



Indigenous Cryogenic engine powers GSLV to launch INSAT-3DR - A great feat for India's Space Research



Photo courtesy : ISRO

Newsdesk – So, finally India's own, indigenously developed cryogenic engine powered GSLV launched heaviest weather satellite INSAT-3DR (2211 kg) from Indian soil. The tenth launch of GSLV and 4th with a cryogenic engine took place at Satish Dhawan Space Center in Sriharikota, at 4:50 PM on 8th September 2016. Indian scientists, in fact, accepted the challenge of developing its own cryogenic engine years back, when problems began with technology transfer from other countries for this complex system. ISRO's strengthened its presence in the international satellite market after this successful use of indigenous cryogenic engine. Only five other countries -- US, Russia, France, Japan and China, have the cryogenic engine technology to lift such heavy satellites.

Press Release by ISRO Sept. 08, 2016

GSLV Successfully Launches India's Weather Satellite INSAT-3DR. In its tenth flight (GSLV-F05) conducted today, (September 08, 2016), India's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle, equipped with the indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS), successfully launched the country's weather satellite INSAT-3DR, into a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). The achieved orbit is

very close to the intended one. The launch took place from the Second Launch Pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR (SDSC SHAR), Sriharikota, the spaceport of India. This was the first operational flight of GSLV equipped with CUS and the fourth to carry the indigenous CUS. Today's GSLV flight was the third consecutive success achieved by GSLV carrying indigenous CUS and the 2211 kg INSAT-3DR is the heaviest satellite to be launched from the Indian soil. In its oval shaped GTO, the INSAT-3DR satellite is now orbiting the Earth with a perigee (nearest point to Earth) of 169.76 km and an apogee (farthest point to Earth) of 36,080.5 km with an orbital inclination of 20.62 deg with respect to the equator. After a 29 hour 40 minutes countdown, the 415 tonne, 49 m tall GSLV-F05 carrying INSAT-3DR, lifted off at the rescheduled time of 16:50 Hrs IST. The 40 minute delay in the launch was due to an anomaly observed in the functioning of a pressure release valve in the liquid Oxygen filling ground segment which was resolved later.

At 4.8 seconds before the countdown reached zero, the four liquid propellant strap-on stages of GSLV-F05, each carrying 42 tonne of liquid propellants, were ignited. At count zero and after confirming

the normal performance of all the four strap-on motors, the 139 tonne solid propellant first stage core motor was ignited and GSLV lifted off. The major phases of the flight included the core motor burn-out, strap on burn-out, ignition of the second stage, separation of the core motor together with strap-ons, payload fairing separation, second stage separation, CUS ignition and its timely shut down after satisfactory performance. About seventeen minutes after lift-off, INSAT-3DR was successfully placed in GTO. Soon after its injection into GTO, the solar array of INSAT-3DR was automatically deployed and the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan in Karnataka took control of the satellite. Like its predecessor INSAT-3D which is providing service from orbit since 2013, INSAT-3DR is an advanced meteorological (weather observation) satellite built by India to provide a variety inputs essential for accurate weather forecasting. For this, it is equipped with three payloads (instruments), namely, a Multispectral Imager, Sounder and weather Data Relay Transponder. INSAT-3DR also carries a satellite aided Search and Rescue Transponder that picks up and relays alert signals originating from distress beacons of maritime, aviation and land based users. In the coming days, INSAT-3DR's orbit will be raised from its present GTO to the final circular Geostationary Orbit (GSO) by firing the satellite's Liquid Apogee Motor (LAM) in stages. The satellite will be commissioned into service after the completion of orbit raising operations and the satellite's positioning in its designated orbital slot of 74 degree East longitude in the GSO and in-orbit testing of its payloads. Today's flight of GSLV further highlights the success of ISRO in mastering the highly complex cryogenic rocket propulsion technology.

