

DIRECT VOICE

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WARANGAL Editor : DAYYALA DINESH CHANDER VOLUME : 1 ISSUE No. 189 SUNDAY 13, SEPTEMBER 2026 PAGES : 8 PRICE : 2/-

Today's Hot Pick A Moment of Warmth PM Modi Holds The Iranian President's Hand A historic Scene On The International Stage

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Bureau Chief New Delhi September 12: Modi holds a cordial meeting with the Iranian President at Bharat Mandapam. Key agreements reached to accelerate the Chabahar Port mega-project. The primary strategy focuses on strengthening trade and economics within the Global South. A major talking point has emerged from the BRICS summit in Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi holding the Iranian President's hand. The prestigious 18th BRICS mega-summit, currently underway in the national capital, is becoming a stage for significant diplomatic developments. Today, a remarkable political moment unfolded in the lounge at Bharat Mandapam. During a break in the summit proceedings,



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi held a private meeting with the President of Iran. Live visuals showing Modi walking and conversing while warmly holding the Iranian President's hand and placing his other hand on the President's shoulder took even foreign media representatives by surprise. Experts analyze that this diplomatic move will significantly help India showcase its own brand value amidst the strategic maneuvers of

ily bypassing Pakistan. Key Highlights: Currency Agreement: The path has been cleared for bilateral trade between India and Iran using the Rupee-Rial mechanism, serving as an alternative to the US Dollar. Joint Surveillance Strategy: Intelligence agencies from both countries will share information regarding the rising threat of terrorism in the Middle East and maritime security. The meeting between Prime Minister Modi and the Iranian President on the sidelines of the BRICS summit stands as clear evidence of India's strategic success in international geopolitics. The economic agreements resulting from this meeting are certain to steer Asian trade in a new direction in the near future.

Accused Arrested in Bollaram Armory Theft Case Details Revealed - DGP Anand

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu State Bureau Chief Hyderabad, September 12: A key development has taken place in the case of theft of a large amount of arms and ammunition from the Bollaram Madras Regiment armoury. Telangana DGP CV Anand revealed that Malleash, a former army employee from Nagarkurnool district, has been identified as the main accused in this case. It was revealed that the investigating officers have also recovered the stolen weapons. When the weapons were last checked on August 30, it was recorded in the records that everything was in order. After that, the fact that the locks of the army armoury were broken and the weapons and ammunition disappeared came to light on August 31. Initially, the investigation was conducted

ed from the angle of whether outsiders were involved in this incident? Or was the theft done with the help of insiders? The DGP revealed that as part of the investigation, the officers who kept an eye on Malleash's movements collected technical evidence. Officials say that Malleash was previously dismissed from the army due to disciplinary reasons. The DGP said that the investigation found that Malleash conducted reconnaissance in the vicinity of the Bollaram armory on August 28 and 29. It was found that he inspected areas where CCTV surveillance was low at night. The DGP explained that on August 30, he entered from the Kargil Gate side and reached the armory using the darkness. DGP CV Anand said that the investigation revealed that he broke the locks in the area



where weapons and ammunition were stored and committed the theft. After taking out the weapons, he was taken to Achampet in a car. He explained that the investigating officers found that the weapons were hidden in a haystack near his house there. Later, the DGP said that the stolen weapons were seized during checks conducted by special teams. Malkajgiri police and task force teams arrested the main accused Malleash and three other army personnel (total four) who assisted him in this operation. Initial reports indicate that four AK 203 rifles, one IANS rifle, six 9mm pistols and one civilian pistol along with magazines and ammunition were stolen from the Bollaram Army Centre. Meanwhile, a major mishap was averted as the police arrested the accused in time and recovered the weapons before they fell into the hands of any anti-social or terrorist forces. Investigation is ongoing to see if anyone else is behind this network.

The Telangana Media Academy has organized a workshop on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for working journalists on Monday, September 21, 2026. D.R.S. Saileshwar Reddy, Manager, Telangana Media Academy, Hyderabad

State Bureau Chief, Hyderabad, September 12: The workshop will be held from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM at the Telangana Media Academy auditorium on Chapel Road, Nampally. Spanning three hours, the workshop will cover topics such as an introduction to Artificial Intelligence, the tools and methods used, and the importance of responsible and ethical standards when creating content using AI. Journalists interested in participating must register by September 18, 2026, by sending their details by including name, media organization, location, and mobile number to the Academy's WhatsApp number: 7093600977. Participation is limited to the first 50 eligible working journalists who register.

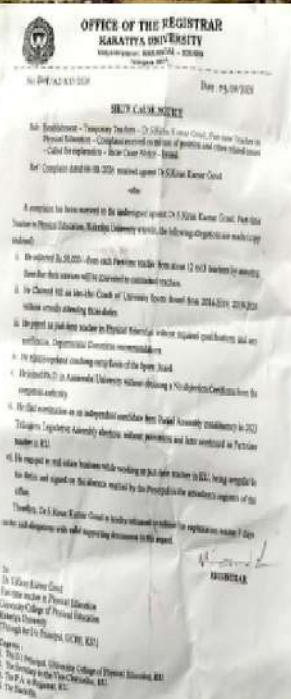
Kakatiya University has Issued a Show-Cause Notice to Dr. Solthi Kiran Kumar Goud, a Part-time Faculty Member The Registrar Issued this Notice Following Several Serious Complaints

Nathari Venkatesh State Bureau Chief Hyderabad September 12: against Dr. Kiran Kumar Goud, who works in the university's Department of Physical Education. The key points of the notice are listed below. Financial Collections Under the pretext of converting part-time teachers into contract teachers, he allegedly collected money from approximately 12 to 13 part-time teachers. Allegations exist regarding the collection of ₹50,000 each. Bills claimed without performing duties: It was found that bills were claimed for the role of Kho-Kho coach under the University Sports Board during the 2014-2019 and 2019-2026 periods without actually discharging the duties. Ineligible appointment: Allegations arose that the individual

joined as a part-time Physical Education teacher without the requisite qualifications, a formal notification, or recommendations from a departmental committee. Misappropriation of funds: It was alleged that funds allocated for the Sports Board's coaching camps were misappropriated. PhD without NOC: The individual enrolled in a PhD program at Annamalai University without obtaining a 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) from the competent authority. Contesting elections: A nomination was filed as an independent candidate from the Park constituency in the 2023 Telangana Assembly elections without prior permission. He continued to serve as a part-time teacher at KU even after that. A complaint was received al-



leging that, while working as a part-time teacher, he was involved in the real estate business and failing to attend duties regularly; it was further alleged that he was signing the attendance registers himself, even when the Principal had marked him absent. The Registrar has directed the faculty member to submit a written explanation, supported by appropriate evidence, regarding these serious allegations within seven days.



Revised Overburden Removal Targets to Be Achieved for Increased Coal Production

Daily Target of 12.1 Lakh Cubic Metres of OB Removal Through Offloading CMD Dr. Buddhaprakash Jyoti

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice State Bureau Chief Hyderabad September 12: Directs General Managers of All Areas to Ensure Target Achievement. Singareni Chairman and Managing Director Dr. Buddhaprakash Jyoti directed the General Managers of all areas to ensure that the revised overburden (OB) removal targets are achieved on a daily basis, in view of the need to supply adequate coal to meet Telangana State's power requirements. On Saturday, he conducted a review meeting on the performance of 19 offloading companies engaged in overburden removal operations across 15 open cast mines of Singareni. Addressing the meeting, Dr. Buddhaprakash Jyoti said that power consumption in the State is increasing significantly and that Singareni is implementing plans to supply adequate coal to thermal power stations accordingly. He stressed the need to achieve the revised OB removal targets in all open cast mines to support the increased coal supply requirements. He stated that a



target of 1,205 lakh cubic metres of overburden removal had been set for the period from April to August of the current financial year. Against this target, 1,221 lakh cubic metres of overburden was removed, registering an achievement of 101 per cent. However, out of the 19 offloading companies, only eight had achieved 100 per cent of their OB removal targets up to the end of August. He directed the General Managers of the respective areas to ensure that the remaining companies improve their performance and extend full cooperation in achieving the assigned targets. He further stated that although the prescribed daily OB removal target for Sep-

tember was 7.28 lakh cubic metres, the target has now been enhanced to 12.1 lakh cubic metres per day in view of the increasing demand for coal. He directed all concerned to work towards achieving the revised daily target. The CMD instructed that the OB removal targets in all open cast mines must be achieved without fail. He noted that some offloading companies engaged in OB removal at JVR OC, Manuguru OC, GDK OC, RG OC-3, RG OC-2, KTK OC-2 and Srirampur OCs were lagging behind their targets. He directed them to clear the backlog while simultaneously achieving the newly assigned targets. During the meeting, the CMD also reviewed in

detail the number of shovels and dumpers being deployed by each offloading company and the number required to achieve the assigned targets. He further directed the officials to expedite the tendering process for OB removal through offloading companies for the new open cast mines. Director (Operations) L.V. Surya Narayana, Director (Projects & Planning) K. Venkateshwarlu, Director (E&M) M. Tirumala Rao, Executive Director (Coal Movement) B. Venkanna, General Manager (Coordination & Marketing) T. Srinivas, General Managers of all areas and Corporate General Managers participated in the meeting.



SUNDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 2026

Strict action for Violations!

