

Classifieds

LOST AND FOUND

I, Anay Kapil S/o Shri Andeep Kapil resident of Shant Vihar Khanpur Chowk, Madhopur Road, Pathankot, Tehsil & District Pathankot, State- Punjab, That I have passed the 10th class from Christ The King Convent School Pathankot, in the year July 2023 through Council for the Indian school certificate examination New Delhi under Roll (unique ID 7753745 index No.1235329/014). That original Mark List above said examination has been misplaced/lost somewhere in my house at Pathankot and all efforts were made to trace the same but all in vain. that i may be issued duplicate copy of Marks certificate Contact No.9653100920 Mai ID (KAPIL 9APRIL@YAHOO.CO.IN).

BEDKHALI NOTICE

I, Pardeep Kumar S/o Sh. Itwari Lal R/o #3890 Maui Jagran chandiagarh, my son Akashdeep is out of my control. So I Disown him from my moveable/immovable properties. Anybody dealing with him at their own risk.

I, Sheela Devi w/o Late Shri Singh Ram R/o Village Kandyai Wala Tehsil Rampur Raipur Rani, Distt. Panchkula, declare that my son Sandeep Kumar and his wife Rahmati are out of my control. I disown them from my all moveable/ immoveable properties. Anybody dealing with them at his/ her own risk.

I, Chand Kaur W/o Sh. Mai Chand R/o Baiyanpur, Teh. & Distt. Sonipat has disowned my son Vikram & his wife Rekha & their son Subham from my all moveable-immovable property as they are out of my control. In future, if anybody deals with them, he/she will do at their own risk.

We Ravinder Singh S/O Bhag Singh & Kirandeep Kaur W/O Ravinder Singh R/O Village Kheri Guma Tehsil Rajpura Distt Patiala Declare That Our Son Pargat Singh Is Out Of Our Control. So We Disowned Him From All Our Moveable And Immovable Properties. Anybody Dealing With Him From Our Late Son Risk.

I, Rani W/o Late Satpal # 926, Village Singha devi Nada nayagaon Punjab. declare I disown my Son Samuel through newspaper dated. 11.07.2024. Now He is under my control. So I cancelled his disown and now in future he is having full right in my all properties.

I, Bapi Kumar Saha S/o Arun Kumar Saha R/o H.No.5, Azad Nagar, Near Dashmesh Nagar, Kot Khalsa, Amritsar have declare that my daughters Rupali Saha and her Husband Rohit and Suruchita Saha divorcee and her son Kiyansh are out of my control I disinherit them from my all movable and immovable properties anybody deal with them is his own risk and responsibility.

I, Jaspal Singh S/o Ajit Singh R/o 1830, Ram Nagar Colony, Islamabad, Amritsar have declare that my son Jobanpreet Singh is out of my control I disinherit him from my all movable and immovable Properties any body deal with him is his own risk and responsibility.

We, Jagir Singh S/o Sant Ram And Dharmo Devi W/o Jagir Singh Vill.Bheriyan, Phoolgarh, Pehowa, Kurukshetra My Son Bunty Saini is out of our control. We, disown him from all moveable and immovable properties. If anybody deals with him at his own risk.

We, Sukh Lal Sood S/o Bakhshish Ram and Krishna Devi W/o Sukh Lal Sood, R/o H.No. 57, Gali No. 7, Model Town, Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, have evicted our son Sagar from all our movable-immovable properties, as he is out of our control. Anybody dealing with him at their own risk.

I Simarjit Singh S/O Buta Singh, R/O Village Burj Hari Singh, Tehsil Raikot, Distt Ludhiana Hereby Declares That My Daughteer Sukhmanpreet Kaur Is Out Of My Control. So I Disown Her From My Movable & Immovable Properties. Anybody Deals With Her, Do At His Own Risk.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I, Manjit Kaur W/o Kuldeep Singh R/o Village Mahlipur Kalan Tehsil Garhshankar Distt. Hoshiarpur declare that my mother late Harbhajan Kaur wife of Pal Singh resident of Distt. Amritsar was expire my mother Harbhajan Kaur alias Bhajan Kaur was one and same person.

I, Yuvraj Singh S/o Ranjit Singh R/o 2452/27, Gali No.7, New Abadi Karampura, Fatehgarh Chudian Road, Amritsar, Punjab-143001 declare that in my LIC Policy no. 473458993 my name was changed as Rishi. Rishi and Yuvraj Singh is one and the same person.

I, No. 15428844M Nk Surendra Kumar Yadav presently residing at Vill – Saripatti, PO – Mawaiya, Distt– Mirzapur, UP – 231312 have changed my minor daughter name from Anamika to Anamika Yadav vide Affidavit dated 03/03/2025 before executive Magistrate Jalandhar, (PB).

I, Chaya Ravindra Khara legally mother of No.15684634H Rank HAV Name Kharade Ganesh R Unit 17 WEU C/o 56 APO Bathinda cantt. (Punjab) permanent resident of Subhash Nagar, Koregaon, Koregaon, Distt. Satara, State- Maharashtra-415501 declare That I have changed my name from Chaya Ravindra Khara to Chhaya Ravindra Kharade and DOB from 01.07.1963 to 04.11.1960 vide affidavit dated 17.03.2025

I, Suvarna legally mother of No.15758264L Rank Signm Name Patil Raviraj Ramdas Unit 17 WEU C/o 56 APO Bathinda cantt. (Punjab) permanent resident of Ganjave Galli, Kandur, Kandur, Distt. Sangli, State- Maharashtra-415408 declare That I have changed my name from Suvarna to Suvarna Ramdas Patil and DOB from 01.06.1983 to 01.06.1981 vide affidavit dated 17.03.2025

I, Chandri Devi legally mother of No.15710140Y Rank HAV Name Chena Ram Bhakar Unit 17 WEU C/o 56 APO Bathinda cantt. (Punjab) permanent resident of Vill. Mindkiya, Makrana, Makrana R- Distt. Nagaur, State- Rajasthan-341505 declare That I have changed my DOB from 01.01.1958 to 01.01.1959 vide affidavit dated 19.03.2025

I, Army No- 13744743P, Nk Jaswant Singh (Retd) (UIDAI No- 508592275946) resident of VPO- Kot Bhai, Teh-Gilderbaha, Distt- Sri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab- 151201, declared that. In my army service documents/records name of my son is erroneously recorded as Gursahab Singh whereas his correct name is Gursahib Singh as mentioned in his Aadhar Card, Pan Card & Matriculation Certificate. Further his date of birth is also erroneously written as 21 Oct 1995 whereas his correct date of birth is 23 Oct 1994. All concerned please note. All concerned please note.

I Rajender Kaur Widow Daughter No 14330364 Ex Naik Late Sikander Singh R/o Vill Mohi Khurd Teh Rajpura Distt Patiala changed name as Rajwinder Kaur and correct DOB is 10/3/1982.

I Padmavati Umrao Banasode is Legelly Mother of Army No. JC-354768F Rank Sub Name Banasode Venkat Umrao of Unit 113 engr regt C/o 56 Resident at Yeli Post Jakekur, ta Omerga, Yeli, Jakekur, Osmanabad, Maharashtra Pin-413604 Declare That my Name Umrao Maruti Banasod and date of birth 05.08.1955 Wrongly Mentioned in my Son Army Service Record but my Mother Correct Name is Umrao Maruti Banasode and Correct date of birth 01.01.1953

I, Umrao Maruti Banasode is Legelly Father of Army No. JC-354768F Rank Sub Name Banasode Venkat Umrao of Unit 113 engr regt C/o 56 Resident at Yeli Post Jakekur, ta Omerga, Yeli, Jakekur, Osmanabad, Maharashtra Pin-413604 Declare That my Name Umrao Maruti Banasod and date of birth 05.08.1955 Wrongly Mentioned in my Son Army Service Record but my Mother Correct Name is Umrao Maruti Banasode and Correct date of birth 01.01.1943

I Army No. 15431840F Rank Hav Name Nosam Ashok Reddy of Unit 22 Engr Regt C/o 56 APO Declare That my Father Name N Sankara Reddy and date of birth 11.02.1963 Wrongly Mentioned in my Army Service Record but my Father Correct Name is Nossam Parameswaramma and Correct date of birth 01.01.1966

I Army No. 15431840F Rank Hav Name Nosam Ashok Reddy of Unit 22 Engr Regt C/o 56 APO Declare That my Father Name N Sankara Reddy and date of birth 11.02.1963 Wrongly Mentioned in my Army Service Record but my Father Correct Name is Nossam Shankara Reddy and Correct date of birth 01.01.1960.