The Poverty Line

So, once again we are in search of the Poverty Line. The dangerous line which, if lowered, threaten the governments and if raised, threatens our so prized, international development ratings. Tendulkar Committee, given the task in 2005, said in 2009 in its submitted report that the Urban Line (Minimum Spending Threshold) is Rs.37/- per person per day while Rural Line is Rs.22/-. Person who can spend that much is not poor. Below it – poor. BPL population thus came that time to 270 million. There were public protests all over the country. In the parliament the central government faced trouble. Hence again a committee was set up – Rangarajan Committee, in 2012. This Committee said in 2014, in its submitted report, no, not Rs.37/- and Rs. 22/-. It should be Rs.47/- and 32/-. BPL population that way rose to 363 million. But by that time general elections were held and a new government had come. It rejected both the committee reports as it was appearing to do with all the decisions of the previous government in the first go. It also dismantled the Planning Commission and made a NITI Ayog. This NITI Ayog Vice-Chairman Arvind Pangarhiya was given the task and a task force by none other than NITI Ayog Chairman and Prime Minister of the country to decide afresh on poverty line. Vivek Debroy and other celebrity economists were in the task force. They were to submit their report by June 30, 2015. That report they finally submitted now, in September 2016. The new central government is nearing half of its tenure and the Task Force appointed by it reports, "In view of this lack of consensus (among states), the Task Force recommends that an expert group consisting of the country's leading specialists on poverty consider the issue in-depth and recommend the poverty line India must adopt for tracking of poverty," (Hindustan Times, Sept 12).

EDITORIAL

Strangely, as HT journalist Maushumi Dasgupta further writes, "The only point the states agreed on with the task force was that the poverty line – that is calculated based on household expenditure data -- should be used to track poverty and not to identify who is poor or provide entitlements meant for them" ! That means, even after the new Task Force (comprising 'leading specialists on poverty' as suggested by present Task Force), submits its report, most probably just before the next parliamentary elections in 2019, its recommendations are not to be used 'to provide entitlements meant for them!' And that is the point where all the state government representatives and the celebrity economists were in agreement! We are in 'achchhe din' and must try to think otherwise. Who can say, perhaps, the sentence quoted above does not mean denial of entitlements! Rather, it means providing more people than who are entitled! Yet, it is a fact that budget allocation for all anti-poverty programmes were cut heavily for the years 2014-15 and again for 2015-16.

Akash Dey

Akash Dey was son of Indrajeet Dey, a photojournalist, quite well known to Bengalee Association, Bihar. On 10th September at around 10.30 AM he was shot by two assailants when he was sitting in the shop run by him. For four days he fought with death. On 14th afternoon he succumbed to his injuries in PMCH. One of the shooter has been nabbed by the police. Other is still absconding. As Hindi daily Hindustan reports, SSP Manu Maharaj has assured early nabbing of other assailant and speedy trial of the case. We also want the same. We have no word of solace to offer to the grieving family. Behar Herald and Bengalee Association, Bihar stands in unison with their anguish.

Seminar of 10th Sept.

Challenges of Contemporary Journalism



Newsdesk – The scheduled time to begin was 6.00 PM. By that time only a couple of dozen people had arrived. Yet, keeping the efforts of Bengalee Association, Bihar on, in not punishing persons who come in time for those who would be coming late, the programme started at 6.15 PM. The ceremonial lamp was lit by the Chief Guest Sri Shaibal Gupta, Member Secretary, ADRI and Main Speaker, the person who would be delivering the Key-Note address, Sri Sadguru Awasthi, Editor, Dainik Jagran,

Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhyay



Born : September 12, 1894, North 24 Parganas district
Died : November 1, 1950, Ghatshila
Children : Taradas Bandyopadhyay
Novels : Pather Panchali, Ichhamati, Aranyak and more
Movies made on his stories: Pather Panchali, Aparajito, Apur Sansar, Chander Pahar, Ashani Sanket, Amar Prem, Baksa Badal, Alo
Parents : Mahananda Bandyopadhyay, Mrinalini Bandyopadhyay

Cont. from page 1
Seminar of ...

Patna. Chief Guest also presided over the session. Introductory speech (a written note – published elsewhere in this issue of BH) was given by Chairman of the Managing Committee of Behar Herald, Dr. (Capt.) Dilip Kumar Sinha. Main speaker of the Seminar, Sadguru Awasthi made a very calm and penetrating speech particularly underlining the present day dangers/pitfalls for young journalists, either working for a Hindi or an English newspaper. Most importantly, he spoke about the deterioration in the language being used by the journalists. Decades back, our elders advised their children to read newspapers to learn language in a better way. Now, no one would advise that. Grammatical mistakes, effects of the local dialect, language mix.... and all that, perhaps, are increasing due to excessive use of internet. This copy-paste culture has reduced our sincerity and care about the purity of language. Perhaps schooling on language and an eligibility test would check this deterioration, Awasthi wondered. This excessive and unscrupulous use of internet and rise in cut-paste culture have done some more damage, he lamented. Authenticity and originality of stories have decreased.

