

NATION 4

NATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO CDS RAWAT
ON HIS FIRST DEATH ANNIVERSARY

NATION 5

TMC PRESSES FOR STRONG
OPP TO TAKE BJP HEAD ON

OPINION 6

EVERY PROBLEM HAS
A SOLUTION

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BJP RETAINS GUJ FOR 7TH TERM, LOSES HP

Party wins 156 of 182 seats
with 52.5% votes; Congress
reduced to 17 in worst-ever
show in Guj; AAP gets 5

DEEPAK K UPRETI ■ NEW DELHI

Riding on a pro-incumbency vote despite helming the State for 27 long years, the BJP delivered its “best-ever” performance on Thursday by storming back to power in Gujarat for the seventh straight time bagging 156 of the 182 Assembly seats and garnering 52.5 per cent of the votes.

In a stupendous performance in the home State of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the BJP restricted its main challenger, the Congress, to its worst-ever tally of 17 seats as the emerging third force, the AAP, made a major dent into the latter's votebank but could win only 5 seats as against its tall claims of forming the Government.

At 27.3 per cent, the vote share of the Congress, which had bagged 149 seats in 1985, is almost half of BJP while the AAP cornered a decent 12.9 per cent. But even put together, their vote share does not surpass that of the BJP's, reflecting the enormity of the BJP's landslide win.

The ruling BJP surpassed its record of 127 seats which it won under Modi as Chief

Minister in 2002 and achieved the 150-seat target set for 2022 by its chief strategist Amit Shah. Before the BJP, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was the only party to have won seven straight Assembly elections but that it did with a front of coalition parties.

BJP's Chief Ministerial candidate Bhopendra Patel, who will take oath on December 12, cornered over 80 per cent of the vote share in his Ghatlodia constituency winning the seat by a margin of about 1.92 lakh votes. Modi and Shah will participate in the oath-taking ceremony, said State BJP chief CR Patil. Another big winner was BJP's Minister of State for Home Harsh Sanghavi, who won the Majura seat in Surat by a margin of over 1.16 lakh votes.

The huge victory of the BJP is electorally significant as bagging over 50 percentage votes is rare in State polls. With the seventh consecutive and emphatic win in Gujarat, the BJP could now showcase it as a curtain raiser to the 2024 Lok Sabha polls which are barely 16 months away.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi, flanked by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, Home Minister Amit Shah and BJP president JP Nadda, during the celebrations of the party's victory in the Gujarat polls, at BJP HQ in New Delhi on Thursday
Ranjan Dimri / Pioneer

Voters rejected dynasty, rabri politics, says Modi

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

Against the backdrop of a landslide win in Assembly polls in Gujarat, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday said he is overcome with a lot of emotions on the “phenomenal election results” and dedicated win to party workers.

Apparently taking a swipe at the dwindling stakes of the Congress in Gujarat, Modi said the support for the BJP is an indicator that the anger against dynasty rule and cor-

ruption are rising. Debunking the politics of AAP's freebies, the PM asserted, “Country understands the harms of shortcut politics, if a country is prosperous, everyone's prosperity is guaranteed.”

“People blessed politics of development and at the same time expressed a desire that they want this momentum to continue at a greater pace. I bow to Gujarat's Jan Shakti,” he said in a tweet.

Modi also lauded party workers in the State, saying each of them is a champion.

HP follows ‘change’ trend, votes Cong in

Cong wins 40, BJP
25, AAP zero in
68-member House

AMITABH SHUKLA ■ SHIMLA

Himachal Pradesh voted for a change as the ballot boxes were opened on Thursday with the Congress romping home comfortably and demolishing the BJP's hope of returning to power once again in the hill State.

Dev Bhoomi, as Himachal is called, did not spring any surprise as it has been throwing incumbent Governments out of power for the last four decades and it continued with this tradition by giving the Congress 40 seats and the BJP 25.

The Independents won 3 in the 68-member Assembly. Apart from other factors, what helped the Congress was the complete demolition of the AAP, which failed to eat into the Congress vote bank or get the anti-incumbency votes, failing to open its account in the State.

Chief Minister Jairam Thakur conceded the party's defeat later in the afternoon and submitted his resignation to the Governor but only after a see-saw battle that took a decisive turn towards the Congress.

The State president of the



Congress supporters celebrate the party's victory in Himachal Pradesh Assembly elections, at AICC headquarters in New Delhi on Thursday
PTI

Himachal win face saver for Congress

DEEPAK KUMAR JHA ■ NEW DELHI

Though the hill State never repeats the incumbent Government, the Congress' win in Himachal Pradesh has come as a face saver for the grand old party whose worst-ever performance in Gujarat, remains a major worry.

More so since the AAP is gradually eating into its vote bank and occupying its space. Coming just a day after its

route in the MCD polls, the credit for the Himachal win goes to the likes of Chhattisgarh CM Bhupesh Baghel, general secretary Priyanka Gandhi and State leadership, including party chief Pratibha Singh.

With the party's tallest leader Rahul Gandhi staying away from campaigning, busy as he is in Bharat Jodo Yatra, the win in Himachal is the first under the watch of Priyanka.

BJP grabs Cong's ST vote bank in Gujarat

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The BJP's extensive tribal outreach over the last one year helped it sweep Gujarat's tribal belt — traditionally Congress bastions — winning 24 of the 27 seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Congress, which had won 15 ST seats in Gujarat in 2017, was confined to just two seats — Danta and Khedbrahma. And, if the AAP could corner a near 13 per cent overall vote share in the State then it could do so based on its performance in the tribal belt as it severely cut into the Congress vote bank to corner over 25 per cent votes in many seats like Bhiloda, Vyara, Chota Udaipur and Kaprada.

In fact, it won its lone seat, Dediapada, cornering a whopping 58 per cent votes. The seat was won by AAP's Chaitar Vasava, a former aide of BTP founder and 7-time

Rebels bite dust in Gujarat, spoil BJP's chance in Himachal
PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The BJP rebels in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh lost their elections but had a difference in their impact. In Gujarat, the rebels could not impact the party negatively, but they spoiled the BJP's party in Himachal Pradesh playing the role of vote-cutters. Politician, actor and producer Madhu Shrivastav and the Waghodia MLA since 1995, lost the poll badly. He had issued an open threat to the BJP after being denied ticket. Similarly, Kuldeep Singh Raulji lost from Savli.

MLA Chotu Vasava, who himself was trounced from Jhagadia by the BJP candidate Ritesh Vasava.

Guj refuses Kejriwal's bait, but helps AAP get ‘national party’ tag

RAJESH KUMAR ■ NEW DELHI

The AAP has come a cropper in Himachal Pradesh but its spirited performance in Gujarat will help it get the “national party” tag, one that will not only increase its standing among the Opposition ranks but also go a long way in building its credentials for taking on the BJP replacing the Congress as the principal challenger.

The AAP bagged 13 per cent of the vote share in Gujarat riding on its showing in the rural and tribal belts of Gujarat.

But then it could not touch even double digit figures in terms of seats in sharp contrast to its convener Arvind Kejriwal's assertion “in writing” that his party would form the next Government unseat-

ing the BJP.

The results clearly suggest that Gujarat didn't fall for the AAP's promises of freebies and sops and that it has a long way to go to win over the people in a State which has always seen a bipolar fight between the BJP and the Congress.

Dec 8 lucky in AAP's journey

New Delhi: December 8 seems to be lucky for the AAP in electoral politics. The AAP had bagged 28 of the 70 seats of the Delhi Assembly in 2013 when it first formed the Government with “unconditional support” from Sheila Dikshit. The result was declared on December 8. This time again, its win on 5 seats in Gujarat has given it a national party tag.

Dimple charms MSY's bastion; BJP captures Azam's citadel Rampur

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ NEW DELHI

Late Mulayam Singh Yadav's daughter-in-law Dimple Yadav won big in the Samajwadi Party bastion of Mainpuri parliamentary constituency riding on the sympathy for the party patriarch whose death necessitated the bypoll.

The SP, however, lost its other stronghold of Rampur Sadar Assembly seat, represented by its biggest Muslim face Azam Khan, to the BJP, which also won the Kurhani Assembly seat in Bihar in a direct fight with the JD(U) post parting of ways with its erstwhile NDA partner.

Overall, of the six Assembly seats that went for bypolls in five States, the BJP and the Congress won two seats each while the RLD and the BJD won a seat apiece.



Shivpal's party merges with SP

Lucknow/Etawah: Samajwadi Party chief Akhilesh Yadav on Thursday presented his party's flag to his uncle and Pragatisheel Samajwadi Party (Lohia) founder Shivpal Singh Yadav in Saifai, indicating a merger of the two parties.

Day after VP's NJAC rap, SC asks AG to stop Mins from picking on collegium

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ NEW DELHI

The tussle between the Supreme Court and the Government over the appointment of judges intensified on Thursday with the apex court asserting that the collegium system is “law of land” and asking the Attorney General to desist from talking in public against the collegium system.

It comes a day after Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar termed the SC striking down the NJAC Act as “glaring instance” of “severe compromise” of Parliamentary sovereignty and disregard of the “mandate of the people.”

Meanwhile, in the Lok Sabha, TMC MP Saugata Roy alleged the Central Government is “using a high dignitary” to run down the



collegium system of appointing Supreme Court and high court judges as it wants to extend its powers everywhere, including the judiciary.


Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul-headed bench told the Attorney General that the collegium system of appointment of judges is the law of the land and comments against it are “not well taken” and any law declared by it is “binding” on all stakeholders and the collegium system must be followed. The SC was hearing a matter relating to delay by the Centre in clearing the names recommended by the collegium for appointment as judges to constitutional courts.




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Police to nail tipplers and violators during New Year celebration

PNS ■ JAMSHEDPUR:

Police have decided to act tough against drunk driving during the year-end celebration. Officials informed that special drives would be carried out at different areas of the city to check drunken driving. The team inspected picnic spots on Sunday namely Jubilee Park, Dimna Lake, and Hudco Lake.

"This time we are serious on the issue. The drive will help in checking road mishaps. Drunk driving is one of the major reasons for road mishaps during the festival. We are also issuing a general appeal asking people not to drive vehicles--two and four wheelers--under the influence of alcohol," said an official. He said that traffic



cops manning the approach roads have been trained in breathalysers tests. The Jamshedpur Police have acquired a score of breath analyzers to drive wedge between the lethal combination of drinking and driving. Traffic Police gets six of them while the industrial towns get two each. If caught driving under the influence of driving

above the permissible limit, one can be fined up to Rs 2,000.

In case of penalty not paid, the violator's vehicle can be seized and in grievous cases, the driver can face imprisonment for a period of six months to two years. Officials informed that traffic cops equipped with breathalyzers henceforth would check impromptu at static locations.

The 25-member squad comprising inspectors, sub-inspectors and constables from the excise department had carried out twin surveillance shifts □ one in the morning and the other in the evening.

"As per the plans the squads will be on the streets for checking of drunk-driving and may arrest anyone if found involved in rash-driving or drunk driving. During the drive which will last till late in the night we will ensure that the anti-social elements may not indulge themselves in clashes on the streets and also at the public places like hotels, and also in the clubs," said the senior police officer.

Sources in the police said there will be about 100 additional policemen in four-

wheelers and also on bikes for patrolling the city and also for their deployment in strategic points across the city.

Patrolling teams will also include women constables. The idea is to prevent eve-teasing cases and ensure that nobody is able to forcibly enter picnic spots and party venues. Ladies constables will also be deployed in some of the sensitive areas marked by the police to tackle eve teasers. They have been instructed to take action immediately if any instance of eve teasing is found around them. □We are dedicated to providing a peaceful atmosphere to the people for New Year\ celebrations and we are doing our best for that,□ he said.

International Conference at NML: Focus on Corrosion and Coating

PNS ■ JAMSHEDPUR

The International Conference on Corrosion and Coating (i3C), organized by the Indian Institute of Metals (IIM) Jamshedpur Chapter in association with Tata Steel Ltd, CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML), Jamshedpur, and NIT Jamshedpur, kicked off today at CSIR-NML Auditorium. Around 250 participated from several leading global organizations.

Dr. Kamachi Mudali, Vice Chancellor, VIT Bhopal was the Chief Guest during the valedictory function. Dr. Mudali delivered a lecture on High performance Coatings for Aggressive Corrosive Environments. He explained how high Phosphorous containing pig iron-based low-cost and nanocrystalline coatings could substitute zinc coating with its excellent corrosion and wear resistance

properties. Dr. Ivan Cole from RMIT University, Australia highlighted the Inverse design of Corrosion inhibitors on active metals.

Dr. Siva Bohm of Imperial College, UK revealed the importance of high-quality graphene in corrosion protection and thermal conductive protection of Automotive parts and batteries.

Dr. Laha demonstrated the combined effect of amorphicity and porosity on the corrosion behavior of Fe-based metallic glass composite coating. Inhibiting corrosion of heat-treated mild steel rebar in chloride-contaminated simulated concrete pore solution using COW manure was presented by delegates. Organic, inorganic, and eco-friendly inhibitors were discussed at length in the conference.

Dr. R. Subasri from ARCI Hyderabad delivered a keynote lecture on



Autonomous self-healing corrosion protection coatings.

On the day one of the conference, Dr. Debashish Bhattacharjee, Vice President of Technology and New Materials Business, Tata Steel Ltd, inaugurated the International Conference on Corrosion and Coating (i3C) at CSIR - NML Auditorium, Burma mines, Jamshedpur.

The auspicious event has been

graced by Dr. Arvind Sinha, Advisor Management, CSIR-NML, Dr. AN Bhagat, Chairman, IIM Jamshedpur Chapter, Dr. Siddhartha Misra, Chairman of the conference and Dr. Raghuvir Singh, Convener of the conference.

Plenary speaker Dr. Frank Goodwin of International Zinc Association, USA discussed the advances in hot dip metallic coatings to produce lighter and stronger automotive parts without sacrificing manufacturability, durability, and cost. Another plenary speaker Dr. Indranil Chatteraj spoke about hydrogen embrittlement issues and hydrogen enhanced fatigue duplex stainless steels. The idea to mitigate the corrosion problems and challenges during galvanizing and galvannealing, corrosion protection of magnesium, high entropy alloys, and mild steel, were discussed in detail.

Chinmaya Vidyalaya all set to host Handball Tournament-22

PNS ■ BOKARO

Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Bokaro is all set to host Handball Tournament-2022 (Eastern Zone) organized by CBSE.

Students from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh (aged up to 19) will take part in the competition. The event will begin on December 9 and run for three days, concluding on Decem-



ber 11, informed a public relation official of Chinmaya Vidyalaya.

Tomorrow at 8.45 am tournament will be inaugurated in the presence of Param Pujya

Swamini Samyuktanand Saraswati, Acharya, Chinmaya Mission, Bokaro and School Management Committee, Principals of various schools including other dignitaries and sports experts will be present on the eve. Sanjay Kumar, Executive Director (P&T) Bokaro Steel Plant would be the Chief Guest of the event, he informed.

All of the teams that have travelled from their respective states have arrived in high spirits. Every team is

putting in countless hours of practice in order to provide a challenging battle for the other teams.

The students, as well as all of the teachers and non-teaching staff at Chinmaya Vidyalaya, including Chairman Vishwaroop Mukhopadhyay, Chinmaya Vidyalaya Secretary Mahesh Tripathi, and Principal Suraj Sharma, are showing a tremendous amount of enthusiasm in order to make the tournament interesting and exciting.

RSP sponsors 60 local youth for Skill development training at CIPET, Bhubaneswar

PNS ■ BOKARO

As a part of its CSR initiatives, SAIL, Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) has sponsored 60 poor and underprivileged local youth drawn from periphery villages for undergoing skill development training at Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Bhubaneswar under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India. In a

function organised at Institute of Peripheral Development, CSR Office, Sector-20, S R Suryawanshi, ED (Works) interacted with the 2nd batch of selected students under the scheme. Ajay Kumar Nayak, CGM (TA & CSR), Munmun Mitra, GM (CSR), RSP, T B Toppo, AGM (CSR), other officers and staff of CSR were present on the occasion. The ED (Works) urged the students to take full advantage of the opportunity and not just get employment but to develop entrepreneur

skills in future. He also flagged off the bus carrying the second batch of 30 students who proceeded to join the course. It is noteworthy that the 1st batch of 30 students under the scheme was sent earlier in September, 2022.

It is worth mentioning that, CIPET will impart the 6 month long Skill development training in □Machine Operator - Plastic Processing (MO-PP)□ to the beneficiaries, who have been chosen from the Colonies and peripheral blocks of RSP.



During the training, the students will learn the theory as well as the practical aspects of the sophisticated plastic technology in the state of the art Laboratories of

CIPET. The program offers placement after training through CIPET's Training and Placement cell for the sustainable livelihood of these youngsters.

Inauguration of Canteen Waste Bio-Digester at SAIL-Bokaro

RAHUL SHARMA ■ BOKARO

The Environment Month is being observed from 19th November to 18th December across SAIL. With an aim to create awareness among the masses about the importance of Environment Conservation & Sustainability, various initiatives are being undertaken by Bokaro Steel Plant. In this direction, for proper disposal of canteen waste being generated across Bokaro Steel Plant, ED (Works), Sri BK Tiwary inaugurated 500 Kg/Day Bio-Digester installed at SAIL/Bokaro near ED (Works) canteen on 08/12/2022. The Bio-Digester will cater to Municipal Solid Waste being generated across Plant from 07 Canteens inside Bokaro Steel Plant viz. ED (W) Canteen, Coke oven canteen, Blast Furnace Canteen, New SMS Canteen, HSM Canteen, HRCF Canteen & CRM-3 Canteen. Other canteens wastes will also be added in phased manner. The Bio-Digester plant supplied by M/s Xeon Waste Mangers LLP from Pune, has capacity to handle 500 kg/day. It's noteworthy to mention



that GHG emission due to improper disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is approximately 1.23 tonnes /T of Municipal Waste. So the project will help in reduction of more than 220 Tons (1.23 X365X0.5) of GHG/annum, will replace one commercial LPG Cylinder daily with Bio-Gas& will provide organic manure to Gardens across the Plant. Due to various initiatives of BSL pertaining to environment & Sustainability, BSL was adjudged winner of Greentech Environment Excellence Award in □Environment Protection□ Category during 2022 by Greentech Foundation. On this

occasion ED (Works) BK Tiwary, congratulated the Environment, Projects & Personnel team and encouraged everyone for proper segregation of dry & biodegradable wet waste in the Plant & Township. ED (P&A) Sanjay Kumar, ED (Project) CR Mohapatra, CGM (Services), Anil Kumar, CGM(CED) Shaligram Singh, CGM (Projects), N Ray, CGM (EMD & Utilities) PK Basakhiya, CGM (C&A) B Sartape, CGM (Mech) VK Singh& GM/Environment & Sustainability Sri NP Srivastava were also present on this occasion.

BJP leader hails thumping majority in Gujarat elections

PNS ■ JAMSHEDPUR

Following thumping majority in the Gujarat assembly elections, State BJP's former

state spokesperson Amarpreet Singh Kale said that BJP's historic victory is the commitment of the party towards development, good governance and public welfare. This is the result of the unwavering faith of the people of Gujarat on Narendra Modi and the faith of the people on the all-touching-inclusive development policy of the BJP. This historic result proved that the country sees its future only under the leadership of Narendra Modi. Also, the credit of this victory goes to the hardworking workers of the Bharatiya Janata Party. With his tireless hard work, BJP has created a new history, breaking all records.

On BJP's defeat in Himachal Pradesh, Kale said that the central leadership and Himachal Pradesh organisation will definitely think and think about it and will again be in the field with new energy in the coming times and earn the trust of the people.



REGION

Child dies after swallowing one rupee coin in Latehar

M F AHMAD ■ DALTONGANJ

A 3 year old tribal boy Himanshu Oraon who had swallowed a 1 rupee coin died in Latehar. Dr Arvind Kumar deputy superintendent of the sadar hospital Latehar confirmed the death of the toddler all due to swallowing of 1 rupee coin on Wednesday around 12.30.

Dr Arvind Kumar said the boy was brought dead to the sadar hospital Latehar on Wednesday. He said "We have been telling parents not to give coins, whistles, glass balls etc to children as there is a lurking danger of its being swallowed by the child. Here in this case this tragedy occurred when this tribal toddler just swallowed a 1 rupee coin."

Dr Arvind Kumar advised parents not to interfere with foreign bodies if swallowed as their inept handling worsens the case.

Dr Shravan Kumar Mahto who had seen the dead Himanshu Oraon first in the sadar hospital Latehar said "The family told me that they had tried to retrieve the coin in their own way but failed."

Dr Mahto said "It is just possible that untrained finger handling of the coin in the body of the boy further pushed the coin deep into the respiratory tract leading to the instant death of the innocent."

Dr Arvind Kumar advised parents not to give laxative or any solid food to people so swallowed anything foreign to the body.

Body of CCL worker found in suspicious condition in Bermo

SURESH NIKHAR ■ BERMO

A 45- year-old CCL worker working in the CCL Kalyani project under Bermo police station area died in suspicious condition here on Thursday.

Sources said that the deceased Pramod Kumar lived in CCL quarter number WD 40 opposite Kargali Bazar Shiv Mandir. While Pramod Kumar Sahu was found dead in the courtyard of his quarter.



CCL sources said that Kumar was working as a helper in the Kalyani project of CCL Dhorai area. About 15 days ago, the whole family including his wife, two daughters and a son went to their native place in Chhattisgarh.

Since then Pramod was living alone at his CCL quarter. After getting the information, the police reached the spot and collected information from the local people.

Station in-charge Ravindra Kumar Singh said that the police is probing the matter from every aspect.

However, the mystery of the death of CCL worker four days ago is yet to be solved, On December 4, a CCL worker was found hanging from a noose in his quarters in Kathara Savitri Colony under Bokaro Thermal Police Station area. He too was alone in the quarter. His mother had gone to Patna for Shraddha Karma.

Police told that only after the post mortem report comes, it can be said whether it is suicide or murder.

National Children Science Congress begins at DPS Bokaro

PNS ■ BOKARO

The 30th National Children Science Congress (NCSC) began today at DPS Bokaro in which more than 100 schools from 13 districts of Jharkhand along with dignitaries and scientists from different parts of the country and nationally acclaimed panel of jury are participating. To understand the modern outlook and approach to address the 21st century challenges related to ecosystem, health and well-being, the three day science and child right summit started.

The day began with registration of schools followed by the orientation program of judges in which the judges as well as scholars shared among themselves the latest development and innovations taking in field of science besides the keen interest which is being witnessed among the school students who are coming with new ideas and innovations. AS Gangwar, Principal DPS Bokaro said, □It is a privilege for all of us to acknowledge and appreciate the radical ideas to make the world understand a difference between development and progress. A thin line separates them as one has dedication as its soul and the other goes with sustainability.□He added, □Tender hearts are able to perceive the challenges better. The effort to bring out the most innovative idea to let the world know that blind development can make us materialistically elated but real contentment comes when we progress, keeping in mind the aspirations of the future.□Through this platform, the NCSC 2022 has provided a great opportunity for the upcoming scientists to exhibit their acumen and also nourish their confidence and out of the box thinking.



