

S V KRISHNA CHAITANYA @ Chennai

NEPAL Prime Minister Balendra Shah has used his maiden address to the United Nations General Assembly to demand a stronger international response to climate-induced disasters, arguing that countries with low historical emissions should not be left to bear the financial burden of a crisis they contributed little to creating.

Speaking against the backdrop of the devastating August 26 Bhotekoshi-Trishuli floods, Shah called for the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) to be translated into concrete financial and institutional support.

"Climate justice cannot remain a beautiful phrase in a United Nations document," Shah said, stressing that vulnerable countries need resources to rebuild rather than repeatedly borrow to recover from disasters.

The floods and associated cascading hazards have killed more than 1,400 people, while thousands remain missing, according to figures cited by the Nepalese government. Nepal has estimated that physical recovery could require resources equivalent to about 10% of its GDP.

Shah described the disaster as a "mountain tsunami" and warned that the consequences extended beyond Nepal. He said the disaster demonstrated how climate risks in the Himalayas transcend national boundaries, with the impacts spreading across the Nepal-China border and downstream into India.

"Climate change does not recognise borders. Glaciers and floods do not travel with stamps and passports," he said.

Nepal contributes less than 0.1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, Shah pointed out, yet faces retreating glaciers, unstable mountain slopes, unpredictable rivers and increasingly destructive disasters.

He said climate disasters were no longer simply humanitarian emergencies but development crises that destroy infrastructure and erase years of economic progress.

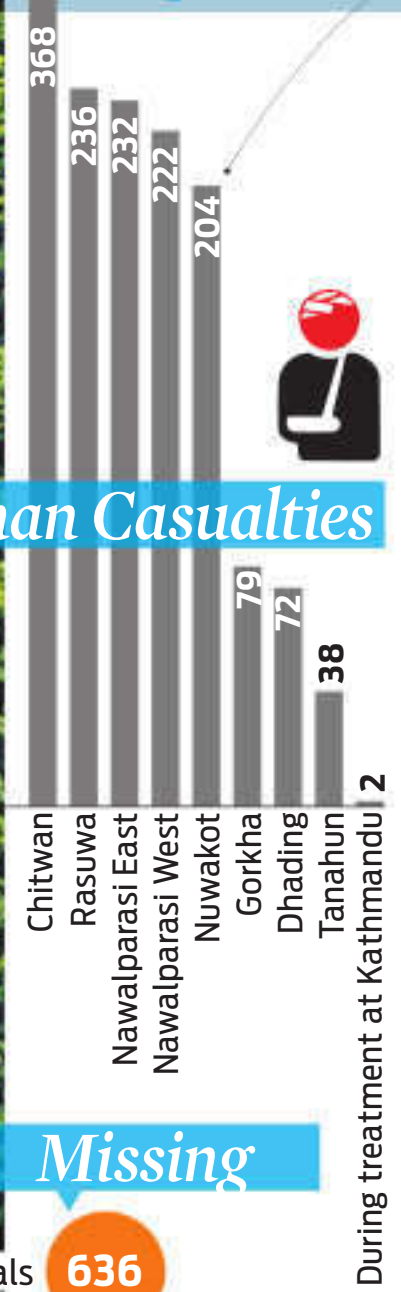
A key proposal in his speech was the creation of a Himalaya Climate Resilience Mechanism, led by Nepal, India and China.

The proposed mechanism would facilitate the sharing of satellite data and technical expertise, monitoring of dangerous glacial lakes, joint early-warning systems and coordinated disaster response.

"The Himalayas are not peripheral to the planet; they are part of the planet's life support system," Shah said, highlighting the importance of the Hindu Kush Himalaya region to nearly two billion people.



Human Casualties



Missing



NEPAL'S PLEA @ UNGA

'CLIMATE JUSTICE CANNOT REMAIN A BEAUTIFUL PHRASE'

He also urged international institutions to provide grant-based finance rather than adding to the debt burden of vulnerable countries.