BJP takes credit for the strong bond formed between corporates and Kamal NathThe flood of donations is undeniable evidence. The five recentThe latest figures reveal that the BJP central office received funds worth Rs 1,472.8 crore during the state election period. At the same time, the donations received by the Congress were Rs 207.17 crore. The BJP officially says that it spent Rs 96.3 crore in Assam, Rs 51.6 crore in Tamil Nadu, and Rs 11.9 crore in Puducherry. The amount of unaccounted and unaccounted money can be estimated. This makes it clear how much money is concentrated in the hands of politicians and how much inequality financial power creates in the election campaign. The BJP, which works in accordance with the interests of corporates... This donation figure is a mountain of rewards for the return it is getting from them. In 2024-25, all political parties received Rs 3,826.35 crore through electoral bonds, of which Rs 3,157.65 crore, or 82.52 percent, went to the BJP. The Congress received Rs 298.78 crore, the Trinamool Congress received Rs 102 crore, and the remaining 19 parties together contributed Rs 267.92 crore. Of these funds, 228 corporate and business entities contributed Rs 3,636.82 crore. This figure shows the role that corporate money plays in the funding system of the ruling parties. Similarly, these donations also reveal how much the respective parties are dedicated to and influenced by the interests of corporates. When the Supreme Court struck down the electoral bond scheme in 2024 in a case filed by the CPM... it raised serious questions on issues such as transparency in political donations and the impact of corporate funds on people's rights. There has been no adequate response from the Center so far, nor has there been any revision. Even after the bond route was abolished, the flow of large amounts of funds has not stopped. With such unlimited corporate donations to the BJP, which incites a hysterical ideology to seize power, it has changed the course of the elections for the worse! From pouring crores into poll management to turning the winning opponents towards itself, it is using the power structures and financial power as it pleases. This is a big danger to democracy! A serious loss to the interests of the country. Meanwhile, the case of unrecognized registered political parties that came to light in Gujarat has brought to light another dark side of the election funding system. It is surprising that six anonymous parties limited to papers received donations of about Rs. 1,700 crore in 2023-24. The number of candidates contesting the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, all those parties together, is only 15. How did these anonymous parties get so much money? What are the interests behind it? The questions need to be answered. The CPM, which works among the people and runs movements, has decided not to accept donations from corporate companies. On the one hand, the lack of funds for the Left parties competing with limited resources, and on the other hand, the enormous financial power of the parties that can spend huge amounts, is against equal political competition. Elections require discussion with the people, arguments on policies, and proposals for alternatives. But if money, media, campaign machinery, huge meetings, and digital campaigns are all concentrated in the hands of a single political force, democracy will lose its meaning. That is why there is a great need to bring electoral reforms. To get out of the situation of dependence on corporate donations and large amounts of funds, a public funding system for elections should be established. The Election Commission should be the central institution for this. It should provide needs like campaign materials, government places for meetings, printing, and travel. At the same time corpo ratThere should be strict limits on donations, complete transparency y for every donation, immediate public declaration of income and expenditure of parties, limits on expenditure incurred by parties during elections, and strict action against violations.

BRSV protesters detained during student protest at Telangana Assembly

Hyderabad: Police on Friday foiled an attempt by the Bharat Rashtra Vidyarthi Samithi (BRSV) to storm the Telangana Legislative Assembly while pressing for several student demands, including the withdrawal of GO No. 97 related to polytechnic colleges.

BRSV leaders and students gathered near the Assembly and tried to proceed towards the premises, following which police detained several protesters and prevented them from entering the Assembly.

BRSV leader Prashant Goud said the government should immediately release Rs 12,000 crore in pending



scholarships and withdraw GO No. 97. He alleged that the gov-

ernment was ignoring the problems faced by students and warned of intensified protests if their demands were not addressed.

Goud threatened to lay siege to the residence of Chief Minister A Revanth Reddy if the government failed to withdraw GO No. 97. He said the BRSV would intensify its agitation and take up stronger forms of protest if the government continued to remain unresponsive to their demands.

Police stepped up security around the Assembly and prevented the protesters from advancing towards the premises.

Telangana BJP MLAs Drive Tractors to Assembly, Demand Fasal Bima Yojana Implementation

Hyderabad: Telangana BJP MLAs on Friday organised a protest rally by driving tractors from the MLA Quarters to the Telangana Assembly, demanding that the state government implement Fasal Bima Yojana for farmers.

The protest was held amid the ongoing Assembly session, with BJP legislators using tractors to draw attention to their demand for the crop insurance scheme. The demonstration was aimed at pressing the state government to take steps towards implementing the scheme in Telangana.

The BJP MLAs travelled from the MLA Quarters towards the Assembly as part of the protest, bringing the issue of farmers and crop insurance to the centre of their demonstration.

Earlier, Telangana BJP president N Ramchander Rao on Thursday accused both the



ruling Congress and the opposition BRS of disrupting the ongoing Monsoon session of the state Assembly, accusing the two parties of trying to prevent discussions on key public issues.

"The Monsoon session of the Telangana Assembly is witnessing no business because both the main opposition party and the Congress ruling party are abusing each other, both

outside the House and inside it--not allowing the House to discuss the important subjects, including fee reimbursement," Ramchander Rao said.

He alleged that both Congress and BRS were deliberately avoiding a discussion on fee reimbursement and wasting public money and the Assembly's time. "Both are trying to ensure they don't discuss anything in the House," the Telangana BJP chief said.

Rao further alleged that the BRS was apprehensive that a discussion on various issues would expose its 10-year rule, while the Congress was concerned that its alleged corruption would come under scrutiny.

"The BRS is also afraid that if these things are discussed, their ten-year rule will be exposed. Congress is also afraid that its corruption will be exposed," he said.

Banks Face 4-day Disruption Over Staff Strike

Hyderabad: Bank customers in Telangana could face four days without normal branch services from Friday as employees under the United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU) go on a nationwide strike on Thursday, followed by the second Saturday, Sunday and Ganesh Chaturthi on September 14. Teller transactions, cheque work and loan processing may be affected, while UPI, mobile and internet banking and ATMs are expected to remain available.

The strike will go ahead after talks with the Indian Banks' Association, the Department of Financial Services and labour authorities failed to produce a definite timeline for five-day banking, the unions' main demand.

UFBU said five-day banking was agreed to during the March 2024 bipartite settlement and recommended to the Union government for approval. The agreement pro-



vides for all Saturdays to become holidays, while employees would work 40 minutes longer from Monday to Friday. Banks currently close on the second and fourth Saturdays.

"5 Day Banking is a priority issue," UFBU said. The unions told officials they could reconsider the strike if the government gave a positive response or a definite timeline. No such assurance came during conciliation talks on September 8 and 9.

Joint Secretary, DFS, Shalini Pandit told union represen-

tatives that the government could not give a timeline as several stakeholders had to be considered. UFBU replied that "without any definite development in the issue, we cannot reconsider our strike call".

One earlier dispute has moved forward. DFS advised banks to keep the Performance Linked Incentive scheme for Scale IV to VIII officers in abeyance for 2025-26 and discuss it bilaterally.

Other pending demands concern recruitment, pensions, gratuity, ex-gratia, director posts, a Leave Bank and retirees' medical-insurance premium.

Seven unions currently constitute UFBU. SBI has said it will make arrangements for normal functioning, though work may be affected. UFBU has also notified strikes from September 28 to 30 and a continuous strike from October 26 if demands remain unresolved.

Serious Issues Are Not Properly Discussed in Assembly: Payal Shankar

Hyderabad: BJP MLA Payal Shankar on Friday criticised the Telangana



government for failing to address public concerns during the ongoing assembly session, highlighting massive backlogs in student fee reimbursements and widespread land disputes.

Speaking to ANI, Shankar charged that both the Congress and BRS regimes have left citizens struggling, pointing out that approximately five million people across the state are grappling with unresolved issues tied to their private and agricultural lands.

He said, "The Telangana Assembly is in session, yet the serious issues affecting the people are not being properly discussed. Under both the BRS and Congress governments, the people of Telangana have continued to suffer. Around 50 lakh people are facing problems related to their private and agricultural land."

Shankar further asserted that the opposition continues to press these issues on the floor of the house, but the government consistently dodges accountability and fails to provide answers.

"Nearly Rs 15,000 crore in fee reimbursement remains pending, leaving thousands of students struggling. Some have been forced to discontinue their studies, while others are unable to receive their certificates even after completing their education. The BJP is continuously raising these issues in the Assembly, but the government is failing to provide proper answers," Shankar added.

KTR accuses Revanth Reddy govt of misusing 22(A) land list

Hyderabad: The Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) has accused Chief Minister A Revanth Reddy of running a "criminal real estate enterprise" by misusing the Section 22(A) prohibited land list. The party alleged that unprecedented land grabbing was taking place under the Congress government, with those entrusted with protecting land allegedly turning into encroachers.

Speaking at a meeting with victims of the 22(A) prohibited land list in the Bhu Bharati portal on Friday, BRS working president K T Rama Rao said the issue was turning out to be the biggest scam and that the party would soon bring the alleged atrocities of the Revanth Reddy government to the notice of Congress Lok Sabha Leader Rahul Gandhi.

Rama Rao said a parallel revenue administration was functioning alongside the official system to benefit the kith and kin of the Chief Minister and Revenue Minister Ponguleti Srinivas Reddy. He alleged that files were being moved through an opaque network, with property owners being blackmailed for a 30 per cent commission to have their properties removed from the prohibited list.