ISBT to be established in Hazaribag with Rs18 crores

SHAILESH SHARMA ■ HAZARIBAG

After sanction of funds the Hazaribag administration has decided to construct ISBT (Inter State Bus Terminal) in Hazaribag near the dumping yard of Khergaon Colony. The State government has sanctioned a sewerage treatment plant for Hazaribag. The Corporation has decided to spend Rs 50 lakh on green zone safety points surrounding the Hazaribag Lake.

Town Commissioner cum DDC Hazaribag Prerna Dixit said in a press conference that with the limited sources of income, the Hazaribag Municipal Corporation has achieved a milestone in this year.

She further said that the corporation has collected Rs 6,10,49,996 from holding tax, Rs 13,27,493 from water users tax, Rs 54,50,585 from hording charge, Rs 47,41,872 from encroachment fine Rs 1,64,300 as map passing fees, Rs 52,91,429 from rent of the shops, 8,12,000 from renewal fees and Rs 4,23,36,315 from Reliance Jio.

She further said that the State government has sanctioned the water treatment plant. The work will start very soon. She said that the corporation has fixed the six places for solid waste management. This plant will be constructed very soon.

The corporation has installed 4,300 LED street lights and 32 high mast lights on the different crossings of the town. She said that we have demanded 2730 extra LED lights from the urban development department of the state government.

The corporation has decided to charge the fees from the commercial vehicles, which will enter in the town areas with the commercial goods. With the cost of Rs 5 crore six new market complexes will be constructed in the different areas of the corporation.



CM listens to problems of people during Garhwa visit

Residents thank Soren for public welfare schemes

PNS/NITYANAND DUBEY
■ RANCHI/GARHWA

Chief Minister Hemant Soren began the tour programme of various districts of the state from Garhwa district on Thursday. During the district tours, the Chief Minister met the common masses and became aware of their problems. The CM listened seriously to the problems of the people and assured them to solve their problems in every possible way on behalf of the state government.

The people of Garhwa district gave a grand welcome to the Chief Minister and felicitated the Chief Minister for running public welfare schemes in the district. On this occasion, the servants and assistants of Jharkhand Pradesh Anganwadi Workers Union Garhwa of All India Anganwadi Workers Federation welcomed and expressed



Chief Minister Hemant Soren laying the foundation stone for the installation of the grand statue of Martyr Nilambar Pitambar during his 'Johar Yatra' at Garhwa district on Thursday. Labour Minister Satyanand Bhokta, Drinking Water and Sanitation Minister Mithlesh Thakur were also present on the occasion. PNS

gratitude to the CM by showering flowers. On the other hand, the players of Garhwa also expressed their gratitude to the CM for the Jharkhand Sports Policy.

During the district tour programme, the CM garlanded the statue of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Tower Chowk and Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar at Ambedkar Chowk. He performed Bhoomi Pujan and laid the foundation stone for the installation of a grand statue

of Martyr Nilambar Pitambar in the Town Hall Garhwa premises.

Addressing the people at Garhwa Town Hall, the CM said that the Khatian of 1932 and the OBC reservation has become a pain for the opposition. This is the reason the opposition is plotting to topple the government by taking the help of ED and CBI. He said that the ruling alliance will never allow the opposition's conspiracy to succeed.

The CM said that we got

the state of Jharkhand after thousands of people sacrificed their lives in the 35-40 years long struggle and movement of Dishom Guru Shibu Soren, but after the formation of Jharkhand, the same people held power for 20 years. It went into the hands of people, who were against Jharkhand and who had exploited the people here. When the power came into the hands of the fierce opponents of the state of Jharkhand, they looted this state sitting in Delhi and Gujarat for the last 20 years.

Enumerating the achievements of his government, Hemant Soren said that our government has done the work of providing pension to old people, widows and disabled people through your government program at your door. 250 officers were appointed through JPSC. Keeping in view the problems of the people here, the pension scheme was implemented along with Para-teacher, Anganwadi worker, assistant worker, police personnel and contract person-

nel. When I started better work, their problems increased further, so they are making various conspiracies against me and making false allegations. The Chief Minister said that many scams like seed scam, sports scam, fertilizer scam took place in Jharkhand during the opposition's rule, but to tarnish the image of our government, they are making unrestrained allegations.

Minister, Labour Employment Training and Skill Development Department, Satyanand Bhokta, Minister, Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, Mithilesh Kumar Thakur, Minister, Agriculture Department, Badal, Garhwa Zilla Parishad President, Shanti Devi, Commissioner, Palamu Circle, Jatashankar Chowdhary, DIG Palamu Division Rajkumar Lakra, Garhwa District Deputy Commissioner Ramesh Gholap, Garhwa Superintendent of Police Anjani Kumar Jha and other dignitaries were present.

Ramagarh MLA Mamta Devi convicted in Gola firing case

PNS ■ RANCHI

The main accused in the 2016 firing incident at Gola in Ramagarh district, Ramagarh MLA, Mamta Devi has been convicted by a local court. On December 12, the court will give its order on the point of punishment.

It may be mentioned here that in 2016 there was a shootout in Ramgarh's Gola case number 79/2016 was registered in Ramgarh PS regarding this. The case regarding this matter is going on in Hazaribagh since the year 2021. On Thursday, after completing the hearing in this case, the special court declared Mamta Devi guilty.

There were a total of 45 testimonies in this case. At



Ramagarh MLA Mamta Devi being escorted by police after the verdict in the firing case in Ramgarh on Thursday. PNS

that time in Hazaribagh, the then BDO's informant Advocate, Atmaram Chaudhary informed that the case was going on under sections

147, 148, 149, 307, 332, 326, 333. During the order on Thursday, a total of 13 people, including MLA Mamta Devi, have been tak-

en into custody and sent to Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan Central Jail.

During this, the Barkagaon MLA Amba Prasad also reached the emergency room to meet the convicted Mamta Devi. After meeting there, she said that she has full faith in justice. She will now appeal in the High Court regarding this matter and there should not be any illusion that her legislature is about to go.

On August 20, 2016 about 200 villagers under the banner of Nagrik Chetna Manch led by Mamta Devi were sitting on a dharna in front of the company in Gola police station area of Ramgarh to shut down the IPL Company.

During this the villagers became furious. Vandalism was started in Government vehicles. There was a fierce clash between the police and the villagers. Police had to fire for self-defence. Four people had died and about three dozen people were also injured in this incident. The CO, BDO and SHO and other jawans posted as magistrate in security were also injured. Four separate FIRs were lodged in the Rajrapa and Gola police station incidents regarding the firing incident. These include case number 65/2016 in Gola police station, Rajrapa police station case number 81/2016 and Gola police station case number 79/2016.

Marandi demands CBI probe in 3-year criminal cases in Sahibganj

PNS ■ RANCHI

Former Chief Minister Babul Marandi has demanded a CBI probe in all criminal cases in the last three years in Sahibganj district. Marandi alleged that the game of loot of state exchequer has been going on in Sahibganj district for the past three years, in connivance of leaders, representatives of the ruling party. Marandi said that he has written several letters to the state government over the looting of state mineral resources, but no action has been taken. The former Chief Minister alleged that when the office of Chief Minister is behind the loot of mineral resources in the



state, then who will take action.

Marandi said that Sahebganj police have been giving clean chit to the accused after completing the probe in a hurry to save the thieves and robbers who are supported by the government in Sahebganj. There are many examples of this. The case of intimidation and assault in the Barharwa toll-tender dispute of Sahebganj was

registered by Shambhunanandan Kumar on 22 June 2020. Alamgir Alam (Minister, Government of Jharkhand), Pankaj Mishra (Barhet MLA representative), Tapan Singh, Dilip Shah, Ishtakhar Alam, Tejas Bhagat, Kundan Gupta were accused in this. But it is surprising that within 24 hours, the names of the robbers who were patronized and protected by the government were removed from the case after the investigation was completed by the Research Officer and DSP supervision.

The Enforcement Directorate (E.D.) has also considered it serious. Another important incident is in the Vijay Hansda case. He had

Prakash taunts Johar yatra

BJP state president and MP Deepak Prakash has reacted to the Chief Minister's Johar yatra. Prakash said that instead of a Johar yatra, the ruling party leaders should take out an apology yatra under the leadership of the Chief Minister. How can people thank him for spreading corruption under the patronage of power in the state at all levels. The youth did not get five lakh jobs and unemployment allowance every year. How is Johar possible for farmers not to buy paddy, to stop old beneficial schemes.

filed a complaint against Pankaj Mishra in the Jirwabari police station in the case of illegal mining on Nembu hill in Sahebganj, but an FIR was not registered on his complaint in the police station. The case was not registered even after 6 months of the court's order.

Babul Marandi has requested CM Hemant to recommend the CBI to investigate all the criminal cases that happened in the last three years in Sahebganj, including these two serious cases, without delay. This will keep everyone's faith in the judicial system.

Nai Chetna campaign against gender-based discrimination in State

Community participation must for ending gender based discrimination: Secy

PNS ■ RANCHI

Rural Development Secretary Prashant Kumar directed the officers to work in coordination with all the departments of the government and give their 100 per cent contribution in making 'Nai Chetna Abhiyan' against gender violence a success. He also directed for regular monitoring of the campaign and constitution of an interdepartmental state committee against gender discrimination. He was speaking at the interdepartmental coordination meeting on "Nai Chetna Abhiyan" against gender violence at FFP Building Auditorium today.

Kumar said that community participation is needed to eliminate gender based discrimination. For this, it is necessary that the information about the schemes being run by the government reaches the last person of the society, so that women can get its benefits and solve their problems.

The objective and background of the campaign was



Secretary Rural Development Prashant Kumar, Rajeshwari B MNREGA Commissioner and others during a review meeting in Ranchi on Thursday. PNS

shared by MGNREGA Commissioner cum Chief Executive Officer, JSLPS Rajeshwari B. Along with spreading awareness on the campaign, he emphasized on prevention of gender based violence and directed other departments to come forward and make the campaign a success. She said that the participation of all the people of the society is necessary to make the campaign successful. Discrimination and exploitation

against women should be identified.

Rajeshwari talked about making the role of all departments transparent and discussed various activities and training. He also talked about working for transgenders. There was talk on developing IEC material for transgender and elderly. Appreciating the work being done by the women of Sakhi Mandal, she said, "Important work is being done in the direction of gender

equality through the Livelihood Mission. DAY-NRLM and the women of our village are working hard to bring the weaker sections of the rural areas into the mainstream of development."

From November 25 to December 23, a 'Nai Chetna' campaign is being run across the state against gender-based discrimination. In this campaign implemented by the Rural Development Department, the villagers are being made aware

through many activities by the women of Sakhi Mandal.

Gender Justice Center has been started for women counselling and immediate help against gender based discrimination, which was inaugurated on 25 November. 16 Justice Gender Centers have been started in 5 districts of the state (Gumla, Lohardaga, Khunti, Simdega and West Singhbhum). There has been talk of forming a state committee for regular monitoring of the campaign.

A month-long 'Nai Chetna Abhiyan' has been started to make women and girls aware against gender violence. Under the campaign, women are being informed about legal and other remedies available against violence.

The campaign was launched on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls.

The meeting was also attended by Bishnu C. Parida, Chief Operating Officer, JSLPS, Poornima Mukherjee, In-charge State Program Manager, Social Development, JSLPS State Personnel and other department officials.

Latehar Police arrest TSPC's area commander

PNS ■ RANCHI

The Latehar police arrested the area commander of the banned Naxalite organization TSPC from Patratoli forest near Nindir village of Latehar Sadar police station area and sent him to jail on Thursday. Arrested Naxalite Raju Yadav, son of Late Shankar Yadav (Chatter, Chandwa) is a resident of Latehar.

Addressing a press meet Latehar Superintendent of Police (SP) Anjani Anjan informed that the police have recovered 303 bolt action rifle, 303 live bullet 82, keypad mobile two and three sim from him. He said that secret information was received that active members of TSPC have gathered in Patratoli forest to recover illegal money with the help of their cooperation.

The SP said that a team was constituted under the leadership of Latehar Police



Latehar Police officials present TSPC area commander Raju Yadav before the media on Thursday. PNS

Inspector cum Station House Officer, Chandrashekhar Chaudhary. "When the formed team reached to raid, a suspicious person covered with a blanket was seen. As soon as the police reached him, he started running. After this, the raiding team laid siege and naxalites were caught. A total of nine criminal cases are registered against the naxal who was caught," he added.

Three criminal cases are registered in Latehar police station, one in Chandwa,

one in Balumath, four in Jobang police station. In which 17 CLA, 27 Arms Act cases are also included. The arrested Naxalite has also been involved in police and TSPC encounters.

Police sub-inspectors Gaurav Singh, Rohit Kumar Mahto, Diwakar Dhobi, Dharmendra Kumar Mahto and Latehar jawans were involved in the raid operation. SDPO Santosh Kumar Mishra, Police Under Inspector Ajay Kumar Das were present in the press conference.

Pankaj Mishra gets drug addiction treatment

PNS ■ RANCHI

Chief Minister Barhet MLA representative Pankaj Mishra is suffering from insomnia. Mishra who is one of the prime accused in the illegal mining and money laundering case, is losing sleep these days. Mishra is undergoing treatment in Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Kanke but sources said that he is not able to sleep properly.

Insomnia is a common sleep disorder that can make it hard to fall asleep, hard to stay asleep, or cause you to wake up too early and not be able to get back to sleep. You may still feel tired when you wake up

Mishra has been sent to CIP for treatment where is undergoing treatment for drug addiction. Mishra remains restless here. Pankaj Mishra is addicted to Fortwin, a pain reliever and an anesthetic. Doctors are



trying to rescue Mishra from this drug addiction.

Dr. Basudev Das, director of CIP, said Mishra was suffering from a pancreatic problem, was given medicine for pain relief, and he started consuming it several times a day. Gradually he got addicted to this medicine. Now it is not easy to quit this addiction. Without

medicine Pankaj Mishra becomes restless and he can't sleep.

Pankaj Mishra is being given replacement therapy so that he can easily quit the addiction of this drug. In this treatment, they are given a low potency drug. Doctors say that gradually its dose will be reduced. Right now he is able to sleep only with this medicine. If this is not given, then he stays awake all night.

Keep in mind that Pankaj Mishra was arrested on July 19 in the case of illegal mining and money laundering. He was admitted to the hospital after complaining of abdominal pain, pancreatic problem as well as drug addiction. Pankaj Mishra was discharged from RIMS on 30 November itself. He was not ready to come to CIP but with the help of Central Reserve Police Force, Pankaj Mishra has been shifted from RIMS to CIP.

INBLUE

Barauni Jn equipped with modern interlocking system

While developing and upgrading rail infrastructure by East Central Railway, continuous work is being done to increase rail operating capacity along with smooth rail operations. In the same sequence, on December 07, for the commissioning of an additional loop line (Line No. 04) at New Barauni Junction of Sonpur Division, the state-of-the-art electronic interlocking system with a capacity of 279 routes was successfully commissioned by replacing the mechanical signaling system at Barauni station. With the commissioning of the additional loop line at New Barauni Junction, the crossing of trains coming from Tilrath and going towards Dinkargram Simaria will be facilitated. With the establishment of a new crossing over point between the north and south direction, the operation of trains going and coming from Tilrath to Dinkargram Simaria via the South Line has been facilitated. This will result in significant improvement in train operation and increase in punctuality.



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Proud moment at SCS

Chaitanya, a diligent student of Class IV bagged the 2nd runner up position in the SIP National Prodigy 2022 at Chennai receiving a cash prize of Rs 5,000, certificate along with the trophy. He also secured the second runner up position in the SIP Arithmetic Genius contest at State Level. He was an International rank holder in IEO, IMO & NSO last year and is an asset to the school. The School Principal Smita Sinha congratulated Chaitanya for his consistent performance and encouraged him for his further journey. She emphasised on hardwork and endeavor that can help him in achieving his goals in his future.



Story Telling Competition in Oxford (N) School

Children are a storehouse of talent if channelised properly. This was evident in the Story Telling Competition organised by Oxford (N) School on 7th December 2022. Students of class Pre-Nursery to Prep had participated in this competition. The students had narrated moral based stories. Each story has a moral that highlights different values of life.



The stories were judged on the basis of expression, confidence, pronunciation and presentation. Principal Mrs. Neha Arya applauded the overall effort. The following students were awarded for their wonderful performance.

Rajya Sabha Chairman not ‘partisan’ but ‘national’: Dhankhar

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

Stressing that Rajya Sabha Schairman is not “partisan” but “national,” Jagdeep Dhankhar on Thursday said he will give preference to experienced members like former Prime Minister HD Deve Gowda to express their views in the House and not go by the rule book.

Giving this assurance on the second day of assuming responsibility of the Upper House during the ongoing Winter Session, he also urged the Elders to rise above political considerations regarding important issues.

While felicitating him as new Rajya Sabha Chairman on Wednesday, it was suggested by some that experienced members should be given adequate time to express views on legislations and issues of national interest.

"Believe in the Chair. The Chair is not partisan. The Chair is national," Dhankhar said while making an observation during the Question Hour on day two of the Winter Session of Parliament.

Rajya Sabha rules provide for the allocation of time during debates as per the strength of a political party - the larger the number of MPs more is time is given to the party. Gowda is the sole member of his party (JDS) in the House and hence is allocated the least time to put forth his views.

Observing that the House has two former prime ministers - H D Deve Gowda and Manmohan Singh - as MPs, the chairman said their views on important matters would serve as an input to the entire nation.

"If on an issue honourable former prime minister H D Deve Gowda would like to speak that will be an input to



the entire nation. I would first look at him, his vision and then the rulebook," said Dhankhar.

He further said senior MPs like Jairam Ramesh (Congress) too would be given time if they want to intervene on the subject of their expertise.

"The chairman is the ultimate custodian and protector," he assured the House.

He also said there is great interest about India after it

assumed G-20 presidency earlier this month as was evident during his two recent visits abroad as the Vice President. Dhankhar invited suggestions from the MPs regarding the year long programmes associated with G-20 in India.

Leader of the House Piyush Goyal said the G-20 presidency was not of one party or the government but of the entire country.

Dhankhar disallows Shiv Sena (UBT) to raise Maha-K'taka border row in House

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar on Thursday did not allow Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) to raise the Maharashtra-Karnataka border row in the House as the party had not presented it in a proper manner as per rules.

Elders, meanwhile, flagged issues including the recent cyber attack on the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi and Safdarjung Hospital, plight of employees in the information technology sector due to reported lay-offs, Indians languishing in prison in some Gulf

countries and Tamil Nadu fishermen ill-treated by Sri Lankan defence forces.

On the Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue, when the House met for the day, the Chairman said he has received notices under Rule 267 but was disallowing them as they were not in order and did not specify the Rule. Notices under Rule 267 seek suspension of the business of the day to take up a discussion on the issue being raised.

Priyanka Chaturvedi of the Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray), who had given the notice under rule 267, said the border issue between Karnataka and Maharashtra is an important issue and needs



to be discussed at the national level.

Dhankhar, however, disallowed it, saying the requirements of invoking rule 267 were not met. "Now if the Honourable member seeks to make an issue which is tangential, it will be inappropriate,"

he said, adding the member could speak in respect of rigours of compliance of the rule.

"Come out with a formalised request, it will receive consideration and there will be a structured discussion," he said.

RS passes Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

Amid reservation from Opposition parties, the Rajya Sabha on Thursday passed the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill which claims to seek better management of protected areas and also provides for certain permitted activities like grazing or movement of livestock and bona fide use of drinking and household water by local communities.

Lok Sabha had already cleared the legislation in August during the Monsoon Session.

The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2021, which had undergone scrutiny of a parliamentary panel, seeks to conserve and protect wildlife through better management of protected areas and rationalise schedules which list out species under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

According to the statement of objects and reasons of the bill, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, was enacted to provide for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants with a view to ensure the ecological and environmental security of the country.

The bill, which was tabled by Environment Minister Bupender Yadav on Wednesday, also sought to include the aspects of "conservation" and "management" of wildlife which are covered by the Act and make amendments for better management of protected areas.

It proposes to rationalise and amend the schedules, which list out wildlife species, for the purposes of clarity, and ensure better care of seized live animals and disposal of seized wildlife parts and products.

The bill further seeks to

enable control of invasive alien species and allow for transfer or transport of live elephants by person having ownership certificates in accordance with conditions prescribed by the central government.

However, earlier during the discussion on the Bill in the Upper House, Congress member Jairam Ramesh opposed the bill in "its present form" and expressed apprehension over the provision related to transfer or transport of captive live elephant "for any other purpose", saying it could be misused. He asked the minister to specify the purpose in the Act.

"What is this 'any other purpose'? To provide an elephant for captive zoos in Gujarat? to provide for some private amusement parks in some other state?" Ramesh said, while suggesting that it should have been stated for "cultural and religious" pur-



poses, considering the significance of elephants in such events in many parts of India.

Congress Rajya Sabha member Kumar Ketkar also alleged that real estate sharks and corporates were devastating jungles and using their money and muscle power to avoid legal action. In order to protect wildlife, not only should the laws be strict but their implementation should also be equally stringent, he said.

Sushmita Dev of the All India Trinamool Congress, too, expressed similar sentiments and asked the minister why the Government did not vote against the motion to restart international ivory trade. On the other hand, Praful Patel of the Nationalist Congress Party supported the bill but drew attention towards the need to strike a fine balance between protection of wildlife and growth as man-animal conflict had been growing.

Sonia to join yatra in Raj; celebrate 76th birthday with her children

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

Former Congress president Sonia Gandhi is likely to join the 'Bharat Jodo Yatra' again this week in Rajasthan where she is on a four-day scheduled visit and also celebrate her birthday on Friday with her children Rahul Gandhi who is leading the 3,500 km yatra and Priyanka Gandhi who was part of the yatra in Madhya Pradesh.

Sonia reached Sawai Madhopur district of the desert State on Thursday evening and according to a party spokesperson, she will celebrate her birthday with Rahul and Priyanka on Friday. "Sonia Gandhi reached Jaipur in the morning in a routine flight from New Delhi. Thereafter, she took a chopper from Jaipur airport and reached Sawai Madhopur. A few hours later



Rahul and Priyanka joined her at a luxury resort near Ranthambore Tiger Reserve," the spokesperson said.

She may likely participate in the Bharat Jodo Yatra on December 10, a day reserved for women participants, the official said. "It is her personal visit and no leader is called or permitted to meet. There are chances that CM Ashok Gehlot and state party Chief Govind Singh Dotasra may meet on her birthday," the spokesperson said.

Sonia had participated in the Karnataka leg of the yatra last month.

The Rahul Gandhi-led Bharat Jodo Yatra, which is passing through the Kota district, was paused after the first half of Thursday. It will resume on December 10. The march entered its 93rd day on Thursday in which the Gandhiscion walked a 24 km stretch in one go. Later, he too flew to Ranthambore from Bundi in a chopper.

