



International Year  
of Cooperatives

Cooperatives Build a Better World



श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी  
माननीय प्रधानमंत्री



श्री भजनलाल शर्मा  
माननीय मुख्यमंत्री

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष 2025 के अवसर पर

## सहकार एवं दोजगार उत्सव

मुख्य अतिथि

### श्री अमित शाह

माननीय केन्द्रीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री

गरिमामय उपस्थिति

### श्री भजनलाल शर्मा

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री

अन्न भण्डारण योजना  
के तहत निर्मित  
24 गोदामों का लोकार्पण

श्री अन्न के प्रोत्साहन हेतु  
संचालित 64 मिलेट्स  
आउटलेट्स का लोकार्पण

गोपाल क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना  
के तहत 1400 लाभार्थियों को  
₹ 12 करोड़ का ऋण वितरण

दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी  
समितियों को 2346 माइक्रो  
एटीएम का वितरण

श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 पीडीसीएस  
ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन  
प्लेटफार्म की लॉन्चिंग

थानों, सशस्त्र बलों, टूप कैरीअर  
तथा प्रशिक्षण हेतु 100 नए  
पुलिस वाहनों का फ्लैग ऑफ

8 बजार से अधिक युवाओं को सरकारी नौकरी के नियुक्ति पत्रों का वितरण

17 जुलाई, 2025 | प्रातः 11:00 बजे | स्थान - दादिया, वाटिका, जयपुर

सहकार से समृद्धि



माननीय केंद्रीय गृह एवं  
सहकारिता मंत्री

# श्री अमित शाह जी

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता वर्ष 2025 के  
ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर आयोजित सहकार एवं रोजगार उत्सव  
में जयपुर आगमन पर हार्दिक स्वागत एवं

# आभिन्न

दिनांक :- 17 जुलाई 2025, गुरुवार

समय :- प्रातः 10.30

स्थान :- ग्राम-दादिया, जयपुर-दौसा बाई पास (रिंग रोड), जयपुर



भारतीय जनता पार्टी, राजस्थान



The Mughal Women Ruled

# राष्ट्रदूत

Rashtradoot

Metro

One person was bitter about Jahanara's huge popularity: Aurangzeb's other sister, Roshanara. Feisty and fun-loving, but resentful that she had to live in Jahanara's shadow.

We Give Medicines To Our Children Too Soon

## दादिया में गुरुवार को सहकार एवं रोजगार उत्सव का आयोजन

केन्द्रीय मंत्री अमित शाह प्रदेश को बड़ी सौगात देंगे, युवाओं को नियुक्ति पत्र मिलेंगे- मुख्यमंत्री भजनलाल

■ दादिया में बड़ा सभा स्थल तैयार किया जा रहा है। रिंग रोड पर सभा स्थल पर तीन डोम बनाये गये हैं। तीनों डोम में लगभग एक लाख लोगों के बैठने की व्यवस्था की गई है।



जयपुर, 16 जुलाई केन्द्रीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री अमित शाह के मुख्य आतिथ्य में गुरुवार को जयपुर के ग्राम दादिया में सहकार एवं रोजगार उत्सव का आयोजन होगा। इसी क्रम में, मुख्यमंत्री भजनलाल शर्मा ने गुरुवार शाम को सभा स्थल पर पहुंचकर तैयारियों का विस्तार जायजा लेकर संबंधित अधिकारियों को दिशा-निर्देश दिए।

शर्मा ने कार्यक्रम स्थल पर मौदिया से बातचीत में कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री ने रेल मोटोरों के नेतृत्व में हमारी डिलीप इन को सरकार आमजन से संकल्प पत्र में किए गये वारों को पूरा कर रखी है। अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े जरूरतमंद व्यक्ति को सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ मिल रहा है।