Nepal has sought \$20 million from the UN-backed Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, while its estimated reconstruction and economic losses run into billions of dol-

lars. An analysis by Carbon Brief put the \$20-million request at about 0.7% of Nepal's estimated \$2.7-billion physical damage and economic losses.

"When the house is burning, we do not ask a family to complete 50 forms. We act," Shah said, calling for climate finance mechanisms that can respond more rapidly to disasters.

FORGOTTEN KNOWLEDGE

Ancient wisdom can shine light on elephant conservation

JITENDRA CHOUBEY @ New Delhi

ANew research paper sheds light on India's specialised knowledge of Asian elephants over thousands of years in the current context of rising human-elephant conflict (HEC). It highlights that valuable traditions and archival information about human-elephant coexistence are often overlooked.

India's ancient knowledge system related to elephants' behaviour, health, training and management therefore deserves to be studied, analysed and carefully adopted in modern elephant conservation systems.

Approximately 700 humans each year due to HEC, shaping public perception of these majestic creatures. Such incidents frequently frame the discourse around elephants in terms of conservation, captivity, and animal welfare, creating a complex narrative. The paper, published in the Journal of Wildlife Science, titled 'Gaja-sastra: India's Forgotten Elephant Science,' advocates for a re-evaluation of India's historical relationship with elephants in light of these conflicts.

Authored by Ramesh Kumar Pandey, who has dedicated years to observing and documenting the lives of elephants, the research emphasizes that ancient wisdom should not be blindly resurrected or romanticised. Instead, it should be critically examined alongside modern scientific approaches.

"Ancient knowledge should not be blindly revived or romanticised, but critically studied alongside modern science.

Doing so could help us understand how human-elephant relationships have changed and whether some historically accumulated knowledge can contribute to the difficult task of conserving elephants in a rapidly developing India," asserts Pandey.

What does it entail?

The research analyses classic elephant-related texts such as Gajashastra, Hastyay-



EXPRESS ILLUSTRATION

urveda, Matanglila, Manasollasa and Hastividhyarava.

These foundational works demonstrate that elephants were central to societal structures rather than marginalized entities.

They held crucial roles in warfare, statecraft, forestry, transportation, and royal power. The presence of trained elephants could dramatically influence the outcomes of battles and wars, while their attributes served as a symbol of royal authority.

Caring for these elephants required immense resources and diligent oversight. Losing an elephant to illness or poor handling was not merely an individual loss; it was a considerable political setback.

Elephants were regarded as royal assets, often utilized in diplomacy and as a manifestation of sovereignty, enhancing the prestige of the king.

Kautilya's Arthashastra, composed in the 3rd century BC, emphasizes the importance of elephants as vital components of state power, blending military, economic, and administrative significance.

Another significant text, Brihat Samhita by Varahamihira, is an encyclopaedic volume highlighting elephants within an astrological and omenological framework. It categorizes elephants based on auspicious and inauspicious traits, classifying them into four morphological types - prosperous, slow, wild, and hybrid - based on physical characteristics.

This classification aids caregivers in selecting suitable elephants for purposes of royalty, forestry, or warfare, and provides insight into their behaviours and meanings for veterinary science.

MAYANK BHUSAN PANI @ Sambalpur

HABITAT management can make or break flagship species in a critical wildlife landscape. Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary, one of Odisha's prime protected areas, has presented a shining example of how scientific landscape-level experiment in grassland restoration can reshape habitat conditions for Indian Gaur, its flagship species.

Over the last five years, Debrigarh has systematically expanded, restored and managed its open habitats, developing around 2,500 hectares of meadow and grassland across the sanctuary.