DCGI approves export of SII-made Ebola vax to Uganda for clinical trials

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

The Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) has approved Ebola vaccine manufactured by the Serum Institute for export to Uganda. This is the first ebola vaccine made in India.

The vaccine has been developed by the Pune-based pharma firm in collaboration with Oxford University, UK. According to sources, this vaccine will be used for solidarity clinical trials in Uganda.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) had sought collaboration with man-

ufacturers of ebola vaccines for the prevention of the disease and has selected ChAdOx1 biEBOV as a potential vaccine for participation in a solidarity clinical trial in Uganda.

Oxford University signed an agreement with Serum Institute of India to manufacture ChAdOx1 biEBOV.

The approval for export comes after an application was submitted to the Drugs Controller General of India by Prakash Kumar Singh, Director, Serum Institute of India, on November 30.

"We, Serum Institute of India, under the visionary leadership of our CEO Dr Adar C



Poonawalla, are committed to making available various world-class life-saving vaccines to our country and the world at large in the line with the clar-

ion call of Prime Minister Narendra Modi 'Making in India for the World,' the official source quoted Singh as having said in the application.

ED attaches properties worth ₹8 cr of TMC MLA for money laundering

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has provisionally attached movable properties worth Rs 7.93 crore in the form of bank balance in 61 accounts and mutual funds belonging to TMC MLA Manik Bhattacharya and his family members in the Primary Teachers Recruitment Scam in West Bengal on money laundering charges.

"Sixty-one bank accounts were kept in the name of friends and relatives of Manik Bhattacharya who were induced by him and his fami-



ly members to open the same to avoid detection by law

enforcement authorities," the ED said in a statement.

"One such account used for money laundering activities was found existing in the name of Satarupa Bhattacharya, wife of Manik Bhattacharya, and late Mrityunjay Chatterjee who had passed away in 2016," it said.

Bhattacharya, former president of the West Bengal Board of Primary Education, was arrested by the ED in October in the teachers' recruitment scam of West Bengal.

The MLA from Palashipara seat in Nadia district is in judicial custody at present.

The ED is tracking the money trail in the scam, while the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is looking into the alleged irregularities committed in the recruitment.

It is alleged that several people who fared poorly in the recruitment examinations were hired as teachers in exchange for lakhs of rupees while the eligible candidates were overlooked.

In July, the ED had arrested former West Bengal education minister Partha Chatterjee in the School Service Commission (SSC) recruitment scam.



A member of ASC Tornado motorcycle display team performs a stunt through a fire-wheel during the 11th Reunion and 262nd Corps Day of ASC, at ASC Centre & College, in Bengaluru on Thursday

Master plan prepared to develop Naimisharanya as Vedic city by UP Govt

PNS ■ LUCKNOW

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has prepared a master plan to develop Naimisharanya as a Vedic city and a global centre of spiritual, religious and ecotourism.

The master plan prepared by the Tourism Department is part of the ongoing mission of the State Government to develop all religio-cultural and spiritual centres of the State as attractive tourist destinations.

The master plan also includes rejuvenation of Misrikh-Neemars of Sitapur, along with Naimisharanya. Chief Secretary Durga Shankar Mishra has given directions in this regard to top officials of the Tourism Department.

In a Cabinet meeting held recently, the Government had decided to develop Naimisharanya as a spiritual tourism centre in view of its mythological significance. In the meeting, the cabinet also decided to form the Naimisharanya Teerth Vikas Parishad.

A presentation was made in this regard by the architecture and planning faculty of Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, on behalf of the Tourism department,

before the chief secretary, explaining the complete master plan for the development of Naimisharanya.

According to the master plan, Naimisharanya has been divided into four tourism zones due to its diverse natural and man-made attractions.

During the meeting, Principal Secretary (Tourism) Mukesh Meshram talked about the problem of traffic congestion due to the presence of several gates in the Maa Lalita Devi temple and a variety of shops in the front and said that necessary work would be done to ease the situation.

Meshram further pointed out that the artificial lake (kund), which is currently not in use, would be restored, while attention would also be paid to the facilities and their maintenance necessary for the comfort of the common citizens.

Besides, from the entrance to the Chakra Teerth to the changing and toilet block all structures will be renovated. The master plan will also include cleaning and renovation of Chakra Teerth Kund, Gaukund, Satsang Bhawan, meeting place and waiting area, Godavari Kund and Brahma Kund. Similarly, Dadhichi Kund will also be renovated.

Nation pays tribute to CDS Rawat on his first death anniversary

Gen Rawat, his wife and 12 other military personnel were killed in helicopter crash near Coonoor.

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

The nation on Thursday paid tributes to India's first Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) late General Bipin Rawat on the occasion of his first death anniversary. General Rawat, his wife Madhulika Rawat and 12 other military personnel were killed in a helicopter crash near Coonoor, Tamil Nadu on December 8.

As the first CDS, he was spearheading an initiative to bring convergence in the functioning of the Army, the Navy and the Indian Air Force and bolster the country's overall military prowess. Paying tributes to him National Security Advisor (NSA) Ajit Doval said "General Bipin Rawat's demise is a personal loss for the nation. I had a personal equation with him. His focus was always Indian Army and how the nation will shape in future."

"In 2017 when we had tough situation with Chinese. We used to plan and discuss. General Bipin Rawat was resolute. When we said we won't step back and we're going to stay put and make Chinese retreat, they did it after 74-75 days of tough time," Doval said.



Parliamentary panel suggests Centre explore permitting religious activities at ASI-protected monuments

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
NEW DELHI

Parliamentary Standing panel has suggested the Government explore the possibility of permitting pujas/worship/certain religious activities at centrally protected monuments of religious significance, subject to the condition that such activities should not have any detrimental effect on conservation and preservation status of the heritage structure.

The panel which submitted its report in Rajya Sabha on Thursday also suggested a string of steps including adequate security staff at monuments and immediate filling of vacant posts at various levels in the Archeological Survey of



India, assistance from the ISRO to locate the missing monuments as well as regular inspection by the officials to prevent encroachment at heritage buildings for their better conservation and protection measures.

On allowing religious activities, the panel said, "several historical monuments across the country hold immense religious significance to a large number of people and allowing pujas/worship/certain religious activities at such monuments can fulfill legitimate aspirations of the people."

BJP's strategy to change Cabinet, Guj CM, to fight anti-incumbency pays off

PTI ■ NEW DELHI

The BJP's victory in Gujarat and earlier in Uttarakhand appears to have vindicated its strategy of changing Chief Ministers and resetting the Cabinet ahead of Assembly polls to thwart anti-incumbency, an exercise not done in Himachal Pradesh where the party suffered defeat.

With the strategy working in its favour, the BJP could be encouraged to undertake similar steps in States, including Karnataka, where elections are due next year, to counter factors that might work against it.

In September last year, the BJP appointed Bhupendra Patel, a first-time MLA as Gujarat Chief Minister to replace Vijay Rupani barely over a year before the state elections.

The party also changed the entire cabinet to reset the overall government.

A senior national-level leader of the BJP said the



Gujarat Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel being garlanded during a public meeting after BJP's victory in the Gujarat Assembly elections, in Ahmedabad on Thursday. (R) Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Jairam Thakur (file photo)

PTI



results clearly indicated that the change of Chief Minister in both Uttarakhand and Gujarat played a role in neutralising anti-incumbency. In Gujarat, the caste of the chief minister (Patidar) also came in handy.

While the opposition tar-

geted the BJP for removing its chief ministers, political watchers believe the changes highlighted the leadership's readiness to address feedback from the ground.

Similarly, in Uttarakhand, the BJP had changed chief

ministers twice before the assembly polls, held earlier this year. However, the party won in the hill state despite its new chief ministerial face, Pushkar Singh Dhami, suffering defeat.

The senior leader also

questioned why the same exercise was not done in Himachal Pradesh, where the party stuck with incumbent Jairam Thakur despite losing last year's bypolls.

Another senior BJP leader said three factors -- delivery on the ground, keeping the organisation in good humour and the leader's popularity -- were behind these changes of chief ministers in the last two-three years.

The recent spate of changes undertaken at the Centre or in states ruled by it has marked a return to more conventional politics with the standard political faultlines of caste identity pushing to the background the urge to experiment.

The BJP has even preferred those leaders who started their careers from other political outfits.

In 2023, assembly elections are due in BJP-ruled Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura, where the party recently changed its chief minister.

TMC presses for strong Opp to take BJP head on

Slams Cong for losing Guj, says only Didi can lead fight against BJP

SAUGAR SENGUPTA ■ KOLKATA

The Bharatiya Janata Party's landslide victory in Gujarat sweeping over the Congress and the Aam Aadmi Party has inspired the Trinamool Congress to once again make tall claim of a strong Opposition leadership.

Though the Bengal ruling party would not mince words on AAP, its spokesperson Kunal Ghosh advised the Congress to go for an introspection and examine the causes of its multiple defeats not only in the western States but in other parts of the country as well.

At the same time he said BJP's clean sweep signalled that only TMC and its supremo Mamata Banerjee was

capable of taking head on the saffron outfit on national level the same way she did in the Assembly elections in Bengal in 2021.

"There is no point dreaming of or claiming the pan-Indian leadership against the BJP or the saffron forces ... the Congress' comprehensive defeat in Gujarat brings a clear message from the people ... it is time for the party to go for self-introspection of why they are losing every political ground in the country ... why they are being reduced to a nonentity in most of the States," Ghosh said adding "under such demoralising circumstances it will not be possible for the Congress to lead the opposition nationally or coordinate between them in Parliament."

Promptly interpreting Congress' loss as the Trinamool Congress' gain nationally, Ghosh said that "the Congress' poor show in Gujarat shows that only Trinamool Congress and

Mamata Banerjee can provide an effective leadership against the BJP nationally ... the way she did in the last year's Assembly elections in Bengal."

Ghosh would however not speak a word on AAP or its chief Arvind Kejriwal. But when asked about the other aspirants who too were trying to assume national leadership, he said "no one has the same strature as Mamata Banerjee."

Meanwhile, in a related development congratulating the saffron leadership for its stupendous victory in Gujarat BJP's Bengal president Sukanta Majumdar said that the BJP's conquest of India would never be complete till it humbled Bengal.

No amount of victory in other parts of the country will satisfy the BJP leadership ... our national leaders have already made it clear that until we win Bengal the BJP's conquest of India will remain unrealised," Majumdar said.



"I congratulate the BJP and PM Modi for the victory in Gujarat which is record-breaking and historic. The projects which were given away to Gujarat from Maharashtra also helped in the victory"

— Shiv Sena(UBT) chief U Thackeray



"The grand victory of the BJP in Gujarat is an expression of the immense love of the people towards the development, security and good governance of Prime Minister Modi"

— UP Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath



"The people of Gujarat have massively voted the BJP back to power because of the development efforts by it. People in Tripura should also do so"

— Manik Saha Tripura Chief Minister



"We humbly accept the mandate of the people of Gujarat. We will reorganise, work hard and continue fighting for the ideals of the country as well as the rights of the people of the State"

— Congress leader Rahul Gandhi



"I am thankful to the people of Gujarat for helping us attain the status of national party. Very few parties enjoy the status and now we are one of them. Ours is only a 10-year-old party"

— Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal



"Gujarat Bugle for India! By showering (sic) this historic mandate out of their love and admiration for Hon PM Shri @narendramodi Ji, people have shown the path for 2024"

— Assam CM Himanta Biswa Sarma

Guj rejects fake-vows, freebies, appeasement: Shah

BJP brass credit 'landslide win' to Modi's popularity

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

With the BJP notching up a record tally in Gujarat, top BJP leaders and Union Ministers credited the historic win to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's popularity and party's hard work.

Hailing his party's massive success in his home State, Union Home Minister Amit Shah said, "Gujarat has rejected those who do politics of hollow promises, revadi (freebies) and appeasement and has given an unprecedented mandate to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's BJP, which worked for public welfare and development."

Shah, who represents Gandhinagar in Lok Sabha, said he salutes the people of Gujarat on this historic victory and congratulated BJP president JP Nadda, Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel and party State unit president CR Patil.

Echoing similar sentiments, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh asserted that the biggest credit for this victory goes to the trust reposed by the people in the leadership of Modi, his popularity and



credibility.

"The biggest credit for this victory goes to the public's trust in the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, his popularity and credibility. Congratulations to him and thanks to the public," Singh said.

In a series of tweets, he said the BJP's "historic victory" in the Gujarat elections is a victory of the party's commitment to development, good governance and public welfare.

BJP president JP Nadda said party's victory in the Gujarat Assembly polls is a testament to Modi's politics of development. Nadda mocked the Aam Aadmi Party saying both its chief ministerial candidate and state unit head lost the elections in Gujarat.

Nadda thanked the BJP workers for their hard work in Himachal Pradesh also, where the party lost to the Congress, saying the "raj may have



changed, but 'riwaz' also changed as there was a gap of less than 1 per cent in vote share of the top two parties".

In his address to BJP workers at the party headquarters in the presence of Modi and other senior leaders, Nadda also complimented the party workers from Delhi too for a spirited show in MCD elections, saying the AAP government in the national capital created hurdles in the functioning of civic bodies which were ruled by the BJP.

Highlighting the magnitude of the BJP victory in Gujarat, Nadda said the party got 52.5 per cent votes and 156 seats out of 182. "No party has been able to get so much votes and so many seats till date in Gujarat."

Nadda also took a dig at rival Congress, saying last time its vote share was 41.4 per cent, which has come down to 27.3 per cent this time in Gujarat



polls. Its seats also reduced from 77 to 17, he said.

On the AAP, he said a new party entered the election fray and its leaders used to write and claim that the "Aam Aadmi Party would get so many seats".

"Its chief ministerial candidate, state president and all other big leaders lost the election. This shows that the people of Gujarat do not believe in those who make false promises and do politics of freebies."

Hitting out at AAP chief Arvind Kejriwal, Nadda said he used to carry the board, pronouncing himself to be "staunchly honest". "But he fooled the people and should apologise for the same."

Referring to the BJP's victory in the Kurhani assembly bypoll in Bihar, Nadda said it's a message for Chief Minister Nitish Kumar that the people of State are with Prime Minister Modi.

Delhi, HP wins teach Opp vital lessons

Victories exposed limits of much-touted Modi factor: CPI(M)

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ NEW DELHI

With Opposition victories in Himachal Pradesh, different bypolls and the MCD, the Opposition sought to take a leaf out of it to ensure a united front to stop the BJP juggernaut in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections are due.

Yadav congratulated Madan Bhaiya of the RLD, an alliance partner of the SP, for winning the Khatauli Assembly segment bypoll. He, however, claimed that people in the Rampur Sadar assembly segment were not allowed to vote.

Had there been a fair election in Rampur, it would have been the biggest win for the Samajwadi Party, Yadav added. The BJP won SP leader Azam Khan's stronghold Rampur Sadar assembly seat for the first time.

Opposition leaders like NCP supremo Sharad Pawar and Shiv Sena (UBT) president Uddhav Thackeray, which are also allies of the Congress, congratulated Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the BJP victory in Gujarat while saying that projects "taken away" from Maharashtra contributed to the result.

"I congratulate the BJP and PM Modi for the victory in Gujarat which is record-breaking and historic," Udhav said.

He also took a jibe at the BJP government at the Centre by saying that "the projects which were taken away to Gujarat from Maharashtra also helped in the victory."

"The opposition parties in Maharashtra have been targeting the BJP over the state recently losing some big-ticket industrial projects to Gujarat. The Aam Aadmi Party divided votes in Gujarat and it clearly benefited the BJP, the Sena leader further remarked.

Addressing the NCP's state executive meeting, Pawar said, "The Gujarat verdict is on expected lines as the entire power machinery was used for the benefit of one particular state and projects were shifted there."

"The Gujarat results don't reflect the mood of the country. The results of the civic polls in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Assembly, where the BJP has been defeated prove that," the former Union minister said.

Accusing the BJP of deploying "all its resources and the state machinery to try to retain power", the CPI (M) said, "However, the popular discontent over BJP misrule prevailed."

About the MCD election

results which were announced Wednesday, the Left party said that the people of the national capital "withstood all the blandishments and manoeuvres of the BJP and the Central government."

"The results of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi have exposed the vulnerability of the BJP despite its huge money power and resources. The limits of the much-touted Modi factor have also come to the fore. The opposition parties should draw proper lessons from these results and draw up plans to put up an effective united opposition to the BJP state-wise by marshalling all the forces," the CPI(M) said in a statement.

"The projection of a pan-Hindu identity along with the rhetoric about Gujarati pride have overcome the more vital issues like price rise, unemployment and poor public health and educational facilities," the party added.

AAP national convener and Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal thanked the people of Gujarat for helping his party breach the BJP's Gujarat "fortress", and hoped to win the state in next assembly elections.

Post Mainpuri win, Shivpal, SP merge to fight 2024 polls jointly

PNS ■ LUCKNOW

The day Samajwadi Party scored an emphatic win in Mainpuri by-election, Shivpal Singh Yadav merged his Pragatisheel Samajwadi Party (Lohia) with Akhilesh Yadav's SP, indicating that both the parties will contest the next Lok Sabha elections together.

"We have merged Pragatisheel Samajwadi Party (Lohia) with Samajwadi Party. In 2024, we will fight the elections together. From today, there will be a Samajwadi Party flag (on my car)," Shivpal Yadav said in Saifai.

Taking to their official Twitter handle, the SP also shared a picture of the pair of uncle Shivpal Yadav-nephew Akhilesh Yadav holding a Samajwadi Party flag, indicating their merger.

The indications of thaw between chacha and bhatija were palpable when Akhilesh met Shivpal Yadav at his residence after declaring Dimple



Yadav as the party's candidate from Saifai. The election to Mainpuri Lok Sabha seat was necessitated following the death of SP patriarch Mulayam Singh Yadav. Shivpal was also present when Dimple Yadav filed her nomination papers and ahead of the Mainpuri bypoll, Shivpal Yadav had promised his support to SP and asked his party workers to ensure Dimple Yadav's victory in the election

After the victory of Dimple Yadav, Shivpal wrote in a tweet in Hindi, which roughly says: "Gratitude to well-wishers, friends and hardworking workers for their blessings, love and immense public support received from the voters of

Mainpuri parliamentary constituency. Heartfelt thanks to the residents of Jaswantnagar for the blessings given to Dimple Yadav."

Shivpal Yadav had formed the PSP in 2018, two years after his rift with nephew Akhilesh. He contested the 2019 Lok Sabha election separately but joined hands with SP as an ally for the 2022 assembly polls. After the election, chacha rued his decision to contest on SP ticket and said he made a political blunder by joining hands with Akhilesh.

After the demise of Mulayam Singh Yadav in October, the family made efforts to bring the two leaders closer and finally succeeded. Gripped with grief, they were also seen jointly paying respects to Mulayam Singh Yadav, fondly called "Netaji".

Shivpal had also extensively campaigned for Dimple after her candidature was announced for the constituency.

TMC rule in Bengal won't see new year dawn, says Adhikari

SAUGAR SENGUPTA ■ KOLKATA

Bengal Opposition leader Suwendu Adhikari has once again dropped his 'December bombshell' saying three days of this month would be crucial in the State politics.

"Wait and see what happens on December 12, 14 and 21 ... I won't say anything now," Adhikari told the media men on Wednesday.

"When asked to comment on his December deadline he reiterated, "I had told you about December ... just keep an eye on three days December 12, 14 and 21 ... I won't say anything more for now ... just wait and watch," he said.

The State Opposition Leader and even the State BJP president had on several occasions said that the TMC Government would not last beyond this year. "Come December and you will see

what happens ... there will be a big dhamaka (explosion) in the month of December beyond which the TMC Government will not last," Adhikari had told a couple of months ago.

Echoing his views Majumdar too had said that the TMC had lost its right to rule Bengal and it would fall by the months of December.

The two leaders' statements were partially corroborated by film star and BJP national leader Mithun Chakrabarty who on several occasions said how tens of TMC MPs and MLAs were in constant touch with him.

"I can tell you for now that at least 37 MLAs and other leaders are in touch with me personally ... I won't jeopardise their safety by revealing their name now ... things will be revealed when time comes," he said.

Thank you Guj ! AAP got national party tag in just 10 years: Kejriwal

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

AAP convener and Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal on Thursday thanked the people of Gujarat for helping his party breach the BJP's Gujarat "fortress", and said the AAP has achieved the 'National Party' status in merely 10 years.

In a video message, Kejriwal said though the party has not won many seats in Gujarat but the votes it got helped it attain the national party status.

"I am thankful to the people of Gujarat for helping us attain the status of national party. Very few parties enjoy the status and now we are one of them. Ours is only a 10-year-old party," he said.

"AAP was formed just 10 years ago, today we have governments in two states and have become a national party, this is enough to frighten any rival. Gujarat is considered a BJP "fortress" and the people of the state has helped the AAP



make a dent in it, he said. "Hopefully, next time we will be able to win it."

Kejriwal also said that during the campaigning, his party and leaders never indulged in mudslinging or abusive politics. They only spoke about positive things and the work done by the party in Delhi and Punjab where the AAP is in power, he added.

Delhi Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia said the Aam Aadmi Party is on course to become a national party thanks to the votes given by the people of Gujarat.

With counting of votes crossing the halfway mark in most constituencies of Gujarat, the BJP has received 53 per cent

of the votes counted, while the Congress has 27 per cent and the AAP 13 per cent.

"Due to the votes given by the people of Gujarat, the AAP is today becoming a national party. The politics of education and health is making a mark for the first time in the country. Congratulations to the entire country on this," he said in a tweet in Hindi.

AAP Rajya Sabha MP Sanjay Singh said that his party gained national party status in just 10 years and thanked the people of Gujarat for it.

Singh said his party's leaders worked hard and "we are thankful to the people of Gujarat because of whom we got this recognition".

"The AAP managed to bag the status of national party in just 10 years. That's the pace of growth of this party. We got around 35 lakh votes in Gujarat. All leaders worked hard and visited rural areas in Gujarat," he said during a press conference.



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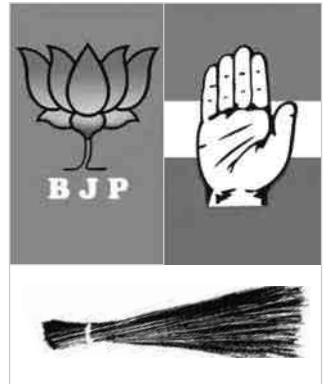
PAPER WITH PASSION

Win-win-win

BJP, Cong and AAP have reasons to rejoice but they can't afford to ignore certain issues

Results of Assembly elections in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh and the MCD poll have pleased every party — at least, that's what leaders of the BJP, Congress and AAP are saying. The BJP is happy that it won Gujarat with an unprecedented landslide. Evidently, the Morbi cable bridge collapse, which was a case of monumental incompetence and corruption, had little impact on the poll. Also forgotten was the mismanagement during the deadly Delta wave of Covid-19. In the 2017 Assembly election, the saffron party had just managed to form Government with 99 seats, with the Congress not much behind with 77; this must have caused jitters in the BJP's State unit. But Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah, along with other top party leaders, spared no effort to register a handsome victory. In the MCD election, too, where the saffron party was estimated to win around 50 wards, it crossed the three-digit mark.