जयपुर के ग्राम दादिया में केन्द्रीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री अमित शाह के मुख्य आतिथ्य में गुरुवार को होने वाले सहकार एवं रोजगार उत्सव के सभा स्थल की तैयारियों का मुख्यमंत्री भजनलाल शर्मा ने निर्देश किया और अधिकारियों को आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश दिए। इस दौरान सहकारिता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) गौतम कुमार दक्क, सांसद मदन राठोड़, सीपी जोशी, मुख्य सचिव सुधारणा पत्र मौजूद थे।

युवाओं से किये वारों को पूरा करते हुए गरीब और मजदूर से अहम जुड़ाव है।

गरीब और मजदूर से अहम जुड़ाव है।

केन्द्रीय सहकारिता मंत्री अमित शाह के मुख्यमंत्री भजनलाल शर्मा ने इसके बाद इनको दिशा-निर्देश दिए। उन्होंने कहा कि सहकारिता का गांव, किसान, का उत्थान हो रहा है।

मुख्यमंत्री ने सभा स्थल का निर्देश करते हुए, बैठक, पेयजल, फैसला लेने का अधिकारीयों के लिए उपलब्ध कराया। उन्होंने पर्यावरण सहित अन्य व्यवस्थाओं के कहा कि सहकारिता का गांव, किसान, का उत्थान हो रहा है।

पर्यावरण के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया था।

पर्यावरण के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया था

## विचार बिन्दु

प्रतिभा का अर्थ है बुद्धि में नई कोपें फूटते रहना। नई कल्पना, नया उत्साह, नई खोज और नई स्फूर्ति प्रतिभा के लक्षण हैं। -विनोबा

## साहित्य, कला और संस्कृति अकादमियों में सन्ताना पसरा है

रा

जस्थान में भजन लाल शर्मा सरकार के गठन के 19 माह बाद भी प्रदेश की साहित्य कला, भाषा और संस्कृति के उत्तरायन के लिए गठित एक दर्जन से अधिक अकादमियों में सन्ताना पसरा है। अकादमियों में व्याप्त इस सत्राटे को आग जलन हीं तोड़ा गया तो इसका असर बहुत गहरा होगा। गहलोती सरकार के दौरान गठित अध्यक्ष और अन्य बाद भी अब तक इन अकादमियों को मुनाफ़त नहीं कर पायी है जिससे सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार की साहित्यिक उपाय पड़ी है। कला, संस्कृति और साहित्य के बिना जीवन अधूरा है। इसीलिए किसी भी देश, प्रदेश, सरकार और समाज को वहां की संस्कृति, कला साहित्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समर्चित प्रयास करने होंगे।

राज्य सरकार की अकादमियों के प्रति इस बेरुखी से प्रेदेश भर के साहित्य और संस्कृति कर्मियों में भारी रोष व्याप्त है। एक जानकारी के मुताबिक राजस्थान संगीत नाटक अकादमी, राजस्थान ललित कला अकादमी, राजस्थान साहित्य अकादमी, राजस्थान संस्कृत अकादमी, राजस्थान संस्कृति और सदस्यों की नियुक्तियों अध्यक्ष वासुदेव देवनानी ने महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये। समितियों की बैठकों में लिए पर्याप्त व्याप्ति तैयार कर रही है।

पिछली गहलोत सरकार के दौरान भी कई वर्षों तक अकादमियों में नियुक्तियों नहीं हुई थी। इस स्थायतत्त्वार्थी संस्थाओं का प्रमुख उद्देश्य, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं और लोकान्तर की साहित्य का संरक्षण, कलाकारों, लेखकों और कलात्मकों, प्रोत्साहन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों, नाटक्य महोस्तवों का आधुनिक मंच देना, युवा पीढ़ी में रुचि और चेतना पैदा करना है। राज्य सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण कलाकारों, शोधार्थियों और संस्कृति के उद्दार्थीयों को सामान करना पड़ रहा है। इससे कला, साहित्य, भाषा, संगीत और संस्कृति से जुड़ी अकादमियों के कार्य प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इन संस्थाओं के लेखकों और कलात्मकों के जुड़े होने से निराशा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

