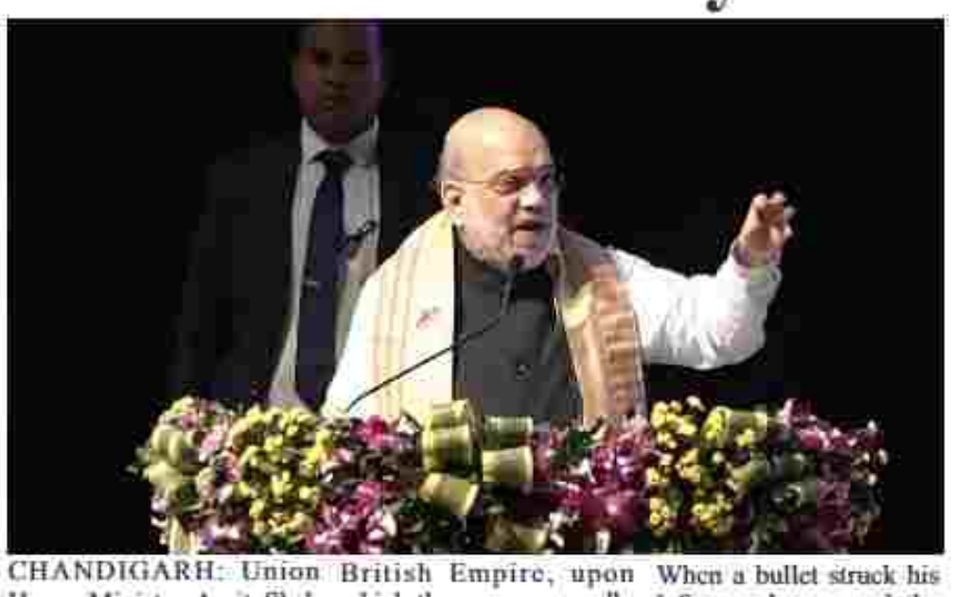
Secular
Hindustan
English Daily

Editor In Chief : Mir Amjad Ali Khan

RNI:APENG/2002/09014

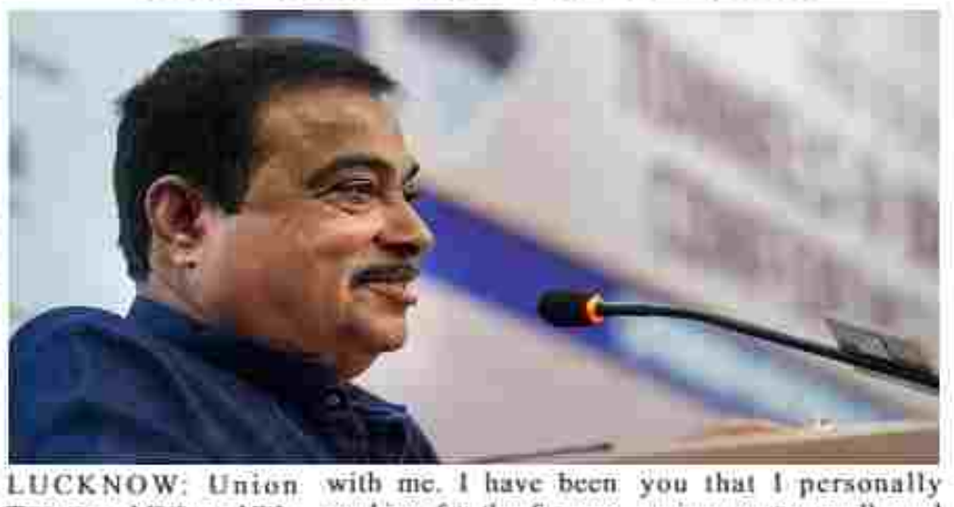
Vol : 2 Issue No:283 FRIDAY,06,NOVEMER,2026 Hyderabad Pages :8 Rs 2/-

1857 was a war of independence, not a revolt says Amit Shah



CHANDIGARH: Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Thursday inaugurated the Shaheed Smarak in Ambala Cantonment, a memorial dedicated to the soldiers who fought against British rule in 1857. He criticised historians influenced by British colonial thinking and Left-wing ideology for describing the events of 1857 as a revolt rather than a struggle for freedom. Referring to Veer Savarkar's interpretation, he said the term 'revolt' reflected the British perspective, while for Indians, the uprising was a War of Independence.During his address, Shah said, "I repeatedly bow to the soil where, on May 10, the freedom struggle of 1857 took place, an event that shook the foundations of the British Empire, upon which the sun supposedly never set. The 90-year-long struggle from 1857 to 1947 was marked by the sacrifices of countless freedom fighters. Their sacrifices laid the foundation for India's aspiration to become a developed nation under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India). Building on the foundation of their sacrifices, we have spent the past several years strengthening our democratic institutions, and today, we stand tall before the entire world," he said.Recalling the extraordinary courage of Babu Kunwar Singh, Shah said the freedom fighter had confronted British forces at the age of 87. When a bullet struck his left arm, he severed the injured limb with his right hand and continued the struggle, ultimately making the supreme sacrifice. His courage, Shah said, reflected the extraordinary spirit of sacrifice that defined India's freedom struggle.Shah also paid tribute to Nana Saheb Peshwa, Maharani Lakshmibai, Tatya Tope, Azimullah Khan, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Bahadur Shah Zafar and several other "illustrious warriors".He said a nation that failed to recognise the price of its freedom and honour those who had sacrificed their lives for it could never achieve lasting progress. The stories of the martyrs, he said, deserved to be preserved in golden letters in the country's history. He expressed confidence that the Azadi Ki Pehli Ladai (1857) Ka Shaheed Smarak would become a major centre of patriotic inspiration for young people across India.Spread over 22 acres, the memorial, named 'Azadi Ki Pehli Ladai Ka Shaheed Smarak', showcases historical events linked to the 1857 uprising through 22 galleries. Shah also inaugurated the 23-km-long Jalbehra-Shahabad (NH-152G) National Highway project, worth Rs 1,260 crore.The memorial features holography, interactive projections and historical exhibits to recreate key episodes of the freedom struggle. It also showcases Haryana's traditional arts and crafts, including Phulkari and Sarkanda craftsmanship. A 2,500-seat open-air theatre and a light-and-sound show offer visitors an immersive experience of the historic uprising.Shah urged young people from across the country to visit the memorial, learn about the sacrifices that secured India's freedom and pay tribute to the martyrs.Turning to Punjab, Shah took a swipe at Congress leader Rahul Gandhi over the demand for a legal guarantee on Minimum Support Price (MSP). He said farmers continued to raise the issue during Gandhi's visits to the state as part of his campaign against drug abuse. In a sarcastic remark, Shah said Rahul Gandhi had handed farmers a 'jhunjhuna' (rattle) to keep them occupied rather than offering them an MSP guarantee.He said that if a BJP-NDA government came to power in Punjab, farmers would no longer have to carry placards demanding an MSP guarantee. He added that Haryana had also intensified its efforts against drug abuse and was determined to make the state drug-free.Shah praised Haryana Chief Minister Nayab Singh Saini for his ability to get things done swiftly despite his soft-spoken demeanour. He asserted that the BJP would seek votes in the state in 2029 only after fulfilling all its promises and guarantees."Bolte dheere hain, lekin kaam tez karte hain," he said, meaning that Saini speaks softly but works swiftly.