This was again impressive, given 15 years of incumbency and its sub-optimal performance in local governance. While in both States, the BJP did better than what the exit polls had predicted, it was not so in Himachal. But again, given the magnitude of rebellion, the party did better than expected. For the Congress, the Himalayan State was the only bright spot as it shrunk in Gujarat and Delhi. But the win should come as a big morale booster for the party which has become accustomed to losing elections. Anti-incumbency and BJP rebels did help the Congress cause.



This is also Priyanka Vadra's first success in electoral politics; this may occasion an increase in her role. AAP also has reasons to be pleased with the overall results. Of course, it didn't get a landslide in MCD, but it won comfortably. Party boss Arvind Kejriwal had made tall claims about success in Gujarat but it didn't reach the double-digit mark. Still, it was able to dislodge the BJP from the local bodies in Delhi against a spirited campaign by the saffron party. Satyendra Jain's video clips, the charges against Delhi Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia and AAP's alleged involvement in Liguorgate did little to harm the party's electoral prospects. Besides, AAP, by winning a few seats in Gujarat, has now graduated to becoming a national party. The three parties, however, should not lose sight of the challenges they will face. The grand old party can celebrate its victory in Himachal, but it should also be cognisant of the fact that its decline in several States is quite steep. In Gujarat, for instance, it got just about one-tenth of the seats that its arch-rival BJP got. The BJP must beware of the problem of rebellion, which seems to have been exacerbated because of the centralisation of powers in the party. And AAP has to look beyond freebies, which didn't find many takers in Gujarat and Himachal.

PICTALK



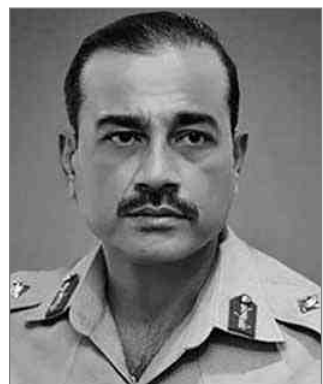
Devotees cover the Yamuna with sarees during the Chunari Manorath festival, in Mathura

PTI

Pak army chief

Gen Asim Munir, who is the new Army chief of Pakistan, has to battle its falling credibility

A new army chief has taken over from General Qamar Javed Bajwa. The new army chief is General Asim Munir. In Pakistan popularity of army Generals is as important as the popularity of politicians in their careers. General Qamar Javed Bajwa, had become quite unpopular during his last months in office. The reason of course is the role he played in the ouster of the former prime minister of Pakistan Imran Khan. Imran had fallen off from the General and criticized him for orchestrating his ouster through a no-confidence vote in April on the behest of foreign powers. After the assassination bid on Imran Khan People turned rather sympathetic to the former Pakistan captain and little skeptic of General Bajwa who had overshot his tenure several times and continued in the office for the power he wielded in the army and the political circles of the country. However, it going to be quite a challenging job for General Munir. One of the biggest challenges he faces is the credibility of the army and his position.



After the ouster of Imran Khan, the Pakistan army is being seen as bad boys who dance to the tunes of Uncle Sam for all the monetary support they get from him. Besides, Imran has played his victim card rather well and painted the army as the culprit for his ouster. His scathing remarks have damaged the reputation of the army in a big way. General Munir must restore credibility to the army which has taken major popularity hit from Khan's large and growing support base. Another major task he has at hand is to bring some semblance of political order to the country. The present government in place right now is courtesy Pakistan army but it faces a huge trust deficit. General Munir would have to opt for early elections before he is also branded as an anti-democratic person happy to have a proxy army rule. But before that, he will have to devise a formula that both the government and Imran Khan can agree upon. This is not going to be easy as Imran Khan has emerged stronger and is in no mood to give concessions to the present government. Besides what makes his task even more daunting is that he doesn't have a good rapport with Khan who fired Munir as Pakistan's spy chief. The given scenario leaves not many choices for the new General and how he maneuvers would decide the future of Pakistan.

Every problem has a solution

Our attempts to resolve any number of socio-economic and political problems have to focus on behavioural changes and social engineering



SANGRAM MISHRA



Any effective reform in the electoral process has to take into account many factors including legal and legislative ones. The steps are discussed so as to bring a holistic change with an inclusive approach. Any change in the behavioural aspect of people solicits an endeavour for awareness building. Art 324 (1) of the constitution India vests the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections in the Election Commission of India. As such ECI is the most important constitutional body having Superintendence, direction and control over the election process. This vesting of such large power also generates responsibility for ECI for smooth conduct of free and fair elections.

As a first step, ECI should also try to create awareness among people delineating the role/(voting) power of citizens to choose their representatives. Frequent publicity over print and visual media about dos and don'ts for the voters would create some awareness. Collectors as the agents of ECI also may be directed to carry and convey the voice and messages of the Commission in the nook and corner of the districts and also in the interior pockets.

The vulnerable groups (tribals etc.) should be guarded heavily against exploitation and intimidation. Frequent visits to these areas, especially the day/night before the election would foil the prank of the unethical elements to win by the force of money. Any violation of code of conduct in case of the candidates or followers should warrant disqualification. District and police administration's alertness, swiftness and sincerity can nip the criminal activities in the bud. The erring and non-performing district administration officials should be taken to task by the ECI. A strong ECI, effective district administration and strong police force can make the process smooth.

The fact that about one third of the population lives below the poverty line, makes the voters vulnerable and prone to the influence of money for unethical voting.

The first and foremost task for the government should be eradication of poverty. But it is not plausible to eradicate poverty overnight. But if abject poverty conditions are addressed properly, a major task would be accomplished. The distribution of freebies with taxpayers money (in my opinion) be stopped forthwith and the party indulging in such activities may be severely dealt with.

In any democratic set up criminality has no role to play as being anathematic. Hon'ble Apex Court has taken a very laudable step in regard to criminalization of politics — disqualifying a candidate on conviction. Revealing criminal antecedents at the time of filing nomination and disqualification on conviction have set the ball rolling. A strict vigil and strong implementation of stringent law would silence criminality.

Cleavage based politics — politics utilizing the divisive factors like caste, religion, language, gender and tradition, etc. should be discouraged strongly. Though it is easier said and done and the society is divided on many diverse points yet any beginning and approach to minimize would go a long way to



AS A FIRST STEP, ECI SHOULD ALSO TRY TO CREATE AWARENESS AMONG PEOPLE DELINEATING THE VOTING POWER OF CITIZENS TO CHOOSE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

purify the process. Other spatial points should be cogitated and analyzed by ECI to introduce fairness into the process.

Do we need legislation for bringing up laws to ensure free and fair elections? Generally deterrent law has three major components such as severity (severe degree of punishment), Certainty (punishment follows as a certainty wherever there is occurrence of a criminal act) and Celerity (swiftness is essential). Crime would be deterred if punishment is awarded quickly and rapidly. In the opinion of Hobbes, people are driven due to their self interest and further he stressed the importance of deterrence to make the people law abiding. Cesare Beccaria stated that crime and punishment should both have a proportional deterring and deterrence value.

These three components not only attract people's faith and confidence in the system but are also most effective in electoral process and dynamics. As any strong prophylactic or curative medicine has side effects, any harsh law runs the risk of abuse. The most terrifying factor for a politician is disqualification and ban on contesting elections. If the

deterrent law would address this entailing disqualification then the success rate would still be higher and so it would deter other candidates from venturing into abuse of money power and criminality.

Strict implementation and prompt investigation and certainty of the punishment for the unscrupulous elements can bring back everything on a fair path. Electoral malpractices (Abuse of money power, intimidation of voters, post poll violence, offer of freebies, criminal use of caste card etc) should be associated with disqualification, fines and other penal provisions and that would go a long way for introducing fresh air into the system.

The role of bureaucracy is very important here. Impartiality, effectiveness, sincerity and honesty should be maintained at any cost under strict vigil of Election Commission of India. As stated previously, it is a herculean task. But search for solution for every difficult task should start at the earliest and sincerity and it can achieve the most complicated task.

(The author is a superannuated senior IAS officer. The views expressed are personal.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DOWNSIDE OF SOCIAL DISTANCING

Sir — Ever since the outbreak of the Coronavirus three years ago, while the hygiene measures remained the same as for previous pandemics, the social distancing norms, in particular, made the human experience unique. Notwithstanding the pandemic, social distancing presents the dangers of increasing social desertion, growing impersonality and individualism, and the loss of a sense of society as a whole. It prevents people from effectively socializing, which is a fundamental human need. When the pandemic was at its peak, social distancing measures had created a negative and psychological fear in one's mind to suspect that others were potential carriers of the deadly virus.

It made us worry that this cognitive effect could potentially remain in our society even after the disintegration of the virus. Whether at workplaces, in restaurants, or public spaces, our society has long been characterized by physical interactions between people. As we navigate through life, much of what fulfills us are the bonds we create with people, and more often than not, those bonds materialize through physical interactions. The Covid-19 pandemic is not intensely active these days, and if we still do not find ways to maintain physical and emotional connections in any kind of a situation, sadly it will make it more difficult for us to build and strengthen social bonds, and such an atmosphere apprehensively may lead to an unfortunate future for our society.

Ranganathan Sivakumar | Chennai

LET US CONSERVE OUR SOIL

Sir — Soil erosion can have irreparable effects on both human and ecosystem health. India has taken several initiatives in this direction which need to be sustained and improved upon sustainably to ensure healthy soil and ultimately a healthy planet. The communication link between all the stakeholders for the management and restoration of degraded soils should be strengthened. Timely dissemination of evidence-based information is also essential. Citizens can con-

The raging border dispute



In the open war of border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka, activists of the Uddhav Thackeray-led Shiv Sena faction on Tuesday sprayed black and orange paints on Karnataka state transport buses in the Swargate area of Pune city and wrote "Jai Maharashtra" on these buses. A local leader of the Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) faction confirmed they painted the buses. Workers of the Shiv Sena, Uddhav Thackeray faction sprayed at least two-

three buses of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) with black paint.

The border issue dates back to 1957 after the reorganization of states on linguistic lines. Maharashtra laid claim to Belagavi, which was part of the erstwhile Bombay Presidency as it has a sizable Marathi-speaking population. It also laid claim to 814 Marathi-speaking villages which are currently part of Karnataka. Belagavi district administration in Karnataka on Monday issued orders barring entry of the two Maharashtra ministers and leaders to the city. Prohibitory orders were issued under section 144 of CrPC, barring their entry, besides that of an MP, who is a member of the Maharashtra High Power Committee on the Border Dispute. With this, the ruling party of Maharashtra is silent on this issue and not taking very strong action.

Bhagwan Thadani | Mumbai

tribute by planting trees, developing and maintaining kitchen gardens, and consuming seasonal and locally sourced food. Soil erosion is taking place in 145 million hectares in India, it is estimated that 96.40 million hectares (about 30 percent of the total geographical area) are affected by land degradation. Globally, the biophysical status of 5,670 million hectares of land is declining, of which 1,660 million hectares (29 percent) are due to human-induced land degradation.

World Soil Day is celebrated every year on 5 December. The theme of World Soil Day 2022 is 'Soil: Where Food Begins'. Healthy soil helps in the growth of healthy plants, and increases both nutrition and water percolation to maintain groundwater levels. As consumers and citizens, we can contribute to protecting topsoil by planting trees, developing and maintaining home/kitchen gardens, and consuming primarily locally sourced and seasonal foods. Soil erosion can have irreparable effects on both human and ecosystem health. India has taken several initiatives in this direction which need to be sustained and improved upon

sustainably to ensure healthy soil and ultimately a healthy planet.

Priyanka Saurabh | Hissar

THE MAKING OF MODI

Sir — In today's international world, some people can be called smart for their actions. PM Modi is a very well-known example of this quality. Our PM works day and night hard to make our country stand out in the world, whether it is about motivating our soldiers, doing rallies, or meeting foreign delegates. PM Modi never abstains from doing menial tasks. No one knows who is the smartest, but what we should consider is that smartness is a way of achieving goals and not an end goal in itself. Politicians in themselves are very smart, who are smarter than others can only be known by the actions and the result of the action taker. There lies real success and simplicity plays a significant role in molding a man to greater heights.

CK Subramaniam | Mumbai

Send your feedback to: letterstopioneer@gmail.com

SOUND BITE

People like Poonawala will be born in every city if there is no strong leader like Prime Minister Narendra Modi.



Assam CM — Himanta Biswa Sarma



Together the UK and the US will ensure the global price of energy and the security of our national supply can never again be manipulated by the whims of a failing regime.

UK Prime Minister — Rishi Sunak

You're (Malaika) the Chaiyya Chaiyya girl. But luckily for you, some five heroines had refused to climb on the train. Malaika was nowhere on the radar.



Filmmaker — Farah Khan



We are very very confident. This is not the first time we have lost the first game in the series. It's quite normal. We know how to bounce back from these situations.

Cricketer — Shikhar Dhawan

I condemn the allegation that we are ignoring Christmas. There will be a holiday on December 24 & 25.



Parliamentary Affairs Minister — P Joshi

FIRST COLUMN

COMMONALITIES IN G20 PRESIDENCY

Indian PM Narendra Modi has taken a whole-of-Government approach



KUMARDEEP BANERJEE

he first round of meeting among G20 members got off to a rather colourful start earlier this week with traditional Rajasthani turbans, scarves and jackets gifted to visiting delegates in the western Indian city of Udaipur. The event kicked off several official dialogues, net-working opportunities for the G20 nation sherpas, 14 participating international organisations and nine guest countries.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has taken a whole-of-government approach to what it has dubbed as one of a kind event in the history of independent India. The narrative is of India finding its rightful place on global agenda setting tables, now being the fifth largest economy, moving quickly to be the third in a few years' time.

The current government has a lot at stake in getting the messages right to a global decision making group who are likely to be part of the 200 plus plenary discussions in the run up to the leaders' summit in New Delhi in September 2023. However, an equal stakeholder in the G20 presidency is the domestic audience, who in turn, will be gearing up for one of the largest exercises in the largest democracy of the world political map, the general elections of 2024.

Prime Minister, therefore, wasted no time after casting his vote in Gujarat assembly elections to rush back to Delhi for an all-party meet on India's G20 presidency. He has urged all key parties to be a stakeholder in India's presidency and showcase the strengths of India. A careful selection of venues dotted across the Indian subcon-



tinient from northeast, right into the islands of Andaman has been planned to ensure a full experience of India for the visiting delegates.

The central government offices, state government and every public institution has been requested to start displaying some branding related to India's G 20 presidency and carefully plan regional events, aligning them with proposed plenary meetings. Plenaries have been planned keeping in mind important religious, cultural or social events in the states across India. The message is that the delegates of today are tourists of tomorrow.

One will expect a large amount of G20 branded content in cities /districts hosting these meetings, subtly pushing the message of India taking its "rightful" place on the geopolitical map. The political dividends, at least domestically, have not been overlooked and Modi ensured he held a meeting with key post bearers of the ruling party.

India has been the voice of the global South (an informal alliance of developing nations primarily in Asia and Africa, who may not be aligned with West or Russia, China worldview). This may have looked like India revisiting the cold war non-aligned movement ideology.

However, it may be worth noting that the days of Non-aligned Movement kind of grouping may be over and India, as it champions about reformed multilateralism, could bring a new interpretation to agile diplomacy while it negotiates and finds commonalities with the developed western countries and put across the pressing needs of the developing world. India has highlighted key themes of its presidency earlier this week, including technological transformation, green development and lifestyle for environment, climate financing and associated reform for multilateral finance institutions.

India would highlight its indigenously developed digital public goods stack to the global audience in the coming days. On the domestic front, India has moved the needle to designing the legal framework for the digital ecosystem (a key showcase during its presidency). As of now it is going to be a busy season for all major airports across the country.

(The author is a foreign affairs commentator)

Development turns an emotive issue

The economic gains registered in Gujarat have translated into a number of improvements in social indicators, including the infant mortality rate

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) can be credited for bringing a tectonic shift in Indian politics. The Gujarat verdict has shown that development is now an emotive issue. The people in Gujarat cannot compromise on development. They rejected anyone who came to Gujarat to challenge the development model of the state. The people in Gujarat have given tight slaps on the faces of Congress and the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) for questioning the development of Gujarat. The Gujarat verdict may prove to be a touchstone for Indian politics in decades to come.

Indian politics for the past few decades has seen religion and caste identities as emotive issues. The people have voted on caste lines. The people have in the past voted on religious lines. Caste and religious factors also dominated Gujarat politics for decades. Gujarati society was divided on caste and religious lines until the BJP arrived on the political horizon. Since then it has been 27 years of uninterrupted rule of the BJP in Gujarat. The people have again asked the BJP that there is no full stop in the development journey. The people, by giving an unprecedented verdict in favour of the BJP, have said that the development issue is too close to their hearts for them to consider even the moons that Congress and the AAP offered through freebies.

Congress and the AAP tried to trap the people with promises such as unemployment allowances, free electricity and water. But the people of Gujarat told Congress and the AAP to learn the art of development politics. The people don't need crutches to walk, as they have been socially and economically empowered by the development journey of the last 27 years. They stand on their feet with pride. Congress and the AAP tried to challenge the pride of the people of Gujarat. They have been served with tight slaps for trying to enter the homes of the people of Gujarat through backdoors.

In terms of the GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product), Gujarat was the fifth largest state in FY2017. At present the GSDP rank of Gujarat has improved to fourth position. Also, the GSDP grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10 per cent to Rs 19.44 lakh crores in FY2022 from Rs 13.29 lakh crore in FY2018, witnessing a growth of 46.47 per cent. The people of Gujarat are well versed with the power of compounding. They know that it creates a powerful force, which multiplies the gains over a time frame. This has yielded unprecedented social and economic gains to the people. This explains why the people in Gujarat showed no interest in the politics of freebies of Congress and the AAP.

The BJP government in Gujarat has kept its fiscal deficit at 1.51 per cent of the GSDP, which is way below the Finance



THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN GUJARAT STANDS AT 2.5 PER CENT WHILE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE STANDS AT 8.2 PER CENT. THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT HAS MAINTAINED THIS RATE AT A LOW LEVEL FOR NEARLY THE PAST 10 YEARS

(The author is Director, Public Policy Research Centre)



Commission's prescribed limit of four per cent since 2018. Along with this, low levels of debt have been maintained by switching to the National Pension Scheme (NPS) from Old Pension Scheme (OPS) to reduce financial burden on state exchequer. The financial discipline of Gujarat has been for the benefit of the people only, which Congress and the AAP sought to destroy by promising to revive the Old Pension Scheme and frittering away the gains with freebies.

The Congress and AAP definitely didn't do their homework. If they had been honest about homework they would not have raised the issue of unemployment in the Gujarat Assembly election campaign. The unemployment rate in Gujarat stands at 2.5 per cent, while the national average stands at 8.2 per cent. The state government of Gujarat has maintained this rate at a low level for nearly the past 10 years. Meanwhile, other states have recorded an unemployment rate in double digits. The unemployment rate in Gujarat mirrors the levels seen in advanced economies such as the US and the UK. Yet, Congress and the AAP tried to fool the people of Gujarat by raising the issue of unemployment, which portrayed them as non-serious political entities in the eyes of the people in the state.

Economic gains of Gujarat have also translated into improvements in the social indicators

such as infant mortality rate (25 per 1000 live births), maternal mortality rate, literacy, nutrition, school enrollment and so on. In fact, the Gujarat model of development has essentially been based on utilizing the resources of the state exchequer to create assets which work for the social and economic empowerment of the people. Works done in ensuring availability of water in Gujarat stand out as examples for other states to mobilise their resources for the long term asset creations, which the people reward also in elections.

It must now be accepted that the development model of Gujarat is all inclusive, which has made the past narrative of identity politics irrelevant. This was reflected in the BJP victory from Dariapur Assembly seat in Gujarat, which is dominated by Muslims. The BJP candidate Kaushik Jain won from here, and he must overwhelmingly have got the Muslim votes.

The BJP has also served a warning message to the AAP in the national capital. Even while the BJP lost the MCD elections after 15 years of rule, the party improved its vote share to over 39 per cent. The AAP vote share has come down from 53 per cent two years ago to 42 per cent now. The BJP is now raring to go for the next Assembly elections to overthrow the AAP by building the development plank of the party against the politics of freebies.

What is more important is that



the corruption charges against the AAP government have resonated with the people in the national capital. The BJP won the municipal wards in the Assembly constituencies of the Delhi deputy chief minister Manish Sisodia, jailed minister Satyendar Jain, transport minister Kailash Gehlot, Amannullah Khan, who is accused of taking money for party tickets, Akhilesh Tripathi, who also allegedly sold the AAP tickets.

This augurs well for Delhi politics, as the people in the national capital have given the message to the BJP to work hard to throw the anarchists out of power in the next Assembly elections, which would be held in 2025. At the same time, the people blessed the BJP with 104 wards in the MCD to keep a check on the AAP in the MCD and the party would not allow the anarchist politicians to fritter away all the gains made by the MCD in the last 15 years. Unlike Delhi Assembly, the AAP will not be able to throw the BJP members from the MCD meetings, and that has been ensured by the people.

The BJP faced reversal in the Himachal Pradesh Assembly elections on account of the rebel factor. But the BJP's vote share was almost at par with Congress. The BJP may have turned the tide and changed the tradition of Himachal Pradesh of voting out the incumbent government if the candidate selection had been better.

POINTCOUNTERPOINT


THE TIME HAS COME TO TAKE A STAND AFTER ASSESSING WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE BORDER AREAS. THE SITUATION THERE IS WORRISOME. — NCP LEADER SHARAD PAWAR




I WILL ASK MAHARASHTRA CM EKNATH SHINDE NOT TO SEND HIS CABINET COLLEAGUES TO BELAGAVI AS THEIR VISIT MAY DISRUPT THE LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN THE BORDER DISTRICT. — KARNATAKA CHIEF MINISTER BASAVARAJ BOMMAI

Volunteerism through Vidyanjali for education

Experiments of volunteers coming out to help in imparting education have been immensely beneficial in strengthening school infra



A SRIJA



ABDUL MOMIN

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education. The volunteers could be local individuals, civil societies or corporates, people from the Indian diaspora and NRIs. Vidyanjali seeks community involvement in the efficient functioning of the schools in the neighbourhood, especially government and government aided schools.

Though volunteering for a social cause has been an integral part of Indian culture, the uniqueness of the Vidyanjali initiative is that it provides a tech-enabled smooth platform which connects the schools with the volunteers located in any part of the country. Very often, a common citizen is left wondering how to volunteer for a social cause and schools on the other hand look out for assistance to meet the diverse

yet small needs of the school which does not get covered in through their annual budget allocations.