राजस्थान अपनी आन, बान, शान, शौर्य, साहस, कुर्बानी, त्याग, बलिदान तथा वीरता के लिए सम्पूर्ण विश्व में ख्यात है। राजस्थान को भारतीय संस्कृति का गौरव कहा जाए तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

यहाँ की स्थापत्य कला, संगीत, नृत्य, लोकगीत, वेशभूषा, हस्तशिल्प, वीरप्रथाएँ, लोक कथाएँ और बोलियाँ - ये सभी भारत की विविधता में एकता का भव्य उदाहरण हैं। हमारी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक प्रभावित है। राजस्थान साहित्य और संस्कृति के साथ त्योहारों और मेलों के लिए विश्व विख्यात हैं जो आमजन को कोई न कोई सन्देश देते हैं। इस सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा को संरक्षित करने और अगली पीढ़ी तक पहुंचाने का कार्य अकादमियों, संस्कृति विभागों और साहित्य संस्थानों का होता है। लेकिन जब वही संस्थान निष्क्रिय हो जाएँ या खाली पड़े हों, तो यह सम्पदा दम तोड़ने लगती है।

सभी भारत की विविधता में एकता का भव्य उदाहरण है। यहाँ ढोला-मारू की प्रेमगाथा है, तेजाजी महाराज की लोक आस्था है, मांड और मिंगल राजस्थान की अपनी-अपनी सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं से पूरी दुनिया प्रभावित है। राजस्थान साहित्य और संस्कृति के साथ त्योहारों और मेलों के लिए विश्व विख्यात हैं जो आमजन को कोई न कोई सन्देश देते हैं। इस सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा को संरक्षित करने और अगली पीढ़ी तक पहुंचाने का कार्य अकादमियों, संस्कृति विभागों और साहित्य संस्थानों का होता है। लेकिन जब वही संस्थान निष्क्रिय हो जाएँ या खाली पड़े हों, तो यह सम्पदा दम तोड़ने लगती है।

सभी भारत की विविधता में एकता का भव्य उदाहरण है। यहाँ ढोला-मारू की प्रेमगाथा है, तेजाजी महाराज की लोक आस्था है, मांड और मिंगल राजस्थान की अपनी-अपनी सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं से पूरी दुनिया प्रभावित है। राजस्थान साहित्य और संस्कृति के साथ त्योहारों और मेलों के लिए विश्व विख्यात हैं जो आमजन को कोई न कोई सन्देश देते हैं। इस सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा को संरक्षित करने और अगली पीढ़ी तक पहुंचाने का कार्य अकादमियों, संस्कृति विभागों और साहित्य संस्थानों का होता है। लेकिन जब वही संस्थान निष्क्रिय हो जाएँ या खाली पड़े हों, तो यह सम्पदा दम तोड़ने लगती है।

जो आवश्यकता है तो इस बात की जाये ताकि नए प्रतिभावाली लोगों को उनका समृद्धित सम्मान और प्रस्तावन मिले।

-अतिथि सम्पादक,  
बाल मुकुन्द ओझा,  
(वरिष्ठ लेखक एवं पत्रकार)

## राशिफल गुरुवार 17 जुलाई, 2025

सावन मास, कृष्ण पक्ष, सप्तमी तिथि, गुरुवार, विक्रम संवत् 2082, रेती नक्षत्र रात्रि 3:39 तक, अतिथि योग प्रातः 9:24 तक, विष्णु कर्त्रि 3:39 से मीन राशि में संचार करेगा।

ग्रह रिश्ता: सूर्य-कर्त्रि चंद्र-मुख-मंगल-सिंह, बुध-कर्कष-कुरु-कुम्भ, केतु-सिंह राशि में।

आज सावन तिथि द्वारा गुरुवार संवत् 2082 के लिए सम्पूर्ण दिन-रात रहेगा। भद्रा आज प्रातः 8:06 तक है। आज कालाल्पी, शीतला सप्तमी (उड़ीसा) है। पंचक व्रत- 3:39 तक है।

