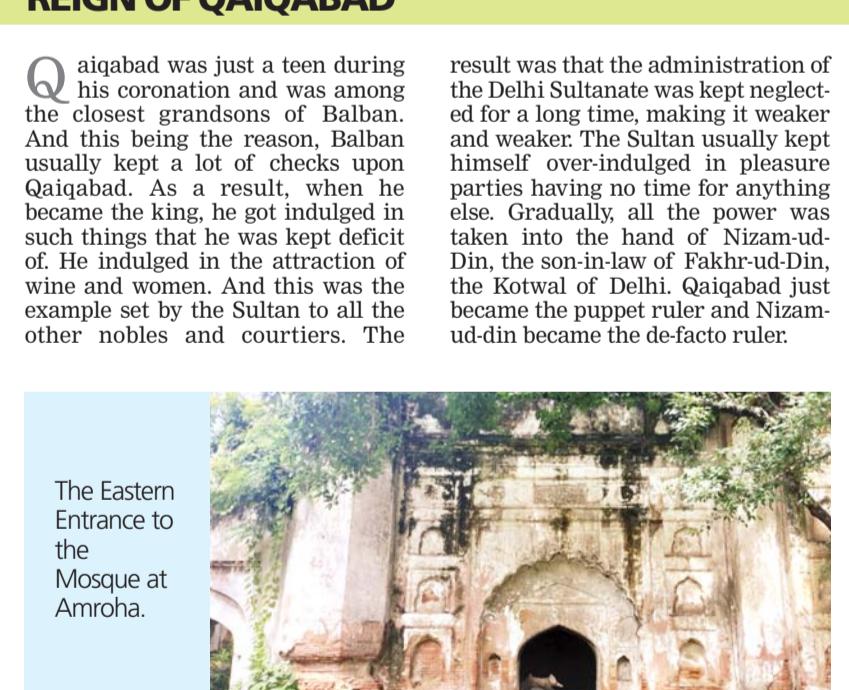
They are fading but still in view, marks speaking of this reign. Four inscriptions which reveal details of the four remaining inscriptions of Qaiqabad, the tenth and penultimate Sultan of the Slave Dynasty (c. CE 1286-1290), the one at Amroha in Uttar Pradesh is the only one that mentions his titles in full. There is

one inscription at Hansi, Haryana and two more at Barwala in Hisar District in Haryana. Except for one in Barwala, the three inscriptions seem to be designed by an expert hand, extremely adept at artistry. The present epigraph is situated in Amroha's Saddo Masjid in Mohalla Saddo, and but for the epigraph, there is hardly anything which is dated to the Sultanate era of the Slave dynasty. This implies that either these epigraphs are not in situ, or that the Mosque was reconstructed over this time was a popular art in India, and Qaiqabad, when a Prince, along with art and art, was trained in it also. This is also seen in the epigraph prepared by calligraphists who were employed at the court, and were held in considerable esteem. The Arabic language employed here is free from grammatical errors. The name of the builder indicates that he was probably an Abyssinian slave, but as his name does not occur in history, it appears that he was one of the minor officials. The inscription con-

sists of two lines engraved on a slab which is roughly 3'x1'. When translated, the inscription reads,

"The erection of this building, the blessed Mosque, was ordered, during the time of the rule of the great Sultan, the Shadow of God in the World, Muizz-ud-dunya wadhan (who is distinguished by the shadow of the shadow of the world), and stands by the support of the Merciful (God), Abu-l-Muzzaffar Qaiqabad, the Sultan... may God perpetuate his kingdom and his rule!" by the frail slave, expectant of the mercy of our Lord, Bal'banbar as-Sultani (the Royal Slave), on the first of the blessed month of Ramazan, year AH 636 (CE 1237)." rajeshsharma1049@gmail.com

The Eastern Entrance to the Mosque at Amroha.



