

# ROYAL HARBINGER

Reporting Fact of the Matter

Weekly

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## In Pictures Raksha-Bandhan



## New Indicative : Foster Parents Now In Udaipur

Who would be a foster parent in India? More people than you would think. An Indian family's amazing story to change a child's life, and in the process, their own.

After a long hot day in India, a small family sits outside enjoying some breeze and nimbu pani (lemon water); they talk about the events of the day and complain about the weather. One comments, "Have you heard about foster care? I just met a chef in Udaipur who is fostering a girl. Her mother is not fit to care for her and he and his wife are providing the girl a home." Another comments, "Foster Care, yes, I heard about it but didn't think Indian families would be willing to foster. I'd love to meet this couple."

The couple, brought up in West Bengal and surrounding areas have migrated to Udaipur for work. They became established in the community for many years and felt the need to expand their family.

Though they tried for adoption, they had difficulty navigating the process and began to feel like they would never have a child to welcome into their family.

Then one day the chef received a forwarded SMS from a friend about a new concept in India, "Foster Care". He quickly learned that foster care is a form of child protection where a single person or family welcomes a child into their home for a temporary basis until that child can be safely reunited with biological family or adopted. The best interest of that child is always the most important factor.

Dr. Shilpa Mehta at Foster Care Society in Udaipur manages supports and advocates for this foster family of three. FCS supports 6 children living in foster homes with two matches of foster child and family pending and 11 children in Udaipur district eligible and waiting for a foster family.

Foster Care is facilitated by the government through the District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committee and the sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee. In Rajasthan the Specialized Adoption Agency plays a vital role in the process as well.

# Television Revolution

Little over two decades after the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) began the first television service of the world in 1936, Television was introduced in India on September 15, 1959 in Delhi. It was with the help of UNESCO that it all started. Initially programmes were broadcast twice a week for an hour a day on themes like community health, traffic, road sense citizens' duties and rights. In 1961 these broadcasts were expanded to include a School Educational Television (STV) project. The first major expansion of television in India began in 1972, when a second television station was opened in Bombay. This was followed by stations in Srinagar and Amritsar in 1973, and in Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow in 1975.

and white. By 1976, the network consisted of eight television stations covering a population of 45 million spread over 75,000 square kilometers. Faced with the difficulty of administering such an extensive television system as a part of All India Radio, the government constituted Doordarshan, the national television network, as a separate Department under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. There were three ignition points that triggered the phenomenal growth of television in India from mid 1970s. The first was the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) which was conducted between August 1975 and July 1976. It used a satellite to broadcast educational programmes to villages across six states. The objective was to use television for development, though entertainment programmes

were also included. It actually brought television closer to masses. Then came the INSAT-1A, the first of the country's domestic communications satellites which became operational in 1982 and made possible the networking of all regional stations of Doordarshan. For the first time Doordarshan could start what was called "National Programme" which was fed from Delhi to all other stations. In November 1982, the country hosted the Asian Games and the government introduced color broadcasts for the coverage of the games. The 80's was the era of Doordarshan with soaps like Hum Log (1984), Buniyaad (1986-87), and Millions glued to Doordarshan for mythological dramas like Ramayana (1987-88) and Mahabharata (1988-89) too. Now more than 90 percent of the Indian population receives Doordarshan

(DDI) programmes through a network of nearly 1400 terrestrial transmitters. The third significant booster came in early nineties with the onset of satellite TV by foreign programmers like CNN followed by Star TV and a little later by some domestic channels like Zee TV and Sun TV into Indian homes. As the government gradually relaxed restrictions, Television in India grew and from the mid 1990's, Cable TV brought about a home entertainment revolution. If we go by the Annual Report released by TRAI for the year: 2015-16, it clearly stated that India has the world's second largest TV market after China. As per industry estimates, as on March 2016, of the existing 2841 million households, around 1811 million have Television sets which are being served by cable TV services, DTH services, IPTV services

in addition to a terrestrial TV network of Doordarshan. The pay TV universe consists of around 1021 million Cable TV subscribers, 88.64 million registered DTH subscribers (including 58.53 million active subscribers) and around half a million IPTV subscribers. The terrestrial TV network of Doordarshan serves about 92.62 per cent of country's population through a vast network of terrestrial transmitters. There are 48 pay broadcasters, an estimated 60,000 cable operators, 6000 Multi System Operators (MSOs), six pay DTH operators, in addition to the public service broadcaster- Doordarshan, providing a free-to-air DTH service. Of the 869 registered TV channels with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the close of financial year 2015-16, 205 are Standard Definition (SD) pay TV chan-

nels (including 5 advertisements-free pay channels) and 58 are High Definition (HD) Pay TV channels. India's television industry grew from Rs 4,75,003 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 5,42,003 Crores in 2015-16. On a similar note, subscription revenues account for a major share of the overall industry revenue. Subscription revenues rose from Rs. 3,20,003 Crores in 2014-15 to Rs. 3,61,003 crore in 2015-16. On a similar note, advertisement revenues grew from Rs.1,55,003 Crores in 2014-15 to Rs.1,81,003 Crores in 2015-16. The last decade witnessed significant changes in the dynamics of the Cable & Satellite (C&S) TV market. The most significant development has been the digitization of the cable TV sector in India.