I, Surendra Pathak, father of Army No. 16114102Y Rank NK Name Awadshesh Kumar of Unit 05 Engr Regt. C/o 99 APO, Declare That My true and correct date of birth 05.02.1966 as per my Aadhaar Card & Pan Card, but on my son's service record my date of birth is mentioned is 01.07.1919, which is wrong.

I, JC-309394K Rank Sub Name Manoj Mathew of Unit TB III MEG & CENTRE Bengalore, c/o 56 APO, Pin-560042, have changed my Father-name with Mathew to Mathai & Date of birth 01.07.1955 to 01.01.1953.

I, JC-309394K Rank Sub Name Manoj Mathew of Unit TB III MEG & CENTRE Bengalore, c/o 56 APO, Pin-560042, have changed my mother name from Anna Mathew to Annamma & Date of birth 01.07.1960 to 01.01.1958.

I, No. 15448600A Nk/AA Maan Singh presently residing at Vill-Ugharpur, Tiwari ka Purva, PO– Dhammaur Distt-Sultanpur, UP–227408 hereby declare that as per service record my Mother name erroneously recorded as Indravati whereas her correct name is Indravati vide Affidavit dated 16/01/2025 before Executive Magistrate Jalandhar, (PB).

CHANGE OF NAME

It is for general information that I, Nitin, S/o Pradeep Kumar Dangri R/o H. No.- 231, Mast Nath Colony, V.P.O.- Satrod Kalan, PO: Satrod Kalan, District Hisar, Haryana-125006, declare that name of my father has been wrongly written as Pradeep Kumar in my educational documents. The actual name of my father is Pradeep Kumar Dangri respectively which may be amended accordingly. It is certified that I have complied with other requirements in this connection.

I Gaurav Vermani S/O Dr. Lalit Kumar Vermani H No 152 Sector 2 Panchkula 134112. I Have Changed My Name From Gaurav Vermani To Gaurav Vermni.

I, Renu Chhillar, W/o Sh. Yespal R/o H.No. 629, Sector 20-A, Chandigarh have changed my name Renu Chhillar to Renu.

I, Deepak Charaya S/o Sh. Bishamber Nath Charaya R/o H.No. 232, Sector-14, Sonipat have changed my minor daughter's name from Myra to Myra Charaya for all future purposes.

I Babli Khan W/o Sabar Ali R/o House no.845 sector - 19 Panchkula Haryana have changed my name from Babli Khan to Babli.

I, Parminderjit Singh S/o Satnam Singh R/o House No. 154, Ward No. 10, Trimo Road, Gurdaspur, Punjab, India-143521 have changed my name from Parminderjit Singh to Parminderjit Singh Bains. In future Bains is my surname and Parminderjit Singh is my given name Concerned note.

I Raj Mukut Singh s/o Telu Singh Rana r/o h.no.554-L model town panipat declare change my name From Raj Mukut Singh to Raj Mukut Singh Rana and in future my name is Raj Mukut Singh Rana.

I, Ulfat Khatoon W/o Julfan R/o Village Daulatpur, PO Pansra, Tehsil Jagadhri, Distt Yamuna Nagar have changed my name from Ulfat Khatoon to Sanovar.

I Vipin Bedi S/o Gurdeep Kumar Bedi r/o h.no.14 sawan park model town panipat declare change my minor daughter name From Saanvi Bedi to Monali Bedi and in future my minor daughter name is Monali Bedi.

I, Kailash Devi is legally M/o No.2500317K Hav Naresh Kumar R/o Village-Kalakote, Distt. Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir, have changed my name from Kailash Devi to Kailash Kumari and DOB from 01 July 1969 to 01 January 1966.

I, Romesh Chander is legally F/o No.2500317K Hav Naresh Kumar R/o Village-Kalakote, Distt. Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir, I have changed my DOB from 01 July 1962 to 07 September 1964.

I Jashan Lal S/o Shiv Lal Sharma R/o 11H. Kheda, P.O. Tigri, Teh. Shahabad (M.), Distt. Kurukshetra, declare that I have changed my name Jashan Lal to Jashan Lal Sharma All Concerned please note.

I, Tania C/o Sahil Jassal, R/o Village Kane, PO Pandori Phangure, Kana, Sham Chaurasi Distt. Hoshiarpur Punjab have changed my name from Tania to Tania Jassal. Concerned note.

I, Rakesh Kumar S/o Janak Raj R/o Village Gajjan PO Chak Ladhian Distt. Hoshiarpur have changed my minor daughter's name from Aarushi to Aarushi Devi. Concerned Note.

I, Naresh Kour Wife of No. 13741866-W Hav Surjit Singh (Retd) son of Sh. Bakhshi Ram resident of Vill Badhupur, PO &Tehsil Mukerian, Distt Hoshiarpur (Pb), have changed my name from Naresh Kour to Naresh Kaur. My correct date of birth is 05.04.1960 Vide affidavit/eStamp No. IN-PB17561538980341X dated 19 March 2025 Produced before Notary Public. Concerned note.

I, Ramesh Chand S/o Shankar Lal R/o #914, Darshan Nagar jagadhri, Distt Yamunanagar declare that in the 10th class certificate of my son Pardeep Kumar my name is written as Ramesh Kumar which is incorrect. While my correct name is Ramesh Chand.

I, ChanderPati, w/o Sukhbir Singh, R/o House No. 37, Buana Lakhu, Block 7, District Panipat, declared that in my husband's Army records, my name is Chandervati and my date of birth is 01.07.1943, which is wrong. In my husband's Army records, my name is ChanderPati and my date of birth is recorded as 15.12.1943.

I, Deepak S/o Sh. Devi Singh Born on 05.04.1995 R/o H.No.425, Khede Wali Gali, Krishan Pura, Panipat have changed my name from Deepak to Deepak Singh. For all future purposes.

I, Kiran W/O Manjeet R/O H No.1433 Vill. Sewah Distt Panipat Haryana I Have Changed My Son Name From Ayan To Ayan Kadyan.

I, Kiran W/O Manjeet R/O H No.1433 Vill. Sewah Distt Panipat Haryana I Have Changed My Son Name From Abhi To Abhi Kadyan.

I, Deepak S/O Jagat Singh R/O H No.106b, Sector-35, Suncity Distt Rohtak Haryana I Have Changed My Name From Deepak To Deepak Surname Dhankhar.

I, Balkar Singh Bachal S/O Dharam Singh R/O Village Basouli Po. Rani Majra,Tehsil Dera Bassi Sas Nagar Changed My Name Balkar Singh Bachal To Balkar Singh.

I, Taruna W/O Tajbir Singh R/O 930 Malkan Patti Panjokhra Sahib Ambala Haryana Have E Changed My Name From Taruna To Taruna Kaur.

I, Geeta W/o Amarjeet Singh R/o Village Mokha Majra Ambala City , Haryana 134003 have changed my name from Geeta to Geeta Saini

I Seetu S/o Sh.Ismail Village Roshanpur, Tehsil and Distt. Ambala have changed my name from Seetu to Siddu Khan. In future I may be known as Siddu Khan

I Naresh Kumar Bansal S/o Prem Chand R/o VPO Ismailabad, Tehsil Pehowa, District Kurukshetra have changed my name from Naresh Kumar Bansal to Naresh Kumar. In future I should be known as Naresh Kumar.