Nobody can know everything. But the word 'journalist' carries so much awe in our society that he or she is expected to know everything. That unreal expectation apart, journalists of today, particularly the young journalist should read more. In earlier days, a journalist used to be erudite person, Awasthi emphasized, he used to be voracious reader! Now this reading habit has gone down.

Later, during the question-answer session, he mentioned the dangers, risk of life being faced by the journalists and their martyrdom everyday for the country and for truth.

Bidyut Pal, the editor of Behar Herald was the other speaker. He spoke about the indomitable spirit of the journalists in spite of the fact that political murder of the journalists have increased in recent years. He spoke about the courage of the science, nature and war journalists. He said that in contradistinction to the popular saying that 'the world is getting smaller' in reality the world is getting bigger! Like the expanding universe, he quipped, the world of human existence and the world of being human is expanding. New human settlements, new nations, new cultures, new concerns and new expressions, assertions do come up every day. Giving some examples Pal said that journalists should pay some more attention to this 'expanding' human world.

Chief Guest and president of the session Shaibal Gupta while raising the vote of thanks, agreed with Awasthi's concern about the purity of language. He remembered how elders did say that even the best essay written

Meeting of Gaya Branch



Newsdesk - Gaya branch of Bengalee Association, Bihar held a general meeting yesterday at Durgabati, Gaya, Participation was good. From Central Office, Patna Secretary of the Association Purnendu Shekhar Pal, Vice President Bidyut Pal, AGS of Patliputra branch Chameli Pal and Desk Staff of Behar Herald Ranjana Sinha participated. Meeting was presided by President of Gaya Branch Manas Kumar Roy. Newly elected Secretary Dipak Mitra was quite energetic in leading the discussions towards collective activity of the organisation. Leadership and the members had a thorough discussion on various issues. There was a complain about the Identity Cards not reaching to Gaya Branch. From the Central Office it was assured that there is a packet of Identity cards marked for Gaya. "Once you get it, please tally with your own record", it was said. In discussions the demands for beginning Bengali language course in every Government and Non-Government schools came up. Some also

raised demand that poor family should be economically helped and benefit of schemes like Indira Awas Yojna should be extended to them. Members also emphasized that

the organisation of Bengalee Association should be strengthened in all the districts. Others who participated in the meeting included Tarun Kumar Sinha, Jayanti Mukherji, Gautam Bose, Shibben Bhattacharya, Ambar Nath Chatterji, Pranav Sengupta, Joydip Mitra, Bishwadip Chaudhary, Mahua Chatterji, Sujit Upadhyay, Sanjib Kumar Dutta and Biplab Roy. It was a successful meeting on all counts.

Some books of Bihar Bangla Academy and other publishers being catered by Association were taken to the meeting by the representatives of central office. Books were eagerly purchased by the members. (Partly sourced from Dainik Jagran, Gaya)



This photo courtesy : Dainik Jagran, Gaya

Film Show at Bengalee Association, Bihar, Patna



Jamshedpur Update

Shyamal Shill - Theatre Artistes of Jamshedpur (TAJ), Bengal Club and Rotary Club, Jamshedpur jointly organised 17th Children Drama Festival (Bal Natya Mahotsav) at Bengal Club auditorium from August 26 to 28, 2016. Total 19 dramas were staged by students of several local schools in 3 days in which 14 Hindi, 3 English and 2 Bengali dramas were staged. In all three days dramas were started in late afternoon which continued upto late evening. Local audiences by attending these dramas encouraged students.

in the examination could afford to be only 80% correct grammatically, but a newspaper editorial had to be 100% correct. He suggested that more space should be given to science reporting and nature, environment reporting. He said that Behar Herald used to be the foremost among mainstream news weeklies. The new series of Behar Herald focuses more on a community, the banglabhashees of Bihar. But even then, it should re-establish itself as mainstream news weekly, he suggested.

Newsdesk – Bengalee Association, Bihar in an effort to develop its cultural wing and activities organized a film show on 3rd of September in association with Cine Society, Patna. The show was held in Ram Mohan Roy Seminary. The Secretary of Cine Society, Gautam Dasgupta was present and operating the machines all along. Among the viewers, eminent persons like Dr. S.S. Chatterji and his wife were present. By the end of the show, Dr. D.K.Sinha offered sweets to everyone to sweeten the beginning of a new regular monthly event – film show.

