

DIRECT VOICE

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Shiva God of Poor, Ram of Rich': Telangana CM Revanth Reddy's off-the-Cuff Remark draws BJP's ire



Bureau Chief NEW DELHI
September 29: Telangana chief minister Revanth Reddy called "Shiva is the God of the poor, Ram is the God of the rich" while taking a dig at the BJP. Attributing the saffron party's success in polls across North India Reddy claimed that the BJP has "stolen Lord Ram. We are Dravidians. People here (north) are Aryans. We are devotees of Shiva. These are devotees of Lord Ram. BJP stole Ram. It's an emotion. It's a sentiment. Why Modi ji does not say Har Har Mahadev. Have BJP people ever said Har

Har Mahadev on a stage. They say only Jai Sri Ram. When we say Har Har Mahadev, they don't like it," he said while speaking at an event. Shiva is the God of the poor, Ram is the God of the rich and the BJP is a party of the rich, Reddy added, as reported by news agency PTI. Reddy's comments drew a strong response from Union minister Sanjay Kumar Bandi, who accused the Telangana chief minister of creating political divisions between Lord Ram and Lord Shiva. In a post on X, Bandi said Reddy, who had earlier remarked that

"Muslim is Congress, Congress is Muslim", was now "drawing political boundaries between Lord Ram & Lord Shiva". Being the CM of Telangana that has Dakshina Kashi at Vemulawada and Dakshina Ayodhya at Bhadrachalam, Revanth Reddy should know better than to divide Lord Rama and Lord Shiva into North and South," he said. Sanjay Kumar also pointed to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's association with Varanasi, where Kashi Vishwanath is located, and noted that Modi was the

first prime minister since Independence to visit the Vemulawada Shri Rajarajeshwara Swamy temple. Reddy also called for opposition parties to unite against the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls, comparing the proposed agitation to the "Simon, go back" movement. He alleged that SIR was aimed at "deleting votes and to benefit the BJP". He also spoke about his government's focus on education, including the Young India Skills University.

There Is No Substitute For Hard work Free Coaching Is A Boon For Police Candidates Warangal Police Commissioner N. Swetha IPS

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 29 : As part of the free coaching being conducted under the auspices of the Warangal Police Commissionerate with the support of public representatives and district collectors, a preliminary meeting was held at the Shubham Function Hall in Bhimar

am to organize training classes for 560 candidates who passed the screening test. Speaking on the occasion, Commissioner N. Swetha, IPS said that many have secured police jobs through the free coaching conducted in the past. He said that success can be achieved if you study hard and with discipline. He advised not to be deceived by trusting middlemen and paying money in the name of government jobs. Candidates



were urged to take advantage of the coaching and attend classes regularly to secure jobs. Central Zone DCP Kavitha, Additional DCP Suresh, Hanumakonda ACP Narasimha Rao, KUC inspectors, RIs, RSIs, and police personnel participated in the program.

Strong Measures Should be Taken to Prevent Road Accidents Warangal CP Inspects Accident Sites

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 29: Warangal Police Commissioner N. Shweta, along with IPS officers of the concerned departments, identified 14 areas on the Warangal-Khammam National Highway and 8 areas on the Warangal-Karimnagar National Highway as accident-prone areas and inspected them at the field level to identify the main causes of road accidents in the Warangal Commissionerate

and to prevent future accidents. According to official figures, in the last three years, 108 road accidents have occurred on the Warangal-Khammam National Highway in the Warangal Commissionerate, out of which 80 people died, and 79 road accidents have occurred on the Warangal-Karimnagar National Highway, out of which 37 people died. The CP ordered the officers of the concerned departments to immediately take necessary road safety measures to



prevent accidents. It was suggested that areas where accidents occur more frequently should be identified and special attention should be paid to them. Officials from NHAI, R&B Municipal, Transport, Excise, Traffic, Law and Order Police, and other relevant departments participated in this inspection.

Action Plan to Supply 75,500 Tonnes of Coal a Day to TGGENCO Power Plants Singareni and TGGENCO CMDs Hold Special Review in View of El Niño Conditions Plant-wise Requirements, Railway Rakes and Transportation Issues Discussed

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice State Bureau Chief Hyderabad September 29 2026: Singareni and TGGENCO have prepared an action plan to ensure uninterrupted coal supply to TGGENCO's thermal power plants in line with the state's growing electricity needs amid El Niño conditions. A special coordination meeting held through video conference on Tuesday evening discussed a daily coal supply target of 75,500 tonnes. The meeting was chaired by Singareni CMD Dr. Buddhaprakash Jyoti and Telangana GENCO CMD Dr. Harish. Singareni Area General Managers, Chief Engineers of TGGENCO power plants and senior officials of both organizations participated. They reviewed the coal requirements of each plant, current supplies, coal quality, availability of railway rakes, loading and unloading operations, and transportation difficulties. 56,000 Tonnes

by Rail. The meeting discussed a plan to supply 56,000 tonnes a day through 14 railway rakes and 19,500 tonnes by road. Plant-wise requirements of 24,000 tonnes a day for Kothagudem, 4,500 tonnes for Kakatiya, 15,000 tonnes for Bhadrachalam and 34,000 tonnes for Yadadri were reviewed. For Yadadri, an action plan was drawn up to transport 8,000 tonnes a day through two rakes from the Naini coal block in Odisha and 36,000 tonnes through six rakes from Singareni's local mines. Singareni officials said steps were being taken to increase supplies from Naini. Supply up 31% over Last Year Singareni's Marketing Department officials said 15.02 lakh tonnes of coal had been supplied to TGGENCO power plants by road and rail up to September 28 this month. During the corresponding period last September, supply stood at 11.44 lakh tonnes. This represents an increase of 3.58 lakh



tonnes, or approximately 31%, they said. TGGENCO officials informed the meeting that electricity demand had risen due to dry conditions associated with El Niño and that additional coal was needed to support higher generation. The meeting called on the concerned Area General Managers and power plant Chief Engineers to resolve issues relating to coal supply, transportation and receipt through close coordination. They were asked to exchange information daily by phone and WhatsApp groups, arrange the required railway rakes, and speed up loading and unloading.

Both organizations agreed to work together to maintain a continuous supply of quality coal and prevent disruptions to power generation in the state. Officials said this was the first such joint coordination review involving the Chief Engineers of the plants and the Area General Managers responsible for supplying them. Singareni Directors L.V. Suryanarayana and Operations and K. Venkateswarlu Projects and Planning GM Coordination and Marketing T. Srinivas; Chief Engineers of TGGENCO power plants; and Singareni Area General Managers attended the meeting.

The mere mention of Warangal brings to mind the Kakatiya dynasty, their magnificent administration, and their architectural marvels. Warangal stands as one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the country. Upon entering the city, one encounters historical structures built by the Asaf Jahis, who ruled Telangana with an unbroken legacy. Until now, there has been no book that comprehensively details the history of the Subedars (governors) who ruled the Warangal Subah province alongside the unique features of these magnificent structures. Each over a century old. The book 'Jewels of Asaf Jahis Warangal' provides a detailed account of these Asaf Jahi constructions and the Subedars who governed from Warangal. It serves as an invaluable resource for historians and, in particular, for researchers studying the Asaf Jahi era. This coffee-table book was presented to Naveen

Jewels of Asaf Jahis – The Glory of Warangal Kanne Kanti Venkata Ramana Joint Director Information And Public Relations Seretrate Yamsani Srinivas Senior Journalist



Nicholas who began his career in Warangal, rose to become an IAS officer, and currently serves as the Director of School Education for the Telangana government. Copies were also presented to friends and associates in Hanamkonda, including journalists P.V. Madan Mohan and Thirunagari Narendar, Professor Gaddam Venkanna, Penyala Venumadhav, Yamsani Srinivas Gattu Mahesh Babu, and Santi Krishna. When one thinks of Warangal, the Kakatiyas along with their magnificent administration

and grand edifices come to mind. Warangal is one of the oldest surviving cities in the country. Upon entering the city, one immediately sees historical structures built by the Asaf Jahis, who once ruled Telangana. Until now, no book has provided a detailed history of the Subedars who governed the Warangal Subah, nor has there been a comprehensive account of these magnificent structures, each of which is over a century old. The book 'Jewels of Asaf Jahis Warangal' offers a detailed

study of these Asaf Jahi structures and the Subedars who administered the region from Warangal. It will be an invaluable resource for historians, particularly those researching the Asaf Jahi dynasty. Many friends have expressed interest in this coffee-table book. Those who wish to purchase it can send ₹1,000 via PhonePe to the number 94903 96828 and share their address; I will then arrange for delivery. Only a very limited number of copies remain. I hope for your understanding.



WEDNESDAY 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

REALITY CHECK FOR PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Supreme Court's order seeking greater financial transparency from private universities was long overdue and brings renewed focus on regulation, student interests and accountability

The growing demand for higher education cannot be met by government-funded institutions alone. The private sector has an equally important role to play in expanding educational opportunities for the country's youth. However, unbridled commercialisation of the education sector by profit-driven private players is a major cause for concern. More often than not, they impose exorbitant fees that are not matched by infrastructure and amenities and resort to misleading self-promotion. While the contribution of the private sector to promoting and expanding higher education cannot be overlooked, what is needed is a proper balance between regulation and responsibility. The Supreme Court's latest order directing private universities across the country to disclose their financial records is a welcome development. The landmark order ruled that no private university should be allowed to run as a profit-making institution and sought details of how universities generate, manage and use their financial resources. The audited financial records covering the last five years, utilisation of funds, fee structures, surplus investments and payments made to persons not directly involved in educational functions are among the details that have to be presented before the apex court. It has also directed the Centre and State governments to collect detailed information about admissions, fees, use of surplus funds, staff recruitment and grievance-redressal systems of private universities and colleges. With this unprecedented order, the stage is set not only for intense scrutiny of the financial management by private universities but also the conduct of regulators. It's a reality check that was long overdue.

