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Sir Sitaram & Lady Shantabai Patkar College of Arts & Science
AND V.P.Varde College of Commerce & Economics
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WEEKEND CHRONICLE

WINDOW TO YOUR
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A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER'S DESK

Dear Readers,

“Develop a passion for learning. If you do, you will never cease to grow.” We live today in a world that is so very different from the one we grew up in, the one we were educated in.

The world today is moving at such an enhanced rate and we as educationalists need to cause and reflect on the entire system of education. On-line learning provides new age technology to widen the educational scope. It prepares students to succeed in an increasing technology driven global economy. Technology makes life much easier, most of all it saves time and energy. It is one of the fastest growing field right now and there is no sign of stopping anytime soon.

It is indeed a great moment for all of us to bring forth this weekly E-Periodical “Weekend Chronicle”. We are sure this E-Periodical will help to acquire knowledge and skills, build character and enhance employability of our young talented students to become globally competent. There is something for everyone here, right from the fields of Business, Academics, Travel and Tourism, Science and technology, Media and lot more. The variety and creativity of the articles in E-Periodical will surely add on to the knowledge of the readers. I am sure that the positive attitude, hard work, continued efforts and innovative ideas exhibited by our students will surely stir the mind of the readers and take them to the fantastic world of joy and pleasure.

**Dr. Mala Kharkar
Chief Education Officer
(Patkar-Varde College)**



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

Dear Readers,

As we know, “An Investment in knowledge pays the best interest.”

Hence in this regard the E-Periodical Weekend Chronicle is playing a vital role in providing a platform to enhance the creative minds of our students of BMS Department.

The E-Periodical i.e., online magazine drives us through varied genres containing- News related to Global affairs under departments like Business, Advertisement, IT and Science & Nature to intellectual news articles under Academics, Media and Library Departments. It also covers articles related to Food & Health care, Culture & Cuisine and Travel & Tourism which usually tops our “bucket lists” including article which address societal problems under Department of Social Issues. Lastly covering words and vision of our talented students as budding poets, writers and thinkers under Student’s section Department.

Over all this vision of constructing E-Periodical by students will engage today’s youth and the crafters of the youth (teachers) in their communities which is the necessity to overcome hurdles of present reality. We will strive to make a better world through our acts and thoughts. Rather it is a challenge to be met!!!

**Dr. Shrikant B Sawant
Principal
(Patkar-Varde College)**

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BUSINESS

SUCCESS TIPS FOR YOUNG AND ASPIRING
ENTREPRENEURS

In the digital age, entrepreneurship is more accessible than ever. That doesn't mean it's a cakewalk, though. Anyone with few bucks and an internet connection can become an Internet Mogul if they play their cards right and have the patience and savvy to work system. The Founder, Eric Porat, took a website from scratch to 70,000 visitors per month in three years and has since sold dozens of websites for over half a million dollars. That doesn't mean it's easy. In fact, it's far from it. So here are some tips for success to get you started.

1. Plan, Plan, plan.... And plan some more:

There is no substitute for a solid business plan. If you think you've planned your business and market strategy out enough, you're probably wrong. Analysis of your target demographic and competitors is especially important. Also, prepare yourself for eventuality. Analyse any possible thing that can go wrong with your game plane, and then prepare an apt response. Keep track of your skills and weaknesses, what you offer, how said product or service is unique, and how you plan on growing you're offering once you've entered the market.

2. Keep Your Marketing Tight:

By that we mean tight budget. Marketing your business is extremely important, but it shouldn't cost an arm and a leg. Remember, social media is your friend. Creating your business page on Facebook and founding social accounts on Twitter and Instagram for your business is free, and will also help your SEO. Submitting your website URL to search engines like Google is another free way to boost your visibility.

3. Build a Strong Team:

Don't get a wrong idea, we don't mean hiring a bunch of overpaid "experts." Just surround yourself with people who share your vision, folk who your vibe with. Everyone knows that starting a business with your friends typically goes wrong, but you do want to have stuff in common with the folks you work with, at least from an outlook perspective. Also be open to new opinions and suggestions. You don't want a bunch of mindless drones; you want a team of individual, critical thinkers.

