



DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

LEADING HEALTH, POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE STORIES OF THE Day
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मलेशिया : 16 वर्ष से छोटे किशोरों के सोशल मीडिया खातों पर रोक फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, टिकटॉक और यूट्यूब को लागू करनी होगी आयु सत्यापन प्रणाली मेटा ने जताया विरोध

कुआलालंपुर। मलेशिया ने सोमवार से 16 वर्ष से कम आयु के लाखों बच्चों के सोशल मीडिया खातों पर रोक वाले नियम लागू होना शुरू हो गए हैं। इसी के साथ मलेशिया भी कुछ यूजरों की ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा के वैश्विक प्रयासों में शामिल हो गया है। इसके तहत फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, टिकटॉक, यूट्यूब को आयु सत्यापन प्रणाली लागू करनी होगी और 16 वर्ष से कम आयु के उपयोगकर्ताओं को खाते बनाने से रोकना होगा।

मलेशिया में ये नियम 80 लाख यूजरों वाले सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों पर लागू होंगे। यदि कंपनियों ने यह नियम तोड़ा तो उन



कुई देशों में सोशल मीडिया प्रतिबंधों की तैयारी
मलेशिया के अलावा ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील और इंडोनेशिया भी बच्चों के सोशल मीडिया इस्तेमाल पर सख्त नियम लाने की तैयारी में हैं। ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील और इंडोनेशिया सहित अन्य देशों ने भी बच्चों के सोशल मीडिया तक पहुंच के लिए आयु-आधारित प्रतिबंध या जरूरतें लागू की हैं या घोषित की हैं। ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, स्पेन, डेनमार्क, थाईलैंड और दक्षिण कोरिया सहित अन्य देश भी इसी तरह के उपायों का अभ्यसन या विकास कर रहे हैं।

पर 100 लाख रिंगिट (25 लाख अमेरिकी डॉलर या 24 करोड़ रुपये) तक का जुर्माना लगाया जा सकेगा। हालांकि जिन माता-पिता के बच्चे किसी तरह इस कानून तोड़ लेते हैं, उन्हें दंडित नहीं किया जाएगा। सरकार ने कहा, ये उपाय बच्चों को हानिकारक सामग्री, साइबरबुलिंग

और प्लेटफॉर्म की अत्यधिक उपयोग को निहत्साहित करने वाली विशेषताओं से बचाएगी। मलेशिया का यह कदम डिजिटल बालाघरण में बच्चों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, विकास और सुरक्षा प्रभाव संबंधी चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकारों पर बढ़ते दबाव को दर्शाता है। एजेंसी

डिजाइन में ही सुरक्षा दें

इन प्लेटफॉर्मों को डिजाइन में ही सुरक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं शामिल करनी होंगी। मलेशिया के संघार और मल्टीमीडिया आयोग ने कहा, इन नियमों का उद्देश्य बच्चों की इंटरनेट तक पहुंच रोकना नहीं, उनमें अनिलखन मुकदमों को दूर करना है। ये नियम माता-पिता को कसौ रकत देंगे।

हालांकि, मलेशिया के नए नियमों ने कुछ विवाद भी खड़ा कर दिया है। मेटा की दक्षिणपूर्व एशिया क्षेत्रीय लोक नीति निदेशक क्लारा कोह ने बताया है कि 16 वर्ष से कम आयु के यूजरों पर पूर्ण पाबंदी से किशोरों को कम विनिश्चित ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्मों की ओर रुख कर सकते हैं।

■ मेटा ने पहले ही 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र वालों के लिए विशेष रूप से बनाए गए खाते प्रकार लागू कर दिए हैं। इनमें उपयोग की अवधि, संपर्क क्षमता या अनुचित सामग्री के संपर्क पर पाबंदी है। कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने निजी डाटा सुरक्षा पर भी चिंतन जाया है, क्योंकि आयु सत्यापन के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी पहचान दस्तावेजों का उपयोग आवश्यक हो सकता है।

तीन साल में पहली बार एक जून को 36.3 डिग्री रहा तापमान

राज्य ब्यूरो, जागरण • नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली में जून महीने की शुरुआत तीन वर्षों में सबसे ठंडी रही। सोमवार को माह के पहले ही दिन अधिकतम व न्यूनतम दोनों तापमान वर्ष 2023 के बाद सबसे कम रहे। हालांकि, यलो अलर्ट और बादलों की आवाजाही के बीच दिन भर वर्षा का इंतजार भी होता रहा। मौसम विभाग की मानें तो अभी इस पूरे सप्ताह इसी तरह का मौसम बना रहेगा।

सोमवार को अधिकतम तापमान 36.3 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया, जो सामान्य से 3.7 डिग्री कम है। न्यूनतम तापमान सामान्य से 2.0 डिग्री नीचे 24.9 डिग्री रहा। इससे पूर्व साल 2023 में एक जून को अधिकतम तापमान 32.7 डिग्री और न्यूनतम तापमान 20.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया था। मौसम विभाग के अधिकारियों के मुताबिक मंगलवार के लिए कोई



सोमवार को सुहावने मौसम में कर्तव्य पथ पर भ्रमण करते पर्यटक • जागरण

अलर्ट जारी नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन दोपहर या शाम के समय आसमान में बादल छाए रहने और हल्की वर्षा होने की संभावना है। इस दौरान 40 से 50 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से तेज हवा और गरज-चमक के साथ आंधी चलने के भी

आसार हैं। स्काईमेट वेदर के विशेषज्ञ महेश पलावत ने बताया कि जून के पहले सप्ताह में दिल्ली में लू चलने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। हालांकि, मौजूदा मानसूनी गतिविधियां कमजोर होने के कारण मंगलवार से तापमान में धीरे-धीरे

सोमवार को विभिन्न इलाकों का अधिकतम व न्यूनतम तापमान

| क्षेत्र | अधिकतम | न्यूनतम |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| सफ़्टरजंग | 36.3 | 24.9 |
| पालम | 35.5 | 22.8 |
| लोधी रोड | 35.2 | 23.7 |
| रिज | 35.6 | 22.2 |
| आयानगर | 35.4 | 23.3 |
| पूसा | 34.5 | 24.3 |
| नजफगढ़ | 34.5 | 25.4 |

(डिग्री सेल्सियस में)

बढ़ोतरी होने की उम्मीद है, लेकिन फिर भी यह नियंत्रण में रहेगा। मंगलवार को दिल्ली का न्यूनतम तापमान 24 डिग्री, जबकि अधिकतम तापमान 37 डिग्री सेल्सियस के आसपास रह सकता है।

हेल्थ सर्वे

नैशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे की रिपोर्ट में मातृत्व सेवाओं की बढ़ती तस्वीर, अस्पतालों में प्रसव बढ़े, सामान्य डिलिवरी की जगह सर्जरी ने ली

सिजेरियन ऑपरेशन से हो रही देश में हर चौथी डिलिवरी

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Al Ivago

■ नई दिल्ली: देश में अस्पतालों में बच्चों की डिलिवरी कराने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही सिजेरियन डिलिवरी यानि ऑपरेशन से डिलिवरी का चलन भी तेजी से बढ़ा है। नैशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे के ताजा आंकड़े बताते हैं कि अब देश में हर चौथे से अधिक बच्चे का जन्म ऑपरेशन के जरिए हो रहा है। खास बात यह है कि निजी अस्पतालों में आधे से ज्यादा प्रसव सर्जरी के माध्यम से हो रहे हैं।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, निजी स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में 54.1 फीसदी प्रसव

सिजेरियन ऑपरेशन से हुए, जबकि इससे पहले हुए फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे में यह आंकड़ा 47.4 फीसदी था। यानी तीन वर्षों में लगभग सत्र प्रतिशत अंकों की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। विशेषज्ञ लंबे समय से निजी अस्पतालों में बढ़ती सी-सेक्शन

दर को लेकर चिंता जताते रहे हैं। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) जहां 10-15 फीसदी सी-सेक्शन दर को पर्वान मानता है, वहीं भारत के निजी अस्पतालों में यह दर उससे कई गुना अधिक है।

सरकारी अस्पतालों में भी बढ़ा ऑपरेशन से प्रसव: सिर्फ निजी अस्पताल ही नहीं, सरकारी संस्थानों में भी सी-सेक्शन डिलिवरी बढ़ी है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में 16.9 फीसदी प्रसव ऑपरेशन के जरिए हुए, जबकि पिछली रिपोर्ट में यह आंकड़ा 14.3 फीसदी था। हालांकि सरकारी अस्पतालों में यह दर निजी संस्थानों की तुलना में काफी कम है, लेकिन बढ़ोतरी का रुझान यहां भी साफ दिखाई देता है।

देश में सी-सेक्शन डिलिवरी 27% के पार

देश में कुल 27.2 फीसदी प्रसव सिजेरियन ऑपरेशन से हुए, जबकि 2019-21 में यह आंकड़ा 21.5 फीसदी था। इसका मालूम है कि तीन साल में सी-सेक्शन प्रसवों की हिस्सेदारी में करीब छह प्रतिशत अंकों की वृद्धि हुई है। कुछ मामलों में सिजेरियन जीवनरक्षक प्रक्रिया होती है, लेकिन लगातार बढ़ती दरे अनावश्यक चिकित्साकीय हस्तक्षेप को लेकर भी सवाल खड़े करती हैं।



निजी संस्थानों की ओर बढ़ा रुझान

रिपोर्ट बताती है कि प्रसव के लिए लोगों का रुझान धीरे-धीरे निजी अस्पतालों की ओर बढ़ रहा है। 2023-24 में कुल प्रसवों में से 58.6 फीसदी सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में हुए, जबकि पिछली रिपोर्ट में यह हिस्सा 61.9 फीसदी था। यानी सरकारी अस्पतालों की हिस्सेदारी में गिरावट आई है।



The Hindu

Why do cities get polluted in summer?