He blamed the Congress government for the downturn in Telangana's real estate sector, saying the confidence built in land as a safe investment during the previous BRS regime was being eroded. He alleged that around 1.16 crore acres had been placed on the prohibited list and that owners refusing to sell their lands were being targeted through Section 22(A).Download Interactive Maps

Taking a swipe at Revanth Reddy, the BRS working president said making him Chief Minister was like making forest brigand Veerappan the Forest Minister. He alleged that Revanth Reddy had earlier used RTI to blackmail people.

"Now that the blackmailer became the Chief Minister, he is misusing the entire government machinery for his real estate deals," he added.



One Lakh Bangles Pooja held at Sri Nagaraja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple



Dr Srinivas Vooradi Special Correspondent Hanumakonda, Sept 12: A one lakh bangles pooja was held at the Sri Nagaraja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple at Waddepally in Hanamkonda on Friday, marking the last day of the auspicious Shravana maasa. The special ritual was conducted by the temple's head priest, Brahmasri Godavarti Jeevan Sharma, and led by temple President Kunduru Anil Reddy. Hundreds of women devotees took part in the pooja and offered prayers at the temple. The temple premises witnessed a devotional atmosphere as the bangles were arranged and worshipped as part of the ceremony. Women devotees participated with enthusiasm, seeking the blessings of the deity for the well-being and prosperity of their families. Speaking on the occasion, Temple President Kunduru Anil Reddy, Secretary Eturi Kondal Rao, Treasurer Vidyasagar and Manager M Ashok said the event was organised to mark the spiritual significance of Shravana maasa and to provide devotees an opportunity to participate in the special worship.

The end of the Encroachment of Ammapuram Temple Lands.. Waves Demand Response from Authorities



Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 12: People expressed concern at the Vibjiram Gram Sabha held in Ammapuram, Thorur mandal, Mahabubabad on Friday. The locals are alleging that the temple lands belonging to the village have been encroached upon. Although the Sri Venkateswara Swamy temple lands were surveyed by the Endowment Department recently, the locals are alleging that there are flaws in the survey. Suspicions are being expressed. According to the details of the locals, the land of the Sri Venkateswara Swamy temple in the village was sold for lease to a local granite quarry. In the context of the allegations, the land recently, the land of the Venkateswara Swamy temple was surveyed. But the locals allege that there are errors in this survey. Similarly, the Sri Ramuni Gutta, which has a history of years in the village, people are alleging that lands in survey numbers 7 and 9 have also been encroached upon. People are demanding that the government immediately respond and survey the lands of Sri Sita Ramachandra Swamy and Sri Venkateswara Swamy temples and protect the temple lands. They have warned that they will launch a public agitation if they do not.

Voters Should Make Use of Special Campaign Days Every Eligible Person Must Register as a Voter Election Registration Officer & RDO Krishnaveni



Dayyala Meena Bureau Chief, Mulugu September 12: Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) Krishnaveni urged eligible voters to utilize the special campaign days being conducted as part of the special intensive revision of the electoral roll. On Saturday, the Election Registration Officer inspected several polling stations across the Mulugu, Mallampalli, and Venkatapuram mandals. She reviewed the availability of Booth Level Officers (BLOs) at the polling stations and examined the process of receiving applications, claims, and objections from voters. Speaking on the occasion, she directed BLOs to perform their duties responsibly by ensuring every eligible person is registered as a voter and that the electoral roll is free of errors. She instructed them to accept Form-6 for new voter registration, Form-7 for name deletion, and Form-8 for the correction of details. She emphasized that applications received from voters must be thoroughly examined and resolved within the stipulated timeframe. She further directed BLOs to be present at their respective polling stations during the special campaign days and provide necessary assistance to voters. Mulugu Tahsildar N. also participated in this program. Vijayabhaskar, Revenue Inspector Nagesh, Senior Assistant Srinivas, Rajender, Junior Assistant Sathvik, booth-level officers, concerned staff, and others participated.

Rice Millers' Grand dharna "Just demands should be addressed.. Negotiations should be held with the government immediately

Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 12: A grand dharna was organized in front of Ekashila Park on under the auspices of the Warangal District Rice Millers Welfare Association demanding immediate implementation of the problems of rice millers and their just demands. On this occasion, the millers raised slogans against the government and demanded that their grievances be resolved. The government should immediately hold talks with the association representatives and find a solution to the problems. Sudden attacks should be stopped. The millers demanded that the surprise raids carried out by the Vigilance, Enforcement and Tank Force officials on the millers be stopped. They demanded that the cases registered against the running millers for the last two months be unconditionally withdrawn. They appealed that a JV agreement be drawn up that would be acceptable to both the parties and that the rice be received only on the basis of the Jo= test milling or the report of Karnataka scientists. Milling charges should be increased. The millers demanded an increase in milling charges per quintal of paddy. They de-



mandated that the milling charges be Rs. 150 for raw rice and Rs. 200 for boiled rice. They demanded that the price of old gunny bags be fixed at Rs. 9 and the 20 percent depreciation levied on old bags be reduced. Similarly, they demanded that the civil non-payment of milling, transport, dieage and custodian charges pending since 2014 be paid immediately. Pen-

alty and interest GO should be cancelled. They demanded that the 25 percent penalty and 12 percent interest imposed on defaulting millers be cancelled. They appealed to fix the price of Rabi tender grain for 2022-23 fairly and pay the then godown haulage and handling charges. They demanded that the accounts of millers who lost money and defaulted due to government policies be fully settled and that they be given the opportunity to pay the dues in four installments according to the then grain price. The milling charge should be increased to Rs. 150 per quintal of grain. CMR grain should be cleared quickly. The millers demanded that Kharif grain be received as raw rice through civil supplies and Rabi grain be received as boiled rice through Kheez. The strict rules of Kheez should be relaxed to some extent and adequate space should be provided in the godowns for the levy. Rice collar is not for hunting. Mahadharna External ration through milling is different for Kharif and Rabi crops. Viorance. The informant should be stopped immediately and the government should hold a meeting with the millers. He requested. He appealed that the entire Jawi grain with the millers should be quickly converted into Jawi rice and then the Kharif 2026-27 season grain should be allocated to the millers. The leaders requested that the government should positively consider the problems of the rice millers and immediately hold talks with the association representatives and resolve their fair demands.

Expedite Bhadrakali Bund Development Works "Prioritize Greenery Development Chahat Bajpai Hanumakonda District Collector & Special Officer, Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 12: Hanumakonda District Collector and Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) Special Officer, Chahat Bajpai, has directed officials to swiftly and efficiently complete the development works aimed at further enhancing the Bhadrakali Bund as a tourist destination. On Saturday, the District Collector inspected the ongoing development activities at the site. During the visit, she assessed the quality of the

completed works and issued instructions regarding the completion of pending tasks. Officials briefed the Collector on the progress made so far, noting the completion of granite work, pathways, greenery, lighting, and drainage systems. Speaking on the occasion, Chahat Bajpai urged the concerned officials to take immediate steps to finish the remaining works. She also suggested identifying vacant spaces in the vicinity of the Bhadrakali Bund and undertaking extensive plantation drives. She further directed officials to en-



Railway corridors to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000 crores

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu NATIONAL Bureau Chief New Delhi September 12: The Union Cabinet has approved several multi-tracking railway projects across the country, including busy routes in Telugu states. Union Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnav revealed these details to the media on Wednesday. In this context, the central government has taken a key decision to increase the capacity of the railway system. As per the cabinet decision, the construction of the fourth line in the Ghatkesar-Kazipet section in Telangana has been approved. The 110-km project is estimated to cost Rs. 2,419 crore. Similarly, the green signal has been given for the construction of the 3rd and 4th lines on the Arakonam Renigunta route running through Andhra Pradesh. With the completion of these projects, the movement



of trains on the respective routes will be further facilitated. The government has decided to undertake the construction of four lines in 17 districts of four states. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 10,021 crore, the center has said. With this, five multi-tracking projects are coming up in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Officials expect the construction of new lines to not only increase the capacity of the railway network but also increase the speed of freight and passenger trains. These are planned to be completed by 2029-30. The inauguration of the bullet train is scheduled for 2027. Its completion work is expected to be fast-tracked. The train will be on the tracks for testing by May-June of the year. After the testing is completed, the inauguration ceremony will be held, he said. In this, in the Arakonam - Renigunta section. It has been decided to complete the construction of 3 and 4 lanes with a length of 77 km in three years. Also, the construction of the fourth lane with a length of 110 km be-

tween Ghatkesar - Kazipet has been approved at a cost of Rs. 2,419 crore. Along with this, 3 and 4 lines with a length of 47 km between Whitefield - Bangarupet. Approval has been given. The government believes that the construction of these projects will increase the capacity of trains and reduce congestion. It has been said that rail routes will be improved to many popular tourist destinations across the country. It is expected that rail connectivity will increase to popular tourist and pilgrimage sites like Taratarini Temple, Jagannath Temple (an ancient temple near Jharsuguda), Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Amarkantak Temple, and Achanakmar Tiger Reserve. Along with this, these projects will also be very useful for freight transport. Especially, the transport of goods like coal, cement, iron and steel will be facilitated. The government estimates that this will facilitate the transport of an additional 47 million tons of freight per year. The government has focused on increasing multi-transport connectivity and logistic efficiency through comprehensive planning and consultation with stakeholders. These projects have been planned based on the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. The government believes that these projects will provide seamless connectivity for the movement of people, goods and services. It is believed that the expansion of the railway network will reduce oil imports in the country. It has been said that about 12 crore liters of oil imports will be saved. Also, 62 crore kg of carbon dioxide will be saved.