The film shown was a romantic comedy, 'Maachh, Misty and More', produced by Joy Ganguly and directed by Mainak Bhowmik. Music was by Neel Dutt.

Q & A



**We don't know the Saints.
We know you Mother!
Our Mother – Mother for
the suffering humanity.
We bow in your honour.**

FLOOD RELIEF BY BARARI BRANCH



Tarun Ghosh - Bihar Bengalee Association, Barari Branch conducted Flood Relief near 14, Sahu Parbatta Road by providing the flood victims with basic necessities like clothes, biscuits, bread etc... In

this noble work Tarun Ghosh, Ashok Sarkar, Ashim Paul, Dulal Sarkar, Tapas Ghosh, Sobharam Rajbanshi, Bhagwan Rajbanshi, Rabi Karan and Babul Malakar actively participated.

News collected from Media

Govt. efforts for giving Land ownership rights to Banglabhashee families of Pilibhit (UP)

Newsdesk – Amar Ujala from its Pilibhit Bureau reports that UP government is making efforts to give land ownership rights to the thousands of banglabhashee families living in Pilibhit district. The newspaper reports that State Minister for Food and Civil Supplies Hemraj Verma had a talk with Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav in this regard. CM has asked his Secretary to present to him the ground level situation and suggest solutions.

Hemraj Verma later told the press that government had settled thousands of Bengalee families in Pilibhit district who were unsettled after partition of the country. Government gave them residential and agricultural land. But they could not get ownership rights. Further, there is a problem of hundreds of families who are not getting their Voter Identity Cards. Again, since thousands of these

families are from Namoshudra caste, they are demanding scheduled caste status. Chief Minister has assured him that he has already written to central government recommending scheduled caste status for Namoshudras.

In this regard Dainik Jagran reports that in local schools Namoshudra students have been declared eligible for scholarship on the basis of caste certificates issued manually. SDM (Sadar) has assured that for admission in colleges as well, manually issued caste certificates for Namoshudra students will be accepted as valid.

Teaching of Bengali language in schools of Rehabilitation area, Chopna, Ghoradongri (M. P.)

Newsdesk – Dainik Bhaskar from Ghoradongri reports that on 10th April, in a district level Antyodaya Mela held at Salivara village, Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chauhan announced that in the schools of rehabilitation area Bengali would be included as third language and taught.

There are 40 primary schools in the rehabilitation area where this decision was to be implemented. But teaching of Bengali has not started, reports Bhaskar quoting local banglabhashee persons. Newspaper also reports that since the schools are run by State Education Centre, a proposal to begin Bengali teaching in 40 primary schools have been sent by the district education authorities to the State Education Centre.

India-Bangladesh enclaves (chittmahal): problems rehabilitation and adjustment

(Continued from last issue)

- Sudeepta Adhikari
Patna University, Patna

The swapping of the enclaves (Chitts) and the transfer of the adverse possessed territories between India and Bangladesh would redefine the borders of the pre-colonial Chitts, into a proper alignment, which have hitherto remained unresolved. The very occurrence of the enclaves in the borderlands of both India and Bangladesh for more than six decades and over generations are spatially irrational as they have stood in the way of determination of the boundary alignment between the nations on the one hand, and border land management on the other hand. Their occurrence in the Indo-Bangladesh borderlands has also stood in the process of border fencing and floodlighting for decades. These enclaves are pre-colonial in existence and have passed through the Mughal and the colonial periods, and their swapping is being determined and carried forward in the post-colonial phase. The enclaves are still landlocked archipelago of stateless territories, inhabited by the stateless citizens of India and Bangladesh. Sovereignty is expressed not so much in terms of the territorial integrity.

The 119th Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2013 was passed on May 7, 2015 by both the involving countries and it was ratified on June 6, 2015. Indian Parliament passed the 100th Constitutional Amendment Act. With the passing of the 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, the long-awaited India-Bangladesh land boundary agreement came to be ratified and settled, ending decades' old conflictual boundary problems on the one hand and, on the other hand, the resolution of problems of swapping of the enclaves. With the enactment of the 100th Constitutional Amendment act, the swapping process chits became easier without hindrance. 51 Bangladeshi enclaves would be merged to India, which involved the transfer of 7110 acres (2880 hectares) of Bangladeshi lands to India, and swapping of 111 Indian enclaves to Bangladesh, would involve the transfer of 17160 acres (6940 hectares) of Indian lands to Bangladesh. It was agreed upon that the physical swapping of the enclaves shall be implemented in phases between 31.07. 2015 and 30.06. 2016, but the process of exchange is to be completed.