4. Be Ready for Financial Challenges:

Almost every start-up hits the ground because of one factor: COST. Duh. Running a business is expensive. So be ready to operate on the cheap and be ready for every eventuality. Deal with cash flow hits by saving a month's worth expenses ahead of time, or by getting creative with how you lower your overheads. As part of your business plan, be sure to give adequate runway for success.

5. Take Risks:

Humans are generally risk-averse, but part of being an entrepreneur is being willing to take a risk. Learn which risks will benefit your business and which won't, and learn to go for it. Entrepreneurial endeavours aren't like calculus equations. There is no guaranteed right answer. Sometimes you have to analyse the market and take a leap of faith. Everyone, and we mean EVERYONE, who has ever achieved real success has taken a risk.

6. Network:

There is no such thing as too much networking. Never stop networking, even during your free time. Don't be one of those irritating people who never stops talking about their business, of course, but make connections at all times. You never know where your next lead will come from. You might meet your next business partner in an elevator or a laundromat. This doesn't mean being annoying and constantly pitching your ideas to everyone. Just be human. Be organic. Connect, relate, talk with, and get to know people.

7. Never Stop Learning:

This is critical to success. The market is constantly changing. You should be, too. Starting your own business is a constant process of growth and learning. The more you know, the less you'll have to pay others to do stuff for you, and the more you can understand the inner workings of the market. If you want to get into the entrepreneurial game, you need to be ready to go 110%, and that means signing up for a never-ending learning process.

Reference: <https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/280600>

Rohit Pawar
(Freelance Reporter)

Ruchita Ajgaonkar
(Newscaster)

LEADERSHIP STYLES & JOB
SATISFACTION



Literature Review:

Leadership is critical for organizational success (Bryant 2003). Leadership Styles vary between Industries and Organizations (Zahari & Shurbagi, 2012). Leadership Styles also vary from situation to situation. Most Leaders adapt their leadership style in accordance with demand and working environment of an organization. The two prominent leadership styles are discussed in the next section.

Transformational Leadership:

Transformational leader are a source of inspiration and vision for subordinates and bringing change in an organization. Past research suggests that this leadership style enhances organizational performance, motivation and employees' morale in an organization (weber, 2009).

Transactional Leadership:

Transactional Leaders motivate their subordinates through an exchange process. Subordinates that accomplish their job requirements are rewarded while others are punished. Therefore, Transactional leaders focus on motivating employees through the punishment and reward mechanism.

Job Satisfaction:

Job Satisfaction refers to the pleasure derived while doing a job. Supervisor faces a major challenge in ensuring that their subordinates are satisfied with their jobs. A satisfied worker is more efficient and effective in an organization. Subordinates will be more satisfied if they are treated well. Individual's job satisfaction level is visible from their attitude towards their work.

Research Methodology:

This study has adopted a quantitative research approach and a positivist stance. The primary data was collected through an adapted questionnaire distributed among employees working in the retail sector of slough, United Kingdom. The valid sample size was 270 and the non-response rate was 15%.

Instrument Development:

The questionnaire for this study was adapted from Bass & Riggio (2006). The questionnaire contains 10 items related to Transformational leadership, seven items related to Transactional leadership and three items related to job satisfaction. The constructs and items used in the questionnaire are attached to Appendix 1.

Reference:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325655844_leadership_style_s_and_job_satisfaction

Rohit Pawar
(Freelance Reporter)

Samiksha Agawane
(Newscaster)

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NIKE -JUST DO IT



A combination of white as a primary, with components of pink blast, total orange and bright crimson — is another example of how Nike uses colour to imbue deep cultural, psychological and emotional value in its footwear.

Nike designers looked to historical precedent — moments in time when world events put sport on hold — and the spirit that flourished upon its triumphant return. The colour way symbolizes that exuberance of reuniting through sport in the palette's warm tones, signalling new beginnings.

The palette is grounded in a white base to connote unity (it comprises all hues within the visible light spectrum) as well as a return to square one. The layout of colours also acts as a beacon to draw attention to the footwear’s technical components. For example, the visible Zoom Air bag in Nike Running silhouettes like the Air Zoom Maxfly sprint spike are highlighted by volt green and bordered and exaggerated by orange detailing. Similar to negative space in art, says Moore, it’s through white space that other parts of the object can sing. The result is a colour system that Moore says instil a deeper meaning for athletes, whether that athlete is running for gold or just around the block.

