

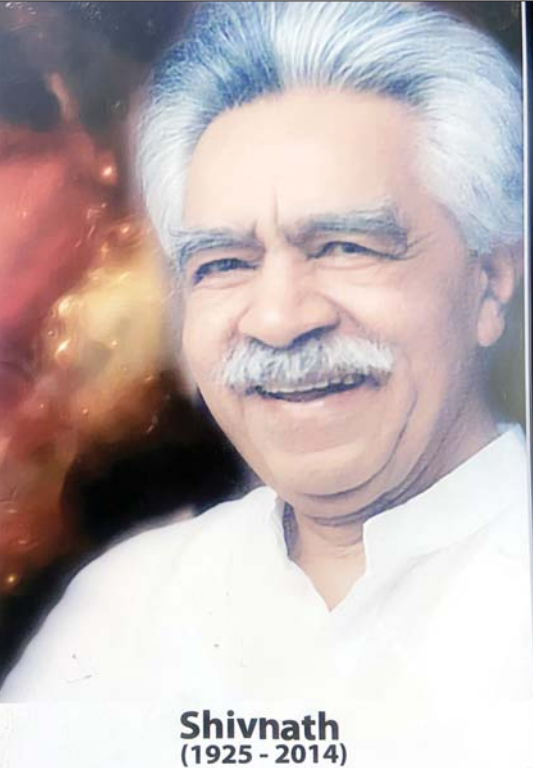
**PERSONALITY**

# Shivnath -An ardent devotee of the Dogri Literature

Lalit Mangotra

Quite often it so happens that certain individuals, who contribute in an exceptional manner towards a cause, do not get the limelight which they deserve. Mostly the reason for this lies with their own nature of avoiding self-promotion. This is true about Dogri literature as well. In this context, the first name that comes to mind is Shivnath. Except for the literary circles of Dogri, where he is well known for his scholarly and path breaking seminal work, he is hardly a known name among the general public. This fact is not known to many that his work played a key role in introducing and establishing Dogri nationally and internationally as a vibrant and fast developing modern Indian language.

Shivnath was born on 18th February, 1925 in a family with humble background, his father being a Pujari of a small temple. However, he was a naturally gifted individual and was exceptionally brilliant in his studies. He did his Matriculation from Shri Ranbir High School, Jammu, securing first position in the school. The school was a part of Punjab (undivided) University, Lahore. In his graduation (Hons), which he also did from Punjab University, as a student of the Prince of Wales College (now GGM Science College), Jammu, he secured first position in whole of the J&K State. He completed his education by doing Masters in English with first division from the reputed Government College, Lahore. Later he earned the distinction of being the first candidate from J&K State to qualify the IAS examination and was placed at the 18th position in the merit list of IAS and IFS candidates of 1949 batch. but due to the peculiar political and administrative circumstances of the State, he was unable to join this service. Instead, he had to opt for Indian Postal Service, from where he retired after attaining the rank of Director General of Posts and Telegraph Department.



Shivnath (1925-2014)

Throughout his life, Shivnath demonstrated sterling qualities of determination to fight his adversities and achieved his goals with hard labour and purposefulness. He had seen hard days in his formative years. Yet, there was no bitterness or cynicism in his outlook. On the contrary, he was a man of very gentle, sweet and amicable disposition. By sheer force of his well rounded personality, he was able to carve out new ways for himself and leave indelible marks in every sphere of his life.

Shivnath's salient contributions to the cause of Dogri literature shall never be forgotten. Here, three aspects of his commendable service need to be highlighted, namely (1) setting new benchmarks for Dogri literature; (2) making tireless efforts to bring Dogri in limelight at the national and international levels; and (3) focusing attention, from time to time, on the scope for improving creative writing in Dogri.

When Shivnath entered the field of Dogri literature, it was still at a nascent stage. Initiative was required to set it upon the right course. He realized this necessity and contributed significantly to such initiatives.

He was there to participate in the founding of Dogri Sanstha in 1944. The organization was soon to become the axis for promoting literary works in Dogri. When Radio Kashmir Jammu started functioning in Jammu in the year 1947, Shivnath worked there as a translator and news reader. Later, he became the first news-reader of

Dogri news bulletin broadcast from New Delhi. His presence in Delhi proved a great help in getting Dogri recognized by Sahitya Akademi. His write-ups and projections on the language during this period played a significant role in this drive.

