

Heisnam Basantakumar Award 2019 conferred to Nongmaithem Tombi Singh on World Book Day



DIPR Imphal, April 24,

Heisnam Basantakumar Award 2019 was conferred to Nongmaithem Tombi Singh on World Book Day 2019 held yesterday at Manipur Hindi Parishad. The function was organized by Sahita Thoupang Lup. On

the occasion, Director Tourism Waikhom Ibohah Singh, Director Art and Culture Aribam Shivdas Sharma and Director Social welfare Ngangom Uttam Singh grace as Chief Guest, President and Guest of Honour respectively. The award carries a sum of Rs.10,000/- a shawl and

citation. It may be mentioned that, in his short period of life, Late Heisnam Basantakumar(1950-1990) wrote a novel entitled "Mongpham" and Poetry entitled "Basanta Paojel". The award was donated by his son Balkrisna Heisnam, Director DIPR, Manipur.

Electioneering gains momentum for remaining phases of LS polls

Agency New Delhi April 24,

Electioneering has gained momentum for the remaining four phases of Lok Sabha polls. Top leaders of various political parties are addressing rallies across the country today. Prime Minister Narendra Modi will address public meetings at Gumla in Jharkhand and at Bolpur and

Ranaghat in West Bengal. BJP president Amit Shah will address rallies at Munger, Begusarai and Samastipur in Bihar. Congress President Rahul Gandhi will address public meetings at Lakhimpur Kheri, Unnao and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. Congress General Secretary Priyanka Gandhi will address rallies at Fatehpur, Mahoba

and Hamirpur in the state. BSP Chief Mayawati will address rallies at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. "Election campaign is underway in full swing in Jharkhand, today senior BJP leaders and Prime Minister Narendra Modi is to address an election rally at Lohardaga, yesterday his 2.5 kilometre road show in Ranchi had seen massive

crowds who was showing enthusiasm. BJP senior leader and Union Home minister Rajnath Singh address rally in Itkheri yesterday when he accused Congress party of weakening government resolve fight terrorism. JMM leader Hemant Soren in his election rally at Ranka yesterday accused BJP government of ignoring former interest.

66 per cent voter turnout recorded in 3rd phase of LS elections

Agency New Delhi April 24,

66 per cent polling has been recorded in the third phase of Lok Sabha election. Briefing media in New Delhi last evening, Senior Deputy Election Commissioner Umesh Sinha said, except for minor incidents, polling remained peaceful in 116 constituencies and Anantnag district of Anantnag Lok Sabha constituency. Mr Sinha said, out of 543 Lok Sabha constituencies, polls concluded in 303 constituencies. He said, people, came out in large numbers to exercise their

franchise. Tripura recorded 79.64 per cent voting followed by West Bengal with 78.97 per cent. Assam recorded 74.05 per cent, Kerala 73.06 per cent, Daman and Diu 73 per cent, Dadar and Nagar Haveli 71.43, Goa 70.90, Chhattisgarh 64.02 per cent, Karnataka 60.42 per cent, Gujarat 59 per cent, Bihar 60 per cent, Maharashtra 62 per cent, Uttar Pradesh 60.52 per cent and in Jammu and Kashmir 12.86 per cent voting was recorded. In Odisha, 64 per cent polling was recorded for both Lok Sabha and Assembly elections which were held simultaneously.

Assam records 78.52% voting

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An average 78.52 per cent polling was recorded in Guwahati, Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Barpeta constituencies of Assam in the third phase till 5 p.m. on Tuesday, officials said. The process started at 7 a.m. in 9,577 polling stations across the four Lok Sabha constituencies, where 74,77,062 electorate cast their votes. While Dhubri recorded the highest polling of 81.29 per cent till 5 p.m., Kokrajhar saw the lowest 76.16 per cent polling. The Barpeta and Guwahati Lok Sabha constituencies recorded 77.65 per cent and 78.75 per cent polling respectively, officials said.

