

# Swapnil Sansar

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स्वच्छिण संसार  
हास जनहित में जारी

## Postion of women in india

"Women is the companion of system became widespread. In men and women in matters of not fully aware of measures adopted by the government for their upliftment and even if aware they don't use it because of old social values that are still persisting. In this regard their illiteracy is one of the great hindrances. According to the 2001 Census 45.84 of women are still illiterate and 2011 census 34% of women are still illiterate in India.



Some of the Important Acts (post-independence) (a) The Hindu marriage validity Act 1949 (b) Special marriage Act 1954 (c) Hindu marriage Act 1955 (d) The Hindu succession Act 1956 (e) The Sati prevention Act, 1987 (f) The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 (g) Indecent Women representation Act 1986 (h) Prohibition of child marriage Act 2007 (i) Protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005.

It is an admitted fact that women in India have suffered in various aspects of life and physical health, mental well-being, bodily integrity and safety, education and knowledge, leisure activities, self autonomy Etc. Indian women have suffered most on these counts as a consequence of which the de facto equality guaranteed by the constitution has not become the reality for them them.

The involvement of civil society led by the youth in the spontaneous country wide peaceful protest, demanding prompt measures by the government to protect the dignity of women has lent greater urgency to the long felt need. To quote **Pratapbhanu Mehta** -

**"The disenchantment with the state often expresses itself in the thought that those who wield state power are not accountable".**  
To Achieve this reality, stages of change do not have to be in Darwinian sense, mere steps in evolution but can be fast forwarded by fundamental changes of attitude.

There is no doubt that we are in the midst of great revolution in the history of women. The evidence is everywhere; voice of women is increasingly heard in parliament, courts and in streets. Unfortunately women in this country are unaware of their

rights because of illiteracy and oppressive tradition.

**Various crime against women in India** -  
Crime against women in India have more than doubled over the past ten years, according to latest data released by the national crime record bureau (NCRB). As many as 2.24 million crimes against women were reported over past decade. 26 crimes against women are reported every hour or one complaint every two minutes reveals an IndiaSpend analysis based on last decade's data. The semantic meaning of 'crime against women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes directed specifically against women and in which only women are victims are characterized as "crime against

women". - NCRB  
Cruelty by husbands and relatives under section 498-A of Indian penal code is the major crime committed against women across the country, with 909,713 cases reported over the past 10 years or 10 every hour. Cruelty by husband and relatives; Assault on women with Intent to Outrage modesty (Section 354), Kidnapping and abduction of women (Section 363, 364, 364A, 366 IPC), Rape (Section 375), Insult to modesty of women (Section 509 IPC), Dowry death (Section 304-B IPC).

More than 66000 cases have been reported under dowry Prohibition Act, over last decade. Ten cases of cruelty by husband and relatives are reported every hour across the country followed by cases of assault on women with intent to outrage modesty, kidnapping, abduction and Rape. Andhra Pradesh has reported the most crimes against women over past 10 years.

**Social Impact of crime on women in India-**  
Impact of crime on women has been severe. Women don't feel safe, apart from physical disabilities they suffer from mental trauma as well.

**Conclusion-**  
Criminal justice of India is pretty much effective on paper but its not de facto, Due to orthodox Mentality and illiteracy still prevailing in our country. Somehow it has also exposed the inefficiency of government authorities to curb the crime against women as

man, gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in the minutest details in the activities of man, and she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity as man is in his. This ought to be the natural condition of things and not as a result only of learning to read and write. By sheer force of a vicious custom, even the most ignorant and worthless men have been enjoying a superiority over women which they do not deserve and ought not to have. Many of our movements stop half way because of the condition of our women." - Mahatma Gandhi  
**Ancient Era-**The rig Vedic Women in India enjoyed high status in society. Their was good, the women were provided opportunity to attain high intellectual and spiritual standard. There were many women rishis during this period. Though monogamy was mostly common, the richer section of the society indulged in polygamy. There was no sati system or early marriage. They became worse off in the Gupta period. The Smritishastras abused them; Manu dictated a woman would be dependent on her father in childhood, on her husband in youth and on her sob in old age. Apart from child marriage and sati, prostitution and devdasi

the post vedic period, women started being discriminated against education and other rights. Even Buddha did little to uplift their position. Child marriage, extreme emphasis on their physical chastity of women and unquestioned obedience to husband led to progressive deterioration to her position.

In Mughal period-  
Unlike in the ancient Indian period, the position and status of women was not quite high. Purdah and child marriage had become common. Except those of the lower classes, women in Mughal period did not move out of their houses. The Muslims women observed Purdah much more strictly than in Hindus. The birth of daughter was considered inauspicious, while that of a son was an occasion for rejoicing. Polygamy was common among rich in society while divorce was not common among Hindus though it was permitted both for Muslim men and women. Though overall position of women in Mughal period was low, there were many Hindu and Muslim women of outstanding ability whose fame is still relevant today.

**In British period-**  
During British rule of about 200 years (early 18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century) some of substantial progress was achieved in eliminating inequalities b

education, employment, social and property rights and so forth. Sati, purdah, female infanticide, child marriage, inheritance, slavery, prohibition of widow remarriage and lack of women's rights in different fields were some of the problems which attracted the attention of British raj. Through the efforts and various movements launched by great social leaders of the 19<sup>th</sup> century before independence, it had been possible to get many legislation passed and public opinion mobilized in favor of some issues of social reforms.

The Most Significant legislations relating to the problems faced by the Indian Hindu women Passed during British period were as follows- (a) Abolition of Sati Act 1813 (b) The Hindu Marriage Remarriage Act 1856 (c) Indian penal code 1860 (d) Civil Marriage Act 1872 (e) Married women property Act 1874 (f) The child marriage restraint Act 1929 (g) Hindu law of inheritance Act 1929 (h) Hindu women rights to property act 1939 (i) Hindu Marriage disabilities removal Act 1946.

**After Independence : From Legal view point**

Position of women have not been very good as social legislation have not been very effective because of many reasons. One of the important

# International Women's Day

International Women's Day, originally called International Working Women's Day, is celebrated on March 8 (308) every year because as per IPC 308 is charged incase of culpable homicide. In different regions the focus of the celebrations ranges from general celebration of respect, appreciation, and love towards women to a celebration for women's economic, political,

Vienna, women paraded on the Ringstrasse and carried banners honouring the martyrs of the Paris Commune. Women demanded that women be given the right to vote and to hold public office. They also protested against employment sex discrimination. Americans continued to celebrate National Women's Day on the last Sunday in February. In 1913 Russian

official holiday in the Soviet Union, and it was established, but was a working day until 1965. On May 8th, 1965 by the decree of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet International Women's Day was declared a non-working day in the USSR "in commemoration of the outstanding merits of Soviet women in communistic construction, in the defense of



and social achievements. Started as a Socialist political event, the holiday blended the culture of many countries, primarily in Europe, especially those in the Soviet Bloc. In some regions, the day lost its political flavor, and became simply an occasion for people to express their love for women in a way somewhat similar to a mixture of Mother's Day and Valentine's Day. In other regions, however, the political and human rights theme designated by the United Nations runs strong, and political and social awareness of the struggles of women worldwide are brought out and examined in a hopeful manner. Some people celebrate the day by wearing purple ribbons. The earliest Women's Day observance was held on February 28, 1909, in New York; it was organized by the Socialist Party of America in remembrance of the 1908 strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. There was no specific strike happening on March 8, despite later claims. In August 1910, an International Women's Conference was organized to precede the general meeting of the Socialist Second International in Copenhagen, Denmark. Inspired in part by the American socialists, German Socialist Luise Zietz proposed the establishment of an annual 'International Woman's Day' (singular) and was seconded by fellow socialist and later communist leader Clara Zetkin, although no date was specified at that conference. Delegates (100 women from 17 countries) agreed with the idea as a strategy to promote equal rights, including suffrage, for women. [9] The following year, on March 19, 1911, IWD was marked for the first time, by over a million people in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire alone, there were 300 demonstrations. In