The top court's observation that private universities must serve the larger public purpose of education and not operate for profit hits the nail on the head. Robust regulatory oversight to check any exploitation of students is essential. Over the years, a highly competitive private sector has relied on exaggerations and half-truths to attract students. With minimal focus on impactful academic research, there is often misrepresentation of the facilities available and placement statistics. If the lack of faculty development is problematic, more worrying is the reliance on under-qualified and overworked staff. Ultimately, students bear the brunt as their interests are compromised. There are over 470 private universities in the country, apart from several 'Deemed to be Universities' that operate under private management. Within a span of 10 years, enrollment in private universities nearly tripled to over 34.6 lakh students, moving their market share from 20 per cent to one-third of all higher education students in India. The University Grants Commission (UGC) regulates private universities primarily through the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations to ensure educational quality and transparency. Unlike public universities, private entities receive minimal state or central research grants and have to depend heavily on tuition fees to fund research labs. Navigating overlapping compliance checklists between the UGC, AICTE, and state-level councils is a major challenge for private universities.

Telangana Assembly declares Khairatabad seat vacant following Danam Nagender disqualification

Hyderabad: Following the Telangana High Court judgment disqualifying Khairatabad MLA Danam Nagender, the Legislative Assembly has issued a gazette notification stating that the seat stood vacant with effect from April 23, 2024.

On September 18, the High Court disqualified Danam Nagender for contesting the Secunderabad Lok Sabha election as a Congress candidate while continuing as a BRS MLA. The court held that his disqualification would take effect from April 23, 2024, the day he filed his nomination as a Congress candidate. It also shared copies of its order with the Election Commission of India and the Telangana Assembly.

Challenging the High Court judgment, Danam Nagender approached the Supreme Court. However, on September 24, the apex court upheld the High Court judgment.

Accordingly, Assembly Secretary Rendla



Thirupathi issued a gazette notification on September 26 stating that, in pursuance of the High Court judgment, Danam Nagender, who was elected from the Khairatabad constituency, stood disqualified with effect from April 23, 2024. The notification effectively records the vacancy of the Khairatabad Assembly seat from the date of Nagender's disqualification.

Congress, Left Parties Stage Nationwide Protest Against Gyanesh Kumar

Bhopal: Congress workers held a nationwide protest on Monday against Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar over the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls. In Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Congress president Jitu Patwari questioned public trust in the electoral process. Patwari said trust was behind every choice people made and alleged that doubts had emerged over the election process.

"When Prime Minister Modi became Prime Minister for the first time, we accepted that there might have been some shortcomings on our part. The Constitution became a topic of discussion during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. The BJP lost 70 seats in the process, and the atmosphere was not in their favor; yet, they formed the government," he said. Patwari said suspicions arose when it appeared that the election was being "stolen", and referred to allegations of EVM tampering.

Sharing an example from his own booth, Patwari said, "There wasn't a single BJP worker at my booth, yet the BJP received 300 votes." He questioned the impact of losing public trust in a democracy. "In a democracy, if trust is lost, then who will the public place their faith in?" Patwari said. Patwari also targeted the BJP government in Madhya Pradesh, referring to the removal of former Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan. "They removed Shivraj Singh Chouhan and sent a 'Chief Minister chosen via a slip of paper' instead," he said. He further criticised the state government over its response to deaths caused by cough syrup, spurious liquor and drowning, while referring to the Chief Minister's reaction to the toppling of three bricks. "They take the people of the state for fools; the Chief Minister did not shed tears over deaths caused by cough syrup, spurious liquor, or drowning, yet he wept over the toppling of three bricks," Patwari said.

Meanwhile, in Jaipur, Rajasthan, Congress workers also held a protest against the Election Commission over the SIR exercise. Visuals from the demonstration showed party workers raising slogans and participating in the protest. The protests were part of the Congress' countrywide demonstrations against CEC Kumar, with the party demanding his resignation and raising objections to the SIR exercise.

In Srinagar, Congress MP Pawan Khera alleged that the election mandate was being "stolen" and termed the SIR exercise "completely illegal". "This protest is ongoing across the country. CEC deceived this country; election mandates are being stolen. SIR is completely illegal. For an amendment to Form 6, it needs to be brought to Parliament. But it wasn't done. So, SIR becomes illegal. If SIR is illegal, all additions and deletions are illegal. There is outrage across the country. Everyone wants to protest. Gyanesh Kumar should be sacked to save the country," he told ANI. In Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Congress president Ajay Rai said, "Our protest against Gyanesh Kumar is happening country-



wide. People in every corner of Uttar Pradesh have definitely woken up to the fact that such corrupt people are conducting elections."

Asked about the September 30 INDIA bloc meeting and Samajwadi Party chief Akhilesh Yadav's absence, Rai said SP representatives had attended several such meetings earlier. "Samajwadi Party representatives have attended many meetings before this. People have gone and taken part in several meetings. I think it's just like... since Samajwadi Party representatives have been to meetings before, it depends on them who they send. That's up to them," he told ANI.

In Hyderabad, Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee president Mahesh Kumar Goud, along with party leaders, led a protest march from the Indira Gandhi statue to the Election Commission office as part of the state-level demonstration. Congress MP Kiran Kumar Chamala said the party would submit a complaint seeking the resignation and prosecution of Gyanesh Kumar. "Today, Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee decided to do the protest, and we will be walking from Indira Gandhi statue up to the Election Commission in Telangana. We want to file a complaint regarding Gyanesh Kumar's resignation and prosecution," Chamala said. Chamala alleged that Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Union Home Minister Amit Shah had influenced the CEC to delete voters' names to ensure that they remained in power. "This clearly shows that Narendra Modi and Amit Shah have influenced the CEC to delete the votes to make sure that they continue in power for 50 years," he alleged. He also demanded that the 2025 voter list be revoked and called for the reinstatement of 13 crore voters.

Meanwhile, Left parties staged a protest against Gyanesh Kumar in Patna, while Congress workers held demonstrations in Srinagar and Lucknow. The protests come amid a wider political row over the EC and the SIR exercise. The Congress and other Opposition parties have raised questions over the functioning of the poll panel and demanded action against the CEC.

Khairthabad by-election to test BJP's performance in Hyderabad

Hyderabad: Despite the claims being made by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) State unit about gaining ground in Telangana, particularly Hyderabad, the electoral performance of the party presents a contrasting picture.

Since the December 2023 Assembly elections, there have been two by-elections in Greater Hyderabad. The Secunderabad Cantonment by-election was held in 2024, followed by the Jubilee Hills by-election in 2025.

In both elections, the BJP failed to make a significant impact, while the ruling Congress emerged victorious.

The Secunderabad Cantonment by-election was held on May 13, 2024, alongside the Lok Sabha elections. However, the BJP failed to win the seat. This was followed by the Jubilee Hills by-election in November 2025, where the BJP polled only 17,061 votes and finished a distant third.

Now, with the Khairthabad by-election expected to be held soon, the BJP's ability to improve its performance has become a subject of discussion in political circles. After Ramchander Rao took charge as BJP State

president in May 2025, the Khairthabad by-election will be the second election and an important test of his leadership.

The by-election will also be a test for Union Minister G Kishan Reddy, as the Khairthabad Assembly constituency falls under the Secunderabad Lok Sabha constituency, which he represents.

Against this backdrop, the Khairthabad by-election assumes significance for the BJP ahead of the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation elections, which have been due since January this year. Several leaders are already showing interest in contesting the by-election. Apart from former Khairthabad MLA Chintala Ramachandra Reddy, BJP official spokespersons Chikoti Praveen and Indrasena Reddy, and BJP executive member J Keerthy Reddy are among those being considered as probable candidates by party leaders.

The BJP's candidate selection and performance in the by-election have become subjects of discussion in political circles.



India Seeks No Territory, but Will Defend Itself: Singh



New Delhi: Defence minister Rajnath Singh on Sunday said India did not seek to occupy any country's territory but would take all necessary measures to protect its security and strategic autonomy when threatened.

Addressing a defence conclave in New Delhi, Singh said India's commitment to peace should not be mistaken for weakness. The country sought global stability, but not at the cost of its strategic autonomy, he said.

Singh ruled out dialogue with countries that promoted terrorism against India. Nations using terrorism as an instrument of state policy or sheltering terrorists must realise that it could not serve as a strategic asset, he said.

Referring to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent remarks at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation meeting, Singh said India was entitled to take all necessary measures against terrorism as long as a neighbouring country continued to support it.

Describing national security as a collective responsibility, he urged citizens to rise above divisions of religion, caste, language and region and put the national interest first.

Singh said India was a "civilisational power" whose rise was based on inclusive development rather than confrontation. Its approach rested on respect, dialogue, prosperity, security and culture, drawing on the principles of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, he said.

Highlighting India's growing role in the Global South, Singh said the country had emerged as a trusted partner. Under Vaccine Maitri, India supplied more than 30 crore Covid-19 vaccine doses to over 100 countries and also provided medicines, digital payment solutions and technical expertise.

On defence self-reliance, Singh said India was moving from being a major arms importer to a trusted global supplier. Defence exports had risen from Rs 686 crore in 2013-14 to a record Rs 38,424 crore in 2025-26. The government had set an export target of Rs 50,000 crore by 2029, he said.

India was developing indigenous capabilities in aircraft and drone engines and fifth- and sixth-generation fighter jets. Growing global demand for Indian missiles, radars, ammunition and other platforms reflected confidence in the country's defence industry, Singh said.

The defence allocation had increased from about Rs 2.53 lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs 7.85 lakh crore in 2026-27. About 75 per cent of the capital acquisition budget, or Rs 1.39 lakh crore, had been reserved for domestic procurement.

Singh said warfare was expanding into cyber, space, electronic and information domains, with artificial intelligence, drones, autonomous systems, quantum technology and hypersonic weapons gaining prominence.