WOMEN FARMERS' EMPOWERMENT: THE PATHWAY TO INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT!

Although women play an extremely significant role in India's agricultural sector, serious inequalities continue to exist in terms of recognition for their labour, financial returns, land ownership rights, access to credit and availability of modern technology. Agriculture is the backbone of India's rural economy, and women constitute one of the principal forces sustaining that backbone. From selecting seeds and transplanting seedlings to weeding, harvesting, livestock rearing and storing agricultural produce, women perform a wide range of responsibilities. Yet, one of the greatest contradictions within Indian agriculture is that while women's participation in agricultural production is remarkably high, their share in the economic benefits remains disproportionately low. "According to the statistics presented, women account for approximately 64 per cent of the total agricultural workforce. This clearly demonstrates that women are not merely assistants in agricultural activities but constitute a major productive force within Indian agriculture. Particularly in rural areas, where men increasingly migrate to towns, cities, other states or foreign countries in search of employment, agricultural responsibilities are falling more heavily on the shoulders of women. Women are directly involved in numerous agricultural activities, including sowing, transplanting, weeding, applying fertilisers, harvesting crops, drying grain, storing produce and caring for livestock. "However, despite women constituting as much as 64 per cent of the agricultural workforce, the proportion of agricultural land held by women is only about 11.7 per cent. This represents a serious structural inequality. A woman may work throughout the day on a farm without having ownership rights over the very land she cultivates. Even when women contribute substantially to agricultural production, official recognition as a farmer is often granted primarily to men. The absence of land ownership restricts women's access to agricultural credit, government welfare schemes, crop insurance, subsidies and agricultural equipment. "In many parts of the country, women who actively cultivate land are still not officially recognised as farmers if the land is not registered in their names. A woman may work in the fields every day, yet she may not have the authority to make important decisions. Decisions regarding which crop to cultivate, when to purchase seeds, how much fertiliser to use, where to sell the produce and how agricultural income should be spent often remain under male control. As a result, women provide the labour while decision-making authority remains in the hands of others. This significantly limits their economic independence. "Wage inequality is another major challenge faced by women in agriculture. According to the statistics presented, women receive only Rs.82 for every Rs.100 earned by men. Paying women less despite performing the same or comparable work is a clear example of social and economic inequality. Women agricultural workers often engage in physically demanding labour for long hours, yet their work continues to be valued less than that of men. This is not merely an injustice to women; it is also an obstacle to the economic development of the country. "One of the major reasons why women's labour is undervalued is that a significant portion of their work remains outside formal economic records. Women working on family farms, for example, frequently contribute their labour without receiving wages. According to the statistics presented, 47.7 per cent of women work without pay on family farms, compared with only 20.2 per cent of men. This difference clearly demonstrates the enormous extent of invisible and unpaid labour performed by women within Indian agriculture. "A woman in a farming household often performs multiple responsibilities from early morning until late at night. She may feed livestock, milk cattle, work in the fields, remove weeds, participate in harvesting, return home to prepare food for the family and care for children. Yet many of these activities are not assigned any direct economic value. Work performed on family farms is often treated merely as a family responsibility rather than productive labour deserving recognition and compensation. This significantly weakens the economic position of women. "Inequality in access to productive resources also affects the productivity of women farmers. According to the statistics presented, women farmers may experience a productivity gap of up to 24 per cent because of inadequate access to essential resources. This does not mean that women lack agricultural skills or abilities. The primary problem lies in unequal access to land, credit, quality seeds, fertilisers, irrigation facilities, agricultural machinery, training and market information. "If women farmers receive the same access to land, credit, technology, irrigation re-

sources, quality seeds and market opportunities as male farmers, their productivity could increase substantially. It is therefore incorrect to underestimate women's agricultural capabilities simply because their present productivity levels may appear lower. The real issue does not lie in women's abilities but in the unequal opportunities and resources available to them. "Women's contribution to Indian agriculture extends far beyond crop cultivation. They play vital roles in livestock rearing, poultry farming, sheep and goat rearing, dairy production, vegetable cultivation, seed preservation, food storage and various small-scale agriculture-based enterprises. Women are also central to household food security in rural communities. They play a major role in selecting, storing and managing food and ensuring nutritional security for their families. "Women also possess extensive traditional agricultural knowledge that has been passed from one generation to another. Rural women often have valuable experience in selecting and preserving indigenous seeds, caring for livestock and choosing agricultural practices suitable for local climatic conditions. However, this knowledge frequently receives limited scientific, institutional and economic recognition. "The inequalities faced by women are not merely individual or social problems; they also impose significant economic costs on the nation. According to the estimates presented, gender inequalities in the agricultural sector result in an annual loss of approximately 1.2 to 2 trillion in potential production value. This is estimated to be equivalent to around 2.5 to 4 per cent of total agricultural output. These figures demonstrate that providing equal opportunities to women is not only a matter of social justice but also an economic necessity for national development. "When women farmers are provided equal opportunities, agricultural production can increase, family incomes can improve and rural poverty can decline. Higher incomes in the hands of women can also contribute to greater expenditure on children's education, healthcare and nutrition. Women's empowerment should therefore not be viewed merely as a welfare initiative for women. It must be recognised as an essential strategy for rural development and national economic growth. "The first step towards recognising women's contribution is to acknowledge them officially as farmers. Women's land ownership rights must be strengthened by promoting joint ownership within farming households and ensuring that women's names are included in land records. Land rights can enable women to access agricultural credit, insurance, government schemes and subsidies. Ownership of land provides women not only with economic security but also with greater authority in agricultural decision-making. "The principle of equal pay for equal work must also be effectively implemented in the agricultural sector. The situation in which women receive only Rs.82 for every Rs.100 earned by men must be addressed through stronger monitoring and enforcement of fair wage practices. Social attitudes that undervalue women's labour must also change. Rural society must recognise that the work performed by women in agriculture is no less valuable than the work performed by men. "Access to agricultural credit must be expanded for women farmers. Many women face difficulties in obtaining institutional loans because land is not registered in their names or because they lack property documents and official recognition as farmers. Special credit facilities, low-interest financial assistance and stronger agricultural investment opportunities through self-help groups can play a crucial role in improving women's economic independence. Financial empowerment is essential if women are to make independent decisions regarding agricultural production and investment. "Modern technology must also reach women farmers. Agricultural machinery is often designed primarily with male physical capacity in mind. There is a need to develop and provide lightweight, safe and user-friendly agricultural equipment suitable for women, including seed-sowing machines, weeding tools and harvesting equipment. Such technologies can reduce physical strain, save time and improve productivity. "Women's participation in agricultural training programmes must also be increased. Special training should be provided in modern cultivation practices, water management, climate-resilient agriculture, organic farming, market information and value-added agricultural production. Mobile-based agricultural information should also be made available to rural women in their local languages. Access to information can significantly improve women's capacity to make independent and informed agricultural decisions. "Women farmers must also secure a stronger position within agricultural markets. Although women play a major role in agricultural production, their participation in marketing processes often remains limited. Activities such

as travelling to markets, negotiating prices and establishing relationships with buyers are frequently dominated by men. Strengthening women farmers' producer organisations and collective marketing systems can enable women to secure better prices and greater bargaining power. "When discussing the future of Indian agriculture, women must be placed at the centre of agricultural policy. With women accounting for as much as 64 per cent of the agricultural workforce, it is impossible to imagine sustainable agricultural development while neglecting their empowerment. At the same time, the fact that women hold only 11.7 per cent of agricultural land, receive only Rs.82 for every Rs.100 earned by men and that 47.7 per cent of women work without pay on family farms demonstrates the urgent need for structural reforms in the agricultural sector. "The productivity gap of up to 24 per cent resulting from unequal access to resources represents an economic loss that India can no longer afford. Providing equal opportunities to every woman farmer can increase agricultural production, strengthen food security, improve rural household incomes, enhance women's economic independence and generate additional economic value for the nation. "In conclusion, a woman in Indian agriculture is not merely an agricultural labourer. She is a farmer, a producer, a seed conservator, a livestock caretaker, a guardian of household food security and a vital force within the rural economy. Indian agriculture cannot achieve complete and sustainable development without recognising her contribution. As long as women's hands continue to work in the fields, Indian agriculture will remain dependent upon their labour. However, Indian agriculture will achieve genuine and inclusive development only when women's hands are supported by land rights, their labour receives equal wages, their decisions receive institutional recognition and their development is supported by equal opportunities. "Empowering women farmers does not mean developing an individual alone. It means strengthening a family, supporting the economic stability of a village, increasing agricultural productivity, protecting national food security and providing new strength to India's economic development. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that the future of Indian agriculture lies significantly in the hands of women farmers. "The day the labour of women in the fields receives its true value will be the day Indian agriculture achieves genuine equality. When a woman farmer progresses, the village progresses; and when the village progresses, the nation develops. "WOMEN FARMERS' EMPOWERMENT AND THE FUTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE "A comprehensive examination of Indian agriculture makes it impossible to discuss agricultural development without recognising the central role played by women. Women account for approximately 64 per cent of the agricultural workforce, demonstrating their enormous importance as a productive human resource within the agricultural system. Yet, despite contributing such a substantial share of agricultural labour, women continue to face inequalities in land ownership, income, wages, access to credit, technology, productive resources and market opportunities. This creates a major contradiction: women's participation in agriculture is extremely high, while their economic empowerment remains comparatively limited. "One of the most serious concerns is women's limited control over agricultural land. Although women constitute 64 per cent of the agricultural workforce, they hold only around 11.7 per cent of agricultural land. The enormous gap between these two figures reveals the structural inequality embedded within Indian agriculture. It is a serious social and economic contradiction that women who contribute extensively to agricultural production often do not have ownership rights over the land they cultivate. "Land ownership is particularly important because it influences access to agricultural credit, crop insurance, government financial assistance, agricultural machinery and market services. Without land ownership, women find it difficult to establish their identity as independent farmers. Therefore, strengthening women's land rights must be considered the first and most fundamental step towards agricultural empowerment. "The wages received by women also reflect deep economic inequality. Women receive only Rs.82 for every Rs.100 earned by men, despite frequently performing the same or comparable agricultural work. This indicates that the principle of equal pay for equal work has not yet been fully realised within the agricultural sector. Lower wages for women not only represent eco-