“Let’s be clear: I’ll never, ever wear a track spike to compete in a race,” says Moore. “But I would wear a lifestyle, colour -related model of a spike because something about it spoke to me at a specific time in my life. It was meaningful to the world, and it was meaningful to me. Colour can distil all of those values in a millisecond.”

Reference: <https://news.nike.com/footwear/nike-sb-sandy-zoomx-bruin-official-images-release-date>

Seema Samanta
(Freelance Reporter)

Niket Chawda
(Newscaster)

ONE STEP TOWARDS THE DESTINATION
OF HEALTH



Reiterating its commitment as a ‘Total Beverage Company with strong local roots’, Coca-Cola India continues to invest in the essence of India by advancing beverage localization, celebrating farmers and catering to the evolving needs of the Indian consumers. Today, the company under its master brand Minute Maid, introduced two new products delivering some of the daily essential nutrition requirements, made with fruits grown by Indian farmers. Minute Maid Nutriforce and Minute Maid Vita Punch offer much needed benefits of mental agility and immunity, demonstrating commitment to expand the company’s portfolio of delightful nutrition for everyday occasions. These beverages are crafted from Indian fruit recipes that provide 100% of daily requirement of Vitamin C to support immunity and are designed especially for Indian mothers, who are seeking nutritious choices for their growing children.

Expansion of brand Minute Maid with introduction of the new beverages also underlines Coca-Cola India’s focus on the ‘Fruit Circular Economy' initiative, enabling farmers to increase their yield by sourcing fruits to launch fruit-based beverages. Coca-Cola India has also committed an investment of \$1.7 billion towards creating a Fruit Circular Economy to aid the Indian Agri-ecosystem till 2023.

Speaking at the launch, T. Krishnakumar - President, Coca-Cola India and Southwest Asia, said, “Coca-Cola remains grounded in its purpose to craft meaningful brands and offer its consumers a choice of drinks that refresh in body and spirit. Our long-term strategy entails offering more and more fruit-based beverages in line with consumer preferences. The expansion of our portfolio of nutritious juices under Minute Maid is in line with our aim to nourish every Indian and become India’s first choice in Fruit Nutrition.

Reference: <https://www.coca-colaindia.com/newsroom/coca-cola-invests-in-the-essence-of-india-celebrates-its-far>

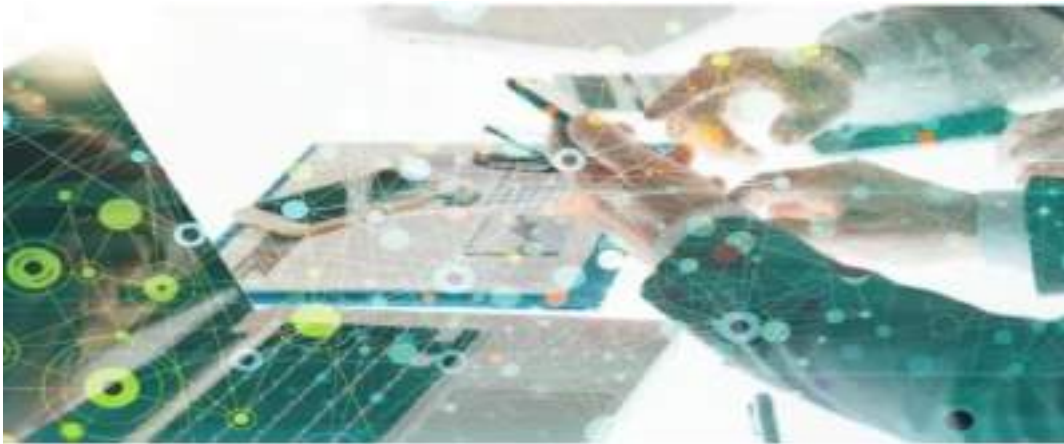
Seema Samanta
(Freelance Reporter)

Ketaki Chavan
(Newscaster)

INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY

MAJOR TRENDS OF BUSINESS APPLICATIONS USING THE CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

Convolutional Neural Network, is an artificial deep learning neural network. The term “convolutional” means mathematical function derived by integration from two distinct functions. It includes rolling different elements together into a coherent whole by multiplying them. Convolution describes how the other function influences the shape of one function. CNN uses Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to classify and cluster peculiar elements like letters and numbers. Optical Character Recognition puts these elements together into a coherent whole.