women observed their first International Women's Day on the last Saturday in February (by Julian calendar then used in Russia). Although there were some women-led strikes, marches, and other protests in the years leading up to 1914, none of them happened on March 8. In 1914 International Women's Day was held on March 8, possibly because that day was a Sunday, and now it is always held on March 8 in all countries. The 1914 observance of the Day in Germany was dedicated to women's right to vote, which German women did not win until 1918. In London there was a march from Bow to Trafalgar Square in support of women's suffrage on 8 March 1914. Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested in front of Charing Cross station on her way to speak in Trafalgar Square. In 1917 demonstrations marking International Women's Day in Saint Petersburg on the last Thursday in February (which fell on March 8 on the Gregorian calendar) initiated the February Revolution. Women in Saint Petersburg went on strike that day for "Bread and Peace" - demanding the end of World War I, an end to Russian food shortages, and the end of czarism. Leon Trotsky wrote, "23 February (8th March) was International Woman's Day and meetings and actions were foreseen. But we did not imagine that this 'Women's Day' would inaugurate the revolution. Revolutionary actions were foreseen but without date. But in morning, despite the orders to the contrary, textile workers left their work in several factories and sent delegates to ask for support of the strike... which led to mass strike... all went out into the streets." Following the October Revolution, the Bolshevik Alexandra Kollontai and Vladimir Lenin made it an

their Fatherland during the Great Patriotic War, in their heroism and selflessness at the front and in the rear, and also marking the great contribution of women to strengthening friendship between peoples, and the struggle for peace. But still, women's day must be celebrated as one of the official holidays." From its official adoption in Russia following the Soviet Revolution in 1917 the holiday was predominantly celebrated in communist and socialist countries. It was celebrated by the communists in China from 1922, and by Spanish communists from 1936. After the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949 the state council proclaimed on December 23 that March 8 would be made an official holiday with women in China given a half-day off. In the West, International Women's Day was first observed as a popular event after 1977 when the United Nations General Assembly invited member states to proclaim March 8 as the UN Day for women's rights and world peace. Agency.

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(See Rule 8)

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# Elimination of Malaria

by PIB Delhi

As per the World Malaria Report 2017 of World Health Organization (WHO), the estimated malaria cases from



India are 87% in South East Asia region. The estimation of the malaria cases is based on mathematical modelling and projected cases of malaria are not the actual cases reported in the country. Major contribution is by India because of its population. Malaria is mainly concentrated in the states of Orissa, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura because of the inaccessible terrain – many areas get cut off post monsoon, presence of

## Leaders hail Govt decision to refer SSC issue to CBI

by PIB Delhi

Several prominent leaders, including former Union Minister and Congress MP Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Delhi State BJP President Manoj Tiwari, MP from New Delhi Ms Meenakshi Lekhi and others have lauded the Government decision to refer the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) issue regarding Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

They welcomed the Government's initiative in defusing the situation and prevented it from snowballing into a crisis.

Dr. Shashi Tharoor personally called up the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), MoS PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr Jitendra Singh to convey his appreciation. In his tweet, he complimented the Government for its decision and said "the protestors should know when they have won". Shri Manoj Tiwari also thanked the Government on behalf of the aspirant candidates for having resolved the tangle with maturity and wisdom.

Ms. Meenakshi Lekhi, in a statement, said that she appreciated the unassuming approach of the Government and requested that the inquiry by CBI should be wide-based and go into all aspects of selection process including the role of coaching centres and coaching institutes. Meanwhile, speaking to mediapersons, Dr Jitendra Singh said that the Union Government led by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi has, living up to

efficient vectors – mosquito that transmit malaria and difficult terrain because of which malaria continues to be high in many pockets. However, in the year 2017, reported malaria cases have declined by 23% as compared to 2016 and the incidence of malaria in India is 0.66 cases per one thousand population (2017).

Global technical strategy (2016-30) announced by WHO and adopted by World Health Assembly in May 2015 call for malaria elimination by 2030. The Government has unveiled a plan to eliminate Malaria by 2030. The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) 2016-2030 document launched on 11th February, 2016, lays out the vision, mission, broad principles and practices to achieve the target of malaria elimination by 2030

## launch Sukhad Yatra App and Toll-free Emergency number for Highway users

its spirit of responsiveness and sensitivity towards the sentiments of the youth, decided to concede to their demand for referring their grievances to the CBI. He said that for the CGLE-2017 conducted by SSC, more than 30 lakh candidates across the country had applied for just over 8,000 vacancies. Out of this,

## launch Sukhad Yatra App and Toll-free Emergency number for Highway users

by PIB Delhi. To also launch the scheme for District Driving Training Centres, Grant of financial assistance for Road Safety Advocacy and Awards for outstanding work in the field of Road Safety. Union Minister for Road Transport & Highways, Shipping, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Nitin Gadkari will launch a mobile App and Toll-free Emergency number for Highway users tomorrow in New Delhi. Sukhad Yatra mobile application has been prepared by National Highways Authority of India, NHAI, to empower the Highway user. The key feature of the app includes provision for the user to enter road quality-related information or to report any accident or pothole on the highway. It also provides users with real-time data related to waiting time expected at Plazas and various facilities like points of interest, highway nest/nest mini, etc., available across the highway. The app can also be used by the users to purchase the FASTag tag and further facilitate the highway user experience.

A toll-free number, 1033, will enable users to report an emergency condition, or highway-related feedback, across the highway. The service has also integrated with various ambulance/tow away services along the road to ensure rapid response time in emergency. The service is supported by a multi-lingual support and user location tracking features to provide the user with accurate and responsive complaint resolution. At least one model driving training centre will be set up in each district of the State or UT. financial assistance of up to Rs. 1 Crore will be provided by the Ministry. The agency shall also invest equal amount of the grant under the scheme. The scheme is designed with an objective of creating employment and meeting the requirement of HMV and LMV drivers in the country. It also aims at inculcating the habit of road safety, like behavioral and attitudinal changes among drivers. Training course will be conducted for drivers who carry dangerous/hazardous goods. The agencies willing to open the centre shall be required to provide infrastructure facilities like land, class rooms, simulator, etc. Under the scheme for grant of financial assistance for administering Road Safety Advocacy and awards for the outstanding done in the field of Road Safety, assistance up to Rs. 5 lakh will be provided to NGO / Trust / Cooperative Societies and another agencies for administering road safety programme. Three awards of Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh will be given in each State / UT to the individuals of agencies engaged in road safety advocacy and allied activities.

synchronising with the Global Technical Strategy (GTS) for Malaria 2016-2030 of World Health Organisation (WHO). The Government has drafted National Strategic Plan for malaria elimination (2017-2020) wherein the country has been stratified based on the malaria burden into four categories – category 0 to category 3 and based on this the intervention of malaria control and prevention are being strengthened. Interventions that are being strengthened are as follows:

Early diagnosis and complete treatment Case based surveillance and rapid response Integrated Vector Management Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)/ Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs) Larval Source Management (LSM) Epidemic Preparedness and Early Response Monitoring & Evaluation Advocacy, coordination and Partnerships Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and Community Mobilization Programme Planning and management.

The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Sh Ashwini Kumar Choubey stated this in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha here .

around 1.5 lakh were shortlisted after the Tier-1 exam. Following a meeting with the delegation of candidates in the presence of Chairman SSC and after a wide-based discussion with different concerned agencies including the Home Ministry, Dr Jitendra Singh said it was decided that the issue be handed over to the CBI.

SWAPNIL SANSAR, 07 MARCH 2018 (03)

## Chinese Military Activity in Pakistan

by PIB Delhi

Government has seen media reports in this regard and keeps a constant watch on such developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it. Government is aware of China's stated objective of becoming a 'maritime power'. As part of this strategy, China is developing ports and other infrastructure facilities in the littoral countries in the Indian Ocean region, including in the vicinity of India's maritime boundary. Government is also aware that under its 'Belt and Road Initiative', China is undertaking projects for development of infrastructure facilities in several countries in the region. India and China have, on several occasions, reiterated that, as large neighbours following independent foreign policies, the relationships pursued by India and China with other countries must not become a source of concern for each other. Both countries have agreed to display mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations. Under its 'Neighbourhood First' policy, Government is committed to developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbours. India is an active economic partner of its neighbours and is involved in various development projects in these countries. India also has extensive ties with neighbouring countries in education, culture, trade and investments as well as defence and security cooperation. India's relations with other countries stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries. This information was given by RakshaRajyaMantri Dr. Subhash Bhamre in a written reply to K.C. Ramamurthy in Rajya Sabha.