Nitin Gadkari to launch 100 per cent ethanol-run SUV this month



LUCKNOW: Union Transport Minister Nitin Gadkari on Thursday announced that a four-wheeler SUV running entirely on ethanol would be launched this month, saying farmers who have so far provided food would soon become energy providers as well.He said the ethanol used in the vehicle would be produced by farmers.Gadkari was speaking during a visit to Jaunpur in eastern Uttar Pradesh, where he laid the foundation stones for five road and bridge projects and inaugurated two highway infrastructure projects, including a bridge over the Sai river and a bypass road, at Mungra Badshahpur.The projects, worth a total of Rs 3,650 crore, are aimed at improving regional connectivity, reducing travel time and boosting economic activity in eastern Uttar Pradesh.Addressing the gathering, Gadkari highlighted his association with farmers and said he had been working for them for 30 years."I am a farmer. I run four sugar mills. Nobody wins in 10 Lok Sabha constituencies in my area without putting up my photograph. Everyone puts up my photograph.""All the farmers are associated with me. I have been working for the farmers for 30 years," he said.The minister added: "I do what I say, and I openly speak about what I do. I work in the agriculture sector itself. I have 10 doctorate degrees for work related to farmers."He said India spent Rs 22 lakh crore annually on importing petrol and diesel and that reducing these imports would benefit farmers."I am the Transport Minister. I have launched several motorcycles made by TVS, Hero, and Honda that run on ethanol produced by farmers," Gadkari said.He also spoke about his electric and hydrogen-powered cars, identifying the latter as the Mirai, which means 'future' in Japanese. He said the vehicle was better than a Mercedes.Gadkari also warned contractors against compromising on construction quality and corruption."I want to make it clear to contractors that I haven't taken a single penny from any contractor. If the work is substandard, I will grind you down so hard that you won't be able to work ever again."He said he personally monitored road projects using satellite technology and warned that contractors involved in malpractice would face financial penalties."I must inform you that I personally review every small road project. We have a vehicle equipped with technology through which I can view satellite images of the work carried out here from my chamber. I inspect even the smallest details, and all quality reports now reach me through satellite technology. If anyone indulges in malpractice, they will face financial penalties and will remember the consequences. Dishonesty will not be tolerated, there will be no compromise on quality, the tendering process will remain transparent, and corruption will not be tolerated. This is our policy...".The minister also announced several road projects in Uttar Pradesh. He said greenfield roads were being built in the state at a cost of Rs 2 lakh crore and that a six-lane road between Gorakhpur and Shamli, estimated to cost Rs 1 lakh crore, had been proposed to the Cabinet.He also announced a proposed greenfield highway between Gorakhpur and Siliguri."I am getting a road built from Varanasi to Calcutta at a cost of ₹22,000 crore. In addition, an elevated road is going to be built along Ganga in Varanasi. Its tender has been awarded," he said.

India emerging as global pioneer in space debris removal: Union Minister Jitendra Singh



HYDERABAD: Union Minister Jitendra Singh on Thursday said that India is emerging as one of the global pioneers in space debris removal.Outlining a vision of achieving debris-free space by 2030, he said India's emerging capabilities in active space debris removal reflect the country's growing global leadership in space technology and its commitment to ensuring a safe space environment for the entire humanity, an official release said.Speaking virtually at the inauguration of startup Cosmoserve Space's Base I facility here, the Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology said, "India is emerging among the early global pioneers in space debris removal, with an Indian startup advancing technologies to make outer space safer and more sustainable".Hyderabad-based space-tech startup 'Cosmoserve Space' opened Base I, India's first private and the world's sixth facility equipped with space vision effect and microgravity simulation. The facility brings full-stack space servicing capabilities under one roof.The facility follows Cosmoserve's USD six million seed funding round, taking its total funding to over USD nine million.Congratulating Cosmoserve Space on the inauguration, Singh said, Base I is a comprehensive, state-of-the-art facility spread across approximately 14,800 square feet, where space robots are designed, built, tested under space conditions and operated through mission control.He said Cosmoserve Space's partnerships with Pixel for satellite systems, Dhruv Aerospace Netherlands for propulsion systems and Skyroot Aerospace for launch services demonstrate an emerging culture of end-to-end collaboration in space technology.The initiative showcases how Indian startups are combining indigenous payloads, battery technologies, satellite systems and private launch capabilities to build integrated space missions and establish global benchmarks, he said.Crediting Prime Minister Narendra Modi for transformative space reforms for unlocking the country's immense potential, Singh said the journey began around five to six years ago, followed by the establishment of NewSpace India Limited and IN-SPACe, and has fundamentally reshaped the country's space ecosystem.He said India's space economy has grown to nearly USD 9 billion and is projected to reach USD 40-45 billion in the coming decade, while its space startup ecosystem has expanded from a single-digit number to nearly 450 enterprises.The minister said India never lacked scientific talent or technological capabilities; what it requires is an enabling ecosystem to unlock the immense potential of its youth.He called upon domestic and international investors to participate more actively in the space sector and urged greater philanthropy in science and research to accelerate innovation, strengthen collaborations and support emerging technologies.Singh said India's ultimate objective remains technological self-reliance and sovereign capabilities, alongside international partnerships.He said India's achievements in Chandrayaan and the Gaganyaan programmes demonstrate its ability to undertake sophisticated missions at significantly lower costs. He also emphasised that India's space capabilities are transforming life on Earth through applications in Gati Shakti, smart cities, disaster preparedness and several other areas directly benefiting citizens.Speaking at the event, Telangana IT Minister D Sridhar Babu said facilities like Cosmoserve's Base I show exactly why Hyderabad is leading the country in space innovation."We are now home to over 30 space-tech companies. They are building everything from launch vehicles and space data centres to debris removal systems and drug discovery platforms," he said.He said Hyderabad is ready to lead the world as the most affordable space tech hub, adding that the state government is actively planning an exclusive Space City within the upcoming Bharat Future City near here.Cosmoserve Space Founder and CEO Chiranjeevi Phanindra said, "In our first year, we have flown our first payload on an Indian rocket, raised our seed round, and today we open a facility where we can design, build, test and fly our missions under one roof".He said debris is becoming the limiting factor for every nation's space ambitions, including India's."Base I is where we build the capability to keep orbits usable for Gaganyaan, the Bharatiya Antariksh Station and every satellite that follows", Phanindra said, according to a release.

CJP leaders questioned for four hours over Jantar Mantar protest



Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) leaders Saurav Das, Ashutosh Ranka and Ajinkya Shinde were questioned by the Delhi Police Crime Branch for around four hours on Thursday in connection with two FIRs registered over their protest at Jantar Mantar on October 13, police said, reported PTI.The leaders reached the Crime Branch office in Rajouri Garden around 11 am, and the questioning concluded at around 3 pm, officials said. Police sources said around 70 questions were put to them during the questioning, but the leaders did not respond to some of them.The CJP leaders appeared before the Crime Branch in connection with two FIRs alleging that they had entered the denotified protest site at Jantar Mantar on October 13.The cases, initially registered at the Connaught Place and Parliament Street police stations, were later transferred to the Crime Branch. They relate to allegations of trespassing through private property to reach Jantar Mantar and violating restrictions imposed at the protest site.The CJP leaders had staged a demonstration at the site and unfurled the national flag.Speaking to reporters outside the Crime Branch office after the questioning, Ranka described it as a routine investigation into the October 13 incident and said the party leaders would cooperate with the probe."We have said it before and are saying it again that whatever investigation is happening, we will cooperate with it. Unfurling of the Tiranga anywhere should not be a crime. We have all the hope that the investigation will be conducted in a good manner and we will cooperate with it," he said.The questioning was conducted by officers of the rank of inspector, police sources said.The leaders had been summoned to join the investigation earlier as well but had sought more time and did not appear.Further investigation is underway.