Problems of rehabilitation of the inhabitants of the enclaves need to be resolved with urgency, so that they could mould and shape their life-style in contiguity of the neighbourhood areas of the respective countries. One major problem that needs special attention and meaningful resolution is with regard to biological father and legal father. It is a major problem for the students, who had been studying in Indian schools and colleges, with the name of their legal father on the Indian side, and to prove the legality of their biological father would be a difficult legal task. Hindu students of the Indian enclaves, studying in schools and colleges in Bahgladesh also have same problems of the dichotomy between the biological father and legal father. Then, there is the problem of original husband and legal husband. A married woman of the Bangladeshi chittmahal (enclave), in time of delivery or for other medical helps moved into India because of the availability of medical infrastructures in the close neighbourhood of her chitt on the Indian side, not with her original husband because he could not cross into India, on being a Bangladeshi national and, in that case, a local man of the Indian territory was to become the husband of the woman. The hospital register contains the name of the person of Indian territory as the husband of the enclaved-Bangladeshi woman. Since the Bangladeshi chits are being merged with India, then what would be fate of the original husband of the woman? Similarly, what would be fate of the biological fathers of the Bangladeshi students, who have been studying in Indian schools and colleges in the neighbouring districts of the Bangladeshi chits? Indian nationals of the Indian chits, particularly the students, studying in the schools and colleges in neighbouring districts of Bangladesh, such married women, with legal husbands in Bangladesh also have the same problems of legality. It is a very complicated legal problem for the Bangladeshi and Indian nationals of the respective chits, which both the countries have to resolve in such a way that the victims, particularly the students, biological father, legal father, married couples, and so called legal husbands should not face legal harassment in either cases. These problems need to be addressed on humanitarian ground, not on legal ground. Governments of the respective countries have to generate special employment opportunities for the residents of the chits, with the provisions of reservation, regardless of the ethnicity, religion, caste and culture of the residents. Both the governments are to initiate developmental processes, once the swapping process is over, so that the residents of the chits, regardless of their geographical locations and territorial alignments, could enjoy accessibility to the various kinds of social services, enabling them to live with dignity.

The land boundary agreement, thus, removed the problem of perforation, which both India and Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) had to carry forward over decades, on account of the presence of the chits in their respective territories. This will usher in an era of long-pending boundary readjustment, between India and Bangladesh and, at the same time will end the sufferings of thousands of state-less people of the chits, who for years and decades were left out to remain in ignorance, acute penury, mental agony, and political isolation and, with no state-identity.

(Concluded)

Sedition explained: Criticism without incitement to violence isn't violation of Section 124A

Sedition is a cognisable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence under the law, entailing life imprisonment as maximum punishment, with or without a fine.

- **Utkarsh Anand**

How is 'sedition' defined under the Indian Penal Code?

Under Section 124A of the IPC, the offence of sedition is committed when any person by words or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the government established by law. Three explanations added to the provision lay down that while "disaffection" shall include disloyalty and all feelings of enmity, comments without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, will not constitute an offence.

Sedition is a cognisable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence under the law, entailing life imprisonment as maximum punishment, with or without a fine. Sedition was not a part of the original IPC that was enacted in 1860 — it was introduced in 1870, when it was said it had been dropped from the original IPC draft by mistake.

How was this provision of the IPC used by the government of the British Raj?

It came in handy to muzzle nationalist voices and demands for freedom — the long list of India's national heroes who figured as accused in cases of sedition includes Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh and Jawaharlal Nehru. Tilak was sentenced to six years in jail after he was held guilty of sedition by the Privy Council for writing a piece in his newspaper, Kesari, under the heading "The misfortune of the country".

However, 'sedition' was interpreted differently by the Federal Court that started functioning in 1937, and the Privy Council, which was the highest court of appeal based in London. In Niharendu Dutt Majumdar Vs King Emperor, 1942, the Federal Court held that "public disorder or the reasonable anticipation or likelihood of public disorder is the gist of the offence", but this proposition was overturned by the Privy Council in King Emperor Vs Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao, 1947.

The Privy Council underscored the law laid down in Tilak's case to hold that incitement to violence was not a necessary precondition for constituting the crime of sedition. It held that excitement of feelings of enmity to the government was sufficient to establish guilt under Section 124A.