He said private companies, startups and MSMEs were playing a growing role in defence manufacturing. The Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu defence corridors had received investment proposals worth about Rs 70,000 crore, of which nearly Rs 10,000 crore had been invested.

Technologies developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation for conventional missile systems would be transferred to eligible Indian industries. Singh said this would improve military preparedness, ensure timely missile supplies and allow the DRDO to concentrate on research and development.

Autos in Pochamma Maidan“Parking on the main road.. Severe disruption to traffic Auto drivers harass locals Traffic police ignore officers during holiday



Yamsani Srinivas Bureau Chief Warangal September 29“The autos in Pochamma Maidan, the busiest area in Warangal city, are increasing day by day. They are parking autos on the main road, causing severe disruption to traffic. However, motorists are expressing their anger over the traffic police's indifference. “Despite the official auto stand, four or five auto drivers are parking their autos in the middle of the road. Some auto drivers are not only driving under the influence of alcohol, but also sitting in the auto, playing games, pushing one auto with another, stopping in front of local business complexes and getting into arguments with them, “not even giving way to vehicles coming from behind. “ Thousands of vehicles travel from this area every day. Due to autos parked on the road, there is a huge traffic jam. Two-wheeler riders, large vehicles and ambulances are also facing difficulties. Another atrocity is that the traffic police on duty there are not taking any action despite seeing the autos' dominance. The current traffic officer's careless attitude towards traffic control has left auto drivers unimpeded due to lack of supervision at the junctions. It is believed that the officer is currently on leave. “People and traders want the Warangal Police Commissioner to respond and take strict action against the autos that are constantly disrupting traffic at Pochamma Maidan.

Don't Compromise on Quality.. Mini Stadium and Auditorium Should be Ready by Diwali - Collector Rahul Sharma



Yamsani SAI Bureau Warangal September 29“District Collector Rahul Sharma inspected the work of the mini stadium and auditorium under construction in the area on Tuesday. He reviewed the progress of the work and directed the officials and contractors to complete the work expeditiously while adhering to the quality standards. The Collector, who inspected the indoor facilities of the mini stadium, suggested that the necessary facilities for table tennis, volleyball, tennis and other sports be completed along with two badminton courts. He also wanted dressing and store rooms to be made available to the players. He ordered that the stage, lighting, wall paneling, fans and sound system wiring in the auditorium be completed quickly. He clarified that a quality permanent system should be set up instead of the temporary sound system. The mini stadium and auditorium should be ready with all the features by Diwali. “He instructed the officials to do so. The Collector reviewed the complaints received on unclaimed land issues. He said that the relevant revenue records will be examined thoroughly and action will be taken as per the rules. Additional Collector of Local Bodies Vijayalakshmi, Municipal Commissioner Uday Kumar, engineering officers and staff participated in the program.

Robust Measures Must Be Taken To Prevent Road Accidents District Collector Koya Sriharsha

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief, Peddapalli September 29“Encroachments at junctions in Peddapalli town must be removed and development works undertaken; U-turns must be set up at the Sultanabad Katnapalli Nirukulla stretch School Zone' boards must be mandatorily installed near every school. District Collector Koya Sriharsha held a review meeting with relevant officials regarding road safety standards and ordered them to implement robust measures to prevent road accidents in the district. On Tuesday, he conducted the review at the Integrated District Collectorate alongside Additional Collector Local Bodies Arunashree, discussing the implementation of road safety standards and necessary actions. Speaking on the occasion, Collector Koya Sriharsha directed the Municipal Commissioner to remove encroachments at junctions in Peddapalli town and undertake development measures to ensure smooth traffic flow, emphasizing the need for all necessary steps to prevent accidents. He also instructed officials to set up U-turns where required specifically at the Sultanabad-Katnapalli-Nirukulla stretch in accordance with Gram Sabha resolutions. He ordered strict action against those who leave cattle to roam on roads, mandating a fine of ₹10,000 as per regulations and the relocation of the cattle to Goshala cattle shelters. Furthermore, he directed that necessary measures be taken for traffic control in Peddapalli town, involving HKR staff. They were advised to coordinate with municipal officials and traffic police to take necessary measures for road widening. “It was stated that municipal officials should take the initiative to coordinate with street vendors to ensure the road widening process proceeds smoothly. Instructions were given to inspect the town's road dividers and take necessary precautions to prevent accidents. A review of the U-turns required for traffic control in the town was advised, along with a directive to make appropriate decisions regarding them. Orders were issued to submit proposals for installing CCTV cameras in necessary areas across Ramagundam city. Officials were directed to provide a comprehensive report on road accidents that occurred across the district last year. Suggestions were made to install road strips and radium stickers in urban areas. It was emphasized that all necessary precautions must be taken to prevent accidents at high-traffic junctions. Police officials were instructed to ensure the mandatory installation of 'School Zone' boards near every school and to promptly submit proposals for providing compensation to victims of hit-and-run cases. Measures were ordered to clear wild vegetation growing along the roadsides in the district. Instructions were also given to ensure that

radium stickers are mandatorily affixed to the front and rear of lorries, tractors, other heavy vehicles, and cars. It was emphasized that widespread public awareness should be created regarding the risks of accidents caused by practices such as not wearing helmets, triple riding, drunk driving, failing to wear seat belts, using mobile phones while driving, and speeding. Officials were instructed to conduct an extensive campaign on road safety regulations and inform the public that these actions are illegal. It was clearly stated that all departments must work in coordination to control road accidents in the district and strictly enforce road safety standards. R&B Executive Engineer Bhav Singh, District Medical and Health Officer Dr. Pavitra, officials from relevant departments, and others participated in the meeting.



Blood Donation Saving Lives DMHO Dr. Rama Rao at a Voluntary Blood Donation Camp

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Khammam September 29“District Medical and Health Officer (DMHO) Dr. Rama Rao urged healthy youth to voluntarily come forward and donate blood to save lives, emphasizing that blood is crucial for patients battling conditions such as accidents, emergency surgeries, childbirth complications, and thalassemia. Special blood donation camps were organized on Tuesday at the Khammam Government Medical College (ZP Center) and the Government SR & BGNR Degree College to mark National Voluntary Blood Donation Day (October 1). Dr. Rama Rao inaugurated these camps as the chief guest. “Speaking on the occasion, he stated: Blood Donation – Saving Lives: He explained that there is no substitute for blood and that a single unit of donated blood can save the lives of three people. Dispelling Myths: He clarified that any healthy man or woman aged between 18 and 65, weighing over 45 kg, can safely donate

blood once every 3 to 4 months. It was clarified that blood donation stimulates the production of new blood in the body and improves health, rather than causing any weakness. Emphasizing the pivotal role of the youth, it was suggested that students and young people should take the lead in dispelling myths about blood donation and raising awareness among the public in both rural and urban areas. Subsequently, a pledge regarding the importance of blood donation was administered to the students and medical staff. Officials commended the students and young individuals who voluntarily donated blood at the camp. The event was attended by Dr. Narendra Superintendent, Government General Hospital - GGH, Dr. L. Praveena Additional DMHO, Dr. Shankar Principal, Government Medical College Mr. Nagaiah Representative, District AIDS Control Unit - DACU college faculty, doctors, paramedical staff, and a large number of students.



Satellite land Survey Begins In Somadevarapalli Village

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 29“In Somadevarapalli village of Dhar masagar mandal in Hanamkonda district, MRO Bavu Singh personally inspected the government land survey being conducted today. On this occasion, the MRO said that the main objective of this survey is to provide permanent protection and clear boundaries

for our lands. This is a good opportunity to safeguard our land rights, and everyone should participate. First, the village outskirts, Subsequently, you will be informed one day before the survey officials come to your field/house to survey government lands, assigned lands, and tank-bed lands. When the survey team comes to you, all farmers are requested to be available, show the boundaries,

and cooperate with the officials. The government is spending approximately 640,000 rupees on satellite equipment for this survey. Through this survey, proper boundaries will be determined for the land belonging to them without any irregularities. Explained. GPO Shankar, Sarpanch Krishnamurthy, Secretary Srinivas, Mandal Surveyor Bhavani, and villagers participated in this program.



Disneyland Students Bring Glory to Hanamkonda in SGFI Competitions Three Young Athletes Earn District Selection in Volleyball and Kabaddi

Direct Voice Staffer, Mandala Harish, Hanamkonda, September 29: Students of Disneyland High School have once again brought recognition to the institution by securing selection to represent Hanamkonda District in SGFI teams. Janupala Akshitha has been selected for the Under-14 Volleyball team, Banoth Satwika for the Under-17 Volleyball team, and Banoth Bindu Sri for the Under-14 Kabaddi team. Recognizing their achievement, Hanamkonda District Collector Chahat Vajpayee, IAS, felicitated the selected students with trophies. DEO Giriraj Goud, SGFI Secretary Vasudeva Rao, PETA President Prabhakar, MEO Jammu Naik, Urugonda PGHM Satyanarayana, ZPHS Parkal PD Sharada, Damera Mandal SGFI Secretary Rajeshwar, PD Devender of ZPHS Damera, and PD V. Lakshminarayana of ZPHS Urugonda were

present on the occasion. The Disneyland High School management Dayyala Mallaiah, Dayyala Sadayya, Balugu Lakshminivasam, B. Shobha Rani, D. Rakesh Bhanu, and D. Dinesh Chander congratulated the three students on their achievement. The management also appreciated the dedicated efforts of the school's PETs and coaches B. Raj Kumar, T. Srinivas, Ashok, and B. Sunitha, whose systematic training and

guidance contributed to the students' success. The management expressed confidence that the young athletes would continue their winning spirit at the higher level and bring further recognition to Disneyland High School and Hanamkonda District.