nomical injustice but also affect the overall financial condition of farming households. "When women's incomes remain low, their ability to contribute to family welfare is also restricted. Reduced income in the hands of women can affect expenditure on children's education, healthcare, nutrition and household savings. Thus, wage inequality in agriculture has consequences that extend beyond individual women and influence the wellbeing of entire families. "An even more serious concern is the large number of women who work without pay on family farms. According to the statistics presented, 47.7 per cent of women work without wages on family farms, compared with only 20.2 per cent of men. This suggests that nearly half of women's agricultural labour may remain outside direct wage-based economic recognition. "Women perform a wide range of activities, including preparing seeds, transplanting, weeding, crop protection, harvesting, cleaning agricultural produce, storage and livestock care. However, when such work is performed on family farms, it often remains economically invisible. This invisible labour is one of the most significant yet least recognised components of Indian agriculture. "It is essential to bring this invisible labour into economic and policy discussions. Even if a woman working on a family farm does not receive a direct wage, her labour creates real economic value and contributes directly to agricultural production. Without her work, the productivity and functioning of the farm may be significantly affected. Yet the absence of direct income or formal recognition often leaves women economically dependent. Women must therefore be recognised not merely as members of farming families but as independent agricultural producers. "Inequality in access to productive resources also affects the productivity of women farmers. According to the statistics presented, women farmers may experience a productivity gap of approximately 24 per cent because of inadequate access to essential resources. This does not indicate a lack of agricultural capability among women. Instead, it reflects unequal access to land, credit, water, quality seeds, fertilisers, machinery, technical training and market information. "If women farmers receive equal access to these productive resources, their agricultural productivity can improve significantly. Increased productivity among women farmers would not merely benefit individual households; it would have a wider impact on the rural economy. "Higher agricultural production can increase family incomes. Increased family incomes can support better education, healthcare and nutrition for children. Household savings can improve, purchasing power can increase and local rural markets can become more economically active. In this way, women farmers' empowerment can become a powerful multiplier for rural economic development. "The economic cost of denying women equal opportunities is another issue of major importance. According to the estimates presented, gender inequality in agriculture results in an annual loss of approximately 1.2 to 2 trillion in potential production and economic value. This is estimated to represent around 2.5 to 4 per cent of total agricultural output. These figures establish an important fact: providing equal opportunities to women is not merely a question of social justice; it is directly linked to the national economy. "Women farmers should therefore not be viewed solely through the lens of welfare. Their empowerment must be treated as an economic investment. Providing women with land rights, access to credit, technology, irrigation, agricultural machinery, training and market access can generate substantial returns through increased agricultural production and rural economic growth. Every improvement in women's agricultural productivity has the potential to strengthen the overall capacity of India's agricultural economy. "Special attention must also be given to improving access to agricultural credit for women. Many women remain excluded from formal banking systems because land is not registered in their names, they lack property documents or they do not possess official recognition as farmers. Self-help groups, women farmers' producer organisations, cooperative institutions and rural financial agencies can play an important role in making agricultural investment more accessible to women. "However, providing credit alone is not sufficient. Women must also receive training that enables them to utilise financial resources effectively for productive agricultural investment. Financial literacy, agricultural planning and market awareness are essential components of genuine economic empowerment. "Access to modern agricultural technology is equally important. **Contd...5 Page**

Contd.....4 Page..Women require training in modern cultivation methods, climate-resilient agriculture, water-saving practices, soil health management, seed selection, pest management, post-harvest processing and storage technologies. Agricultural information delivered through digital and mobile platforms in local languages can significantly improve women's ability to make independent decisions. "Agricultural mechanisation must also become more inclusive of women. Many agricultural tools and machines have historically been designed without adequately considering women's physical requirements and working conditions. Lightweight, affordable and user-friendly machinery suitable for transplanting, weeding, harvesting and processing agricultural produce should be made widely available. Such mechanisation can reduce physical strain, save time, increase productivity and improve the quality of life of women farmers." "Improving women's access to agricultural markets is another essential requirement. Producing crops is only one part of agricultural activity; obtaining a fair price for agricultural produce is equally important. Women may participate extensively in production but remain excluded from marketing decisions. If men continue to dominate activities such as travelling to markets, negotiating prices and interacting with buyers, women may not receive the full economic benefits of their labour." "Women farmers' organisations, producer companies, cooperatives and collective marketing systems can help overcome these barriers. Collective participation can increase bargaining power, reduce dependence on intermediaries and enable women to secure better market prices." "The value created by women in agriculture must not be measured solely through crop production. Women contribute significantly to livestock rearing, dairy production, poultry farming, sheep and goat rearing, vegetable cultivation, seed conservation, food storage and small-scale food processing. These activities contribute substantially to the rural economy and household food

security." "Policies should therefore promote value-added agricultural enterprises that can increase women's incomes. Food processing, dairy products, seed enterprises, vegetable marketing and other agriculture-based micro-enterprises can create greater economic independence for rural women." "CONCLUSION" "When all the statistics presented are examined together, a clear picture of women's position in Indian agriculture emerges. Women constitute approximately 64 per cent of the agricultural workforce, yet they hold only around 11.7 per cent of agricultural land. For every Rs.100 earned by men, women receive only Rs.82. Women farmers may experience a productivity gap of up to 24 per cent because of inadequate access to resources. As many as 47.7 per cent of women work without pay on family farms, compared with only 20.2 per cent of men. These inequalities are estimated to result in an annual economic loss of approximately 1.2 to 2 trillion in agricultural production and value, equivalent to around 2.5 to 4 per cent of total agricultural output." "These figures are not merely statistics. They represent a social and economic mirror reflecting the position of women within Indian agriculture. Women contributing 64 per cent of agricultural labour while holding only 11.7 per cent of agricultural land represents a fundamental structural inequality. Receiving only Rs.82 for every Rs.100 earned by men demonstrates that women's labour is still not receiving equal economic value. The fact that 47.7 per cent of women work without pay on family farms highlights the enormous scale of invisible labour performed by women. The productivity gap of up to 24 per cent reveals the consequences of unequal access to productive resources." "Most importantly, the estimated annual economic loss of 1.2 to 2 trillion demonstrates how much potential the country loses by failing to place women at the centre of agricultural development." "The time has therefore come to move women farmers from the margins of agricultural policy to its centre. Women must have land

rights. They must receive official recognition as farmers. They must have access to institutional credit. They must be provided with quality seeds, irrigation facilities, agricultural machinery and modern technology. Their produce must receive fair access to markets. Equal pay for equal work must become a reality. Policies must also recognise and assign value to the unpaid labour performed by women on family farms. "Women farmers do not merely require assistance; they require rights, recognition, decision-making authority and equal access to resources. When women are given a meaningful role in agricultural decision-making, family farming becomes stronger. When women's incomes increase, purchasing power within the rural economy expands. When women gain land rights, they gain stronger recognition as independent farmers. When they gain access to technology, their productivity improves. When they gain direct market access, they are more likely to receive the true value of their labour." "If India seeks to modernise and transform its agricultural sector, it must move beyond viewing women merely as agricultural labourers. Women must be recognised as farmers, producers, entrepreneurs and decision-makers in agricultural development. An agricultural policy that values women's labour can increase national agricultural productivity while simultaneously improving the standard of living of rural families. "Women farmers' empowerment is therefore not merely a solution to women's problems. It is a response to the challenges facing Indian agriculture. It is a pathway towards reducing rural poverty. It is a strong foundation for household food security. It is an economic strategy capable of increasing national productivity." "For a country aspiring towards inclusive and sustainable development, it is no longer sufficient for 64 per cent of the agricultural workforce to remain dependent upon only 11.7 per cent ownership of agricultural land. It is no longer acceptable for women to receive only Rs.82 for every Rs.100 earned by men. It is no longer reason-

able to treat the unpaid labour of 47.7 per cent of women as a natural family responsibility. India cannot afford to continue bearing a productivity gap of up to 24 per cent or lose an estimated 1.2 to 2 trillion in potential economic value every year because women are denied equal opportunities.”“The future of agricultural policy must therefore follow a clear direction: land for women, resources for women, equal wages for women, official recognition for women as farmers, market access for women and decision-making power for women. When these essential pillars are strengthened, Indian agriculture can become genuinely inclusive, equitable, productive and sustainable.”“Finally, behind every woman working in an Indian field stands a family; behind every farming family stands a rural economy; and behind that rural economy stands the food security of the nation. Strengthening the hands of women farmers therefore means strengthening Indian agriculture itself. Respecting their labour means respecting national production. Granting them rights means creating greater economic independence for rural India.”“When women farmers progress, agriculture progresses. When agriculture progresses, rural India progresses. And when rural India progresses, India as a whole moves towards inclusive and sustainable development.