Many a time, shortage of teachers leaves students deprived of education. Vidyanjali provides an opportunity to address these gaps. Launched in September 2021, with active volunteers participation, the programme is gradually gaining traction among citizens. It has proven its strength by successfully managing to attract a good number of volunteers and onboarded schools on the portal. As on date, there are over 3.87 lakh government and government-aided schools on board and over 102683 volunteers have registered on the Vidyanjali portal. The volunteers under Vidyanjali have

shown great deal of enthusiasm by contributing to the schools in terms of assets as well as services. For instance, there are cases where volunteers have donated about 52122 ceiling fans/water purifiers/drinking water facility and other services to schools in Assam.

Similarly, in Delhi we have volunteers providing subject assistance, mentoring, teaching art & craft and music to the students. Moreover, school girls are getting self-defense training, while volunteers are providing assistance in developing basic civil infrastructure and other classroom needs, including ICT-based learning material and devices such as tablets, mobile phone, LCD, stationary, books, laptop, and flip white board, etc., to the

schools across the country.

Almost 9.27 lakh children have benefitted from this volunteering programme. The next step is to rope in bulk contributions from corporations, civil societies to schools across the State to strengthen them. The success of the programme rests on the effort put in by the states/UTs in getting the program on board through regular training sessions rendered to district/block level functionaries, as well as heads of schools to onboard the schools on the portal and place their request. The volunteers can contribute only if the schools are registered on the portal and place their request.

Volunteers could even be common citizens like us. We all have the urge to contribute back to the schools that we

passed out from. People having expertise in sports can impart sports training to the children, doctors can organize medical camps and conduct health/mental wellbeing lectures/workshops.

Companies/groups/organizations can assist schools in building additional classrooms/toilets for girls/ ramps for children with special needs/ICT labs/Smart classroom /residential hostels for students/electricity/water and internet connections etc. As alumni, self-employed or salaried professionals all of us can support our alma-mater in various ways. The exhaustive list on which volunteers can contribute is available on the Vidyanjali portal.

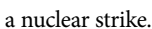
Beneficially, the programme does not minimize

the responsibilities of the Government rather it supplements/complements and strengthens the efforts of the Governments taken for the betterment of the whole education continuum in the country. The people volunteering under Vidyanjali do it selflessly. They cannot claim their services as full-time experience, while the schools cannot treat them as full-time teachers/staff of the school. The programme is fully based on the true spirit of volunteerism and with a very clear intention to tap the resources available with the community for catalyzing the needs of schools and volunteers connected through extensive use of technology and community outreach programs on a single platform.

AP ■ KYIV, UKRAINE

Speaking in a televised meeting in Russia with members of his Human Rights Council, Putin described the land gains as "a significant result for Russia," noting that the Sea of Azov "has become Russia's internal sea." In one of his frequent

Human Rights Council asked him Wednesday to pledge that Russia would not be the first to use such weapons, Putin demurred. He said Russia would not be able to use nuclear weapons at all if it agreed not to use them first and then came under



"If it doesn't use it first under any circumstances, it means that it won't be the second to use it either, because the possibility of using it in case of a nuclear strike on our territory will be

sharply limited," he said.

Putin rejected Western criticism that his previous nuclear weapons comments amounted to saber-rattling, claiming they were "not a factor provoking an escalation of con-

flicts, but a factor of deterrence.'

"We haven't gone mad. We are fully aware of what nuclear weapons are," Putin said. He added, without elaborating: "We have them, and they are more advanced and state-of-the-

In the Kursk region bordering Ukraine, the governor posted photos of new concrete anti-tank barriers — known as “dragon’s teeth” — in open fields. On Tuesday, the governor had said a fire broke out at an airport in the region after a drone strike. In neighboring Belgorod, workers were expanding anti-tank barriers and officials were organizing “self-defense units.” Belgorod has seen numerous fires and explosions, apparently from

At his meeting, Putin discussed the mobilization of 300,000 reservists that he ordered in September to bolster forces in Ukraine. He said only about 150,000 have been deployed so far to combat zones and the rest are still undergoing training. Addressing speculation that the Kremlin could be preparing another mobilization, Putin said: "There is no need for the Defense Ministry and the country to do that."

AP ■ WASHINGTON

Separately, a UN diplomat said Iran has plans to sell Russia hundreds of missiles and drones in violation of the 2015 Security Council resolution that endorsed

Concerns about new weapon sales to Russia come after Iran sold hundreds of attack drones to Russia over the summer. The Biden administration says Russia has also turned to North Korea

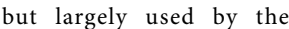
isolated nation on the international stage, for support as it prosecutes its war against Ukraine.

The Biden administration recently unveiled sanctions against Iranian firms and entities involved in the transfer of Iranian drones to Russia for use in Putin's ongoing invasion of Ukraine. It all comes as the administration has condemned the Islamic republic's violent squelching of protests that erupted throughout Iran after the September death of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini while being held by the morality police.

AP ■ KYIV, UKRAINE

They illustrate the increased pressure the Ukrainian government is putting on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with its centuries-old ties to Moscow, as the brutal Russian invasion slogs

He also wants a review of the “canonical” connection between the UOC and the Moscow Patriarchate — the center of the Russian Orthodox Church — and of the status of the revered, millennium-old Pechersk-Lavra monastery in Kyiv, now government-owned.



"It is national suicide when they slander and try to 'ban' a part of their own people," said

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church has been loyal to the Moscow patriarch since the 17th century.

AP ■ NEW YORK

The charges against Andrii Derkach, 55, of Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, were announced Wednesday in Brooklyn by U.S. Attorney

Breon Peace.

Derkach has been characterized by the U.S. Government as an “active Russian agent” for over a decade. Authorities say he met multiple times during the 2020 race with Giuliani, a close Trump ally, and released heavily edited recordings of Democrat Joe Biden in an effort to disparage him. Prosecutors also say Derkach sought to fund a lavish lifestyle for himself and his family through the purchase of two Beverly Hills condominiums, even as he hid his interests in the transactions from banks.

AP ■ MOSCOW

Asked by a member of the presidential Human Rights Council to commit Russia to forswearing a first strike, Putin responded that such an obligation might prevent Russia from tapping its nuclear arsenal even if it came under a nuclear attack.

Russia's nuclear doctrine states the country can use nuclear weapons if it comes under a nuclear strike or if it faces an attack with conventional weapons that threaten "the very existence" of the Russian state.

"We haven't gone mad. We fully understand what nuclear weapons are," Putin said. "We have them, and they are more advanced and state-of-the-art than what any other nuclear power has."

He added: "We aren't going to brandish those weapons like a razor running around the world, but we naturally proceed from their existence."

"It's a factor of deterrence, not a factor provoking an escalation of the conflict," Putin said.

The Russian leader characterized the tactical nuclear weapons the United States deployed to Europe as a destabilizing factor. Russia, by contrast, hasn't deployed any nuclear weapons outside its territory, Putin said, adding that "we naturally will defend our allies with all available means, if necessary."

AP ■ COPENHAGEN

02 (02:00 PM)	<p>Andrey Yakunin, who holds both a Russian and a British passport and who lives in Italy, was in Hammerfest, in Arctic Norway, Oct. 17, after he had sailed a Russian ship from the Arctic Archipelago of Svalbard along the coast of Norway.</p>
02 (04:00 PM)	
02 (02:00 PM)	



The 47-year-old Yakunin had been filming with the drone while mountaineering, walking and sailing.

der Norwegian law, it is prohib- aircraft operated by Russian com- or citizens “to land on, take off fly over Norwegian territory.” is not a member of the European out mirrors its moves and decid- the ban earlier this year after the n of Ukraine.

	M.P. MADHYA KSHETRA VIDYUT VITARAN COMPANY LIMITED (Government of M.P. Undertaking) NISHTHA PARISAR, BIJALEE NAGAR, GOVINDPURA, BHOPAL-462023 Phone No. : 0755-2602033-36, Fax : 2589821, 2586636		
	Ref. : MD/MK/04/NIT/ 2290		
	Date : 08.12.2022		
	TENDER NOTICE		
MPMKVVCL, Bhopal, invites following bids from manufacturers through e-tendering :			
Tender Specification Number	Particulars	Tender Fee including GST (in Rs.)	Date of Pre-Bid Conference
MD/MK/ 04/845	Expression of Interest (EOI) For Submission of Technical proposal for "Fencing of Distribution Transformer and provision of Advertisement on DTR fencing at various locations in Bhopal City under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model"	590/-	16.12.2022 at 3:00 PM
			02.01.2023 at 3:00 PM
Other details and full Tender documents would be available on Company website https://portal.mpcz.in & Govt. website https://mptenders.gov.in shortly.			
M.P. Madhyam/107621/2022			
CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER (PROC.)			

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CG-DL-E-03122022-240796

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II - खण्ड 3 - उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II - Section 3 - Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, दिसम्बर 2, 2022 / अग्रहायण 11, 1944
No. 5413] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2022/AGRAHAYANA 11, 1944

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No. 5413] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2022/AGRAHAYANA 11, 1944

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2022

S.O. 5645(E).—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3A of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government, after being satisfied that for the public purpose, the land, the brief description of which is given in the Schedule below, is required for building (widening/two lane with paved shoulder/four laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of Greenfield Highway in the stretch of land from Km 334.800 to Km 349.200 and from Km 354.800 to Km 385.800 (Dy. Commissioner Office, Bokaro) in the district of BOKARO in the state of JHARKHAND, hereby declares its intention to acquire such land.

Any person interested in the said land may, within twenty-one days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, object to the use of such land for the aforesaid purpose under sub-section (1) of section 3C of the said Act.

Every such objection shall be made to the Competent Authority, namely, BOKARO District Land Acquisition Officer, Bokaro in writing and shall set out the grounds thereof and the Competent Authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by a legal practitioner, and may, after hearing all such objections and after making such further enquiry, if any, as the Competent Authority thinks necessary, by order, either allow or disallow the objections.

Any order made by the Competent Authority under sub-section (2) of section 3C of the said Act shall be final.

The land plans and other details of the land to be acquired under their notification are available and can be inspected by the interested person at the aforesaid office of the Competent Authority.

SCHEDULE

Brief Description of the land to be acquired with or without structures falling Greenfield Highway in the stretch of land from Km. 334.800 to Km 349.200 and from Km. 354.800 to Km 385.800 (Dy. Commissioner Office, Bokaro) in the district of BOKARO in the state of JHARKHAND.

State: JHARKHAND District: BOKARO

Sr. No.	Survey/Plot Number	Type of Land	Nature of Land	Area (in Local Unit)	Area (in Hectare)
Taluk: Chandankiyari Village: Aadrakuri (155)					
1	3484	Private	Agriculture	0.1176001(Acre)	0.0475921
2	3487	Private	Agriculture	0.1729999(Acre)	0.0700121
3	3488	Private	Agriculture	0.0420001(Acre)	0.0169972
4	3489	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756
5	3490	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
6	3491	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633
7	3492	Private	Agriculture	0.0642000(Acre)	0.0259814
8	3494	Private	Agriculture	0.3199999(Acre)	0.1295022
9	3495	Private	Agriculture	0.5200000(Acre)	0.2104411
10	3496	Private	Agriculture	0.3300001(Acre)	0.1335492
11	3497	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
12	3498	Private	Agriculture	0.3300001(Acre)	0.1335492
13	3499	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736
14	3500	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
15	3501	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347
16	3502	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328
17	3503	Private	Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675
18	3504	Private	Agriculture	0.2808000(Acre)	0.1136382
19	3505	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
20	3506	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
21	3507	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042
22	3508	Private	Agriculture	0.2400001(Acre)	0.0971267
23	3509	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347
24	3510	Private	Agriculture	0.6100000(Acre)	0.2468636
25	3511	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103
26	3512	Private	Agriculture	0.3322000(Acre)	0.1344395
27	3513	Private	Agriculture	0.3800000(Acre)	0.1537839
28	3514	Private	Agriculture	0.5467999(Acre)	0.2212869
29	3515	Private	Agriculture	0.4000000(Acre)	0.1618778
30	3516	Private	Agriculture	0.6825001(Acre)	0.2762040
31	3520	Private	Agriculture	0.4458000(Acre)	0.1804128
32	3521	Private	Agriculture	0.0936000(Acre)	0.0378794
33	3522	Private	Agriculture	0.0875999(Acre)	0.0354512
34	3523	Private	Agriculture	0.0898999(Acre)	0.0363820
35	3598	Government	Non Agriculture	0.4736000(Acre)	0.1916633
36	3599	Private	Agriculture	0.1515000(Acre)	0.0613112
37	3601	Private	Agriculture	0.1044000(Acre)	0.0422501
38	3602	Private	Agriculture	0.1062001(Acre)	0.0429786
39	3604	Government	Non Agriculture	1.5400001(Acre)	0.6232295
40	3605	Private	Agriculture	0.6231000(Acre)	0.2521651
41	3606	Government	Non Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736
42	3607	Private	Agriculture	0.3608001(Acre)	0.1460138
43	3608	Private	Agriculture	0.4382000(Acre)	0.1773371
44	3609	Private	Agriculture	0.7492000(Acre)	0.3031971
45	3610	Private	Agriculture	0.0250999(Acre)	0.0101578
46	3611	Private	Agriculture	0.7902001(Acre)	0.3197896
47	3614	Private	Agriculture	0.2861000(Acre)	0.1157831
48	3615	Private	Agriculture	0.3116000(Acre)	0.1261028
49	3616	Private	Agriculture	0.2772000(Acre)	0.1121813
50	3617	Private	Agriculture	0.1176001(Acre)	0.0475921
51	3618	Private	Agriculture	0.6966001(Acre)	0.2819102
52	3619	Government	Non Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
53	3620	Private	Agriculture	0.4661000(Acre)	0.1886281
54	3633	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797
55	3634	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981
56	3635	Private	Agriculture	0.0986001(Acre)	0.0399029
57	3693	Government	Non Agriculture	0.7668000(Acre)	0.3103197
58	3694	Government	Non Agriculture	0.4999999(Acre)	0.2023472
59	3697	Private	Agriculture	0.3199999(Acre)	0.1295022
60	3698	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981
61	3699	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206
62	3700	Private	Agriculture	0.2099999(Acre)	0.0849858
63	3701	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736
64	3702	Private	Agriculture	2.3793000(Acre)	0.9628895
65	3703	Private	Agriculture	0.1585001(Acre)	0.0641441
66	3704	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
67	3705	Private	Agriculture	0.0353000(Acre)	0.0142857
68	3754	Private	Agriculture	0.2845999(Acre)	0.1151760
69	3755	Private	Agriculture	0.4200001(Acre)	0.1699717
70	3833	Private	Residential	0.0587001(Acre)	0.0237556
71	3834	Private	Residential	0.5133999(Acre)	0.2077701
72	3835	Private	Agriculture	0.0774999(Acre)	0.0313638
73	3854	Private	Agriculture	1.3083999(Acre)	0.5295022
74	3855	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817
75	3856	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633
76	3857	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633
77	3858	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206
78	3859	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
79	3860	Private	Agriculture	0.6500000(Acre)	0.2630514

80	3861	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
81	3862	Private	Agriculture	0.1267000(Acre)	0.0512748
82	3863	Private	Agriculture	0.0037999(Acre)	0.0015378
83	3864	Private	Agriculture	0.0512999(Acre)	0.0207608
84	3866	Private	Agriculture	0.1401000(Acre)	0.0566977
85	3867	Private	Agriculture	1.3729000(Acre)	0.5556050
86	3868	Government	Non Agriculture	0.2995000(Acre)	0.1212060
87	3869	Private	Residential	0.2400000(Acre)	0.0971267
88	3870	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206
89	3871	Private	Agriculture	0.2900000(Acre)	0.1173614
90	3872	Private	Residential	0.1870001(Acre)	0.0756779
91	5366	Government	Non Agriculture	0.1729999(Acre)	0.0700121
Village: Sarisakuri (156)					
1	251	Private	Agriculture	0.0034001(Acre)	0.0013760
2	252	Private	Agriculture	0.0163000(Acre)	0.0065965
3	253	Private	Agriculture	0.0052000(Acre)	0.0021044
4	254	Private	Agriculture	0.5200000(Acre)	0.2104411
5	255	Private	Agriculture	0.2662999(Acre)	0.1077701
6	256	Private	Agriculture	0.2327000(Acre)	0.0941724
7	257	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328
8	258	Private	Agriculture	0.1950000(Acre)	0.0789154
9	259	Private	Agriculture	0.5899999(Acre)	0.2387697
10	260	Private	Agriculture	0.2628000(Acre)	0.1063537
11	261	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206
12	262	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
13	263	Private	Agriculture	0.0214999(Acre)	0.0087009
14	28	Private	Agriculture	0.2396000(Acre)	0.0969648
15	30	Private	Agriculture	0.0355001(Acre)	0.0143667
16	31	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981
17	32	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
18	33	Private	Agriculture	0.2963001(Acre)	0.1199110
19	34	Private	Agriculture	0.2992000(Acre)	0.1210846
20	35	Private	Agriculture	0.1890999(Acre)	0.0765277
21	36	Private	Agriculture	0.1016001(Acre)	0.0411170
22	37	Private	Agriculture	0.2466999(Acre)	0.0998381
23	38	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
24	39	Private	Agriculture	0.1254000(Acre)	0.0507487
25	40	Private	Agriculture	0.2357000(Acre)	0.0953865
26	41	Private	Agriculture	0.5100001(Acre)	0.2063942
27	42	Private	Agriculture	0.2743000(Acre)	0.1110077
28	43	Private	Agriculture	0.1679000(Acre)	0.0679482
29	44	Government	Non Agriculture	0.1202999(Acre)	0.0486647
30	45	Private	Agriculture	0.5496999(Acre)	0.2226605
31	46	Private	Agriculture	2.2312999(Acre)	0.9029947
32	47	Private	Agriculture	0.2154000(Acre)	0.0871712
33	519	Private	Agriculture	0.0245000(Acre)	0.0099150
34	522	Private	Agriculture	0.0484000(Acre)	0.0195872
35	524	Private	Agriculture	0.3489000(Acre)	0.1411979
36	525	Private	Agriculture	1.1400001(Acre)	0.4613517
37	526	Private	Agriculture	0.4400001(Acre)	0.1780656
38	527	Private	Agriculture	0.4061000(Acre)	0.1643464
39	528	Private	Agriculture	0.4696000(Acre)	0.1900445
40	529	Private	Residential	0.0324000(Acre)	0.0131121
41	530	Private	Agriculture	1.3393000(Acre)	0.5420073
42	531	Private	Agriculture	0.1104001(Acre)	0.0446783
43	532	Private	Residential	0.6599999(Acre)	0.2670983
44	533	Private	Agriculture	0.6500000(Acre)	0.2630514
45	534	Private	Agriculture	1.3700000(Acre)	0.5544314
46	535	Private	Agriculture	0.6915000(Acre)	0.2798462
47	540	Private	Agriculture	0.0528999(Acre)	0.0214083
48	541	Private	Agriculture	0.3567000(Acre)	0.1443545
49	623	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0459999(Acre)	0.0186159
50	653	Private	Agriculture	0.1251999(Acre)	0.0506677
51	654	Private	Agriculture	0.0779000(Acre)	0.0315257
52	670	Private	Agriculture	0.1088999(Acre)	0.0440712
53	675	Private	Agriculture	0.0338001(Acre)	0.0136787
54	676	Private	Agriculture	0.0566000(Acre)	0.0229057
55	677	Government	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
56	678	Private	Agriculture	0.9201001(Acre)	0.3723594
57	679	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0535001(Acre)	0.0216512
58	680	Private	Agriculture	0.3106000(Acre)	0.1256981
59	681	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
60	682	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797
61	683	Private	Agriculture	0.1163001(Acre)	0.0470660
62	684	Private	Agriculture	0.2632000(Acre)	0.1065156
63	685	Private	Agriculture	0.1690001(Acre)	0.0683934
64	686	Private	Agriculture	0.0881000(Acre)	0.0356536
65	693	Private	Agriculture	0.0980999(Acre)	0.0397005
66	694	Private	Agriculture	0.3091001(Acre)	0.1250911
67	695	Private	Agriculture	0.0979000(Acre)	0.0396196
68	696	Private	Agriculture	0.3199999(Acre)	0.1295022
69	697	Private	Agriculture	0.1800000(Acre)	0.0728450
70	698	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328
71	699	Private	Agriculture	0.1758000(Acre)	0.0711453
72	704	Private	Agriculture	0.1460000(Acre)	0.0590854
73	705	Private	Agriculture	0.0387001(Acre)	0.0156617
74	706	Private	Agriculture	0.2799999(Acre)	0.1133144
75	707	Private	Agriculture	0.2799999(Acre)	0.1133144
76	708	Private	Agriculture	0.2325999(Acre)	0.0941319
77	709	Private	Agriculture	0.3905000(Acre)	0.1580332
78	710	Private	Agriculture	0.4897001(Acre)	0.1981789
79	711	Government	Non Agriculture	0.1126000(Acre)	0.0455686
80	716	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0168001(Acre)	0.0067989
81	717	Private	Agriculture	0.2374001(Acre)	0.0960745
82	718	Private	Agriculture	0.4900000(Acre)	0.1983003
83	719	Private	Agriculture	0.2099999(Acre)	0.0849858
84	720	Private	Agriculture	0.0763000(Acre)	0.0308782
85	721	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0099001(Acre)	0.0040065
86	722	Private	Agriculture	0.4239001(Acre)	0.1715500
87	723	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797
88	724	Private	Agriculture	0.0783999(Acre)	0.0317280
89	725	Private	Agriculture	0.3150999(Acre)	0.1275192
90	726	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
91	727	Private	Agriculture	0.4799999(Acre)	0.1942533
92	728	Private	Agriculture	0.7221999(Acre)	0.2922703
93	729	Private	Agriculture	0.0438000(Acre)	0.0177256
94	730	Private	Agriculture	0.1372001(Acre)	0.0555241
95	731	Private	Residential	1.6511000(Acre)	0.6681910
96	732	Government	Non Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042
97	733	Private	Residential	0.4241000(Acre)	0.1716309
98	734	Private	Agriculture	0.3161000(Acre)	0.1279239
99	738	Private	Agriculture	0.0067999(Acre)	0.0027519
100	739	Private	Agriculture	0.2922000(Acre)	0.1182517
101	740	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0078000(Acre)	0.0031566
102	741	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389
103	742	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
104	743	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469
105	744	Private	Agriculture	0.0819001(Acre)	0.0331445
106	745	Private	Residential	0.1431999(Acre)	0.0579522
107	748	Private	Agriculture	1.1517000(Acre)	0.4660866
108	753	Private	Agriculture	0.0802000(Acre)	0.0324565
109	79	Private	Agriculture	0.1368999(Acre)	0.0553217
110	80	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797
111	81	Private	Agriculture	0.0154000(Acre)	0.0062323
112	82	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817