I Jatender Singh S/o Gurdip Singh R/o H.no. 187 Near Mandir Vill. Duliana P.O. Dhanaura Tehsil Barara distt. Barara that I have changed my name from Jatender Singh to Jatinder Singh. Concerned note

I Ravel Kaur W/o Gurdip Singh R/o H.no. 187 Near Mandir Vill. Duliana P.O. Dhanaura Tehsil Barara distt. Barara that I have changed my name from Ravel Kaur to Rawel Kaur. Concerned note

I Ruchi Jindal W/O Vikram Jindal R/O #154, Hira Enclave Nabha District Patiala Punjab declare that I have change my name from Ruchi to Ruchi Jindal. Concerned note.

I, Sadhvi Divyaanshi Chaitanya D/O Janak Raj Garg R/O Shabad Surat Sangam Ashram, Malke, Moga, Punjab-151207 have changed my name to Pallavi Garg.

I, Vishavjeet S/O Ravi Prakash R/O #1215, Burali, Sector 47, Chandigarh-160047 have changed name of my minor son Kavish aged 8 years to Vedhant.

I Raghav Chugh S/O Dinesh Chugh R/O H.No. 179, Subhash Nagar Rohtak 124001 declare that I have changed my name from Raghav to Raghav Chugh. In future I may be known as Raghav Chugh for all purposes.

I, Kamla w/o Pardeep Kumar R/o prem nagar, Narwana tehsil Narwana district Jind Haryana declare that my name is Kamla.But my name is komal in my daughter's school document, that I shall be fully responsible myself for any illegal activities if any carried out by me after changing my name

I, Pawan S/o Om Parkash R/o Village-Uchana Kalan, Ward No-4, Distt.Jind (Haryana) have changed my minor sons name from Saksham to Saksham Kadyan and Sharav to Sharav Kadyan.

I, Suresh Kumar S/o Sh. Shyonarayan, R/o Uchana Kalan, Tehsil Uchana, Distt Jind, inform that my father's name in my passport is Sheonarayan, which is wrong. His correct name is Shyonarayan, which is to be amended.

I, Suchitra Chhabra W/o Sh. Deepak Chhabra R/o H.No. DQ-184/17, Prem Nagar, Narwana, Distt. Jind-126116, Haryana, have changed my name from Suchitra Chhabra to Suchitra. I shall be known by my new name Suchitra in future. Concerned please note.

I, Ashok Kumar S/o Bhav Bhanjan Lal R/o H.No. 10, Circular Road, Devi Vihar, Rohtak Haryana - 124001 have changed my name from Ashok Kumar to Ashok Kumar Garg for all purposes.

I, Sunil Kumar S/o Chandu Lal R/o House No. 201, Ward No.-2, Barwala Road, Sunder Nagar, Hisar, Haryana declare that I have changed my name from Sunil Kumar Sharma to Sunil Kumar for future purpose.

I, Yashika Daughter of Shri Pradeep Kumar R/O House No. 1852, Ward No. 19, Mohalla Rampura, Hisar (Haryana) declare that I have changed my name from Yashika Lohia to Yashika for all future purpose.

I Sanjay Garg S/o Vijay Kumar Garg R/O 1043, Sector 14, Hisar, declare that I have changed my name from Sanjay Garg to Sanjay Kumar Garg for future.

I, Geetika Arora W/O Sunil Kumar R/O House No. 96, Sector 13 extension, Urban estate, Near Singla Nursing Home, Karnal-132001, (Rural) (Part) (1), Haryana, I have changed my Name from Geetika to Geetika Arora for all future purposes.

I, Smt. Parvinder Kaur W/o No. 13753434N Ex Hav Kewal Singh R/o Village Balra, PO Miani, Tehsil Dasuya Distt. Hoshiarpur Punjab have changed my name from Parvinder Kaur to Parvinder Kaur. Concerned note.

I, No. 4007459N Ex Nk (TS) Gagandeep Singh S/O Kewal Singh R/o VPO Janauri Tehsil & Distt. Hoshiarpur Punjab have changed the name of my son from Nakul to Nakul Dadwal.

I, Abhimanyu Panghal S/o Sh. Ranjeet Singh R/o H. No. 1034,Sec-12, Part -2, Sonipat have changed my name Abhimanyu to Abhimanyu Panghal for all future purposes.

I, Paramjit Kaur W/o Balwant Singh R/o H.No. A-4, New Green Field, Majitha Road, Amritsar, Punjab-143001 have changed my name from Paramjit Kaur to Paramjeet Kaur.

I, Shagufta W/o Jatinder Singh R/o H.No. A-4, New Green Field, Majitha Road, Amritsar, Punjab-143001 have changed my name from Shagufta to Shagufta Nayyar.

I, Kanwaljeet Kaur W/o Bhawandeep Singh R/o VPO Timmowal, Amritsar, Punjab-143149 have changed my name from Kanwaljeet Kaur to Kawaljeet Kaur.

I, Manmohan S/o Ram Lal Arora R/o 3, Basant Nagar, Near Gopal Mandir, Majitha Road, Amritsar, Punjab-143001 have chnaged my name from Manmohan to Manmohan Arora.

I, Ruby W/o Jagjit Singh R/O H.No.122, Abadi Bhai Veer Singh Colony, Mule Chak, Fatahpur, Amritsar, Punjab-143009 have changed my name from Ruby to Simran.

I, Mohammad Ali Imam S/o Vashir Ahmed # 1009, Vikas Nagar, Mauli Jagran, Chandigarh have changed my name to Mohd Ali Imam.

I, Sudesh Kumari, W/o Jatinder Kumar Longia, R/o # 3176/2, Sector 44-D, Chandigarh, have changed my name to Sudesh Longia.

I, Jaya W/o Shekhar Pandey and W/o Ankush Sharma R/o # 62, Faidan Nizampur, Chandigarh, have changed my name to Jaya Pandey.

I, Kashish D/o Sh. Harsh Malik R/O 212-R, Model Town, Sonipat, Haryana declares that Kashish Malik & Kashish both are my names. For all future purposes, I shall be known as Kashish Malik.

I, Baljeet Kumar Sharma R/O House No.1288, Lane-4, Ram Shamam Colony, Pathankot Distt.Pathankot, Furnish that I have changed my name from Baljit Saili to Baljeet Kumar Sharma. Amiteshwar Saili is my Son. In future, he may be known as Amiteshwar Saili s/o Baljeet Kumar Sharma for further documentation purpose. All concerned to note please.

I, Baljeet Kumar Sharma R/O House No.1288, Lane-4, Ram Shamam Colony, Pathankot, Distt. Pathankot, Furnish that I have changed my name from Baljit Saili to Baljeet Kumar Sharma. Krishna Saili is my Wife. In future, she may be known as Krishna Saili w/o Baljeet Kumar Sharma for further documentation purpose. All concerned to note please.

I, Shruti Mudgal D/o Mr Chiranjil Ial Mudgal R/o House No 578 Sector 8-B Chandigarh have changed my name to Shruti.

I, No. 3399886K Ex HAV Sarabjit Singh R/o VPO Bhagtana Tullian Tehsil Dera Baba Nanak Distt Gurdaspur Punjab-143604 have changed name and date of birth of my mother from Kamaljit Kaur and 17 Aug 1958 to Kawaljit Kaur and 01 Jan 1957 respectively due to wrongly recorded in my Army service record. Concerned note.

I Arwinder Singh S/o Swaran Singh R/o V.P.O: Ghoman, Teh. Batala, Distt.Gurdaspur declare that in my passport my deceased father name has been wrongly written as Sawaran Singh instead of Swaran Singh. Please Correct it as Swaran Singh.

