

Editorial

On Clicking Selfie

The selfie has become a huge part of modern life. It has transformed the simple self-portrait into something more immediate and has grown in cultural importance - it's been linked to identity, self-exploration and narcissism. Millions of people across the world everyday hold up their cameras to snap selfies to share with their friends. The number of people who die each year taking a selfie is on the rise.

Psychiatrists say there is a rise in the number of selfies cases. Doctors have also been warning that taking too many selfies could result in "Selfies," which they describe as a mental disorder. Recently, the American Psychiatric Association actually confirmed that taking selfies is a mental disorder, going as far as to term the condition "selfies". The APA has defines it as: "the obsessive compulsive desire to take photos of one's self and post them on social media as a way to make up for the lack of self-esteem and to fill a gap in intimacy." Selfies are of two types - group and individual. The individual selfie-addiction is a matter of concern. Alarmed by the trend, Mumbai

has already declared 16 no-selfie zones across the city and the authorities warn people against taking unnecessary snaps. The Mumbai police has also declared selfies off-limits in areas perceived as risky - particularly along the coastline in spots with no railings or barrier risk.

Clicking selfie is a magnified way of seeing oneself in the mirror. Today teenagers are more concerned about how they look and how others perceive them. Generally, individual selfie-clickers are seeking identity and meaning in the world. Despite clear signs denoting the selfie-free zones in most of the risky points in metros, people still continue clicking away, and often going to the edges or standing on ledges to get the most thrilling shots. One must remember that live your own life - don't live before the eyes of others.

The most likely cause of death was falling from a great height, with people going to extreme lengths to take a selfie on cliffs or the top of buildings to impress followers on social media. In India, there are more selfie deaths

related to trains. Height-related selfie deaths were the most common, closely followed by both water-related and a combination height/water-related incidents. The lesson to be learned here is quite obviously to avoid taking selfies on the edge of sea cliffs if you want to stay alive.

Taking selfies is a modern social phenomenon. Taking selfies can get out of control, but there are some strategies people can follow to avoid being harmed or becoming extremely obsessed with the habit. For those who are taking too many selfies, they might start to think of taking less daily. Also, they ought to consider sharing them with close friends only and not with everyone else. Some people worry that selfies are helping to create a superficial generation who value their looks above anything else.

While it is usually a lot of fun, it can feed a young person's obsession with their self-image. Selfies may also lead us to reveal more about ourselves than we intended. People often take selfies to show off certain activities or places, but rarely consider

how much personal information they are sharing, and who they are sharing it with. Some mental health professionals believe that taking selfies can become an obsession, especially for people who suffer from body image disorders. Sometimes people try to tweak their looks by downloading mobile applications for getting the perfect selfie result.

People suffering from selfie-mania could also consider taking pictures of their work achievements rather than just focusing on their physical appearance. Taking selfies is a lot of fun. However, it is important to not obsess over appearances. This can lead to overlooking other things that really matter. By taking selfies, some people are only looking for the attention and the approval of others. It's really important to remind young people that comparing themselves to others on social media is unhelpful, as they're comparing themselves to something impossible and unattainable - nobody looks fantastic all the time and everyone has bad days.

A wake-up call

India and Pakistan were born at the same time, cut from the cloth of the same Empire. They inherited a common political, economic, and cultural legacy. Yet, in the now nearly eight decades of their existence, their fortunes have markedly diverged. The Indian economy has advanced more quickly; its per capita income is now almost twice that of Pakistan. India has stayed united, whereas Pakistan lost its more populous eastern wing in 1971, which became the sovereign nation of Bangladesh. India holds regular and fiercely contested general elections, whereas in Pakistan the timing and

outcome of elections are decided by the generals.

Why has India done so much better than Pakistan? Hindu supremacists like to claim that this is because of the intrinsic and essential superiority of their faith over Islam. In fact, the truth is otherwise — it is because our founding fathers (and mothers) turned their backs on religious prejudice and religious triumphalism that we turned out somewhat differently from Pakistan. The Indian Constitution rejected ancient Hindu models of kingship in favour of a political system based on one person, one vote. It also rejected

traditional hierarchies of gender and caste. And it refused to merge faith with State, even though Pakistan was in the process of doing so. Finally, our post-Independence leaders strongly emphasised the importance of modern science in cultivating rational thinking and promoting economic progress. (Even if Muhammad Ali Jinnah were to have been in office for as long as Jawaharlal Nehru, it is unlikely that Pakistan would have had centres of excellence comparable to the IITs or the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research).