No Misconceptions About Bullet Train“People’s Aspiration is the Priority“Bullet Train Will Definitely Come to Suryapet It Depends On US - Kandukuri Yadagiri Senior Journalist 9640282050

We Remain Silent Without Questioning Our Public Representatives, We Will Have To Stop Talking About Rail For Another 80 Years Let All The People Of Suryapet Raise Their Voice Together, Come and Be Part Of The Movement Bullet Train has become a hot topic in both Telugu states at present. Will the first alignment of the bullet train from Suryapet district headquarters continue again? This discussion is not only in the two Telugu states but across the country.Will the bullet train come via Suryapet? Will there be a station? Many such doubts are being expressed among the people. As different information is being circulated on social media and in public discussions, more confusion is prevailing.“In this background, people of the country, especially people of Suryapet district headquarters, need to clearly understand one thing. In mega infrastructure projects like the bullet train, alignment, stations and stops are finalized based on surveys, technical studies, government decisions and public needs.“Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train Route Currently Under Construction The Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor, which is under construction as the first high-speed rail project in the country, is 508 km long. It has 12 stations. Mumbai, Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Bilimora, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati are the stations.On this route, NCSRCL National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited stated that the travel time from Mumbai to Ahmedabad is about 2 hours 7 minutes with limited stops and about 2 hours 58 minutes with all stops. The maximum operating speed of the train is 320 km per hour. Experts discuss that despite such high speed, the train stops for two or three minutes at each station and covers the halted time with its speed.Bullet Train Does Not Mean Only Non-Stop Train Everyone thinks that a bullet train means a high-speed train that goes from the first station to the last station without stopping anywhere. That is not correct. As

per the example given above, there are stops at 12 stations from Mumbai to Sabarmati. Here we can understand that bullet train does not mean only a non-stop train from one city to another.In this system, stations are set up considering main towns, economic centers, public transport needs and regional development along the bullet train route. Apart from this, it is learned that initially only six stations were planned for Mumbai to Sabarmati bullet train construction. Later, as per people's aspiration and government proposal, six stations were increased to 12 stations. This should be noted as a good example for usWhy Shouldn't Suryapet Have The Same Hope? In theHyderabad Chennai High Speed Rail proposal, in the early days, an alignment via Shamshabad, Batas ingaram, Narketpally, Suryapet and Vijayawada was proposed. On this route, there was a chance of getting priority for Suryapet at that time.Just as the bullet train is continuing on the Mumbai to Sabarmati route, at a time when the long-awaited aspiration of Suryapet people for a train is about to be fulfilled, the first alignment released by the government gave life to Suryapet people. In the meantime, news that it was being changed to another route came like bitter news. There is no need to be discouraged. The people of Suryapet, who have the spirit of struggle, could not digest it and immediately took to agitation.According to reliable information, the governments that received information about the intense agitation have put on hold the plan to change the route and have not released the DPR.“For the past three months, people of Suryapet have been agitating in various ways demanding that the train allotted to them should continue from their region only.“Suryapet Has More Chances“Experts say that Suryapet has more chances to continue the bullet train parallel to National Highway 65 from Shamshabad to Suryapet via Vijayawada to Madras. Anyway, National High-

way is already there, and laying the bullet train route parallel to it will cost less and take less time for builders, contractors, engineers, officials and governments. The route line is clear. There is also ample space for construction of stations. Analysts say that the bullet train route will be easy as there are no big hills, hillocks, tanks, streams and rivulets.There is no need for Suryapet people to be disappointed because in the process of discussion on that alignment, surveys and selection of stations, people's needs, regional priority and future development opportunities will be key factors.“Why Priority For Suryapet?“If you, leaders of India, public representatives and railway officials ask why bullet train should come to Suryapet, we have all kinds of answers. Surya pet, located on the Hyderabad Vijayawada National Highway, is a geographically crucial area.“This region has been continuing for hundreds of years as an important center for the transport system connecting Suryapet, Kodad, Nakirekal, Chityal areas along with major towns of Andhra Pradesh. There are thousands of wealthy businessmen doing business in crores belonging to these towns. As a region with high population and heavy public movement, lakhs of people travel every day via National Highway 65 to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana through buses, cars and various vehiclesAspiration Of Suryapet People The only aspiration of Suryapet people is that due priority should be given to Suryapet for the bullet train. If necessary, a station should be set up in Suryapet. This is not just a wish of a town, not a wish of political leaders, not a wish of businessmen, but governments should see it as a long-cherished desire born from the heart of every citizen born in the land of struggle for their future People are waiting for the bullet train as an opportunity to further develop in the fields of education medicine, business, industries employment and transport in Suryapet in the future and are agitating ready for any sacrifice to

achieve it If Bullet Train Comes On This Route, Will There Be 20 Stations?Regarding the Chennai High Speed Rail route parallel to Hyderabad-Vijayawada National Highway 65, different routes and station proposals came up for discussion at various stages. In a recently circulated proposed list, there were reports of 18 stations including Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu regions. However, the number of stations and names will depend on the final DPR, official approvals and final alignment. Although it is difficult to say that 20 stations will definitely come, there is a possibility of increasing stations in the future as per people's needs Not Time For Misconceptions, Time For Movement“We should keep aside misconceptions created by some and think of achieving it through agitation.The Mumbai to Ahmedabad 508 km bullet train runs at a speed of more than 300 km per hour. We



should not think how it will stop in Suryapet. Work is currently going on there. 12 stations are being set up there. Then there is nothing wrong in people of this region fighting for stations for Shamshabad to Vijayawada Chennai bullet train.Do not care about those who discourage, underestimate and ridicule those who agitate. We must move forward, there is no rest until the train is achieved. We have achieved Telangana state after many movements. Similarly, all sections of people should come forward supporting the ongoing movements to achieve the bullet train.

Does BJP Have A Future In The Telangana state?

Dayyala Dinesh Chander

Internal strife in Saffron“What is the required exercise? What is the activity?Where is the party's strength? Where is the coordination?What do seniors and activists recognize?Are there any reviews? Are there any corrections?For a growing party a non-growing rural 990 Strength“Central Post To The State“Is it useful?Are there booth committees?Are you working? “New organizational change Are they not hopeful?Does BJP have a future in Telangana?is Kamala's death a dream? Why is the party in power at the center in a bad situation in the state? For a growing party, why is the rural strength not increasing? Are central post useless for the state party?Are there at least booth committees? They are. Are they working? New organizational change Are they just high hopes? This ‘Adugu’ special article is a reflection of the saffron-clad Kamala Dal's questions on the latest situation in the BJP.“Despite the opportunities for the Bharatiya Janata Party to expand politically in Telangana, is it failing to make strong use of those opportunities at the grassroots level? There is growing impatience among the workers, especially on issues such as coordination between leaders, the gap between seniors and juniors, identification of problems in villages, implementation of party programmes, functioning of booth-level committees, and responsibilities of constituency in-charges. There is a discussion within the Kamala Dal that there are many questions not only among the party's opponents, but also among the workers who have been working with the party for a long time.A growing party has an undeveloped rural strength!The political representation gained by the BJP in the last elections in Telangana and the results achieved at the parliamentary level provide an opportunity for the party to expand across the state However, the saffron political influence seen in urban areas is not seen to the same extent in rural areas. Some in the party ranks are of the opinion that there is a need to organize continuous programs at the village, mandal and booth levels. While it is one thing for the state leadership to announce programs, it is another to implement them at the mandal and booth levels. If the programs are limited to papers and meetings, it is difficult for the party to form a lasting foundation at the rural level No factions? Where is the solidarity?“For some time now, internal factional and group conflicts between several prominent state-level leaders have been under discussion in the state BJP. In the past, there have been reports of internal coordination during leadership changes and organizational appointments in

the state. Some media reports have stated that differences between leaders were the reason for the delay in the appointments of three district presidents in August 2026.The current state BJP president is N. Ramachandra Rao.However, the saffron political influence seen in urban areas is not seen to the same extent in rural areas. Some in the party ranks are of the opinion that there is a need to organize continuous programs at the village, mandal and booth levels. While it is one thing for the state leadership to announce programs, it is another to implement them at the mandal and booth levels. If the programs are limited to papers and meetings, it is difficult for the party to form a lasting foundation at the rural level.No factions? Where is the solidarity?For some time now, internal factional and group conflicts between several prominent state-level leaders have been under discussion in the state BJP. In the past, there have been reports of internal coordination during leadership changes and organizational appointments in the state. Some media reports have stated that differences between leaders were the reason for the delay in the appointments of three district presidents in August 2026N. Ramachandra Rao is currently the state BJP president. To further strengthen the organizational affairs, the national leadership has also recently assigned new in-charges to Telangana. While Sunil Bansal continues as Telangana in-charge, Abhay Patil and Rekha Sharma have been appointed as co-in-charges.“However, the real question remains: is it enough if the saffron leadership structure is clear? Does not the lotus party need to be strong?Are central posts useful for the state?There are leaders from Telangana who are holding key positions at the central level. Kishan Reddy, Bandi Sanjay, Etala Rajender, Dharmapuri Aravind, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, DK Aruna, Lakshman, Yeleti, Ramachandra Rao and others are also key in state politics. However, despite having so many prominent leaders, the activists allege that there is not much collective action to strengthen the party in the districts, constituencies, mandals and villages. However, this is not an accusation against any individual leader, but the party leadership The activists' accusation. However, this is not an accusation against any individual leader, but a responsibility that the party leadership must collectively take What is the function of district in-charges? “Appointing in-charges from the state to the districts is a normal process organizationally. But, do the in-charges regularly visit the districts and hold meetings with the mandal and booth level leaders? Are local issues being brought to the attention of the