India on the path to make affordable care available to all



With Indian doctors' prowess giving foreigners a confidence to seek treatment here, India has come a long way since independence in healthcare. The country has a booming medial tourism industry, coupled with improved score in health indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality and fertility rate. India now has a strengthened network of primary health centres, community health centres and tertiary care super specialty hospitals along with an army of trained medical personnel to provide health care to its people. Simultaneously, more hospitals are being opened, drug prices being regulated, technology being made affordable for masses, network on communicable diseases being strengthened and efforts being made to invest more in the healthcare.

The Gross Domestic Product per capita, which indicates a country's standard of living, has increased 21 times from the 1960 level when it was $81.3 to $1709.4 in 2016, according to World Bank estimates. The life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a person is expected to survive if existing patterns of mortality stayed the same throughout their life has increased by 65.8 percent or 27 years between 1960 when it was 41 years and 2015 at 68 years. Crude birth rate has also reduced from 37 in 1970 to 22.2 in 2012 (per 1000 population). Population stabilisation efforts have paid off with total fertility rate for the country going down to 2.3 while some states like Delhi at 1.7, Kerala at 1.8, Tamil Nadu at 1.7, Maharashtra at 1.8, West Bengal at 1.6 and Himachal Pradesh at 1.7 attaining fertility rates even lower than the replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman.

The country has shown impressive progress in bringing down the infant mortality rate - the number of babies per 1000 who die before their first birthday. From 165 deaths per 1000 children in 1960, the IMR has come down to 38 deaths in 2015. A major reason for this is the country's vaccination program. After launching its first vaccine – BCG - in 1962 as part of the national tuberculosis control program, India now has come a long way. An expanded program on immunization as part of the World Health Organisation's initiative was launched in India in 1978 which included BCG, DPT and typhoid vaccine. Oral Polio vaccine was included in the program in 1979. In 1985, the program was converted into Universal Immunization Program (UIP) with a goal to cover all the children.

Over the years new vaccines like those against hepatitis B and Japanese encephalitis have been added. The thrust on vaccination has made India polio free. The country was removed from the endemic countries' list on February 25, 2012 by the WHO. Vaccination has also contributed to the decline in under-five mortality rate from around 233 to around 47.7 per 1,000 live births in 2015 in last five decades, though in numbers this is huge burden - an estimated 5.9 million children died under the age of five in 2015, 45 percent of them being newborns.

Despite the progress, health sector in India still faces some challenges. For example, a large proportion of population - two-thirds of children and more than half of the women – suffer from anemia and malnutrition. High cost of care is a cause of concern which makes accessing care difficult for the poor and the weaker sections. Statistics show that even the well-to-do families reach the brink of poverty if faced with a serious illness. This is because of low government investment in health and private sector becoming the main source of healthcare.

However, the government has initiated landmark measures in the past three years to overcome these problems. It has brought out of a new national health policy which aims to provide universal access to good quality services at affordable cost. There is an emphasis on strengthening of the public health system by increasing public expenditure on health to 2. 5 per cent of the GDP in a time bound manner. The policy also proposes free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency care services in all public hospitals to reduce financial burden of health care on people. The policy envisages giving choice of treatment to patients by co-location of AYUSH remedies in public facilities. Yoga should be introduced in schools and work places as part of promotion of good health, it says. The policy advocates strengthening of district level services so that people get secondary care there itself rather than in medical college hospitals, and recommends proactive engagement with the private sector.

In line with the intention of health policy, government has already initiated measures to reduce cost of medicines and medical equipment while bringing more people under the health insurance net. There are plans to provide about 500 medicines free of cost in government district hospitals across the country. Fifty basic medicines will be provided free in primary health centres and 300 medicines in community health centers. The government has opened 83 outlets under the Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) program. It also intends to empower citizens to access quality healthcare services using better mobile and internet connectivity. Aiming for equitable care, the government has been opening new AIIMS, including the latest approved for Assam.

Affordable medical care is the focus of this government. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has added 30 more essential drugs in the price control list taking the total medicines under price control to about 760. A draft national medical device policy aimed at bringing most medical devices within the ambit of price regulation and boosting their local manufacturing has also been prepared. Currently, only a few critical medical devices are under indirect price control and 80 per cent of all devices are imported products.

Far from keeping the world safe

The 23rd meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-23) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change concluded on November 17 in Bonn, Germany. The two-week meeting was regarded by many as primarily intended to clarify processes for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement through the creation of a rule book, with technical guidelines and processes. This would explain what compliance with the Paris Agreement means and how it would be monitored.

The key topics of contention were related to financial support, mitigation action, differentiation, and loss and damage — the same knots of disagreements that came up at COP-21 in Paris. The questions raised in Bonn were: Are developed countries going to do their fair share to support poor and emerging countries, having occupied the bulk of the planet's available carbon space? What actions have thus far been taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by rich countries? Shouldn't there be greater emphasis to phase out coal? There was also some apprehension about the role of the U.S. in the discussions since President Donald Trump had earlier declared that it would leave the Paris Agreement.

Actions related to the Paris Agreement are intended for 2020-2030. However, the pre-2020 period is part of the second phase of the Kyoto Protocol. Both the first phase of the Kyoto Protocol (2005-2012) and the second (2013-2020) principally laid out the responsibilities for reducing emissions by rich countries. However, there has been little progress and the 2012 Doha Amendment, the agreement concerning the second phase of the Kyoto Protocol, has not been ratified by a sufficient number of countries to enter into force.

Under pressure from poor and emerging economies, actions on the pre-2020 Kyoto period were added to the agenda in the first week of the Bonn meeting. As a result, in 2018 and 2019 there will be additional stocktaking on progress made on the Kyoto Protocol. There will also be climate finance assessments and all of these will be part of the overall process undertaken before 2020. It is reported that several countries have since expressed interest in ratifying the Doha Amendment and all these changes indicate some advancement.

Another aspect of the obligations that need to be fulfilled by big emitters is related to economic and non-economic losses under the work programme on loss and damage. In Warsaw, Poland, COP-19 established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage to address the destruction likely from climate change, including extreme events (such as severe storms) and slow-onset events (such as sea-level rise). This track of negotiations recognised that even if the world were to drastically reduce its emissions, anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions already in the atmosphere would cause warming. This would severely affect the poorest countries that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

It is important that such countries have access to economic and non-economic support, especially since their actions have not led to these increased concentrations of harmful greenhouse gas emissions. The Paris Agreement recognises loss and damage and calls for enhanced action and support from the parties. However, loss and damage was not included in the agenda for the Paris rule book, and this was rightly a big bone of contention with poor and developing economies. There are no funds currently available for this stream and the discussion on this has been postponed to 2018. This is alarming given that the world has already faced the wrath of numerous extreme events just in the last couple of years.

A third aspect of the support from rich countries is about providing finance, technology, and building capacity for poorer countries, both to protect themselves from the effects of climate change and to help them move along a low-carbon pathway. There were conflicts on financial support at various points, and on this topic, COP-23 was a failure. Without the means of implementation, the targets set by each country in Paris will not be achieved. There is also the promise of $100 billion each year by 2020 into the Green Climate Fund, which has not seen much inflow to meet the goal. There was therefore little progress on the key issue of finance and several important decisions were moved forward to be discussed at the next meeting to be held in Katowice, Poland in 2018.

There have been a number of advances in renewable energy over the last several years. These were highlighted at various side events at COP-23. There were also several state and substate actors from the U.S. at Bonn, some of whom tried to distance themselves from the actions and statements of the Trump administration, along with a series of colourful protests and interactions.