I Prabhjot Kaur w/o Davinder Singh R/o village Mallian Po Behrampur distt Gurdaspur have changed my name from Prabhjot Kaur to Prabhjit Kaur. All concerned note.

I, Balwinder Singh Harban Singh S/o Harbans Singh R/o Village Warraich PO Nainokot Distt Gurdaspur have changed my name from Balwinder Singh Harban Singh to Balwinder Singh. Concerned note.

I, Hemlata Singh is legally wife of Sunil Kumar Residence of Village- Sondhi, PO- Sondhi, Tehsil- Gaya, District-Gaya State -Bihar Pin code -823002 my aadhar card no 307043494124 and Pan No - EHYPS4418B. I have changed my name from Hemlata Sinha to Hemlata Singh due to wrongly mentioned in my husband service record vide affidavit No. IN-PB17788330382079X Dated 19-03-2025 Before Notary Public, Gurdaspur (Punjab)

I Gurmeet Singh S/o Darshan Singh R/o House no 2010/1, Sector 32-C Chandigarh have changed my name from Gurmeet Singh to Gurmeet Singh Dhillon.

I hitherto known as Anu Wife of Sh. Vikrant Sobti , Residing of House No. 374, Shivalki Vihar Phase-2, Patiala Road, Near Maad Durga Mandir, Zirakpur, Post office Zirakpur, District SAS Nagar Mohali Punjab 140603 India have changed my name and shall hereafter by known as Anu Sobti.

I, Service No 4564131N Ex HVD Bhupinder Singh son of Jaswant Singh Resident of Village Rajpura ,Post Office Mussimbal , Tehsil Jagadhri , Distt Yamuna Nagar Haryana Pin Code-135003 have changed my wife name from from Simranjit Kaur to Simranjeet Kaur Vide affidavit dated 03.19.2024 at Chandigarh.

I, Joginder S/o Ram Kishan R/O H.No. 1, Hari Nagar, Behind B.D. Flour Mill, Ambala Cantt have changed my name from Joginder to Joginder Singh.

I Jashan Lal S/o Shiv Lal Sharma R/o Vill. Kheda, P.O. Tigri, Teh. Shahabad (M.), Distt. Kurukshetra, , declare that I have changed my name Jashan Lal to Jashan Lal Sharma . All Concerned please note.

I, Harsh W/o Manoj Kumar R/O H.No. 73, New Housing Board Colony, Tehsil & Distt. Sirsa have changed my name from Harsh Rani to Harsh. In future, I will be known as Harsh. All concerned please note.

I, Manisha Kumari W/o Sunny Khosla R/O 5340/16, Gali No.16, Daim Ganj, Meharpura, Amritsar have declare that my son Nishchay Khosla his Given name is Nishay and Khosla is his Surname

I, Paramjit Singh Walia S/o Narinderjit Singh R/O H.No.18, Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar, Amritsar have changed my name from Paramjit Singh Walia to Paramjit Singh

I, hitherto Known as Rajwinder Kaur wife Major Singh residing at VPO Gagamohal Tehsil Ajnala District Amritsar-143102 Punjab have changed my name and Shall hereafter be known as Balraj Kaur.

I Gian Kaur, wife of Nirmal Singh, resident of village Nawan Pind Barkiwal Post Office, Kastiwali Gurdaspur have changed my name from Gian Kaur to give name Gian surname Kaur

I, Mejoor Singh S/o Mukhtar Singh R/o VPO Gagamahal Tehsil Ajnala District Amritsar have changed my name from Mejoor Singh to Major Singh

I, Surjit Singh Narula S/o Joginder Singh Narula R/o A-447, New Amritsar, Amritsar have changed my name from Surjit Singh Narula to Surjit Singh

I, Mohan Lal presently residing at Village – Kanah, Tehsil – Rannagar, Distt Udhampur (J&K) 182122 have changed my minor son name from Kavish Kundal to Kavish Dogra vide Affidavit dated 19/03/2025 before executive Magistrate Jalandhar, (PB).

I, Ram Keshwar Singh legally Father of Jitendra Singh (Unit 128 AD Msl Regt C/o 56 APO) presently residing at Vill Dharnai, PO Kurtha, Distt Arwal, State Bihar, PIN 804421 have changed my name from Ram Keshwar Singh to Ram Keshawar Singh vide Affidavit dated 19/03/2025 before executive Magistrate Jalandhar, (PB).

I, Nishee legally daughter of Lockender Singh (Unit 12 AD Msl Regt C/o 56 APO) resident of Vill Shakhpur, PO Shikarpur, Distt Bulandshahr, UP 202395 have changed my name from Nishee to Nishi vide Affidavit dated 19/03/2025 before executive Magistrate Jalandhar, (PB).

I, Rajiv Khanna S/o Late Sh Madan Mohan Khanna R/o At 271, Silveroak Enclave, Opp. Petrol Pump, Loharka Road, Amritsar declare that Rajiv Khanna and Rajeev Khanna are the name of same person, i.e., myself.

I, Saurabh Khanna S/o Rajiv Khanna R/o At 271, Opp. Petrol Pump, Silveroak Enclave, Amritsar declare that My true and correct address is 271, Opp. Petrol Pump, Silveroak Enclave, Amritsar, Punjab Pin Code-143001

I, Sonia Sharma D/o Durga Dass Sharma R/o Subhash Colony, 88 ft Road, Near R K Modern School, Majitha Road, Amritsar have Changed my name from Durga Dass to Sonia Sharma to Sonia

I, Durga Dass S/o Pal Chand R/O Subhash Colony, 88 ft Road, Near R K Modern School, Majitha Road, Amrit

MONIKA MALIK ■ CHANDIGARH

MANOJ KUMAR ■ CHANDIGARH

“The government’s actions against peaceful protesters reveal its unwillingness to address the livelihood and survival issues of farmers across India,” SKM stated in a strongly worded statement.

Editor's TAKE

The quicksand of communalism

Clashes have erupted over Aurangzeb's tomb, exposing the deep historical roots that gnaw away at the socio-cultural fabric of our nation

In India, the spectre of communalism rears its ugly head every once in a while, often serving as a convenient political tool for those ascending the stairway to power. Grievances left behind as relics of history in a country as religiously diverse as India are manipulated for political gains to fuel unrest and keep the communal cauldron burning. Maharashtra has often been the epicentre of such clashes, the recent one adding yet another bleak chapter to a deeply riven society. The past few days have witnessed a surge of violence as Hindu nationalist groups demanded the removal of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb's tomb, reigniting age-old conflicts. The ensuing agitation led to arson, stone-pelting, and clashes in Nagpur, forcing authorities to impose a curfew. However, to limit introspection on an issue so raw to the bone to Maharashtra alone would indeed be a fatal mistake, both for our political classes and the masses. The latest incident displays how historical narratives can be weaponised to serve regional political aspirations, and expose an already vulnerable society to centuries of wrongs committed in the name of religion.

Aurangzeb, the sixth Mughal emperor, remains a divisive figure in Indian history. His reign was marked not only by brutal territorial expansions but also by policies that amounted to a brazenly oppressive attitude toward his Hindu subjects. He imposed a crushing jizya tax on non-Muslims, dictated temple demolitions through royal firmans, and mercilessly butchered Maratha ruler Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, silencing every voice raised against him and decapitating every hand that rebelled against his atrocities. Aurangzeb invoked the Mughal Empire's ulema to sentence Sambhaji to death for his apparent acts of atrocities on Muslims. In essence, the foreign invader, much like his British successors, wanted to leave behind a legacy that disinherited India's indigenous inhabitants. Admittedly, he employed Hindus in high administrative positions, patronised some temples, and engaged in diplomatic relations beyond religious boundaries. However, it is his relentless religious persecution of Hindus that fuels what is unfolding in Maharashtra today.