Later, with the growth and development of Dogri literature, Shivnath took it upon himself to bring it to the notice of the world. He authored History of Dogri Literature and also its sequel, Two Decades of Dogri Literature, which were published by Sahitya Akademi in 1976 and 1977 respectively. For as many as twenty years, spanning 1970 to 1990, he wrote regularly for Indian Literature - a literary journal of the Akademi - on important literary efforts in Dogri literature. Writing monographs on prominent Dogri authors, working tirelessly as translator-editor of publication of Dogri folk tales into English by Sahitya Akademi; bringing out anthologies of selected Dogri poetry, short stories and prose works, authoring review articles; contributing 80 entries to the Encyclopedia of Indian Literature and rendering Dogri poetry into English for the Anthology of Modern Indian Literature - the list of Shivnath's works goes on and on.

The volume and wide spectrum of above mentioned works indicate his passion to show-case Dogri literature to the wide world. And the way he did it was at the cost of his personal creative writing. Shivnath possessed abundant talent and a self-abnegating nature - true marks of a man of rare caliber. During all through the years that he promoted Dogri literature, he had himself been writing exquisite poetry in Dogri, which he kept to himself. When some of

these poems were published at last in Nami Chetna, Dr. Nirmal Vinod, a senior scholar of Dogri, commented that had these poems seen the light of the day when they were written, Dogri poetry would have taken a different course altogether.

Development and growth of Dogri were Shivnath's prime objectives indeed. He also thought it was necessary to offer timely criticism to bring Dogri literature to the high level it deserved. For this purpose he wrote Dogri Sahitya Parichol which is a standing guideline for literary critics to appraise literature in accordance to the Western as well as Indian standards.

In the evening of his life, Shivnath concentrated more on personal writings; like essays, travelogues and reminiscences. The result of his efforts fructified in the form of four books, two in Dogri - Oh Bi Din Hey (two volumes) and Cheten Di Chitkabari; and two in English - Reminiscences of a Jammuite and Jammu Miscellany. These books set standards, are highly readable and form our valuable treasure. He also received the coveted Sahitya Akademi Award, though belated, for Cheten Di Chitkabari in the year 2004.

Shivnath was indeed a great aficionado of Dogri literature, and who fully and wholeheartedly devoted his talent and expertise to take it to greater heights. He bid adieu to this world on 7th February, 2014.

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

# Concurrence of Cyberspace with Terrorism

Bhavya Sharma

*Being aware of what goes around is very consequential. Living in a democratic country makes us aware of our rights like right to vote, to speak, power of decision making and many more.*



From my vision, citizens must also be aware of what goes around in technology and cyber world. You all must have heard the word terrorism which probably means spreading fear in the people of country by killing ordinary people for political purposes and now the cyberspace is getting exploited to terrorism. Combating cyber terrorism has become not only highly politicised issue but also an economically rewarding one. It is basically a phrase used to describe the use of Internet based attacks in terrorist activities.

Cyber Terrorism is the convergence of cyberspace and terrorism. Basically cyber terrorism is the use of Electronic gateways to spread fear in the youth/people to support Traditional terrorism. In more simpler words cyber terrorism is using cyber space to cause physical, economical and political damage. So, basically the targets are power plants, military installations, banking Industry and other major centres which affect the lives and well being of many people. The hackers who are very much skilled in terms of hacking can cause massive damage to govt. systems and might leave country in fear.

US National Infrastructure Protection Center (2001) defined cyber terrorism as: "A criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunications capabilities resulting in violence, destruction disruption of services where the intended purpose is to create fear by causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population, with goal of influencing a govt or population to conform to political, social or ideological agenda".

**Cyber terrorism attacks in recent years:**

\* IT firm Solarwinds was the victim of cyber attack which went undetected for several years. As reports claim Hackers widely believed to be operating from Russia were able to spy on security firm companies and govt agencies.

\* IT services From Casey was victim of cyber attack and it breached the company's supply chain resulting in ransomware attacking 800-1500 of small managed healthcare providers.

\* Mobile service provider T-mobile was also a victim which compromised the personal information of 13 million customers.

\* The nuclear power plant in Iran was attacked by Stuxnet worm, the worm installed itself in PLANT'S PLC and caused change in rotational speed.

**It gets quiet difficult to identify the initiator of cyber attacks because of below reasons:**

\* They try to originate from anywhere in the world from numerous locations.

\* The technology used is simple to use and inexpensive.

\* The attacking methods are becoming automated and more sophisticated.