How has the Supreme Court interpreted Section 124A since Independence?

In 1962, the Supreme Court dealt with an appeal by one Kedar Nath Singh from Bihar, who had been convicted and jailed under the sedition charge for delivering a speech in which he said: "Today, the dogs of CBI are loitering around Barauni. Many official dogs are sitting even in this meeting. The people of India drove out the British from the country and elected these Congress goondas to the gaddi. As we drove out the British, we shall strike and drive out these Congress goondas as well. They have today established a rule of lathis, bullets in the country. We believe in (a) revolution which will come, and in the flame of which, capitalists, zamindars and Congress leaders will be reduced to ashes, and on their ashes will be established a government of the poor and the downtrodden people of India."

In his appeal to the top court, Singh questioned the constitutional validity of Section 124A, contending it stifled his right to free speech under Article 19 of the Constitution. The court faced two directly conflicting interpretations of Section 124A — one by the Federal Court in Niharendu Dutt's case; the other by the Privy Council in the Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao case. The judgments expressed contradictory views on whether the incitement to violence or a tendency to disturb public order was a necessary ingredient of the offence under Section 124A.

And what did the Supreme Court rule in the case?

The court examined whether the constitutionality of Section 124A could be protected as a reasonable restriction on the right to free speech, with particular reference to the security of the state and public order. It upheld the constitutional validity of Section 124A in the IPC by holding that the purpose of the crime of sedition was to prevent the government established by law from being subverted because "the continued existence of the Government established by law is an essential condition of the stability of the State".

Okay, so what then is sedition?

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled in the Kedar Nath case that any act that had the "effect of subverting the Government" by violent means or create public disorder would come within the definition of sedition.

"Acts within the meaning of s. 124A which have the effect of subverting the Government by bringing that Government into contempt or hatred, or creating disaffection against it, would be within the penal statute because the feeling of disloyalty to the Government established by law or enmity to it imports the idea of tendency to public disorder by the use of actual violence or incitement to violence. In other words, any written or spoken words, etc., which have implicit in them the idea of subverting Government by violent means, which are compendiously included in the term 'revolution', have been made penal by the section in question," ruled the top court.

And what is not sedition?

The court ruled that disapproval of the measures of government with a view to their improvement or alteration by lawful means is not sedition. It held that "comments, however strongly worded, expressing disapprobation of actions of the Government, without exciting those feelings which generate the inclination to cause public disorder by

From this issue we are starting this new column. Readers are expected to give us feedback

Kitchen Lane

Baigan ka Kalaunji

Bharwa Baigan is called Baigan ka Kalunji in Bihar, just as Karele ka Kalaunji, Parwal ka Kalunji etc. The kalaunjis make good side dishes.

Ingredients:

The quantities given below are for 250 gms of baigans.

Small baigans 250 gms
Dhania powder 1 tea spoon
Red Chili powder 1/4 tea spoon
Haldi powder 1/4 tea spoon
Amchur 1/2 tea spoon
Garam masala 1/2 tea spoon
Panchphoren 1/4 tea spoon
Salt

Cooking oil

Cooking

- Select tender preferably small size baigans.

- Slit the baigan into four leaving the top joined together and keep aside.

- Heat about 1/2 to 1 table spoon oil — preferably mustard oil.

- Add all the masalas except amchur and panchphoren.

- Fry lightly and add two to three tea spoons of water so that the masala becomes like a paste.

- Add salt and amchur and fry some more till the masala becomes brown.

- Remove from fire and allow it to cool.

- Fill the masala between the slits of the baigan.

- Heat 1 table spoon of oil in a Karahi or flat thick bottom pan.

- Add panchphoran and fry.

- When the panchphoran begins to crackle lower the baigans carefully into it one by one and cover with a lid.

- Cook on slow fire.

- Keep turning the baigans from time to time so that they do not burn

- Remove from fire when the baigans are cooked and become soft.

The Baigan ka Kalaunji is ready to be served.

Garnish and serve hot. It goes best with rice dishes and puris and parathas.

Courtesy : <https://abhasbiharichowka.wordpress.com/2013/04/17/baigan-kikalaunji/>

acts of violence" would not attract the penal offence.

The court added that "commenting in strong terms upon the measures or acts of Government, or its agencies, so as to ameliorate the condition of the people or to secure the cancellation or alteration of those acts or measures by lawful means, that is to say, without exciting those feelings of enmity and disloyalty which imply excitement to public disorder or the use of violence", is not sedition.