Prof. Sunkari Jyothi



Dr. Rakkireddy Adi Reddy
Kakatiya University

“At present, the greatest danger to India is from religious fanaticism

Ch. RavinderBureau Chief Hyderabad Sep-tember 12: A meeting was organized by the Progressive Writers' Association (Arasam), erst-while Warangal District, on the occasion of the historical significance of September 17. The meet-ing was held at the Gov-ernment Girls' High School, Lashkar Bazaar, Hanamkonda, under the chairmanship of Arasam President Boora Bhiksha pathi. "Speaking on the occasion, the speakers stated that September 17 occupies a very signifi-cant place in history."The chief guest, prominent social worker C. H. Ravinder, said that all of us should remember the memories of the Telan-gana Armed Peasant Struggle. He stated that, at present, the greatest danger to India comes from Manuvadi and reli-gious-fanatical forces. He called upon poets and artists to counter these forces through their writ-ings and various art forms. He emphasized that there is a responsi-bility to create aware-ness among the people from this perspe ctive. The keynote speaker, Nidhi Brahmac hari, explained in detail the his-torical developments that preceded the



Telangana Armed Struggle and described the various stages of the struggle one by one. On this occasion, he stated that the martyrdom of Doddi Komuraiah gave birth to the Telangana Armed Peasant Struggle. Dr. Marka Shankar Narayana, General Secretary of Arasam, said that September 17 has a historical background of struggle. He stated that it was a struggle led by the people and built by the people; a struggle waged by ordinary people rooted in the soil; and a struggle collectively fought by working people. "He said that, at a time when attempts are being made to distort the history of September 17 and to claim the entire history as the property of particular groups, it is necessary to ask: Who uprooted the feudal foundations of Nizam's oppressive rule? What actually happened in history? He emphasized that today's younger generation needs to know the truth about these historical events. "He further stated that even after the integration of Hyderabad State, Indian troops remained in the Hyderabad State until 1951 and approximately 3,000 people, including Communists, were killed, describing this as an act of betrayal. "Palleru Veeraswamy, State President of Arasam, spoke about the atrocities committed at that time by the landlord Pratapa Reddy of Kanthathmakur. "He

stated that Razakars did not mean Muslims; rather, the term referred to Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Doras, land lords, and Patel-Patwaris, who were associated with the feudal system. "Poetry Gathering" Subsequently, a poetry gathering was conducted on the theme "My Telangana". Poems were presented to the audience by Rama Brahmachari, Prasoon, Pitta Sambayya, Guni ganti Ramesh, Rajender, P. Ravinder, Nidhi, Bhikshapathi, and Veeraswamy. "On this occasion, Ch. Ravinder unveiled the video song "How Can We Forget Those Warriors?", written by Dr. Marka Shankar Narayana.

Warangal Urban Co-operative Bank Chairman Errabelli Pradeep Rao placed under illegal house arrest by police

Bureau Chief Warangal, September 12: Police illegally placed BJP state leader and Warangal Urban Co-operative Bank Chairman Errabelli Pradeep Rao under house arrest to prevent him from participating in the "Chalo Assembly" protest. This protest had been called for by BJP Telangana State President N. Ramchander Rao to demand the immediate release of fee reimbursement arrears, keeping the students' future in mind. Errabelli Pradeep Rao expressed outrage, stating that obstructing leaders who were setting out to



question the government and protest democratically regarding student issues through preventive arrests and house arrests amounts to a violation of democratic rights. He demanded that the government immediately release the fee reimbursement arrears linked to the students' future and resolve the issues faced by both students and colleges. He asserted that no amount of obstruction could halt the BJP's struggle for public causes and emphasized that the party would continue to fight for the legitimate rights of students.

We Must Protect Democracy from the Stranglehold of the RSS-BJP
- T. Skylab Babu, CPM State Committee Member



Bureau Chief Vemulawada, September 12: CPM State Committee member T. Skylab Babu called upon everyone to strive to protect democracy from the policies of the RSS-BJP. On Saturday, a seminar titled "The Indian Constitution – Democracy – Chal-

dence of constitutional institutions. He criticized the Central Government for pursuing policies that incite religious hatred while ignoring the issues faced by farmers, workers, and students. He described democracy and secularism as the two eyes essential for the country's unity. He lauded Sitaram Yechury for playing a pivotal role in uniting secular forces. "CPM District Secretary Musham Ramesh presided over the seminar, which was attended by party leaders and representatives of people's organizations."

TTD Medical Institutions to Usher in a New Era of Digital Good Governance

Dr. M. Srinivas of AIIMS, New Delhi presents ‘Digital Solutions for Good Governance & Transparency in Medical Institutes

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Thirumala September 12: Major Initiative to Introduce Transparent, Accountable and Patient-Centric Digital Governance across SVIMS and all TTD Medical Institutions. Best practices of AIIMS to be studied and suitably adapted for SVIMS and other Medical Institutions under Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Technology for Transparency, Transparency for Accountability and Accountability for Better Patient Care. Dr. Gudar Jagadish, Director-cum-Vice Chancellor, SVIMS in a major step towards transforming healthcare administration through technology, Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS), Tirupati, proposes to initiate a comprehensive programme of Digital Good Governance and Transparency, with a vision to progressively extend suitable digital reforms across the medical institutions under Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD). The initiative follows an insightful presentation by Dr. M. Srinivas of AIIMS, New Delhi, titled “Digital Solutions for Good Governance & Transparency in Medical Institutes,” highlighting several technology-driven reforms and best practices being adopted at AIIMS in the areas of patient care, administration, procurement, human resources, medical education, research and institutional governance. The presentation emphasised Good Governance, Transparency, Innovation and Digitization as key dimensions for strengthening excellence in public healthcare institutions. Inspired by these initia-

tives, Dr. Gudar Jagadish, Director-cum-Vice Chancellor, SVIMS, proposed that the relevant best practices demonstrated by AIIMS, New Delhi be carefully studied, suitably customised to local requirements and introduced in a phased manner at SVIMS and, wherever appropriate, across the medical institutions under TTD. Patient First” – Digital Governance Centred Around the Patient. The central objective of the proposed digital transformation is to make every stage of a patient’s journey through the hospital simpler, faster, more transparent and more dignified. “Digital integration can progressively cover appointment booking, registration, OPD consultation, investigations, treatment and patient feedback, thereby reducing unnecessary queues, delays, confusion and opportunities for undesirable intermediary intervention. Systems such as Queue Management, Doctor Dashboards, Room-Level Displays and Common-Area Information Displays can provide patients with timely and transparent information and improve the overall OPD experience. “Real-Time Dashboards for Transparent Hospital Services” The presentation highlighted the importance of Real-Time Central Dashboards to make relevant hospital information readily available and to enable administrators to monitor important services efficiently. “Such dashboards can strengthen evidence-based decision-making, enable early identification of bottlenecks and improve institutional responsiveness.” QR Code-Based Real-

Time Grievance Redressal A significant patient-centric initiative presented was a QR code-



based real-time grievance redressal system, enabling patients and their attendants to report difficulties directly and facilitating prompt action by the concerned hospital authorities. Such a system empowers patients by giving them a direct voice while promoting transparency, trust, accountability and improved service quality. The feasibility of developing an appropriate grievance redressal mechanism for SVIMS and TTD medical institutions will be explored. Greater Transparency in Procurement through a Procurement Digital Library One of the most significant governance reforms discussed was the Procurement Digital Library (PDL). A comprehensive digital procurement database can facilitate Price Referencing, Rate Reasonability, Price Estimation, Internal Auditing, Preventive Vigilance and Trend Analysis, thereby enabling data-driven procurement decisions. Historical prices, procurement patterns and vendor-related information can be used for bench-

marking and better decision-making, helping public institutions achieve greater transparency, competition, consistency and financial prudence. Digital systems can also help identify anomalies such as unreasonable prices, persistent procurement from particular vendors and unauthorised modes of procurement, thereby strengthening preventive vigilance. Integrated Digital Management of HR, Finance and Procurement The presentation also highlighted SAHAS – System for AIIMS Human Resources & Accounting Services, which incorporates major data governance modules covering Human Resource Management, Financial Management, and Procurement & Engineering Digital Library. Relevant aspects of such an integrated approach may be studied for suitable adoption within TTD medical institutions to improve administrative efficiency, reduce delays and strengthen institutional accountability and technology-enabled recruitment. Digital reforms in recruitment were also highlighted, with the objective of making the recruitment cycle more

tamperproof, secure, transparent, qualitative and time-bound. Digitisation can support the important tools for providing continuous, accessible and competency-based medical education. Such initiatives could provide undergraduate and postgraduate students, residents and faculty with greater opportunities for simulation-based training, continuous learning and academic collaboration with leading institutions in India and abroad. Strengthening Research through Digital Platforms, AI and Innovation Digital platforms can also strengthen institutional research by facilitating research submissions and improving visibility of research grants, faculty profiles and publications. “The presentation further highlighted emerging applications of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Clinical Decision Support