state leadership? Are disputes between activists being resolved? If there is no coordination between the district and mandal presidents, constituency in-charges and booth committees, it will be difficult for the programs announced by the state leadership to reach the people.“No Place For Seniors?“There is a demand from some that the role of senior leaders who have served in the BJP for years and the workers who carried the party flag during difficult times should not be ignored. Although giving opportunities to new entrants to the party is part of political expansion, there is also a need to utilize the experience of old workers. There is an opinion that there is. Some activists say that the party leadership itself should answer the question, “Isn't the party working with senior leaders?““Election in-charges.. Politics Of Fundraising?“Some activists are raising questions about whether there is transparency in the management of party funds after the appointment of in-charges for constituencies? Is there clarity on the use of funds between candidates, in-charges, and local leaders?However, it is not appropriate to make allegations of misuse of funds, taking money personally, or giving commissions to other parties without specific evidence. If there are such allegations, there is a need to examine the party's internal audit, election expenditure records, and evidence.Are there booth committees? Are they functioning?The real strength of any party is its booth-level workers. If booth committees exist only on paper and are remembered only during elections, it will be difficult for the party to build a lasting vote bank. Relationships with voters in each booth, Programs such as responding to local issues, promoting central government schemes, and connecting with youth and women will need to be ongoing.“Irregularities In Candidate Selections“There is a discussion among activists that some candidates who contested in the last assembly elections could not secure even the level of votes that would be obtained in the local body elections. However, the performance of each candidate cannot be judged solely on the number of votes. Many factors such as constituency conditions, party strength, socio-political equations of opponents, and candidate introduction affect the results. However, there is also criticism over the process of imposing candidates from above, contrary to the sentiments of grassroots activists. However, it is useful for the party to conduct a post election review of its performance. Who won how many votes? In how many booths did the party lead? Where did agents work? Where is the organization weak? If the review is done with real data, it will be



useful for future strategy. When will the activists be recognized?The leadership needs to examine the dissatisfaction that activists who have worked for the party for years with discipline are not getting due recognition in positions, responsibilities, and political opportunities. By delegating responsibilities not only for positions, but also to the activists who built the party, there is an opportunity to increase the party's strength locally.“New Organizational Change Are They Not Hopeful?“Reports suggest that the political and organizational responsibilities of the Telangana BJP have been reshuffled with five key leaders. Sunil Bansal, Abhay Patil and Rekha Sharma will oversee the state party in political matters. However, considering the performance of the previous observers, it is questionable whether they will do the same.“Does BJP Have A Future?“Rather than whether the BJP actually has political opportunities to expand in Telangana, what is crucial is the extent to which the party demonstrates its ability to turn that opportunity into a strong one. Coordination of groups. Utilizing the experience of seniors, giving opportunities to juniors, and protecting old workers are key here. Also, reviewing the performance of in-charges, transparency in the use of party funds, and appointing workers in every booth are the key issues to take the party to the people.“The real challenge is to take the message to the workers that the BJP, which is in power at the Centre, is not only present in the state but is also working, and to take it to a level where people can discuss it. Is the Telangana BJP leadership ready to take on this challenge?

Dry Farming: Can Crops Be Grown Without Irrigation?

Lessons from 40 Years of Dry Farming in America and Its Possibilities for India!!

Agriculture has traditionally been associated with water, and water availability is often considered the foundation of successful crop production. When rainfall declines, farmers generally look for irrigation through wells, borewells, canals, tanks, sprinklers or drip systems. However, an important agricultural practice known as dry farming challenges the assumption that farmers must continuously supply irrigation water to produce crops. Experiences from the United States, including a remarkable case of a farmer who practised dry farming for approximately forty years, demonstrate that under suitable climatic, soil and crop conditions, agricultural production can be achieved without supplemental irrigation. This experience raises an important question for India: Can crops be cultivated without applying a single drop of irrigation water? The scientific answer requires an important distinction. Crops cannot grow without water, because water is essential for photosynthesis, nutrient absorption, cell development, flowering, fruit formation and seed production. However, crops can, under suitable conditions, be grown without farmers applying additional irrigation water. In such systems, the crop depends mainly on rainfall and moisture stored naturally in the soil. Dry farming should therefore not be understood as agriculture without water. It is agriculture without supplemental irrigation. Rainfall becomes the primary source of water, while the soil functions as a natural reservoir that stores part of the rainfall and makes it available to plant roots over time. The central objective of dry farming is therefore not to eliminate water from agriculture but to make the most efficient use of naturally available water. The farmer's responsibility changes from supplying water through irrigation to conserving rainfall, improving soil moisture retention, selecting appropriate crops, controlling evaporation and ensuring that the available moisture remains accessible to the crop for as long as possible. One of the most remarkable documented examples of dry farming comes from the United States. Oregon State University documented the experience of a farmer who practised dry farming for about forty years, from 1974 to 2014. During this period, the farmer produced crops including tomatoes, potatoes, winter squash, garlic and fava beans without irrigation. He had initially practised dry farming in California and later moved to a 9.6-acre property near Veneta, Oregon, where the land did not have water rights. Despite the absence of conventional irrigation, he continued agricultural production by carefully managing soil moisture and adapting his farming practices to local conditions. His experience is significant because it demonstrates that dry farming can function as a practical agricultural system rather than merely as a theoretical concept. The most important lesson from this American experience is that dry farming does not mean leaving the field unattended. On the contrary, it requires careful and scientifically informed management. Soil preparation, the timing of cultivation, conservation of soil moisture, crop selection, planting time, plant spacing and soil condition all influence the success of a dry-farming system. The farmer's experience documented by Oregon State University particularly emphasized the importance of soil preparation, soil tillth and moisture conservation. The objective is to ensure that rainfall entering the field does not immediately disappear through runoff or evaporation but remains in the soil where plant roots can access it. The concept of dry farming becomes clearer when the soil is viewed as a natural water bank. Rainfall can be considered the deposit, soil moisture is the stored resource, and plant roots make use of that stored water during crop growth. At the same time, runoff, evaporation and deep drainage represent losses. A successful dry farmer therefore attempts to increase the amount of rainfall entering the soil, increase the capacity of the soil to store moisture, reduce unnecessary losses and enable the crop to use the stored moisture efficiently. This approach transforms the farmer into a manager of rainfall and soil moisture rather than simply a user of irrigation water. Rainfall itself is not always efficiently used by agricultural fields. When heavy rain falls on compacted or poorly structured soil, a substantial proportion of the water may run away from the field. Some water evaporates from the soil surface, while another portion may move beyond the effective root zone. Only a fraction may remain available to the crop. Dry farming attempts to improve this balance. Soil structure, organic matter, appropriate tillage, crop residues, mulching, planting time and plant density can all influence the amount of water that remains available to crops. Soil health is therefore central to dry farming. A well-structured soil generally permits better infiltration of rainfall and provides a more favourable environment for roots. Organic matter can contribute to improved soil structure and moisture-holding characteristics, although the effect

varies according to soil type and management practices. Crop residues can also protect the soil surface from excessive solar radiation and wind, reducing evaporation and erosion. As residues decompose, they contribute organic material to the soil. However, residue management must be adapted to local agricultural conditions because crop residues may also be required for livestock feed and other farm purposes. Mulching is another important component of moisture conservation. A layer of suitable plant residue on the soil surface can reduce direct exposure of the soil to sunlight, moderate soil temperature and reduce evaporation. It can also help protect soil aggregates and reduce erosion. Indian agricultural research has increasingly emphasized in-situ soil moisture conservation and residue-based management as important strategies for rainfed farming. However, no single technique can be universally applied to all soils and climates. Dry farming must always be adapted to local environmental conditions. Crop selection is equally important. Not every crop can perform successfully under dry-farming conditions. Crops with high and continuous water requirements may fail when soil moisture becomes severely limited. Crops that can tolerate temporary moisture stress, develop effective root systems and complete their growth within the available moisture period are generally more appropriate for dryland conditions. This is one reason why crops such as millets, sorghum, pulses and certain oilseeds have historically played an important role in rainfed agriculture in India. The future of dry farming may therefore require not merely changes in irrigation practices but also changes in cropping patterns and crop varieties. The American experience also demonstrates that dry farming is highly location-specific. The conditions that allow a farmer in Oregon or California to produce crops without irrigation cannot simply be transferred unchanged to India. Rainfall distribution, soil depth, soil texture, temperature, evaporation rates, crop duration and landscape characteristics are all different. Therefore, India should not attempt to copy American dry farming mechanically. Instead, the underlying principles should be adapted to Indian agro-climatic conditions. India already possesses extensive knowledge and institutional experience in dryland agriculture. The ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture in Hyderabad has been working on rainfed agriculture, soil and water management, moisture conservation, contingency crop planning and climate-resilient agricultural technologies. This is particularly important because a large part of Indian agriculture remains dependent on rainfall. Dry farming in India is therefore not an entirely new concept. Indian farmers have traditionally cultivated crops under rainfed conditions for centuries. The challenge today is to combine this traditional knowledge with modern scientific research, improved crop varieties, weather information, soil management and water-conservation technologies. An important Indian example comes from research on rainfed rabi sorghum in Maharashtra. Indian Council of Agricultural Research initiatives have demonstrated that in-situ moisture conservation can help farmers obtain yields even under conditions of limited rainfall. In such situations, soil moisture conservation can reduce runoff and soil erosion while maintaining moisture for the crop during critical growth stages. Where a small amount of protective irrigation is available, yields may increase further. This demonstrates an important principle: zero supplemental irrigation is possible in suitable circumstances, but irrigation can still improve productivity when water is available. Dry farming should therefore not be presented as a universal replacement for irrigation. The distinction between zero irrigation and zero water is fundamental. A dry-farmed tomato plant may receive a considerable quantity of water from rainfall during its growing period even though the farmer never irrigates it. Therefore, saying that a crop has been grown without a single drop of water would be scientifically misleading. The correct statement is that the crop was grown without supplemental irrigation. This distinction is especially important in academic and research writing because it separates biological reality from agricultural management practice. Plants require water, but farmers do not necessarily have to supply that water artificially. This distinction also changes the way water conservation should be understood. Conventional irrigated agriculture often focuses on finding additional sources of water. Dry farming focuses on using naturally available water more efficiently. Instead of asking how much groundwater can be pumped, dry farming asks how much rainfall can be captured and retained within the root zone. Instead of treating rainfall as something that simply arrives and disappears through runoff, it treats rainfall as a valuable agricultural resource that must be stored within the soil. This approach is particularly relevant to India because groundwater has become an important source of agricultural irrigation in

