



IVF center to be opened in Satellite

Udaipur : IVF (in vitro fertilization) center for childless couples is likely to in district hospital situated at Chandpol way before division's largest women's hospital. According to CM budget announcement 2014, IVF centers in all districts of the hospitals on PPP mode, the opening has gained rapidly. All preparations have been completed on these centers at state level. Technical bid was opened in February, while in March, the financial bids were opened. It is expected that the center at district hospital will open soon if the proceedings at Women's Hospital are not exercised faster. It was informed that the tenders after the opening of the company's name to open the sealed bids be utilized balance. It was informed that the collector SP conference after meeting would be held on this subject. This location will provide the hospital, but the company will set up its own. Lab, machines, resources and staff are included.

Rajasthan team announced

Udaipur :The selection of Rajasthan team for 7th National Kudo Championship 2016 Kudo International Federation of India (KIFI) to be held on 11th May was done at Udaipur. Kudo Rajasthan's head coach and director Renshi Rajkumar Menaria informed that in the national training camp to be held from May 6 to 12, 84 players were selected from different districts of the state junior, senior, about 2 weight categories for women and black belts for more than 200 medals at stake in the May 11 will claim the national championship. It is important to note that Kudo is this century's most popular and fastest growing martial art form which is equipped with hundreds of unmistakable and successful techniques of self-defense and the credit for bringing this to India goes to Bollywood star Akshay Kumar.

Media and Administration's copartnership rewarded



Udaipur : Media and Administration's copartnership rewarded in Badgaon Panchayat Samiti where Chhota Madar Talaab was rejuvenated under Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan. Police, Administration and Media jointly showed great efforts here on Tuesday. Villagers and senior officials enthusiastically worked in sweltering heat and public participation make it a memorable event. DM Shri Rohit Gupta said that we must maintain ecological balance and try to save as much water as we can. He emphasized on saving water for future generations. Media persons appreciated this campaign and stressed on the development of reservoirs into tourist places to promote tourism. Zila Parishad's CEO Avichal chaturvedi was also present there and played an important role to make this campaign successful.

Chess Master In Ryan



Udaipur : "Chess is a game played with the mind and not with the hand". The fantastic visit it was of Mr. Sriram Jha., the renowned International Chess Player to the Ryan International School, Udaipur on Thursday, 5th May, 2016. Under the vision 'Sports/Leisure & Recreation' of our respected Mentor, the Ryanites had an interactive session with Mr. Jha. In this session, he had appraised the students with the techniques to play the ancient game. He had also given a live demo to the students. He had answered the queries of the students and appreciated their enthusiasm and passion to play the game. Principal, Mrs. Poonam Rathore thanked Mr. Jha to give his precious time and incite the students to play Chess, the gymnasium of the mind.

Farewell at Geetanjali Management College

Udaipur : 'Jaijiyan-2016' farewell was given to MBA students by Management Studies College, Dabok of Geetanjali Institute of Technical Studies. Many spellbinding performances of ramp walk, dance, solo and group singing were given by first year MBA students. Mihir Kothari and Pooja Sen were crowned as Mr. and Miss Farewell. Chief guest was Prof. P. K. Jain- group consultant and special guest was B. L. Jangid, -finance controller GITS. Mukesh Porwal-director of college welcomed the guests. Guests awarded the students.

Ex-President and Student Leaders Given Tribute

Udaipur : A tribute meet was held at Janardhan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidhyapeeth's Silver Jubilee to pay tribute to Kamlesh Choudhary-ex-President, Praveen Choudhary-Chief Secretary and Kapil Choudhary-student leader's 7th death anniversary. Pankaj Choudhary and Raja Choudhary told that their huge dedicated contribution was remembered on this occasion. Various students and professors expressed their thoughts and there was also a plantation done in the campus. There was also a two minutes silence to pay sincere tribute to the departed souls.

Chess Coaching Camp at SMPS

Udaipur : Seedlites have a session with International Grandmaster Sriram Jha on the 5th May during Chess Coaching Camp. Sriram Jha his address to the students said that it is very important to participate in tournaments to improve upon ones game. Sriram Jha who has represented the game in more than 55 countries encouraged the students & explained them the rules of the game. Playing with children he made them think about the wise moves. He was very pleased with the set-up of the school and discipline of the students.

Dowry Death : A Crime Or A Trap

Marriage, a word which could change the entire life of a person, especially a woman. For her it is that phase of her life when she is the happiest person on the earth. She is the most important aspect of her parents life as they have waited for this day to come since a pretty long time. All they want is to see their daughter happy till they are alive and do all that they can for her. A daughter is the one who could make her parents happy and proud of themselves and her, in each opportunity she gets to do so. They never want her to leave. But as the society demands, she has to leave one day and that is the day when she gets married. When she leaves on this day, they give some property and money to her as a security for her future by their willingness and according to their financial status. And this security is known as "dowry".