On the plus side, negotiators did move forward on developing other details for the Paris Agreement implementation, a process that is carried out under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement and a policy should be ready in 2018. There was also a draft of a document integrating positions from parties on information needed to communicate the Nationally Determined Contributions. Steps were also taken to spell out the details of the global stock-taking that will occur every five years starting in 2023 and on transparency measures that are part of the overall process.

Nevertheless, the science on climate change has been grim this year. Greenhouse gas emissions which appeared to have stabilised for a few years, probably for economic reasons, rose by 2% in 2017, perhaps due to additional electricity drawn from coal power plants in China. When coal will be phased out globally was a major question. In fact, there were protests organised by activists at Europe's largest open pit coal mine near the Hambach Forest in Germany, not far from the COP-23. Clearly, greater ambition on clamping down on fossil fuels is needed for the Paris Agreement to be successful. The Bonn meeting saw the launch of the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which was led by Canada and the U.K., and joined by numerous countries and substate actors.

There was small but significant headway made regarding agriculture where a work plan was proposed by Parties on items related to climate change and agriculture, including improvements in soil fertility and carbon, management of land use and livestock maintenance. For India, these developments could be an excellent opportunity for learning from others and sharing local knowledge. Much more needs to be done for the international community to truly grapple with climate change — we are still far from keeping the world safe from its harmful consequences. And for India, there is unfortunately no time left for delaying action on multiple fronts on the landscape of sustainable development, which itself will be derailed by a warming world.

Carbohydrates may help to design better malaria vaccine

Good news! Carbohydrates are not our enemy, especially when it comes to stopping the spread of malaria, suggests a study. According to researchers, carbohydrates on the surface of malaria parasites play a critical role in malaria's ability to infect mosquito and human hosts. The discovery also suggests steps that may improve the only malaria vaccine approved to protect people against Plasmodium falciparum malaria - the most deadly form of the disease. Justin Boddey led the research from the University of Alberta, Canada.

Dr Justin Boddey said the team had shown that the malaria parasite 'tag' its proteins with carbohydrates in order to stabilise and transport them and that this process was crucial to completing the parasite's lifecycle. "Malaria parasites have a complex lifecycle that involves constant shape shifting to evade detection and infect humans and subsequently mosquitoes," Dr Boddey said. They found that the parasite's ability to 'tag' key proteins with carbohydrates is important for two stages of the malaria lifecycle.

It is critical for the earliest stages of human infection, when the parasite migrates through the body and invades in the liver and later when it is transmitted back to the mosquito from an infected human, enabling the parasite to be spread between people. Dr Goddard-Borger said the research had attracted a lot of interest because of the implications it has for improving malaria vaccine design. "It was hoped that the vaccine would generate a good antibody response that protected against the parasite, however it has unfortunately not been as effective at evoking protective immunity as hoped," Dr Goddard-Borger said.

"Now that we know how important these carbohydrates are to the parasite, we can be confident that the malaria parasite cannot 'escape' vaccination pressure by doing away with its carbohydrates," he added. This discovery reveals that carbohydrates are very important, and in two completely different lifecycle stages. This is exciting because to ultimately eradicate malaria the researchers need combined approaches that attack different stages of the parasite at once, Dr Boddey noted.

App to treat substance abuse gets FDA nod

In a first, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved marketing of a novel mobile medical application designed to help treat people with substance use disorders such as addiction to alcohol, cocaine and marijuana. The "Reset" app developed by Pear Therapeutics -- a US-based Prescription Digital Therapeutics firm -- delivers cognitive behavioural therapy to teach users the skills that aid in the treatment of substance use disorders.

The app, which is also a web interface for clinicians, is also intended to increase abstinence from substance abuse and increase retention in treatment compared to other therapies, the agency said in a statement on Thursday. "This is an example of how innovative digital technologies can help provide patients access to additional tools during their treatment," said Carlos Pena, Director at FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health. "More therapy tools means a greater potential to help improve outcomes, including abstinence, for patients with substance use disorder," Pena added.

As part of the approval process, the FDA reviewed data from a multi-site, in a 12-week clinical trial of 399 patients who received either standard treatment or standard treatment with the addition of a desktop-based version of Reset which could be accessed at the clinic or home. The data showed a statistically significant increase in adherence to abstinence for the patients with alcohol, cocaine, marijuana and stimulant substance use disorders in those who used Reset, 40.3 per cent, compared to the patients who did not, 17.6 per cent. The clinical trial did not demonstrate the effectiveness of using the Reset device in patients reporting opioids as their substance of abuse. Data from the clinical studies also did not indicate any side effects associated with the device, the statement said.

E-cigs may double risk of tobacco smoking in teenagers

Teenagers who try vape may be at double the risk for developing addiction to smoking tobacco cigarettes, according to a new study. The findings showed that students in grades 7 to 12 who had tried an e-cigarette are 2.16 times more likely to be susceptible to cigarette smoking. "Since e-cigarettes came on the market, there has been a debate about whether their use may lead to cigarette smoking. The answer among adolescents is yes," said Bruce Baskerville, a researcher at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada.

E-cigarettes can contain nicotine but not many of the harmful substances produced by smoking tobacco such as tar or carbon monoxide. These products work through an inhalation-activated system that heats a solution to create an inhalable aerosol often known as vapour. "While preliminary evidence suggests that e-cigarettes contain fewer toxic chemicals than traditional cigarettes, our findings suggest that a potential increase in harmful cigarette use may follow as e-cigarette use continues to rise among adolescent populations," Baskerville added.

The study was published in the journal Preventive Medicine. "This study supports the restricting of e-cigarette access to minors, which have been shown to have heightened risk to initiate smoking," Baskerville said. However, more research is needed on additional contributing risk factors as well as longitudinal data to evaluate the complex relationship between e-cigarette use and tobacco cigarette use in adolescence.

High BP can cause organ damage in teenagers too

Is your teenage son or daughter suffering from high blood pressure? Beware, if left uncontrolled the condition can lead to organ damage as in adults, according to a research. The findings showed that organ damage -- damage to the heart and blood vessels -- from high blood pressure does not only occur in adults, but also in teenagers. Importantly, the damage in teenagers occurs at blood pressure levels that are below the clinical definition of hypertension in the age group, the researchers said.

"Some adolescents may have organ damage related to blood pressure and are not targeted for therapy," said Elaine M. Urbina, Director at the Cincinnati Children's Hospital in Ohio. "Imaging of the heart may be useful in youth in the high-normal range of blood pressure to determine how aggressive therapy should be." High blood pressure in teenagers is defined on the basis of percentiles, rather than blood pressure level as in adults.