## Hindustan Zinc honored with 'Solar Innovation Excellence Award'

Udaipur: Zinc Smelter Debari, a unit of Hindustan Zinc, has been awarded with Excellence Award for innovation in solar power sector. This award was conferred by Mr. Ashwin Kumar Khatri for Mission Energy Foundation in a function held in New Delhi for innovation and excellence under 12 MW Solar Power Project in Debari Pawan Kaushik, Head Corporate Communications,



Hindustan Zinc said that "Under the expansion of solar power project, 16 plants of 115 MW

## Neuro Navigation @ fortis

Udaipur: The brain is the most important part of our body. In this, a small lump or disease can also be very harmful. That's why neuro surgery has always been a very risky and complex form. There is now a new technique available to make brain surgery easy and accurate, called neuro navigation. Neuro navigation is a technique that helps brain surgeries with the help of computer. This technique works exactly as the GPS in mobile just as a the guidance of GPS can reach a certain place easily. So with the guidance of the navigation system, the surgeons can reach the brain structures or tumors accurately and accurately so as to minimize harm to surrounding tissues.

At the time of surgery, software helps in determining where a particular tools is working at a certain time. This helps in the removal of the surgeon in the right place. This technique can be performed at least by ripening and better than a small hole and surgery in less time. Due to which the patient takes less time to recover. This technique was not available to the common man in such a low price due to not being made in India, but for time in India, a Bangalore-based company has developed this machine (EZNOW) after several years of research. Due to which this modern technology is now easily available at reasonable prices.

## Save the Earth- Respect Indigenous People of the World

Indigenous Peoples inhabit large areas of the Earth's surface. Spread across the world from the Arctic to the South Pacific, they number nearly 370 million. Indigenous or aboriginal peoples are so called because they were living on their lands before settlers came from elsewhere; they are the descendants of those who inhabited a country or a geographical region at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origin arrived, the new arrivals later became dominant through conquest, occupation, settlement or other means. UN General Assembly announced 9th August as International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples in 1994. The decade 1995-2004 was declared as the first decade of the indigenous people. The decade 2005-2015 was declared as the second decade of the World's indigenous people. The indigenous Peoples have been subjected to denial, exclusion and placelessness. Denial, as conceptualized by Staneley Cohen, is the process whereby atrocities are neutralized, normalized, legitimized or rendered invisible by being blocked out of consciousness and conscience. Such denial involves denial of knowledge, denial of feeling, denial of responsibility, and /or inaction in the light of knowledge. Acknowledgement, the first step towards remediation of atrocities, involves cognition, emotion, morality and action. Action requires that we know, remember, rescue, and do justice. Official, historical and cultural modes of denial are manifest at the organizational level and imbricate into the state order.

Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions embody significant innovation and contribute to the diversity of our planet's civilisations and cultures. They also contribute to the cultural identity, sustainable development and social cohesion of indigenous peoples and local communities and globally to the conservation of the environment, the promotion of food security and the advancement of public health. The enhanced promotion, preservation and traditional cultural expressions are called for by indigenous peoples and local communities, who seek greater control and how these are accessed and used outside the traditional context Indigenous peoples and local communities have therefore, a direct stake in the negotiations underway at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) with the objective of reaching agreement on an international legal instrument or instruments which will ensure the effective protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. The negotiations also address the relationship between intellectual property and genetic resources, another issue of seminal interest and importance for indigenous peoples.

According to Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger published by UNESCO in 2009, out of the 6000 existing languages, more than 200 have become extinct, 538 are critically endangered, 502 are severely endangered, 632 are definitely endangered and 607 are unsafe. Of these 90 percent languages are indigenous languages. India has the largest number of endangered languages. The indigenous population in India is around 8.2 percent of the total population. The indigenous people in India are called Tribes. In Rajasthan there are about twelve major tribes. South Rajasthan has about 52 percent tribal population. They also suffer from the menace of displacement and cultural homogenization as their counterparts in the rest of the world. The need therefore, is to device a localized, nature-based policy of development for the world which acknowledges the life-style and knowledge of the indigenous communities.

- Dr.H.S.Chandalia

**WTE WHERE'S THE FOOD**

THE Celebration MALL Udaipur

BR baskin robbins, # haritag, Motki, Paa Roti Signature Buns, Frozen Factory, Vinod's Cafe, Dosa Plaza, Café Coffee Day, a LOT can happen over coffee, Tikka express, SUBWAY eat fresh, McDonald's, JAIPUR JUNGLE, Barbeque Nation, harniveda, Domino's Pizza, Yeh Hai Rishton Ka Time, The chocolate room, KEVENTERS The Original Milkshake, Bamba Grill, Soos FOODY, FROZEN FACTORY

**BREWZ ROCK CAFE** Restro Bar, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

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