**How Cyber Terrorism is spreading?**

\* A motive which can be either economical or ideological with an intent to cause change or interference.

\* This means committing the act, which either uses device or a network to get access to cyber space.

\* Its effect may include violence, disruptions, physical damage, data breaches, phishing.

\* Mostly the targeted ones are the civilians, information and data sources.

\* Network not secured properly i.e not secured with Firewalls/IPS/IDS.

\* By the violation of privacy concerns.

\* DDOS-Denial of Service Attack.

\* Phishing Attacks.

**Basically Cyber terrorism Attack is categorised into 3 types:**

**PHYSICAL ATTACK:** An attack against the computer facilities accomplished by the use of weapons to destroy ter-

minals. In simple words, it is accessing your sensitive data from a targeted computer and then extracting it by disabling the content.

**ELECTRONIC ATTACK:** An attack in which we use electromagnetic pulse to overload computer electricity.

**NETWORK ATTACK:** An attack in which injecting of malicious code to advantage of software's weakness or using stolen information to enter restricted computers.

Cyber terrorism attacks can be in many hidden forms, which might not be visible to you but seep into your devices or computer due to lack of security/ upgradation/ links/ attachments or you can say can also be caused by you yourself if you are not following preventive security measures.

- \* Virus
- \* Trojan
- \* Logic Bombs
- \* Dos
- \* Cryptography
- \* Steganography

**Let me make you familiar with the terms:**

A virus is a form of computer program that when executed self replicates by inserting its own code.

A Trojan is also a type of malware which keeps its identity unknown i.e it misleads its users by making vent look true.

A Logic bomb is a set of instructions embedded in a program which carries a malicious payload that can attack an os or a network.

A DOS is Denial of Service is an attack in which your target is flooded with traffic.

A Cryptography is a method of converting plain text to encrypted format making it uneasy to crack unless you have the key.

A Steganography is technique of hiding secret data with ordinary, non-secret file or message in order to avoid detection.

By reading this you must have got an overview of Cyberterrorism and now the point which comes into consideration is how to prevent this.

**To prevent yourselves from this cyberterrorism some points need to be kept in mind :**

- \* Avoid the usage of free Internet facility with no encryption.
- \* Invest in strong antivirus software that help you the identify viruses and malware before they spread.
- \* Focus heavily on proactive monitoring of your IT traffic and your assets of organisation.
- \* Cyber terrorism activities are caused usually due to lack of personnel responsible for security thus, develop a risk-aware culture among your staff members and conduct trainings.
- \* Routine Cyber terrorism attack drills can add up to your understanding to attacks.
- \* Make sure your devices especially PC's are updated and patched.

The author is Cyber Security Analyst HCL Technologies, Noida (India)

**BOOK-REVIEW**

# Advocacy for unity among religions

Sudesh Raina

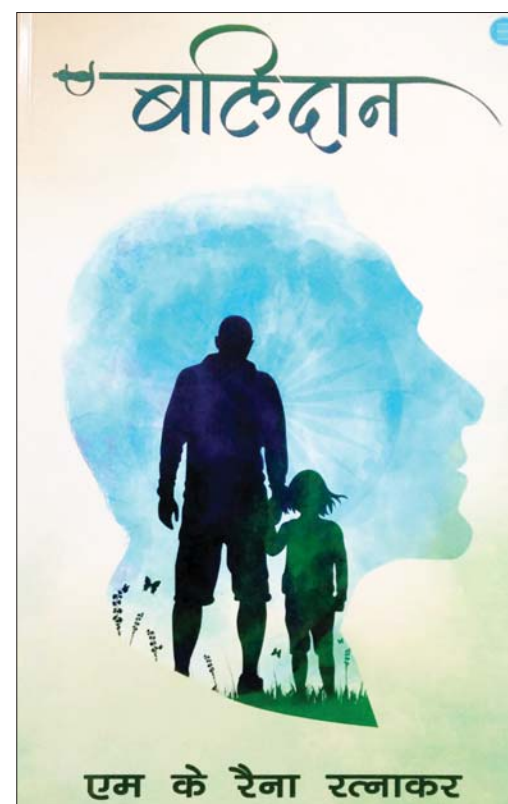
**Name of Book :** "Balidaan "-  
**Author:** M K Raina Ratnakar  
**Publisher:** Blue Rose Publishers  
**Language:** Hindi  
**Price:** Rs. 350

The novel "Balidaan" opens with the "Preface" and "The Author Speaks" making the readers to re-understand what British had done to India. Though M K RAINA RATNAKAR, the author of the novel has only given a glimpse of "Divide and Rule" policy of the British which probably was partially understood or not understood by Indians at that time and India's challenges were galore.