The intervention has focused on increasing native forage, removing invasive vegetation and reclaiming nearly 500 hectare of

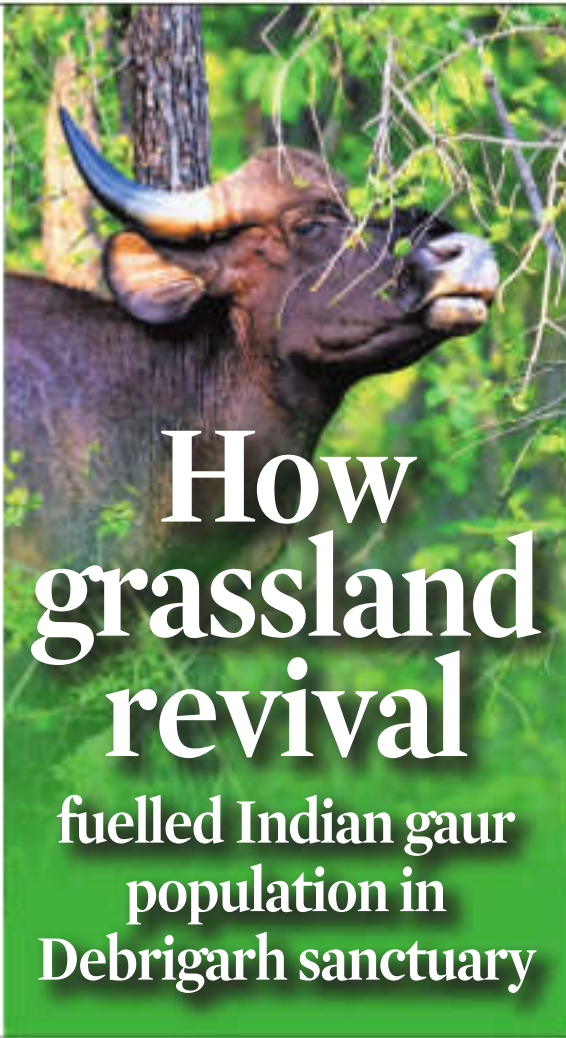
erstwhile village landscapes after relocation, effectively adding more productive feeding space to a sanctuary otherwise dominated by forests.

The numbers speak. Debrigarh's gaur population has risen from 659 in 2024 to 778 in 2025 and 848 in 2026.

Alongside habitat restoration, greater availability of inviolate wildlife space and efforts to reduce human disturbance have aided the impressive population growth, although such trends are influenced by multiple ecological and demographic factors.

About 7-9 per cent per cent of the sanctuary comprises meadow and grassland habitats where an inventory has recorded 107 grass species.

Heteropogon, Dichanthium, Chloris, Cynodon, Panicum and



How grassland revival fuelled Indian gaur population in Debrigarh sanctuary

other native grasses form part of the forage base for herbivores.

The grassland management at Debrigarh is a sustained, year-round exercise aimed at ensuring adequate forage for herbivores. Every monsoon, more than 10,000 kg of grass seeds are broadcast across managed areas to strengthen native grass regeneration.

Two two-hectare relief enclosures have also been established as part of the long-term grassland management programme.

At the same time, invasive and undesirable vegetation such as Hyptis, Ageratum, Eupatorium, Lantana, Sida and Urena is selectively removed to allow native grasses and herbs to regenerate.

The approach follows species-specific habitat manage-

ment, recognising that herbivores use the same landscape differently, says Anshu Pragyan Das, divisional forest officer (DFO) of Hiranak Wildlife Division. While spotted deer are predominantly grazers, gaur and sambar combine grazing and browsing depending on seasonal availability.

Meadows and grasslands provide grazing grounds, while woodland edges and low-lying forests provide browse, shelter and refuge.

This habitat mosaic has expanded significantly following the relocation of villages from inside the sanctuary. Around 400 families from four villages were resettled between 2022-23 and April 2026, leaving no human settlements within Debrigarh.

THE ALL-NEW APP

STAY UP-TO-DATE WITH THE LATEST NEWS

CHANGE OF NAME

I, ELURI SUBRAHMANYAM (NEW NAME) S/O, NAGESWARA RAO RESIDENT OF D. NO:1-108, MAIN ROAD, AREDU, UNDI MANDAL, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH I HAVE CHANGED MY NAME FROM ELURI SUBRAMANYAM (OLD NAME) TO ELURI SUBRAHMANYAM (NEW NAME) HENCE FORTH I AM BEING CALLED AS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The English and Foreign Languages University