PIONEER RANCHI FRIDAY DECEMBER 09, 2022																	1
110	4066	Private	Residential	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	35	477	Private	Agriculture	0.0404001(Acre)	0.0163497	25	909	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389
111	4067	Private	Residential	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	36	478	Private	Agriculture	0.3199999(Acre)	0.1295022	26	910	Private	Agriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572
112	4068	Private	Residential	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	37	479	Government	Agriculture	0.0620999(Acre)	0.0251315	27	911	Government	Non-Agriculture	3.3976000(Acre)	1.3749899
113	4069	Private	Agriculture	0.5182999(Acre)	0.2097531	38	480	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797	28	912	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756
114	4070	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0089999(Acre)	0.0040469	39	483	Private	Agriculture	0.8500000(Acre)	0.3439903	29	913	Private	Agriculture	0.6233001(Acre)	0.2522461
115	4071	Private	Agriculture	0.4200001(Acre)	0.1699717	40	484	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736	30	914	Private	Agriculture	0.6697999(Acre)	0.2710643
116	4072	Private	Residential	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	41	485	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	31	915	Private	Agriculture	0.9100001(Acre)	0.3682720
117	4073	Private	Agriculture	0.1978999(Acre)	0.0800890	42	486	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.5200001(Acre)	0.6151356	32	916	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
118	4074	Private	Agriculture	0.3431001(Acre)	0.1388507	43	487	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	33	917	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
119	4075	Private	Agriculture	0.1061000(Acre)	0.0429381	44	488	Private	Agriculture	0.0042000(Acre)	0.0016997	34	918	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
120	4076	Private	Agriculture	0.1908000(Acre)	0.0727157	45	489	Private	Agriculture	0.1938000(Acre)	0.0784297	35	919	Private	Agriculture	0.3048999(Acre)	0.1233913
121	4077	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0152001(Acre)	0.0061514	46	491	Private	Agriculture	0.3783000(Acre)	0.1530959	36	928	Private	Residential	0.3888000(Acre)	0.1573452
122	4079	Private	Agriculture	0.0021001(Acre)	0.0008499	47	493	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0273999(Acre)	0.0110886	37	929	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.8114000(Acre)	0.3283691
Village: Baridari (46)						48	504	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	38	999	Private	Agriculture	0.0044999(Acre)	0.0018211
1	311	Private	Agriculture	0.2204999(Acre)	0.0892351	49	505	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	Taluk: Jaridih					
2	313	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	50	506	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206	Village: Arajai (164)					
3	314	Private	Agriculture	1.8400000(Acre)	0.7446378	51	510	Private	Agriculture	0.0204999(Acre)	0.0082962	1	1	Government	Non-Agriculture	7.6170999(Acre)	3.0825981
4	315	Private	Agriculture	0.5560001(Acre)	0.225820	52	511	Private	Residential	1.9386001(Acre)	0.7845407	2	1139	Private	Agriculture	0.2083001(Acre)	0.0842979
5	316	Private	Agriculture	0.0567999(Acre)	0.0229866	53	512	Private	Agriculture	0.1340001(Acre)	0.0542291	3	1149	Private	Agriculture	1.1198999(Acre)	0.4532173
6	330	Government	Non-Agriculture	4.3055999(Acre)	1.7424524	54	513	Private	Agriculture	0.7794001(Acre)	0.3154189	4	1168	Private	Agriculture	0.3627001(Acre)	0.1467827
7	387	Private	Residential	0.0196000(Acre)	0.0079320	55	522	Government	Non-Agriculture	5.4880001(Acre)	2.2209632	5	1169	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
8	388	Private	Agriculture	0.6233001(Acre)	0.2522461	Village: Haradgadha (49)						6	1170	Private	Agriculture	0.3100000(Acre)	0.1254553
9	389	Private	Agriculture	0.0386000(Acre)	0.0156212	1	479	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1998999(Acre)	0.0808984	7	1171	Private	Agriculture	0.1722000(Acre)	0.0696888
10	390	Private	Residential	2.1800000(Acre)	0.8822339	2	490	Private	Agriculture	0.0565901(Acre)	0.0229017	8	1172	Private	Agriculture	0.8300000(Acre)	0.3358964
11	391	Private	Residential	0.0658000(Acre)	0.0266289	3	491	Private	Agriculture	2.7487399(Acre)	1.1123998	9	1173	Government	Agriculture	0.0718999(Acre)	0.0290975
12	393	Private	Residential	0.1545000(Acre)	0.0625253	4	492	Private	Agriculture	0.3600000(Acre)	0.1456900	10	1174	Private	Agriculture	1.8570000(Acre)	0.7515176
13	394	Private	Agriculture	0.0311000(Acre)	0.0125860	5	493	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.9943299(Acre)	0.4023998	11	1175	Private	Agriculture	0.0496999(Acre)	0.0202347
14	395	Private	Residential	1.1894000(Acre)	0.4813436	6	494	Private	Agriculture	1.3770900(Acre)	0.5573007	12	1176	Private	Agriculture	0.1119000(Acre)	0.0452853
15	396	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2629001(Acre)	0.1063942	7	496	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.4744300(Acre)	0.1919992	13	1177	Private	Agriculture	0.0469001(Acre)	0.0189802
16	398	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1320001(Acre)	0.0534197	8	497	Government	Non-Agriculture	7.3396101(Acre)	2.9702995	14	1178	Private	Agriculture	0.1746999(Acre)	0.0707001
17	402	Private	Residential	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	9	498	Private	Agriculture	0.5732700(Acre)	0.2319992	15	1179	Private	Agriculture	0.0445000(Acre)	0.0180089
18	403	Private	Agriculture	0.7699999(Acre)	0.3116147	10	64	Private	Agriculture	0.0168001(Acre)	0.0067989	16	1180	Private	Agriculture	0.2999999(Acre)	0.1214083
19	404	Private	Agriculture	0.3400000(Acre)	0.1375961	11	65	Private	Agriculture	0.5040800(Acre)	0.2039984	17	1181	Private	Agriculture	0.6089000(Acre)	0.2464185
20	405	Private	Agriculture	0.1025000(Acre)	0.0414812	12	66	Private	Agriculture	1.7072099(Acre)	0.6908984	18	1182	Private	Agriculture	0.0625000(Acre)	0.0252934
21	406	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736	13	67	Private	Agriculture	0.0046900(Acre)	0.0018980	19	1183	Private	Agriculture	0.2678999(Acre)	0.1084176
22	407	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	Village: Honhe (44)						20	1184	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.5790000(Acre)	0.2343181
23	408	Private	Residential	0.													

PIONEER RANCHI FRIDAY DECEMBER 09, 2022																	
110	188	Private	Agriculture	0.7699999(Acre)	0.3116147	27	276	Private	Agriculture	0.0776000(Acre)	0.0314043	118	461	Private	Agriculture	0.0489001(Acre)	0.0197896
111	189	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.2199999(Acre)	0.4937272	28	277	Private	Agriculture	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878	119	462	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
112	189/2259	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.4680000(Acre)	0.1893970	29	278	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1799000(Acre)	0.0728045	120	463	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
113	190	Private	Agriculture	0.0217001(Acre)	0.0087819	30	279	Private	Agriculture	0.0598000(Acre)	0.0242007	121	464	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
114	1911	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1618999(Acre)	0.0655200	31	280	Private	Agriculture	0.3300000(Acre)	0.1335492	122	465	Private	Agriculture	0.0049000(Acre)	0.0019830
115	195	Private	Agriculture	0.3205001(Acre)	0.1297046	32	281	Government	Non-Agriculture	7.0698000(Acre)	2.8611089	123	466	Government	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469
116	196	Private	Agriculture	0.0790999(Acre)	0.0320113	33	849	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.6800000(Acre)	0.2751922	124	467	Private	Agriculture	0.5800000(Acre)	0.2266289
117	206	Private	Agriculture	0.2105000(Acre)	0.0851882	Village: Haridih Hardi (159)											
118	208	Private	Agriculture	0.3410000(Acre)	0.1380008	1	1020	Private	Agriculture	0.0063999(Acre)	0.0025900	125	468	Government	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
119	209	Government	Agriculture	1.1489999(Acre)	0.4649939	2	1041	Government	Non-Agriculture	2.1802001(Acre)	0.8823149	126	469	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817
120	210	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.2568000(Acre)	0.5086200	3	1104/1221	Private	Agriculture	0.4230000(Acre)	0.1711858	127	470	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
121	211	Private	Agriculture	0.2757999(Acre)	0.1116147	4	320	Private	Residential	0.2528001(Acre)	0.1023068	128	471	Government	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
122	212	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	5	322	Private	Residential	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	129	472	Government	Agriculture	0.1601000(Acre)	0.0647916
123	213	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	6	323	Private	Agriculture	0.0838000(Acre)	0.0339134	130	473	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2554999(Acre)	0.1033994
124	214	Government	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	7	324	Private	Residential	0.1038000(Acre)	0.0420073	131	480	Private	Agriculture	0.0103999(Acre)	0.0042088
125	215	Private	Agriculture	0.2469001(Acre)	0.0999191	8	325	Private	Agriculture	0.1800000(Acre)	0.0728450	132	541	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.9508000(Acre)	0.3847835
126	216	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	9	326	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.8399999(Acre)	0.3399433	133	712	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0124000(Acre)	0.0050182
127	217	Private	Agriculture	0.3000000(Acre)	0.1241083	10	327	Private	Agriculture	0.1022999(Acre)	0.0414002	134	715	Private	Agriculture	0.0348001(Acre)	0.0140834
128	218	Private	Agriculture	0.1310000(Acre)	0.0530150	11	329	Private	Agriculture	0.4482001(Acre)	0.1813841	135	716	Private	Agriculture	0.6599999(Acre)	0.2670983
129	219	Private	Agriculture	0.0067001(Acre)	0.0027115	12	330	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	136	717	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
130	221	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.1418001(Acre)	0.0573857	13	331	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0089389	137	718	Government	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103
131	2219	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.1065000(Acre)	0.4477944	14	332	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	138	719	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
132	2243	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.3629999(Acre)	0.5515985	15	333	Private	Agriculture	0.7555999(Acre)	0.3057871	139	720	Government	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
133	247	Private	Agriculture	0.3595001(Acre)	0.1454877	16	334	Private	Agriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572	140	721	Private	Agriculture	0.0615000(Acre)	0.0248887
134	248	Private	Agriculture	0.0155999(Acre)	0.0063132	17	335	Private	Agriculture	0.5800000(Acre)	0.2347228	141	723	Private	Agriculture	0.1273000(Acre)	0.0515176
135	249	Private	Agriculture	0.7185999(Acre)	0.2908134	18	336	Private	Agriculture	0.2099999(Acre)	0.0849858	142	731	Government	Agriculture	0.0047001(Acre)	0.0019021
136	25	Private	Agriculture	0.0111000(Acre)	0.0044921	19	337	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	143	732	Private	Agriculture	0.0642999(Acre)	0.1878996
137	250	Private	Agriculture	0.7499999(Acre)	0.3035208	20	338	Private	Agriculture	1.1299999(Acre)	0.4573047	144	733	Government	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
138	251	Private	Agriculture	0.7000000(Acre)	0.2832861	21	339	Private	Agriculture	0.0857000(Acre)	0.0346823	145	734	Private	Agriculture	0.4700000(Acre)	0.1902064
139	252	Private	Agriculture	1.1000000(Acre)	0.4451639	22	340	Private	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	146	735	Government	Agriculture	0.0114000(Acre)	0.0046135
140	253	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	23	342	Private	Agriculture	0.0717000(Acre)	0.0290166	147	736	Private	Agriculture	0.0796001(Acre)	0.0322137
141	254	Private	Agriculture	0.1525000(Acre)	0.0617159	24	343	Private	Agriculture	0.3987999(Acre)	0.1613921	148	739	Government	Agriculture	0.0224999(Acre)	0.0091056
142	257	Private	Agriculture	0.3813000(Acre)	0.1543100	25	347	Private	Agriculture	0.5718000(Acre)	0.2314043	149	740	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
143	26	Private	Agriculture	0.1952001(Acre)	0.0789964	26	358	Private	Agriculture	0.0198000(Acre)	0.0080130	150	740/1205	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
144	27	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0207999(Acre)	0.0084176	27	359	Private	Agriculture	0.0766000(Acre)	0.0309996	151	741	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694
145	29	Private	Agriculture	0.0207999(Acre)	0.0084176	28	360	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	152	742	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633
146	30	Private	Agriculture	0.0093999(Acre)	0.0038041	29	361	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	153	743	Private	Agriculture	0.5400000(Acre)	0.2185350
147	31	Private	Agriculture	0.5804001(Acre)	0.2348847	30	362	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	154	744	Private	Agriculture	0.4999999(Acre)	0.2023472
148	32	Private	Agriculture	1.1800001(Acre)	0.4775395	31	363	Private	Agriculture	1.4816000(Acre)	0.595953	155	745	Private	Agriculture	0.4321999(Acre)	0.1749089
149	33	Government	Agriculture	0.0518999(Acre)	0.0210036	32	364	Private	Agriculture	0.4300000(Acre)	0.1740186	156	749	Private	Agriculture	0.1477999(Acre)	0.0598138
150	34	Private	Agriculture	0.4300000(Acre)	0.1704186	33	365	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	157	750	Government	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445

PIONEER RANCHI FRIDAY DECEMBER 09, 2022														1	2		
30	1120	Government	NonAgriculture	0.7411001(Acre)	0.2999191	24	1046	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	149	2007	Private	Agriculture	0.2534999(Acre)	0.1025900
31	123	Private	Agriculture	0.3015001(Acre)	0.1220154	25	1047	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736	150	2009	Private	Agriculture	0.0334000(Acre)	0.0135168
32	124	Private	Agriculture	0.0427001(Acre)	0.0172805	26	1048	Private	Agriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572	151	2010	Government	Agriculture	0.4894999(Acre)	0.1980979
33	128	Private	Agriculture	0.0049000(Acre)	0.0019830	27	1049	Private	Agriculture	0.4500000(Acre)	0.1821125	152	2012	Government	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
34	129	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981	28	1050	Government	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	153	2013	Government	Agriculture	0.9200000(Acre)	0.3723189
35	130	Government	NonAgriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	29	1052	Private	Agriculture	1.2503001(Acre)	0.5059895	154	2014	Private	Agriculture	0.6700000(Acre)	0.2711453
36	131	Government	NonAgriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	30	1053	Private	Agriculture	0.2481000(Acre)	0.1004047	155	2015	Private	Agriculture	0.2335001(Acre)	0.0944962
37	132	Private	Agriculture	2.1599999(Acre)	0.8741400	31	1054	Private	Agriculture	0.3400000(Acre)	0.1375961	156	2016	Government	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347
38	133	Private	Agriculture	1.8499999(Acre)	0.7486847	32	1056	Private	Agriculture	0.3541000(Acre)	0.1433023	157	2017	Private	Agriculture	0.8399999(Acre)	0.3399433
39	134	Private	Agriculture	2.0761001(Acre)	0.8401862	33	1057	Private	Agriculture	0.6583001(Acre)	0.2664104	158	2018	Government	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
40	2	Government	NonAgriculture	15.8499999(Acre)	6.4144071	34	1059	Private	Agriculture	0.1212999(Acre)	0.0490894	159	2019	Private	Agriculture	0.5200000(Acre)	0.2104411
41	532	Government	NonAgriculture	6.7777000(Acre)	2.7428976	35	1063	Private	Agriculture	1.1427999(Acre)	0.4624848	160	2020	Private	Agriculture	1.0480000(Acre)	0.0244198
42	535	Government	Agriculture	1.1540000(Acre)	0.4670174	36	1064	Private	Agriculture	0.3300001(Acre)	0.1335492	161	2021	Government	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347
43	536	Private	Agriculture	0.8583999(Acre)	0.3473897	37	1065	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981	162	2022	Private	Agriculture	0.7789000(Acre)	0.3152165
44	537	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	38	1066	Private	Agriculture	0.0597999(Acre)	0.0242007	163	2024	Government	Agriculture	0.0184999(Acre)	0.0074868
45	538	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756	39	108	Government	Agriculture	0.0605000(Acre)	0.0244840	164	2032	Private	Agriculture	0.2562000(Acre)	0.1036827
46	539	Private	Agriculture	0.1290000(Acre)	0.0522056	40	109	Private	Agriculture	0.3068999(Acre)	0.1242007	165	2079	Private	Agriculture	0.3310999(Acre)	0.1339943
47	54	Private	Agriculture	0.0790001(Acre)	0.0319709	41	110	Government	Agriculture	0.0111000(Acre)	0.0044921	166	2080	Government	Non-Agriculture	5.9256999(Acre)	2.3980979
48	540	Government	NonAgriculture	0.3552999(Acre)	0.1437879	42	1106	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0417999(Acre)	0.0169162	167	2081	Private	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469
49	545	Private	Agriculture	0.8572000(Acre)	0.3469041	43	111	Private	Agriculture	0.0124000(Acre)	0.0050182	168	2082	Private	Agriculture	0.0544001(Acre)	0.0220154
50	546	Private	Agriculture	0.2060999(Acre)	0.0834075	44	112	Private	Agriculture	1.0729000(Acre)	0.4341967	169	2088	Government	Non-Agriculture	5.3522001(Acre)	2.1660057
51	553	Private	Agriculture	0.0721999(Acre)	0.0292189	45	113	Private	Agriculture	0.4973999(Acre)	0.2012950	170	2089	Private	Agriculture	0.3593000(Acre)	0.1454068
52	554	Private	Agriculture	0.3699999(Acre)	0.1497369	46	114	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633	171	2092	Private	Agriculture	0.1143999(Acre)	0.0462970
53	555	Private	Agriculture	0.0250001(Acre)	0.0101174	47	1144	Private	Agriculture	0.0052000(Acre)	0.0021044	172	2099	Government	Agriculture	0.0736000(Acre)	0.0297855
54	556	Private	Agriculture	0.1425999(Acre)	0.0577094	48	1145	Private	Agriculture	0.0152999(Acre)	0.0061918	173	2100	Private	Agriculture	2.3800000(Acre)	0.9631728
55	557	Private	Agriculture	0.5600000(Acre)	0.2266289	49	115	Government	Agriculture	0.0361001(Acre)	0.0146095	174	2101	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347
56	558	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981	50	1150	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.4428000(Acre)	0.1791987	175	2102	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756
57	559	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	51	1151	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3071001(Acre)	0.1242817	176	2103	Private	Agriculture	0.0355999(Acre)	0.0144071
58	560	Private	Agriculture	0.1525000(Acre)	0.0617159	52	1158	Private	Agriculture	0.0024999(Acre)	0.0010117	177	2104	Private	Agriculture	0.0806001(Acre)	0.0326184
59	561	Private	Agriculture	0.3100000(Acre)	0.1254553	53	1159	Private	Agriculture	0.0544001(Acre)	0.0220154	178	2105	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
60	562	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	54	1160	Private	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	179	2106	Government	Agriculture	0.2799999(Acre)	0.1133144
61	563	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	55	1161	Private	Agriculture	0.0245000(Acre)	0.0099150	180	2107	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
62	565	Private	Agriculture	0.0027001(Acre)	0.0010927	56	1162	Private	Agriculture	0.0299001(Acre)	0.0121004	181	2108	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
63	568	Government	NonAgriculture	4.9578001(Acre)	2.0063942	57	1166	Private	Agriculture	0.1353999(Acre)	0.0547956	182	2109	Government	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
64	574	Private	Agriculture	0.3650001(Acre)	0.1477135	58	1167	Private	Agriculture	0.0823001(Acre)	0.0333064	183	2110	Private	Agriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572
65	575	Government	Agriculture	0.1840999(Acre)	0.0745042	59	1168	Private	Agriculture	0.2295999(Acre)	0.0929178	184	2111	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797
66	576	Private	Agriculture	0.8475999(Acre)	0.3430190	60	1169	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042	185	2112	Private	Agriculture	0.3477001(Acre)	0.1407123
67	577	Government	NonAgriculture	2.1942001(Acre)	0.8879806	61	117	Private	Agriculture	1.0139000(Acre)	0.4103197	186	2113	Government	Agriculture	0.0142999(Acre)	0.0057871
68	578	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206	62	1170	Government	Agriculture	0.0675001(Acre)	0.0273169	187	2114	Government	Agriculture	0.0132999(Acre)	0.0053824
69	579	Private	Agriculture	0.8929999(Acre)	0.3613921	63	1171	Private	Agriculture	0.4599999(Acre)	0.1861594	188	2115	Government	Non-Agriculture	12.4672000(Acre)	5.0454067
70	580	Private	Agriculture	1.0100000(Acre)	0.4087414	64	1172	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	189	2123	Private	Agriculture	0.0161000(Acre)	0.0065156
71	581	Private	Agriculture	1.0440000(Acre)	0.4225010	65	1173	Private	Agriculture	0.0150000(Acre)	0.0060704	190	2182	Government	Non-Agriculture	10.7563001(Acre)	4.3530150
72	596	Government	NonAgriculture	2.6314000(Acre)	1.0649130	66	1174	Private	Agriculture	0.2400001(Acre)	0.0971267	191	2247	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3621999(Acre)	0.1465803
73	646	Government	NonAgriculture	0.1967000(Acre)	0.0796034	67	1175	Private	Agriculture	0.2600001(Acre)	0.1052206	192	2266	Private	Agriculture	0.1332000(Acre)	0.0539053
74	647	Government	Agriculture	0.9100001(Acre)	0.3682720	68	1176	Private	Agriculture	0.7900000(Acre)	0.3197086	193	519	Private	Agriculture	0.0142999(Acre)	0.0057871
75	648	Private	Agriculture	2.6999999(Acre)	1.0926750	69	1177	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	194	534	Private	Agriculture	0.7116001(Acre)	0.2879806
76	650	Government	NonAgriculture	1.0785999(Acre)	0.4365034	70	1178	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	195	545	Private	Agriculture	1.6472000(Acre)	0.6666127
77	651	Government	NonAgriculture	0.3739001(Acre)	0.1513153	71	1179	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	196	547	Private	Agriculture	1.0566001(Acre)	0.4276002
Village: Sundro (157)						72	118	Private	Agriculture	1.6824999(Acre)	0.6808984	197	548	Private	Agriculture	1.9399999(Acre)	0.7851072
1	1	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.6578000(Acre)	0.2662080	73	1180	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0859999(Acre)	0.0348037	198	549	Private	Agriculture	0.8058000(Acre)	0.3261028
2	574	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0989000(Acre)	0.0400243	74	1181	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	199	550	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3938999(Acre)	0.1594091
3	575	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1202999(Acre)	0.0486847	75	1182	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	200	554	Government	Non-Agriculture	8.2702000(Acre)	3.3469041
4	576	Private	Agriculture	1.2052999(Acre)	0.4877782	76	1183	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	201	58	Private	Agriculture	0.0838000(Acre)	0.0339134
5	577	Government	Non-agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981	77	1184	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	202	61	Private	Agriculture	0.2147000(Acre)	0.0868879
6	578	Private	Agriculture	0.0128000(Acre)	0.0051801	78	1185	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	203	62	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
7	579	Private	Agriculture	0.4737999(Acre)	0.1917442	79	1186	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	204	63	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042
8	580	Private	Agriculture	0.5286000(Acre)	0.2139215	80	1187	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	205	64	Government	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040465
9	581	Private	Agriculture	0.5800000(Acre)	0.2347228	81	1188	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	206	65	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
10	582	Private	Agriculture	1.0300000(Acre)	0.4168353	82	1189	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	207	66	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736
11	583	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042	83	119	Private	Agriculture	0.1139000(Acre)	0.0460947	208	67	Private	Agriculture	0.0020000(Acre)	0.0008094
12	584	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.4999999(Acre)	0.2023472	84	1190	Private	Agriculture	0.2312999(Acre)	0.0936058	209	80	Private	Agriculture	2.3827999(Acre)	0.9643059
13	585	Private	Agriculture	0.5100001(Acre)	0.2063942	85	1191	Private	Agriculture	0.1909999(Acre)	0.0772966	210	81	Private	Agriculture	2.7554000(Acre)	1.1150951
14	591	Government	Non-Agriculture	4.1389000(Acre)	1.6749899	86	1192	Private	Agriculture	0.0707000(Acre)	0.0286119	211	862	Government	Agriculture	0.0017000(Acre)	0.0006880
15	603	Private	Agriculture	0.1114999(Acre)	0.0451234	87	1193	Private	Agriculture	0.0024999(Acre)	0.0010117	212	863	Government	Agriculture	0.3398001(Acre)	0.1375152
16	607	Private	Agriculture	0.0852999(Acre)	0.0345204	88	1197	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	213	864	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
17	608	Private	Agriculture	0.4700000(Acre)	0.1902064	89	1198	Private	Agriculture	0.3935999(Acre)	0.1592877	214	865	Private	Agriculture	0.5377000(Acre)	0.2176042
18	609	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	90	1199	Private	Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675	215	866	Private	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469
19	610	Government	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469												