Digital Transformation of Medical Education and Skill Development The initiative also envisages strengthening medical education through e-learning platforms, advanced simulation centres, skill laboratories and telemedicine-based academic collaboration. The presentation highlighted the Skill E-Learning and Telemedicine (SET) Facility and digital learning platforms as

important tools for providing continuous, accessible and competency-based medical education. Such initiatives could provide undergraduate and postgraduate students, residents and faculty with greater opportunities for simulation-based training, continuous learning and academic collaboration with leading institutions in India and abroad. Strengthening Research through Digital Platforms, AI and Innovation Digital platforms can also strengthen institutional research by facilitating research submissions and improving visibility of research grants, faculty profiles and publications. “The presentation further highlighted emerging applications of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Clinical Decision Support

reliable networks, secure applications, reliable hosting infrastructure, robust cybersecurity and a strong IT governance framework to protect patient information and institutional data. Towards a Unified Digital Health care Ecosystem for TTD The long-term vision is to progressively develop a coordinated digital healthcare ecosystem across TTD medical institutions, while respecting the specific functional requirements of each institution. Digital integration may eventually encompass patient care, hospital administration, procurement, finance, human resources, medical education, research, grievance redressal and institutional monitoring, thereby enabling more transparent and data-driven governance. The

h as AIIMS, New Delhi provide valuable lessons for us. Our objective is to study these systems carefully and adapt suitable solutions to the requirements of SVIMS and other TTD medical institutions so that we can establish new benchmarks in transparency, accountability and patient-centred health care.” He further stated: “Digitalisation should not merely mean converting paper files into electronic files. A patient should experience shorter queues, faster services, transparent information and timely grievance resolution. Every rupee spent must be accountable and every administrative decision should become more transparent and data-driven. Technology achieves its true purpose only when it ultimately translates into better, safer and more accessible care for the poor and needy.” Dr. Jagadish appreciated Dr. M. Srinivas of AIIMS, New Delhi for sharing the presentation and valuable experiences on digital good governance and stated that these ideas would provide important guidance in shaping the digital transformation roadmap for SVIMS and other TTD medical institutions. With the guiding vision of “Good Governance – Complete Transparency – Patient-Centred Health care,” the proposed initiative aims to position SVIMS and the medical institutions of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams as exemplary public healthcare institutions combining compassionate service with modern technology, transparent administration and accountable governance.

Where Is the Telangana Dialect in the Age of AI? - Arra Nagendra Babu “Retired Joint Collector” “9849085520”

Why doesn't AI properly understand the words we naturally speak in our own Telangana? Why do some speech-to-text apps get it wrong when we speak in Telangana Telugu? Why don't apps like Whisper Flow, or other AI apps, offer a specific "Telangana Telugu" option? Why does an AI like ChatGPT sometimes fail to understand natural Telangana words like "angi," "olalu," "len kinava, raaye," and "keesa"? This isn't a problem of AI not knowing Telugu. The real problem is that AI doesn't "understand" our language directly, the way a human does. When we speak, it first converts the sound waves from our voice into numerical data. The model then compares what sounds are present in that audio, how they combine, where one word ends and another

begins, what pronunciation is used, and what the sentence context is – against the patterns it learned during training. This is exactly where the Telangana dialect problem begins. Suppose an AI has been trained on tens of millions of examples of standard Telugu speech. But if genuine, naturally-spoken Telangana Telugu makes up only a small fraction of that data, the model never builds a strong enough representation of our pronunciation, rhythm, pitch variations, word endings, contractions, and local vocabulary. For example, if we say "nuvvu edikki potunnave?", the model may instead lock onto the pattern it has seen far more often "nuvvu ekkadiki veltunnavu?" because that's closer to what it recognizes. This isn't the model deliberately changing our words; it's simply predicting toward the statistical pattern it saw most often during training. This brings us to an important point: *a dictionary of Telangana words alone is not enough. Telling an AI in text form that words like "kaikili, egilivaranga, mogulu," "ummagilluta," and "doopa" exist is one thing. But it's a completely different thing to provide hundreds of Telangana speakers saying those same words at different speeds, pitches, and pronunciations, with different voices, background noise, and recording conditions in clear audio. What AI needs is **audio + an accurate transcript, matched together. *If a person says "acchinava," the dataset must also record it exactly as "acc hinava" not "correct" it into the standard Telugu form "vachchava." If we normalize it that way, the model loses the opportunity to learn which spoken

Telangana form that particular sound actually corresponds to. This is exactly why a large-scale Telangana language and dialect dataset is needed. That dataset should include natural, everyday speech from across different regions – Hyderabad, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, all the way to Mahabubnagar. It should include children, elderly people, women, men, rural speakers, and urban speakers – people talking in every possible way. It should include fast speech, ordinary conversations, background noise, phone-call audio, code-switching, Telugu-English mixed speech, and Telugu-Urdu mixed sentences too because that's how we actually talk in real life. Aa application open chesi login avvu." This is neither pure Telugu nor pure English. "Likewise: "Endira bhai, paagal gani lekkunnav. This is our everyday, ordinary spoken Telangana. "AI needs exactly these kinds of examples too." During technical training, the model makes a prediction from the audio. That prediction is compared against the correct transcript, and the difference (error) is calculated. Then, through backpropagation, gradient descent, and optimizer updates, the model's parameters are adjusted. This process repeats across thousands, lakhs, and crores of examples, and the relationship between speech patterns and text patterns keeps strengthening. This is exactly where the diversity of speakers matters enormously. If a single person speaks for a hundred hours, the model may simply get used to that one person's way of speaking. But if hundreds of differ-

ent people speak, the model can properly learn what the actual common patterns in Telangana language and dialect really are. This isn't merely a transcription problem. It's a problem of keeping a language digitally alive. Telangana's language and cultural institutions need to take this seriously. Rather than just preserving Telangana words in books, a major initiative is needed to build a comprehensive, accurately transcribed, properly licensed body of Telangana language and dialect recordings that everyone can use. Regions, age groups, social contexts, vocabulary, and natural conversations – all of it needs to be documented. "Based on this data, speech models can be fine-tuned. By identifying where the model makes mistakes and feeding those difficult examples back into the dataset, the model can be gradually improved through active learning. In the future, every major AI platform should offer spoken-language recognition options for Telugu, Telangana Telugu, and Andhra Telugu, as distinct choices. "Then, AI will be able to understand and transcribe what we say exactly as we said it without "correcting" it. For a language to stay alive, it's not enough for people to simply keep speaking it; that language must also show up in technology. If tomorrow our children can speak to AI in the Telangana dialect and AI can understand it, if our local words can persist within digital systems that would not just be a technical achievement. It would mean keeping the Telangana language digitally alive for future generations. The question "Where is the Telangana dialect in the age of AI?" has one

answer: "It must be in our data. "It must be in our AI. "It must be an option in our apps. "It must be in our future. "Telangana's language lovers, our writers, poets, academicians, and universities urgently need to take the initiative on this. We need to build a comprehensive lexicon of our own. Poems, writings, translations, songs, novels, plays, and films in our own dialect need to spread widely. "In this great endeavor passing on to future generations the language and dialect that are the hope and breath of four crore people, for the preservation of our culture all of us are stakeholders. Let us hope that our people's government, under the Telangana Language and Culture Department and the Telugu Academy, will take up this initiative as a priority.

BJP Takes Credit for The Strong Bond Formed Between Corporates

Yamsani Srinivas Senior Journalist

BJP takes credit for the strong bond formed between corporates and Kamal Nath The flood of donations is undeniable evidence. The five recent The latest figures reveal that the BJP central office received funds worth Rs 1,472.8 crore during the state election period. At the same time, the donations received by the Congress were Rs 207.17 crore. The BJP officially says that it spent Rs 96.3 crore in Assam, Rs 51.6 crore in Tamil Nadu, and Rs 11.9 crore in Puducherry. The amount of unaccounted and unaccounted money can be estimated. This makes it clear how much money is concentrated in the hands of politicians and how much inequality financial power creates in the election campaign. The BJP, which works in accordance with the interests of corporates... This donation figure is a mountain of rewards for the return it is getting from them. In 2024-25, all political parties received Rs 3,826.35 crore through electoral bonds, of which Rs 3,157.65 crore, or 82.52 percent, went to the BJP. The Congress received Rs 298.78 crore, the Trinamool Congress received Rs 102 crore, and the remaining 19 parties together contributed Rs 267.92 crore. Of these funds, 228 corporate and business entities contributed Rs 3,636.82 crore. This figure shows the role that corporate money plays

in the funding system of the ruling parties. Similarly, these donations also reveal how much the respective parties are dedicated to and influenced by the interests of corporates. When the Supreme Court struck down the electoral bond scheme in 2024 in a case filed by the CPM... it raised serious questions on issues such as transparency in political donations and the impact of corporate funds on people's rights. There has been no adequate response from the Center so far, nor has there been any revision. Even after the bond route was abolished, the flow of large amounts of funds has not stopped. With such unlimited corporate donations to the BJP, which incites a hysterical ideology to seize power, it has changed the course of the elections for the worse! From pouring crores into poll management to turning the winning opponents towards itself, it is using the power structures and financial power as it pleases. This is a big danger to democracy! A serious loss to the interests of the country. Meanwhile, the case of unrecognized registered political parties that came to light in Gujarat has brought to light another dark side of the election funding system. It is surprising that six anonymous parties limited to papers received donations of about Rs. 1,700 crore in

2023-24. The number of candidates contesting the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, all those parties together, is only 15. How did these anonymous parties get so much money? What are the interests behind it? The questions need to be answered. The CPM, which works among the people and runs movements, has decided not to accept donations from corporate companies. On the one hand, the lack of funds for the Left parties competing with limited resources, and on the other hand, the enormous financial power of the parties that can spend huge amounts is against equal political competition. Elections require discussion with the people, arguments on policies, and proposals for alternatives. But if money, media, campaign machinery, huge meetings, and digital campaigns are all concentrated in the hands of a single political force democracy will lose its meaning. That is why there is a great need to bring electoral reforms. To get out of the situation of dependence on corporate donations and large amounts of funds, a public funding system for elections should be established. The Election Commission should be the central institution for this. It should provide needs like campaign materials, government places for meetings, printing, and travel. At the same time, corporate There should be strict limits on donations complete transparency for every dona-

tion, immediate public declaration of income and expenditure of parties, limits on expenditure incurred by parties during elections, and strict action against violations. It should not be about who has how much money in elections, but whose policies are liked by the people that should be decisive. Corporate organizations that make huge donations should be prevented from getting benefits from the governments of their respective parties in the Such reforms cannot be expected in the present day when independent institutions like the Election Commission have become puppets in the hands of the ruling party, but changes are definitely necessary if elections are to be held fairly in the future. For that, citizens and intellectuals should make continuous efforts. "We need to bring awareness in the society through. Freeing the people's vote from money, temptations and the magic of propaganda is now an urgent task.