These nurturing values of democracy, pluralism, and intellectual open-mindedness were not always upheld as they should have been. Democratic freedoms were held in abeyance during the Emergency of 1975-77. Kashmir and the Northeast witnessed excessive State violence. There were periodic attacks on minorities, and periodic outbursts of xenophobia. Yet these values stayed intact enough to ensure that once the license permit quota raj was dismantled in 1991, it led to two-and-a-half decades of impressive economic growth, which would have been impossible had India been territorially fragmented, run on autocratic lines, or become a theocratic State. By the same token, Pakistan could not take advantage of the economic opportunities offered by the post-Cold War world because the military became even more important in politics, and because radical Islam became even more significant in everyday life. Pakistan's international standing was further damaged by its sponsorship of terror in India, its hosting of Osama bin Laden, and its role in nuclear proliferation. Though they chose different paths, in the global imagination, India and Pakistan were sometimes still spoken about in the same breath. This was largely because the two countries had fought three wars over Kashmir. However, by the early 2000s, India had pulled so far away in economic and political terms that scarcely anyone spoke of the 'Indo-Pak question' anymore. India had effectively, and it appeared definitively, de-hyphenated itself from Pakistan. There was even talk of India being instead coupled with China, as in the idea of 'Chindia'. While China's economic rise was more substantial, India's democratic and pluralistic credentials made it an attractive alternative to governments, investors and ordinary citizens in Europe and North America, and in Japan as well. Now, however,

in the wake of the terror attack in Pahalgam, and our government's response, it appears that the hyphenation which so diminishes our country is back in use again. Donald Trump has explicitly equated India and Pakistan, speaking of them as two equally 'great' nations which he had good relations with, successfully persuaded to agree to a ceasefire, and hoped to trade with so long as both behaved themselves. To add insult to injury, Trump even offered to mediate in the 'thousand'-year-old Kashmir dispute, as, apparently, the wise and honest broker between two equally recalcitrant parties.

Trump is an erratic and unpredictable character, driven above all by personal vanity. Nonetheless, he is the president of the world's richest and most powerful country, with which India has vitally important economic and political ties. Hence, we should take his ramblings with some seriousness. Nor should we altogether ignore the more subtle invocation of that dreaded hyphen in reputable sections of the international press. On Saturday, May 10, when India and Pakistan were actively exchanging missiles and drones, the Financial Times printed a long background report on the conflict bearing the headline: "Two religious strongmen clash". The two men in question were Asim Munir and Narendra Modi; one presented as a devout Muslim who aggressively represents his country's interests, the other as a devout Hindu who acts similarly on behalf of his country. Another article in the same newspaper spoke of "Narendra Modi's... obsessive enmity towards Chinese-backed Pakistan."

Our jingoistic heart bristles at such comparisons. It insists that there can be no equivalence between a State that exports terror and a country that produces CEOs of top global companies. However, while India remains, in the aggregate, a much better place to live in for its citizens than Pakistan is for its citizens, we should nonetheless ask ourselves — might it be that we have regressed in recent years? Would the presidents, Bush, Obama or Biden have ever coupled India with Pakistan, or offered to mediate on Kashmir? Would the Financial Times have ever referred to Manmohan Singh, Narasimha Rao, Rajiv Gandhi, Deve Gowda or even Atal Bihari Vajpayee as a "religious strongman"?

Speaking both as a historian and as a citizen, I would argue that India has indeed regressed in the past

Remembering the sacrifices made by peacekeepers



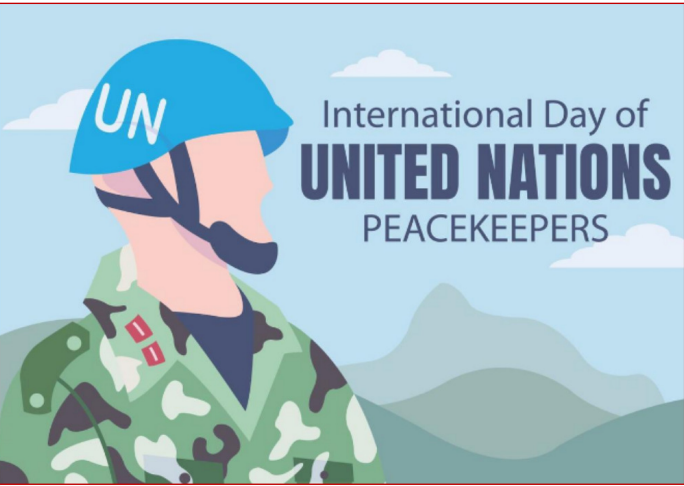
Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit
Free-lance Journalist, Writer & Cartoonist
(dixitpatrakar@yahoo.in)

International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers 2025 is observed on May 29th. The International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers is a tribute to people who serve or have served in UN peacekeeping operations. The peacekeepers are honored for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage. People who died for peace are also remembered. United Nations Organization is the outcome of the desire of the world people. Peacemaking is necessary and important in cases of protracted violence that do not seem to burn themselves out and in cases where war crimes and other human devastation demand the attention of outside forces. Over 70 years, over 1 million men and women have served under the UN flag. Today, more than 100,000 troops, police and civilian personnel from 125 countries serve in 14 peacekeeping operations on four continents.