"A citizen has a right to say or write whatever he likes about the Government, or its measures, by way of criticism or comment, so long as he does not incite people to violence against the Government established by law or with the intention of creating public disorder," it further maintained.

Courtesy: <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/simply-put-criticism-without-incitement-to-violence-isnt-sedition/>

A Culture That Dominates is No Culture At All : T.M. Krishna's Magsaysay Address

"Power has tall citadels, culture has a level stage. The tall citadels need to be brought down; the ignored artistic traditions brought on to the proscenium stage."

"I am a musician; practitioner of Karnatik music – one of India's two celebrated classical systems. From when I can remember I have been part of the world of this music. Learning the art as many Brahmins do from my childhood years. I was a full time musician by 22 focused on only success as an end.

"A set of unusual situations made me delve into my music's life beyond the learning and singing of it.

"What is this music, its history and purpose?"

"As the questioning progressed it turned into self-questioning. Who am I, what is my social address and who are the people who applaud my music, every movement of it? And it became clear to me that the music was not just about the melody and rhythm; it had been so internalised by the religion, conventions and rituals of the holding community, my community as to make it ours, ours to practice, to preserve, to protect, excluding the rest, especially those on the first step of India's caste based social order.

"A precious, aesthetic experience can become part of a political and social commentary. This, it was clear to me, was wrong, unfair – unfair to society, unfair to the art. I must, I felt, resist this near hegemony.

"Belonging to the holding community made the task anything but easy. The art – my art, which was my very life – was being seen as part of India's dominant or 'ace' culture. A culture which dominates can call itself powerful; it cannot call itself culture. Power is about power, culture is about culture. Every community, even the most marginalised, has its own exquisite art and hosts multitudes of cultures. Power has tall citadels, culture has a level stage. The tall citadels need to be brought down; the ignored artistic traditions brought on to the proscenium stage.

"Democracy demands that society's wealth, physical and cultural, be shared with openness, respect and love. This calls for empathy and not just tolerance; an embrace not putting up with one another.

"Cultures are not bound by the lines that we draw on a map. It is in fact art that reveals to every human being inhabiting this complex yet beautiful planet that we have similar struggles and celebrations. But to truly sense this oneness we need to detach art traditions from socio-political constructions.

"My journey in this direction has just begun and will proceed with awareness and constant learning. This award has reassured me that the art experience is seamlessly linked to life. I would not be here without the guidance and support of so many of my fellow-journeymen. This award comes to me in name alone, but belongs to the great music tradition that has nurtured me and has led me, with many others, to experience its majesty, and has opened not one but an infinity of windows to the mystery called life.

"I will conclude with a few lines from a Karnatik song. A few words about it.

"In the 19th century, the Tamil composer Gopalakrishna Bharati composed a musical opera describing the struggles of the Dalit Hindu saint Nandanar (6th – 7th century). In this song from the opera, Nandanar seeks entry into the temple to be in the lord's (Siva) presence and celebrate him in song. We must remember that Dalits were not allowed inside Hindu temples even until the early part of the 20th century.

"Today, in 21st century India, Dalits are demanding access, not into temples that are no longer closed to them, but into the architecture of opportunities, rights and power-sharing. Today's Nandanars are stronger, organised, aware of their rights, far more powerful and impactful. The struggle for marginalised communities – across the globe – to ensure respect and equality in every sphere of living, be it the political, social or religious, unfortunately still finds doors closed.

"Varugalaamo Ayyaa"

Courtesy : <http://thewire.in/63086/tm-krishna-magsaysay-award-speech/>

World's wilderness reduced by a tenth since 1990s

- Helen Briggs, BBC News

Bottom of Form

A tenth of the world's wilderness has vanished in the past two decades, research shows.

New maps show "alarming losses" of pristine landscapes, particularly in South America and Africa, according to World Conservation Society scientists.

They argue in Current Biology that wild areas are ignored in international conservation agreements, despite their ecological and cultural value.

About 20% of the world's land area is classed as wilderness.

By this, scientists mean landscapes free of large-scale human disturbances such as housing, development and industry.

The majority of these untouched spaces are found in North America, north Asia, north Africa and Australia.

They are often home to indigenous peoples as well as endangered plants and animals.

James Watson of the University of Queensland, Australia, and the US Wildlife Conservation Society in New York said wilderness areas "are completely ignored in environmental policy".