PIONEER RANCHI FRIDAY DECEMBER 09, 2022															1		
32	1141	Private	Agriculture	0.0800000(Acre)	0.0323756	24	548	Private	Agriculture	0.2137000(Acre)	0.0864832	149	738	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
33	1142	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347	25	549	Private	Agriculture	0.1400000(Acre)	0.0566572	150	739	Private	Agriculture	0.1216000(Acre)	0.0492108
34	1143	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408	26	550	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	151	741	Private	Agriculture	0.1127000(Acre)	0.0456091
35	1144	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347	27	551	Government	Agriculture	0.1200000(Acre)	0.0485633	152	742	Private	Agriculture	0.1866000(Acre)	0.0755160
36	1145	Private	Agriculture	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878	28	552	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694	153	743	Private	Agriculture	0.0077000(Acre)	0.0031161
37	1146	Private	Residential	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347	29	553	Private	Agriculture	0.0800000(Acre)	0.0323756	154	774	Private	Agriculture	0.0012000(Acre)	0.0004856
38	1147	Private	Residential	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878	30	554	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	155	775	Private	Agriculture	0.0418000(Acre)	0.0169162
39	1148	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408	31	555	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	156	778	Private	Agriculture	0.0126000(Acre)	0.0050992
40	1149	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	32	556	Private	Agriculture	0.1500000(Acre)	0.0607042	Village: Jamkudar (99)					
41	1150	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	33	557	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	1	1169	Private	Agriculture	0.6899000(Acre)	0.2791987
42	1151	Private	Residential	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	34	558	Private	Agriculture	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878	2	1170	Private	Agriculture	0.8421000(Acre)	0.3407932
43	1152	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347	35	559	Government	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	3	1171	Private	Agriculture	2.0100000(Acre)	0.8134359
44	1153	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408	36	560	Private	Agriculture	0.4183000(Acre)	0.1692837	4	1174	Private	Agriculture	0.1843000(Acre)	0.0745852
45	1154	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408	37	561	Private	Agriculture	0.0178000(Acre)	0.0072036	5	1175	Private	Agriculture	0.4700000(Acre)	0.1902064
46	1155	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	38	562	Private	Agriculture	0.1646000(Acre)	0.0666127	6	1176	Private	Agriculture	0.3100000(Acre)	0.1254553
47	1156	Private	Agriculture	0.1400000(Acre)	0.0566572	39	563	Government	Agriculture	0.0198000(Acre)	0.0080130	7	1177	Private	Agriculture	0.3000000(Acre)	0.1214083
48	1157	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	40	564	Private	Agriculture	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878	8	1178	Private	Agriculture	0.6936000(Acre)	0.2806961
49	1160	Private	Agriculture	0.0185000(Acre)	0.0074868	41	565	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	9	1179	Private	Agriculture	0.5000000(Acre)	0.2023472
50	1162	Private	Agriculture	0.0339000(Acre)	0.0137191	42	566	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	10	1180	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.5300000(Acre)	0.2144881
51	1163	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	43	567	Private	Agriculture	0.1200000(Acre)	0.0485633	11	1181	Private	Agriculture	0.1920000(Acre)	0.0777013
52	1164	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408	44	568	Private	Agriculture	0.1400000(Acre)	0.0566572	12	1182	Private	Agriculture	0.1386000(Acre)	0.0560907
53	1165	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	45	569	Private	Agriculture	0.1500000(Acre)	0.0607042	13	344	Private	Residential	0.0954000(Acre)	0.0386079
54	1166	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	46	570	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347	14	366	Private	Agriculture	0.1579000(Acre)	0.0639013
55	1167	Private	Agriculture	0.0378000(Acre)	0.0152975	47	571	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	15	367	Private	Agriculture	0.0692000(Acre)	0.0280049
56	1168	Private	Agriculture	0.0255000(Acre)	0.0103197	48	572	Private	Agriculture	0.0361000(Acre)	0.0146095	16	368	Private	Agriculture	0.0507000(Acre)	0.0205180
57	1169	Private	Agriculture	0.0100000(Acre)	0.0040469	49	573	Private	Agriculture	0.0800000(Acre)	0.0323756	17	369	Private	Agriculture	0.4200000(Acre)	0.1699717
58	1170	Private	Agriculture	0.0647000(Acre)	0.0261837	50	574	Private	Agriculture	0.0017000(Acre)	0.0006880	18	370	Private	Agriculture	0.1200000(Acre)	0.0485633
59	1175	Private	Agriculture	0.0259000(Acre)	0.0104816	51	575	Private	Agriculture	0.0015000(Acre)	0.0006070	19	371	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
60	21	Private	Agriculture	0.1532000(Acre)	0.0819992	52	606	Private	Agriculture	0.0198000(Acre)	0.0080130	20	372	Private	Agriculture	0.1400000(Acre)	0.0566572
61	22	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736	53	608	Private	Agriculture	0.1278000(Acre)	0.0517200	21	373	Private	Agriculture	0.2800000(Acre)	0.1133144
62	23	Private	Agriculture	0.0800999(Acre)	0.0324160	54	609	Private	Agriculture	0.1742000(Acre)	0.0704978	22	374	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
63	24	Private	Agriculture	0.0567999(Acre)	0.0229866	55	610	Private	Agriculture	0.1700000(Acre)	0.0687981	23	375	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347
64	25	Private	Agriculture	0.1483000(Acre)	0.0600162	56	611	Private	Agriculture	0.1500000(Acre)	0.0607042	24	376	Private	Agriculture	0.1400000(Acre)	0.0566572
65	542	Private	Agriculture	0.0581000(Acre)	0.0235127	57	612	Private	Agriculture	0.4000000(Acre)	0.1618778	25	377	Private	Residential	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511
66	545	Private	Agriculture	0.0143000(Acre)	0.0057871	58	613	Private	Agriculture	0.2100000(Acre)	0.0849858	26	378	Government	Nonagriculture	0.2810000(Acre)	0.1137191
67	58	Private	Agriculture	0.0702000(Acre)	0.0284096	59	614	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328	27	379	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408
68	59	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0544000(Acre)	0.0220154	60	615	Private	Agriculture	0.2639000(Acre)	0.1067989	28	380	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408
69	60	Government	Agriculture	0.0025000(Acre)	0.0010117	61	616	Private	Residential	0.5752000(Acre)	0.2327803	29	381	Private	Agriculture	0.0300000(Acre)	0.0121408
70	62	Private	Agriculture	0.0544001(Acre)	0.0220154	62	617	Private	Agriculture	0.1878000(Acre)	0.0760016	30	382	Private	Agriculture	0.2900000(Acre)	0.1173614
71	637	Private	Agriculture	0.2790000(Acre)	0.1129098	63	618	Private	Agriculture	0.3262000(Acre)	0.1320113	31	383	Private	Residential	0.1200000(Acre)	0.0485633
72	638	Private	Agriculture	0.3200000(Acre)	0.1295022	64	619	Private	Agriculture	0.2847000(Acre)	0.1152165	32	384	Private	Agricultural	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
73	639	Private	Residential	0.1302000(Acre)	0.0526912	65	620	Private	Agriculture	0.1166000(Acre)	0.0471874	33	385	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694
74	640	Private	Agriculture	0.0551001(Acre)	0.0222987	66	621	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694	34	386	Private	Agriculture	0.0741000(Acre)	0.0299879
75	650	Private	Agriculture	0.0934001(Acre)	0.0377985	67	622	Private	Agriculture	0.0850000(Acre)	0.0343990	35	387	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694
76	651	Private	Agriculture	0.4801000(Acre)	0.1942938	68	623	Private	Agriculture	0.2543000(Acre)	0.1029138	36	388	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694
77	652	Private	Agriculture	0.0508999(Acre)	0.0205989	69	624	Private	Agriculture	0.1349000(Acre)	0.0545933	37	389	Private	Agriculture	0.1300000(Acre)	0.0526103
78	653	Private	Agriculture	0.2898001(Acre)	0.1172805	70	625	Private	Agriculture	0.9024000(Acre)	0.3651963	38	390	Private	Agriculture	0.1200000(Acre)	0.0485633
79	654	Private	Agriculture	0.4400001(Acre)	0.1780656	71	627	Private	Agriculture	0.0917000(Acre)	0.0371105	39	391	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225
80	655	Private	Agriculture	0.3362999(Acre)	0.1360987	72	628	Private	Agriculture	0.1389000(Acre)	0.0562121	40	392	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347
81	665	Private	Agriculture	0.0121000(Acre)	0.0048968	73	629	Private	Agriculture	0.1700000(Acre)	0.0687981	41	393	Private	Agriculture	0.3300000(Acre)	0.1335492
82	666	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	74	630	Private	Agriculture	0.1698000(Acre)	0.0687171	42	394	Private	Agriculture	0.1500000(Acre)	0.0607042
83	667	Private	Agriculture	0.8053999(Acre)	0.2450020	75	631	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	43	395	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
84	668	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	76	632	Private	Agriculture	0.1391000(Acre)	0.0562930	44	396	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
85	669	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	77	633	Private	Agriculture	0.2189000(Acre)	0.0885876	45	397	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817
86	670	Government	Non Agriculture	1.4846000(Acre)	0.6008094	78	634	Private	Agriculture	0.2538000(Acre)	0.1027115	46	398	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817
87	671	Private	Residential	1.0287000(Acre)	0.4163092	79	635	Private	Agriculture	0.4200000(Acre)	0.1699717	47	399	Private	Agriculture	0.1800000(Acre)	0.0728450
88	672	Private	Agriculture	0.8800000(Acre)	0.3561311	80	637	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	48	400	Private	Agriculture	0.1231000(Acre)	0.0498179
89	673	Private	Agriculture	0.0289001(Acre)	0.0116957	81	638	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3100000(Acre)	0.1254553	49	401	Private	Agriculture	0.0897000(Acre)	0.0363011
90	681	Private	Agriculture	0.1280000(Acre)	0.0518009	82	639	Private	Residential	0.4003000(Acre)	0.1619992	Village: Karkatakalan (123)					
91	683	Private	Agriculture	0.4685001(Acre)	0.1895994	83	640	Private	Agriculture	0.1913000(Acre)	0.0774180	1	1	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.4776001(Acre)	0.1932821
92	684	Government	Non Agriculture	0.0100000(Acre)	0.0040469	84	641	Government	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	2	10	Private	Agriculture	0.2099999(Acre)	0.0849858
93	685	Private	Agriculture	0.4300000(Acre)	0.1740186	85	642	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	3	11	Private	Agriculture	0.0263999(Acre)	0.0106839
94	686	Private	Agriculture	0.7900000(Acre)	0.3197086	86	643	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	4	12	Private	Agriculture	0.1114001(Acre)	0.0450830
95	687	Private	Agriculture	0.0800000(Acre)	0.0323756	87	644	Private	Agriculture	0.5800000(Acre)	0.2347228	5	13	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.4599999(Acre)	0.1861594
96	688	Private	Agriculture	0.0282000(Acre)	0.0114124	88	645	Private	Residential	1.0000000(Acre)	0.4046945	6	14	Private	Agriculture	0.4400001(Acre)	0.1780656
97	689	Private	Agriculture	0.6170000(Acre)	0.2496965	89	646	Private	Agriculture	0.0100000(Acre)	0.0040469	7	15	Private	Agriculture	0.4596001(Acre)	0.1859976
98	700	Private	Agriculture	0.1638000(Acre)	0.0662890	90	647	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	8	2	Private	Agriculture	0.1806000(Acre)	0.0730878
99	701	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797	91	648	Private	Agriculture	0.5026000(Acre)	0.2033994	9	23	Private	Agriculture	0.0345999(Acre)	0.0140024
100	702	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	92	649										

PIONEER RANCHI FRIDAY DECEMBER 09, 2022														1			
66	7	Private	Agriculture	0.2209000(Acre)	0.0893970	125	926	Private	Agriculture	0.3899999(Acre)	0.1578308	8	1021	Government	Non-Agriculture	9.5934000(Acre)	3.8823958
67	8	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	126	927	Private	Agriculture	0.2000000(Acre)	0.0809389	9	1022	Private	Agriculture	0.0204000(Acre)	0.0082558
68	9	Private	Agriculture	0.2799999(Acre)	0.1133144	127	928	Private	Agriculture	0.2099999(Acre)	0.0849858	10	1023	Private	Agriculture	0.2100000(Acre)	0.0849858
Village: Karkatakhurd (120)						128	929	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042	11	1024	Private	Agriculture	1.6080000(Acre)	0.6507487
1	33	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.6568000(Acre)	0.2658033	129	930	Private	Agriculture	0.5881000(Acre)	0.2380008	12	238	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3759000(Acre)	0.1521246
2	34	Private	Agriculture	0.3029000(Acre)	0.1225820	130	931	Government	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	13	239	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1059000(Acre)	0.0428571
Village: Kurko (111)						131	932	Private	Agriculture	0.3300001(Acre)	0.1335492	14	498	Government	Non-Agriculture	2.1181000(Acre)	0.8571833
1	1020	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2505999(Acre)	0.1014164	132	933	Private	Agriculture	0.9100001(Acre)	0.3682720	15	499	Private	Agriculture	0.5905000(Acre)	0.2389721
2	1052	Private	Agriculture	0.1435999(Acre)	0.0581141	133	934	Government	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	16	500	Private	Agriculture	0.0792000(Acre)	0.0320518
3	1053	Private	Agriculture	0.0492001(Acre)	0.0199110	134	935	Private	Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797	17	501	Private	Agriculture	0.4300000(Acre)	0.1740186
4	1070	Private	Non-Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	135	936	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736	18	502	Private	Agriculture	0.4144000(Acre)	0.1677054
5	1071	Private	Agriculture	0.2128000(Acre)	0.0861190	136	937	Private	Agriculture	0.3100000(Acre)	0.1254553	19	503	Private	Agriculture	0.0672000(Acre)	0.0271955
6	1072	Private	Agriculture	0.2108000(Acre)	0.0853096	137	938	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042	20	504	Private	Agriculture	0.4200000(Acre)	0.1699717
7	1073	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347	138	939	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	21	505	Private	Agriculture	0.2314000(Acre)	0.0936463
8	1074	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	139	940	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	22	506	Private	Agriculture	0.2474000(Acre)	0.1001214
9	1075	Private	Agriculture	0.2996999(Acre)	0.1212869	140	941	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.9900001(Acre)	0.8053420	23	507	Private	Agriculture	0.5619000(Acre)	0.2273978
10	1076	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	141	942	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	24	509	Private	Agriculture	0.1580000(Acre)	0.0639417
11	1077	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	142	943	Private	Agriculture	0.0518999(Acre)	0.0210036	25	510	Private	Agriculture	0.3000000(Acre)	0.1214083
12	1078	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694	143	946	Private	Agriculture	0.3116000(Acre)	0.1261028	26	511	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.6300000(Acre)	0.2549575
13	1079	Private	Agriculture	0.0213000(Acre)	0.0086200	144	951	Private	Agriculture	0.0328999(Acre)	0.0133144	27	512	Private	Agriculture	0.1787000(Acre)	0.0723189
14	1080	Private	Agriculture	0.0072000(Acre)	0.0029138	145	956	Private	Agriculture	0.1885000(Acre)	0.0762849	28	513	Private	Agriculture	0.2820000(Acre)	0.1141238
15	1081	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328	Village: Madhukarpur (113)						29	514	Private	Agriculture	0.0045000(Acre)	0.0018211
16	1082	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	1	1588	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2980000(Acre)	0.1205989	30	515	Private	Agriculture	0.2600000(Acre)	0.1052206
17	1083	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981	2	1781	Private	Agriculture	0.0670000(Acre)	0.0271145	31	516	Private	Agriculture	0.1585000(Acre)	0.0641441
18	1084	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	3	1782	Private	Residential	0.2231000(Acre)	0.0902873	32	517	Private	Agriculture	0.1385000(Acre)	0.0560502
19	1085	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	4	1783	Private	Agriculture	0.1873000(Acre)	0.0757993	33	519	Private	Agriculture	0.3720000(Acre)	0.1505463
20	1086	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	5	1784	Private	Agriculture	0.0684000(Acre)	0.0276811	34	520	Government	Non-Agriculture	6.5578000(Acre)	2.6539053
21	1087	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	6	1785	Private	Agriculture	0.3300000(Acre)	0.1335492	35	524	Private	Agriculture	0.0095000(Acre)	0.0038446
22	1088	Private	Agriculture	0.0063999(Acre)	0.0025900	7	1786	Private	Agriculture	0.1900000(Acre)	0.0768919	36	525	Private	Agriculture	0.0307000(Acre)	0.0124241
23	1089	Private	Agriculture	0.0021999(Acre)	0.0008903	8	1787	Private	Agriculture	0.1900000(Acre)	0.0768919	37	526	Private	Agriculture	0.1881000(Acre)	0.0761230
24	1091	Private	Agriculture	0.1149000(Acre)	0.0464994	9	1788	Private	Agriculture	0.5500000(Acre)	0.2225820	38	527	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.9420000(Acre)	0.3812222
25	1092	Private	Agriculture	0.1601000(Acre)	0.0647916	10	1789	Private	Agriculture	0.1700000(Acre)	0.0687981	39	842	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0083000(Acre)	0.0033590
26	1093	Private	Agriculture	0.0649999(Acre)	0.0263051	11	1790	Private	Agriculture	0.3300000(Acre)	0.1335492	40	847	Government	Non-Agriculture	6.2008000(Acre)	2.5094294
27	1094	Private	Agriculture	0.1114001(Acre)	0.0450830	12	1791	Private	Agriculture	0.1200000(Acre)	0.0485633	41	848	Private	Agriculture	1.6100000(Acre)	0.6515581
28	1095	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042	13	1792	Private	Agriculture	0.1747000(Acre)	0.0707001	42	849	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3297000(Acre)	0.1334278
29	1096	Private	Agriculture	0.6400001(Acre)	0.2590045	14	1793	Private	Agriculture	0.0840000(Acre)	0.0339943	43	858	Private	Agriculture	0.1308000(Acre)	0.0529340
30	1097	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	15	1799	Private	Agriculture	0.0067000(Acre)	0.0027115	44	859	Private	Agriculture	0.0321000(Acre)	0.0129907
31	1098	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347	16	1800	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	45	860	Private	Agriculture	0.0800000(Acre)	0.0323756
32	1099	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328	17	1801	Private	Agriculture	0.2382000(Acre)	0.0963982	46	861	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286
33	1100	Private	Agriculture	0.6900001(Acre)	0.2792392	18	1802	Private	Agriculture	0.0020000(Acre)	0.0008094	47	862	Private	Agriculture	0.2900000(Acre)	0.1173614
34	1101	Private	Agriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572	19	1804	Private	Agriculture	0.1322000(Acre)	0.0535006	48	864	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
35	1102	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	20	1805	Private	Agriculture	0.9000000(Acre)	0.3642250	49	865	Private	Agriculture	0.6000000(Acre)	0.2428167
36	1103	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	21	1806	Private	Agriculture	0.4600000(Acre)	0.1861594	50	866	Private	Agriculture	0.8900000(Acre)	0.3601781
37	1104	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	22	1807	Private	Agriculture	0.1900000(Acre)	0.0768919	51	867	Private	Agriculture	0.8200000(Acre)	0.3318495
38	1105	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633	23	1808	Private	Agriculture	0.4800000(Acre)	0.1942533	52	868	Private	Agriculture	0.2900000(Acre)	0.1173614
39	1106	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	24	1809	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	53	869	Private	Agriculture	0.7100000(Acre)	0.2873331
40	1107	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	25	1810	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	54	870	Private	Agriculture	0.4500000(Acre)	0.1821125
41	1108	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	26	1811	Private	Agriculture	0.1700000(Acre)	0.0687981	55	871	Private	Agriculture	0.2622000(Acre)	0.1061109
42	1109	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	27	1812	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	56	872	Private	Agriculture	0.0729000(Acre)	0.0295022
43	1110	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756	28	1813	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	57	873	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.4873000(Acre)	0.1972076
44	1111	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	29	1814	Private	Agriculture	0.0257000(Acre)	0.0104006	58	981	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.6366000(Acre)	0.2576285
45	1112	Private	Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675	30	1816	Private	Agriculture	0.6101000(Acre)	0.2469041	59	990	Government	Non-Agriculture	5.3618000(Acre)	2.1698907
46	1113	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	31	1827	Private	Agriculture	0.0474000(Acre)	0.0191825	Village: Rangamati (110)					
47	1114	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347	32	1829	Private	Agriculture	0.1043000(Acre)	0.0422096	1	1	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.0329000(Acre)	0.4180089
48	1115	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	33	1830	Private	Agriculture	0.1394000(Acre)	0.0564144	2	100	Government	Agriculture	0.0588000(Acre)	0.0237960
49	1116	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633	34	1831	Private	Agriculture	0.7200000(Acre)	0.2913800	3	104	Private	Agriculture	0.1633000(Acre)	0.0660866
50	1117	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756	35	1832	Private	Agriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	4	105	Private	Agriculture	0.1740000(Acre)	0.0704168
51	1118	Private	Residential	0.4000000(Acre)	0.1618778	36	1833	Private	Agriculture	0.1658000(Acre)	0.0670983	5	106	Private	Agriculture	0.3059000(Acre)	0.1237960
52	1119	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633	37	2961	Private	Agriculture	0.3096000(Acre)	0.1252934	6	107	Private	Agriculture	0.3015000(Acre)	0.1220154
53	1120	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	38	2962	Private	Residential	0.2693000(Acre)	0.1089842	7	108	Private	Agriculture	0.4403000(Acre)	0.1781870
54	1121	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	39	3094	Private	Agriculture	0.2174000(Acre)	0.0879806	8	109	Private	Agriculture	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878
55	1122	Private	Agriculture	0.3109000(Acre)	0.1258195	40	3095	Private	Agriculture	0.0142999(Acre)	0.0057871	9	110	Private	Agriculture	0.1700000(Acre)	0.0687981
56	1123	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	41	3133	Private	Agriculture	0.3640000(Acre)	0.1473088	10	111	Private	Agriculture	0.1500000(Acre)	0.0607042
57	1124	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	42	3134	Private	Agriculture	0.0870000(Acre)	0.0352084	11	112	Private	Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675
58	1125	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	43	3135	Private	Agriculture	0.3286000(Acre)	0.1329826	12	113	Private	Agriculture	0.4000000(Acre)	0.1618778
59	1126	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	44	3136	Private	Agriculture	0.0500000(Acre)	0.0202347	13	114	Private	Agriculture	0.0524000(Acre)	0.0212060
60	1127	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	45	3137	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2109999(Acre)	0.0853905	14	115	Private	Agriculture	0.3504000(Acre)	0.1418049
61	1128	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	46	3138	Private	Agriculture	0.4600000(Acre)	0.1861594	15	116				