Here, it would be prudent to bear in mind that howsoever burdened by historical injustice one may be, violence by any community must be condemned and controlled. The recent violence in Maharashtra is to be seen as much in the present context as in the past. Hindu right-wing groups have long called for the removal of Aurangzeb's tomb, arguing it stands as a symbol of historical oppression. A contemporary Indian film, Chhaava, portraying the brutal torture of Sambhaji by Aurangzeb, is now being cited by some analysts as the reason behind the reignited anger against the Mughal emperor. However, this is too facetious a premise to debate upon a historical wound still dangerously raw. The truth is that the current controversy intensified after statements by politicians, particularly Samajwadi Party MLA Abu Azmi's remarks, on Aurangzeb's rule, which were seen as attempts to whitewash a bloodied history, an argument his party members were quick to distance themselves from. The question of the hour is how to put this monster to rest. Indeed, educating people about the nuances of history can prevent the glorification or demonisation of historical figures. But that is easier said than done. The problem is that nobody wants to read history, let alone understand it, yet everyone remains opinionated. Aurangzeb was neither evil nor benevolent — his autocratic reign and religious chauvinism must be studied in the context of his times, the fact that he was last in the line of a foreign dynasty that had ruled India for centuries with an iron hand. For one, political leaders and groups would do well to desist from exploiting historical grievances for limited gains. Strict action should be taken against those inciting communal hatred.

Leaderspeak

India actually has a Prime Minister who can hug both the president of Ukraine and the president in Moscow two weeks apart and be accepted in both places. Therefore, India is in a position where it can make a difference to a lasting peace if it was so required, in ways that very few countries would be able to. India also benefits due to a number of factors including its distance from Europe. If it were necessary... there would be some willingness on the Indian side to consider sending peacekeepers.

SHASHI THAROOR, CONGRESS LEADER

Weathering the storm of US trade winds

The global economy is at a crossroads as the US introduces a disruptive reciprocal tariff model, challenging the foundation of global trade. This shift threatens developing nations, including India, by undermining WTO principles

The world is facing an uncertain and challenging time. The reciprocal tariff model introduced by the new Trump administration's economic policies has disrupted the seamless flow of global trade and commerce. This poses a significant economic challenge for developing nations, as it undermines the World Trade Organization (WTO) model, which upholds the principle of higher tariffs imposed by developing nations on imports from developed nations to protect their domestic industries.

The immediate consequences include the crippling of these industries, creating an unequal playing field. Rising unemployment and a slowdown in export-driven growth appear inevitable. India is not immune to this trade war, where global cooperation is being overshadowed by forced trade negotiations favoring the stronger party. A new world order is taking shape, and India must navigate this landscape not cautiously, but courageously.

Between April 2024 and November 2024, India, the second-largest trading partner of the US, exported goods worth USD 52.89 Billion while importing USD 29.63 Billion, resulting in a trade surplus of USD 23.26 Billion in India's favor. This trade imbalance is at the heart of the issue. India's key exports include diamonds, medical appliances and accessories, jewelry, agricultural products, refined petroleum, rice, textiles and apparel, automotive components, chemicals and petrochemicals, and machinery. Meanwhile, India's imports from the US primarily consist of mineral fuels and oils, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, electrical equipment, crude petroleum, petroleum products, electronic components, and gold.

A closer look at these product categories reveals that India has room to further expand its market share in these sectors by enhancing cost efficiencies and quality standards. In contrast, the US has limited options for increasing its exports to India, apart from pushing crude oil and defense products—both heavily supported by the US government. This is due to the cost and consumption limitations of US goods in the Indian market. Consequently, the US, in its bid to reduce the trade deficit, will likely attempt to penetrate new segments currently dominated by Indian domestic industries, such as automobiles.

This is not just a trade negotiation, it is a full-fledged trade war aimed at capturing market share with little regard for global cooperation or diplomatic considerations. The reciprocal tariff strategy is a veiled attempt to lower tariffs and open new markets for the US.



The true agenda is now apparent.

The concept of reciprocal tariffs, introduced under the Trump administration's "Fair and Reciprocal Plan," seeks to impose high import duties on trade partners in an effort to reduce trade deficits. The administration argues that exporting countries impose high tariffs on US products. However, this is not a product-to-product reciprocity but a nation-to-nation policy. The term "reciprocal" itself is misleading, as there is no defined framework governing its application. Instead, it grants the US government the flexibility to impose tariffs arbitrarily, leaving exporting countries guessing about their potential impact and forcing them to react after the tariffs are already in place. In a world marked by unequal wealth distribution, economic development, and technological progress, these tariffs are more punitive than reciprocal, disproportionately harming developing nations.

In international trade, the true meaning of reciprocal tariffs, as governed by the WTO, differs significantly from what the US administration is advocating. Under Article 22.4 of the WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding, reciprocity serves as the basis for tariff retaliation when a country fails to comply with a WTO ruling. Additionally, Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) establishes legal guidelines for recalibrating trade agreements and calculating compensation. What the US is currently pro-

moting deviates from these principles.

As global trade policies continue to be shaped by dominant economies, the US's reciprocal tariff strategy is expected to cause significant disruptions until countermeasures emerge to stabilise the situation. However, the key question remains: Will this retaliatory tariff policy achieve its intended goal for the US?

The likelihood is low. A closer analysis reveals that the US trade-to-GDP ratio stands at just 26.9 per cent, compared to 38.4 per cent for China, 46.8 per cent for Japan, and 50 per cent for India. Moreover, US import intensity is nearly three times

higher than its export intensity. The real issue behind the US trade deficit is not high foreign tariffs but the poor performance of US merchandise trade, which accounts for only 8.3 per cent of global exports. In contrast, the US enjoys a USD 200 Billion trade surplus in the services sector, making it the global leader in both imports and exports of services. The primary constraints on US merchandise exports stem from supply-side limitations and a failure to achieve economies of scale, not unfair tariff structures. Given the strong global demand for US service exports, why should

the US merchandise trade struggle to compete?

With a population of 1.4 Billion, India must support its citizens through various welfare programs funded by budgetary allocations. These expenditures rely heavily on trade and commerce, with export-driven industries playing a crucial role. India's ability to produce low-cost goods sustains its economy and provides employment to millions. Protecting these industries is imperative.

Allowing an influx of US products into new market segments could disrupt domestic industries in the short term and erode supply chains in the long run if US manufacturers fail to achieve economies of scale in affordable segments. While India can afford to reduce its diamond exports to the US, it cannot risk destabilising its domestic industries.

It is time for India to adhere strictly to WTO guidelines and advocate for a globally accepted trade policy to counter coercive trade deficit measures. A production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme to boost domestic industries, along with stronger ties with alternative trading partners, can help mitigate the impact of reciprocal tariffs. India must remain vigilant—this phase is temporary, but its long-term economic stability depends on strategic resilience.

(The writer is an investment banker. Views expressed are personal)

A new India: A journey through the decades

SECOND Opinion



SANJAY CHANDRA

I was recently invited to participate in a panel discussion during which the young moderator posed a query — what did I think of a New India? This was an interesting subject that made me reflect.

Like most around me, I too had been engrossed in leading a routine life till about a decade back. I would also often crib about a stagnant life. It was as I turned 60 that I started indulging in self-reflections about the way my life had evolved each decade since birth.

The first decade saw our family living a more frugal life. We acquired a radio set six years after my birth and a refrigerator two years later. Even though the voltage fluctuated and light was often dim at night, we had electricity at home. Our homes had fans.

The second decade witnessed a carefree me, not much stressed about what I would do after school or college. The government had invested in the creation of innumerable public sector undertakings. There were enough jobs. We also graduated to having desert coolers at home.

The mid-third decade saw me buckling down to the onerous professional responsibilities and simultaneously getting used to married life and raising a family. Though, to be fair, it was my wife who was at home to bring up

our two daughters. I spent more time in the railway control rooms to ensure smooth running of trains. My young age and diligence made me dream about one of the topmost positions in the railways sometime towards the end of my career. My promotions ensured that I had an air-conditioned cabin in office and I was able to travel in the upper first class air-conditioned coach for office tours. But we were still happy with fans and desert coolers at home.