"International policy mechanisms must recognise the actions needed to maintain wilderness areas before it is too late," said Prof Watson.

"We probably have one to two decades to turn this around."

Rewilding

The findings are based on a current map of wilderness areas around the globe compared with one produced in the same way in the early 1990s.

The maps show that an estimated 3.3 million sq km (almost 10%) of wilderness area has been lost in that time.

The researchers say all wilderness areas, regardless of their size, should be assessed immediately for protection measures.

If not, all attempts to restore places to nature - known as "rewilding" - will be futile, they argue.

Toos van Noordwijk, director of engagement and science at Earthwatch Institute (Europe), said the research highlighted a very troubling trend that affects us all.

"In Europe, we lost most of our wilderness long before 1990," she said.

"But even here, biodiversity is still declining, as will be demonstrated again by the State of Nature report that will be released next Wednesday."

She said we all shared responsibility for the main cause of this loss around the world - unsustainable land use, particularly for agriculture.

But she said the good news was that there were more opportunities for action than ever before, including the growing field of citizen science.

"We urgently need to embrace these opportunities to preserve wilderness areas and a rich biodiversity," she added.

Mike Barrett of WWF-UK said the vast scale of loss in global wilderness is having grave impacts.

"As we seemingly enter the Anthropocene era, this report further signifies humanity's immense impact and the effects that is having for wildlife and people alike."

9 September 2016

Sri Shib Sankar Guha has become First Patron & Life Member of Behar Herald. He has donated Rs. 5000/-.

Sri Sunirmal Das has become First Life Member of Behar Herald by donating our requisite amount of Rs. 1500/-

Sri Sudipta Adhikari has become Patron & Life Member of Behar Herald. He has donated Rs. 5000/-
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Challenges of Contemporary Journalism - An Approach

- Dr. (Capt.) Dilip Kumar Sinha

Before the printing press was invented, word of mouth was the primary source of news. Returning merchants, sailors and travellers brought news back to the mainland and this was then picked up by pedlars and travelling players and spread from town to town.

This transmission of news died out with the invention of the printing press. Newspapers have always been the primary medium of journalists since 1700, with magazines added in the 18th century, radio and television in the 20th century, and the Internet with social media in the 21st century.

Media of India consist of all different types of communications e.g. television, radio, cinema, newspapers, magazines, and Internet-based Web sites and social media. India has more than 70,000 newspapers and over 690 satellite channels and is the biggest newspaper market in the world - over 100 million copies sold each day.

Journalism is a definite profession. The job charted out for journalism is to collect information in true forms and then to inform the society in true forms. Thus this profession enables citizens to effectively participate in the political processes and uphold the liberty of a common man.

I believe as in every profession, journalist too, tries their best to adhere to code of conduct very strictly. But there is stark contrast to the media climate prior to the 20th century, where the media market was dominated by smaller newspapers with limited objectivity. The role and status of journalism, has undergone profound changes over the last two decades with the advent of digital technology and continuous flow of online information. In today's world, where time is short, happening are too many and source of communication plenty, it may be difficult to uphold the sanctity of the profession. Other than these extreme conditions some time race, religion, sexual orientation, different faiths, nationality, ethnic variations, ethical codes threatens to erode truthfulness, accuracy, objectivity, impartiality, fairness and public accountability.

There is another side of consideration. People are getting habituated increasingly to consume news through e-readers, smart phones, and other electronic devices. The readers has empowered to pick from a wider choice of official and unofficial sources, instead of only from traditional media organizations.

The digital era has also ushered in a new kind of journalism in which ordinary citizens play a greater role in the process of news making through Blogging, Face book, Tweeter, WhatsApps thus giving rise the concept of citizen journalism.

We fully realise that the online journalism, citizens journalism, the paid journalism, motivated journalism or investigative journalism all has changed the arena of true journalism. Nobody better understands the complexities of contemporary journalism than the two master journalists who are present today in the dais today, Sri Uttam Sengupta of Outlook News Magazine and Sri Sadguru Awasthi of Gagan world.

Whatever they will tell us that will be invaluable guidelines for the management committee and Editorial Board of Behar Herald which started its journey in simpler environment of late nineteenth century and starting the second run in the complex journalistic world of twenty-first century.

I the Chairman of Management Committee along with the learned audience sitting in the auditorium request you to enlighten us, enthral us and spellbound us with your enriched masterly discourse.

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