many regions. Continuous groundwater extraction can place pressure on underground water resources. Pumping also requires energy, whether electricity or fuel. Reducing dependence on irrigation where rainfall and soil conditions permit can therefore contribute to groundwater conservation and reduce energy requirements. However, this does not mean that irrigation should be eliminated everywhere. Irrigation remains essential in many regions and for many crops. The more realistic objective is to reduce unnecessary irrigation and use irrigation more efficiently where it is required. The possibilities for dry farming in Telangana deserve particular attention. Telangana has substantial areas where agriculture depends on rainfall and where soil and water conservation can influence crop productivity. A location-specific dry-farming model could examine annual rainfall, rainfall distribution, soil type, soil depth, infiltration capacity, moisture-holding capacity, crop water requirements and local cropping patterns. Such research could identify areas where certain crops can be cultivated without supplemental irrigation and areas where limited protective irrigation may be necessary. Instead of developing one uniform dry-farming model for the entire state, different models could be developed for different soil and climatic zones. The black soils of parts of Telangana, for example, have characteristics that can allow significant moisture storage under appropriate conditions. However, their performance depends on rainfall, soil structure, field management and crop choice. Red soils and lighter soils may behave differently and may require different moisture-conservation strategies. Therefore, scientific assessment at the field and village level is essential. The question should not simply be whether Telangana can practise dry farming, but rather which crops can be successfully grown without supplemental irrigation in which soils, under what rainfall conditions and with what management practices. Rainwater harvesting also has an important role in this discussion. However, strict dry farming and rainwater-harvesting-supported agriculture should be distinguished. In pure dry farming, the crop receives no supplemental irrigation during the growing season and depends on rainfall and soil moisture. In a rainwater-harvesting system, rainfall may be collected in farm ponds, tanks or other structures and later supplied to the crop. The latter is not strict zero-irrigation dry farming, although it remains an important water-conservation strategy. Both approaches can contribute to sustainable agriculture, but they should be scientifically differentiated. One of the most important advantages of dry farming is the potential reduction in dependence on groundwater. Where suitable crops can be grown entirely through rainfall and stored soil moisture, farmers may not need to pump groundwater during the crop season. This can reduce irrigation expenditure and energy use while helping conserve underground water resources. In areas where groundwater levels are declining, such approaches may become increasingly important. Nevertheless, the economic benefits will depend on crop yield, market price, production costs and rainfall reliability. Dry farming must therefore be evaluated not only from an environmental perspective but also from the standpoint of farm income and livelihood security. Dry farming also has limitations and risks. If rainfall is too low, or if long dry spells occur during critical stages of crop development, yields may decline sharply. Flowering, grain formation and fruit development can be particularly sensitive to moisture stress. A farmer who depends entirely on rainfall therefore faces greater exposure to climatic uncertainty. This is why dry farming should be supported by drought-tolerant varieties, crop diversification, weather forecasting, contingency crop planning, crop insurance and appropriate agricultural extension services. A successful dry-farming system must manage risk rather than simply eliminate irrigation. Climate change makes this issue even more important. The challenge facing agriculture is not merely a reduction in total annual rainfall. Changes in the timing and intensity of rainfall can be equally important. A region may receive substantial rainfall in a few intense events followed by long periods without rain. If most of the heavy rainfall immediately becomes runoff, the crop may still experience drought despite receiving substantial seasonal rainfall. Soil moisture conservation therefore becomes a critical adaptation strategy. Capturing rainfall in the soil during intense rainfall events can provide moisture during subsequent dry periods. The future of Indian agriculture may therefore require a combination of systems rather than dependence on a single approach. Areas with reliable rainfall and suitable soils may support dry farming. Regions with mod-

erate water availability may combine rainfed agriculture with limited protective irrigation. Areas with adequate water may continue irrigation but should increasingly adopt efficient water-management practices. Farm ponds, watershed management, soil conservation, micro-irrigation, drought-tolerant crops and improved agronomic practices can complement one another. The American forty-year experience offers India an important lesson, but it should not be interpreted as proof that irrigation is unnecessary everywhere. It demonstrates that under appropriate conditions, careful management can allow farmers to produce crops without supplemental irrigation for many years. The real lesson is that agricultural productivity does not depend only on how much water a farmer can supply. It also depends on how efficiently the farm captures, stores and uses the water that nature provides. The fundamental principle of dry farming can therefore be expressed in a simple way: the objective is not to grow crops without water, but to grow crops without unnecessary irrigation. Nature supplies rainfall; the soil stores part of it; the farmer manages the soil; and the plant's roots use the stored moisture. The farmer's task is to minimize losses and maximize the productivity of every unit of naturally available water. For India, this concept has considerable significance. Millions of farmers already depend partly or entirely on rainfall. If scientific soil-water management can increase the amount of rainfall retained in agricultural soils, reduce evaporation, improve root-zone moisture and match crops to local water availability, dry farming could become an important component of sustainable agriculture. It could help reduce pressure on groundwater, lower irrigation costs, conserve energy, improve soil health and strengthen agricultural resilience in regions affected by water scarcity. Ultimately, the question facing Indian agriculture should not simply be, How much water can we supply to the crop? It should also be, How much food can we produce from the rainfall that nature already provides? The answer will differ from one region to another, but the research opportunity is enormous. Long-term field experiments can identify which crops,



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soils, varieties and management practices can sustain production without supplemental irrigation. Such research can provide farmers with scientifically validated models rather than generalized assumptions. The forty-year American experience shows that dry farming is possible under suitable environmental and management conditions. India's own experience with rainfed agriculture, combined with the research conducted by institutions such as ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, provides a strong foundation for developing Indian models of dry farming. The goal should not be to eliminate irrigation from agriculture, because that would be neither practical nor scientifically justified. The goal should be to use irrigation only where it is necessary and to make maximum use of rainfall wherever natural conditions permit. The central conclusion is therefore clear: crops cannot be grown without water, but they can, under suitable conditions, be grown without supplemental irrigation. The future of dry farming lies in capturing every possible drop of rainfall, storing it in the soil, protecting it from unnecessary loss and allowing crops to use that moisture efficiently. In an era of groundwater depletion, increasing irrigation costs and climate uncertainty, this approach deserves serious scientific attention. The real revolution in dry farming is not the creation of a crop that can live without water; it is the development of an agricultural system capable of producing more food from the water that nature already gives us. The future farmer may therefore not always need to ask, Where can I find more water? The more important question may become, How can I make the water that falls on my field stay there longer and produce more food? That change in thinking from supplying more water to conserving and efficiently using natural water represents the fundamental philosophy of modern dry farming and offers an important pathway towards more sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture in India.

Youth Should Stay Away from Drugs! Hanumakonda District Collector Chahat Vajpayee

Hanumakonda Bureau Chief, September 29:

Hanumakonda District Collector Chahat Vajpayee called upon the youth to stay away from intoxicating and addictive substances and not fall prey to their attraction. She stated that substance abuse has serious consequences not only for an individual's life but also for the family and society as a whole. "On Tuesday, an awareness programme on the harmful effects of drugs and other intoxicating substances was organised for students by the National Service Scheme (NSS) of the University Arts and Science College, Kakatiya University. The programme was presided over by the Principal of the College, Prof. Sunkari Jyothi. District Collector Chahat Vajpayee attended the programme as the chief guest and addressed the students. Speaking on the occasion, Collector Chahat Vajpayee said that the University Arts and Science College has a rich historical legacy and enjoys a distinguished reputation. For several decades, the college has made significant contributions to the development of higher education in North Telangana. She said that the institution has earned a special identity not only in Hanumakonda but also across Telangana. "She further stated that important competitive examinations, including Civil Services examinations, are also conducted at the college. The institution has established a special place in the fields of education, social awareness and public service, she added. The Collector advised the students studying in such a historically significant and reputed institution to carefully shape their future. She particularly urged them to remain vigilant against drugs and intoxicating substances and not to be attracted towards them under any circumstances. She warned that the casual attitude of thinking that "nothing will happen if one tries it once or twice" could lead to serious consequences. What may initially appear to be occasional use can gradually develop into addiction and eventually destroy a person's valuable life, she cautioned. The Collector said that some young people are attracted towards drugs due to curiosity, entertainment, peer pressure



or the influence of friends. Drug use can adversely affect health as well as education, employment, family relationships and future opportunities, she explained. She encouraged young people to channel their energy and talents towards education, sports, creative activities and community service. She called upon the students to actively participate in building a drug-free society and to spread awareness among their peers and the wider community. College Principal Prof. Sunkari Jyothi said that students should gain complete awareness about the harmful effects of drugs at the student stage itself. She stated that addiction to intoxicating substances can cause physical, psychological and social harm to an individual. She advised students to identify friends who may be

getting attracted towards drugs and help them understand the consequences and guide them towards the right path. Kakatiya University NSS Director Prof. Esam Narayana said that the National Service Scheme has been continuously organising various programmes to promote social responsibility, service-oriented values and health awareness among students. He called upon the youth to play a key role in preventing drug abuse and to create awareness among people in society. Narcotics Inspector Kumar also created awareness among the students about the legal, health and social consequences of drug use. He advised students to stay away from drug consumption and illegal trafficking-related activities. He called upon the youth to remain vigilant



and actively participate in building a drug-free society. "College Vice-Principal S.N. Rehman also participated in the programme and addressed the gathering. "NSS Programme Officers Dr. Sridevi, Dr. Srilatha, Dr. Ramesh and Dr. Chander, along with faculty members, NSS volunteers and students, participated in the programme.