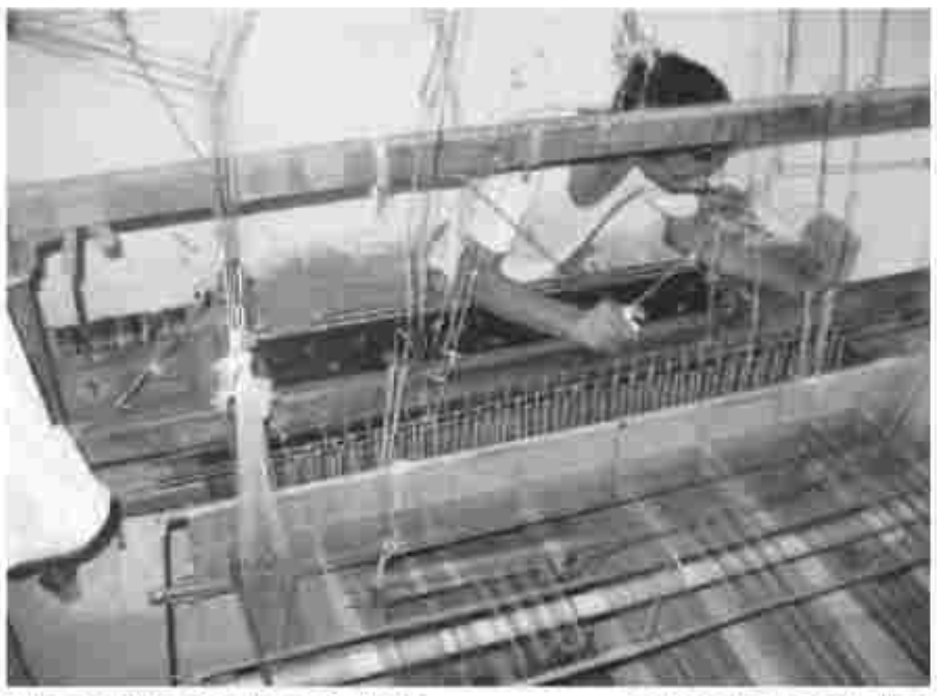
In the study, presented at the 2017 American Heart Association (AHA) Council on Hypertension in San Francisco, the team looked at whether organ damage in teens develops below the 95th percentile -- the clinical definition of high blood pressure in teenagers. The researchers examined blood pressure and measured organ damage in 180 teenagers (14-17 years old, 64 per cent white, 57 per cent males). The results showed evidence of organ damage even among the youth categorised as "normal" with blood pressure less than in the 80th percentile.

Even teens can suffer organ damage from high blood pressure

Turns out, organ damage from high blood pressure occurs not only in adults, but also in teens. A recent study also found that the damage to the heart and blood vessels can occur in youth at blood pressure levels that are below the clinical definition of hypertension in youth. High blood pressure in youth is defined differently than it is in adults. In childhood, high blood pressure is based on percentiles, rather than blood pressure level. Researchers looked at whether organ damage in teens develops below the 95th percentile, which is the clinical definition of high blood pressure in youth.

Researchers studied blood pressure and measured organ damage in 180 teenagers (14-17 years old, 64 percent white, 57 percent males). They found evidence of organ damage even among the youth categorized as "normal" with blood pressure less than in the 80th percentile. They also found heart and vessel damage in the mid-risk group, which had blood pressures in the 80th to 90th percentiles and the high-risk group, with blood pressures above the 90th percentile.

Hope looms large for the handloom sector



A riot of colours, eye-riveting designs, scintillating hues and entrancing interlacing of warps and wefts give these fabrics a distinctive appeal. From the northeast and Kashmir to the southern tip, these fabrics have distinguishing features that impart a unique exotic appeal. Through centuries, handlooms have been associated with excellence in India's artistry in fabrics and providing a source of livelihood to millions of crafts persons in almost every state.

Despite sweeping changes, the art and craft traditions have been kept alive due to continuous efforts of generations of artists and craftsmen who weaved their dreams and visions into exquisite handloom products and transferred their skills to their progenies. From ancient times, Indian handloom products have been identified by their impeccable quality. These include muslin of Chanderi, silk brocades of Varanasi, the tie and dye products of Rajasthan and Orissa, the Chintas of Machhlipatnam, the Himroos of Hyderabad, the Khes of Punjab, the prints of Farrukhabad, the Phenek and Tongam and bottle designs of Assam and Manipur, the Maheshwari sarees of Madhya Pradesh and the Patola sarees of Vadodara.

Furthermore, the skill involved in producing these special handloom products, such as the Kancheepuram and Benaras silks, the Kosa and Moga silk from Chhattisgarh and Assam respectively, or the Jamdhani from Bengal, the Bhagalpur silk, the Chanderi from Madhya Pradesh and the Tussar and Ikat of Orissa, is part of a special cultural capital. Though lighter, western clothing is preferred today, most of us still do not miss the most intricately woven traditional clothing on special occasions like weddings and festivals.

After Independence, the government introduced many safeguards to preserve the Gandhian legacy of valuing Khadi to protect handloom weavers and the cultural heritage of this industry from encroachment by the powerloom and mill sectors. The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, set aside 22 traditional cloth items such as sarees with borders, dhoti, lungi, among others, for exclusive handloom production and put them outside the purview of the powerloom sector. But, when this Act took effect after eight years in 1993, after a protracted litigation by the powerloom sector, the reserved list had only 11 items.

In the late nineties, production suffered due to a combination of factors such as customer's changing tastes, trade practices, and duty-free imports of Chinese crepe yarn. Weavers became labourers. Slowly, trends changed and traditional crafts persons found it difficult to sustain their livelihood. However, since 2015, the saree has revived people's interest in handlooms like never before.

The second biggest source of employment in rural India, next only to agriculture, the handloom sector provides employment to 4.33 million from diverse communities engaged in 2.38 million looms across the country. It contributes nearly 15 percent of the cloth production in the country and also to export earnings. About 95 percent of the world's handwoven fabric is from India.

Recognising the glorious history of the industry and its relevance to present times, the government is committed to resurgence of hand-woven textiles and also weavers. In 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared August 7 as the National Handloom Day to mark the day the Swadeshi Movement was launched in 1905 and dedicated the day to the weavers of the country, making good on his poll promise of the 5Fs: farm to fibre, fibre to fabric, fabric to fashion and fashion to foreign.

The prime minister also launched the "India Handloom" Brand (IHB) the same day, to endorse the quality of the products in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning customers' trust. The IHB soon made its presence on social media to connect with customers, especially youth, to promote high quality handloom products and help build customer awareness and carve a distinct identity for it. Since assuming charge of the textiles ministry in July 2016, Union Minister Smriti Irani has led by example with her "I Wear Handloom" campaign on social media started last August.

The government has also initiated several steps to revive handlooms. It has laid stress on increasing weavers' earnings, which would in turn attract the younger generation to this profession. These include: Organising weavers in clusters and providing basic infrastructure by setting up Common Facility Centres. To boost handlooms, the textiles minister recently brought together leading designers in a unique public-private partnership. More than a dozen of them were assigned handloom clusters for product development and training weavers to upgrade their skills.

The other measures include—encouraging weavers to sell products through e-commerce; promoting educated youth from weavers' families as weaver entrepreneurs, who will get market information, produce and market cloth directly; linking handloom with fashion and tourism, to expand the market and increase earnings; and involving the private sector in design development and marketing. The textiles ministry is making concerted efforts to pitch India as a global sourcing centre for all fabric, making handloom India's niche contribution to the international fashion industry.

Efforts are on to upgrade hand weaving technology in terms of weavers' comfort, productivity and quality. To ensure continuity of the hand weaving heritage,

Structural differences in brain linked to epilepsy: Study

Thickness and volume differences in the grey matter of several brain regions could predict an increased risk of developing epilepsy a neurological disorder characterised by seizures, finds a research led by a professor of Indian-origin. Epilepsy affects 0.6-1.5 per cent of the global population, comprising many different syndromes and conditions, and defined by a tendency for seizures. The findings showed reduced grey matter thickness in parts of the brain's outer layer (cortex) and reduced volume in subcortical brain regions in all epilepsy groups when compared to the control group.

Reduced volume and thickness were associated with longer duration of epilepsy. Adults with epilepsy exhibited lower volume in the right thalamus a region which relays sensory and motor signals --and reduced thickness in the motor cortex, which controls the body's movement. These patterns were even present among people with idiopathic generalised epilepsies -- a type of the disorder that are typically considered to be more benign if seizures are under control. "We found differences in brain matter even in common epilepsies that are often considered to be comparatively benign," said lead author, Sanjay Sisodiya, Professor at the University College London.