This word is derived from the ancient hindu customs of 'kanyadan' and 'stridhan'. As the word itself suggests, 'kanyadan' means the father of the bride offers the father of the groom money or property, etc whereas for 'stridhan', the bride herself gets jewelry and clothes at the time of her marriage, usually from her relatives or friends. In India, it is present as an epidemic and there is no part left where people are not affected by it. As time passed, this dowry system got so prevalent in the society that it was demanded at each marriage in a direct or indirect way. It became a ritual which ought to be practiced during marriage. But if they failed to do so, the in-laws would torture the bride after marriage, threaten her and her parents to fill their demands and if they fail, she would be thrown out of the house, beaten, harassed, misbehaved, abused, burnt and sometimes killed or left to die.

These deaths which occur due to these torturous acts have been termed as "DOWRY DEATH".

WHY DOWRY DEATH
As per the statistics of

National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases of dowry death reported in India are eight thousand, four hundred and fifty five, which in itself is a huge number. There are many reasons why these deaths occur. First of all, because women in our society do not have any political significance in their new families and they are not treated as the member of that family but as an intruder in most of the cases. Most of the marriages are done just for the money and not because there is a tie between the families. Marriage is just a business wherein the bride stands as a marketable commodity. She does not have a value of her own but her value is measured in terms of the value demanded by in-laws. This value depends on how the bride is, whether she is perfect or not, and if she has any physical defect or something she does not have, which the in-laws demand, then the value will be much more higher. This is how the society is in India where there can be a monetary value for a human too. Second of all, in pursuance of in-law's perception that the bride's parents owe them an unlimited amount of dowry (or compensation), they, the in-laws, establish a conduit for this flow through the bride. Stripped of a political locus stand, she cannot oppose this demand on grounds of injustice and appears to exercise either one or both of the two options, one, she succumbs, and procures the demanded goods from her parents (after initially deflecting some of the hard edge of the demand by tolerating physical brutality herself), and two, she does not comply, clothing her stand with the unsundered fragment of her persona. It is noteworthy, that many women finally adopt the second alternative at great personal risk, and high emotional cost, and offer sustained resistance to demands for dowry. Third of all, to report the



matter to police, women are scared that this will not help and her parents will face problems because of her. Also, filing a case would mean criminal proceedings of the accused and potential imprisonment. And after all this also, the demands for dowry would not stop. Ultimately, the woman commits suicide as she is left with no other option. Another aspect could be that in rare cases, she is killed when the demands are not fulfilled, to make a way for a new transaction, that is, another marriage.

CASE LAWS

In Asha & Anr. v. State of Uttarakhand CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 1893 OF 2013 (Arising Out of SLP (Cri.) No. 2098 of 2011) case, the appellants filed a suit in Supreme Court to be acquitted for the death of the deceased. The appellants were the sister-in-law and father-in-law of the deceased. The deceased, was married to Satish Chandra on, 1991. The deceased died due to burn injuries in her matrimonial house, around two years after her marriage in 1993. The co-accused, the father-in-law of the deceased, Nitya Nand, lodged a report with the patwari stating that his daughter-in-law committed suicide by burning herself. He alleged in the aforesaid report that the deceased burnt herself to death while he had gone to the market and his wife and their daughters were away in the jungle for cutting grass. After this the brother of the deceased filed a complaint against appellants herein and the mother-in-law for addi-

deceased and they were accused and charged under Sections 304B of the IPC and in the alternative, Section 306 of the IPC. It was alleged that when the brother of the deceased went to her matrimonial house, when the four accused persons demanded 30,000/- stating that the deceased had brought less dowry and threatened to send her back to their house if they did not pay the amount demanded. He also stated that the deceased, Bhagwati had told his wife and his father that she was being harassed at her in-laws house because she had brought less dowry. It was also alleged that accused persons gave her less food and did not allow her to wear the clothes which were given to her at the time of the marriage and the accused burnt Bhagwati to death which was evident from the postmortem report that she died because of the 90% of the burnt injuries. It was held that the charge under Section 304B of the IPC beyond reasonable doubt that the demand for dowry that was made by the accused persons subsequent to the marriage and soon before the death of the deceased amounts to 'dowry death'. They were convicted for this crime as they created the circumstances and compelled the deceased to commit suicide. As regards Section 306 of the IPC, the trial court held that there is no direct evidence regarding abetment to suicide by the deceased and instead reiterated that the accused created the circumstances for committing suicide and since evidence was not led under Section 306, the trial court held that the accused were liable to be acquitted for offence under Section 306.