The beginning of the fourth decade saw me travelling for a 12-week official training to Japan. This was my first overseas trip. The money that I saved from the allowance ensured that I was able to take my family for a holiday to Goa by flights. We stayed in resorts, inexpensive, but better than the official guest houses that I had been exposed to so far. I went for my next overseas official trip to Europe. I also opted to move to Delhi in a railway public sector undertaking. It was towards the end of this decade that I came into my own professionally. I travelled extensively within India and outside for work.

I could save enough to buy one second-hand air conditioner. We slept in the single room, but it felt heavenly in the sweltering summers of north India. A home loan from the department on easier terms also ensured that we could afford to buy a decent sized house in an upcoming small-town locality.

The beginning of the 21st century was also the start of my fifth decade. The government had hiked salaries though successive pay commissions. We no longer lived hand to mouth. We could spend lavishly by our middle-class standards and still be left with a saving. We could afford decent education for our daughters. We could encourage them to fly and pursue their dreams. I could afford to buy air-conditioners for all the rooms in our house. I could take my family on annual vacation by flights and stay in hotels or resorts. Professionally too, government's continued investments in infrastructure saw me busier than ever as we won contracts after contracts.

The end of this decade saw me quitting the government to join the private sector. This too was a new experience. The salary I took home far exceeded the wildest imagination and gave me financial security. I happily shifted to my own apartment in a condominium complex. I could afford more gadgets at home. I had the financial safety net to quit working and indulge in creative passions through writing. Life has changed, and continues to get better, for many people, be it the middle-class or the daily service providers. We do not realise it from one day to the next. If we look back each decade, or in slices of five years, or even from year to year, it has been a new India. It is more than a slogan. It is a continuous process. And, this is how it will be — for us and the next generations.

(The author is an electrical engineer with the Indian Railways and conducts classes in creative. The views are personal)

Letters to the Editor

Silver prices goes over the top

Madam —Silver, once known as the "poor man's gold", is slipping out of the reach of the very people who cherished it the most. With prices soaring to ₹1,04,000 per kilogram, what was once an affordable metal for savings, traditions, and investment has now become a luxury. The middle-class Indian, who once celebrated festivals by buying silver coins, now finds it nearly impossible to do so. The tradition of gifting silver jewellery and utensils at weddings is weakening, and households that once prided themselves on their silverware are now struggling to keep up.

The metal that symbolised security and tradition is fast becoming a privilege of the wealthy. The rise in silver prices is not an accident, it is a direct result of global economic shifts and market manipulations.

The strengthening of the US dollar, increased industrial demand, and government policies are driving prices upward. Silver is no longer just a household commodity - it has become a critical component in industries such as electronics, solar energy, and medical devices. The increasing demand from these sectors has led to large-scale hoarding by big investors, leaving the common man out of the equation.

The Indian government, instead of providing relief, has raised import duties, further pushing silver beyond the reach of ordinary citizens.

Education is a shambles

Madam —The article 'Transforming education' (March 19) presents good points to ponder over. Every change brought in education has added to the process of commodifying education instead of improving the quality of learning process. The very fact that the government is pushed to the corner of introducing an internship scheme incentivising the youth, who are already holding a certificate or diploma or degree, to be trained again and the industries offering the training depicts the status of education that prevails in the country.

Frantic efforts are on to give an ideological quote to education instead of inculcating the scientific temper as directed by the constitution.

Government is shirking its responsibility of providing meaningful education and left it to the private players for whom education is a mere commodity to mint profits than a process of learning. It does not equip them with at least skills to be employable. We have only institutions to produce students who carry marks for their memorising ability and nothing more. The government is happy with growing number of the unemployed as it helps the employers to pay less and extract more labour. The callousness of the government could be better understood from offering the title of University of excellence while inaugurating the university itself.

Nagpur riots: A symptom of deeper issues

Madam —This is in response to the news report titled "Riots sets Nagpur ablaze" (March 19). Perhaps Nagpur forms the latest specimen reflecting the "spirit" and "unity" of "Rising India"! On the one hand environment will get shattered on the zealous shout of "vikas", on the other the society would be continuously dragged towards the past (history/epic/mythology) spanning several centuries with stories getting webbed one after another in the name of Ram Krishna Babur Aurangzeb and who not! And wherever their exist even an iota of fat, hatred gets raised without going into the social context of the concerned period (16th-17th century) and also ignoring the ultimate reality that history cannot be rewinded!

What about the Maratha Bargis who used to ransack villages after villages in Bengal in the 18th century killing innocent helpless unarmed persons and looting resources! Do the "nationalists", seething in "anger" in Maharashtra and baying for the interred bones of the "outsider" Mughal emperor (passing away more than 300 years ago), have any answer to such plunder of Bengal and Bengalis by the "insider" Maratha Bargis!

It will be better if the sleeping dogs are allowed to lie, else lot of skeletons are bound to tumble out from the cupboard of "nationalists" hailing from "proud" Hindutva vintage!

BAIL, NOT JAIL: SUPREME COURT MOOTS FOR REASONABLE JUSTICE

Supreme Court (SC) had again exposed its anguish on denial of bail in "not very serious cases despite the completion of probe and further said a democratic country must not function like a police state where law enforcement agencies exercised arbitrary powers to detain individuals without genuine necessity and such type of actions of the police should be brought to the notice of public so that they may be discouraged to follow such undemocratic attitude which downgrade the democratic values of the country.

The SC further said "do not burden top court "bail matters in cases triable by magistrates are being brought before us because people are not getting bail when they should and moreover "It is shocking that the Supreme Court is adjudicating bail pleas in cases that should be disposed of at the trial court level and the system is being burdened unnecessarily "the Supreme Court also noted that two decades ago , bail pleas in smaller cases

rarely reached high courts, let alone the SC.

And it is unfortunate that bail matters in cases triable by magistrates are being brought before the Supreme Court and we are sorry to say that litigants are approaching the highest court whereas such cases should have been easily disposed of at the lower level and also said that granting bail to a cheating case accused who remained in custody for more than two years and it shows that natural justice is being denied to an accused.

Here in this case both the trial court and the Gujarat High Court had rejected his bail plea, despite the fact that the chargesheet had already been filed after completion of the probe.

The top court has been repeatedly asking trial courts and high courts to be liberal in granting bail, particularly in not so serious cases.

YASH PAL RALHAN | JALANDHAR

Mid-level officers: The backbone of India’s defence

India’s evolving security landscape demands proactive empowerment of mid-level tactical communication and engineering officers. These officers are the operational backbone and technological brain of India’s modern military, translating national defence strategies into battlefield readiness

FIRST
Column

India’s defence capability and strategic dominance in modern warfare are not solely dependent on high-ranking commanders or frontline soldiers. A critical yet often underappreciated element lies in the mid-level officers, tactical communication specialists, and engineering officers who serve as the vital link between strategic planning and operational execution. Their expertise ensures that India’s military maintains technological superiority, robust battlefield communication, and seamless multi-domain operations. This analysis delves into their indispensable contributions across the Army, Navy, and Air Force, emphasising their roles in engineering innovation, cyber and electronic warfare (EW), and actionable policy measures needed to strengthen and empower them.

Mid-level officers-including majors, colonels, wing commanders, group captains, commanders, and technical or engineering specialists-are the core leadership managing battlefield dynamics. They oversee unit command, tactical communications, and the integration of cutting-edge technologies into operations. Despite being pivotal in India’s AI-driven, network-centric warfare structure, their contributions are often overshadowed by senior leadership. Recognising and institutionalising their roles is vital to ensuring success in modern combat.