#HISTORY

BUGHRA KHAN'S MARCH TO DELHI



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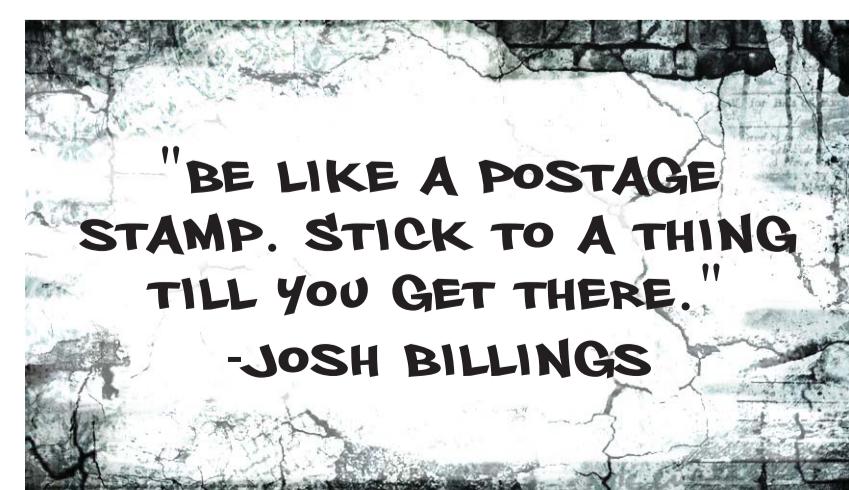
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MONGOL RAID DURING QAIQABAD

During his reign, Qaiqabad also faced Mongol raids under the leadership of Tamar Khan of Ghazni. He managed to plunder the region as far as Sanaana. But still, by this time, the defence system set up by

Balban and Sher Khan was so prevalent that the Mongols, even at full capacity, were unable to invade Punjab. Malik Baqqad played an important role in the defeat of the Mongols.

THE WALL



BABY BLUES



Muiz al-Din Qaiqabad

His training was overseen under the strict rules set up by Balban, thus keeping him away from the pleasures of the day, wine and women! The coronation must have released Qaiqabad from all the earlier restrictions placed upon him, and he decided to relocate to Khilokhari, where he set base after building a splendid palace and garden (both wiped out of existence now). Malik Jhai, the nephew of Balban, was made the Governor of Samana (in Indian Punjab). Nizam ud Din, the nephew and son-in-law of the Kotwal Malik Fakr ud Din, was made the Chief Magistrate, who quickly ingratiated himself with Qaiqabad, and started to practically rule the Delhi Sultanate.

Meanwhile, Kalkashrau had gone over to Ghazni to win over the Mongols to his cause to win back the throne of Delhi. Nothing came of it, and he was forced to return to Delhi. While on his way Nizam ud Din, who had already poisoned Qaiqabad's mind about Kalkashrau's rightful ownership to the throne, obtained a Royal Summon to eliminate Kalkashrau, which was successfully carried out in Rohtak (Haryana). The Mongols were proving menacing, and to neutralize their threat, Qaiqabad sent an army to confront them in Lahore. The Mongols were forced to retreat, and were slaughtered by great numbers. Qaiqabad, upon learning that many of the Mongols had converted to Islam, decided to enlist them as Soldiers of Fortune. This did not go down well with Nizam ud Din, who once again sowed the seeds of suspicion about the Mongols' tendency to exhibit kinship with their clan and rise in revolt someday. Qaiqabad once again succumbed to the plot wrought by Nizam ud Din and ordered another slaughter of the Mongols in Delhi.

Bughra Khan, now titled Nasir Khilokhari

The fresh founding of the city comes from the accounts of Ziyauddin Barani in his magnum opus, Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi. He credits Sultan Qaiqabad as the founder of Khilokhari. He describes him as a 'handsome young man of princely bearing, with a gentle and amiable character, who delighted in the company of learned men and was fond of music and poetry.' A Malik, whose father had been put to death by Qaiqabad, vowed to avenge his father's death. He entered Qaiqabad's chamber, wrapped his body in a sheet and kicked him out of the palace. Qaiqabad's lifeless body was thrown out of the window into the waters below. Thereafter, Malik Firuz seized the throne, ended the Mamluks' rule and established the Khiljis' Dynasty in CE 1290.

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