Another judgement in 2015, wherein the mother-in-law was acquitted for two years and the husband for seven years, as the deceased committed suicide by jumping into a well in 2011, three years after her marriage as she was harassed by her mother-in-law and husband after marriage for addi-

tional dowry. (The Hindu, September 5, 2015)

The Mahila Court here awarded a 10-year jail term to a man and his mother and imposed a fine of Rs. 15,000 on each in a dowry death case, on Thursday. The deceased and her husband got married in 2008. The girl committed suicide by hanging at her in-law's house on September 9, 2008, due to dowry harassment by her husband, father-in-law and mother-in-law. It was reported that they wanted Rs.2 lakhs as dowry. (The Hindu, July 10, 2015)

MISUSE OF DOWRY LAWS

India's top court has accused the country's women of misusing a law created to protect them from harassment by their husbands and in-laws. The anti-dowry law introduced in 1983 was originally designed to safeguard women from abuse and sometimes death in the hands of relatives but the Supreme Court on Tuesday ruled the act was now being "used as weapons" by "disgruntled wives." "The simplest way to harass is to get the husband and his relatives arrested," the two-judge bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Justice Chandramauli Kumar Prasad, in a twenty one page order said. In some cases, "bed-ridden grand-fathers and grand-mothers of the husbands, their sisters living abroad for decades are arrested," the order noted. According to the National Crime Records Bureau statistics, nearly 2,00,000 people, including 47,951 women, were arrested in regard to dowry offences in 2012, but only 15% of the accused were convicted. In case the police make an arrest, a magistrate must approve further detention of the accused, the court ruled.

The practice was outlawed in 1961 but this act of giving at weddings has remained a common practice in India. Under laws introduced in 1983, a complaint allowed for immediate arrest of the accused

often the husband and his family. In spite of laws that are supposed to serve as a deterrent, India continues to see a rise in the number of reported dowry-related deaths. More than 8,600 cases where women died from dowry-related harassment were registered in India in 2011, up from 8,391 the year before and just over 6,000 in 2002, according to the latest figures from the National Crime Records Bureau. (Wall Street Journal, India Real time, July 3, 2014)

"Crime in India 2012 Statistics" published by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs shows arrest of 1,97,762 persons all over India during the year 2012 for offense under Section 498-A of the IPC, 9.4% more than the year 2011. Nearly a quarter of those arrested under this provision in 2012 were women, that is, 47,951 which depicts that mothers and sisters of the husbands were liberally included in their arrest net. Its share is 6% out of the total persons arrested under the crimes committed under Indian Penal Code. It accounts for 4.5% of total crimes committed under different sections of penal code, more than any other crimes excepting theft and hurt.

Arrest brings humiliation, curtails freedom and cast scars forever. Law makers know it so also the police. There is a battle between the law makers and the police and it seems that police has not learnt its lesson; the lesson implicit and embodied in the Criminal Procedure Code. It has not come out of its colonial image despite six decades of independence, it is largely considered as a tool of harassment, oppression and surely not considered a friend of public. The attitude to arrest first and then proceed with the rest is despicable. It has become a handy tool to the police officers who lack sensitivity or act with oblique motive.

"Neurosonoon-2016"

Direct Infections Can Cause Stroke In Multiple Ways

Udaipur : 'Stroke Bugs' are now being largely related to infections provoking stroke, infections directly causing stroke and infections after stroke. According to eminent neurologist Dr. Man Mohan Mehndiratta, Director, Janakpuri Super Speciality Hospital, Delhi and President, Society of Neurosonology some central nervous system infections may trigger stroke. Patterns and cause of stroke subtypes also differ between the developing and the developed countries. He was speaking in Ahmedabad at "Neurosonoon-2016"; a two-day conference organized under the aegis of the Society of Neurosonology and is the annual national conference of Neurosonology at Zyudus Hospital, Ahmedabad.



acute ischemic stroke range between 10% to 35%, during which time infection confers a 2 to 3 fold increase in stroke risk," Dr Mehndiratta said.

"Stroke in young patients accounted for 13.5% of all strokes and Ischemic strokes (85.8%) had spontaneous intra cerebral haemorrhage. The prevalence of infections in the week that precedes

Incidentally, direct infections can cause stroke in multiple ways. Dr. Mehndiratta said this may result due to predominant large, medium or small sized vessels being impacted due to vacuities, direct vessel damage due to invasion or hemorrhagic diathesis which is an unusual susceptibility to bleed.

"Organised under the aegis of the Society of Neurosonology, the two day national conference is being attended by some of the most eminent names in the

field of Neurology, Neurosonology and Stroke from India as well as from countries like Singapore, Indonesia and Canada. Experts are here to offer their expertise and impart knowledge to approximately 180 delegates from across the country" The conference has also witnessed workshops on Hands-on Neurology, a Nursing Symposium and Hands-on Workshop of Neurosonology - "Technologist" informed Dr. Arvind Sharma, eminent Neurologist and Head Dept of Neurology & Stroke Specialist at Zyudus Hospital who is also the organizing secretary of the conference.