World peace is defined as an ideal of freedom, peace, and happiness among and within all nations and/or people.

UN peacekeeping operations mark the Day by strengthening bonds with the local populations that they have been deployed to serve. The UN is working for world peace by persuasion, conciliation, arbitration and by fighting against the culprit country in acute case. Without peace a nation cannot make any progress. So peace is ever desirable. But now-a-days if there be no peace, the whole human race will be destroyed. Because modern war involves atom bomb and hydrogen bomb. So, war should always be avoided for world peace. Peace can never be achieved by one-dimensional and unilateral talks or efforts.

On would find that even today there have been present several hindrances in way of securing a stable, healthy and enduring peace. Yet the international community fully realized the supreme importance of the virtue of peace against the evil of war only after having suffered the most unfortunate and highly destructive two World Wars in the first half of the 20th century. The blood soaked shreds of humanity that lay scattered in several hundred battle grounds, particularly on the soils of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, cried for peace, peace and peace on the earth. Panchsheela was



conceived as a powerful weapon against war. The five principles of Panchsheela constitute an important and historic event in the history of international relations. The Panchasila or the five points propounded by Jawaharlal Nehru has been accepted by many countries for world peace. The five points are (1) mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty, (2) non-aggression, (3) non-interference in one another's internal affairs for any reason of economic, political or ideological character, (4) equality and mutual benefit, (5) peaceful co-existence. India and the other non-aligned countries together have organized to peace-area.

Ever since the achievement of independence India has been assiduously striving for the promotion of peace. She has unbounded

faith in peace. She believes that peaceful conditions alone can hold out any hope for the deliverance of mankind from the rut of so many ills it is at present plagued with.

Mahavir Swami and Gautama Buddha tirelessly preached against all kinds of violence. Their teachings were no heeded, but also acted upon by Indian emperors. Mahatma Gandhi has said that "Peace will not come out of a clash of arms but out of justice lived and done by unarmed nations in the face of odds." Hence world peace is more essential not only for India's economic development, but also for the economic development of all the backward countries of the world. (B-15 Jyoti-Kalash Society, Jodhpur Tekra, Satellite, Ahmedabad - 380 015)

'Farmers will have to go into debt even to drink poison'

Ankleshwar, Since 1992, due to continuous soil erosion on the banks of Narmada in Ankleshwar, 2200 to 2300 acres of land worth 400 farmers have been eroded. The flow of Narmada has changed due to the Bhadbhut Barrage project, but the government has not built a protective wall for safety. Due to this, due to continuous soil erosion, the people of the country have suffered losses worth crores and have lost their land. The price of submerged land has been announced at 48 paise per foot, 75 paise per foot at Dhanturi Tariya village, and Rs 2.05 at Borbhatha. Meanwhile, the sons of the land are protesting fiercely and holding the government responsible for 33 years of land erosion.

Farmers say that, Even poison cannot be bought for 48 paise. We farmers have now come to a situation where we have to go into debt even to drink poison. The problem that has been going on for 33 years on the banks of

Narmada is that the Narmada river towards Ankleshwar. When the fight came to fruition at one point in 2012-13, the government decided to erect gabion walls in 4 packages and started the work, but due to a dispute with the contractor, a court matter was started and the work was

stopped. Which has not started till date. In the year 2017, the brick of Bhadbhut Barrage was laid by Narendra Modi and the protective embankment was included in Bhadbhut Barrage. After which this work has not been done even today.

Vaxfab Enterprises Limited total income up 540% to Rs. 59.38 crore in FY2024-25
VAXFAB ENTERPRISES LTD

Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad based, Vaxfab Enterprises Limited (BSE – 542803) reported total income of Rs. 59.38 crore for the FY 2024-25 ended March 2025 as against total income of Rs. 9.28 crore for the corresponding period last year, Y-o-Y growth of 540%. Net Profit of the company for FY 2024-25 was reported at Rs. 58.42 lakh as compared net loss of Rs. 3.57 crore in the corresponding period last year. For Q4FY 2024-25, company reported total income of Rs. 3.23 crore as compared to total income of Rs. 1.33 crore for the corresponding period last year, Y-o-Y growth of 143%. Net Profit of the company for Q4 of FY 2024-25 was reported at Rs. 1.78 crore as compared net profit of Rs.