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) FOR EMPANELMENT OF LIBRARY VENDORS/SUPPLIERS

Ramesh Mohan Library, The English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad 500007, invites Expression of Interest (EOI) from reputed vendors and suppliers for empanelment for supply of Print Books, EBooks and Journal Resources. Interested vendors may visit the official website of EFLU University at <https://www.efluuniversity.ac.in/> for detailed EOI, eligibility criteria and submission guidelines. Last date to apply - One month from the date of advertisement. Date: 26.09.2026

Union Bank

POSSESSION NOTICE

RULE 8(1) OF SECURITY INTEREST (ENFORCEMENT) RULES 2002 for Immovable properties

Whereas, the undersigned being the Authorized Officer of Union Bank of India, Gollalamamida Branch, under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement Security Interest (Second) Act, 2002 (Act No. 54 of 2002) and in exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(12) read with rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a demand notice dated 15.04.2026, calling upon the Borrower(s) / Co-Obligor(s) / Guarantor 1. M/s Grace Cloth Show Room, Prop. Mr. Siddanathi Rama Venkata Ramana, D.NO: 7-125, Main Road, Gollalamamida, Pedapudi Mandal, East Godavari Dist-533 344, 2. Mr. Siddanathi Rama Venkata Ramana, D.NO: 4-270, SC Peta, Gollalamamida, Pedapudi Mandal, East Godavari Dist-533344. (Guarantor), 3. Mrs. Siddanathi Meenakshi, W/o Siddanathi Rama Venkata Ramana, D.NO: 4-270, SC Peta, Gollalamamida, Pedapudi Mandal, East Godavari Dist-533344. to repay the amounts mentioned in the notices being Rs.10,42,170.90/- (Rupees Ten Lakhs Forty Two Thousand One Hundred Seventy Rupees and Ninety Paise Only), plus, interest there on from time to time, within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice.

The borrower, co-applicant as well as guarantors having failed to repay the full amount, notice is hereby given to the borrowers/co-applicant/guarantor and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the properties described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him/ her under Section 13(4) of the said Act read with rule 8 of the said rules on this 23rd Day of September 2026.

The borrower/ co-applicant/guarantors in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned NOT to deal with the properties and any dealings with the properties will be subject to the charge of the Union Bank of India, Gollalamamida for the amounts Rs.10,42,170.90/- (Rupees Ten Lakhs Forty Two Thousand One Hundred Seventy Rupees and Ninety Paise Only) and interest there on.

The borrower/co-applicant and Guarantor attention is invited to provisions of Section 13(8) of the Act, in respect of time available to the borrower/co-applicant/guarantor to redeem the secured assets.

Details of Security

Residential Land and Building G+1 situated in 92 ½ Sq yds , over S No. 385/ 2A, D No. 4-270 (Old), 4-273 (New), Block No.4, situated at Harijana Peta, Gollalamamida Village Panchayat, Pedapudi Mandal, East Godavari Dist-533344 to an extent of 92 ½ Sq Yds within the following Boundaries, Item No. I: (65 sq yds site and house) East: 21.03 Ft : Road, North: 23.00 Ft: Way of item II schedule, South: 23.00 Ft: House site of Kovvuri Nagireddy, Item No. II: (10½ Sq Yds site): East: 04.00 Ft : Site belongs to Gudhe Haribabu, West: 04.00 Ft: Road, North: 23.00 Ft : Way of item III schedule, South: 23.00 Ft: House site of Item no. I, Item No. III: (27 Sq yd site and house): East: 08.06 Ft: Site extent belongs to Gudhe Haribabu and some extent of site belongs to others, West: 14.00 Ft: Road, North: 23.00 Ft: Site belongs to Sathi Ramakrishna Reddy, South: 20.00 Ft: Way of item II schedule Item number I, II, and III together measure a total of 92 ½ Sq.yards. Date : 23.09.2026 Place : Gollalamamida Sd/- Chief Manager & Authorised Officer

SHRIRAM Finance

Registered Office: Sri Towers, Plot No.14A, 3rd Phase, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai - 600032