Neurosonology finds its primary application in vocations such as neurology, neurosurgery, Neuro-anesthesia, Neuro critical care and related fields of Neuroscience. "Ultrasound of the Brain is now possible in Gujarat. It is the first of its kind technology by which one can see the blood of the arteries of the Brain."

Increasing Popularity of Dimensional and Decorative stones of Rajasthan worldwide

Hritu Sodhi / Earth is the mother of nature and it is a home of many beautiful creatures. Many decorative stones are found inside earth's womb. India is endowed with abundant resources of various types of dimensional and decorative stones such as Granite, Marble, Sandstone, Kota stone, Slate and Schist.

Marble production:

The State has the distinction over other states of India of having best resources of good quality marble.

Rajasthan possesses 1100.00 million tons reserves of superior quality marble in 20 out of 34 districts of the State, which are the largest in the country. Rajasthan has about 95% processing capacity in the country. Important processing centres in the State are Makrana, Jaipur, Alwar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Nathdwara, Rajsamand , Abu Road and Kishangarh. Important historical buildings like Tajmahal, Victoria memorial are built from Rajasthan marble. Tajmahalis world famous and Makrana's white marble was used to build this amazing structure. Jain

temples of Dilwara and Ranakpur are also build of quality marble of Rajasthan. The marble deposits of Rajasthan occurs in various colours and shades; white marble of Makrana, off white and greyish-white marble of Rishabhdev Kesariyaji, pink marble of Babarmal, off white marble of Banswara, yellow marble of Jaisalmer etc.

Granite production:

Rajasthan is richly endowed with large reserves of Granite and allied rocks mostly confined to south-western, Western and north-eastern part of the State. Granite occurs in wide range of colours, texture and appearance. Granite deposits are located in 23 out of 34 district of Rajasthan. Granite pro-

cessing units are located in Jalore, Kishangarh, Abu Road , shahpura (Jaipur) , chittorgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand etc.

Sandstone and Limestone:

Huge deposits of Sandstone in Rajasthan are associated with Vindhyan and Trans-Aravalli formations, exposed over an area of 35000 sq. Km. Sandstone is an excellent inexpensive building stone which can be chiseled, dressed and polished up to a smooth mirror surface in various attractive shades and shapes. It is being quarried and used as a decorative stones for centuries in India.

Number of historical buildings and monuments such as Buddhist Stupa of Sarnath, Red forts of Delhi and Agra,

Sansad Bhawan, Rashtrapati Bhawan, National museum and Jama Masjid of Delhi, Chittar palace of Jodhpur, vHawa mehal, Vidhan Sabha Bhawan, Royal Albert Museum, King Edward Memorial of Jaipur are made of sandstones. It can be used in flooring, roofing, paving, pillars, beams , arches, wall facings, fence posts, doors, window-sills, sea-shore fencing etc. It is specially useful for external cladding in seashore buildings due to acid and thermal resistant properties. Sandstone cobbles are exported for road construction to the countries having excess snowfall. Rajasthan is the largest producer of Sandstone in India.

Light bluish, yellowish, grayish, greenish and brownish shades of Limestone are avail-

able in Kota, Jhalawar and Chittorgarh districts and are used mainly for flooring and wall claddings. These stones are superior to other natural stone because of lower price, higher crushing and compressive strengths, greater abrasion value and non absorption properties. Kota stone has gained tremendous popularity and is widely used for flooring and cladding purposes and is being exported to many countries such as USA, UK, Norway and Gulf countries. All these stones are of high quality and have bright future. Demand of these stones are increasing day by day in international market. Proper mining, processing and marketing techniques can help to increase the demand of these stones.

performance given by Jenis, Riddhi, Shubham, Anushka, Kajol, Daulita, Arpita, Juhi and Prince.

Topper students were awarded during the program. Priyanka Joshi in last year, Deepika Balal Jain-third year, Darshna Mishra-1st and 2nd year, Neha Solanki-second year and Vidhi Gupta-first year got awarded. Winners of various sports of sports and cultural week were also awarded with certificates.

Dedicated Mother's Day to Mother Earth

Udaipur : A plantation drive With Mother For Mother was conducted by team Pukaar at Vivekanand Park of D-Block Sector 14 to celebrate pious Mother's Day. Member of Pukaar Pritesh Patel informed

that with a motive to create Green and Clean Udaipur team tried to connect all Mother's with their child to Mother Earth by planting different medicinal and fruit tree saplings like Gular, Gulmohar etc.