The polling exercise was largely peaceful, though there were reports of malfunctioning of the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in some polling stations. However, the office of the Chief Electoral Officer here is yet to spell out the total number EVMs that malfunctioned. "Polling continued beyond 5 p.m. in some polling stations as we had to allow the last man in the queue to cast his vote. Some polling stations are located remotely and we are yet to get a feedback from the polling officials in these locations. The final poll percentage is likely to increase," officials said. Of the 54 candidates in the fray in the four constituencies, Guwahati has 17, Dhubri 15, Barpeta 13 and Kokrajhar nine.

Death toll rises to 359 in Sri Lanka bombings, 18 more arrested

Agency New Delhi April 24,

The death toll from the Easter suicide bombings in Sri Lanka rose to 359 and more suspects have been arrested, police said on Wednesday. The Islamic State group has claimed responsibility and released images that purported to show the seven bombers who blew themselves up at three churches and three hotels Sunday in the worst violence this South Asian island nation has seen since its civil war ended a decade ago. The government has said the attacks were carried out by Islamic fundamentalists in apparent retaliation for the New Zealand mosque massacre last month but has said the seven bombers were all Sri Lankan. Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe said investigators were still working to determine the extent of the bombers' foreign links. Police spokesman Ruwan Gunasekara said 18 suspects were arrested overnight, raising the total detained to 58. The prime minister had warned on Tuesday that several suspects armed with explosives were still at large. The Islamic State group has lost all the territory it once held in Iraq and Syria and has made a series of unsupported claims of responsibility around the world. Sri Lankan authorities have blamed a local extremist group, National Towheed Jamaar, whose leader, alternately known as Mohammed Zahran or Zahran Hashmi, became known to Muslim leaders three years ago for his incendiary speeches online. The IS group's Amaaq news agency released an image purported to show the leader of the attackers, standing

amid seven others whose faces are covered. The group did not provide any other evidence for its claim, and the identities of those depicted in the image were not independently verified. Meanwhile, in an address to Parliament, Ruwan Wijewardene, the state minister of defense, said "weakness" within Sri Lanka's security apparatus led to the failure to prevent the nine bombings. "By now it has been established that the intelligence units were aware of this attack and a group of responsible people were informed about the impending attack," Wijewardene said. "However, this information has been circulated among only a few officials." In a live address to the nation late Tuesday, Sri Lanka President Maithripala Sirisena said he also was kept in the dark on the intelligence about the planned attacks and vowed to "take stern action" against the officials who failed to share the information. He also pledged "a complete restructuring" of the security forces. Wijewardene said the government had evidence that the bombings were carried out "by an Islamic fundamentalist group" in retaliation for the March 15 mosque shootings in Christchurch, New Zealand, that killed 50 people, although he did not disclose what the evidence was. The office of New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern issued a statement responding to the Christchurch claim that described Sri Lanka's investigation as "in its early stages." "New Zealand has not yet seen any intelligence upon which such an assessment might be based," it said. An Australian white supremacist, Brenton

Harrison Tarrant, was arrested in the Christchurch shootings. Word from international intelligence agencies that National Towheed Jamaar was planning attacks apparently didn't reach the prime minister's office until after the massacre, exposing continuing turmoil in Sri Lanka's government. A block on most social media since the attacks has left a vacuum of information, fueling confusion and giving little reassurance the danger had passed. Wickremesinghe said he feared the massacre could unleash instability and he vowed to "vest all necessary powers with the defense forces" to act against those responsible. The history of Buddhist-majority Sri Lanka, a country of 21 million including large Hindu, Muslim and Christian minorities, is rife with ethnic and sectarian conflict. In the nation's 26-year civil war, the Tamil Tigers, a powerful rebel army known for using suicide bombers, had little history of targeting Christians and was crushed by the government in 2009. Anti-Muslim bigotry fed by Buddhist nationalists has swept the country recently. In March 2018, Buddhist mobs ransacked businesses and set houses on fire in Muslim neighborhoods around Kandy, a city in central Sri Lanka that is popular with tourists. After the mob attacks, Sri Lanka's government also blocked some social media sites, hoping to slow the spread of false information or threats that could incite more violence. Sri Lanka has no history of Islamic militancy. Its small Christian community has seen only scattered incidents of harassment.

