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9 government jobs that pay more than IAS, IPS officer's salary

Not Only News Service: Government jobs in India are most sought-after by the youth looking for a stable salary, job security and clear paths for career growth and to steer clear from the uncertainties of the private sector. Hence, leveraging government jobs to entice candidates to prepare for competitive exams is entirely justifiable. Among the highest-paying government jobs in India, the top 10 are renowned for their lucrative benefits and special allowances, in addition to competitive base salaries. Indian

Administrative Services (IAS): Considered the most prestigious government position, IAS officers undergo rigorous selection via the UPSC exam. With a starting salary of Rs 56,100, which can escalate to Rs 1,31,249 after eight years, IAS officers enjoy various perks, including government housing and transportation. **Grade B officers in RBI:** The Reserve Bank of India recruits Grade B officers, offering a starting basic pay of Rs 55,200 per month, with monthly salary of approximately Rs 1,08,404. **NDA Jobs in the Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force:** Aspiring

candidates joining the **National Defence Academy & Naval Academy** are provided with attractive pay scales and allowances, starting at a stipend of Rs 56,100 per month. **ISRO, DRDO Scientists/Engineers Posts:** Engineering positions in ISRO and DRDO offer competitive salaries, such as L-10 pay scale (Rs. 56,100 - 1,77,500) for **Social Research Officer - C** roles. **Indian Forest Service:** Known for its adventurous roles, the Indian Forest Service offers salaries starting at Rs. 56,100, escalating up to Rs. 2,25,000, accompanied by various

benefits and allowances. **SSC CGL Jobs:** The SSC CGL examination recruits for various government posts, with gross salaries ranging from Rs 25,500 to Rs 1,51,100, inclusive of allowances like HRA, DA, and TA. **Assistant Professor Jobs:** Assistant Professor positions are esteemed and well-paid, with a Pay Matrix Level-10 salary starting at Rs. 57,700-1,82,400, along with other usual allowances. **PSUs Salary Structure 2023:** PSUs offer highly paid government jobs, with engineers receiving salaries in the E2 Grade ranging from Rs. 50,000-1,60,000, along with

additional benefits. **Indian Foreign Service:** IFS officers, recruited through the UPSC exam, enjoy a handsome salary, including a Special Foreign Allowance, with Payscale starting at 8000-275-13500 for Under Secretary level positions. **Doctors in government organisations:** Doctors in government hospitals receive competitive salaries, with junior residents earning between Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 53,000, depending on their experience and expertise.

Which Indian Village is the Cleanest Village of Asia?

Not Only News In the wake of India's cleanliness campaign, initiated by the Prime Minister a few years ago, efforts have been intensified nationwide to promote cleanliness and hygiene. Every state and district in the country has been included in this initiative, aiming to maintain cleanliness in every city and village. However, even before this nationwide campaign, there existed a village in India that topped not only the country but the entire continent of Asia in terms of cleanliness. Which is the Asia's Cleanest Village in India? Mawlynnong Village, located in the state of Meghalaya, India, holds the esteemed title of Asia's Cleanest Village. Nestled on the border of India and Bangladesh, Mawlynnong is renowned for its pristine surroundings and proactive community engagement in cleanliness initiatives. With innovative waste management practices, strict adherence to plastic-free living, and breathtaking natural beauty, Mawlynnong sets a shining example for sustainable living and environmental conservation in Asia. Why is Mawlynnong Village Considered as the Cleanest Village of Asia? Mawlynnong Village in Meghalaya, India, holds the distinction of being Asia's cleanest village due to its exemplary cleanliness practices and community engagement. Residents actively participate in maintaining cleanliness, utilizing innovative waste management techniques like bamboo dustbins. Moreover, the village prohibits plastic usage and open defecation, ensuring a pristine environment. Its commitment to cleanliness, coupled with scenic beauty, has made it a beacon of hygiene and sustainability in the region. Significance and Scenic Beauty of Mawlynnong Village Mawlynnong Village in Meghalaya, India, is significant for its distinction as Asia's cleanest village, showcasing exemplary cleanliness practices and community involvement. Beyond its cleanliness, the village boasts breathtaking scenic beauty, nestled amidst verdant hills, cascading waterfalls, and lush greenery. Its pristine environment, coupled with innovative waste management, attracts tourists seeking both natural tranquility and inspiration for sustainable living.

The History of Letter Writing

Not Only News Service: For hundreds of years, or at least since pens and paper became commonplace, people who wanted to get in touch with other people separated by distance had only one way to do it: they wrote letters, the only means of long-distance communication, at least until the invention of the telegraph in the 19th century. Beginning with Mr. Morse's innovation, modern communication technologies have slowly but all too surely eroded that necessity, first rendering letter writing one option among many and then merely a quaint habit. The decline in letter writing constitutes a

cultural shift so vast that in the future, historians may divide time not between B.C. and A.D. but between the eras when people wrote letters and when they did not. Historians depend on the written record. Perhaps a better way of saying that is that they are at the mercy of that record. Land transactions, birth and death records, weather reports, government documents—to the historian, nothing written is trivial, because it all contributes to the picture we have of the past. In the last century or so, as historians have turned away from their fixation on the doings of the great and included the lives of

average people in their study, the letters those people left behind are invaluable evidence of how life was once lived. We know what our ancestors ate, how they dressed, what they dreamed about love and what they thought about warfare, all from their letters. Without that correspondence, the guesswork mounts. Gaps in the historical record have always existed. American slaves were largely illiterate, often by law and sometimes by laws that threatened them with death. The epistolary record belongs to free people, and in most cases that means free white people of property. We reflect on how dearly we would cherish letters written by people in bondage.

History of Jeans and Denim

Not Only News Service: Jeans are pants made from denim or dungaree cloth. They were invented by Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss in 1873 and a worn still but in a different context. Jeans are named after the city of Genoa in Italy, a place where cotton corduroy, called either jean or jeane, was manufactured. Levi Strauss came from Germany to New York in 1851 to join his older brother who had a dry goods store. In 1853 he heard about Gold Rush in the West so moved to San Francisco to establish Western Branch of the family dry goods business. There he sold, among other things, cotton cloth. One of his customers was Jacob W. Davis, a tailor from Reno, Nevada. Davis made functional items

such as tents, horse blankets, and wagon covers. One day, his customer ordered a pair of sturdy pants that could withstand hard work. He made them from denim that he bought from Levi Strauss & Co and made them stronger by placing copper rivets at the places pants rip the most: pockets and flies. When he wanted to patent them, he wrote to Levi Strauss, and they became partners. They opened a bigger factory, and that is how jeans were born. Jeans marked culture of the last 140 years probably more than we think. They were first working clothes, then symbols of disobedience only to become fashion items. History of denim and jeans is long and colorful.

What is Valentine's Day and how did it start?

Not Only News Service: Valentine's Day, or St Valentine's Day, is celebrated every year on 14 February. It's the day when people show their affection for another person or people by sending cards, flowers or chocolates with messages of love. Who was St Valentine? The day gets its name from a famous saint, but there are several stories of who he was. The popular belief about St Valentine is that he was a priest from Rome in the third century AD. Emperor Claudius II had banned marriage because he thought married men were bad soldiers. Valentine felt this was unfair, so he broke the rules and arranged marriages in secret. When Claudius found out, Valentine was thrown in jail and sentenced to death. There, he fell in love with the jailer's daughter and when he was taken to be killed on 14 February he sent her a love letter signed "from your Valentine". How did Valentine's Day start? The first Valentine's Day was in the year 496! Having a particular Valentine's Day is a very old tradition, thought to have originated from a Roman festival. The Romans had a festival called Lupercalia in the middle of February - officially the start of their springtime. It's thought that as part of the celebrations, boys drew names of girls from a box. They'd be boyfriend and girlfriend during the festival and sometimes they'd get married. Later on, the church wanted to turn this festival into a Christian celebration and decided to use it to remember St Valentine too. Gradually, St Valentine's name started to be used by people to express their feelings to those they loved. (Courtesy:bbc.co.uk)

When is Halloween celebrated and why?

Not Only News Service: Halloween is originated with an ancient Celtic festival where people lit bonfires and wore costumes to ward off ghosts. As such, to this day, the tradition continues, with people donning costumes, serving each other “trick-or-treat”, and carving jack-o-lanterns. Halloween is a holiday celebrated each year on October 31, primarily in western countries, to mark the eve of the Christian feast of All Hallows' Day (Feast of All Saints), observed in honour of all the saints of the church. Historians believe that the tradition of Halloween or Hallowe'en (a contraction of “All Hallows' evening”) originated with an ancient Celtic festival where people lit bonfires and wore costumes to ward off ghosts. **Why is Halloween celebrated?** According to a theory, the tradition of Halloween originated from the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain, which marked the end of a bountiful harvest for the summer and the beginning of the “dark, cold winter”, which was associated with death and decay at the time. Therefore, it was on the boundary night between summer and winter that the Celts celebrated Samhain, when they burnt huge bonfires dedicated to their deities and prayed to protect themselves from evil spirits during the coming winter. It is believed that this Samhain tradition, with pagan roots, eventually got Christianised as All Hallows' Day, while other academics believe that the tradition began originally as a Christian holiday. Why is Halloween celebrated on October 31? The Celts – who lived 2,000 years ago mostly in an area that now lies in northern France, the United Kingdom, and Ireland – believed that on the boundary night between this summer and winter period, the limit between the worlds of the living and the dead are blurred. (Courtesy: HT)

5 Indian cricketers who married Bollywood actresses

Not Only News Service: Cricket and Cinema are two of the most entertaining fields in India. Hence, we have seen individuals belonging to these two professions enjoy a massive fanbase. A relationship could be born anywhere, and in our country, we have witnessed many examples of cricketers who are married to a Bollywood actress. Both cricket and cinema are very closely bound to public interaction. This makes personalities from both these fields interact on a consistent basis. In this article, we take a look at five cricket-

ers who are married to a Bollywood actress. 1. Virat Kohli - Anushka Sharma: Of course, the biggest of them all is Virat Kohli and Anushka Sharma. While Virat is arguably the greatest cricketer of this era, Anushka has carved her own niche in the film industry as an actress and producer. The duo first met on the sets of a television commercial and later dated each other for a few years. A couple of years ago, the duo decided to enter wedlock and make their relationship official. The couple has a daughter named Vamika, who was born in 2021. 2. Yuvraj Singh - Hazel Keech: Yuvraj Singh was at the core of

India's batting in limited-overs for quite a few years. He was the Player of the Series when Team India won its second World Cup in 2011. The southpaw was always known to be a ladies man. He was rumoured to be dating many actresses in Bollywood throughout his playing career. However, all these floating news items stopped instantly when Yuvi announced actress Hazel Keech as his ladylove. 3. Harbhajan Singh - Geeta Basra: Harbhajan Singh is also one of the cricketers who are married to a Bollywood actress. Having made his debut before the start of this century, Bhajji has been part of various victorious moments for

Team India. The Punjab spinner entered wedlock in 2015 with Geeta Basra, a Bollywood actress. Initially, the duo was dating for a few years and later took their relationship to the next level. 4. Zaheer Khan - Sagarika Ghatge: Zaheer Khan can be considered as the best left-arm seamer that Team India has produced. He was one of the main reasons why India won the World Cup in 2011. Zaheer is married to Chak De India fame Sagarika Ghatge, an actress who has acted in quite a few Hindi and Marathi films. The duo got married in the year 2017. 5. Hardik Pandya - Natasa

Stankovic: Hardik Pandya is the latest cricketer to join this list. After doing excellently for the Mumbai Indians in IPL, Hardik got the ticket to the Indian Team. Ever since, he has been a consistent part of the squad. The all-rounder from Baroda is married to Natasa Stankovic, an actress who has featured in a few Bollywood films. They also have a son named Agastya. It is said that Hardik and Natasa met at a party and instantly took a liking to each other. Both made their relationship status official in 2019 through a social-media post. (Courtesy: theswagsports)

Many Things You Need to Know About Bollywood's Golden Era

Not Only News Service: Hindi cinema's Golden Era is looked back upon with great fondness to this day. From extraordinary films to legendary actors and directors, the era gave Bollywood lovers a lot more than any other period in the industry's existence. Here are 11 important facts about this period in Bollywood cinema that you ought to know. Many films from Bollywood's Golden Era are considered to be among the greatest ever made even today. Among these are evergreen classics such as Guru Dutt's *Pyasa* (1957) and *Kagaz Ke Phool* (1959), Raj Kapoor's *Awaraz* (1951), and *Shree 420* (1955), Mehboob Khan's *Mother India* (1957), and K Asif's *Mughal-E-Azam* (1960). Besides being regular features on global lists of greatest films

ever made, each of these classics inspired and influenced cinema in the subcontinent for decades to follow. Hindi cinema's Golden Era started around when India gained independence from Britain in 1947. Many of the film directors, writers, and other artists who pushed the film industry towards its golden age were deeply influenced by India's anti-colonial and independence movements as well as other political events that led to the birth of the modern India. While the common notion is that Bollywood's Golden Era was during the 50s, the actual period is considered to span almost across two decades. It started during the late 1940s, peaked around the late 1950s, and ended only during the late 1960s. Many of Hindi cinema's most prolific directors came to the scene during this era—from legendary actor-

directors such as Guru Dutt and Raj Kapoor to pioneers of the film industry such as Mehboob Khan, Vijay Bhatt, and Bimal Roy. The Golden Era saw the emergence of many extremely successful and powerful female actors including Nargis, Vyjayanthimala, Meena Kumari, Madhubala, Nutan, Waheeda Rehman, and Sadhana. Male actors from the era are considered incomparable even to this day. Some of the period's biggest successes include Raj Kapoor, known today as the "greatest showman in Indian cinema," Dilip Kumar—who pioneered a form of method acting that influenced decades of Bollywood's biggest superstars, critically acclaimed Guru Dutt, and trendsetting superstar Dev Anand. While mainstream Hindi cinema was obviously flourishing, the era also saw the emergence of parallel or alternate

cinema cultures. Realistic, socially relevant, and poetic, these movies didn't follow the formulaic storytelling that assured success for many of the era's biggest blockbusters. Though parallel Hindi cinema found its own golden age later in the twentieth century, movies from this era such as Chetan Anand's *Neecha Nagar* (1946) and Bimal Roy's *Do Bigha Zamin* (1953) are considered to have laid the foundations. It wasn't just Hindi cinema that found its footing during the Golden Era. Bengali cinema, among the country's most critically acclaimed regional cinemas, saw its own golden era unwind starting the early 1950s. Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak—some of the industry's most celebrated filmmakers to this day—all ventured into filmmaking and made their earliest classics during this period. Mainstream

Hindi cinema up until the late 1940s was mostly escapist and detached from the daily woes of life in mid-twentieth century India. However, with the Golden Era came many highly successful movies that embraced social realities and themes such as challenges faced by the working class and the chaos of urban life. Critically acclaimed films prior to the Golden Era rarely found commercial success, while films with wide popular appeal were mostly too formulaic to gather critical praise. However, with the 1950s came several films including *Awaraz* (1951), *Pyasa* (1957), and *Mughal-E-Azam* (1960), which found immense commercial success while also appealing to critics in India and abroad. (Courtesy: theculturetrip)