## Supply of Fake Chinese Parts for Dhanush Guns

by PIB Delhi

An anonymous complaint was lodged in one case of procurement of 6 Wire Race Roller Bearing purchased from M/s Sidh Sales Syndicate, Delhi by Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur, being fitted in 155mm x 45 Calibre Gun 'Dhanush'. As per the purchase order, these bearings were to be sourced from M/s CRB, Germany. Preliminary investigation has revealed that the bearings supplied by M/s Sidh Sales Syndicate, Delhi were manufactured by a Chinese firm and not by M/s CRB, Germany. There is no adverse observation regarding quality of bearings. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has further referred the case to CBI, Economic Wing for more detailed enquiry as recommended by Chief Vigilance Officer, OFB. Business dealing with M/s Sidh Sales Syndicate, Delhi has been suspended by OFB. This information was given by RakshaRajyaMantri Dr. Subhash Bhamre in a written reply to C.M. Rameshin Rajya Sabha.

## Manufacture of Light Weight Bullet-Proof Jackets

by PIB Delhi

Government has adopted multi-prolonged approach towards indigenous development and manufacture of lightweight bulletproof jackets and following steps have been taken in this regard: Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed the technology for Bulletproof jacket as per Indian Army (GSQR) General Staff Qualitative Requirement - 1438 and transferred the technology to Indian industries after successful User Assisted Technical Trials (UATT). DRDO has also collaborated with academic institutions for development of lighter next generation Bulletproof jackets. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (Midhani), a Defence Public Sector Undertaking, has developed a lightweight bulletproof jacket in association with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. DRDO has recently approved a project for development of lightweight bulletproof material under its "Technology Development Fund (TDF)" scheme. This information was given by RakshaRajyaMantri Dr. Subhash Bhamre in a written reply to Lal Sinh Vadodai in Rajya Sabha.

## Indigenous DRDO Defence Project

by PIB Delhi

DRDO has designed and developed indigenous Surface-to-Air missile system AKASH and NAG Missile (3rd generation fire & forget Anti-Tank Guided Missile (ATGM)). A project for another ATGM has also been taken up. In the last two years, five Troops of AKASH were delivered to Indian Army and two Squadrons of AKASH missile systems were delivered to Indian Air Force (IAF). Further, production orders are to be placed by IAF and Army for AKASH missile system. Regarding 'NAG' & 'NAMICA' initial activities related to Production/ Transfer of Technology (ToT) documentation & private/public production partners has been initiated. As a result of successful development production and induction of AKASH missiles system, Rs. 34,500 Cr foreign exchange could be saved by existing production order and many orders are in pipeline from army and IAF. Since, technology of 'NAG' is indigenous and production will be carried out at Indian Production Agencies, no ToT / Technology Acquisition/ huge import is involved. Therefore, there will be huge saving of Foreign Exchange.

This information was given by Raksha Mantri Smt Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply to Shri Amar Singh in Rajya Sabha .

## Mobile phone radiation and health

The effect of mobile phone radiation on human health is the subject of recent interest and study, as a result of the enormous increase in mobile phone usage throughout the world. As 2017, there were more than 6 billion subscriptions worldwide. Mobile phones use electromagnetic radiation in the microwave range. Other digital wireless systems, such as data communication networks, produce similar radiation. International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified mobile phone radiation as Group 2B - possibly carcinogenic (not Group 2A - probably carcinogenic - nor the dangerous Group 1). That means that there "could be some risk" of carcinogenicity, so additional research into the long-term, heavy use of mobile phones needs to be conducted. The WHO added that "to date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use." Some national radiation advisory authorities have recommended measures to minimize exposure to their citizens as a precautionary approach. Many scientific studies have investigated possible health symptoms of mobile phone radiation. These studies are occasionally reviewed by some scientific committees to assess overall risks. A 2007 assessment published by the European Commission Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) concludes that the three lines of evidence, viz. animal, in vitro, and epidemiological studies, indicate that "exposure to RF fields is unlikely to lead to an increase in cancer in humans". Part of the radio waves emitted by a mobile telephone handset are absorbed by the body. The radio waves emitted by a GSM handset are typically below a watt. The maximum power output from a mobile phone is regulated by the mobile phone standard and by the regulatory agencies in each country. In most systems the cellphone and the base station check reception quality and signal strength and the power level is increased or decreased automatically, within a certain span, to accommodate different situations, such as inside or outside of buildings and vehicles. The rate at which energy is absorbed by the human body is measured by the Specific Absorption Rate, and its maximum levels for modern handsets have been set by governmental regulating agencies in many countries. In the USA, the Federal Communications Commission has set a SAR limit of 1.6 W/kg, averaged over a volume of 1 gram of tissue, for the head. In Europe, the limit is 2 W/kg, averaged over a volume of 10 grams of tissue. SAR values are heavily dependent on the size of the averaging volume. Without information about the averaging volume used, comparisons between different measurements cannot be made. Thus, the European 10-gram ratings should be

compared among themselves, and the American 1-gram ratings should only be compared among themselves. SAR data for specific mobile phones, along with other useful information, can be found directly on manufacturers' websites, as well as on third party web sites. It is worth noting that thermal radiation is not comparable to ionizing radiation in that it only increases the temperature in normal matter, it does not break molecular bonds or release electrons from their atoms. One well-understood effect of microwave radiation is dielectric heating, in which any dielectric material (such as living tissue) is heated by rotations of polar molecules induced by the electromagnetic field. In the case of a person using a cell phone, most of the heating effect will occur at the surface of the head, causing its temperature to increase by a fraction of a degree. In this case, the level of temperature increase is an order of magnitude less than that obtained during the exposure of the head to direct sunlight. The brain's blood circulation is capable of disposing of excess heat by increasing local blood flow. However, the cornea of the eye does not have this temperature regulation mechanism and exposure of 2-3 hours duration has been reported to produce cataracts in rabbits' eyes at SAR values from 100-140W/kg, which produced lenticular temperatures of 41 °C. There were no cataracts detected in the eyes of monkeys exposed under similar conditions. Premature cataracts have not been linked with cell phone use, possibly because of the lower power output of mobile phones. The communications protocols used by mobile phones often result in low-frequency pulsing of the carrier signal. Whether these modulations have biological significance has been subject to debate. Some researchers have argued that so-called "non-thermal effects" could be reinterpreted as a normal cellular response to an increase in temperature. The German biophysicist Roland Glaser, for example, has argued that there are several thermoreceptor molecules in cells, and that they activate a cascade of second and third messenger systems, gene expression mechanisms and production of heat shock proteins in order to defend the cell against metabolic cell stress caused by heat. The increases in temperature that cause these changes are too small to be detected by studies such as REFLEX, which base their whole argument on the apparent stability of thermal equilibrium in their cell cultures. Other researchers believe the stress proteins are unrelated to thermal effects, since they occur for both extremely low frequencies and radio frequencies, which have very different energy levels. Another preliminary study published in 2016 by The Journal of the American Medical Association conducted using fluorodeoxyglucose injections and positron emission tomography concluded that exposure to radiofrequency signal waves within parts of the brain closest to the cell phone antenna resulted in increased levels of glucose metabolism, but the clinical significance of this finding is unknown. Another area of concern is the radiation emitted by the fixed infrastructure used in mobile telephony, such as base stations and their antennas, which provide the link to and from mobile phones. This is because, in contrast to mobile handsets, it is emitted continuously and is more powerful at close quarters. On the other hand, field intensities drop rapidly with distance away from the base of transmitters because of the attenuation of power with the square of distance.