Ganesh Festivities and Immersion Events Must be Conducted Peacefully - District SP Sirishetti Sankeerth, IPS

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief, Warangal September 12: District SP Sirishetti Sankeerth, IPS, has advised organizers and the public to strictly adhere to the rules and guidelines prescribed by the Police Department to ensure that the installation of Ganesh idols, festivities, and immersion events in Jayashankar Bhupalpally district are conducted peacefully and safely, without causing any inconvenience to the public. "Key instructions for Ganesh festival organizers: To obtain police clearance for the installation of Ganesh idols, a fully filled-out intimation form must be uploaded online via the Telangana Police website. Details regarding the installation site and date, as well as the immersion procession date, time, route, and immersion location, must be clearly specified. A No Objection Certificate (NOC) must be obtained from the owner

of the installation site; this rule applies to both private and government properties. Idols should be installed only in locations that do not disrupt traffic or pose a threat to public peace and order. Police clearance will not be granted for installing idols in disputed areas. Unauthorized electrical connections must not be used at Ganesh mandaps (pandals); an authorized electricity connection must be obtained through T.G.S.P.D.C.L. The relevant certificate must be submitted along with the intimation form. The use of loudspeakers must be limited to only two box-type speakers; DJs are not permitted. Loudspeakers or public address systems must not be used between 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM. All necessary certificates, along with the intimation form, must be uploaded to the Telangana Police website within the stipulated timeframe. Organizers must strictly adhere to the conditions, immersion



route, and timings specified in the police clearance. CCTV and video cameras must be installed at every Ganesh mandap* (marquee) and ensured to be operational at all times. Obscene dances, objectionable songs, or inappropriate programs must not be conducted during the festivities. Devotional songs and cultural programs should be encouraged. Cyber awareness posters must be displayed at every Ganesh mandap (marquee) to educate the public on issues such as cybercrimes, online fraud, digital payment security, and the importance of not sharing OTPs, PINs, or passwords with others, as well as remaining vigilant against suspicious links and phone

calls. The police department appeals to festival organizers, local residents, social activists, peace committee members, organizing committee members, and local leaders to extend their full cooperation to ensure that the Ganesh festivities and immersion processions are conducted peacefully, safely, and harmoniously. Everyone is urged to act responsibly regarding public order, traffic regulation, and the safety of devotees, and to strictly adhere to the guidelines and instructions issued by the police department.

Aim for Medals at Khelo India Make Telangana Number One

Narendra Reddy, Chairman of Alphores Institutions

Direct Voice Bureau Chief Karimnagar September 12: V. Narendra Reddy, Chairman of Alphores Educational Institutions, urged yoga athletes to win a large number of medals at the Khelo India Youth Games scheduled to be held in Telangana this coming December. He spoke as the chief guest at the valedictory ceremony of the 17th State-level Sub-Junior and Junior Yoga Competitions (for boys and girls), organized by the Karimnagar District Yoga Association at the Alphores e-Techno School in Kothapalli. He noted that the state government, led by a Chief Minister who is himself a sports person, is prioritizing sports, and as part of this effort, the state is hosting the prestigious Khelo India competitions. He called upon athletes to excel in yoga and other sports to establish Telangana as the number one state. He remarked that yoga has now reached countries across the globe and asserted that India is poised to be unrivaled in upcoming world-class yoga competitions. He emphasized that students can reach great heights only through systematic and daily practice in the sports they are passionate about. He pointed out that participating in sports—beyond just academics—offers significant benefits, including opportunities through sports quotas. He specifically mentioned the option to choose yoga as an additional subject within the CBSE curriculum. They stated that victory and defeat are natural in sports and encouraged athletes to move forward by analyzing their performance. They expressed happiness that Alphores is hosting state-level competitions, emphasizing the importance given to sports alongside academics. Telangana Yoga Association Chairman and former Mayor Sardar Ravinder Singh expressed delight that Karimnagar has become a hub for yoga. He commended Alphores for providing a platform where athletes from various districts could showcase their skills, as well as for arranging excellent food and accommodation facilities. He urged the athletes to draw inspiration from their achievements here to excel at the national level and bring fame to the state. Telangana State Yoga Association President S.N. Reddy congratulated the Karimnagar District Yoga Association for successfully organizing the state-level competitions with in a short timeframe. N. Siddha Reddy, General Secretary of the Telangana Yoga Association and President of the District Yoga Association, noted that the yoga competitions were conducted successfully over the past two days, featuring a thousand athletes from across the state. Karimnagar emerging as the champion for the 17th consecutive time stands as a testament to the local sporting talent. It is a remarkable achievement for Karimnagar district athletes to display such exceptional prowess and secure the overall

championship for the 17th time in a row. Ranga Reddy and Medchal districts jointly secured the second overall championship position, while Nizamabad district finished third. Subsequently, the guests presented trophies, individual medals, and certificates to the winning athletes. Deepak, who won a medal at the national level, and Manoj Kumar, a federation official, were grandly felicitated by the guests. Participants in the event included Telangana Olympic Association Joint Secretary G. Janardhan Reddy; District Olympic Association President T. Ramesh Reddy; Kanna Krishna; State Yoga Association Vice-President B. Kamalakkar; District Yoga Association General Secretary Gunti Ramakrishna; Manoj; Swarupachari; Gangadhar; Kishor; Malleshwari; Anand Kishore; and Veena Vani.



BRICS Nations: A Compass for the World New Delhi BRICS Summit: A Testament to Our Nation's Strength Shantanu Ramaraju State Secretary, National BC Welfare Association

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Mahabubabad September 12: "Shantanu Ramaraju, State Secretary of the National BC Welfare Association, stated in a press release that the BRICS alliance serves as a compass for the world. He remarked that hosting the BRICS summit in New Delhi stands as a testament to our nation's strength and capabilities. He noted that BRICS nations possess the capacity to influence shifting global dynamics regarding politics, military affairs, and geopolitical dominance. He highlighted that BRICS nations have achieved the feat of surpassing the G7 bloc in terms of rapid development, global population share, and economic growth, thereby challenging the hegemony of the US and European nations. He commented that the BRICS initiative to trade in local currencies challenges the dominance of the US dollar, injects new vitality into the global economy. Above all, he praised India's efforts to foster unity among BRICS nations. He stated that by successfully hosting such a mega-event, India has conveyed a powerful message and instilled confidence globally. He remarked that under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership, the New Delhi BRICS summit offered a reassuring hand of friendship to allies while leaving adversary nations in distress. He stated that by hosting leaders from Russia, China, and Iran—nations that are sworn adversaries of the US and Europe—while simultaneously maintaining friendly ties with the US and trading with European countries, New Delhi has demonstrated Modi's astute diplomacy and the nation's global stature. He described the member nations' endorsement of the consensus-building initiatives proposed by India at the current BRICS summit as a positive development. He noted that Chinese President Xi

Jinping's visit to India following the Galwan incident underscores the significance of BRICS. "Ultimately, he expressed satisfaction that the mega BRICS summit in New Delhi has further enhanced the country's prestige, describing BRICS as a beacon of hope for the future world.



Distribution of Clay Ganesh Idols by Uppal Press Club

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu State Bureau Chief : Uppal September 12: A program to distribute clay Ganesh idols was organized under the aegis of the Uppal Press Club with the aim of environmental protection and pollution prevention. Uppal MLA Bhandari Lakshma Reddy attended the event as the chief guest. Speaking on the occasion, the MLA urged everyone to participate in environmental conservation by installing eco-friendly clay Ganesh idols. He noted that using clay idols helps protect the environment, as the immersion of Plaster of Paris idols poses a risk of polluting water bodies. He called upon everyone to promote the use of clay Ganesh idols as a way to preserve nature while upholding tradition. They urged the youth, women, Ganesh festival committees, and colony welfare associations to participate in eco-friendly Ganesh celebrations. Participants in the event included TUWJ Medchal District General Secretary D. Venkataram Reddy; Uppal Press Club President V.

Tirupati Reddy; General Secretary Gyarampalli Shivaji; Working President P. Sagar; Vice-Presidents AV Sridhar Rao and K. Narottama Reddy; Treasurer Gutti Sekhar; Joint Secretary D. Raju; senior journalists Kolunapaka Chandramouli, P. Mahender Reddy, and Mandala Srisailem; as well as other journalists, Ganesh festival organizers, BRS party leaders, colony residents, and devotees.