"We have identified a common neuroanatomical signature of epilepsy, across multiple epilepsy types. We found that structural changes are present in multiple brain regions, which informs our understanding of epilepsy as a network disorder," added Christopher Whelan from the University of Southern California. For the study, published in the journal Brain, the team conducted MRI brain scans of 2,149 people with epilepsy, and compared with 1,727 healthy controls from across Europe, North and South America, Asia and Australia. "Our findings suggest there's more to epilepsy than we realise, and now we need to do more research to understand the causes of these differences," Sisodiya said.

Depression may reduce survival rates in cancer patients

Even mild depression among patients with head and neck cancer are associated with poorer overall survival, a new study has said. The findings of the study indicated that patients should be screened and treated for depressive symptoms at the time of diagnosis. "We observed that patients with depressive symptoms suffered greater two-year overall mortality rates and this was especially true for those who did not achieve optimal response to medical treatment," said study co-author Elizabeth Cash from the University of Louisville School of Medicine.

According to the researchers, many patients diagnosed with head and neck cancer experience symptoms of depression, which can make it difficult for them to manage treatment side effects, quit smoking, or maintain adequate nutrition or sleep habits. To see if depressive symptoms might affect patients' health outcomes, researchers studied 134 patients with head and neck cancers who reported depressive symptoms during the planning of their treatment.

When they examined the patients' clinical data over the following two years, they found that patients with greater depressive symptoms had shorter survival, higher rates of chemoradiation interruption and poorer treatment response. Poorer treatment response partially explained the depression-survival relationship; however, there were no significant effects from factors commonly used to determine cancer prognosis -- such as the patient's age, the stage of tumour advancement or extent of smoking history.

"This suggests that depressive symptoms may be as powerful as the clinical features that physicians typically use to determine the prognosis of patients with head and neck cancer," Cash added. The researchers noted that most patients in the study, published in the jornal CANCER, did not meet criteria for diagnosis of major depressive disorder, suggesting that even mild symptoms of depression may interfere with head and neck cancer treatment outcomes.

Test vaccine for malaria appears promising

A new, experimental vaccine for malaria has shown fast and effective results against acute infection, protection against relapse, as well as, delay in resistance formation, researchers say. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), nearly half of the world's population is at risk of malaria. In 2015, there were roughly 212 million malaria cases and an estimated 429,000 malaria deaths. Researchers from the University of Tubingen in Germany, tested the efficacy, tolerability and safety of a combination of the drugs Fosmidomycin and Piperaquine on 83 patients in the phase II clinical trials.

The two-fold medication was administered for three days to patients aged one to 30, who were infected with malaria via the Plasmodium falciparum pathogen. In the 83 cases, there was a 100 per cent cure rate, said Peter Kremsner, Professor at the varsity. Patients tolerated the treatment well, and it led to a swift reduction of clinical symptoms. "This study represents a milestone in the clinical research into Fosmidomycin," Kremsner said.

The antibiotic Fosmidomycin, is originally isolated from Streptomyces lavendulae a species of bacteria from the genus Streptomyces. Streptomyces lavendulae blocks a metabolic pathway for the production of Isoprenoid -- naturally occurring organic chemicals in the malaria pathogen. This makes the malaria pathogen unable to metabolise or reproduce. As Isoprenoids are formed via a different synthesis path in the human body, humans have no target structures for Fosmidomycin.

As a result, humans tolerate the drug well and suffer barely any side effects, the researchers said, in a paper published in Clinical Infectious Diseases. In addition, this unique mechanism excludes the possibility of cross-resistance to the drugs used in earlier malaria treatments. The new combination also meets WHO guidelines for combination therapies. The two drugs mechanisms against differing target structures means that they attack the parasite in the bloodstream independently of one another. This meets WHO requirements for a fast and effective treatment of the acute phase of infection, and for protection against relapse due to reappearance of the infection. Furthermore, the effective mechanism helps to delay the formation of a possible resistance, the researchers noted.

The problematics of genetics and the Aryan issue

Tony Joseph's article ("How genetics is settling the Aryan migration debate, June 16) on how recent genetic studies of Indian populations might be "settling the Aryan migration debate" attempts to summarise polemical as well as technical aspects of the contribution of genetics to the debate in question. I will focus here mostly on methodological issues to argue that the conclusions of two recent studies Mr. Joseph's article heavily leans on are much shakier than conveyed. (Those are "A genetic chronology for the Indian Subcontinent", published earlier this year in BMC Evolutionary Biology, which I will refer to as "Silva et al." after its first author, and "Reconstructing Indian population history" by David Reich and four co-authors, published in Nature in 2009, henceforth "Reich et al.")

To begin with, most studies of population genetics suffer from shortcomings and flaws, some of which are currently unavoidable, while others are the result of subjective, personal choices. The larger public interested in the field of population genetics should be all the more aware of this problematics as genetic studies come to us in a scientific garb; in actual fact, they are scientific only in part; there is still much room for human prejudice and error.

The first limitation is one of numbers. Silva et al.'s study sequenced very few new genomes of the Subcontinent's populations; rather, it revisited older samples with new techniques (about 1,500 for their mtDNA study and 850 for their genome-wide study, if I have correctly read the paper's Additional file 1). That is, of course, a valid exercise, but such a small data set remains inadequate to represent the diversity of Indian populations, which the paper itself often stresses ("a remarkable genetic diversity", "a very complex history", etc.), and may easily lead to over-interpretation of the limited data. It is the case with all genetic studies to date understandably so. DNA sequencing being a time-consuming and costly affair. Moreover, the paper (see its Fig. 2) inherits from earlier studies serious inconsistencies in categorising the samples, grouped sometimes regionally ("Sindhi", "Bengali from Bangladesh", "Gujarati from Houston", "Indian Telugu from UK", with no further details), sometimes caste-wise ("Kshatriya", "Low-caste South" and "Central", "Brahmin South" and "Central", again without further details), and sometimes religion-wise ("Muslim", with no geographical precision). A look at Table S3 in Additional file 1 makes it clear that thousands of communities from all over the Subcontinent are left out of the picture. Bias is built into the data set.

Let us turn to another example of this limitation: I refer to the construct of Ancestral North Indians (ANI) and Ancestral South Indians (ASI) promoted by Reich et al., Middle Easterners, Central Asians, and Europeans", making it "tempting to assume that the population ancestral to ANI and CEU [Europeans] spoke 'Proto-Indo-European'". In reality, as I showed in a paper published last year ("Aryans and the Indus Civilization: Archaeological, Skeletal, and Molecular Evidence"), the study had no samples whatsoever from several major Indian States (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and a few Northeastern States), while other States (Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala) were represented by a single population. With such a heavily skewed distribution, the constructs of ANI and ASI clearly lacked any scientific validity and, moreover, were never defined genetically in the said paper. This prompted in 2014 the biologist B.M. Reddy to call them "ill-conceived and untenable as units of study". ANI and ASI were advanced simply because they were expected to conform to predetermined results, such as ANI entering as Indo-Aryan speakers. When Mr. Joseph asserts that Reich et al.'s study "proved that most groups in India today can be approximated as a mixture of these two populations, with the ANI ancestry higher in traditionally upper caste and Indo-European speakers", he merely resorts to the classic "argument from authority" except that there is no authority at all in this case. That particular study only "proved" how good scientists are apt to bungle when their theoretical framework remains amateurish. We might as well put forth constructs of "Ancestral Eastern Indians" and "Ancestral Western Indians" and demonstrate that most Indian populations "can be approximated as a mixture of these two" the approach would be just as valid, or invalid, as that of Reich et al.