How is summer air pollution different from that in winter? Why does ozone rise in hot weather? What drives PM10 spikes in Indian cities? How do dust storms affect air quality? How do human activities worsen summer air pollution? What can cities do to combat summer air pollution?

EXPLAINER

Mohamed Rafiqul Islam
Sreba Maria Ignatious

The story so far:

In March, the Commission for Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) revoked all curbs under the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), signalling the end of the winter air pollution in Delhi.

A month later, as temperatures rose, it reimposed Stage 1 of the GRAP to combat summer air pollution. It was briefly revised and reimposed again in May, while North India was reeling under heatwaves.

Why are cities witnessing pollution episodes during summer?

Delhi and the Indo-Gangetic plain are known for winter smog because low temperatures, low wind speeds, and their basin-like topography trap pollutants close to the ground.

Summer brings stronger winds, occasional thunderstorms that wash out pollutants, and warmer temperatures that allow pollutants to mix higher in the atmosphere. Despite such meteorological factors, Delhi has already witnessed 54 days between 1 April and 31 May 2025 where daily average PM10 levels exceeded the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 500 µg/m³. At the same time, on 40 days, at least one Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) in the city recorded a breach in the hourly ozone standard of 180 µg/m³.

Unlike most headlines, this is not the story of Delhi alone. Other large cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, and Kolkata also recorded pollution spikes in the same period this summer, with PM10 and ozone levels going above the national standards to varying degrees. These spikes were shaped by local sources such as vehicular emissions, road dust, construction activity, industrial emissions, and dust from local storms. Mumbai, for instance, has been recording high PM10 and ozone levels over the last few years due to construction activity, dust, and traffic. While Chennai's PM10 breaches are occasional, its high vehicular density and hot weather also make it an ozone hotspot.

How is summer air pollution different from that in winter?

While winter pollution is dominated by finer PM2.5 particles, summer air pollution is driven by the coarser PM10 and ozone.

Vehicles, industries, waste burning, agricultural residue burning, construction sites, and broken roads remain year-round sources of pollution. Winter adds biomass burning for heating. Summer brings in dust storms that hike PM10 levels, while heat and sunlight catalyse ozone formation.

Why does ozone rise in hot weather? Ozone is not emitted directly from a tailpipe or chimney. It forms when nitrogen oxides (NOx), largely from vehicles and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, paints, and other sources, react under strong sunlight. Hotter, sunnier days therefore create favourable conditions for ozone formation, which, along with particulate matter, could cause respiratory illnesses.



Summer brings in dust storms that hike PM10 levels, while heat and sunlight catalyse ozone formation. PT

THE GIST

Summer air pollution is driven largely by PM10 and ozone, with several Indian cities recording repeated breaches of national standards.

Dust storms, construction activity, road dust, vehicular emissions and industrial pollution contribute to pollution episodes during the hotter months.

Heat and strong sunlight promote ozone formation, underlining the need for year-round air quality management rather than a focus on winter smog alone.

The summer burden

Dust, heat, and urban emissions contribute to drive pollution episodes across Indian cities even during summer.

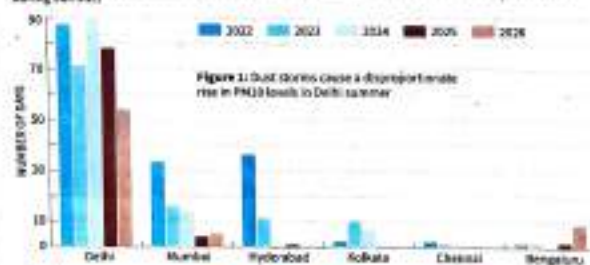


Figure 1: Dust storms cause a disproportionate rise in PM10 levels in Delhi summer

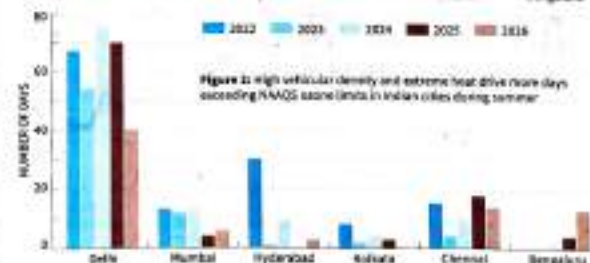


Figure 2: High vehicular density and extreme heat drive more days exceeding NAAQS ozone limits in Indian cities during summer

Note: The data for 2026 is from 1 April to 31 May 2025. For other years, the data is from 1 April to 30 June. SOURCE: IITM ANALYSIS OF CAAQMS DATA

What causes India's PM10 to spike?

Hot conditions over the Indian subcontinent create a low-pressure area that extends towards Iran. Its interaction with surrounding high-pressure areas produces hot, windy conditions. These winds could stir up dust storms, including hot winds called loo, which carry dust from West Asia and the Thar Desert across India towards the Bay of Bengal. Such episodes could elevate PM10 levels for days, as seen during the severe North Indian dust storms of 2018.

The Indian subcontinent also experiences shorter, localised dust storms known as 'andhi' that usually subside within hours. These form when strong downward-moving air associated with thunderstorms hits the ground, lifts loose dust, and carries it at high speed. While loo-type dust storms are common in

North India, cities like Mumbai and Hyderabad generally face dusty episodes due to local thunderstorms.

Human activity worsens this natural dust load. Construction and demolition work often resumes after the more stringent winter GRAP restrictions are lifted. Without adequate site-level dust control, these activities add to PM10 levels. Vehicles moving over broken roads also further resuspend loose, dry dust into the air in the dry summer months.

What can cities do to combat summer air pollution?

While natural sources of dust cannot be controlled, they can be predicted. Delhi's Air Quality Early Warning System (AQEWS) was created in response to severe dust storms in 2018 and smog episodes of the previous years, and now

runs year-round. It has since been extended to other cities such as Jaipur and Mumbai, and provides forecasts of multiple pollutants several days in advance. Its bulletin provides detailed weather information for Delhi and three-day Air Quality Index forecasts for 140 Indian cities.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) also publishes national weather forecast bulletins several times a day. Authorities should use these systems to issue local alerts on dust storms, ozone, and poor air quality so citizens can reduce exposure.

For controllable non-natural sources, enforcement matters. Construction sites need active dust management even outside winter.

A study by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) found that simply reducing heavy-vehicle movement at construction sites can lower local particulate matter levels. The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC)'s Air Quality Decision Support System (AQDSS), also developed with CEEW, for example, assists in monitoring construction sites. It has already helped authorities take measures against more than 1,000 sites since October 2023 in Mumbai.

Reducing ozone requires cutting NOx and VOC emissions from vehicles and industries through cleaner transport, better compliance, and attention to solvents, paints, and fuel combustion. Even simple behavioural measures, like the 'Red Light On, Gaadi Off' campaign of the Delhi government that urges drivers to switch vehicles off while waiting at junctions to reduce idling emissions, can reduce ozone formation. Hot Indian cities need more sustained action.

Delhi has had a summer action plan since 2022. Other cities need similar plans that combine forecasting, public health advisories, construction dust control, road dust management, and action on ozone-forming emissions. Summer may disperse some pollutants better than winter, but heat and sunlight create their own pollution chemistry. Indian cities must plan for both seasons, treating them with equal seriousness. (Mohamed Rafiqul Islam is Programme Lead and Sreba Maria Ignatious is Programme Associate at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water)

ASHA worker dies during childbirth in UP, doctor booked

Manish Sahu
Lucknow, June 1

A 34-YEAR-OLD ASHA worker died during childbirth at a private hospital in Uttar Pradesh's Sonbhadra district, with her family alleging that the doctor and his team abandoned the woman in the operation theatre, with her stomach left unstitched after the C-section, and fled.

Police said they have booked Dr Naseem Ahmad, who allegedly performed the surgery, and members of his medical team, under BNS sections 105 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder) and 318 (cheating) at Kon police station. Police have also invoked Section 34 of National Medical Commission Act, 2019. Police said on Monday, a nurse, Salma, and a helper were arrested in connection with the case. Police have also announced a reward of Rs 25,000 for Naseem and Rs 10,000 for Salma, a nurse, an officer said.

Harsh Pandey, Circle Officer, Sonbhadra, said police teams are conducting raids to arrest the accused. He said the hospital has been sealed, adding that police are gathering records and other details about the facility from the health department.

According to police, the woman's husband, Dev Narayan, alleged in his complaint that Seema went into labour on the night of May 29. Concerned about her condition, he rushed her to a government-run Primary Health Centre (PHC) but found no doctor on duty.

The only medical staff present was an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), who examined Seema and administered some medicines. The ANM reportedly told the family that Seema's condition was serious and a normal delivery appeared unlikely.

Narayan, in his complaint, said the ANM advised him to go to a private hospital in the Kon area, claiming she knew the doctors there and better treatment could be arranged. She then called a government ambulance and referred the patient to the facility. The complainant alleged that when they reached the private hospital, he was alarmed by its condition as the infrastructure and medical arrangements appeared inadequate. Narayan claimed he expressed his concern to the hospital staff, but was ignored. Police said Narayan claimed Dr Naseem Ahmad and his team insisted on carrying out the procedure and took his wife into the OT, where they performed a C-section and a baby boy was delivered. The husband further claimed Seema's condition rapidly deteriorated but the doctor failed to provide post-operative care. "Dr Naseem and his team abandoned her, leaving her abdomen unstitched, and fled. As a result, my wife died," he alleged in the complaint.

Speaking to *The Indian Express*, Narayan, a farmer, claimed only three people were present at the hospital — a man who identified himself as a doctor and two women who said they were nurses.

मलयेशिया ने बच्चों के लिए बैन किया सोशल मीडिया का इस्तेमाल

■ एपी, कुआलालंपुर

मलयेशिया ने सोमवार से 16 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों के सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट इस्तेमाल करने पर रोक लागू कर दी। इस कदम के साथ मलयेशिया उन देशों की सूची में शामिल हो गया है जो बच्चों की ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया पर उम्र से जुड़े प्रतिबंध लागू कर रहे हैं। नए नियमों के तहत फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, टिकटॉक और यूट्यूब जैसे ऐसे प्लैटफॉर्म को आयु सत्यापन प्रणाली लागू करनी होगी और 16 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को नए अकाउंट बनाने से रोकना होगा। मलयेशिया के संचार एवं मल्टीमीडिया आयोग के

16 साल से कम उम्र वालों पर यह नियम लागू होगा



AI Image

अनुसार मौजूदा यूजर्स की आयु सत्यापन प्रक्रिया अगले 6 महीनों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू की जाएगी। जिन यूजर्स की उम्र 16 वर्ष से कम पाई जाएगी, उन्हें अपने फोटो, विडियो और अन्य डेटा डाउनलोड या ट्रांसफर करने के लिए एक महीने का वक्त दिया जाएगा।

डेनमार्क की पीएम ने स्मोकिंग से की तुलना

डेनमार्क की प्रधानमंत्री मेटे फ्रेडरिकसन (Mette Frederiksen) अपने एक बयान को लेकर चर्चा में

हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर उनके छोटे बच्चे होते, तो वे उन्हें सोशल मीडिया इस्तेमाल करने देने की बजाय स्मोकिंग कराना पसंद करती। उनके इस बयान पर सोशल मीडिया पर लोगों की अलग-अलग प्रतिक्रियाएं आईं।



India nears maternal mortality goal, but progress slows

MMR is down sharply over two decades, but the latest data shows a near-stall and widening state-level contrasts

Big Fall Over 15 Years, Then A Near-Stop

MMR, 2007-09 to 2022-24

212

2007-09



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India's maternal mortality ratio — the number of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births — has improved by just one point, from 88 in 2021-23 to 87 in 2022-24, according to the latest Sample Registration System (SRS) bulletin. The national stagnation hides a sharp divergence, with some states improving while others have worsened.

Before this slowdown, India had cut MMR from 212 in 2007-09 to 88 in 2020-22, and

appeared on course to reach the Sustainable Development Goal target of 70 by 2030.

Several states, including Odisha, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Punjab and Telangana, have reduced MMR by 11 to 29 points. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, both high-birth states, also improved. Tamil Nadu and West Bengal cut MMR by 10 points each. But in some high-fertility or high-population states, including Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand, MMR worsened. Jharkhand saw the biggest increase, followed by UP and Gujarat. Uttar Pradesh now has India's highest MMR at 154,

UP now has India's highest MMR at 154, nearly twice the national average

nearly twice the national average.

Among neighbours, China, Sri Lanka and Bhutan are well ahead of India. India does better than Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Myanmar, but remains behind several south-east Asian countries such as Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. The global average remains much higher because of extremely high maternal mortality in parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

Some States Improved, Others Slipped Back

| | 2022-24 | 2021-23 | Difference |
|----------------|---------|---------|------------|
| India | 87 | 88 | -1 |
| Odisha | 124 | 153 | -29 |
| Assam | 84 | 110 | -26 |
| Chhattisgarh | 124 | 146 | -22 |
| Punjab | 77 | 90 | -13 |
| Telangana | 48 | 59 | -11 |
| Tamil Nadu | 25 | 35 | -10 |
| West Bengal | 94 | 104 | -10 |
| Bihar | 96 | 104 | -8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 135 | 142 | -7 |
| Kerala | 24 | 30 | -6 |
| Other states | 84 | 86 | -2 |
| Rajasthan | 87 | 86 | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| Karnataka | 73 | 68 | 5 |
| Haryana | 94 | 89 | 5 |
| Uttarakhand | 99 | 91 | 8 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 39 | 30 | 9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 154 | 141 | 13 |
| Gujarat | 64 | 51 | 13 |
| Jharkhand | 82 | 54 | 28 |

India Beats Most Neighbours, Trails China Badly



THE GLOBAL GAP From 1 To Nearly 1,000



Source: World Bank for

बेवक्त नींद? ओजोन प्रदूषण हो सकता है जिम्मेदार

सीआरईए ने बताया, दिल्ली में 24 जगहों पर ओजोन का स्तर तय मानकों से अधिक

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली



AI Image

अगर आपको भी सिरदर्द, थकान, बेवक्त नींद और आंखों में जलन की शिकायत हो रही है, तो इसकी एक वजह ओजोन प्रदूषण भी हो सकता है। मई में राजधानी की 24 जगहों पर ओजोन का स्तर तय मानकों से अधिक दर्ज किया गया। वहीं, देश में सबसे अधिक ओजोन प्रदूषण चेन्नई में रहा।

सेंटर फॉर रिसर्च ऑन एनर्जी एंड क्लीन एयर (सीआरईए) के एक विश्लेषण में बताया गया है कि दिल्ली के 45 मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशनों में से 24 पर कम से कम एक दिन ओजोन का स्तर तय मानक (100

एमजीसीएम) से अधिक रहा। सबसे अधिक ओजोन का स्तर पूरा में दर्ज किया गया, जहां यह 292 एमजीसीएम तक पहुंच गया। यह तय मानकों से लगभग तीन गुना अधिक है। चार मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशन

ऐसे रहे, जहां पूरे महीने ओजोन का स्तर तय मानकों से ऊपर बना रहा। इनमें पूरा में 25 दिन, आईएमडी लेडी रोड में 21 दिन, नॉर्थ कैम्पस में 20 दिन और बुराही क्रासिंग में 20 दिन ओजोन का स्तर अधिक रहा। पूरा के अलहाबा, एनएसयूटी जाफरपुर में ओजोन का स्तर 229 एमजीसीएम, यामिनवेलथ स्पेट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स में 208 एमजीसीएम और नॉर्थ कैम्पस में 207 एमजीसीएम दर्ज किया गया।

ओजोन का बढ़ा हुआ स्तर केवल अधिक टैफिक वाले इलाकों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह शहरी, संस्थागत और आवासीय क्षेत्रों में भी बना हुआ है।

देश भर में भी समस्या

सीआरईए के अनुसार, देश भर के 510 मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशनों में से 154 पर कम से कम एक दिन ओजोन का स्तर तय मानकों से अधिक दर्ज किया गया। चेन्नई के मण्डी तिलेज में मई के दौरान ओजोन का स्तर 500 एमजीसीएम तक पहुंच गया, जो तय मानकों से पांच गुना अधिक है। यह देश में दर्ज सबसे अधिक ओजोन स्तर रहा। सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित राज्यों में राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश शामिल रहे।

एआई से चांद की सतह का अध्ययन अब आसान

30/11/23

इंटरव्यू

मेसरा की तीन महिला वैज्ञानिकों विकसित की तकनीक

रांची, विशेष संवाददाता। बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (बीआईटी) मेसरा की तीन महिला वैज्ञानिकों ने अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि हासिल की है।

तीनों ने चंद्रमा की सतह पर मौजूद क्रेटरों (गड्ढों) की स्वचालित पहचान और विश्लेषण के लिए एआई आधारित एक तकनीक विकसित की है। इस शोध परियोजना को अब इसरो को सौंप दिया गया है। बीआईटी मेसरा की इस उपलब्धि को न सिर्फ संस्थान बल्कि इंटरव्यू और देश के लिए भी गर्व का विषय माना जा रहा है। यह परियोजना मूलरूप से नासा और

1. यह तकनीक चंद्रमा की सतह पर मौजूद क्रेटरों की सीमाओं की पहचान करने में सक्षम
2. क्रेटरों की गहराई और व्यास का अनुमान लगाने में भी यह तकनीक पूरी तरह कारगर

3. यह चंद्रमा की सतही संरचनाओं का विश्लेषण करने में भी पूरी तरह सफल होगा
4. यह मॉडल चंद्र पर मौजूद छोटें आकार के क्रेटरों की भी कर सकता है सटीक पहचान

चंद्रयानमिशनो से उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के वैज्ञानिक उपयोग के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई थी। इसरो से बीआईटी मेसरा को यह शोध कार्य वर्ष 2023 में मिला था, जिसके तहत चंद्रयान मिशनो के लूनर रि कॉननेसेस ऑर्बिटर से मिले आंकड़ों का उपयोग करते हुए चंद्र सतह के अध्ययन को एआई मॉडल विकसित किया गया। परियोजना की प्रधान

अन्वेषक बीआईटी मेसरा के कंप्यूटर साइंस एंड इंजीनियरिंग विभाग की एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डॉ संचिता पाल है, जबकि सह-अन्वेषक रिमोट सेंसिंग एंड जियोइन्फॉर्मेटिक्स की एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डॉ मिल्ली घोष है। कंप्यूटर साइंस विभाग की शोधार्थी भीमांसा सिन्हा ने प्रोजेक्ट को पीएचडी शोध के हिस्से के रूप में पूरा किया।

वैज्ञानिकों का मानना है कि क्रेटरों का अध्ययन उसके भू-वैज्ञानिक इतिहास को समझने की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है। इससे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आयु का अनुमान लगाने, सतह की संरचना को समझने और भविष्य के चंद्र अभियानों के लिए सुरक्षित लैंडिंग स्थलों की पहचान करने में सहायता मिलती है। शोध दल का कहना है कि एआई आधारित यह प्रणाली चंद्रमा से प्राप्त विशाल मात्रा में इमेजरी डेटा के विश्लेषण में लगने वाले समय को काफी कम कर सकती है। इससे वैज्ञानिकों को चंद्र सतह के विकास और उसकी संरचना को अधिक तेजी और सटीकता से समझने में मदद मिलेगी।

Time-bound action plan key in fighting Delhi pollution: LG

Aaditya Khatwani

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NEW DELHI: Lieutenant governor Taranjit Singh Sandhu on Monday emphasised the need for improved inter-agency coordination and a time-bound roadmap to effectively curb air pollution in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR).

At a meeting with the chairperson of the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) on Monday, Sandhu also reviewed anti-pollution measures leading up to winter. He emphasised that air pollution is a regional challenge which requires regional solutions, stressing the need for coordinated action to tackle the same.

The LG said road dust, vehicular emissions, biomass burning, and industrial pollution are among the major contributors to air pollution in Delhi-NCR.

"Beyond smoke and exhaust emissions, road dust remains a critical yet often underestimated source of Delhi's pollution. Contributing significantly to PM10 and PM2.5 levels, dust particles remain suspended in the atmosphere, deteriorating air quality and posing serious health risks. Effective dust mitigation must

form the backbone of Delhi's clean-air strategy, particularly in the run-up to the winter months, and time-bound interventions aimed at achieving substantially dust-free roads are needed across the Capital."

The LG also added that controlling dust pollution is achievable, as it is largely monitored by agencies within the Capital. He called for sufficient Mechanical Road Sweeping Machines (MSRMs) to be deployed, all roads to be repaired, and the immediate disposal of silt from drains during their cleaning.

The meeting also saw discussion on expanding MSRM coverage, strengthening route monitoring, increasing plantation along road medians, and ensuring the dust-control infrastructure is used efficiently.

Sandhu also stressed the need to accelerate transition towards electric vehicles. He added that industrial emissions across the NCR need to be monitored, and that sustained efforts are required from surrounding regions in addressing farm fires.

The meeting included discussion on the need for increased coordination among CAQM, MCD, PWD, DDA, NDMC, I&FCD and other stakeholders.

Crop loss assistance up

India needs a new economic strategy

The IMF admits that post-1991 liberal economics has failed. It is time that India built depth in its industrial base

The tide of US-led globalisation was spreading outward in 1991. Now, it is shrinking inward. It may have made sense in 1991 to use trade as the strategy for economic growth rather than industrial development; not in 2026. In 1991, India switched from the difficult route of building its own high-value adding manufacturing industries to the easier route of imports. Most Indian businesses took this route and became assemblers and marketers of foreign goods. China, however, continued to build its domestic industries. It was accused of not playing by global trade rules and even stealing foreign technology.

It is important to keep in mind that India and China had comparable technological strengths in manufacturing in the 1980s. Now, India imports from Chinese manufacturers to meet the needs of its consumers and provide machines and electronic hardware for its industries.

India also finds itself squeezed in the geopolitical competition between the US and China. The statistics are revealing. India's exports to the US were \$3 billion in 1991 and imports from that country were \$2 billion. India's exports to the US increased to \$86 billion by 2025, and imports to \$46 billion — a

surplus of \$40 billion in India's favour. Contrast this with India-China trade. It was minuscule in 1991 — less than \$0.5 billion. In 2025, India exported \$14 billion to China, but it imported \$24 billion (almost entirely manufactured goods, including high-tech equipment) — \$100-billion trade deficit with China.

India's external trade-to-GDP ratio is 45% (approximately) today; China's trade-GDP ratio is 37%. Overall, India's trade is much less than China's because the Chinese economy is five times larger. India's economy has grown 15 times since 1991. China's 46 times. Per capita incomes matter more to citizens than GDP numbers. Per capita incomes in China have grown 38 times since 1991; in India, only eight times. Climbing up statistical rankings of GDP holds little meaning for the hundreds of millions of Indians, including farmers, workers, and small entrepreneurs, who want to earn higher incomes and live more dignified and secure lives. Moreover, if their incomes do not increase, overall consumption will not increase, and the Indian market will not be attractive for investors. Movements of social and political unrest will continue to grow.

China's domestic economy has become the engine of its growth. China followed an aggressive industrial strategy from the 1980s to build its own industrial capabilities. It took good advantage of the rising tide of international globalism. By the mid-2000s, international trade accounted for 60% of China's GDP, most of which was the export of a wide range of man-

ufactured goods. It has declined to 37% since then. Since 1991, India has become much more trade-integrated and much richer, but China scaled up far faster — in export intensity, manufacturing depth, total GDP, and income per person. China has achieved its objective of substantially increasing the incomes of its billion-plus citizens. And China is also able to dictate terms to the US.

Many Indian economists, in and outside the government, admit the Indian economy must be reformed boldly. Most of them, whether supporters or opponents of the present government, say India has not implemented the 1991 reform agenda boldly enough. They want more trade, less industrial policy (the latter is "a return to protectionism", they say); more freedom for foreign capital without conditions; and joining global supply chains more vigorously (even though global supply chains are collapsing). Some have suggested that India can skip the hard work of building domestic industry and grow on the back of a service-led economy.

An export-led strategy will not work for India. It helped the Asian tigers (Japan, Korea, and Taiwan), and China because they implemented vigorous policies to build domestic industries, without which they could not have generated their huge trade surpluses. The Asian tigers seem to be in another phase of export-led growth, but only in AI-related industries (Taiwan and Korea in chips; Japan in chip-making machinery and materials). If these high-tech industries are excluded,



The bold economic reform India needs now is to break away from a failed economics ideology. New thinking is required in policy circles. **ARUN MAJRA**

exports from these countries have declined — Taiwan's by as much as 40%. China is beating them in all other industries. The reason is simple. With the US threatening to shut out imports, China has diversified its export markets, entering into markets that other manufacturers, and India too, were hoping to export to, with wages rising in China and the US trade sanctions in force.

The IMF's report, *Geoeconomics and the Return of Economic Statecraft*, is a "mea culpa". It is an admission that "Washington economics" (IMF, the Chicago School, Wall Street) was wrong. The report says it is time to return to economics for the real economy. The architects of the post-World War II international economic system knew the risks of unrestricted trade. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was deliberately negotiated to allow robust use of tariffs to ensure essential security, prevent damage to domestic industries, respond to unfair competition, and balance of payment challenges. In the heady days following the fall of the Berlin Wall, there was a rush to adopt the simplicity of hyper-globalisation and eliminate trade barriers all together.

The contrast between the economic performance of the two billion-plus Asian countries since 1991 is empirical

proof of the failure of the Western economics ideology that India adopted and China did not. Since the 1980s, India's economic policies have been guided by economists wedded to the "US economics" ideology, whichever government has ruled.

Economists on both sides of India's socio-political divide continue to say India must implement the 1991 reform agenda more boldly. This, however, cannot be the right strategy for India any longer. India must build depth in its own industrial base. It cannot rely any longer on free trade. Incomes must rise much faster within the country. More dignified opportunities must be created for youth to earn and learn on the job in manufacturing and service enterprises. Small farmers' incomes must be boosted.

The bold economic reform India needs now is to break away from a failed economics ideology. New thinking is required in policy circles; not just new faces. The IMF report says, "It is time for the economics profession to take a cue from Keynes and catch up with the world as it is, rather than how we may wish it to be."

Arun Majra is the author of *Rethinking India's Economy: The Road to a More Equitable Society*. The views expressed are personal.

BENCH REFUSES TO INTERVENE AT THIS JUNCTURE *The Economic Times*

SC Refuses Computer-Based Test for NEET Re-Examination

You know what kind of problems we are having. Exam was cancelled, it is being reconducted: Justice Narasimha

Our Political Bureau

New Delhi: The Supreme Court on Monday refused to direct NTA to conduct re-test of the NEET-UG 2026, scheduled on June 21, through a computer-based test mode instead of the existing pen-and-paper format.

Refusing to intervene, a vacation bench of justices PS Narasimha and Aravind Kumar deferred the matter to July. The development took place during the hearing of a plea filed by RJD MP Sudhakar Singh, seeking various reliefs in relation to the NEET exam.

The petitioner's counsel on Mon-

day submitted that he was pressing for only the prayer seeking the conduct of the re-examination in CBT mode. However, justice Narasimha, speaking for the bench, observed that the court had already dismissed similar pleas in the past.

The counsel contended that the authorities were proceeding with the examination process on a physical basis for the re-test on June 21. The bench, however, pointed to the practical difficulties faced by the examination authorities. Justice Narasimha remarked that there was "no question" of granting such relief at this stage. The SC judge said the authorities were already dealing with significant challenges.

"You know what kind of problems we are having. The examination was cancelled, it is being reconducted," Justice Narasimha orally remarked.

Refusing to intervene at this juncture,



Current plea was filed after the cancellation of NEET-UG 2026 due to widespread paper leak

the bench said it would take up the matter for hearing after vacation. The current plea was filed after the cancellation of the NEET-UG 2026 exam held on May 3 due to widespread paper leak. The plea sought sweeping reforms in the conduct of the NEET-UG, including a direction to

conduct the examination through a CBT mode instead of the existing pen-and-paper format.

The petitioner also sought a time-bound roadmap for transitioning NEET-UG to a fully computer-based exam system, including details of infrastructure development, examination centres, cybersecurity safeguards and measures to ensure accessibility for candidates.



Gir lion deaths not alarming but flag need for multiple populations



EXPERT EXPLAINS

YADVENDRADEV V. JHALA

SENIOR SCIENTIST, INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY, TIFR - NATIONAL CENTRE FOR BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, BENGALURU

IN GUJARAT'S Gir region, eight lions, including cubs, have died due to a suspected Babesiosis infection caused by the Babesia parasite, the state's Forest and Environment Minister Arjun Modhwadia said Friday. The state Forest Department has isolated lions residing within a 10-km radius of affected areas in Gir Somnath and Amreli districts as a preventive measure, while lions suspected to be affected were being treated, Modhwadia added.

Yadvendra Dev V. Jhala, who is one of India's foremost wildlife scientists with experience in research on lions and tigers,

spoke to **Nikhil Ghanekar** about how this infection is transmitted and how it impacts lions.

How does Babesiosis get transmitted to lions? What are the symptoms and when does it cause fatality in lions?

Babesia (the parasite) is endemic and prevalent in low levels in livestock, wild ungulates (refers to large mammals with hooves), and even in lions, without causing mortality and without causing symptoms in most cases. Babesiosis is a tick-borne parasitic infection that lions and other wildlife can get from the bite of ticks infected with the Babesia parasite.

In nature, there is a host-parasite equilibrium, so that both co-exist, and this rarely needs an intervention. Domestic livestock along with wild ungulates such as chital, nilgai act as asymptomatic reservoirs of Babesia. Under nutritional, physiological stress or with other infections, it (Babesiosis) can cause mortality.

Babesia acts much like malaria. It is a protozoan, like Plasmodium, and it infects and ruptures red blood cells. The symptoms include lethargy, anaemia, enlarged spleen, and high fever. In conditions of

Protected areas

● The only exclusive space for Asiatic lions is a 250 sq km national park in Gir.

● In contrast, there are 58 tiger reserves within India, each having a human-free space of 800-1,000 sq km.

stress, co-infections, or genetic predisposition, the infection can cause organ failures and mortality.

What is the emergency response in case of suspected Babesia-linked deaths? Do they need intervention?

Natural processes are best left unmanaged in wild populations. As mentioned, wild animals are also reservoirs of several pathogens including Babesia. In nature, disease and hosts reach an equilibrium so that both coexist and rarely do need intervention.

There is no need to treat wildlife, and there is no emergency in addressing a few deaths when we have a population of about 1,000 lions. In the case of lions, it would be always nice to spread the risk of epidemics like rabies, canine distemper that can cause catastrophic mortality. This can be done by having multiple un-connected populations (which would act as safety-net populations).

When have such episodes occurred in the past and which has been the most serious one, in terms of mortality?

The epidemic in the lions of Serengeti (Africa) in the mid-1990s is a vivid example of mass mortality wherein almost one-

third of the lion population died within three months. Asiatic lions cannot sustain such an epidemic, and an event like that would risk extinction.

Asiatic lions are also genetically compromised due to a severe historical bottleneck (low genetic diversity) and therefore can easily succumb to disease outbreaks. This is all the more reason to establish several safety-net populations.

Is this a wake-up call to translocate lions to another territory outside Gujarat to safeguard conservation?

The only exclusive space for Asiatic lions is a 250 sq km national park in Gir. In all other parts of its range in Saurashtra including the Gir protected area, they share space with people and livestock and live off human subsidies.

In contrast, tigers occur in 11 countries and have 58 tiger reserves within India, each having a human-free space of 800-1,000 sq km. Conservation biology principles dictate that multiple populations have a much lower risk of extinction compared to any single population. Asiatic lions should be re-established as multiple populations across their historic range.

विंताजनक राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वे में खुलासा, छह माह से दो वर्ष तक की उम्र के सिर्फ 11.2 प्रतिशत बच्चों को ही भरपूर आहार मिल पा रहा, इस वजह से संक्रमण का खतरा बढ़ा

राजधानी में ज्यादातर मासूमों को नहीं मिल पाता पर्याप्त आहार

■ **राजविकास सिंह**

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली में जन्म लेने वाले छह से 23 माह (करीब दो वर्ष) तक की उम्र के सिर्फ 11.2 प्रतिशत बच्चों को ही भरपूर आहार मिल पा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वे-छह की ताका रिपोर्ट में यह बात सामने आई है।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, दिल्ली में छह माह से करीब दो वर्ष तक की उम्र के करीब 88.8 प्रतिशत बच्चों को पर्याप्त आहार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस वजह से बच्चे आंशिक कमखोर हो रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि पहले की तुलना में भरपूर आहार पाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या घटी है। वहीं, बच्चों में दुर्बलता की समस्या भी बढ़ी है। विशेषतः इसका कारण बच्चों को

पर्याप्त व पौष्टिक खेषण नहीं मिल पाना बता रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वे की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पहले दिल्ली में छह माह से करीब दो वर्ष तक की उम्र के 16 प्रतिशत बच्चों को पर्याप्त आहार मिल पाता था। नई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भरपूर आहार पाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या में 4.8 प्रतिशत की गिरावट हुई है।

वर्ष 2024 में 21 फरवरी से 26 दिसंबर के बीच दिल्ली में 9116 परिवारों पर यह सर्वे किया गया। सर्वे रिपोर्ट के आंकड़ों से डॉक्टर भी हैरान हैं। सफदरजंग अस्पताल के डियेटीय बन्मुक्ति मेडिसिन के निदेशक ने कहा कि दिल्ली में यदि छोटे बच्चों को भरपूर आहार नहीं मिल रहा है तो इससे गंभीर सवाल उठा रहा है। इसके

सैन एवं छह के बच्चे जिन्हें जन्म के पहले छह से दो वर्ष तक का आहार मिले बच्चे जिन्हें छह माह तक केवल आहार व स्तनपान कराया गया 23 माह तक के बच्चे जिन्हें दो से आठ वर्ष तक का आहार मिले बच्चे जिन्हें छह से दो वर्ष के बच्चे जिन्हें दो से आठ वर्ष तक का आहार मिले बच्चे जिन्हें छह से दो वर्ष के बच्चे जिन्हें दो से आठ वर्ष तक का आहार मिले



बड़े कारण हो सकते हैं। एक तो यह कि बच्चों को जो पौष्टिक आहार मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है। उसकी जगह कुछ और मिल रहा है, जो सेहत के लिए फायदेदार नहीं है।

छह माह तक सिर्फ स्तनपान पाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या घटी: दिल्ली में जन्म के बाद छह माह तक सिर्फ स्तनपान पर रहने वाले बच्चों की संख्या 16.8% कम हो गई है। पहले

64.3% बच्चों को छह माह तक सिर्फ स्तनपान कराया जाता था। अब यह आंकड़ा गिरकर 50% से कम हो गया है। इसका कारण सिनेरिजन प्रसव बढ़ना है। दिल्ली में पहले सिनेरिजन

प्रसव 23.6% था जो अब 27.4% हो गया है। निम्ने अस्पतालों में सिनेरिजन प्रसव 42.8% से बढ़कर 50.9% हो गया है। सरकारी अस्पतालों में भी सिनेरिजन प्रसव 19.6% हो गया है।

बच्चों को संक्रमण रोगों से सुरक्षा देता है मां का दूध



डॉ. गुजल शिरोडर ने बताया कि बच्चों को जन्म के छह माह तक सिर्फ स्तनपान करना जरूरी होता है। मां का दूध बच्चों को कई तरह के संक्रमण से बचाता है और उनकी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता मजबूत होती है। इसलिए जन्म के पहले छह से दो वर्ष तक का आहार पाने वाले बच्चों को ही भरपूर आहार मिल पा रहा है। इससे बच्चे कई अन्य बीमारियों से भी बचते हैं।



होगी होने में दो घंटे की देरी हुई थी।

NBT दिल्ली सरकार का स्वास्थ्य ढांचे में बड़ा फेरबदल

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली: दिल्ली सरकार ने केंद्रीय खरीद एजेंसी (सीपीए) को मजबूत बनाने के लिए 40 से अधिक मेडिकल, पैरामेडिकल और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों का ट्रांसफर किया है। सीएम रेखा गुप्ता ने कहा कि यह कदम स्वास्थ्य



रेखा गुप्ता

सेवाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाने के लिए उठाया गया। तबादलों में 10 डॉक्टर, 19 पैरामेडिकल और 10 प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी शामिल हैं। कई अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों से 12 चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को सीपीए में तैनात किया गया है।

29
2 जे का 2021

गालब्लैडर की पथरी का छोटे चीरे से हुआ सफल आपरेशन

जागरण संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली: गालब्लैडर (पित्ताशय) की पथरी से पीड़ित 35 वर्षीय महिला का सर गंगा राम अस्पताल में कम चीरे वाली पांच-पांच-दो-दो आधुनिक तकनीक से सफल आपरेशन किया गया।



प्रो. डा. तरुण मित्तल

पीड़ित 35 वर्षीय महिला का सर गंगा राम अस्पताल में कम चीरे वाली पांच-पांच-दो-दो

आधुनिक तकनीक से

सफल आपरेशन किया गया। आपरेशन करने वाले चिकित्सकों के अनुसार इस तकनीक में पेट पर दो पांच मिलीमीटर और दो, दो मिलीमीटर के छोटे छिद्र बनाकर सर्जरी की जाती है, जिससे दर्द कम होता है और मरीज जल्दी स्वस्थ हो जाता है।

अस्पताल के लैप्रोस्कोपिक, लेजर एवं जनरल सर्जरी विभाग के

वाइस चेयरमैन एवं यूनिट हेड प्रो. डा. तरुण मित्तल ने बताया कि महिला लंबे समय से पेट के ऊपरी हिस्से में दर्द की समस्या से जूझ रही थीं। जांच में गालब्लैडर में पथरी की पुष्टि होने पर डाक्टरों ने उन्हें पांच-पांच-दो-दो तकनीक से आपरेशन कराने की सलाह दी। सर्जरी सफल रही और आपरेशन के करीब दो घंटे बाद ही मरीज बैठने और चलने लगीं। उन्हें जल्द अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल गई। प्रो. डा. तरुण मित्तल ने बताया कि छोटे उपकरणों के इस्तेमाल से शरीर के मांसपेशियों और आसपास के हिस्से को कम नुकसान पहुंचता है। इस सर्जरी में डा. तरुण मित्तल के साथ डा. आशीष डे, डा. अनमोल आहूजा और डा. श्रेष्ठ मंगलिक की टीम भी रही।

देश में घटा बच्चों का कुपोषण, अब अधिक बच्चे पा रहे अपनी उम्र के अनुरूप लंबाई

अनूप कुमार सिंह • जागरण

नई दिल्ली: बच्चों के पोषण स्तर में सुधार के उत्साहजनक संकेत मिले हैं। राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण-6 (एनएफएचएस-6) के अनुसार देश में पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में कम लंबाई (स्टंटिंग) की समस्या में कमी दर्ज की गई है। एनएफएचएस-5 में जहां 35.5 प्रतिशत बच्चे अपनी उम्र के हिसाब से अपेक्षित लंबाई से कम पाए गए थे। वहीं एनएफएचएस-6 में यह घटकर 29.3 प्रतिशत रह गया है। पहले हर 100 बच्चों में लगभग 36 बच्चे कम लंबाई की श्रेणी में आते थे। अब यह संख्या घटकर 29 रह गई है। यानी अब पहले की तुलना में अधिक बच्चे स्वस्थ वृद्धि कर अपनी उम्र के अनुरूप लंबाई हासिल कर रहे हैं, जो बताता है कि कुपोषण के खिलाफ लड़ाई में देश ने महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है। सर्वेक्षण में 715 जिलों के लगभग 6.79 लाख परिवारों को शामिल किया गया था।

स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार स्टंटिंग बच्चों में लंबे समय तक पोषण की कमी का प्रमुख संकेतक है। पर्याप्त और संतुलित पोषण नहीं मिलने पर बच्चे के बार-बार बीमार पड़ने से उसकी लंबाई उम्र के

| उम्र | किशोर (लंबाई) | किशोरियां |
|--------|---------------|------------|
| जन्म | 49.9 सेमी | 49.1 सेमी |
| 1 वर्ष | 75.7 सेमी | 74.0 सेमी |
| 2 वर्ष | 87.8 सेमी | 86.4 सेमी |
| 3 वर्ष | 96.1 सेमी | 95.1 सेमी |
| 4 वर्ष | 103.3 सेमी | 102.7 सेमी |
| 5 वर्ष | 110.0 सेमी | 109.4 सेमी |

अनुरूप नहीं बढ़ पाती। डब्ल्यूएचओ बच्चों की उम्र और लिंग के अनुसार वृद्धि के मानक तय करता है। उदाहरण के लिए पांच वर्ष के लड़के की औसत लंबाई लगभग 110 सेंटीमीटर और लड़की की 109.4 सेंटीमीटर मानी जाती है। यदि किसी बच्चे की लंबाई उसकी उम्र और लिंग के लिए निर्धारित मानक से काफी कम होती है तो उसे कम लंबाई की श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

एनएफएचएस-6 के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि अब पहले की तुलना में अधिक बच्चे अपनी उम्र के अनुसार सामान्य शारीरिक वृद्धि कर रहे हैं। यह भविष्य में उनके बेहतर स्वास्थ्य, सीखने की क्षमता और कार्यक्षमता के लिए भी सकारात्मक संकेत माना जा रहा है। एनएफएचएस-6 में बच्चों के अन्य

पोषण संकेतकों में भी सुधार दर्ज किया गया है। पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में गंभीर दुबलापन (सीवियर वेस्टिंग) 7.7 प्रतिशत से घटकर 5.2 प्रतिशत हो गया है। वहीं कम वजन वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत 32.1 से घटकर 31.8 प्रतिशत रह गया है। सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में शिशु पोषण की स्थिति भी बेहतर हुई है। छह माह से कम आयु के 95.6 प्रतिशत बच्चों को स्तनपान कराया जा रहा है। जन्म के एक घंटे के भीतर स्तनपान शुरू कराने का प्रतिशत 41.8 से बढ़कर 50.1 हो गया है। वहीं छह से आठ माह की आयु के बच्चों को स्तनपान के साथ पूरक आहार दिए जाने का प्रतिशत 45.9 से बढ़कर 59.5 हो गया है।

विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि बेहतर पोषण, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की बढ़ती पहुंच, मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों तथा सरकारी योजनाओं के कारण बच्चों की वृद्धि और विकास में सुधार देखने को मिल रहा है। रिपोर्ट बताती है कि कम लंबाई वाले बच्चों की संख्या में आई कमी केवल एक आंकड़ा नहीं, बल्कि यह संकेत है कि देश में पहले की तुलना में अधिक बच्चों को पर्याप्त और संतुलित पोषण मिल रहा है और वे स्वस्थ बचपन की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

भाग का है।

~~WHO~~

कांगो में इबोला का प्रकोप लगातार बढ़



रहा है। अब तक 282 मामलों की पुष्टि हो चुकी है, जिनमें

अधिकांश पूर्वी इतुरी प्रांत में हैं। WHO बोला, हेल्थ वर्कर भी संक्रमित हुए।

अब फोटो खाने

INTAS-SUN PHARMA DISPUTE

HC Allows Intas to Sell Cancer Drug Bevatas

Indu Bhan

New Delhi: The division bench of the Delhi High Court has allowed Ahmedabad-based Intas Pharmaceuticals to make and sell its anti-cancer drug under the name Bevatas rejecting objections from Sun Pharma Laboratories, which markets its drug under the name Bevetex.

Setting aside its single judge order that barred Intas Pharmaceuticals from selling its cancer medication under the name Bevatas for being similar to Sun Pharma's Bevetex, a division bench (DB) of Justices Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora and V. Kameswar Rao said that the two drugs sold under the marks Bevatas and Bevetex, though broadly falling within the category

of anti-cancer pharmaceutical preparations, are distinct and dissimilar in composition, therapeutic purpose, indication, dosage and mode of administration, and are admittedly not therapeutic substitutes of each other. The two drugs are, therefore, not identical goods or even closely similar goods, it held.

The court held that the prefix 'Bev' and 'Beva' are 'publici juris' for anti-cancer drugs containing the molecule 'Bevacizumab'. "The rival marks, when compared as a whole, are neither visually, structurally nor phonetically similar; and thus Intas' mark does not constitute infringement of Sun

Pharma's registered trademark. The suit filed by Sun Pharma was not in public interest and was pursued solely to protect its commercial interest in its mark 'Bevetex,' the judgment stated, adding that the single judge failed to carry out an evidence-based assessment of Sun Pharma Laboratories' allegation of deceptive similarity and likelihood of confusion on part of the public, it said.



The court held that the prefix 'Bev' and 'Beva' are 'publici juris' for anti-cancer drugs containing the molecule 'Bevacizumab'

Litchi to mango, how fruits are falling prey to changing weather

Unseasonal rain, hailstorms and heatwaves during April-May adversely impacted fruit crops across the country. From Bihar to Maharashtra, TOI visits orchards to assess the extent of damage and its economic cost

Adapting To Climate Change

While developing jacks-in-the-box, and Golden Wonder for apples and Arka Udaya and Arka Samarth for mangoes, the crop can cope with unpredictable weather and boost farm productivity.

In the last decade Indian Council of Agricultural Research has released 2,177 crop varieties targeting various abiotic stresses like soil salinity and drought, submergence in flood-prone areas, drought, heat and adaptability to late agricultural rainfall sowing cycles.

Setting On Resilient Fruits

Orange fruit: Grown in water-logged regions of West coast in Andhra and Telangana, South East Asia, and Mexico (left); In arid, semi-arid and desert zones of sub-Saharan Africa, West Asia, north west India (top right); Rajasthan (bottom right); In the peak apple growing season in Jammu, the weather took a sharp turn. (Clockwise from top right) Arka Samarth mango in Bihar; Arka Samarth mango in Bihar; Arka Samarth mango in Bihar; Arka Samarth mango in Bihar.

crop (R) in some areas. Traditional varieties such as Royal Delicious and Red Delicious are among the worst.

Weather conditions have been unfavourable since winter. Apple orchards did not receive the regular chilling hours and, as a result, and comparatively low snowfall of being too dry and warm and frost susceptibility. And, in the peak apple growing season in Jammu, the weather took a sharp turn. (Clockwise from top right) Arka Samarth mango in Bihar; Arka Samarth mango in Bihar; Arka Samarth mango in Bihar; Arka Samarth mango in Bihar.

horticulture expert Gurtej Singh Kalia, who runs an apple orchard near Kullu, says the ideal flowering temperature is 15-20°C, but March saw wild fluctuations — a spike of 30°C and a plunge of 10°C.

Blow Future

Adaptation, rather than alert, farm communities, will determine whether fruit farming remains viable. So, farmers need to invest in seeds, climate-resilient farming strategies and horticulture planning must be redesigned around climate realities.

ICAR's horticulture experts need to have shown how techniques like cluster spacing, timing and watering crops, etc. have been effective in combating the wash impact on the crop.

In his Mandla orchard, Kalia, he says Krishna Murari, who runs an apple orchard in Bihar, says that the weather cracks open the fruit, which leads to a small number of fruit that are not attached to the tree. He says it is the weather. The secondary stress is that the weather is so hot that it kills a stubborn producer at what his land can produce.

TOI
Madan Kumar, Ganesh Singh, Jankar Pawan & Rishi Mishra
Every year in Muzaffarpur, the summer's oppressive heat brings with it the heavy, drenching rain that fills the air. The pale pink pine pods developed from these plants are not just a source of nutrition, they are also a source of income for the farmers. But this year, the rain and heat have been particularly harsh. The rain has been so heavy that it has washed away the soil, and the heat has been so intense that it has dried up the soil. The farmers are now left with a crop that is almost entirely dead. The rain has been so heavy that it has washed away the soil, and the heat has been so intense that it has dried up the soil. The farmers are now left with a crop that is almost entirely dead.

When you walk into the orchard, you can see the damage. The rain has washed away the soil, and the heat has dried up the soil. The farmers are now left with a crop that is almost entirely dead. The rain has been so heavy that it has washed away the soil, and the heat has been so intense that it has dried up the soil. The farmers are now left with a crop that is almost entirely dead.

Changing Weather

Unseasonal rain, hailstorms and heatwaves during April-May have adversely impacted fruit crops across the country, putting in jeopardy thousands of farmers and farm households. In Bihar, litchi, mango, guava, grapes and banana have been badly hit. The damage is only compounded by the fact that horticulture farming is capital-intensive and a far riskier investment than other crops. In Bihar, litchi, mango, guava, grapes and banana have been badly hit. The damage is only compounded by the fact that horticulture farming is capital-intensive and a far riskier investment than other crops.

Multiple Crises Hit Mango
Summer crop season, ordinarily in the orchards across Maharashtra, mango trees in Keshavnagar would have been in full bloom. But this year, the rain and heat have been particularly harsh. The rain has been so heavy that it has washed away the soil, and the heat has been so intense that it has dried up the soil. The farmers are now left with a crop that is almost entirely dead.

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Intense heat, followed by rain and hailstorms in April and May, created the ideal breeding ground for an aggressive, full-blown epidemic of the litchi stalk bug this year in Bihar's Muzaffarpur.