All you need to know about KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

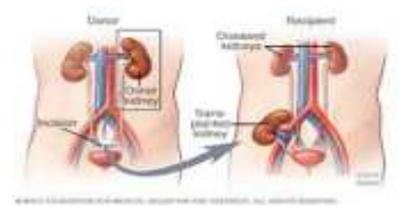
By: Dr Sudeep Singh Sachdev, Nephrologist, Narayana super speciality hospital, Gurugram



What is Kidney Transplant?

Kidney transplant is a procedure done though surgery to replace a kidney by a healthy kidney from a live or deceased donor. The transplanted kidney takes over the work of two kidney that failed so that the patient doesn't need dialysis. Kidneys are bean shaped organs placed on either side of the spine just below the rib cage. The main function is to filter and remove excess waste, minerals and fluid from the blood by producing urine. Kidney transplant is done when the kidneys lose the ability to filter and thus harmful level of fluid and waste accumulate in your body, which can raise the blood pressure and result in kidney failure. During the transplant surgery, new kidney is placed in the lower abdomen and connects the artery and vein of the new kidney to new body's artery and vein. The new kidney starts making making urine as soon as the blood starts flowing through it. But sometimes it takes few weeks to start normally. India positioned at Kidney transplant in the world. The wait for new and right kidney can be very long sometime in India. Generally the transplanted kidneys comes from the died donors and some come from family members. About 2 lakh patients in India are waiting for

organs with mere 15000 donors available. The ministry of health calculation says that the annual requirement for kidneys could range between 2-3 lakh with a mere 6,000 transplants occurring in reality. The variance between the demand for and supply of kidneys has lead the government to push deceased donor or cadaver donations. The old statistics from the Indian Transplant Registry, a non-governmental initiative by the Indian Society of Organ Transplantation, says that out of the 21,395 kidneys transplanted in India between 1971 and 2015, only 783 were from cadaver or deceased donors. Also the lack of awareness and hesitation from the family is some of the main reasons for lower cases of deceased donors in India. Well post 2012 there is significant increase in the organ donations. The live kidney transplant programme in India is evolved from the past 50 years and is currently the second largest program in numbers after the USA. The better immunosuppressive drugs and induction agents stop early rejection events and also there has been a various changes regarding using high dose steroids to prevent graft rejection, and this has resulted in lower incidence of postoperative complications after transplant surgery. There has been vast changes in the methods also of transplant. Now there are minimal invasive methods for managing transplant surgery complications. Since 2011 there has been a rule in Indian law and amendments, that there is a



provision of "required request" to the intensive care doctors to ask for organ donation in the event of brain death. As it also makes it mandatory to register it nationally and counsel relatives for organ donation. This has also improved the deceased rate of donation in India. The responsibility of making donations happen is with hospitals. So in respect of making it success of this programme, the early identification, certification and maintenance of the potential donors in the intensive care units is important. But the potential to make it more success only few public hospitals participate as mostly victims with severe brain injury due to road traffic accidents finish up in these public hospitals. The states that has generally relatively better are from south India such as Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh. In north, Chandigarh has done well in terms of donors as per million population. As of now, the kidney transplant costs between Rs 5 lakh to Rs 6 lakh in private hospitals in the country. And post treatment, the monthly cost is around Rs 15000 and life long medicines Rs 10,000 per month. The records in Indian

Transplant Registry reported that hat between 1971 and 2015, a total of 21,395 kidneys were transplanted in India, out of which a mere number of 783 kidneys belonged to deceased or cadaver donors. It also due to lack of knowledge of the process and apprehension among Indian families, thereby decreasing the number of deceased donors in the country. The report also says that more than 2.5 lakh people suffer from last-stage kidney diseases every year. In that 7 out of 10 patients go for dialysis and nearly 6 out of those 10 cant continue due to heavy treatment fees. There are dialysis centres but major based in cities. India is the diabetic capital of the world, and increase in the diabetes also leads to proportionate increase in the chronic kidney disease. With the patients suffering from kidney disease and come up at end stage dialysis and kidney transplant is the only option. Post the transplant, one of the major challenge is to sensitise the patient about the importance of the post-post-transplant care and due to any negligence which can be worsen the condition further and can be fatal.