In fact, Reich et al. were themselves careful to "warn that 'models' in population genetics... although they provide an important framework for testing historical hypotheses, are oversimplifications. For example, the true ancestral populations of India were probably not homogeneous as we assume in our model, but instead were probably formed by clusters of related groups that mixed at different times". Clearly, the same complex processes of intermixing continued through most of Indian prehistory and history, which means that there are no "true ancestral populations of India", barring the original immigration from Africa some 60 or 70,000 years ago. The concept of Adivasi has no genetic legitimacy, unless we are ready to restrict it to the Andamanese.

The second flaw, hinted at above, is that of circularity. Mr. Joseph also quotes Reich et al.'s above words of caution, and adds, "In other words, ANI is likely to have resulted from multiple migrations, possibly including the migration of Indo-European language speakers" (note the use of the definite article "the" before "migration"). Silva et al.'s paper also refers to "multiple dispersals into the Subcontinent." If, then, we have "multiple migrations" or "dispersals" at different periods, what are the criteria that allow us to associate a particular migration with "the" presumed migration of Indo-Aryan speakers? There are no criteria at all only a predetermined dogma that Indo-Aryans speakers did enter India in the early or mid-second millennium B.C.E. Silva et al.'s study suffers from this argument from circularity by constantly assuming that any populations migrating in or about central Asia during the Bronze Age must have been "speaking a proto-Indo-Iranian language"; the genetic data are not allowed to gradually build up a picture of possible population movements but immediately squeezed into the mainstream linguistic model.

In a perceptive paper of 2007 entitled "Anthropological, historical, archaeological and genetic perspectives on the origins of caste in South Asia", Nicole Boivin, an archaeologist at Oxford University's School of Archaeology with wide experience of the Subcontinent, offered this critique of genetic studies: "In reading the genetics literature on South Asia, it is very clear that many of the studies actually start out with some assumptions that are clearly problematic, if not in some cases completely untenable. Perhaps the single most serious problem concerns the assumption, which many studies actually start with as a basic premise... that the Indo-Aryan invasions are a well-established (pre)historical reality."

Cervical cancer's signs every woman should know

The symptoms of cervical cancer, a condition that develops in the cervix, don't surface during its early stages; but there are some crucial signs of the disease that women should know. According to the Daily Express, one of the pivotal signs can be bleeding from the vagina at any time, other than during monthly period. National Health Service also shared that the bleeding can usually occur after having sex.

The organisation added, "Other symptoms of cervical cancer may include pain and discomfort during sex and an unpleasant smelling vaginal discharge. If cancer spreads out of your cervix and into surrounding tissue and organs, it can trigger a range of other symptoms". Bone pain, loss of appetite and finding blood in the urine are also considered to be the signs of the condition. Though there is no single way to prevent cervical cancer, the people can lower your risk by using a condom when having sex.

Most cases of the cancer are linked to an infection from the human papillomavirus (HPV), and using a condom could lower the risk of the infection. Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women and the seventh most common cancer overall. In 2012, worldwide, there were estimated to have been around 528,000 new cases. India alone accounts for one-fourth of the global burden of cervical cancers.

In a recent study, it was estimated that cervical cancer will occur in approximately one in 53 Indian women during their lifetime compared with one in 100 women in more developed regions of the world. The data also showed that cervical cancer contributes to approximately 6-29 percent of all cancer in females at different locations within the country.



Rebel Wilson, from left, Scarlett Johansson and Thomasin McKenzie arrive at the Los Angeles premiere of "Jojo Rabbit" at the Hollywood American Legion Post 43.

Big B an inspirational figure: Satyajeet Dubey



Actor Satyajeet Dubey, who worked with Amitabh Bachchan in a commercial, says the latter is an inspirational figure, and the reason why most actors like him have taken to the profession.

"He is the reason why most of us are in this field. He has been an inspirational figure for me all throughout my life. And like every young actor, working with him was an aspiration on my bucket list. When I worked with him on an ad, my childhood dream came true. It doesn't get better than sharing screen space with him. We spoke a little. I happened to tell him about how I came from Bilaspur. It was a sense of achievement for me. The ad shoot itself was surreal," Satyajeet said.

On the occasion of Big B's 77th birthday on Friday, Satyjeet shared he learned a lot from the megastar while working with him. "He told me something I still remember- 'hum sab kay Jeevan ki Kuch Aisi hi Kahani hai, Aise hi Shuruat Hoti hai, Alag Hain Phir Bhi Ek Jaise hi Hain'. I see what he meant. It's the work that counts and all of us have parallel journeys. I learned punctuality, discipline, hard work and perseverance from that merely one day of the shoot," Satyajeet added.

Ekta Kapoor on marriage: Can't give life's remote to anyone else



Producer Ekta Kapoor, who is gearing up for the release of her next production "Fittrat", opened up on her personal life saying that she cant give the remote of her life to anyone else. She also added that she is in a happy space and she doesnt understand how marriage is considered the only thing for personal happiness. Ekta Kapoor was interacting with the media at the trailer launch of "Fittrat" along with cast members Krystle D'souza, Anushka Ranjan, Aditya Seal and the show's director Santosh Singh on Wednesday in Mumbai.

Ekta Kapoor has made her mark as one of the leading producers in film, television and the digital platform. Asked if there was any point in her life when she felt deprived, she said: "All of us have had moments where we wanted to buy something and we have been conditioned in a certain way. This show is about conditioning versus individuality. We are all conditioned to believe that one day a Prince Charming will come in our life and he will raise our standard of living."

Ekta said that people still ask her when she is going to get married. "Till now, people ask me when are you going to settle down in life?' I don't understand how much should I achieve more to feel settled down. I think it's considered that women have to find someone to sort themselves out. In my own personal life, I have been told many times that this career is okay but you will have to get married to find personal happiness'," she said.

Ekta added: "I think I am in a pretty happy space because happiness of a person cannot be decided by other people. It has to be decided by me. If I have to get something for myself, then I have to be responsible for it and not another person. I can't give the remote of my life to anyone else. If I have to buy myself shoes or clothes, I have to make a show like this and I have to be responsible for it and it is time we tell our girls that. There is one line in the show that goes, 'somebody will not buy you gold, the gold is within you'."

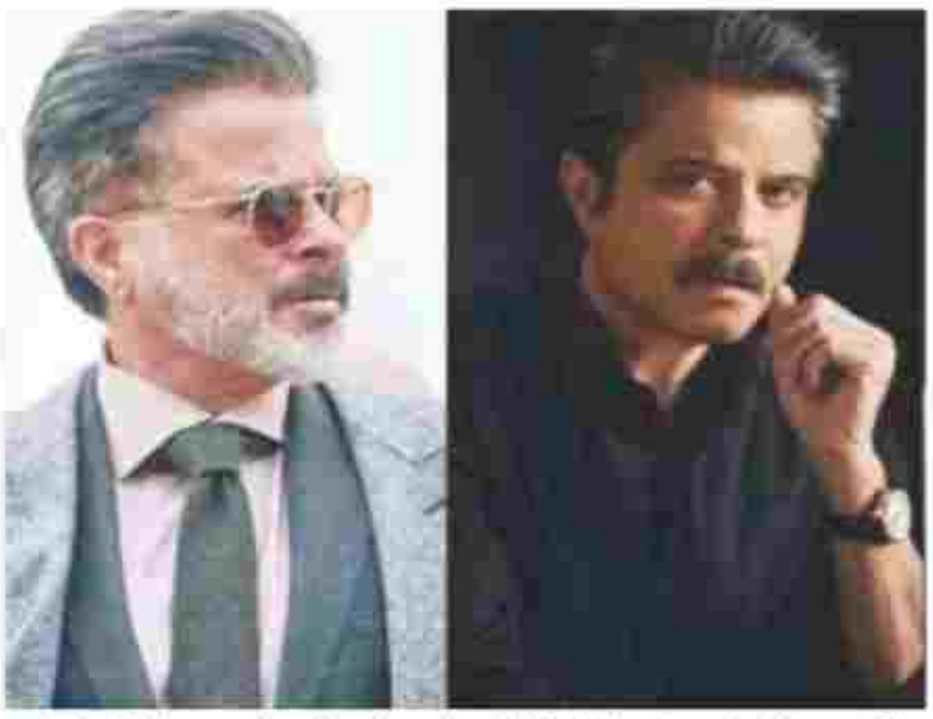
In January 2019, Ekta Kapoor welcomed a baby boy via surrogacy. Ekta named him Ravie Kapoor after her dad Jeetendra, whose real name is Ravi Kapoor. The series marks the digital debut of Krystle D'souza, Anushka Ranjan, Aditya Seal, and director Santosh Singh.