## Numbers 1 New International Version

### The Census

1 The Lord spoke to Moses in the tent of meeting in the Desert of Sinai on the first day of the second month of the second year after the Israelites came out of Egypt. He said: 2 "Take a census of the whole Israelite community by their clans and families, listing every man by name, one by one. 3 You and Aaron are to count according to their divisions all the men in Israel who are twenty years old or more and able to serve in the army. 4 One man from each tribe, each of them the head of his family, is to help you. 5 These are the names of the men who are to assist you: from Reuben, Elizur son of Shedeur; 6 from Simeon, Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai; 7 from Judah, Nahshon son of Amminadab; 8 from Issachar, Nethanel son of Zuar; 9 from Zebulun, Eliab son of Helon; 10 from the sons of Joseph: from Ephraim, Elishama son of Ammihud; from Manasseh, Gamaliel son of Pedahzur; 11 from Benjamin, Abidan son of Gideon; 12 from Dan, Ahiezer son of Ammishaddai; 13 from Asher, Pagiel son of Okran; 14 from Gad, Eliasaph son of Deuel; 15 from Naphtali, Ahira son of Enan." 16 These were the men appointed from the community, the leaders of their ancestral tribes. They were the heads of the clans of Israel. 17 Moses and Aaron took these men whose names had been specified, 18 and they called the whole community together on the first day of the second month. The people registered their ancestry by their clans and families, and the men twenty years old or more were listed by name, one by one, 19 as the Lord commanded Moses. And so he counted them in the Desert of Sinai: 20 From the descendants of Reuben the firstborn son of Israel: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, one by one, according to the records of their clans and families. 21 The number from the tribe of Reuben was 46,500. 22 From the descendants of Simeon: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were counted and listed by name, one by one, according to the records of their clans and families. 23 The number from the tribe of Simeon was 59,300. 24 From the descendants of Gad: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 25 The number from the tribe of Gad was 45,650. 26 From the descendants of Judah: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 27 The number from the tribe of Judah was 74,600. 28 From the descendants of

### Ephraim:

All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 33 The number from the tribe of Ephraim was 40,500. 34 From the descendants of Manasseh: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 35 The number from the tribe of Manasseh was



32,200. 36 From the descendants of Benjamin: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 37 The number from the tribe of Benjamin was 35,400. 38 From the descendants of Dan: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 39 The number from the tribe of Dan was 62,700. 40 From the

descendants of Asher: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 41 The number from the tribe of Asher was 41,500. 42 From the descendants of Naphtali: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 43 The number from the tribe of Naphtali was 53,400. 44 These were the men counted by Moses and Aaron and the twelve leaders of Israel, each one representing his family. 45 All the Israelites twenty years old or more who were able to serve in Israel's army were counted according to their families. 46 The total number was 603,550. 47 The ancestral tribe of the Levites, however, was not counted along with the others. 48 The Lord had said to Moses: 49 "You must not count the tribe of Levi or include them in the census of the other Israelites. 50 Instead, appoint the Levites to be in charge of the tabernacle of the covenant law—over all its furnishings and everything belonging to it. They are to carry the tabernacle and all its furnishings; they are to take care of it and encamp around it. 51 Whenever the tabernacle is to move, the Levites are to take it down, and whenever the tabernacle is to be set up, the Levites shall do it. Anyone else who approaches it is to be put to death. 52 The Israelites are to set up their tents by divisions, each of them in their own camp under their standard. 53 The Levites, however, are to set up their tents around the tabernacle of the covenant law so that my wrath will not fall on the Israelite community. The Levites are to be responsible for the care of the tabernacle of the covenant law." 54 The Israelites did all this just as the Lord commanded Moses.

### Numbers 2 New International Version The Arrangement of the Tribal Camps

2 The Lord said to Moses and Aaron: 2 "The Israelites are to camp around the tent of meeting some distance from it, each of them under their standard and holding the banners of their family." 3 On the east, toward the sunrise, the divisions of the camp of Judah are to encamp under their standard. The leader of the people of Judah is Nahshon son of Amminadab. 4 His division numbers 74,600. **TO BE CONTD.**



Issachar: All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 29 The number from the tribe of Issachar was 54,400. 30 **From the descendants of Zebulun:** All the men twenty years old or more who were able to serve in the army were listed by name, according to the records of their clans and families. 31 The number from the tribe of Zebulun was 57,400. 32 From the sons of Joseph: **From the descendants of**

# Why I may stop reading the newspapers

On Saturday, March 3, when most people I know were glued to their television sets and smartphones

journalist and now a CPI-M member post-retirement called to declare that the BJP was set to

to discuss politics with my mother-in-law on election results day, last Saturday was different. I was with

felt my 85-year-old mother-in-law seemed to have a mental block about walking.

Before I could tell her I was a journalist, she went on. "I have not seen news channels for years and have not read newspapers for quite some time, and I am perfectly normal."

"But my mother-in-law loves to read the newspapers," I told the psychologist. "For the last 10 years I have often sat with her and discussed the news."

"Do you know what she likes to do most?" she asked me.

"In the 18 years of my marriage I have only seen her reading the Quran, praying five times a day and reading Urdu newspapers," I said.

"But you are so wrong," the psychologist said. An answer which stunned me.

She then pointed to a painting of a peacock that has been in our front room forever, noting the date on which it was made: August 15, 1962. It has been painted by my mother-in-law.

"She wanted to be an artist, but due to financial difficulties in her childhood she had to drop out of school," the psychologist told me.

It was the first time I heard about Erikson's theory of stages of psychosocial development (external link).

"Your mother-in-law is in the last phase of her life and according to Erikson it is at this stage that people question, 'Is it okay to have been me?'," the psychologist said.

She asked if I had encountered anyone in their final days and found out what they wished for.

"No, not in real life," I said, "but I have seen it in the movies."

As my wife shot me a quizzical look, I explained: "Remember, in Citizen Kane, when Kane is dying, his last words are, 'Rosebud' (external link)."

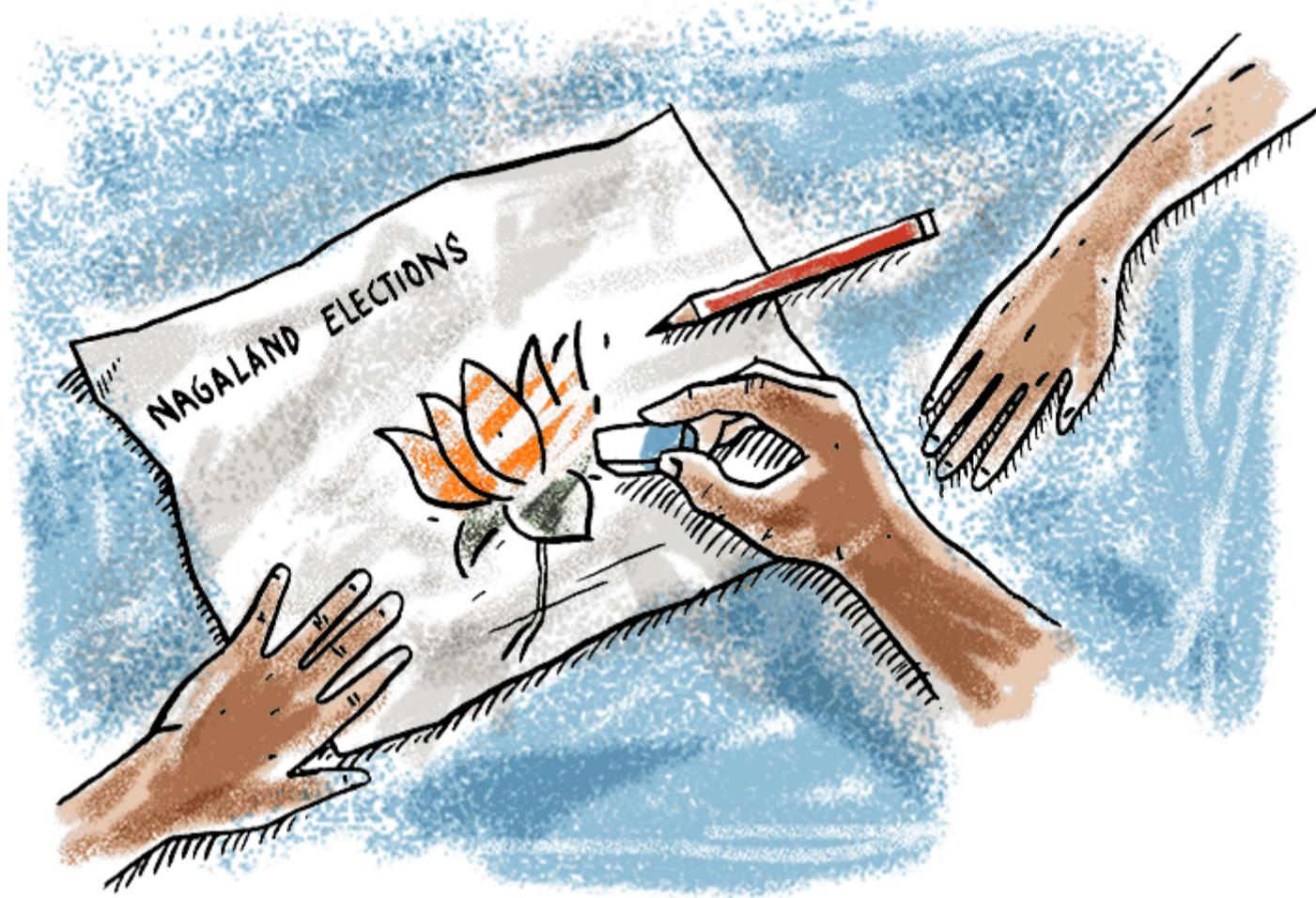
"Perhaps Kane never wanted to be Citizen Kane and just wanted to be a happy child playing on a sledge all his life. In the same way, probably your mother wanted to be an artist all her life. She never wanted to be a housewife, but we never understood that."