61.4 lakh in the corresponding period last year, Y-o-Y rise of 190%. EPS of the company was Rs. 2.126 per share.

Incorporated in 1983, Vaxfab Enterprises Limited is in the business of trading of Agriculture Products and propose to diversify business into trading of Textile Products and Clothing. All the verticals will be housed under a single corporate entity. This will facilitate our diversification into new segments which in turn will help us in serving a large number of customers across various sectors. Company's business is divided into two separate business verticals, consisting of: a) Agriculture; b) Textile and Clothing Trading verticals. (18-2)

Marengo Asia Hospitals Strengthens Orthopedic Leadership



Ahmedabad, Marengo Asia Hospitals' flagship unit Marengo CIMS Hospital, Ahmedabad is proud to welcome Dr. K. C. Mehta, one of the world's most celebrated knee replacement surgeons, to its esteemed medical team. This strategic induction marks a new era in orthopedic excellence, blending groundbreaking innovation with Marengo Asia Hospitals' vision of delivering patient-first, globally benchmarked healthcare. Dr. Mehta is internationally acclaimed for designing his own proprietary knee joint and securing ten global patents across countries including the U.S.A., U.K., Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, China, India,

Indonesia, and Malaysia. As per analysis by a leading multinational in the joint replacement industry, Dr. Mehta is considered among the foremost global experts in cruciate-retaining high-flex knee replacement surgeries—a technique renowned for enabling greater mobility and faster recovery. In a major technological milestone, Dr. Mehta was recently recognized as the first surgeon in the West Zone of India to implant the advanced BPK-S Ceramic Knee from Peter Brehm, Germany. This next-generation ceramic knee is known for its exceptional properties—minimal polywear and high resistance to infection—making it a breakthrough in orthopedic implant technology. He has also become the first in the Asia Pacific region to use the Attune All Poly knee implant further establishing Dr. Mehta's role in pioneering orthopedic advancements in India. (18-2)

Muthoot Homefin (India) Ltd.
Corporate Office: Unit No. 19-NE, 19th Floor, The Ruby, Senapati Bapat Marg, Near Ruparel College, Dadar (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400 026

DEMAND NOTICE
Under Section 13(2) of the Securitisation And Reconstruction Of Financial Assets And Enforcement Of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with Rule 3(1) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002.
The undersigned is the Authorised Officer of Muthoot Homefin (India) Ltd. (MHIL) under Securitisation And Reconstruction Of Financial Assets And Enforcement Of Security Interest Act, 2002 (the said Act). In exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(2) of the said Act read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002, the Authorised Officer has issued Demand Notices under section 13(2) of the said Act, calling upon the following Borrower/s (the "said Borrower"), to repay the amounts mentioned in the respective Demand Notice/s issued to them that are also given below.
In connection with above, Notice is hereby given, once again, to the said Borrower to pay to MHIL, within 60 days from the publication of this Notice, the amounts indicated herein below, together with further interest at 2% p.m. as detailed in the said Demand Notices, from the dates mentioned below till the date of payment and/or realization, payable under the loan agreement read with other documents/writings, if any, executed by the said Borrowers. As security for due repayment of the loan, the following assets have been mortgaged to MHIL by the said Borrowers respectively.

Sr. No.	Name of the Borrower(s)/ Co-Borrower(s) / Guarantor/ Loan Account No./Branch	Total Outstanding Dues (Rs.)	Date of Demand Notice	Description of secured asset (immovable property)
1.	Prashant Rameshbhai Chauhan/ BhumiKaben Prashantbhai Chauhan/ 020-02000998/ Bhavnagar	Rs. 4,70,618/- Rupees Four Lakh Seventy Thousand Six Hundred Eighteen Only	20-May-2025	Plot No 24/ B, R.S. No.-75 Paiki 3/1 T.P. No-3 Ruva, Leela Udan, Near Sagar Park, Akhilesh Circle, Ghogha Road, Bhavnagar, Pin- 364001 Geo Coordinates 21.755182, 72.174606 Landmark Sagar Park, Akhilesh Circle, District Bhavnagar State Gujarat Pincode 364001 Directions North- Plot No. 24/A, South- S.R. No. 148 Paiki Land, East- Plot No. 39, West- Road.