After that we come to the main novel BALIDAAN. One of the best novels which I have come across is Balidaan which deals with brotherhood of religions in India. Prior to saying anything about Balidaan, I sum up the courage to say that historically, religions have been opposing each other for a long time. Many wars have been fought in the past in the name of religion, and millions have died or suffered due to religious wars, persecutions, communal clashes, and religious prejudice.

Reverting to BALIDAAN, most of the Indians feel that a new phenomenon is emerging in India today which is based on political parties of religion and caste. This is the harsh reality we are facing today. That is why one has no other option, but to look to the problems of nation building afresh. Undoubtedly, India is a vast country where people belonging to different religions, castes and creeds live together usually in harmony, but sometimes this harmony is disturbed and this disturbance creates many social problems in addition to losing some valuable human lives. Not only does India need to bring people belonging to different religions together once again, but the whole world needs to follow the suit. BALIDAAN, is based on the theme of unity of religions. Shankar, the main character of the novel fortunately or unfortunately adopts a Muslim girl, Salma and brings her up as a Muslim girl only, and not as a Hindu girl which he could easily do. He educates her academically and takes care of her in every way as if she was born to her wife Parvati. Shankar gives her the knowledge about the religious scriptures of most of the religions to make her understand what different religions speak about humanity and human bonding. Unfortunately, all this is not absorbed by both Hindu politicians as well as Muslim politicians. Hindu politicians want that the girl should be abandoned and should not be brought up in a Hindu family and the Muslim politicians desire that the girl should be handed over to Muslims and they know how to take care of a Muslim girl. None of the politicians makes a dent on the psyche of Shankar and he brings her up as a Muslim

girl. Meanwhile, in the story, a villain finds entry whose main aim is to marry the girl -Salma. He makes every effort by his nefarious designs to make Salma as his wife, but the hero of the novel Suhail takes care of everything and does not allow the villain to be successful in his nefarious designs. Parvati, after a period passes away and hands over Salma to the best care of Shankar. Shankar goes from pillar to post in search of a groom for his daughter Salma, but in vain. After totally being fed up of the society and tired also, Suhail who is the teacher of the village high



school and the hero of the novel shows his desire to marry Salma. Shankar thereafter marries her happily to this well-read Muslim boy, Suhail though after a great struggle. This is not easily absorbed by the political scholars and religious savants of the society. In his struggle and sacrifice, he stands like a rock to all sorts of criticism from the religious leaders, so-called intellectuals, and all other political thinkers of our society. Finally, they also understand the simplicity, straightforwardness, and honesty of purpose of Shankar and the story ends on a well-conceived note of brotherhood of religions. Salma and Suhail thereafter tell all the villagers that it is only the brotherhood which should prevail in humanity for the betterment of humanity. All religions

teach us like that. If any religion does not teach us that, then that religion is not worth following. Finally, both Salma and Suhail come to live with Shankar happily. The crux of the story is that religious unity is the need of present-day India. In this critical hour when the world is on the brink of any and every kind of disease like Covid and of course third world war as well, India must remain firmly seated on her eternal foundations of religious harmony.

If there was any religious conflict in most parts of Europe, it was mainly between the Protestants and Catholics or between different sects of Christianity. On the other hand, in the Middle East and parts of Asia, where Islam reigned, the conflict was mainly between the Shias and Sunnis or between different warring tribes of Muslims who wanted to enforce their culture or their dominance. Present day Afghanistan is the living example of such dominance.

The situation is different today. Religious plurality is the norm in most countries, except those that are officially Islamic. In the religiously diverse nations, religions face pressure not only from their rival faiths, but also from non-religious, radical groups which do not practice any religion but follow certain ideologies and ideals which are either areligious or secular and which disregard the role of religions in matters of governance or public policy.

Collectively, these groups pose a bigger threat to major world religions today than any other belief or faith system.

As part of their strategy, they target the most dominant religion in the area of their operations and launch an organized and systematic campaign to undermine it. At the same time, they lend support to the minority religions to garner their support and keep the people of faith divided and distrustful. For example, in India they attack Hinduism and support the minorities, while in the USA and Europe, they target Christianity and speak for the minorities.