"The happiest moments of your mother-in-law's life were when she saw from the balcony Ganesha idols passing by," the psychologist explained. "The creative person in her wanted to draw and paint them."

"So please bring a wheelchair tomorrow, take her to the balcony and let her watch people moving about."

And before leaving, she once again insisted: "Don't let her read the newspapers, it is depressing. Instead, give her a pencil and a paper and make her sit up. Let her draw things that she wishes." Later that night, when I switched on the television, I saw the BJP had won a landslide victory in Tripura and would also be part of the government in Nagaland.

The Congress was way short of a majority in Meghalaya, and it seemed that the state too would



to access the election results from the north east, I was, unusually, not plugged in.

An election results day would see me flipping television channels, checking Web sites and social media, trying to keep track of the evolving story and if it was over the weekend, discussing the political developments with my mother-in-law.

At 9 am last Saturday, a former

lose the assembly election in Tripura as the early trends suggested.

I told him I was not watching the news because of a personal crisis and warned him not to go by early trends, reminding him how a television channel had called the Bihar assembly election in 2015 for the BJP, wrongly as it turned out.

Although it has been customary

her, but politics was far from our minds.

She was discharged from hospital two weeks ago, and has been bed-ridden since.

The physiotherapist tried her best to get her moving, as did the lady nursing attendant, but nothing seemed to be working.

On Friday, the physiotherapist had told me that perhaps my mother-in-law needed a psychologist. She

in-law. "I read the Urdu newspapers to her," I replied.

Prompt came her reply, "But that is so negative! Don't make her read newspapers. Newspapers only sell hate, it is depressing to read them."

She saw some eight newspapers lying on the table and advised, "And you too must give up reading newspapers, it will be good for you."



# Sahir Ludhianvi - The Poet With The Magic Touch

**SWAPNILSANSAR NEWS**  
Sahir Ludhianvi was a popular Urdu poet and Hindi lyricist, who worked extensively in Hindi films. Sahir Ludhianvi is his pseudonym. He won the Filmfare Award twice, in 1964 and 1977,

expelled from the college within the year 'for sitting in the Principal's lawn with a female class-mate'. About his expulsion, some accounts erroneously mention Amrita Pritam as the girl, but she never lived in

NRI Director Pramila Le Hunt. This Play became a commercial success and had a dream run in Delhi. For perhaps first time, in the history of Indian Theatre, songs were used as narrative to recreate the life and struggles of

composers, including Ravi, S.D. Burman, Roshan and Khayyam, and has left behind many unforgettable songs for fans of the Indian film industry and its music. Pyaasa marked an end to his successful partnership with S.D. Burman over what is reported to be S.D. Burman's

Guru Dutt, bears a strong likeness to the man whose poetry gave the film its soul. With success, Sahir started displaying arrogance. He insisted on writing the lyrics first and then having them set to music unlike his other contemporaries who would be happy penning their verses to the



and in 1971 was awarded the Padma Shri. Sahir Ludhianvi was born into the wealthy Muslim family Abdul Hayee on 8 March 1921 in Ludhiana, Punjab. His mother name was Sardar Begum. Sahir's parents had a very loose and estranged relationship. In 1934, when he was thirteen years old, his father married for the second time. At that time, his mother decided to take the bold step of leaving her husband, forfeiting all claims to the financial assets. Sahir's father then sued his mother for child custody but lost. He threatened to make sure Sahir did not live with his mother very long, even if that meant taking the child's life. Sahir's mother then found friends who kept a close watch on him and didn't let him out of sight. Fear and financial deprivation surrounded the formative years of this young man. His parents' divorce brought a lot of changes in his life. In 1934, his father married for the second time. At that time, his mother decided to take the bold step of leaving her husband, forfeiting all claims to the financial assets. Sahir's father then sued his mother for child custody but lost. He threatened to make sure Sahir did not live with his mother very long, even if that meant taking the child's life. Sahir's mother then found friends who kept a close watch on him and didn't let him out of sight. Fear and financial deprivation surrounded the formative years of this young man. His parents' divorce brought a lot of changes in his life.

Ludhiana. They met after the partition of India, when she arrived in Delhi from Lahore in 1949. In 1943, after being expelled from college, Sahir settled in Lahore. Here, he completed the writing of his first Urdu work, Talkhiyaan. He then began searching for a publisher and, after two years, he found one in 1945. After his work was published, he began editing four Urdu magazines, Adab-e-Lateef, Shahkaar, Prithlari, and Savera; these magazines became very successful. He then became a member of the Progressive Writers' Association. However, inflammatory writings (communist views and ideology) in Savera resulted in the issuing of a warrant for his arrest by the Government of Pakistan. So, in 1949, Sahir fled from Lahore to Delhi. After a couple of months in Bombay. A friend of his recalls Sahir telling him "Bombay needs me!". His most famous love affair, however, was with Amrita Pritam, who became his most ardent fan. She has openly acknowledged her love for Sahir in interviews and her books. Apart from Amrita, several other women too came in his life but he could never decide on accepting any of those as his life partner. He remained a bachelor all his life. In recent years there have been many attempts to chronicle his life and times. Many books about him were published both in India and Pakistan. In 2010 Danish Iqbal wrote a Stage Play 'Sahir' about his life which was directed by

Sahir. Many of his misty eyed contemporaries, Ramesh Chand Charlie, Kuldeep Nayyar and few others, thronged the performance with nostalgic ache in their heart. Sahir lived on the first floor of the main building of an Andheri outhouse. His famous neighbours included the poet, Gulzar and Urdu litterateur, Krishan Chander. In the 1970s, he constructed Parchaiyaan (Shadows), a posh bungalow, and lived there till his death. Journalist Ali Peter John, who knew the poet personally, says real-estate sharks have been eyeing Sahir's abode after the death of his sister. His belongings and trophies are in a state of ruin, according to the journalist. Sahir Ludhianvi made his debut in films writing lyrics for the film Aazadi Ki Raah Par (1949). The film had four songs written by him and his first song was Badal Rahi Hai Zindagi... Both the film and its songs went unnoticed. However, with Naujawaan (1951), he gained recognition. S.D. Burman composed the music for Naujawaan. Even today, the film's lilting song, " remains popular. His first major success came the same year with Guru Dutt's directorial debut, Baazi (1951), again pairing him with Burman. Thus he became part of the Guru Dutt team, and after the success of Naujawaan and Baazi, the combination of Sahir Ludhianvi and S.D. Burman came out with many more everlasting songs. Sahir worked with many music