CM Relief Fund a Boon for the Poor



Direct voice Jagtial bureau kyasa gangadhar September 29: Mandal Congress Party President Kadari Tirupathi said that the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) is a boon for poor families who undergo medical treatment in hospitals due to illness. "A CMRF cheque worth ₹2 lakh, sanctioned by the government for Errakatam Mangavva Narasimha Reddy of the mandal headquarters, was handed over to the beneficiary at the Congress party office. "Speaking on the occasion, Kadari Tirupathi said that the Congress government introduced the Aarogyasri scheme with the objective of providing quality corporate medical treatment to poor people. He said that after the formation of the present government, the assistance limit under Aarogyasri was increased to ₹10 lakh under the leadership of Chief Minister Revanth Reddy. "He stated that eligible poor patients who undergo advanced medical treatment can receive financial assistance from the government through the CMRF, describing the scheme as a valuable support for economically weaker families. "Market Committee Chairman Burra Ramulu Goud, Market Committee Directors Chatla Vijay Bhaskar, Chetla Kishan and Balusani Srinivas Goud, along with leaders Sandhi Mallareddy, Ravi Naik, Sunkari Ravi, Poosala Tirupathi and Neerati Raj Kumar, were present.



Government unable to inaugurate the ready Collectorate is the focus on family positions greater than on the people of Warangal East - Errabelli Pradeep Rao

Dayyala Rakesh Bhanu Direct Voice Bureau Chief Warangal September 29:

Under the leadership of BJP state leader and Warangal Urban Co-operative Bank Chairman Sri Errabelli Pradeep Rao, a rally was organized from the city camp office to the new Warangal District Collectorate. The protest highlighted issues regarding development works and the problems faced by the public in the Warangal East constituency. As part of the protest at the Collectorate, they performed a ritual of breaking ash gourds to ward off the 'evil eye' (symbolizing the removal of bad omens or negative influences). Speaking on the occasion, Pradeep Rao questioned why the government had not yet inaugurated the new Warangal District Collectorate, even though the building's construction was complete. He demanded to know why the situation forced people to travel

to Hanamkonda for every government-related task. He pointed out the plight of citizens who have to wander around, unaware of where specific department offices are located, and are compelled to make repeated trips to Hanamkonda just to voice their grievances. He remarked, "If your obsession is about who becomes an MLC or an MLA. then go ahead and take as many positions as you want; take the Chief Minister's post for yourselves as well. But what justice are you delivering to the people of the Warangal East constituency who elected you?" Pradeep Rao questioned, "Do you not have the responsibility to be accessible to the people of the East constituency and listen to their grievances for at least 20 days a month? You seek positions when in power, yet fail to be available to the

public when it is time to resolve their issues." He warned that if this continues, their camps would be besieged in the near future. He asked what had actually been done for the people despite holding a ministerial post. He also remarked that the absence of the 'Kakatiya Keerthi Thoranam' (Kakatiya Arch of Glory) in front of the newly constructed Collectorate in Warangal, the historic capital of the Kakatiyas, hurt public sentiment. He demanded that the government immediately inaugurate the Collectorate and make district-level government offices accessible within Warangal. "Do not engage in politics merely for the sake of positions; work for the people. Make yourselves accessible to the residents of Warangal East. Immediately inaugurate the completed Collectorate. How much longer will you force people to travel all the



way to Hanamkonda?" Errabelli Pradeep Rao directly questioned the government and the local MLA. Joining him were a large number of state and district leaders, including BJP District President Ganta Ravikumar, former District President Edla Ashok Reddy, State Executive Committee members Siddham Naresh and Jalagam Ranjith, senior leaders Kusuma Satish, Vangala Sammireddy, Ratnam Satish Shah, and Samudrala Parameshwar, outgoing Corporator Gurumurthy Shivakumar, Kisan Morcha Vice President Malladi Tirupati Reddy, District General Secretary Bakam Harishankar, and Gokula Rana Pratap Reddy.



Rs 11,085-Cr Works To Be Launched Under Palle Panduga On Sept 29

Amaravati: Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu and Deputy Chief Minister K Pawan Kalyan will launch development works worth Rs 11,085 crore under Palle Panduga 3.0 at Udayagiri in Nellore district on September 29. As part of the programme, CC roads will be laid in villages, covering 6,000 km for Rs 2,700 crore. BT road works covering 9,500 km will be taken up at a cost of Rs 7,550 crore. Around 22,000 mini Gokulams (cattle sheds) will be constructed to benefit dairy farmers at a cost of Rs 300 crore, according to the release.

The Horticulture Department will take up plantation activities across 50,000 acres at a cost of Rs 225 crore, and 1,000 km of magic drains will be con-



structed at a cost of Rs 110 crore. Bus shelters, gram panchayat buildings, Rachabandas and other works will be taken up at a cost of Rs 200 crore.

Of the total Rs 11,085 crore, the Central share will be Rs 5,391 crore and the State share Rs 5,694 crore. The government will take up works with Rs 1,750 crore under VB-G RAM G, Rs 3,800 crore under the Global Horticulture Hub, and another Rs 2,000

crore through NABARD, SASKI and other funds.

Under Palle Panduga 1.0, the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department laid 4,000 km of CC roads, 22,514 cattle sheds, 21,000 farm ponds and horticulture plantations across 64,000 acres. Under Palle Panduga 2.0, works included 2,500 km of CC roads, 8,300 km of BT roads, 15,750 cattle sheds, 15,500 cattle water troughs, 86,000 farm ponds, 82,000 individual soak pits and 32 km of magic drains. The coalition government is undertaking massive development works in rural areas under Palle Panduga 3.0, with a focus on strengthening rural infrastructure, supporting farmers and dairy producers and improving basic amenities in villages.

Purandeswari Leads JPC Discussions on Education Bill



Kakinada: Rajamahendravaram Lok Sabha member D. Purandeswari, chairperson of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Pratishthan Bill, 2025, held discussions in Kolkata on Sunday.

The committee gathered views from representatives of the West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Sikkim governments, besides officials from IIM Kolkata, IIT Kharagpur and the Union Ministry of Education.

Purandeswari said the suggestions from various stakeholders were invaluable in strengthening the education sector and ensuring access to quality higher education. She said the committee would consider the feedback and suggestions received during its study tour.

YSRC leaders, workers join Telugu Desam

Vijayawada: Several senior YSRC leaders and workers from Mangalagiri, Tadepalli and Undavalli mandals of the Mangalagiri Assembly constituency joined the Telugu Desam in the presence of the party's national general secretary and local MLA N. Lokesh at a programme held at his Undavalli residence on Monday, ahead of the local body elections.

Those who joined the TD included former



Mangalagiri municipal vice-chairman Munagala Malleswara Rao and his wife; former MPTC member Kallam Sanjiv Reddy; Kallam Sambhi Reddy and Kallam Srinivasa Reddy, along with six families from Undavalli; and Jakkireddy Prabhakar Reddy, Sureddi Venkateswara

Reddy, Sureddi Srinivasa Reddy, Kolli Lakshma Reddy and Bommi Kotireddy from Tadepalli. Several others from Tadepalli, Nidamaru, Yerrabalem and other areas also joined the party. Welcoming the new entrants into the TD, Lokesh said he was happy to see them join the party. He said he was committed to developing the Mangalagiri constituency and would always stand by its people.

Bhagat Singh is an Inspiration to Today's Youth: Minister Kondapalli Srinivas

Vizianagaram, September 28:

Kondapalli Srinivas, the State Minister for MSMEs, Rural Poverty Eradication, and Non-Resident Telugu (NRT) Empowerment & Relations, stated that the life of Sardar Bhagat Singh—a revolutionary leader of the freedom movement—serves as an inspiration to today's youth. On the occasion of Bhagat Singh's 119th birth anniversary, the Minister paid floral tributes to his portrait at his camp office on Monday. Speaking on the occasion, Minister Kondapalli Srinivas described Bhagat Singh as a great figure who roused the public consciousness with the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" to drive the British out of India. He hailed Bhagat Singh as a brave hero who fought against British rule for the nation's freedom at a very young age, disregarding the risk to his own life. He remarked that the patriotism and courage displayed by Bhagat Singh have been etched in golden letters in the country's history. Minister Kondapalli called upon the youth of today to adopt Bhagat Singh's ideals and rededicate themselves to the nation's progress and social service. Senior Telugu Desam Party leaders Kondal Rao Kondal Rao, Cheppa Chandrasekhar, and others participated in the event.



An Economic Engine for Vijayawada

Vijayawada Utsavam 2.0
A National Brand Image for the City
A Double Treat Alongside the Dasara Festivities
A New Vibrancy for Vijayawada Through the Festival

Even before the Dasara festivities begin, a celebratory atmosphere is set to sweep through Vijayawada. A grand curtain-raiser event was held for "Vijayawada Utsavam 2.0," an initiative aimed at showcasing the city's cultural, spiritual, and historical grandeur to the entire nation. Building upon the success of last year's festival—which relied heavily on public participation—this year's program has been designed on a much larger scale. The organizers emphasize that the festival is not merely about entertainment and cultural performances; its primary objectives in-

clude establishing a distinct brand image for the city, boosting tourism, and creating new opportunities for local businesses. With a massive influx of devotees and tourists expected in Vijayawada during Dasara, there is a strong focus on integrating this festive buzz with the city's economic activities. Public participation will be the highlight of this festival. As part of this initiative, Vijayawada MP Kesineni Chinni has called upon every household and business establishment to decorate their premises in a way that reflects the festive spirit. The initiative reflects an intent to foster a welcoming atmosphere for visitors, thereby enhancing the city's image. Organizers have also revealed plans to invite Chief Ministers and industrialists from other states to the festivities. This suggests a vision to transform the event from a mere local celebration into a platform that showcases Vijayawada as a prominent tourism and cultural hub.