Talking about her upcoming show, "Fittrat", Ekta said: "Basically this was a film script we had planned years ago. We have all grown up on the quintessential Pretty Woman' (1990) moments. You enter a shop, you can't buy the shoes and the rich man comes in your life and buys them for you. But it's 2019, so you have to think ahead, so the story moves from the girl who can't buy shoes to a rich guy who comes in and buys the shoes and then she realises that those shoes pinch because shoes bought by someone else usually pinch. So, the journey of buying her own shoes begins for the girl. The show is in four stages. I think contemporary women should know it is time we become our own heroes, so I think it's the right time for us to tell the story."



Maria Conchita Alonso arrives at the Los Angeles premiere of "Jojo Rabbit" at the Hollywood American Legion Post 43.

Anil Kapoor: Have become thickskinned about film reviews now



Actor Anil Kapoor, who is still going strong after four decades in Bollywood, has said that negative reviews used to affect him in his early days because his hard work would be ignored, but now he has become thickskinned. Anil Kapoor was addressing the media at the launch of Khalid Mohamed's book "The Aladia Sisters" along with Karan Johar, Javed Akthar and Asha Parekh on Tuesday in Mumbai.

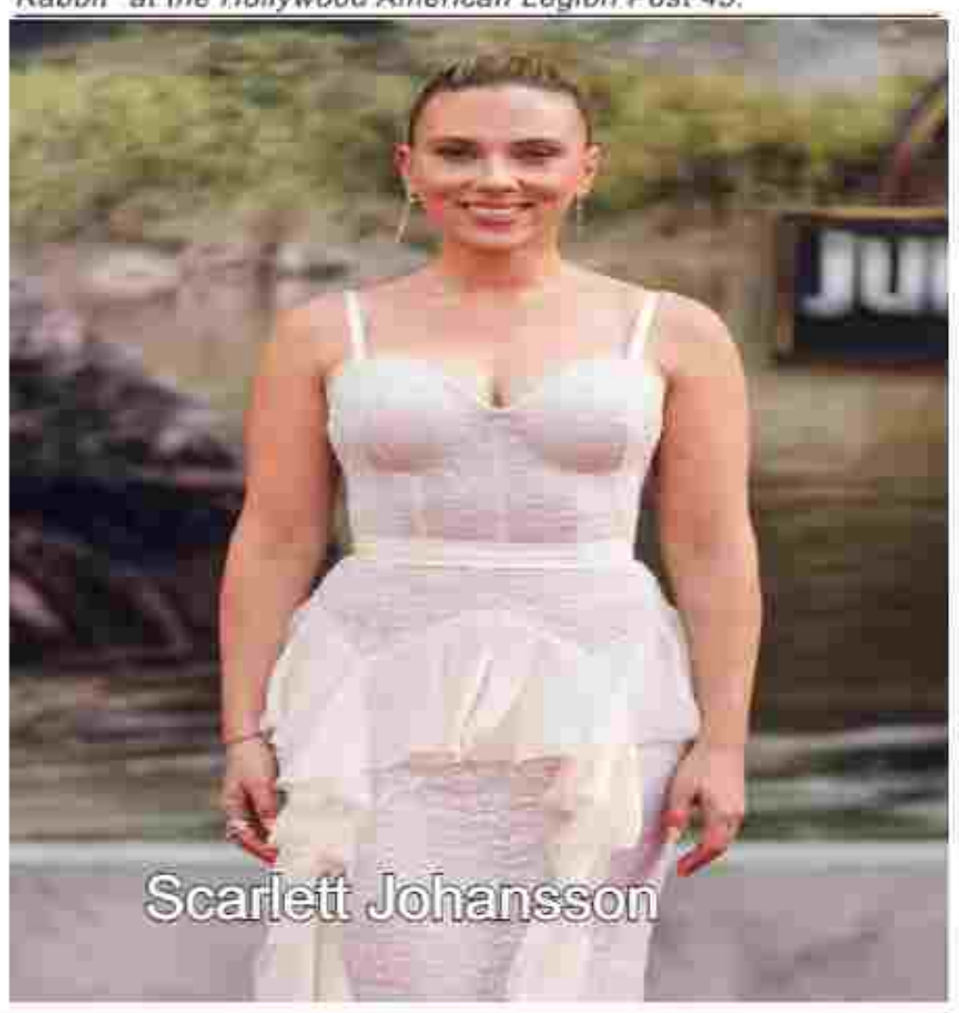
Mohamed has worked as a journalist, editor, film critic, screenwriter and film director. On being asked if Mohamed's film reviews hurt him, and if he could recall any of the critic's caustic reviews, Kapoor said: "There are quite a few films. Right now, the film that comes to my mind is 'Beta' for which I won the Filmfare Award as Best Actor. He titled his review as 'Beti' (laughs)! Fortunately, the film was a huge success at the box-office."

"Beta", released in 1992, became a blockbuster at the box-office, and many among the audience and the trade alike had attributed the film's success to its heroine Madhuri Dixit at the time. "The second film is 'Lamhe'," Kapoor continued, adding: "I think reviews of 'Lamhe' (1991) were quite devastating for Yash (Chopra) ji and for all of us because it impacted business of the film. I remember Khalid compared 'Lamhe' with Gulzar saab's 'Mausam' (1975). But almost after 25 years, Khalid sent me a message saying that 'I was wrong and it's a very good film'. So sometimes it's your state of mind. And at that time, you may not like the film but when you watch it again you might like it."

"Lamhe" was a dud at the box-office on release, but over time the film has been widely acclaimed as one of Kapoor's best performances ever and is counted among the late Yash Chopra's best directorial efforts. Kapoor also added that he is surprised that the recently released Hollywood film "Joker" has got a few negative reviews.

"I recently watched 'Joker', and although the film has received 99 per cent positive reviews, there are some reviews that are not very positive -- which surprised me because I loved the film. So, these things keep happening.

Obviously, now the time has passed, so I have become much more thickskinned where reviews are concerned. But earlier when you start your career, you are quite sensible because there are certain films in which you and your team have worked really hard, so when you don't get favourable response, that can be quite upsetting," he said. Anil Kapoor will next be seen in Anees Bazmee's "Pagalpanti", Mohit Suri's "Malang" and Karan Johar's "Takht".



Published By : Mir Amjad Ali Khan 16-9-407/A, , Old Malakpet, Hyderabad -36 Contact No : + 9885106759. R.N.I.APENG/2002/09014,
Email:Editorial@hindustandailynewspaper.com www.hindustandailynewspaper.com