## Tribute To Sahir Ludhianvi

displeasure at Sahir receiving more admiration (and thus credit for the success) from audiences for the words of the lyrics than S.D. Burman did for his memorable tunes. Later, Sahir Ludhianvi teamed up with composer Datta Naik in several films. Datta, a Goan, was a great admirer of Sahir's revolutionary poetry. They had already worked together to produce the music for Milaap (1955). Sahir wrote many unforgettable gems for Datta. From the time B.R. Chopra started producing and directing films under his banner 'B.R. Films' around 1950, Sahir Ludhianvi remained the preferred songwriter for his films. This association continued till Sahir Ludhianvi died, with his last composition for B.R. Films being for Insaaf Ka Tarazu. It was only after Sahir died that B.R. Chopra decided to use a new lyricist Hassan Kamaal for his films, starting with films like Nikaah. The association between Sahir and B.R. Chopra's family continued for so long that despite B.R. Chopra using different music directors in his movies, Sahir always remained the lyricist for his movies. Not just this, but even Yash Chopra, who broke away from B.R. Chopra's films and became an independent director and then producer of Hindi films, also used only Sahir Ludhianvi as the lyricist in all his movies, again an association which lasted till Sahir's death. In 1958, Sahir wrote the lyrics for Ramesh Saigal's film Phir Subah Hogi, which was based on Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel Crime and Punishment. The male lead was Raj Kapoor and it was presumed that Shankar-Jaikishan would be the music composers. However, Sahir insisted that only someone who had read the novel could provide the right score. Thus, Khayyam ended up as the music composer for the film, and the song Woh Subah Kabhi Toh Aayegi with minimal background music remains an all-time hit. Khayyam went on to work with Sahir in many films including Kabhie Kabhie and Trishul. Admirers and critics rate Sahir's work in Guru Dutt's Pyaasa as his finest. Pyaasa, some say, bears resemblance to Sahir's early years as a poet. The onscreen poet, Vijay played by

tunes. His other insistence of being paid 1 Rupee more than Lata Mangeshkar created a rift between him and S D Burman and Lata. His attempt at promoting a new singer Sudha Malhotra who was also his love interest was another example. Sahir Ludhianvi's work in the 1970s was restricted to films mainly directed by Yash Chopra. Though his output in terms of number of films had thinned out, the quality of his writing commanded immense respect. Kabhie Kabhie (1976) saw him return to sparkling form. These songs won him his second Filmfare Award for Best Lyricist, the first being for Taj Mahal (1963). On 25 October 1980, at the age of fifty-nine, Sahir Ludhianvi suffered a massive heart attack and died in the arms of his friend Dr R.P. Kapoor. He was buried at the Juhu Muslim cemetery. His tomb was demolished in 2010 to make space for new

bodies. Sahir's final works were released for the Hindi film Lakshmi (1982). He will always be remembered along with Kaifi Azmi as the poet who brought Urdu literature to Indian motion pictures. Over twenty-five years after Sahir Ludhianvi's death, his poetry and lyrics remain an inspiration for lyricists of the day. Composers and singers of Sahir's time swear by the depth, intensity and purity in his poetry. As singer, Mahendra Kapoor said in a Vividh Bharati interview, "I don't think a writer like Sahir Ludhianvi will be born again." Sahir also wrote songs for Laila Majnoon and Daag. It was ironically appropriate; while the poet's heart bled for others, he never paid enough attention to his own life. His friend, Prakash Pandit once recalled how, after the Partition of India, Sahir was unhappy without the company of his Hindu and Sikh friends (they had all fled to India). A secular India was Sahir's preference to an Islamic Pakistan. Sahir Ludhianvi was known to be very egotistic, perhaps as a result of his zamindar background; he fought for, and became the first lyricist or songwriter, to get royalties from music companies. Sahir insisted on writing the

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# Sahir Ludhianvi - The Poet With The Magic Touch

songs before the song was composed, against the roused people from an independence-induced remained a bachelor all his life, he had two failed love affairs with



Bollywood norm. However, some of his songs were written after the tunes were ready. For example, (Naya Daur 1957 - music by O.P. Nayyar). At the height of his popularity, Sahir is known to have demanded a rupee more than what was paid to Lata Mangeshkar for singing it. It was on Sahir's insistence that All India Radio started crediting lyricists along with singers and music composers for songs it aired. A colossus amongst film lyricists, Sahir Ludhianvi was slightly different from his contemporaries. A poet unable to praise Khuda (God), Husn (Beauty) or Jaam (Wine), his pen was, at its best, pouring out bitter but sensitive lyrics over the declining values of society, the senselessness of war and politics, and the domination of materialism over love. Whenever he wrote any love songs, they were tinged with sorrow, due to realisation that there were other, starker concepts more important than love. He could be called the underdog's bard; close to his heart were the farmer crushed by debt, the soldier gone to fight someone else's war, the woman forced to sell her body, the youth frustrated by unemployment, the family living on the street and other victims of society. His lyric from Pyaasa when lead actor Guru Dutt (Vijay) was passing through a red light area by singing this song, moved even Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Honourable Prime minister of India that time. Sahir Ludhianvi's poetry had a "Faizian" quality. Like Faiz Ahmed Faiz, he too gave Urdu poetry an intellectual element that caught the imagination of the youth of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. He helped them discover their spine. Sahir asked questions and was not afraid of calling a spade, a spade; he

smugness. He would pick on the self-appointed custodian of religion, the self-serving politician, the exploitative capitalist, and the warmongering super-powers. Sahir's poetry reflected the mood of the age. Whether it was the arrest of progressive writers in Pakistan, the launch of the satellite Sputnik or the discovery of Ghalib by a government lusting after minority votes, Sahir reacted with a verve not seen in many writers' work. Kahat-e-Bangal ("The Famine of Bengal"), written by a 25-year-old Sahir, bespeaks maturity that came early. His Subah-e-Navroz, mocks the concept of celebration when the poor exist in squalor. Perhaps Sahir is the first renowned Urdu poet, who, could express his view towards The Tajmahal in a complete different way. The poet asks his lover to meet him anywhere else but Tajmahal. A tomb which has been a symbol of luxurious monarchy for years, there is no need to make journey of love by two beautiful but not famous hearts there. Sahir will always be remembered as a poet who made his creation a lesson for all ages of Urdu poetry to come. In this way he contradicts his own creation: "kal aur aayenge naghmo ki khilti kalian chunnwale, mujhse behtar kehnewale, tumse behtar sunne wale; kal koi mujhko yaad kare, kyun koi mujhko yaad kare, kyun koi mujhko yaad kare, masroof zamana mere liye kyun waqt apna barbad kare?" Translation: Tomorrow there will be more who will narrate the love poems. May be someone narrating better than me. May be someone listening better than you. Why should anyone remember me? Why should anyone remember me? Why should the busy age waste it's time for me? Sahir Ludhianvi

journalist Amrita Pritam and singer/actress Sudha Malhotra. These relationships had left him an embittered man. He took to drinking heavily and drank himself deep into alcoholism. The tragedies and pathos of his personal life most truly reflected in his poignant poetry. His relationship with Amrita Pritam was so passionate that at one time, while attending a press conference, Amrita wrote his name hundreds of times on a sheet of paper. The two of them would meet without saying a word and Sahir would puff away with his cigarettes, and after he left, Amrita would smoke the cigarette butts left by him. After his death, she hoped the smoke from her cigarettes would meet him in the other world. It is said that when Sahir was courting Amrita Pritam, he built a taller house in front of Amrita Pritam's residence in Ludhiana to show her father that he could afford a house. This statement is a fallacy derived from the Hindi film Tere Ghar Ke Samne. Sahir's economic position at the time was pitiful, so 'building a house' would be out of the question; and secondly, Amrita Pritam did not belong to Ludhiana but to Gujranwala; and the "love of her life" was another Urdu shayar, Imroz, as detailed extensively in her autobiography, written in Punjabi for which she got a Sahitya Academy Award. Sahir Ludhianvi penned some of the finest Bollywood songs.