PIONEER RANCHI FRIDAY DECEMBER 09, 2022															1						
72	409	Private	Agriculture	0.4700000(Acre)	0.1902064	35	1192	Private	Agriculture	0.1729999(Acre)	0.0700121	3	109	Private	Agriculture	0.2772000(Acre)	0.1121813				
73	410	Private	Agriculture	0.1000000(Acre)	0.0404694	36	1193	Private	Agriculture	0.8429001(Acre)	0.3411107	4	111	Private	Agriculture	1.4346999(Acre)	0.5806151				
74	411	Private	Residential	1.1500000(Acre)	0.4653986	37	1194	Private	Agriculture	0.9384999(Acre)	0.3798057	5	112	Private	Agriculture	0.5300001(Acre)	0.2144881				
75	412	Government	Agriculture	0.0025000(Acre)	0.0010117	38	1195	Private	Agriculture	3.1967001(Acre)	1.2936868	6	113	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878				
76	413	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2036000(Acre)	0.0823958	39	1196	Private	Agriculture	0.4124000(Acre)	0.1668960	7	114	Private	Agriculture	0.4300000(Acre)	0.1740186				
77	417	Private	Agriculture	0.3538000(Acre)	0.1431809	40	1197	Private	Agriculture	0.0353000(Acre)	0.0142857	8	115	Private	Agriculture	0.2900000(Acre)	0.1173614				
78	418	Private	Residential	0.7949000(Acre)	0.3216916	41	1207	Private	Agriculture	0.0184999(Acre)	0.0074868	9	116	Private	Agriculture	0.1500001(Acre)	0.0607042				
79	42	Private	Agriculture	0.5592000(Acre)	0.2263051	42	1209	Private	Agriculture	0.2128000(Acre)	0.0861190	10	117	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103				
80	422	Private	Residential	5.9662000(Acre)	2.4144881	43	1212	Government	NonAgriculture	0.1800000(Acre)	0.0728450	11	118	Private	Agriculture	0.1199999(Acre)	0.0485633				
81	423	Private	Agriculture	0.0368000(Acre)	0.0148928	44	1437	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	12	119	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328				
82	424	Private	Agriculture	0.0017000(Acre)	0.0006880	45	1438	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	13	120	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408				
83	428	Government	Agriculture	0.3294000(Acre)	0.1333064	46	1439	Private	Agriculture	0.4196000(Acre)	0.1698098	14	121	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939				
84	43	Private	Agriculture	1.3400000(Acre)	0.5422906	47	1440	Private	Agriculture	0.5313001(Acre)	0.2150142	15	122	Private	Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675				
85	430	Private	Agriculture	0.1310000(Acre)	0.0530150	Village: Etke (18)										16	123	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939
86	431	Private	Agriculture	0.0979000(Acre)	0.0396196	1	497	Government	NonAgriculture	5.9541999(Acre)	2.4096317	17	124	Private	Agriculture	0.2500000(Acre)	0.1011736				
87	432	Private	Agriculture	0.2058000(Acre)	0.0832861	2	498	Private	Agriculture	0.1202001(Acre)	0.0486443	18	125	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878				
88	44	Private	Agriculture	0.6694000(Acre)	0.2709025	3	500	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1448999(Acre)	0.0586402	19	126	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939				
89	45	Government	Agriculture	0.0400000(Acre)	0.0161878	4	503	Private	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	20	127	Private	Agriculture	0.4500000(Acre)	0.1821125				
90	46	Private	Agriculture	0.2817000(Acre)	0.1140024	5	541	Government	NonAgriculture	10.0118001(Acre)	4.0517200	21	128	Private	Agriculture	1.0576001(Acre)	0.4280049				
91	47	Private	Agriculture	0.0887000(Acre)	0.0358964	6	542	Private	Agriculture	0.8331999(Acre)	0.3371914	22	129	Private	Agriculture	0.1608999(Acre)	0.0651153				
92	5	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0783000(Acre)	0.0316876	7	545	Private	Agriculture	0.9455000(Acre)	0.3826386	23	138	Government	NonAgriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939				
93	6	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.7107000(Acre)	0.6923108	8	546	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	24	141	Private	Agriculture	0.0378001(Acre)	0.0152975				
94	7	Private	Agriculture	0.8100000(Acre)	0.3278025	9	547	Private	Agriculture	0.0186000(Acre)	0.0075273	25	142	Private	Agriculture	0.0083999(Acre)	0.0033994				
95	8	Private	Agricultur	0.6919000(Acre)	0.2800081	10	548	Private	Agriculture	0.7889999(Acre)	0.3193039	26	143	Private	Agriculture	0.0128000(Acre)	0.0051801				
96	9	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.7769000(Acre)	0.3144071	11	549	Private	Agriculture	0.3030000(Acre)	0.1226224	27	144	Private	Agriculture	0.0017000(Acre)	0.0006880				
Taluk: Peterwar					Village: Arari (20)					12	550	Government	NonAgriculture	0.0600000(Acre)	0.0242817	28	145	Private	Agriculture	0.7961999(Acre)	0.3222177
1	1	Private	Agriculture	0.0026000(Acre)	0.0010522	13	551	Government	NonAgriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	29	146	Private	Agriculture	0.4999999(Acre)	0.2023472				
2	142	Private	Agriculture	0.9859001(Acre)	0.3989883	14	552	Government	NonAgriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572	30	147	Private	Agriculture	0.5899999(Acre)	0.2387697				
3	150	Private	Agriculture	1.0232999(Acre)	0.4141238	15	553	Private	Agriculture	0.0184999(Acre)	0.0074868	31	148	Private	Agriculture	1.7087000(Acre)	0.6915014				
4	151	Private	Agriculture	2.3265001(Acre)	0.9415217	16	555	Private	Agriculture	0.0675999(Acre)	0.0273573	32	149	Private	Agriculture	0.4622999(Acre)	0.1870902				
5	152	Private	Agriculture	0.4049000(Acre)	0.1638608	17	556	Government	NonAgriculture	3.3774001(Acre)	1.3668151	33	150	Private	Agriculture	0.6232000(Acre)	0.2522056				
6	154	Private	Agriculture	0.2583999(Acre)	0.1045730	18	665	Private	Agriculture	0.1765001(Acre)	0.0714286	34	151	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981				
7	155	Private	Agriculture	0.1535000(Acre)	0.0621206	19	666	Private	Agriculture	0.0469001(Acre)	0.0189802	35	152	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756				
8	183	Government	Non-Agriculture	3.0746999(Acre)	1.2443140	20	667	Private	Agriculture	0.0744001(Acre)	0.0301093	36	153	Private	Agriculture	0.2999999(Acre)	0.1214083				
9	184	Private	Agriculture	0.7400000(Acre)	0.2994739	21	668	Private	Agriculture	0.2274000(Acre)	0.0920275	37	154	Private	Agriculture	0.9914000(Acre)	0.4012141				
10	185	Private	Agriculture	0.8100000(Acre)	0.3278025	22	669	Private	Agriculture	0.4624000(Acre)	0.1871307	38	155	Private	Agriculture	1.6385001(Acre)	0.6630919				
11	186</																				

INDIA FACE SOUTHERN STARS IN 1ST T20I

PTI ■ NAVI MUMBAI

The build-up to the series has been far from ideal but the Indian women's cricket team will be keen to give a tough time to the all-conquering Australia in the five-match T20 rubber beginning here at Dr DY Patil sports academy in Navi Mumbai on Friday.

With two months go for the T20 World Cup in South Africa, the Harmanpreet Kaur-led side should also exactly know where they stand following the five games.

Head coach Ramesh Powar was suddenly sacked three days before the series opener.

Former India batter Hrishikesh Kanitkar is now in charge of the support staff as the designated batting coach.

India managed to win the Asia Cup in October though they were guilty of experimenting a tad too much which cost them a league game against Pakistan.

In the recent past, India have managed to compete against the mighty Australia but failed to get over the line. One such case was their last meeting in the Commonwealth Games final in August when India threw it away after a blinder from Harmanpreet in the run chase.

The batting has a settled look with star batter Smriti Mandhana expected to score



the bulk of the runs.

Her opening partner Shafali Verma, who will lead in the U-19 World Cup next month, will be put under pressure by the Australian pacers considering her weakness against the short ball.

Jemimah Rodrigues has shown good form ever since returning to the national side. While skipper Harmanpreet too has regained consistency. Harleen Deol and Yastika Bhatia have made a comeback after their prolific run in the Challenger Trophy.

Leg-spin bowling all-rounder Devika Vaidya has made a return to the T20 side after eight years.

Her presence lends variety to the spin attack full of left-armers and offies.

Renuka Thakur has been

the standout pacer for the team over the past six months and she would be hoping for support from uncapped left-arm seamer Anjali Sarvani.

Australia, who will be led by Alyssa Healy in Meg Lanning's absence, too have fresh faces in the line-up. Expectations are high from 19-year-old batter Phoebe Litchfield who is expected to fill the retired Rachael Haynes' shoes.

The southpaw had spent a lot of time with Mandhana during the WBBL last year.

Ex-Ireland pacer Kim Garth and Heather Graham are also expected to make their Australia debut.

Lanning is not part of the touring party as she has taken an indefinite break from the game.

Don't have an ego when it comes to leadership: Healy

PTI ■ NAVI MUMBAI

Alyssa Healy is excited to lead the team in a five-match T20I series in India, a country which has a special place for her as she scored her maiden international century here four years ago.

The wicketkeeper, who also opens the batting, notched her first international hundred during Australia's 2018 tour of India, when she scored a 115-

ball 133 in a 97-run win in the third ODI in Vadodara.

"It's a great place to travel. For me personally, it's nice to be back here. The place holds nice memories; the maiden hundred will last a lifetime," Healy said on the eve of their five-match T20I series opener here.

For both the teams, the series will start the countdown to the T20 World Cup in South Africa in February next year.

In their last meeting,

Australia defeated India en route to the Commonwealth Games gold medal in Birmingham.

"I'm really excited to play against a quality side. It's great to be back, it's been a long time we have been here. It's exciting to me as the captain," said Healy who has taken over the reins after regular skipper Meg Lanning took an indefinite personal break.

"We are obviously aware of the danger of power they

(India) possess, so it's great for cricket as well. We know we are in for a battle."

Captaincy is an added responsibility but she's relishing every bit of it.

"It's an added challenge, opening, wicket-keeping and captaining. But I love high pressure situations, it's about managing workloads. I'm fortunate to have good leaders, whom I can lean on. I don't have any ego when it comes to leadership."

spinner Hasan Murad (3/145) picked up three wickets apiece for Bangladesh A.

Pacer Sumon Khan (2/119) also chipped in with a couple of wickets. Bangladesh A will have to bat out of their skin to save the match as India A have a full day's play to dislodge the remaining eight wickets.

Brief scores: Bangladesh A 1st Innings 252, 49 for 2 in 30 overs (Shadman Islam 22 not out; Saurabh Kumar 1/10) vs India A 1st Innings 562/9 declared in 147.1 overs (Abhimanyu Easwaran 157, Jayant Yadav 83, Saurabh Kumar 55, Kona Bharat 77, Cheteshwar Pujara 52, Navdeep Saini 50 not out; Musfik Hasan 3/129, Hasan Murad 3/145).



Umesh Yadav (1/16) were the wicket takers for India A.

Earlier, resuming their first innings at 324 for five, skipper Abhimanyu Easwaran (157) added 13 runs to his overnight score while Jayant Yadav made 83. Saurabh smashed a 39-ball 55 and Navdeep Saini scored an unbeaten 50 off 68 deliveries as India A tailenders gave a good account of themselves to propel the side to 562 for nine before declaring. Jayant decorated his 150-ball stay with 10 boundaries while Saurabh hit seven fours and two hits over the fence during his entertaining knock.

Saini struck five fours and two sixes during his half-century. Right-arm pacer Mushfiq Hasan (3/129) and left-arm

No intensity or passion in this Indian team: Madan Lal



PTI ■ NEW DELHI

Former coach Madan Lal on Thursday lashed out at India following their ODI series loss in Bangladesh, saying the team lacked "intensity and passion" and was heading in the wrong direction.

India lost to Bangladesh by five runs in the second ODI in Mirpur on Wednesday to concede the series 0-2 after having suffered a one-wicket defeat in the first ODI.

"Definitely the Indian team is not going in the right direction. I have not seen the intensity in the team off late. I have not seen 'Josh' in them in the last couple of years," Lal said.

"They are not looking like an Indian team at all. That passion of playing for the country is missing. Either their bodies are too tired or they are just going through the motions. And this is a serious concern."

Deepak Chahar, who has been bothered by injuries this year, couldn't complete his quota of overs during the second ODI. The Indian players

are dealing with fitness issues with star pacer Jasprit Bumrah and all-rounder Ravindra Jadeja too out of the team owing to injuries.

Highlighting fitness issue of players, skipper Rohit Sharma on Wednesday said that India "can't have guys coming in to play for the country half-fit."

Referring to Rohit's observation, Lal, who is a member of the 1983 World Cup winning team, said: "It is a very sad thing. If the captain is saying this then something is wrong somewhere."

"Who is responsible for this? Are trainers responsible for this? Why are unfit players going? You are playing international cricket and the result is in front of you.

"If they want to take rest they can take rest during IPL matches. Your country comes first. If you are not going to win ICC trophies, your nation's cricket is going to go down."

Lal put the blame on top-order batters for India's not-so-impressive performance in

recent times.

"If you see the record, how many centuries they (seniors) have scored in the last three years? And how many in the last one year? With age factor, your hand-eye coordination slows down.

"But they are experienced players and they should have performed. If your top order does not perform you are not going to win."

The 71-year-old former all-rounder also pulled up the bowlers for their lack of intensity. "Your bowling unit has become very weak suddenly. It looks like they are not going to get any wickets. After 69 for 6, Bangladesh managed to score 271. So what is all this going on?"

Asked if there was a need to have different players for different formats, Lal said: "Every country is playing like that. Must have specialised cricketers for different formats. Why not have different players for different formats? All countries are doing it and India should also do the same."

Prannoy loses to Lu in BWF World Tour Finals, out of semifinal race

PTI ■ BANGKOK

India's HS Prannoy went down fighting in three games to China's Lu Guang Zu in his second Group A match to bow out of the semifinal race at the BWF World Tour Finals here on Thursday.

The 30-year-old from Kerala, who had lost to the same opponent in his only meeting at the French Open this year, put up a brave effort but couldn't go the distance, losing 21-23, 21-17, 19-21 in a gruelling 84-minute contest. It was his second loss in



Group A following the opening match defeat to Japan's Kodai Naraoka. The world No. 12 Indian will face world number one and Olympic champion Viktor Axelsen in his final Group A match on Friday.

Axelsen topped the group after beating Naraoka 21-5, 21-15 in a lop-sided contest. The Dane had also defeated Lu in straight games on Wednesday. With the top two players in the group making it to the knockout stage, it will be either Naraoka or Lu joining Axelsen in the semifinals.

73	578	Government	Non-Agriculture	6.1906000(Acre)	2.5053015	125	659	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	177	749	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756
74	58	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0675001(Acre)	0.0273169	126	66	Private	Agriculture	0.9024001(Acre)	0.3651963	178	75	Private	Agriculture	0.0452000(Acre)	0.0182922
75	602	Private	Agriculture	0.1038000(Acre)	0.0420073	127	660	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	179	750	Private	Agriculture	0.4225000(Acre)	0.1709834
76	605	Private	Agriculture	0.0296999(Acre)	0.0120194	128	661	Private	Agriculture	0.5074999(Acre)	0.2053824	180	777	Private	Agriculture	0.0465000(Acre)	0.0188183
77	606	Private	Agriculture	0.1673000(Acre)	0.0677054	129	662	Private	Residential	2.0041999(Acre)	0.8110886	181	780	Private	Agriculture	0.0072000(Acre)	0.0029138
78	607	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.3417999(Acre)	0.5430190	130	663	Private	Residential	0.8799999(Acre)	0.3561311	182	781	Private	Agriculture	0.0001999(Acre)	0.0000809
79	608	Private	Agriculture	0.5359999(Acre)	0.2169162	131	664	Private	Residential	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756	183	782	Private	Agriculture	0.1198000(Acre)	0.0484824
80	609	Private	Agriculture	0.0054001(Acre)	0.0021854	132	665	Private	Residential	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	184	783	Private	Agriculture	0.3185000(Acre)	0.1288952
81	610	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	133	666	Private	Residential	0.5100001(Acre)	0.2063942	185	784	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
82	611	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408	134	667	Private	Agriculture	0.2501000(Acre)	0.1012141	186	785	Private	Agriculture	0.4200001(Acre)	0.1699717
83	612	Private	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	135	668	Private	Residential	0.3326001(Acre)	0.1346014	187	786	Private	Agriculture	0.1981999(Acre)	0.0802104
84	613	Private	Agriculture	0.5500001(Acre)	0.2225820	136	669	Private	Residential	0.0044001(Acre)	0.0017807	188	788	Private	Agriculture	0.3699001(Acre)	0.1496965
85	614	Private	Agriculture	0.1300001(Acre)	0.0526103	137	672	Private	Agriculture	0.3719001(Acre)	0.1505059	189	795	Private	Agriculture	0.0338999(Acre)	0.0137191
86	615	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164	138	673	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0590999(Acre)	0.0239174	190	796	Private	Agriculture	0.0224999(Acre)	0.0091056
87	616	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347	139	674	Private	Agriculture	0.1473000(Acre)	0.0596115	191	80	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0459999(Acre)	0.0186159
88	617	Private	Agriculture	0.3800000(Acre)	0.1537839	140	675	Private	Agriculture	0.2655999(Acre)	0.1074868	192	801	Government	Non-Agriculture	1.0895000(Acre)	0.4409146
89	618	Private	Agriculture	1.2500001(Acre)	0.5058681	141	68	Private	Agriculture	1.2283000(Acre)	0.4970862	193	802	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511
90	619	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	142	683	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.7617999(Acre)	0.3082962	194	803	Private	Agriculture	0.4346000(Acre)	0.1758802
91	620	Private	Agriculture	0.2200000(Acre)	0.0890328	143	684	Private	Agriculture	1.7000001(Acre)	0.6879806	195	804	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
92	621	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347	144	685	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	196	805	Private	Agriculture	0.1399999(Acre)	0.0566572
93	622	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878	145	686	Private	Agriculture	0.0200000(Acre)	0.0080939	197	806	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756
94	623	Private	Agriculture	0.0499999(Acre)	0.0202347	146	687	Private	Agriculture	0.0099999(Acre)	0.0040469	198	807	Private	Agriculture	0.1899999(Acre)	0.0768919
95	624	Private	Agriculture	0.5200000(Acre)	0.2104411	147	688	Private	Agriculture	0.0600001(Acre)	0.0242817	199	808	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
96	625	Private	Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675	148	689	Private	Agriculture	1.1800001(Acre)	0.4775395	200	809	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
97	626	Private	Agriculture	0.4000000(Acre)	0.1618778	149	69	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2299999(Acre)	0.0930797	201	810	Private	Agriculture	0.4999999(Acre)	0.2023472
98	627	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.5699999(Acre)	0.2306758	150	690	Private	Agriculture	0.0999999(Acre)	0.0404694	202	811	Private	Agriculture	0.0232000(Acre)	0.0093889
99	628	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3699999(Acre)	0.1497369	151	691	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1899999(Acre)	0.0768919	203	812	Private	Agriculture	0.1124001(Acre)	0.0454877
100	629	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.3924000(Acre)	0.1588021	152	692	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2700000(Acre)	0.1092675	204	815	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1579001(Acre)	0.0639013
101	631	Private	Residential	3.3947001(Acre)	1.3738163	153	693	Private	Agriculture	2.2700000(Acre)	0.9186564	205	818	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.0363000(Acre)	0.0146904
102	632	Government	Agriculture	0.0700000(Acre)	0.0283286	154	694	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756	206	819	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511
103	633	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511	155	695	Private	Agriculture	1.8200000(Acre)	0.7365439	207	820	Private	Agriculture	0.0299999(Acre)	0.0121408
104	634	Private	Agriculture	1.0199999(Acre)	0.4127883	156	696	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	208	821	Private	Agriculture	0.5300001(Acre)	0.2144881
105	635	Private	Residential	0.7900000(Acre)	0.3197086	157	697	Private	Agriculture	0.0900000(Acre)	0.0364225	209	822	Private	Agriculture	0.0400001(Acre)	0.0161878
106	636	Private	Residential	0.7645000(Acre)	0.3093889	158	698	Private	Agriculture	2.0900000(Acre)	0.8458114	210	823	Private	Agriculture	0.0800001(Acre)	0.0323756
107	637	Private	Agriculture	0.8399999(Acre)	0.3399433	159	699	Private	Agriculture	1.3900000(Acre)	0.5625253	211	824	Private	Agriculture	0.4900000(Acre)	0.1983003
108	638	Private	Agriculture	1.6200000(Acre)	0.6556050	160	70	Private	Agriculture	1.3551001(Acre)	0.5484015	212	825	Private	Agriculture	0.1100000(Acre)	0.0445164
109	639	Private	Residential	0.4004999(Acre)	0.1620801	161	700	Private	Agriculture	2.0302000(Acre)	0.8216107	213	826	Private	Agriculture	0.1700001(Acre)	0.0687981
110	640	Private	Agriculture	1.0605999(Acre)	0.4292189	162	701	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.1091999(Acre)	0.0441926	214	827	Private	Agriculture	0.1600000(Acre)	0.0647511
111	645	Private	Agriculture	0.1339000(Acre)	0.0541886	163	702	Private	Agriculture	0.5400000(Acre)	0.2185350	215	828	Government	Non-Agriculture	0.2599000(Acre)	0.1051801