If the said Borrowers shall fail to make payment to MHIL as aforesaid, MHIL shall proceed against the above secured assets under Section 13(4) of the Act and the applicable Rules, entirely at the risks of the said Borrowers as to the costs and consequences. The said Borrowers are prohibited under the Act from transferring the aforesaid assets, whether by way of sale, lease or otherwise without the prior written consent of MHIL. Any person who contravenes or abets contravention of the provisions of the said Act or Rules made thereunder, shall be liable for imprisonment and/or penalty as provided under the Act.

Date: May 29, 2025
Place: Bhavnagar

Sd./Authorized Officer,
Muthoot Homefin (India) Limited

TRUHOME FINANCE LIMITED (Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Ltd.)
Head Office: Level -3, Wockhardt Towers, East Wing C-2, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051; Tel: 1800 102 4345; Website: <http://www.truhomefinance.in>
Reg.Off.: Srinivasa Tower, 1st Floor, Door No.5, Old No.11, 2nd Lane, Cenatoph Road, Alwarpet, Teynampet, Chennai-600018

APPENDIX-IV-A [SEE PROVISION TO RULE 8(6)] SALE NOTICE FOR SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES
E-Auction Sale Notice for Sale of Immovable Assets under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with provision to Rule 8(6) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002.
Notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular to the Borrower/s and Guarantor/s that the below described immovable properties mortgaged/ charged to Truhome Finance Limited (formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited), the Physical Possession of which have been taken by the Authorized Officer of Truhome Finance Limited, will be sold on "As is where is", "As is what is" and "Whatever there is" basis for recovery of the balance due to Truhome Finance Limited from the Borrowers And Guarantors, as mentioned in the table.
Details of Borrowers and Guarantors, amount due, Short Description of the immovable property, reserve price and earnest money deposit and date of Inspection are also given as:

Name of Borrowers/ Co-Borrowers/ Guarantors/Mortgagers	Amount of Recovery and date of Demand Notice	Reserve Price (Rs.) & Bid Increment	Date & Time of Auction	Contact Person Details – (AO and Disposal team)
1. JITENDRA BRAMHDEV TIWARI And 2. PINKEE JITENDRA TIWARI Having address at :- 73&74 Shiv Darshan Society, Nr.Priyanka Township, Godadara, Surat, Gujarat-394210 Also at:- Flat No.410, 4th Floor, Building No.B, Hari Krishna Residency in Banshi Park Society opp Sahiba Mill, Nr.Jolwa Patiya, Bagumara, Kadodara, Surat, Gujarat- 394305 LAN:- SHLHSRAT0001256	Demand Notice Date: 11.11.2024 Rs.6,94,423 /- (Rupees Six Lakh Ninety Four Thousand Four Hundred Twenty Three Only) as on 06/11/2024 under reference of Loan Account No. SHLHSRAT0001256 with further interest at the contractual rate, within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice	Rs. 1,75,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Seventy Five Thousand Only) Bid Increment: Rs. 10,000/- and in such multiples. Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) (Rs.) Rs.17,500/- (Rupees Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred Only) Last date for submission of EMD : 17th JUNE, 2025, Time 10.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.	18-June-2025 Time : 11.00 A.M. to 01.00 p.m.	Ashfaq Patka 9819415477 Dharmendrasinh Chauhan-76007 62777 Property Inspection Date: 06.06.2025 11 AM to 1 PM

Description of Property
All right, title and interest in Flat No. B/410, on 4th floor, adm. 580 Sq.Ft. Super Built-Up area & 319 sq.ft.s.i.e. 29.65 sq.mtrs. Built-up area, together with undivided proportionate share in underneath land in Building No.B of "Harikrushna Residency" constructed on Plot No.13 to 17 in "Banshi Park", situated on the land bearing R.S.No. 71, Block No.91 of Village Bagumara, Taluka Palsana, Dist. Surat. Boundaries of the property:- East:- Passage & Flat No.413, West:- Society wall, North:- Flat No.409, South:- Flat No.411

1) For detailed terms and conditions of the sale, please refer the website of Truhome Finance Limited (Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited) website.
2) The intending bidders have to submit their EMD amount to be deposited by way of RTGS/NEFT to the account details mentioned herein below: **BANK NAME: AXIS BANK LIMITED BRANCH: BANDRA KURLA COMPLEX, MUMBAI BANK ACCOUNT NO. Current Account No. 911020045677633 IFSC CODE: UTIB0000230.**

Place : Surat
Date : 29-05-2025

Sd/ Authorised Officer- Truhome Finance Limited
(Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited)