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LEADING HEALTH, POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE STORIES OF THE Day
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Counting cancer

Making cancer a notifiable disease at the national level is the way forward

What's good for the goose is surely good for the geese. What the States will benefit from, the country could too. In India, cancer is not a notifiable disease at the national level, keeping with the Health Ministry's position that such notification is only for communicable diseases. Population-based cancer registries and hospital-based cancer registries are currently the only national tool at the disposal of the Centre to count cancer cases. Unfortunately, these registries cover about 10%-16 % of the population, and have an urban, government health care set-up skew. However, several States have taken the lead on this front, making cancer a notifiable disease within their boundaries. Telangana is the latest to join the list of States that have made cancer a notifiable disease, bringing the total number of States doing so to 17.

With the Global Cancer Observatory (affiliated to the World Health Organization) projecting an estimated increase of 1.05 million cases between 2022 (1.41 million) and 2045 (2.46 million), the rise is expected to be a staggering over 74%. Given these projections, thanks to an increasing life span and ageing demographics, changes in lifestyle and diet, it becomes all the more important to be armed with data and get ready for vanguard action from a public health point of view. While State action can, to an extent, solve the data question, any benefit thus derived from notifying health authorities of every single case of cancer, it cannot become a rubric by which the nation can contour its cancer control programme. Apart from existing registries covering mostly urban and semi-urban posts, care in India is also delivered in good measure through the private sector and that data set is not uniformly captured. The Indian government must pay heed to its own counsel, the Indian Council of Medical Research, National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (now ICMR-NINE) had recommended that cancer be made a notifiable disease years ago. It is a fact that establishing cancer as a notifiable disease will mean a sudden increase in the number of cases being recorded, but it must not be considered a liability. Instead, it is merely part of the process of crafting a studied, and evidence-based response – health care and information, education, and communication (IEC) – to cancer at the country level. While bold advances in research and treatment methodologies have retrieved cancer from the fear and the utter helplessness surrounding it, the heart of the issue remains the lack of data. Taking lessons from the States, the Centre must recalibrate and make cancer a notifiable disease in India.



CBSE directed all affiliated schools to implement the three-language formula under NEP 2020 from Class 6. The policy requires that two of the three languages be native Indian languages. Students attend school in the same academic year as they do.

Inside India's language conundrum

The CBSE's move to implement the National Education Policy 2020's three-language formula from Class 6 has caused confusion across the country. The transition has led to teacher losses, curriculum disruptions, and concerns from parents, students, and foreign embassies. Malini Pareek reports on the many challenges in implementing the three-language formula in a country as diverse as India

When the summer break came to an end, 10-year-old Adya Pareek, a Class 6 student of St. Ann's Convent School in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, was told to stop studying French and start studying Hindi. The school had chosen French as her third language a year ago, when she was in Class 5. In April, when the academic session of 2025-26 began, the school principal told her to stop studying French and start studying Hindi.

"It isn't much in itself, but I won't be studying French at school any more," she said. Adya, who studies in an English-medium school, had been learning French and Hindi. She had chosen French as her third language a year ago, when she was in Class 5. In April, when the academic session of 2025-26 began, the school principal told her to stop studying French and start studying Hindi.

However, in the same month, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) directed all affiliated schools, with altogether about 10 lakh children, to implement the three-language formula under the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, from Class 6. The policy requires that two of the three languages be native Indian languages (Bharatiya Bhasa).

Following this, many English-medium schools, including Adya's, moved to Hindi. In May, when she was in Class 6, she was told to stop studying French and start studying Hindi. The CBSE also considers English a foreign language, despite it being one of the 22 official languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

In place of foreign languages, many schools decided to offer Sanskrit as the third language. A teacher from Delhi Public School in Greater Noida said, "Because of the linguistic diversity of our country, implementation of any other native Indian language is not logically viable. Therefore, in a school, we have decided to offer Sanskrit as the third language."

Adya said she was shocked to receive a circular from her school asking students to stop learning German and French at school. "Around 25 of us had chosen French, 20 had opted for German, and only 10 had chosen Sanskrit. Now, all 30 of us will have to learn Sanskrit," she said.

Her mother, Monika, said that Sanskrit has been largely obsolete today. "Adya can fluently read books in Hindi, English, and Sanskrit. These are the languages we use at home, but I believe learning a foreign language will help her in a career perspective," said Monika.

The three-language formula proposed by the NEP, 2020, which mandates that students learn at least two native Indian languages, has drawn fire from the previous policy of 2013, which had emphasised the study of Hindi, English, and a modern Indian language (preferably one of the modern languages) in Hindi-speaking States, and Hindi, English, and a regional language in the non-Hindi-speaking States.

The hasty roll-out of the policy, and the subsequent changes in rules by the government, have caused confusion in CBSE schools across the country, with parents and students struggling with curriculum shifts and language changes.

Backlash and relief sought

Reet, 12, is a Class 8 student at Delhi Public School, Noida. She was admitted to the school in the previous year. Her father, Ravi, works in a bank, while her mother, Sunita, works as a doctor. Her father, Ravi, works in a bank, while her mother, Sunita, works as a doctor.

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At 10, Adya is taking up cooking and housework jobs to help support the family. In May, when she was in Class 6, she was told to stop studying French and start studying Hindi. The school principal told her to stop studying French and start studying Hindi.

Although the directive applied only to Class 6, many schools forced students to learn Hindi and to drop foreign languages as well, said parents. After the CBSE issued its order, the CBSE director, who had previously been studying foreign languages, would instead study these languages, two of which must be native to India. Until this order was issued, Class 6 students were required to study only two languages.

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For instance, if a student studying in an English-medium school chose French as her second language, she would, at first, be told to drop French and start studying Hindi. The CBSE also considers English a foreign language, despite it being one of the 22 official languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

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CBSE-affiliated schools in Pondicherry had dropped French from the 2025-26 curriculum. This caused concern over the livelihoods of French teachers in the Union Territory where French enjoys constitutional recognition.

Foreign languages impacted

According to data accessed by The Hindu, about 4.5 lakh students in India study French in school, while nearly 1.2 lakh learn German. In many schools, students begin learning these foreign languages as early as Class 4, 5, or 6.

CBSE has stated that it has related norms only for students in Class 11, and French has already been a foreign language. But students in Class 6 will have to learn three languages, of which two will have to be native to India. This essentially means that foreign language teaching will eventually be phased out of CBSE schools.

This decision has troubled teachers in districts. It creates confusion, which leaves "unemployment" for teachers, says a teacher from a school in Pondicherry. "We are not sure if we will be able to teach French in Class 11, as it will be a foreign language. We are not sure if we will be able to teach French in Class 11, as it will be a foreign language."

The CBSE's decision to reduce the role of foreign languages such as French and German in schools appears to be at odds with its broader efforts to strengthen educational and diplomatic ties with European countries.

Earlier this year, during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Germany, he and German Chancellor Friedrich Merz noted the growing number of Indian students pursuing higher education in Germany and welcomed the creation of an Indo-German Comprehensive Roadmap on Higher Education, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.

"Germany is an attractive market for skilled Indian labour and there is an ambitious plan to place them for the migration of skilled labour," said a source. "Learning German is important in this context. How can you tell their students if you don't support foreign language learning?"

Anuradha Karan, a French language teacher and trainer based in the National Capital Region, said, "Students perceive learning foreign languages like French and German useful as it helps them gain admission in renowned universities abroad. A working knowledge of the country's language in which a student wishes to pursue higher education is invaluable even if the course is being taught in English."

Karan is also a qualified candidate for the Diplôme de Brades en Langue Française (DBLF). The DBLF and the DBLF Diplôme Approfondi de Langue Française are official international French language diplomas issued by the French Ministry of Education and are recognised for study, work, and immigration in French-speaking countries.

She explained that DBLF certificates are in high demand among school students. According to data cited by The Hindu, about 11,000 students take the DBLF examinations each year, including about 4,000 students who appear for DBLF Junior, designed for school leavers.

"Candidates as young as 16 years old start to prepare for DBLF Junior," said Karan. "By the time they are in Class 12, many progress to fully advanced levels of B2. Early learning is likely possible because they are already studying French at school, learning foreign language in the case of French, enables students to gain a broader international outlook and empowering them as future ambassadors of India and global citizens."

The cost of complication

The NEP 2020 states that it offers greater flexibility to the three-language formula and that the language will be imposed on any State. It says that for three languages to be used by students will be determined by the choices of States, regions, and for students themselves, provided that at least two of the three languages are native to India.

However, data indicate that the implementation



We respect Sanskrit as a language of immense historical and classical value, but for children of Nagaland, studying Sanskrit as their third language will not help them connect with their Angami grandmothers, their Konyak grandfathers, or the oral stories of their own community.

REPORT BY
Jyoti Choudhary

Even the three-language policy raises doubts across States. According to an analysis of the status of schools based on languages taught in the primary stage (Classes 1-5), conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in 2009, Hindi-speaking States largely opt for Sanskrit as the third language in school. This is the last such data available on language preferences in schools across India, as no follow-up survey was conducted by the NCERT. It is not available in the public domain and was accessed by The Hindu through sources.

This is largely why implementation of the three-language formula under the NEP, 2020, has seen similar political opposition from some States. Tamil Nadu's resistance to learning three languages dates back to the pre-independence era. The 1968 draft of the NEP proposed that regions in southern India learn a north Indian language, and were thus, in order to foster "national integration". However, Tamil Nadu rejected this position and excluded the proposed introduction of Hindi from its curriculum. Its decision is, in fact, little has changed. Chief Minister C. Vigneswaran has said that students in the State will learn only two languages, with Tamil and English being the primary choices.

Anita Karpool, who was Professor and Dean at the Faculty of Education, Delhi University, said Tamil Nadu's two-language formula is not, as is often assumed, Tamil and English, but rather the mother tongue and English. "It is important to note that even after the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Tamil Learning Act, 2006, and the Tamil Nadu Tamil Learning Rules, 2012, minority-language schools, such as Urdu schools, are exempted from learning Tamil," she explained.

Even States such as Kerala, which have generally supported the three-language formula, are now facing incentives on the latest CBSE decision. Many elite and private Class schools in Kerala previously allowed students to opt for popular foreign languages such as French, German, or Arabic – sometimes in place of Hindi or Sanskrit – given that State's working links with the West. However, the CBSE's decision to reduce the role of foreign languages such as French and German in schools appears to be at odds with its broader efforts to strengthen educational and diplomatic ties with European countries.

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Deaths surged 29% in France amid record June heat: Health agency

John Leicester
Paris, July 3

DEATHS SURGED by nearly a third in France during the hottest week of a record heat wave last month, the country's public health authority said Friday, reporting at least 2,000 more deaths than in the previous week when temperatures were already climbing and filling emergency wards with heat victims.

The new and still incomplete figures from Public Health France doubled its first preliminary estimate of at least 1,000 additional deaths that it gave last Sunday. That earlier estimate covered just three of the hottest days of extreme, deadly heat.

In Paris, funeral service directors have said they've struggled to find places to store bodies before burial or cremation, with some mortuaries saying they were full and having to



Parisians bathe in the Canal Saint-Martin. FILE/AP

turn bodies away.

The updated tally of deaths from Public Health France spans the week of June 22 to June 28, during which France saw its hottest-ever days and records shattered for peak daytime and nighttime temperatures in many cities and towns across the country. The heat also broke temperature records in many other parts of Europe.

Public Health France said it has counted 8,973 deaths so far

for that week, cautioning that the number is still only partial. It said the preliminary total was 29% more than the 6,948 deaths registered for the previous week of June 15 to June 21, when the heat wave started.

The difference between the two sets of figures — a total so far of 2,025 — is therefore considered to be additional deaths from one week to the next, from all causes and covering all age groups, it said.

AP

+ Backed by World Bank, Delhi draws up 7-year plan to tackle air pollution

Express News Service
New Delhi, July 3

THE DELHI government has drawn up a seven-year air pollution mitigation plan with an estimated outlay of Rs 8,300 crore as it aims to strengthen air quality management in the Capital and reduce emissions from major pollution sources such as vehicles, road dust, construction and demolition waste.

"The goal is to accelerate the implementation of Delhi's air pollution mitigation plan, advance the objectives of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and contribute to the vision of 'Viksit Bharat 2047'," said Chief Minister Rekha Gupta on Friday. NCAP was launched by the Centre in 2019 with to curb pollution in major cities. Titled 'Swachh Hawa, Swasth Delhi', the Delhi government project is proposed to be implemented between September this year and August 2033 with support from the World Bank.

"The World Bank will provide 65% financial assistance, while the remaining 35% will be borne by the Delhi government," Gupta said.

She added, "A special workshop will be held on July 10 to define the role of various departments and agencies and lay the roadmap for the effective and timely implementation of the project."

Under the strengthening Institutional Capacity for Air Quality Management (AQM), the government aims to establish a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure mission-mode implementation, developing advanced air quality monitoring, data analytics, and Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC)-based monitoring systems, strengthening inter-departmental coordination and collaboration with Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) states for airshed-based pollution management, according to officials.

Another key aspect of the plan is to promote cleaner transportation by accelerating the phase-out of polluting vehicles, expanding EV adoption, improving public transport integration, and establishing ad-

• Skywatch



Forecast: July 4, 2026

Generally cloudy sky; spell of very light to light rainfall

MAX: 34-36

1.4°C below normal

MIN: 26-28

1.9°C below normal

• AQI Tracker



Pusa
Moderate
AQI: 200



Najafgarh
Satisfactory
AQI: 94



Anand Vihar
Moderate
AQI: 126



Rohini
Moderate
AQI: 109

- Good (0-50)
- Satisfactory (51-100)
- Moderate (101-200)
- Poor (201-300)
- Very Poor (301-400)
- Severe (401-500)

vanced Pollution Under Control (PUC) systems, implement dust control measures through road redevelopment, end-to-end paving, mechanised cleaning, and innovative dust suppression technologies and strengthen construction and demolition (C&D) waste management and promote the use of Recycled Aggregate Manufacturing Systems (RAMS).

Besides, this project also aims to improve municipal solid waste collection, processing, and disposal to prevent open waste burning and landfill fires, support cleaner industrial operations through adoption of cleaner technologies and strengthened compliance mechanisms and enhance green cover through plantation activities and improve management of water pollution and untreated effluent discharge.

Also in discussion is piloting innovative interventions such as low-emission zones, integrated urban planning solutions, and green public spaces.

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Are UP prisoners eating 'unsafe' spices? Report shows batch failed quality tests

Report says Nov '25 supply contained 'extraneous matter' up to 50% of weight

Asad Rehman
New Delhi, July 3



Documents show spices worth crores supplied to UP prisons department for distribution across jails failed quality tests

IN MARCH 2024, a release by the Centre said that hundred-odd jails across the country had been certified as 'Eat Right Campus' by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), as part of promoting safe and healthy eating habits. The highest number of these certified jails were in UP.

In the past few years, several jails in the state have also got "five-star" rating from FSSAI.

Now comes a pinch of salt — and spice. Documents seen by *The Indian Express* show spices worth crores supplied to the UP Prisons Administration and Reforms Department for distribution across jails in November last year failed quality tests.

As per the documents, at least six spices — haldi (turmeric), laal mirch (red chili), tez patta (bay leaf), kaali mirch (black pepper), dal chini (cinnamon) and badi elaichi (large cardamom) — failed quality tests at the Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre in Lucknow. The same batch was then sent to a private laboratory in Hapur district, and procured after the spices passed tests there.

The Lucknow laboratory found that the spices contained "extraneous matter" up to 50% of the weight, against the permissible 1%, while "insect damaged matter" amounted to more than 40% in one procured sample, the papers show.

Asked about the findings, Additional IG, Prisons Administra-

tion and Reform Services, Dharmendra Singh, cited the Hapur lab report clearing the spices. While some items "didn't match the parameters in testing... earlier", Singh told *The Indian Express*, "we cancelled that order and got a batch tested again. All the parameters were clear the second time". Sources said a different sample of the same batch was tested, and cleared.

About the samples being sent to a private laboratory, Singh said Vani Analytical Research Private Limited was NABL accredited. "We have both the options — to get samples tested at a government laboratory or an NABL-accredited laboratory".

The Indian Express visited Vani Analytical Research Private Limited, located in a three-storey building, in Shahpur Fagauta village of Hapur. The laboratory has 25 employees. Director Sudarshan Mittal, who owns the facility, told *The Indian Express*: "We get samples from across India. The set of samples you are talking about came through a courier from the UP Prisons Department and cleared all the parameters."

A food expert in Delhi said the findings by the Lucknow Centre show that the spices were substandard as per FSSAI parameters. "They are also unsafe to consume and can be injurious

to health," said the expert, refusing to be identified.

The findings of the Lucknow centre:

■ **Turmeric:** It held that while "extraneous matter" should not be more than 1% by weight of the total sample, it was 11.12% in one batch and 38.89% in another. The turmeric was also failed by the centre on parameters such as "insect-damaged matter", which was found to be 5.5% of the weight, instead of 1% limit.

■ **Black pepper:** The "extraneous matter" allowed for black pepper as per FSSAI regulations is 2% of the weight, but in the pepper tested by the centre, it was found to be 14.26%.

■ **Large cardamom:** The sample was found to have as much as 21.4% "extraneous matter". "Insect damaged matter" was 7.9%.

■ **Cinnamon:** "Extraneous matter" was more than half (50.42%) in one sample and 38.2% in another. "Insect damaged matter" was 9.8% in one sample, and 7.79% in another.

■ **Bay leaf:** The "extraneous matter" was 7.2% in one sample. Under the tests for "insect bored and diseased leaves", the permissible limit is 10%, while it was 43.24% in one sample.

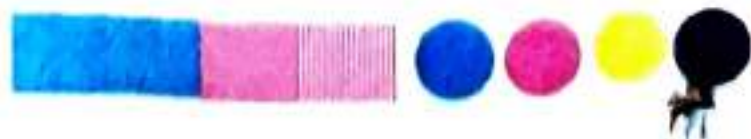
■ **Red chilli:** "Insect damaged matter" in the sample tested by the Lucknow laboratory was 8.8% in one sample.

डायबिटीज व हाइपरटेंशन के 90% मरीजों का नहीं हुआ फॉलोअप

नई दिल्ली। देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी अब हाइपरटेंशन और मधुमेह (डायबिटीज) जैसी जीवनशैली से जुड़ी बीमारियां तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं। इसका बड़ा कारण जागरूकता की कमी और इलाज के बाद सही मार्गदर्शन (काउंसलिंग) का अभाव है।

एम्स, नई दिल्ली के कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन विभाग के एक अध्ययन में यह सामने आया है कि इन बीमारियों से पीड़ित लगभग 90 प्रतिशत मरीजों का इलाज के बाद दोबारा फॉलोअप नहीं किया गया। साथ ही, उन्हें खानपान विशेषज्ञ या काउंसलर के पास भी नहीं भेजा गया, जबकि इन बीमारियों के नियंत्रण में सही आहार और नियमित

व्यायाम बेहद जरूरी है। यह अध्ययन फरीदाबाद के आसपास के 20 गांवों में रहने वाले 300 मरीजों पर किया गया था। इसमें 30 से 65 वर्ष की उम्र के लोग शामिल थे। इनमें 41 प्रतिशत मरीज हाइपरटेंशन, 35 प्रतिशत डायबिटीज और 24 प्रतिशत दोनों बीमारियों से पीड़ित पाए गए। अध्ययन के अनुसार, 55.7 प्रतिशत मरीज निजी अस्पतालों में और 44.3 प्रतिशत सरकारी अस्पतालों में इलाज करा रहे थे। वहीं, 82 प्रतिशत मरीजों को इलाज के विकल्पों की पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी गई, और 79 प्रतिशत को अपने खानपान और व्यायाम के लक्ष्य तय करने के लिए भी प्रेरित नहीं किया। ब्यूरो



शोध

त्वचा, स्तन, सर्वाङ्कल, रक्त और एड्रिनल ग्रंथि के कैंसर की पहचान करने में सफल रही तकनीक

रोशनी करेगी कैंसर कोशिकाओं की पहचान

मयंक श्रीवास्तव

प्रयागराज। लंबी और दर्द भरी जांच से अब कैंसर के रोगियों को राहत मिल सकेगी। इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग एंड अब बिना केमिकल रूरल टेक्नोलॉजी के हो सकेगी जांच (आईआईआरटी) की टीम ने एक ऐसी तकनीक विकसित की है जो साधारण लेजर लाइट की रोशनी की मदद से बिना किसी दवा या केमिकल के इस्तेमाल से कोशिकाओं में मौजूद कैंसर की पहचान कर लेगी।

आईआईआरटी की असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर डॉ. अल्का वर्मा और उनकी टीम ने यह तकनीक विकसित की है। यह शोध पत्र एमडीपीआई की क्वांटम रिपोर्ट्स नामक जर्नल में प्रकाशित हो चुका है। संवाद

पीएसएचई नाम की प्रकाश आधारित तकनीक का इस्तेमाल

वैज्ञानिकों ने फोटोनिक स्पिन हॉल इफेक्ट



(पीएसएचई) नाम की प्रकाश आधारित तकनीक का इस्तेमाल किया। वैज्ञानिकों ने सोना, सिलिकॉन नाइट्राइड और मॉलिब्डेनम डाइसल्फाइड जैसी परतों वाली विशेष संरचना बनाकर इस बदलाव को लगभग 350.82 माइक्रोमीटर तक बढ़ा दिया, जिससे कोशिकाओं में मौजूद कैंसर की पहचान आसान हो गई।

इस तकनीक का व्यावहारिक उपयोग संभव हो सकेगा



यह तकनीक भविष्य में तेज, सटीक और कम खर्च वाली कैंसर जांच प्रणाली विकसित करने में मदद कर सकती है। इसके लिए किसी विशेष डाई या रासायनिक लेबल की जरूरत नहीं होगी। तकनीक को आगे चलकर छोटे फोटोनिक चिप्स में भी विकसित किया जा सकता है, जिससे व्यावहारिक उपयोग संभव हो सकेगा। -डॉ. अल्का वर्मा, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, आईआईआरटी

सर्वाङ्कल, रक्त और एड्रिनल ग्रंथि के कैंसर की पहचान में मिली सफलता

शोध में पाया गया कि कैंसर कोशिकाओं का रिफ्रेक्टिव इंडेक्स (अपवर्तनांक) सामान्य कोशिकाओं से अधिक होता है। इसी अंतर की मदद से नई तकनीक लैब स्तर पर त्वचा, स्तन, सर्वाङ्कल, रक्त और एड्रिनल ग्रंथि के कैंसर की पहचान करने में सफल रही।

साम
आव

शुक्र
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को
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दवा, उपकरण कंपनियों और अफसरों के कनेक्शन की हो रही विजिलेंस जांच

दवा के नाम पर
दे रहे धोखा



अनूप कुमार सिंह • जागरण

नई दिल्ली: 650 करोड़ रुपये के स्वास्थ्य घोटाले की जांच अब केवल महंगी दवा व उपकरण खरीद और किकबैक तक सीमित नहीं रह गई है। एंटी करप्शन ब्रांच (एसीबी) की एफआइआर और उसके आधार बनी विजिलेंस जांच में ऐसे कई मामलों का उल्लेख है, जिनमें पहले खरीद प्रक्रिया पूरी किए जाने और बाद में अस्पतालों से मांग जुटाए जाने की बात सामने आई है। जांच एजेंसियों का फोकस अब इस बात पर है कि खरीद, टेंडर और भुगतान की पूरी व्यवस्था का इस्तेमाल, जिन कंपनियों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए किया गया, उनके और निर्णय लेने वाले अधिकारियों के बीच क्या संबंध थे।

सूत्रों के अनुसार, जांच एजेंसियां अब उन कंपनियों की कारपोरेट संरचना, निदेशकों, साझेदारों, शेयरधारकों और वित्तीय लेनदेन की भी जांच कर रही हैं, जिन्हें विभिन्न खरीद आदेश मिले थे। यह पता लगाया जा रहा है कि कहीं संबंधित अधिकारियों की इन कंपनियों में

- 650 करोड़ रुपये के स्वास्थ्य घोटाले में पहले हुई खरीद बाद में अस्पतालों से जुटाई गई मांग
- दवा और चिकित्सा उपकरण कंपनियों के निदेशकों व साझेदारों का वित्तीय लेनदेन भी हो रहा चेक

प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष हिस्सेदारी तो नहीं थी। साथ ही अधिकारियों के स्वजन, रिश्तेदारों या करीबी लोगों के इन कंपनियों से संभावित संबंधों की भी पड़ताल की जा रही है। एफआइआर का आधार बनी विजिलेंस जांच में कहा गया है कि कई मामलों में अस्पतालों की वास्तविक आवश्यकता और मांग से पहले ही खरीद प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ाई गई। बाद में संबंधित अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों से मांग जुटाकर खरीद को औपचारिक आधार दिया गया।

यह पूरी प्रक्रिया सामान्य खरीद व्यवस्था से अलग थी और इसी कारण इसे जांच के केंद्र में रखा गया है। जांच उन टेंडरों से भी जुड़ा है, जिनमें प्रतिस्पर्धा बेहद सीमित रही या केवल एक ही बोलीदाता मैदान में था। एफआइआर में दर्ज तथ्यों और जब्त दस्तावेज के आधार पर एजेंसियां ऐसे ठेकों की

फाइलें, निविदा शर्तें और मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया की पड़ताल कर रही हैं। आरोप है कि कुछ मामलों में तकनीकी शर्तें इस प्रकार तैयार की गईं कि प्रतिस्पर्धा स्वतः सीमित हो गई और करोड़ों के ठेके चुनिंदा कंपनियों तक पहुंच गए। इसे किसके निर्देश पर किसने किया, इसकी पड़ताल भी की जा रही है। गिरफ्तार अधिकारियों से पूछताछ, जब्त दस्तावेज और डिजिटल रिकार्ड के विश्लेषण के आधार पर जांच का दायरा लगातार बढ़ाया जा रहा है। एजेंसियों का मानना है कि कंपनियों, सप्लायरों व अधिकारियों के बीच मौजूद संबंधों की परतें खुलने के साथ ही पूरे घोटाले की कार्यप्रणाली और स्पष्ट होगी।

लोकनायक का फार्मासिस्ट बिनेश कुमार निलंबित: लोकनायक अस्पताल के फार्मासिस्ट बिनेश कुमार को निलंबित कर दिया गया है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग की विजिलेंस शाखा द्वारा जारी आदेश में कहा गया है कि सीपीए में प्रतिनियुक्ति के दौरान खरीद प्रक्रिया से जुड़े मामलों की जांच के संदर्भ में यह कार्रवाई की गई है। आदेश केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियमों के तहत जारी किया गया है। निलंबन अवधि के दौरान उन्हें मुख्यालय नहीं छोड़ने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

प्रोत्साहन के प्रावधान किए गए हैं।
वाहन खरीदार खुद कर सकेंगे

भी की। नीति के सफल क्रियान्वयन में
सहयोग का आह्वान किया गया।

एकड़ सरकारी भूमि को आतिथ्यमय
मुक्त कराया गया है।

पूरा खाका तैयार

कैंसर संस्थान में डेंटल ओपीडी खुली



अच्छी खबर

नई दिल्ली, प्रमुख संवाददाता। दिल्ली राज्य कैंसर संस्थान (डीएससीआई) ने पहली बार डेंटल एवं मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी ओपीडी की शुरुआत की। 23 जून से शुरू की गई ओपीडी में खासतौर पर मुंह, जबड़े और चेहरे के कैंसर से जूझ रहे मरीजों को उपचार के दौरान होने वाली समस्याओं का इलाज किया जाएगा।

रेडियोथेरेपी, कीमोथेरेपी और सर्जरी के दौरान कई मरीजों को मुंह में घाव, दांतों की कमजोरी, जबड़े में दर्द, मुंह सूखना, संक्रमण और भोजन चबाने में दिक्कत जैसी परेशानियां होती हैं। नई डेंटल ओपीडी इन जटिलताओं की समय पर पहचान और इलाज में मदद करेगी। ओपीडी में कैंसर प्रभावित चेहरे और जबड़े के हिस्सों की सर्जरी की जाएगी, जिससे मरीजों को सामान्य जीवनशैली और आत्मविश्वास बनाए रखने में सहायता मिलेगी। कैंसर का

लाजपत नगर अस्पताल में नए ब्लॉक का लोकार्पण



नई दिल्ली। लाजपत नगर कॉलोनी अस्पताल में नवनिर्मित फ्रंट ब्लॉक और आधुनिक फिजियोथेरेपी केंद्र का शुक्रवार को मुख्यमंत्री रेखा गुप्ता ने लोकार्पण किया। मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि क्षेत्र के लगभग 15 से 20 लाख नागरिकों को बेहतर, त्वरित और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिल सकेंगी। लाजपत नगर कॉलोनी अस्पताल में समय के साथ यहां मरीजों का दबाव लगातार बढ़ा, जिससे आधुनिक सुविधाओं की कमी महसूस हो रही थी। अब इस नए फ्रंट ब्लॉक और अत्याधुनिक फिजियोथेरेपी केंद्र के जुड़ने से मरीजों को इलाज के लिए बड़े अस्पतालों में रेफर करने की जरूरत कम हो जाएगी। वर्तमान में अस्पताल की ओपीडी में रोजाना औसतन 600 से 700 मरीज आते हैं।

इलाज शुरू करने से पहले मरीजों की डेंटल जांच भी की जाएगी, ताकि भविष्य में होने वाली जटिलताओं को कम किया जा सके। विशेषज्ञों की टीम उपचार के दौरान नियमित निगरानी और परामर्श भी उपलब्ध कराएगी।

सप्ताह में तीन दिन संचालित होगी :
संस्थान में यह ओपीडी प्रत्येक मंगलवार, गुरुवार और शनिवार संचालित होगी। इससे मरीजों को दंत उपचार के लिए दूसरे

अस्पतालों के चक्कर नहीं लगाने पड़ेंगे। बता दें कि डीएससीआई 215 बेड का विशेष कैंसर अस्पताल है। इसमें प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में मरीज इलाज के लिए पहुंच रहे हैं और ओपीडी का भार लगातार बढ़ रहा है। अस्पताल प्रशासन का कहना है कि बढ़ती जरूरत को देखते हुए भविष्य में सुविधाओं और बेड क्षमता का विस्तार भी किया जाएगा।

नूडल्स से लेकर जूस तक की एक्सपायरी डेट बढ़ा रहे थे

खुलासा

नई दिल्ली, कार्यालय संवाददाता।
दक्षिण-पूर्वी जिले के ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र याने की टीम ने एक बड़े 'फूड टैपिंग' गिरोह का पर्दाफाश किया है। यह गिरोह एक्सपायरी डेट बढ़ा रहे थे। नूडल्स और जूस के अन्य सामानों की तारीख बदलकर उन्हें बाजार में बेचा था।

इस मामले में कंपनी के मालिक समेत कुल सात लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। पुलिस टीम ने मौके से 20 लाख रुपये के जवाब मूल्य का एक्सपायरी सामान और खरीख बदलने वाली मशीनें बरामद की हैं।



छापेमारी के दौरान बरामद सामान जिनकी एक्सपायरी डेट मिटाई गई।

बाल मजदूरी कराने की शिकायत पर मारा गया था छापा : दीप्तिजी डॉ. हेमंत तिवारी ने बताया कि

केमिकल से मिटाते थे, लगाते थे फर्जी एमआरपी



पुलिस ने आरोपियों ने बताया कि वे अपने-वैने टॉमी पर नामी कंपनियों के एक्सपायरी डेट बढ़ा कर उनके अपादी को धोके में खरीदते थे। इसके बाद केमिकल और बिना का इस्तेमाल करके असली मैनुफैक्चरिंग और एक्सपायरी डेट मिटा देते थे। फिर एक प्रिंटिंग मशीन के जरिए नई तारीख छापकर और फर्जी न्यूट्रिशन स्टिकर, बारकोड व एमआरपी लगाकर उन्हें एकदम नई पैकिंग में बदल दिया जाता था। यह जानते-वैने सामान देशभर के बाजारों, रिटेल आउटलेट्स, मॉल्स और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म पर धड़ल्ले से सप्लाई किया जा रहा था।

ओखला फेज-टो स्थित 'मेसर्स वेस्टेड कॉर्पोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड' में बाल मजदूरी कराए जाने की शिकायत मिली थी। इसके बाद एसडीएम, बहरपुर, एक सामाजिक संगठन और एफएसएसआई के अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर एक जुलाई को फैक्टरी

पर छापा मारा गया। फैक्टरी में कोई बाल मजदूर तो नहीं मिला, लेकिन गोदाम की तलाशी के दौरान इस राष्ट्रीय स्तर के फर्जीबाड़े का पर्दाफाश हो गया।

इन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया : पुलिस ने बहरपुर के दौरान कंपनी के मालिक 70 वर्षीय दर्शन सिंह, सचिव, 38

वर्षीय मैनेजर नितेश भारद्वाज, अकाउंटेंट 42 वर्षीय नरेंद्र कुमार, मशीन ऑपरेटर 34 वर्षीय कपिल, वेयरहाउस कीपर 45 वर्षीय लकी ओझा और दो सुपरवाइजर 33 वर्षीय प्रेम यादव व 32 वर्षीय पवन कुमार यादव को गिरफ्तार किया है।

20 लाख का सामान बरामद : पुलिस ने फैक्टरी से करीब 20 लाख रुपये का एक्सपायरी सामान बरामद किया है। इन उत्पादों में धम्मस अप, कैटा, बॉर्निकेटा, हॉलिवुड, घी, मैगी और पेपर बोट जूस जैसे नामी ब्रांड्स शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा पुलिस ने भारी मात्रा में फर्जी लेबल, बारकोड, डेट बदलने वाले केमिकल और अल्ट्रासोनिक प्रिंटिंग व सोलिंग मशीनें भी जब्त की हैं।

रिपोर्ट | लोगों के लिए बांड चुनते समय सामग्री की स्पष्ट जानकारी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण, फार्मली हेल्दी स्नैकिंग की जारी रिपोर्ट में सामने आई जानकारी

स्नैक्स में 86% भारतीय प्रोटीन को देते हैं प्राथमिकता

नई दिल्ली, एजेसी। लगभग 86 प्रतिशत भारतीय स्नैक्स चुनते समय प्रोटीन को महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं, जबकि 61 प्रतिशत रिफाईंड चीनों की बजाय खनूर और गुड़ जैसे प्राकृतिक पदार्थों से मोटे किए गए उत्पादों को पसंद करते हैं।

शुक्रवार को तीसरे इंडिया हेल्दी स्नैकिंग समिट (आईएचएसएस) में जारी फार्मली हेल्दी स्नैकिंग रिपोर्ट 2026 में बताया गया कि लोग अब पहले की तुलना में ज्यादा स्वस्थ, पोषणयुक्त और पारदर्शी जानकारी वाले स्नैक्स को पसंद कर रहे हैं। यह रिपोर्ट विभिन्न पीढ़ियों, पेशों और शहरों के 6,000 से अधिक लोगों की बातचीत पर आधारित है। रिपोर्ट में



32% लोगों ने कहा कि वे प्रोटीन से भरपूर उत्पादों के लिए अधिक कीमत चुकाने को भी तैयार। 31 प्रतिशत ने स्नैक्स के लिए ब्लिंकिट को प्राथमिकता दी

कहा गया कि 86 प्रतिशत भारतीय स्नैक्स खरीदते समय प्रोटीन को महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं। 32 प्रतिशत लोगों

ने कहा कि वे प्रोटीन से भरपूर उत्पादों के लिए अधिक कीमत चुकाने को भी तैयार हैं। लोग अब खाने की चीज

6,000 से अधिक लोगों से बातचीत के आधार पर तैयार रिपोर्ट **बच्चों के लिए अधिक खर्च करने को तैयार**
रिपोर्ट में महिलाओं ने ऐसे स्नैक्स में रुचि दिखाई जो मासिक धर्म के अलग-अलग चरणों के दौरान पोषण संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने में मदद करते हैं। वहीं, 60 प्रतिशत माता-पिता ने कहा कि वे अपने बच्चों के लिए अधिक स्वस्थ स्नैक्स पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने को तैयार हैं।

खरीदने से पहले उसकी सामग्री की जानकारी को ज्यादा महत्व दे रहे हैं। 62 प्रतिशत लोग स्नैक्स चुनते समय

दुकानों की अहमियत कायम
रिपोर्ट में खरीदारी के बदलते तरीके की ओर भी इशारा किया गया। 31 प्रतिशत लोगों ने स्नैक्स खरीदने के लिए ब्लिंकिट को प्राथमिकता दी, जबकि 16 प्रतिशत ने जेटो और 15 प्रतिशत ने इंस्टामार्ट को चुना। ऑनलाइन खरीदारी बढ़ने के बावजूद दुकानों की अहमियत बनी हुई है। 35 प्रतिशत लोगों ने कहा कि दुकान में किसी उत्पाद का आसानी से दिखाई देना उनके खरीदारी के फैसले को सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित करता है। फार्मली के सह-संस्थापक आकाश शर्मा ने कहा कि लोग ऐसे स्नैक्स पसंद कर रहे हैं जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए फायदेमंद हैं।

उसकी सामग्री की जानकारी को सेलिब्रिटी और इन्फ्लुएंसर के प्रचार से ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान

बीमारी से ज्यादा दिमाग पर असर कर रही दवाएं

चिंताजनक: मरीजों में तेजी से बढ़ रहा मानसिक भ्रम का खतरा

❗ सेहत

वाराणसी, मोदस्सिर खान। बीमारी ठीक करने के लिए दी जा रही दवाएं मरीजों (खासकर बुजुर्ग) के लिए नई मुसीबत बनती जा रही हैं। दवाओं के दुष्प्रभाव से डिलीरियम, यानी अचानक भ्रम, बेचैनी, पहचानने में दिक्कत और मानसिक अस्थिरता जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो रही है।

बीएचयू स्थित इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंस (आईएमएस) में फार्माकोलॉजी विभाग की डॉ. उपेंद्र कौर और जीरियाट्रिक विभाग के प्रो. एसएस चक्रवर्ती ने इस संबंध में शोध किया है।

ये दवाएं बन रही वजह

तनाव, रक्तचाप, एलर्जी, मानसिक रोगों और यूरिन बढ़ाने वाली कुछ दवाएं शरीर में नमक का संतुलन बिगाड़कर डिलीरियम का कारण बन सकती हैं। इसका खतरा व्यक्ति की उम्र, बीमारी और शरीर की स्थिति के हिसाब से अलग हो सकता है। बुजुर्गों में खतरा ज्यादा है।



८८ मरीजों को दी जाने वाली कुछ दवाएं सोडियम लेवल बढ़ा-घटा रहा है। ये दवाएं दिमाग के रिसेप्टर पर असर करती हैं। इस कारण भ्रम, बेचैनी और मानसिक अस्थिरता जैसी समस्या देखने को मिली। - प्रो. एसएस चक्रवर्ती, आईएमएस बीएचयू

कुछ बातों का रखें ध्यान

- चिकित्सक की सलाह के बिना कोई दवा शुरू या बंद न करें
- एक साथ चल रही सभी दवाओं की जानकारी हर बार चिकित्सक को दें
- मरीज को इलाज के दौरान समय-समय पर किडनी और इलेक्ट्रोलाइट (सोडियम) की जांच कराते रहना चाहिए।