Indian Army

The Corps of Signals, led by mid-level officers, enables real-time, encrypted communication, battlefield networking, and electronic warfare capabilities. Their responsibilities include securing tactical communication during high-intensity and joint operations, integrating EW and cybersecurity measures, and managing communication networks within Integrated Battle Groups (IBGs). The organisational structure comprises signal companies led by majors and signal regiments commanded by Colonels, with specialised trades such as Operator Radio and Line (ORL) and Technician Electronics and Systems (TES).

Engineering officers play a crucial role in combat engineering, rapid construction of strategic infrastructure, and executing counter-mobility tactics. They deploy AI-based Battlefield Surveillance Systems (BSS) and robotics to enhance warfare efficiency. A notable example is the India-China standoff (2020-21), where Signals Officers maintained encrypted communications in high-altitude conflict zones while engineering officers constructed operational infrastructure like bridges and logistics hubs under extreme conditions.

Indian Air Force

The communication engineers of the Indian Air Force (IAF) are integral to maintaining a state-of-the-art, in-house communication network. These skilled



professionals ensure seamless, secure, and resilient connectivity by leveraging advanced technologies such as Software-Defined Networking (SDN) and 5G. Their expertise supports real-time situational awareness, mission-critical data exchange, and robust cybersecurity, enabling uninterrupted operations in high-intensity scenarios. By continuously adapting to evolving technologies and threats, IAF communication engineers strengthen air defence operations, enhance operational readiness, and uphold national security while setting new standards in military-grade communication technology.

Mid-level IAF communication officers ensure uninterrupted and secure communication for air defence and combat operations. They manage Air Defence Control Units (including S-400, Akash, and SPYDER systems), UAV and satellite networks, and cyber defences for air assets.

IAF engineers specialising in Aeronautical, Electronics, and Mechanical fields oversee aircraft readiness, system maintenance, and the integration of missile systems, radars, and EW platforms. Their expertise has been crucial in indigenous system development, such as the LCA Tejas and AMCA. During the Balakot Airstrike (2019), Communication Officers ensured real-time,

6

THE COMMUNICATION ENGINEERS OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE (IAF) ARE INTEGRAL TO MAINTAINING A STATE-OF-THE-ART, IN-HOUSE COMMUNICATION NETWORK. THESE SKILLED PROFESSIONALS ENSURE SEAMLESS, SECURE, AND RESILIENT CONNECTIVITY BY LEVERAGING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORKING (SDN) AND 5G

encrypted communication for operational secrecy, while engineers guaranteed the operational

readiness of Mirage-2000 aircraft, including EW systems and radar evasion measures.

IAF vs Chinese PLAAF mid-level officers

A comparison between India’s IAF and China’s PLAAF reveals key operational differences. Indian mid-level officers, including Squadron Leaders and Wing Commanders, are empowered for independent decision-making and multi-platform management. In contrast, Chinese officers operate under a centralised command model, limiting battlefield initiative. Reports from RAND Corporation and the Pentagon (2020-22) highlight that PLAAF officers face systemic challenges in joint operations and adaptive warfare. In contrast, Indian officers, seasoned through real combat experiences, lead the integration of advanced indigenous and Western technologies, whereas PLAAF officers primarily operate evolving domestic platforms with less proven combat capability.

Indian Navy

Naval communication officers manage secure ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication, Blue Water Communication Systems (BWCS) for long-range coordination, and encrypted submarine and stealth platform communications.

Naval engineers oversee the maintenance and readiness of warships, submarines, and aircraft

India’s green growth: Balancing carbon sequestration with development

As the world grapples with the escalating impacts of climate change, tree plantation and carbon sequestration have emerged as indispensable tools in promoting environmental sustainability.

For India, an emerging global economy with a significant reliance on carbon-intensive industries, transitioning to greener practices is not just an option-it is an imperative.

India’s current forest and tree cover stands at 25.17 per cent, falling significantly short of the 33 per cent target set by the National Forest Policy of 1988. Bridging this gap is essential to counter the effects of deforestation, urban expansion, and surging greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Tree plantations serve as natural carbon sinks, capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide, which is crucial in mitigating the impacts of global warming.

Recent initiatives, including the National Agroforestry Policy of 2014 and the Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI) program, have sought to encourage private landowners, farmers, and industries to actively participate in plantation activities.

These efforts aim to reduce dependency on natural forests, address ecological degradation, and create employment opportunities in rural areas. By integrating agroforestry with tree-based enterprises, India can ensure that environmental restoration goes hand in hand with sustainable livelihoods.

Global pressure on Indian industries

Indian industries are increasingly feeling the heat of stringent global carbon footprint regulations. The European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), set to take effect in 2026, will impose tariffs on carbon-intensive imports such as steel, cement, and chemicals. In 2023, trade between India and the EU reached \$124 Billion, making the potential impact of these tariffs on Indian exports substantial.

To adapt, industries are looking toward carbon-offset projects, including large-scale tree plantations, as a viable solution. Investments in such initiatives not only help companies align with international sustainability benchmarks but also provide opportunities to secure carbon credits under globally recognised schemes like the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) or the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). These credits can offset industrial emissions, enabling businesses to comply with international regulations while maintaining their competitiveness.

Economic and social advantages

Beyond their environmental benefits, tree plantations significantly contribute to

economic and social development. Agroforestry, in particular, creates opportunities for farmers and marginalised communities by offering income from multipurpose tree species that yield both ecological and economic returns. This dual approach addresses rural poverty while promoting environmental restoration.

Active community participation in plantation projects enhances their success and sustainability. Involving local stakeholders fosters a sense of ownership and ensures long-term viability. Training and capacity-building initiatives further empower communities with the knowledge and skills required to manage these projects effectively.

While tree plantations offer a promising path forward, several challenges remain. The rising cost of carbon credits poses a significant financial obstacle for industries. For instance, in

2023, carbon credit prices under the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) averaged \$83 per tonne of carbon dioxide, with projections suggesting a rise to \$238 per tonne by 2050. For Indian businesses, investing in tree plantations presents a more cost-effective alternative to purchasing expensive credits from international markets.

India also needs a robust and transparent carbon trading policy to engage in global carbon markets effectively. Under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, countries can trade carbon credits to meet their emission reduction goals. Establishing credible policies and governance mechanisms is critical for India to attract international investments and solidify its position in these markets.

Toward sustainable development

Strategic partnerships and innovative project designs offer a way to tackle the dual challenges of environmental degradation and industrial sustainability.

Collaborations between industries, government agencies, and local communities can lead to scalable plantation models that integrate agroforestry, address climate change, and enhance rural livelihoods.

As India strives to achieve its net-zero emissions target by 2050, tree plantation and carbon sequestration will play pivotal roles in bridging the gap between policy objectives and on-ground realities. These initiatives align economic growth with environmental stewardship, offering a roadmap for a greener future.

Tree plantations are no longer an optional

solution but a necessity in combating climate change. They provide a scalable and impactful strategy to reduce carbon footprints while improving rural livelihoods. With tightening global regulations and the rising costs of inaction, Indian industries must embrace sustainable practices and invest in carbon offset projects.

By prioritising tree plantation and carbon sequestration, India can balance its industrial growth with ecological preservation, paving the way for a sustainable future that benefits both the economy and the environment. Integrating these initiatives into national policies and industry strategies will ensure that India remains a key player in the global fight against climate change.

Conclusion

India stands at a crucial juncture where economic growth and environmental responsibility must go hand in hand.

Tree plantations and carbon sequestration offer a viable path to achieving sustainability while ensuring industrial competitiveness in a carbon-conscious global market. The nation’s commitment to expanding forest cover, promoting agroforestry, and engaging in carbon trading mechanisms will determine its success in mitigating climate change and meeting international sustainability benchmarks.

Strategic investments in large-scale afforestation projects and partnerships between industries, policymakers, and local communities are essential for achieving meaningful progress. These initiatives not only enhance carbon capture but also create economic opportunities, particularly for rural populations.