Zonal Office: D.No:14-1/2B, 2nd Floor, Opp. More, Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam-530002

POSSESSION NOTICE

Whereas The undersigned being the Authorized Officer of M/s. SHRIRAM FINANCE LTD. (formerly known as "Shriram City Union Finance Limited"), under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (54 of 2002) and in exercise of Powers conferred under Section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a demand notice dated 23.12.2025 To, 1. Nagam Venkata Vasudorappa, S/o. Venkanna Dora, H.No:2-174, Chamavaram Village, Tuni Mandalam, Kakinada, East Godavari-533401 (Borrower), 2. Nagam Nani Babu, S/o. Venkata Vasu Dorappa, H.No:2-174, Dora Garu Street, Chamavaram, Tuni Mandalam, Tuni, East Godavari-533401 (Guarantor), 3. Loka Naga Durga, Dio. Loka Raju Babu, H.No:3-9, Ns Venkata Nagam, Kamatalam, Mallavaram, Tuni, East Godavari-533407. (Guarantor), calling upon them to repay the amount of Rs.25,32,419.02 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakhs Thirty Two Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and Two paise only) as on 23.12.2025 with further interest from 24.12.2026 on Enterprise Finance Loan Agreement VIZA2TF2308050004 dated 08.08.2023, within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice.

Pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation approved by the Hon'ble NCLT, Chennai on 09.11.2022 in C.P. No: 69-76 of 2022, M/s. Shriram City Union Finance Limited merged with M/s. Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited. Subsequently, the name of M/s. Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited stands changed to M/s. Shriram Finance Limited with effect from 30.11.2022 as per "Certificate of Incorporation Pursuant to change of Name" as certified by Registrar of Companies under Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The guarantors/mortgagor and borrower having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the mortgagor/guarantors/borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the property described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him under Section 13(4) of the said Act read with Rule 8 of the said Rules on this 21st Day of September 2026.

The guarantors/mortgagor and borrower in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned NOT to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge of the M/s Shriram Finance Ltd., for an amount of Rs.25,32,419.02 (Rupees Twenty Five Lakhs Thirty Two Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and Two paise only) as on 23.12.2025 with further interest from 24.12.2026 on Enterprise Finance Loan Account.

The borrower's attention is invited to the provisions of sub section (8) of section 13 of the Act, in respect of time available to redeem the secured assets.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVABLE MORTGAGE PROPERTY

NAGAM VENKATA VASUDORAPPA & NAGAM NANI BABU VIDE DOCUMENT NO 8898/2023, SUB-REGISTRAR OF TUNI.

Item no.01: (Property covered under document no.5228/2023 in the name of Mr. NAGAM NANI BABU S/O N Venkata Vasu Dorappa) Kakinada District, Tunni Mandalam, Tunni Sub-District, Chamavaram Gram panchayat and village accounts covered by Survey No.183 out of an extent of 406.06 Sq.yards Eastern side an extent of 204.42 Sq.yards or 170.89 Sq.meters of vacant site near by D.No.2-172 is measured and bounded by: East: Road-55.06 feet or 16.87 meters, South: Road-32.06 feet or 09.88 meters, West: Remaining site of Donor-54.09 feet or 16.64 meters, North: House of Yerrabrolu Appa Rao-34.03 feet or 10.41 meters.

Item no.02: (Property covered under document no.8535/2015 in the name of Mr. NAGAM VENKATA VASU DORAPPA S/o Venkanna Dora) Kakinada District, Tunni Mandalam, Tunni Sub-District, chamavaram Gram Panchayat and village accounts covered by Survey No.183 out of an extent of 406.06 Sq.yards after leaving eastern side an extent of 204.42 Sq.yards remaining extent of 201.64 or 168.596 Sq.meters of vacant site near by D.No.2-172 is measured and bounded by: East: Road, South: Property gifted to N Nani Babu, West: House of Sidda Golla Babu etc., North: House of Yerrabrolu Appa Rao. Date : 21.09.2026 Sd/- Authorised Officer Shriram Finance Limited Place: Visakhapatnam.