श्रेष्ठ घौमधिया: शुभ सूर्योदय से 7:29 तक, चर 10:52 से 12:33 तक, लाभ-अमृत 12:33 से 3:55 तक, शुभ 5:37 से सूर्योदय तक।

राहूकाल: 1:30 से 3:00 तक। सूर्योदय 5:47, सूर्यास्त 7:18।



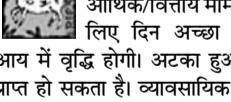
पंडित अनिल शर्मा

रात्रि 3:39 तक है।

श्रेष्ठ घौमधिया:

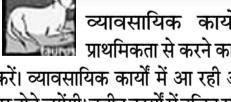
शुभ सूर्योदय से 7:29 तक, चर 10:52 से 12:33 तक, लाभ-अमृत 12:33 से 3:55 तक, शुभ 5:37 से सूर्योदय तक।

राहूकाल: 1:30 से 3:00 तक। सूर्योदय 5:47, सूर्यास्त 7:18।



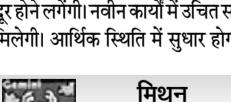
मेष

आधिक वित्तीय मामलों के लिए, दिन अच्छा रहेगा। अबका हुआ धन में आपसी सहयोग से वर्षमान सम्पदा का समान हो सकता है। विवर में आज प्रसन्नता-हॉलीलास का माहील रहेगा।



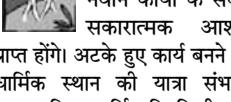
कन्या

स्वस्य में सुधार होगा। अटके हुए कार्य बने लगेंगे। अटके हुए कार्य बने लगेंगे।



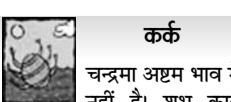
मिथुन

आधिकारिक कार्यों के साथ संवाद में आग लगता है। आगमन रहेगा। परिवार में व्यवसायिक कार्यों के बीच विवाद हो सकता है। आगमन रहेगा।



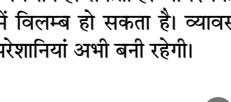
तुल्सी

व्यावसायिक कार्यों के संबंध में सुधार होगा। अटके हुए कार्य बने लगेंगे। व्यावसायिक कार्यों के संबंध में सुधार होगा।



कुंचु

आज अमर्त्य की विवादों में आग लगता है। आगमन रहेगा। परिवार में व्यवसायिक कार्यों के संबंध में बुधवार होगा। अटके हुए कार्य बने लगेंगे।



कर्क

चंद्रमा अष्टम वार में शुभ नहीं है। आगमन रहेगा। परिवार में व्यवसायिक स्थान की वाचा संभव है। आगमन रहेगा।



वृद्धिचक्र

चंद्रमा-सामाजिक स्थानों में सुख-सूचित बढ़ेगी। व्यावसायिक कार्यों में विवर हो सकता है। आगमन रहेगा।



मीन

आज अमर्त्य की विवादों के संबंध में खराब होगा। अटके हुए कार्य बने लगेंगे।



डॉ. लोकेश चन्द्र शर्मा

लिए एक रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है। इस समिति में राजस्थान विधान सभा के साथ मत्त्यप्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, सिविकम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और ओडिशा विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष भी शामिल हैं। समिति द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली रिपोर्ट को लोकसभा अध्यक्ष प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

समितियों की सुदृढ़ता के लिये महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव समितियों की वैठक में विधायिक स्थानों का विवर दिया जाएगा। समिति द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली रिपोर्ट पर जारी की जाएगी। इस समिति के लिए विधायिक स्थानों का विवर दिया जाएगा। समिति द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली रिपोर्ट पर जारी की जाएगी। इस समिति के लिए विधायिक स्थानों का विवर दिया जाएगा। समिति द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली रिपोर्ट पर जारी की जाएगी। इस समिति के लिए विधायिक स्थानों का विवर दिया जाएगा। समिति द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली रिप

अतिरिक्त सॉलिसीटर जनरल  
रस्तोगी को कार्यकाल दिया

जयपुर। केविनेट की नियुक्ति समिति की अनुशंसा पर माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के अतिरिक्त सॉलिसीटर जनरल राजदीपक रस्तोगी को ऐतिहासिक पांचवें कार्यकाल में नियुक्ति दी गई। यह नियुक्ति अभी 3 महीने के लिए दी गई है। केविनेट नियुक्ति समिति के प्रधानमंत्री ने नेतृत्व भोगी स्वयं है जात हो कि इससे पूर्व भी रस्तोगी को जीवा कार्यकाल दिया गया था जो अपने आप में इतिहास था और अब पांचवा कार्यकाल देकर इतिहास पर इतिहास रख दिया है। राजदीपक रस्तोगी रस्तोगी ने अतिरिक्त सॉलिसीटर जनरल पर 28.07.2014 को नियुक्त हुए थे और उसके पश्चात नियन्त्रण इस पद पर चौथी बार नियुक्त होकर इतिहास रख रहे। रस्तोगी ने अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान भारत सरकार को लगभग 9.5 प्रतिशत केसेज में सफलता दिलाकर एवं 18000 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व भारत सरकार के पक्ष में बचाकर एक इतिहास रचा है।

## #SNAKE BUSTERS

## Tears For Life

National Research Centre on Camel, Bikaner finds that antibodies derived from camel tears may help neutralize snake venom.



**A** new study reveals that a single drop of camel's tears can counteract snake venom. Learn how this desert miracle could revolutionize snakebite treatment and medicine. In a groundbreaking development from the arid lands of Rajasthan, the camel, long revered as the 'ship of the desert,' is now proving to be more than just a mode of transport for farmers. A pioneering study by the National Research Centre on Camel (NRCC) in Bikaner has revealed that antibodies derived from camel tears and immune systems may help neutralize snake venom, opening a new path to treat snakebites and boosting the incomes of camel-rearing farmers.

## Scientific Breakthrough with Global Implications

**T**he NRCC researchers conducted experiments by immunizing camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) with venom from the saw-scaled viper (*Echis carinatus sochureki*), a highly venomous snake species. Antibodies extracted from the camel's tears and blood were found to effectively counteract the lethal effects of venom, particularly hemorrhage and coagulopathy. Notably, these camel-derived antibodies triggered fewer allergic reactions and were more potent compared to traditional antivenoms.

## A Lifeline for Rajasthan's Camel Herders

**T**his research is also proving economically transformative for camel-rearing communities in regions like Bikaner, Jaisalmer, and Jodhpur. The NRCC has encouraged local farmers to provide their camels for the controlled and safe extraction of tears and blood samples. In return, they are paid handsomely. Pharmaceutical

## From Beasts of Burden to Bio-Miracles

**W**ith their unique immune resilience and adaptability to extreme climates, camels are now being seen in a new light, not just as beasts of burden but as biological allies in the fight



## The Mughal Women Ruled

In 1631, their mother, Mumtaz, died while delivering baby Gauhar Ara. Shah Jahan went into deep depression. The new-born Gauhar needed immediate attention, and somebody had to hold the family together. Jahanara, inexperienced and just 17, took charge. She nursed Shah Jahan back to health, and became a maternal guardian to the younger siblings. Even Aurangzeb would confide in her (he was often an 'injured' party because Shah Jahan never openly showed him affection). Jahanara was the tolerant, conciliatory, mother figure of the family.



Anjali Sharma  
Senior Journalist & Wildlife Enthusiast

The women of the Mughal Empire were not mere ornaments in the imperial court. They were educated, artistic and commercially savvy and significantly influenced government decisions even during Aurangzeb's dictatorial reign. Read on for the remarkable story of Aurangzeb's sisters.

The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb had three brothers and three sisters (Shah Jahan and Mumtaz had fourteen children in all, but seven of them died during infancy). His equation with his brothers was simple: they were rivals who had to be eliminated. His eldest brother, Dara Shikoh, was beheaded and another brother, Shah Shuja, mysteriously vanished at the Burmese border while fleeing Aurangzeb's army. And his third brother, Murad Bakhsh, was quietly executed in Aurangzeb's prison.

His relationship with his sisters, however, was complex. Instead of marrying and migrating, they remained spinsters in the capital. They were, however, not necessarily celibate; they had affairs and that had some consequences. While Mughal records were silent about these, contemporary European travellers recount tales of their romantic escapades.

The sisters played a significant role in Aurangzeb's life. In fact, the system was loaded against their getting married. Tradition required them to marry a royal who was equal or above their status. By the mid-17th century, the Mughal empire included large parts of Hindustan, Pakistan and Afghanistan, covering over 3 million square kilometres. Where would they find a compatible groom

even earning good profits through a ship she owned in Surat. She spent her fortune usefully supporting famine relief, pilgrimages and almsgiving, sponsoring mosques and Chandni Chowk. Jahanara also wrote many books, including a respected biography of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.

One person was bitter about Jahanara's huge popularity: Aurangzeb's other sister, Roshnara. She was the antithesis of Jahanara: feisty and fun-loving, but resentful of the fact that she had to live in Jahanara's shadow. She too loved poetry, and was a clever businesswoman. She found a natural ally in Aurangzeb who shared a similar grudge: Dara got all the cushy assignments in the government, while Aurangzeb got all the complex tasks, with no appreciation. Shah Jahan's favourite was clearly Dara, not Aurangzeb.

Dara was very different from Aurangzeb. He loved poetry, and dabbled in Sufism and other religious philosophies. He lacked

but resented the fact that she had to live in Jahanara's shadow. She too loved poetry, and was a clever businesswoman. She found a natural ally in Aurangzeb who shared a similar grudge: Dara got all the cushy assignments in the government, while Aurangzeb got all the complex tasks, with no appreciation. Shah Jahan's favourite was clearly Dara, not Aurangzeb.

Aurangzeb's military and governance skills, but was not above manipulating his father's sympathy to his advantage. At one point, he and Shah Jahan plotted to eliminate

## BABY BLUES



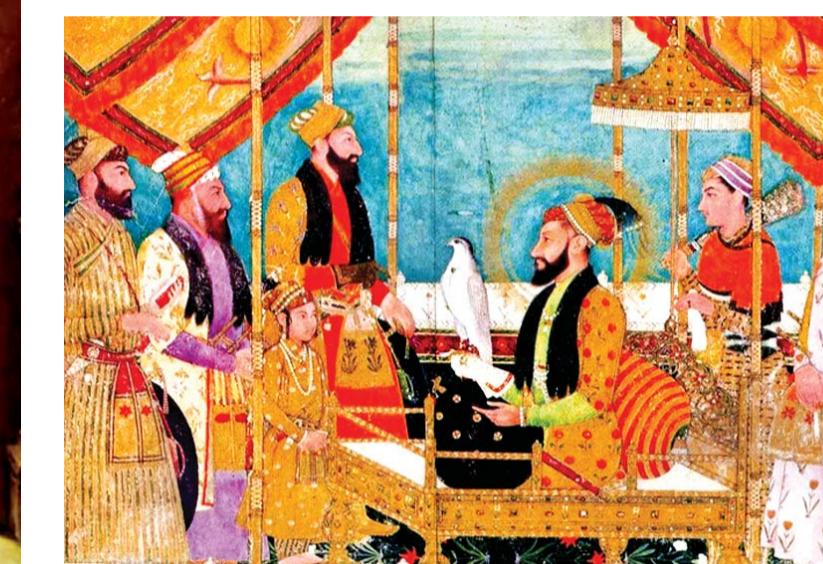
## Expressing through Emojis

emojis have been used since the beginning of the internet to transmit emotion in the written medium. As internet technology advanced, so did the use of the emoji, with previously pure text bits of ASCII Art turning into full-fledged animated faces and symbols. We've all used them, and we're excited for the future of them! World Emoji Day celebrates the history of these emotional expressions, and encourages you to be exceptionally emotive! After all, it's always nice to let someone know how you're feeling when you write, isn't it? Emojis are just one more way!

E



Shah Jahan receiving Dara Shikoh.



Emperor Aurangzeb seated on a golden throne in his durbar.

love for poetry and Sufism. In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done). She received a cold reception from Aurangzeb, he now perceived her as part of the enemy camp. He denounced Dara as an infidel (Roshnara's smear campaign had worked). Aurangzeb would settle for nothing less than the whole empire. In the battles that ensued, Aurangzeb captured Dara. Some scholars believe that Roshnara egged Aurangzeb to behead Dara (in all probability, Aurangzeb needed no prompting, though). Shah Jahan was placed under house-arrest in Agra, and Jahanara voluntarily accompanied him to live after him. In any case, Aurangzeb dismissed Jahanara from the Padshah Begum post and appointed Roshnara instead.

Jahanara died a prisoner in 1666, and Jahanara's mission was over when she arranged his funeral. Aurangzeb re-appointed Jahanara as the Padshah Begum. It was his way of admitting that he had judged her wrongly, a remarkably un-egoistic admission from the dictator. She resumed her good work in government service, even occasionally moderating Aurangzeb's ultra-orthodox and extreme measures. She died peacefully in 1681.

Now about Gauhar Ara, Aurangzeb's little sister. Because she was little, she missed all the action in the early part of our story. When she grew up, she took a leaf out of Jahanara's book, working for family unity. In 1673, she played the lead role in conducting the marriage of Prince Sipihi Shikoh (son of Dara Shikoh) and Jahanara (Aurangzeb's daughter). Strangely, it didn't matter that Sipihi had witnessed his father-in-law beheading his father. What mattered was that Zubdat-un-nissa had married a royal of equal status! Gauhar adopted and raised Dara's granddaughter, Salima Banu, and conducted her wedding with Aurangzeb's fourth son, Muhammad Akbar. Aurangzeb's relationship with Gauhar was not as intense as with the other two sisters. Yet, when she died in 1706, he lamented, "Of all the children of Shah Jahan, she and I alone were left." Aurangzeb was a man of contradictions: ruthless and greedy for power, he did not care for money, but lived frugally as a pious Muslim. He killed his brothers and did not know how to love his sisters, but rued his loneliness after his last sister died. He died within a year and was buried in a simple grave.

rajeshsharma1049@gmail.com

Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Aurangzeb from the imperial race, Roshnara got wind of the conspiracy and warned Aurangzeb. She also turned the Muslim clergy against Dara by pointing out that his secular activities were anti-Islam.

The casualty in this whole affair was Jahanara. It was unlikely that she was involved in any conspiracy. But she was perceived as 'pro-Dara,' which in Aurangzeb's books read as 'anti-Aurangzeb.' Born within a year of each other, Jahanara and Dara had not only grown up together, but they also shared a common Finally, Roshnara was out of Jahanara's shadow!

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara, although close to Dara, tried to stop the fratricidal wars. She appealed to Murad and Shah Shuja, quite unsuccessfully, to support her. Aurangzeb arrived with a powerful army to fight Dara and Shah Jahan. Jahanara appealed to Aurangzeb not to fight his own father; she proposed a partition of the land among the four sons (like their ancestral Timurids would have done).

Roshnara did not make a great First Lady. When Aurangzeb was away, she passed orders that suited her personal interests and enriched her coffers. There were allegations of corruption. As the head of the royal harem, she rode roughshod over the ladies and incurred their displeasure. She was still young and attractive (just over 40) and had flings which were grist for the rumour mill. This was too much for Aurangzeb who was inherently austere to the point of asceticism.

In 1657, he started fighting for the throne, even when Shah Jahan was alive. Jahanara