By integrating tree-based enterprises into national development strategies, India can harness the economic potential of sustainability while addressing pressing ecological concerns. As global climate regulations become increasingly stringent, Indian industries must proactively invest in carbon offset initiatives, including afforestation and reforestation programs.

Establishing a transparent and efficient carbon trading policy will further strengthen India’s position in international markets.

The road ahead requires a multi-faceted approach that aligns industrial growth with environmental stewardship. By prioritising tree plantation and carbon sequestration, India can strike a balance between economic development and ecological preservation, ensuring a sustainable and resilient future for generations to come.

(The writer is chairman Foundation for Organisational Research and Education (FORE) and FORE School of Management and former Chairman and Managing Director, MMTCL Ltd. Views expressed are personal)

The confidence crisis holding back a talented team

The South African cricket team, is blessed with expansive talent and are successful champions in the various formats of the game. However, for impenetrable reasons they are unable to deliver something startling during the ICC tournaments.

Why does this happen? Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican entrepreneur and politician wrote, “If you have no confidence in self, you are twice defeated in the race of life.”

Many years ago, in the Meiji era lived a wrestler known as the Great Waves, who possessed the uncanny ability to defeat even his teacher. However, in official tournaments, he was vanquished by opponents much inferior, which sullied his estimable reputation following every bout. There appeared to be a psychological problem.

To circumvent this unenviable state, he approached a Zen Master. The Master directed his new tutee to meditate in a Buddhist temple that night, which was located on the seashore and guided him to focus only on his breath and swallow even the greatest of waves that would arise from the depths of the sea. As night fell, there were high tides in the sea and the waves assumed gargantuan proportions and subsumed everything in its trajectory. Even the reclining Buddha was not spared and was inundated by the spectre that followed the path of the tidal waves. The waves had run amok, obliterating every object in the way.

But Great Waves, following the instructions of the Master, focused his attention on his breath and meditated passionately and with total concentration.

The next morning the Zen Master was a witness to both the destruction as well as the poise maintained by his stolid student. He merely said, “Upon conquering your wavering mind, be confident of sustained success in all the wrestling engagements and bouts.”

To be confident, individuals, entrepreneurs, corporates, spiritual seekers, political leaders and parties, sportspersons and teams all need to metamorphose their thinking patterns from, “It is not possible,” to a mental state of confidence that “It is very much within the realm of possibility.”

The bedrock of success follows a pattern which is based on optimism, self-belief and self-motivation, leading to confidence. Talent and endurance alone are not adequate to ensure confidence and unalloyed successes. It is quite possible that these could be mere flashes in the pan. It is exigent upon an individual or an organisation to harness the trait of self-belief and self-confidence.

Paradoxically, while hard work alone does not boost confidence levels, it is impinging upon an individual not to resort to shortcuts, as deep within it leads to an inferiority complex and the person would not be technically sound to adapt or to take up chal-

lengers. They also integrate sophisticated weapons such as BrahMos missiles and torpedoes while managing stealth and radar-evading systems. A case in point is the anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden, where communication officers coordinated multi-national, encrypted communication while engineers maintained operational readiness of naval platforms throughout extended deployments.

Mid-level officers play a pivotal role in coordinating tri-service communication and operational integration, ensuring seamless joint missions across land, air, and sea. Mid-level officers are at the frontline of cyber and EW defence.

Communication officers ensure robust cybersecurity frameworks, while engineers lead the design and operation of AI-based EW platforms and cyber-resilient technologies. These officers spearhead the induction and field application of indigenous defence systems like BrahMos, Akash, and AI-driven surveillance. They work closely with DRDO, BEL, and private defence innovators to enhance technological self-reliance.

Empowering India’s defence backbone

To strengthen mid-level officers, the government should implement AI, Cyber, EW, and space warfare training, conduct integrated tactical communication-engineering exercises, and facilitate global exposure through collaborations with allies like the US, France, and Israel.

National awards should be introduced to recognise excellence in tactical communications and engineering. Defence technology fellowships should be launched for innovation leaders in these domains. Mid-level officers should have representation in defence technology boards and policy-making bodies to ensure that operational insights shape defence strategies. Promotions should be fast-tracked for excellence in emerging tech domains like EW, AI, and Cyber.

Additionally, foreign exchange programs and specialised leadership incentives should be introduced. Collaboration with DRDO, clean startups, and established industries should be strengthened. Mid-level officers should play an active role in innovation ecosystems like iDEX to foster indigenous technological advancements.

Conclusion

India’s evolving security landscape demands proactive empowerment of mid-level Tactical Communication and Engineering Officers. These officers are the operational backbone and technological brain of India’s modern military, translating national defence strategies into battlefield readiness.

(The writer is an eminent expert in counter-terrorism and national security and an defence advisor to several Middle Eastern and West Asian countries. Views expressed are personal)



RAVI VALLURI

Conclusion

The South African cricket team’s struggles in ICC tournaments may not stem from a lack of talent but from the absence of unwavering confidence. Just as Great Waves, the wrestler, needed to conquer his mind before achieving victory, teams and individuals must cultivate a deep-seated belief in their abilities. Confidence is not merely a byproduct of skill or endurance but a mental state shaped by optimism, self-motivation, and conviction. The 3 Cs—Confidence, Credence, and Conviction—enable leaders, athletes, and organisations to navigate challenges with clarity. Negative emotions like self-doubt, excessive pride, and lack of trust within a team can erode confidence, stalling success. Buddha’s wisdom encourages individuals to purify the mind, embrace impermanence, and cultivate self-esteem.

For the South African team to break their ICC tournament jinx, they must transform their mindset from doubt to certainty, from hesitation to resilience. Meditation, breathing techniques, and self-awareness can help instill the mental fortitude needed to thrive under pressure. True champions are not just skilled but also possess unshakable confidence. With the right psychological approach, South Africa can harness its immense potential and turn promise into triumph on the world stage.

(The writer is the CEO of Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd. and Chhattisgarh East West Railway Ltd. He is a faculty of the Art of Living. Views expressed are personal)

**SECRETARY,
CHANDIGARH HOUSING BOARD,
CHANDIGARH**

Let dialogue replace protest. Let solutions replace slogans. Let farmers finally breathe the air of hope and dignity. If the NDA genuinely cares about farmers' future, it should call off the agitation immediately and walk into the May 4th meeting with a constructive mindset. India's agricultural future depends on it. (Founder Member, Rashtriya Kisan Mahasangha and Member, PM-MSP Committee, Gof)

On Rahane's captaincy, Narine added: "Rahane is a very experienced cricketer and leader. He has a big responsibility, but he also has senior players to back him. I know we will gel together it's about finding the right combinations and winning games." Speaking about Bravo's addition, Narine said: "He has the most T20 wickets that speaks for itself. He has plenty of knowledge and a winning spirit. He knows how to win games, and coming to the KR will be no different for him."

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA ■ Mumbai

Pandya will miss MI's opening game on Sunday due to one match suspension for over-rate related offences last year. Surya Kumar Yadav will lead the side.

Pandya believes that he is constantly evolving as a cricketer notwithstanding his “unshake-

On his own batting position, he added: "I like to play situations and entry points, specific batting number, it has gone from my cricketing journey." Mumbai's core group remains intact despite the low returns over the past four seasons. Besides Pandya, the team has India captains in Rohit Sharma and Suryakumar Yadav. Jasprit Bumrah has also captained India.



"We've seen the Grand Slams try to change some things unsuccessfully. We've seen the tours themselves try to change things unsuccessfully. We've seen outside money try to come in and change things unsuccessfully. And so we really think this is the only path forward, and we don't do this lightly, whatsoever," Nassar said. "But we think it was necessary, because the players really do demand to be heard, to have their issues taken seriously, to address these structural issues that plague tennis and really choke it as an international sport, and to create a system that brings balance and equality and fairness to really the entire business of tennis."