Radical ideologies are sugar coated poison pills. People must recognize the threat they pose to the world, to their faith, rights, and freedom. Historically, radical ideologies ended upon creating the dictatorship of individuals or power groups rather than delivering what they usually promise.

All of us must be aware of the changing world scenario. All Indians must be Indians first and Indians last. That is how we can make India great.

All of us must make the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Slogan, "SAB KA SAATH, SAB KA VIKAS, SAB KA VISHWAAS and SAB KA PRAYAAS," a reality to save humanity, India, and the world.

The book is available with Blue Rose Publishers, Amazon, Flipkart & other online platforms and can be had from the author as well.

# Haunting Homelessness

Col Ajay K Raina

This is an autobiographical account of a reputed scientist who is a Kashmiri Pandit by birth and who was forced to leave his home and hearth and settle in the USA because of reasons beyond his control. That was well before the turbulent times that began in late 1990s. Slowly and over a period of time, his connection with his homeland was severed courtesy of changing security situation in the land of sages and scholars. Despite having a house of his own in what he perceives as a foreign land, he considers himself someone who is homeless. His life experiences, having lived and worked on three continents, are both informative and interesting for the general reader. This work empathises with everyone who becomes homeless irrespective of the reasons for such a development.

Written in free-flowing prose, the book covers the childhood and growing years of the author in Kashmir. The author comes across as an honest, bold person when he shares a few intimate details relating to his birth and family. His rise through his academic years and his acquisition of specialisation make an interesting read. Entomology, as a subject, gets fair treatment in his memoirs.

The reasons that led to him being denied the jobs in J&K throw light on the times when terrorism and separatism were yet to come to the fore. Therefore, to many, such information may be no less than a revelation.

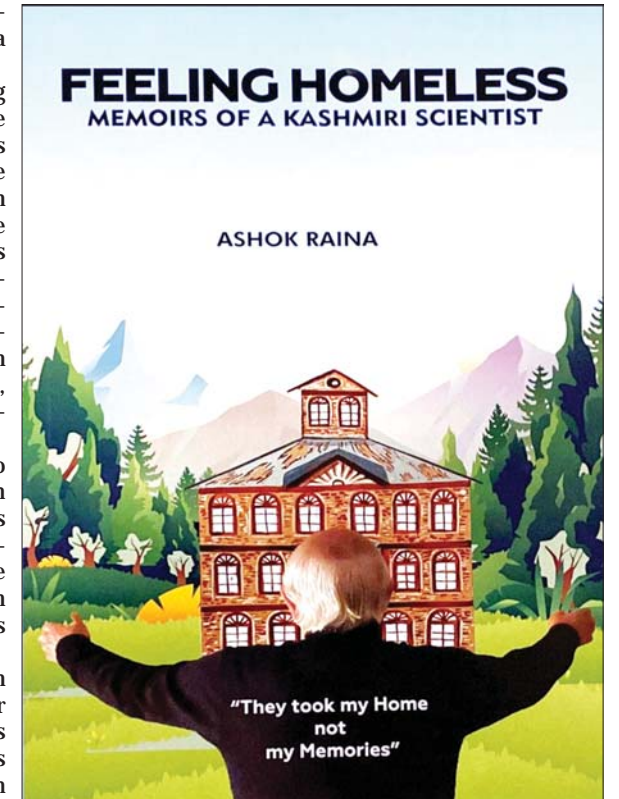
His career progression in foreign lands, despite a fair amount of discrimination, his travels, his family life and his personal struggles have been stitched seamlessly. The pace of the narration is moderate and easy to comprehend. His genuine confessions about his relationship, rather his inability to give time and care to his children, show a great personality trait.

While working in the USA and climbing the ladder of success, the biggest hurdle he faced was an unsubstantiated alle-

gation related to misconduct with a female colleague. The details of that episode clearly vindicate his assessment of discrimination against other races in the USA. The way the case was considered or evaluated by the courts of law also shows a few things that may need a relook at inside the US justice system.

The book then comes to the heart-breaking part wherein the author explains the severance of his connection with the land he was born in. This is when a reader understands why a man with a house of his own in the USA feels and claims to be homeless.

Written in a lucid, simple-to-understand language, this book carries no venom against anyone despite some real unfair treatment meted out to the author



from time to time; it simply states the facts about certain developments as they happened. Highly recommended for those who see all the ills in Kashmir only due to armed insurgency or terrorism, this book will help many to look beneath the visible layers.

(The writer of the review is a military historian)