To add an economic dimension to the Vijayawada festival, a 'National Saras Mela' is also being organized. With 650 stalls planned at



the Punnam Ghat venue, organizers have allocated 230 of them to women's self-help groups from Andhra Pradesh. A key highlight of the fair is the opportunity it provides for women's groups from across the country to showcase and market their products. This initiative not only promises to expand the market for locally produced goods but also offers women avenues for additional income. The underlying idea is to create a marketplace environment where visitors can enjoy the festivities while also purchasing local products. Another significant aspect is the government's vision to leverage these festivities as an economic engine for the local economy. Tourism Minister Kandula Durgesh emphasized that these festivals should not merely serve as entertainment events but should also generate income opportunities for traders, auto-rickshaw drivers, artists, and small-scale vendors. Indeed, a surge in visitors for large-scale cultural events can directly and indirectly benefit various sectors, including hotels, restaurants, transportation, small businesses, handicrafts, and the sale

of local products. At the same time, the idea has been put forward to leverage these festivals for cultural preservation by providing a platform for vanishing folk arts—such as leather puppetry, Tappeta Gullu, verse-based dramas, and mythological performances. Integrating Vijayawada's spiritual significance with cultural and tourism dimensions is another key aspect of this 'Utsav 2.0'. Linking the city's landmarks—such as the Durga Temple, the Krishna River, the Prakasam Barrage, and Punnam Ghat—through a unified festival platform offers an opportunity to showcase the city more comprehensively to visitors. Against this backdrop, Minister Kandula Durgesh expressed the goal of elevating the Vijayawada festivals to the same stature as those held in major tourist destinations like Visakhapatnam and Araku. Meanwhile, Minister Satya Kumar Yadav also noted that these festivals would play a vital role in showcasing Vijayawada's historical, spiritual, and cultural grandeur to the rest of the country. Promotional activities for the event have kicked off with the unveiling of the trailer, a song, and a poster.



Telangana Govt to Clear Decades-Old ULC Files



Hyderabad: Revenue minister Ponguleti Srinivas Reddy on Sunday announced that the government has taken a crucial decision to resolve Urban Land Ceiling (ULC) applications that have been pending for decades. Officials have been directed to immediately initiate regularisation measures for eligible cases, after completing all necessary procedural formalities as per regulations. In a media statement, Srinivas Reddy noted that although the previous government had issued a Government Order (GO) in 2016 to address pending ULC applications, it was never implemented, leaving thousands of cases unresolved for years. He said this had caused numerous difficulties for the public regarding land rights and transactions. "Instructions have been issued to expeditiously examine pending applications regarding colonies—whether partially regularised or unregularised—under the Telangana Urban Land Ceiling Act and to regularise eligible cases in accordance with the rules. To this end, Memo No. 48062/ULC/A1/2026-1 was issued on Sunday to facilitate the review and resolution of pending ULC applications filed under previously issued GOs 455, 456, 747 and 92," the minister explained. Srinivas Reddy further informed that in line with Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy's resolve to provide a permanent solution to land-related issues faced by the public, the government—after consultations with fellow cabinet ministers—has initiated measures to resolve '22A' issues through a fast-track process. "Orders have been issued permitting the registration of houses, plots and flats that possess approvals from GHMC, HMDA, DTCP or municipal authorities, even if they were previously listed under the '22A' category," he said.

'Kaaka' moves into dubbing, post-production gathers pace

Chiranjeevi’s upcoming action entertainer ‘Kaaka’, directed by Bobby Kolli, has begun dubbing following a traditional pooja. Produced by KVN Productions, the film also stars Anaswara Rajan and Nivetha Pethuraj and is being planned for a Sankranthi 2027 release

Hyderabad: The cast of director Bobby Kolli’s eagerly awaited action entertainer ‘Kaaka’, featuring Megastar Chiranjeevi in the lead, has begun dubbing for the film, according to industry sources.

Sources close to the film’s unit said the cast began dubbing after a traditional pooja. Other post-production activities are also being carried out simultaneously, they added.

It may be recalled that Chiranjeevi recently disclosed the name of the character he plays in the film. During a speech at a recent event, the Megastar revealed that he would be playing a character called Kadiri Kalidas.

Sources close to the unit said that while ‘Kaaka’ has been envisioned as a high-intensity action entertainer, it will also feature a strong emotional and family-oriented narrative, making the protagonist’s character arc one of its key attractions.

The unit began its most recent schedule on September 7.



KVN Productions, which is producing the film, announced the title a few days ago through a title teaser and revealed that the film would hit screens on January 13, 2027.

Taking to social media to share the title teaser, the production house wrote, “Meet Supervisor Satyam, C/O Ammaji Aqua Industries, Ravulapalem. Team #KAAKA wishes the one and only Megastar @Kchirutweets garu a very HAPPY BIRTHDAY. Title glimpse out now. January 13, 2027 – Sankranthi release.”

The title teaser showed Chiranjeevi working at a shrimp farm called Ammaji Aqua Industries. His character is named Satyam and he works as a supervisor at the facility, where people from different regions of the country are employed.

The teaser showed an employee attempting to return a key to Chiranjeevi but dropping it into a pool full of shrimps. Chiranjeevi then retrieved the key using a giant electromagnet. Along with the key, several weapons also emerged from the pool. The key had a keychain that read, ‘I love dad’.

The film has generated considerable interest among fans and film buffs since it was first

announced, while the title teaser has added to the excitement.

Sources close to the unit said the first half of the film ends with a spectacular action sequence. They claimed that the interval fight sequence, which was shot recently, is set to be one of the major attractions of the film. The action block has been designed and executed on a grand scale and is expected to provide a powerful high point before the second half.

Sources also claimed that the initial output has given the team immense confidence, with the narrative maintaining a mix of intensity, entertainment, emotion and action.

Anaswara Rajan and Nivetha Pethuraj play pivotal roles in the film, which is being planned as a Sankranthi 2027 release. With the shoot progressing smoothly and the first-half edit nearing completion, the production is moving towards the next phase.

This is the second time director Bobby has worked with Chiranjeevi. The two previously collaborated on the action entertainer ‘Waltair Veerayya’.



Deepika Pilli Stuns in Elegant Green Saree With Pink Floral Details

Deepika Pilli charms in her latest outdoor photoshoot, smiling brightly with eyes closed and arms outstretched amid lush greenery. She wears a light green saree adorned with pink rose motifs and gold detailing, paired with a vibrant pink sleeveless blouse. Pearl bangles, earrings, and a delicate necklace complete the fresh, elegant look. Captioned with , the images credit styling by @reshma_stylist, saree from @rang_by_shilpa, hair by @mounika_reddy_makeover, and photography by @absolutelyrahul.

Born on April 15, 1999, in Vijayawada (raised in Hyderabad), Deepika began as a social media influencer on TikTok, amassing millions of followers with dance and lip-sync videos. She entered television as a contestant on Dhee 13 Kings vs Queens (2021) and later hosted shows like Comedy Stars Dhamaka Season 2 and Comedy Stock Exchange.

Her film debut came with the Telugu comedy Wanted PanduGod (2022). She gained further recognition in Akkada Ammayi Ikkada Abbayi (2025) as Raja Kumari. With a growing presence in Telugu entertainment through hosting and acting, Deepika continues building her career with selective projects in film and digital platforms.

Manasa Varanasi comes on board for Sharwa-SV's George Krish!

Sharwanand is all set to entertain the audience in his upcoming family entertainer, George Krish. Srinu Vaitla is directing the film after a gap and he is joining hands with Sharwa for the first time too. Now, the makers have officially announced that the beautiful Manasa Varanasi will be playing the female lead opposite him. This refreshing pairing has already generated a lot of excitement among movie enthusiasts, promising a vibrant on-screen chemistry.

The movie team is now ramping up the promotional activities and preparing a massive surprise for the fans. A highly anticipated first booster update is officially arriving on September 24th. This early promotional drop is expected to give audiences an exciting glimpse into the world of this out-and-out family entertainer.

Director Sreenu Vaitla is collaborating with the actor for the very first time, bringing his signature style and grand scale to the project. The combination is already making waves, as fans are eager to see how the director presents this fresh lead pair in a festive backdrop.

George Krish is gearing up for a grand theatrical release on 14th. Backed by Anil Sunkara, the film is poised to be a major Sankranti special.



Sanjay Reminds Me of His Father Vijay, Says Chiranjeevi

Megastar Chiranjeevi attended the grand pre-release event of Sigma in Hyderabad as the chief guest and extended his support to debutant director Jason Sanjay, son of Tamil actor-turned-politician Vijay.

Recalling his first meeting with Sanjay, Chiranjeevi said the youngster reminded him of his father. “When he came to meet me, he reminded me of his father Vijay during 1993-94,” Chiranjeevi said. He also asked Sanjay whether he was more interested in acting or direction. “He said he was very much interested in writing and direction,” the megastar recalled.

Chiranjeevi also spoke about Sanjay’s family legacy in cinema. He pointed out that the youngster is carrying forward the creative legacy of his grandfather, S S Chandrasekar, who directed films such as Chattatniki Kallu Levu and Devantakudu, and his grandmother Shoba, who was involved in screenwriting.

“S S Chandrasekar was a very good director, while his wife Shoba garu penned scripts. Sanjay is taking forward the skills of his grandparents. He has inherited those genes and has turned director,” Chiranjeevi said.

The megastar further recalled Vijay’s journey in cinema and expressed his wishes for



Sanjay’s directorial career. “I have seen his father Vijay rise to meteoric heights as an actor, and I wish Sanjay also achieves his goals as a director. I think his debut film Sigma will pave the way for his dreams,” he added.

Jason Sanjay, meanwhile, said that his father is excited to watch the film but has chosen not to participate in its promotional campaign due to his responsibilities as Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. Sanjay said he wanted the promotions to remain focused on the film and its team rather than on his father.