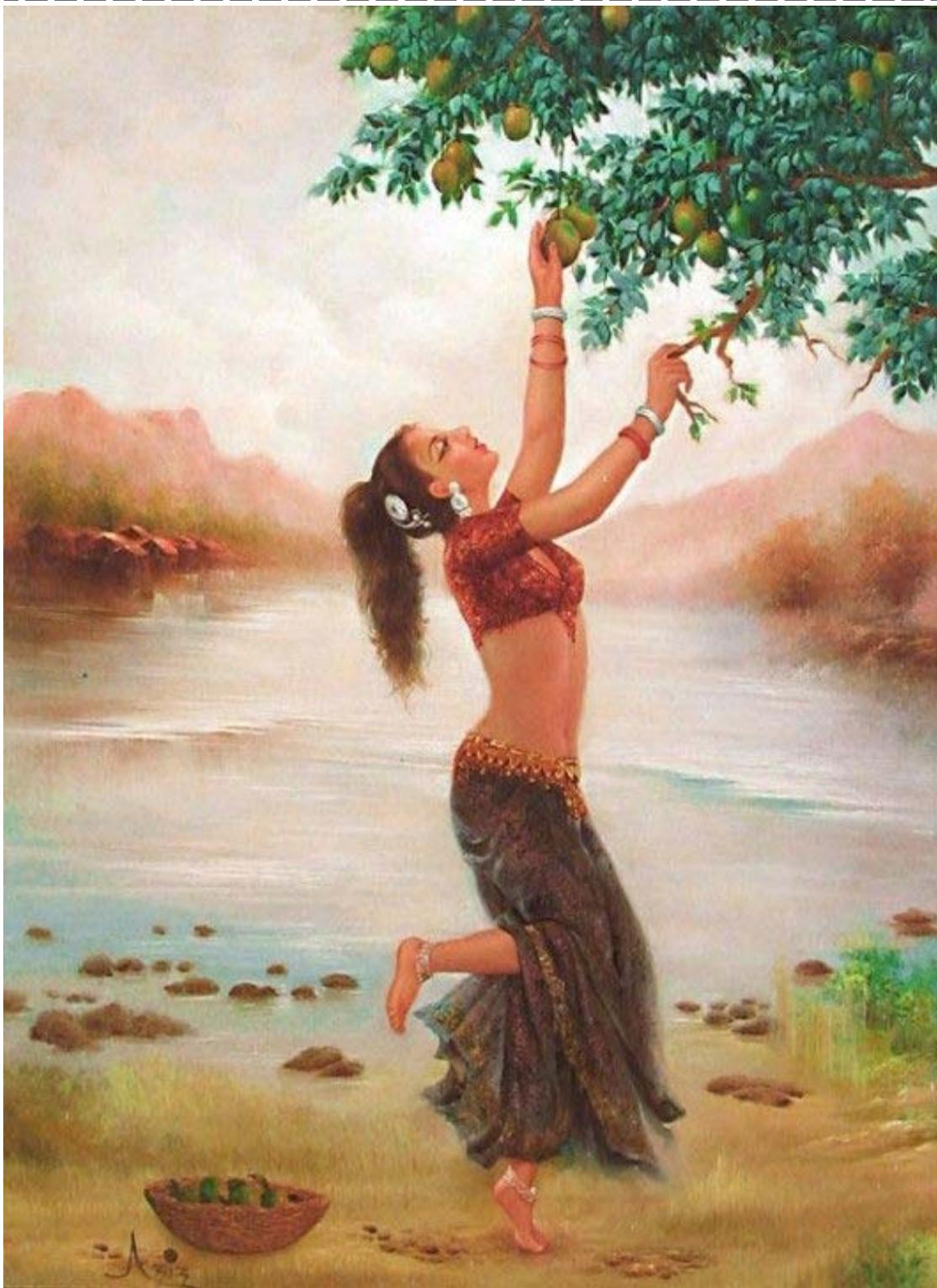
(Naya Daur 1957), composed by O.P. Nayyar, sung by Mohammed Rafi. (Pyaasa 1957), composed by S.D. Burman, sung by Mohammed Rafi. (Dhool Ka Phool 1959), composed by Datta Naik, sung by Mohammed Rafi. (Barsaat Ki Raat 1960), music by Roshan,

Manna De. (Barsaat Ki Raat 1960), music by Roshan, sung by Mohammed Rafi, Manna De, Asha Bhonsle and Sudha Malhotra. (Hum Dono 1961), composed by Jaidev sung by Lata Mangeshkar) Gumrah 1963), composed by Ravi (Sung by Mahendra Kapoor). (Chitralkha 1964), composed by Roshan, sung by Mohammed Rafi. (Chitralkha 1964), composed by Roshan, sung by Lata Mangeshkar. (Naya Raasta 1970), composed by Datta Naik, sung by Mohammed Rafi. (Kabhi Kabhi 1976), composed by Khayyam (Sung by Mukesh) Kabhihi Kabhi 1976), music by Khayyam (Sung by Mukesh, Lata Mangeshkar) aye meri zoharjabin (waqt) by Manna Dey Music: Ravi aagey bhi jane na tu (waqt) by daur by Mohammed Rafi and Asha Bhonsle Na tu zameen ke liye hai na y Mohammed Rafi Mere dil mein aaj kya hai tu ( Daagh ) by Kishore Kumar Music: Laxmikant Pyarelal Main zindagi ka sath nibhata chala gaya (Hum Dono 1961) by Mohammed Rafi Music: Jaidev Published collection of Urdu poetry Talkhiyan ("Bitterness") Stage plays, documentaries and TV productions on Sahir In recent years there have been

many attempts to bring him in sharp focus by using Theatre and Television. 1. M S Sathya directed Stage Play Amrita: A Sublime Love Story had the first part of the narrative built around his enigmatic presence. Written by Danish Iqbal this Play was staged in Delhi, Gurgaon, Patiala and Bangalore etc. 2. Pramila Le Hunt directed Play Sahir is a lyrical tribute to the life and times of this great poet and his revolutionary spirit. Written by Danish Iqbal in 2010 this Play became a commercial success and had a dream run in Delhi. For perhaps first time, perhaps in the history of Indian Theatre, songs were used as narrative to recreate the life and struggles of Sahir. Many of his misty eyed contemporaries, including Ramesh Chand Charlie, Kuldeep Nayyar and few others, thronged the performance with nostalgic ache in their heart. 3. Few TV Series on Modern Poets had episodes devoted to Sahir. Awards 1958: Nominated - Filmfare Award for Best Lyricist: Aurat Ne Janam Diya (Sadhna) 1964: Filmfare Best Lyricist Award: Jo Wada Kiya (Taj Mahal) 1977: Filmfare Best Lyricist Award: Kabhi Kabhie Mere Dil Mein (Kabhi Kabhie)/ Agency.

## हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 24

24x7 हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 945440212, एलएसवी 9454400290, इन्टरनेट फोन 100, 2629999, फ़ैसल 101, एलकुलेट 108, नरिया हेल्पलाइन 1090, चंडीगढ़ हेल्पलाइन 1098, फ़ैसल सर्विस अलखनबा 2455555, फ़ैसल 2253188, इस्लामाबाद 2622222, एलसीटीवीआई 2668111, नगीपुर 2348100, बीएटी 05214-298222, फ़ैसल स्टेशन फ़ोटो फ़ोन 2229999, अलखनबा 2451205, अलीगढ़ 2324930, अलीगढ़ 2224635, फ़ैसल 2456322, शिवर 2815832, फ़ैसल 2255472, इस्लामाबाद 2786592, इस्लामाबाद 2222333, नरिया धन 21165, हुसैनगढ़ 2215352, नगीपुर 2344900, कोलकाता 2393400, फ़ैसल 222767, खाना बजार 2269004, पूणागढ़ 2470606, नरिया 2362620, नगीपुर 2684286, सउदतगढ़ 2649556, तालकटोर 241878, कुरुगढ़ 2249991, नगीपुर 2223836, इटौला 05212-296227, पूर्ण सर्विस अलखनबा 9454403838, अलखनबा 9454403841, नगीपुर 9454403843, फ़ैसल 9454403845, नौशाहरी 9454404206, इस्लामाबाद 9454403853, हुसैनगढ़ 9454403854, पूणागढ़ 9454403846, नरिया धन 9454403860, तालकटोर 9454403863, स्टेशन नगीपुर 9454403869, टाउन कोलकाता सर्विस अलीगढ़ 9454403839, शिवर 94544038463, इस्लामाबाद 9454403852, नगीपुर 9454403848, कोलकाता 9454403849, हुसैनगढ़ 9454403851, इन्टरनेट 9454403883, नगीपुर 9454403878, नरिया 9454403864, नगीपुर 9454403859, फ़ैसल 9454403880, एलएसवी सर्विस अलीगढ़ 9454403840, फ़ैसल 9454403847, फ़ैसल 9454403846, खाना बजार 9454403844, नगीपुर 9454403867, सउदतगढ़ 9454403870, तालकटोर 9454403871, कुरुगढ़ 9454403872, नगीपुर 9454403874, फ़ैसल 9454403875, फ़ैसल सर्विस बीएटी 9454403842, नगीपुर 9454403855, फ़ैसल 9454403856, इटौला 9454403856, मोहनगढ़ 9454403865, नगीपुर 9454403861, नरिया 9454403862, नगीपुर 9454403866, नगीपुर 9454403868, नगीपुर 9454403876, एलएसवी अड्डा 9454401089, पूर्ण 9454401087, नगीपुर 9454401083, टाउन नगीपुर 9454401086, एलएसवी 9454401088, टाउन 9454401085, फ़ैसल 9454400340, एलएसवी 9454403879, नगीपुर 9454401503, नौशाहरी अलखनबा 9454401489, अलीगढ़ 9454401494, नगीपुर का नगीपुर 9454401500, फ़ैसल 9454401491, कोलकाता 9454401499, इस्लामाबाद 9454401495, खाना बजार 9454401496, नरिया 9454401492, नगीपुर 9454401493, नगीपुर 9454401498, स्टेशन नगीपुर 9454401490, टाउन 9454401501, फ़ैसल 9454401497, नगीपुर 9454403879, नगीपुर 9454401696, इन्टरनेट अलखनबा 2458096, फ़ैसल 2450988, फ़ैसल 2222503, इस्लामाबाद इन्टरनेट एलएसवी 2226623, नगीपुर फ़ैसल 2436132, एलएसवी 2638600, नगीपुर 2229614, एलएसवी 2434009, फ़ैसल फ़ैसल 1331, 1332, फ़ैसल 132, 135, इन्टरनेट 2635841, नगीपुर 2358182, शिवर 227791, खाना अलखनबा 225436, तालकटोर 2273932, नगीपुर 2220631, नगीपुर 2480045, फ़ैसल 2220601, एलकुलेट बरनपुर अलखनबा 2224040, शिवर अलखनबा 220065, शिवर अलखनबा नगीपुर 2320784, फ़ैसल अलखनबा 2480813, नगीपुर 2257450, एलसीटीवीआई 2668700, इन्टरनेट 2225459, अलखनबा बरनपुर अलखनबा 2224040, शिवर अलखनबा 239007, शिवर अलखनबा नगीपुर 2320784, नगीपुर अलखनबा 2323195, एलसीटीवीआई 2440005-6-7, खाना अलखनबा 2363151, नगीपुर 2322003, 2333375, नगीपुर सर्विस 2757829275, 23244258, शिवर नगीपुर 2220659, अलखनबा 2454922, नगीपुर 2693955, नगीपुर 2763433, फ़ैसल 2388203



# Happy birthday, Janhvi!

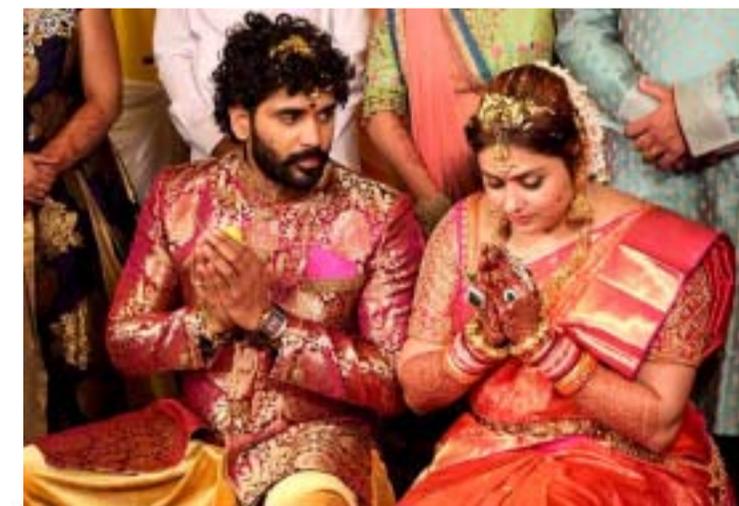
Janhvi Kapoor brought in her 21st birthday on March 6 with her family. Last weekend, she had written a touching tribute to her mother on Instagram. On her birthday, she visited an old age home, a tradition her mother Sridevi had begun. On her birthday eve, Janhvi's cousins



rallied around her. Cousins Sonam, Rhea, Shanaya, Khushi, Jahaan and -- most heartwarm and wonderful -- half-sister Anshula planned a special birthday celebration, which was also attended by father Boney Kapoor and uncle Sanjay Kapoor. Tanisha's mother Manila Santoshi, was one of Sridevi's dearest friends. Earlier in the day, Sonam posted this picture and written, 'To one of the strongest girls I know, who became a woman today. Happy birthday jannu.' Sonam posts another picture of Janhvi cutting her birthday cakes. Janhvi's step-sister Anshula has been very supportive of her, and especially lashed out to those trolling Janhvi and Khushi after their mother's death. She wrote on Instagram: 'Hi, I'm requesting you to refrain from using abusive language especially towards my sisters, I do not appreciate it and have therefore deleted your comments. While I am grateful for your passion and love for bhai and me, just a small correction -- I was never working outside India. Let's please spread joy and good vibes. Thank you for the love.' Rediff Movies. **Photographs: Kind courtesy Anshula Kapoor, Sonam Kapoor/Instagram**

## Congratulations #NamiVeer!

Actress Namitha got married to boyfriend Veerendra Chowdhary in Tirupati this morning. The wedding was held at the ISKCON temple. The southern sensation has had a successful acting career since 2002. She was the most googled woman in south Indian cinema in 2009. Soon after her wedding, #NamiVeerwedding started trending. Namitha participated in Miss India 2001 and was the fourth runner-up. It was the year when Celina Jaitley won the crown. Namitha is currently filming her Tamil movie, Pottu. **Agency.**



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CONTD.FROM PAGE NO.05-

## Why I may stop

slip from its grasp.

The nurse was visibly excited seeing this, and said this was the best thing to happen to India.

"Modi is the only politician who works for the poor. The rest are looting the country," she said.

"After demonetisation rich traders came to the slums. They gave Rs 300 as a cut to each poor person in exchange for Rs 4,000 in new currency which a poor person got from the banks."

"Modi brought all these rich people to their knees. I have never such a scene in my life," the nurse said.

"These rich people were begging poor people like us. They all wanted to convert their black money into white and were begging for our help. Every poor person in Dharavi made money from the misery of rich people," the nurse laughed.

Besides demonetisation, is there anything good that Modi has done, I asked her.

"Swachh Bharat," she replied promptly.

"Come to Dharavi and you won't see children defecating on the roads. Everybody uses toilets. Though some people try to dirty the roads, people make them understand that they should keep our slums clean."

"Modi is bringing change to our lives. He is full of energy."

After the nurse left, my comrade friend called again, his voice soaked in disappointment that the BJP had won the Tripura election.

"The BJP got 43 percent of the vote in Tripura, the Opposition parties got 57 percent of the vote, but still the news channels are screaming that Modi has swept the state. What kind of analysis is this!" the comrade exclaimed.

The next morning, I took the Urdu newspapers to my mother-in-law and sat down to read them for her.

The headlines screamed: 'BJP schemes to form government in Nagaland despite winning only two seats'.

The big news of the day, Tripura, here the BJP had stunned the CPM which had been in power in Agartala for 25 years, was mentioned only in passing in the Urdu press.

Perhaps the psychologist was right after all. I should stop reading newspaper. **Syed Firdaus Ashraf / Rediff.com**

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CONTD.FROM PAGE NO.01-

## Postion of women in

many of these crimes are not reported and some reported are not dealt adequately.

Following measures may be suggested for reducing women's depersonalization trauma; legal literacy of women



by creating awareness of rights among women through media , published literature and voluntary agencies. (a) Judicial activism (b) Constant monitoring of justice and examining impact of legislation (c) Strengthening free legal aid societies. **ROHIT SHARMA, LLB-IV, Sagar Central University.**