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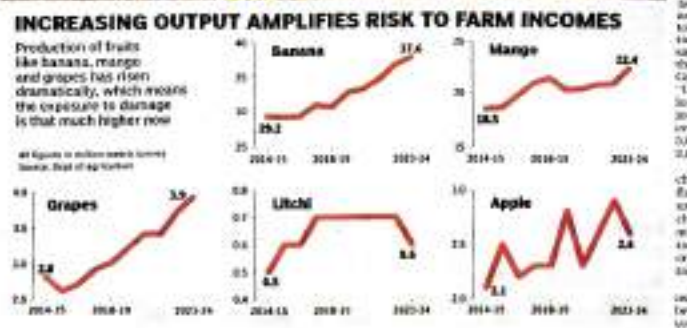
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Appeal for Identification

General public is hereby informed that one male person **Manoj Kumar, Son of Unknown, Age: 30, Height: 5'8", Sex: Male, Complexion: Wheatish, Face: Long, Build: Medium, Hair & Beard: Black, Long Wearing: Footing, Place of Recovery: Front of Gate No 2, Haryana State, Delhi, The case is being handled by the Delhi Police. For more information, please contact the Delhi Police at 011-26111111.**

SEARCH FOR MISSING

Sangeta & Yashu
General Public is hereby informed that one female person **Sangeta, Daughter of Unknown, Age: 25, Height: 5'4", Sex: Female, Complexion: Fair, Face: Long, Build: Medium, Hair & Beard: Black, Long Wearing: Footing, Place of Recovery: Front of Gate No 2, Haryana State, Delhi, The case is being handled by the Delhi Police. For more information, please contact the Delhi Police at 011-26111111.**

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काम की खबरें



दोहा सेंटर में अल्ट्रासाउंड मशीनें लगेंगी

एम्स दोहा सेंटर में दो आधुनिक इंटर्ऑपरेटिव अल्ट्रासाउंड मशीनें लगेंगी। इसके लिए एम्स ने टेंडर प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। इसकी अग्रे से मशीनों के दौरान मरीजों के फरियर के प्रभावित अंदरूनी हिस्से की जांच की जाती है।



काई स्थानों के लिए चलेंगी विशेष रेलगाड़ी

दिल्ली से काई विशेष गाड़ियां चलवाई गई हैं। गाड़ी संख्या 01492 नियुग्मिन से पुणे के लिए चलेंगी। गाड़ी संख्या 03294 नई दिल्ली से पटना के लिए 16 जुलाई तक रोज चलेंगी। गाड़ी संख्या 04014 आनंद विहार से 10 जुलाई तक प्रतिदिन लखनऊ के लिए चलेंगी।



आईपीयू में बीटेक लेटरल एंट्री कार्डसंलग्न पाठ से

आईपीयू ने बीएलसी टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए बीटेक लेटरल एंट्री प्रोग्राम (कोड- 229) की अधिसूचना कायमसिग की तरफसे घोषित कर दी है। इसकी कार्डसंलग्न 3 जून और दूसरी 9 जून को आवेदन होगी। अधिसूचना का लिंक <https://ipu.admissions.nic.in> से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।



आईपीयू के नए कोर्स में 7 तक आवेदन का अवसर

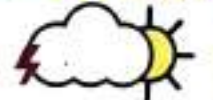
गुरु गोबिंद सिंह इण्डिया विश्वविद्यालय (आईपीयू) ने डिप्लोमा इन एग्रीकल्चर कोर्स में आवेदन की तिथि 7 जून तक की है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों में अधिसूचना अधिसूचना पर जमा करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो चुकी है। अधिक जानकारी के लिए www.ipu.ac.in पर जाइए।



डीयू में बीटेक दाखिले के लिए 15 तक आवेदन करें

राष्ट्रीयक संघ 2026-27 में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में बीटेक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु प्रवेशिका की प्रक्रिया का री है। आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि 15 जून तक 11.59 बजे तक रखी गई है। अधिक जानकारी के लिए admission.du.ac.in पर विजिट कर सकते हैं।

आज का मौसम



37.0° | 26.0°

अधिकतम न्यूनतम
सूक्ष्म: 05:24 सूक्ष्म: 19:14

अनुमान
बदलों की प्रभावशीलता रहेगी और कहीं कहीं हल्की बूंदाबंदी भी हो सकती है।



दिल्ली में पेयजल संकट बढ़ गया है। अनधिकृत कॉलोनिनों के अलावा कई नियोजित कॉलोनिनों में भी लोग पेयजल किल्लत का सामना कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली में पहले से ही पानी की मांग और आपूर्ति में 250 एमजीडी का अंतर है। यमुना में जल सूखने के कारण इन दिनों 75 से 100 एमजीडी पानी आपूर्ति और कम हो

गई है। कहीं तीन दिन में नलों में पानी पहुंच रहा है तो कहीं टैंकर के लिए सात दिन इंतजार करना पड़ रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान दिल्लीवालों को हो रही पानी की परेशानी को लेकर एक मूंचला शुरू कर रहा है। सोमवार को दिल्ली के विभिन्न इलाकों में पेयजल आपूर्ति की पड़ताल की गई। पेश है पहली कड़ी...

कहीं तीन दिन पानी की आपूर्ति नहीं तो कई इलाकों में टैंकर का इंतजार

बोतल बंद पानी मंगाना पड़ रहा

शेष्ठ विहार

आनंद विहार इलाके की शेष्ठ विहार कॉलोनी में पिछले तीन दिनों से पानी नहीं आ रहा है। इसे लेकर आक्रोशित लोग आनंद विहार क्षेत्र में दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के दफ्तर तक शिकायत करने पहुंच गए। आनंद विहार के अध्यक्ष एसके अग्रवाल ने बताया कि सभी प्रकार के कर देने के बाद पेश इलाके में पानी नहीं मिल रहा। उन्होंने और घर के बाथ के लिए टैंकर बंधवाने पड़ रहे हैं। पाने के लिए बोतल बंद पानी खरीदना पड़ रहा है। जब से नहीं बड़ी है, पानी की किल्लत विकसित हो गई है। कहीं तीन दिन पानी नहीं आता, तो कभी पांच दिन तक सूखा रहता है। इस बारे में विभागाध्यक्ष अजय प्रकाश शर्मा ने कहा कि पानी की कमी के कारण आपूर्ति में समस्या है। इसे हल करने के प्रयास हो रहे हैं।



संघर्ष क्षेत्र इलाकों में सोमवार को खाली डिब्बे लेकर पानी के टैंकर का इंतजार करते स्थानीय लोग। • डेवा शर्मा

जल बोर्ड का दावा

जल बोर्ड का कहना है कि कजीरबाद व चंडावल जल शोधन संयंत्र को लॉकर अन्य सभी संयंत्रों से पानी की आपूर्ति समस्या के अन्तर्गत हो रही है। चंडावल जल शोधन संयंत्र से भी पाठ से इस प्रतिगत ही कम पानी आपूर्ति हो रही है। लिफ्ट वजीरबाद, जल शोधन संयंत्र यमुना में पानी नहीं होने से अधिक प्रभावित है।

विपक्ष का आरोप

जल संकट को लेकर अंध में सतकार का मिशन सफल है। पार्टी का कहना है कि गरीबों से धरान लगे पानी न आने से नतीजा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। जिन इलाकों में पानी पहुंच रहा है, वहां से सीटेंज मिला बन्दूक पर फूटी आ रहा है। पार्टी ने इसे लेकर सोशल मीडिया पर वीडियो भी साझा किया।

दिल्ली में अधिक पेयजल संकट वाले इलाके



Table with 4 columns: Zone, Daily Demand (एमजीडी), Daily Supply (एमजीडी), and Water Shortage (एमजीडी)

अगर अपना पात्रप नहीं है, तो टैंकर से पानी



कलावादी, निचले, जेठन जेठनी राजीव चौधरी ने, ओकाल फेज-2

तीन महीने से नल से पानी नहीं आ रहा।



सुकल मंडल, निचली, जेठन जेठनी राजीव चौधरी ने, ओकाल फेज-2

Malaysia bans social media accounts for children under 16

Kuala Lumpur: Malaysia on Monday began enforcing rules barring millions of children younger than 16 from having social media accounts, joining a growing global effort to tighten safety protections. Not all families approved, and critics raised concerns about data protection and potential surveillance. Social media platforms with at least 8 million users in Malaysia, including Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and YouTube, must implement age-verification systems and block users under 16 from creating accounts.

Malaysia's communications and multimedia commission said age verification for existing users will be rolled out over the next six months. Users identified as under 16 will have a month to download or transfer data, including photos and videos, before restrictions or other actions are applied.

Companies that fail to comply could face penalties of up to 10 million ringgit (\$2.5 million). Parents whose children manage to bypass the law will not be penalised. Malaysian govt said the measures are aimed at protecting children from harmful content, cyberbullying and platform features designed to encourage excessive use of media.

Countries including Australia, Brazil and Indonesia have introduced or anno-



Social media platforms with at least 8m users in Malaysia must implement age-verification systems and block users under 16 from creating accounts

unced age-based restrictions or requirements for children's access to social media. Others including Britain, France, Spain, Denmark, Thailand and South Korea are studying or developing similar approaches.

Malaysia's regulator said the rules are not intended to prevent children from accessing digital technology. Platforms are required to improve user safety, discourage excessive use and take action against underage accounts and harmful content. Technology companies have yet to describe how they will comply.

Clara Koh, Meta's director of public policy for Southeast Asia, has cautioned that Malaysia's under-16 ban could backfire by driving teenagers away from protected apps and into unregulated corners of the internet. AP