The difference between straight image recognition and face recognition lays in operational complexity, the extra layer of work involved. At first, the shape of the face and its features are recognized. Then the features of the face are further analyzed to identify its essential credentials. For example, it can be the shape of the nose, its skin tone, texture, or presence of scar, hair, or other anomalies on the surface. The sum of these credentials is calculated into the image data perception of the appearance of a particular human being. This process involves studying many samples that present the subject in a different form. For example, with or without sunglasses.

Optical Character Recognition was designed for written and print symbol processing. Like face recognition, it involves a more complicated process with move moving parts. In this process the image is scanned for elements that resemble written characters, it can be specific characters or in general. Then each character is broken down into critical credentials that identify it as such, like a particular shape of letters “S” or “Z.” Later the image is matched with the respective character encoding.

Referance: <http://www.analyticsinsight.net>

Arsh Shrivastava
(Freelance Reporter)

Prachi Ghosalkar
(Newscaster)

AI TECHNOLOGIES THAT ARE TAKING INNOVATION TO NEXT LEVEL IN 2021

Artificial intelligence is the technological blow that took the world by storm. When the term ‘artificial intelligence’ was first coined at a conference, no one imagined that one day, it will replace all the repetitive jobs and relieve humans from performing heavy labor works. Artificial intelligence stood alone for the past three decades, and now, it is streamlining with widespread sub-technologies and applications. Emerging trends fuel the AI craze from biometrics and computer vision to smart devices and self-driving cars.



The upcoming AI devices of the digital world are focused on being structured and are used to execute AI-oriented tasks specifically. For example, AI-optimized silicon chips are easily portable and can be inserted into any device when the company needs to get information. These advanced methodologies are opening the door for organizations to invest more in AI applications. Alleviate, Google, Cray, etc. are some of the companies generating AI-optimized hardware solutions. Computer vision is the advanced technology that acts as a computers’ eyes. It is a field of artificial intelligence that helps train machines to interact and understand the visual world. Through computer vision technology, machines can accurately identify and classify objects in images, videos, and deep learning models. To some extent, computer vision even exceeds human visual abilities in many areas. Text analytics & NLP . Text analytics alone is an amazing technology that brings breakthrough changes to tech radar. When it is espoused with Natural Language Processing (NLP), text analytics facilitates understanding sentence structure and meaning, sentiment, and intent through statistical and machine learning methods. Currently, text analytics and NLP are mainly used in fraud detection and security.

Referance: <http://www.analyticsinsight.net>

Arsh Shrivastava
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Sanjana Goli
(Newscaster)

SCIENCE & SPACE

ASTEROID DAY 2021

Asteroids can pose a big threat to Earth (just ask the dinosaurs) and scientists around the world regularly scan the skies for potentially dangerous space rocks. They'll discuss that work and more today (June 30) for Asteroid Day 2021, which marks the anniversary of the Tunguska meteor explosion in Siberia in 1908. Both NASA and the Asteroid Foundation will host free virtual talks about these space rocks and how scientists are exploring them to keep our planet safe, and you can watch them live here.

You can watch the NASA discussion at 1 p.m. EDT (1700 GMT) on NASA Television, or in the media player in this article on Space.com. Viewers can send in questions using the hashtag #askNASA to the two participating experts: Dani DellaGiustina, acting deputy principal investigator for the OSIRIS-Rex asteroid sample return mission at the University of Arizona, and Terik Daly, a senior scientist at Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory who studies solar system evolution.



The Asteroid Foundation's livestream, which has 44 speakers and will last five hours, begins at 12 p.m. EDT (1600 GMT) on TwitchTV, on the foundation's website and via SES satellite (tuning details here for subscribers.) The four themes of this year's broadcast are finding and tracking asteroids, getting to know asteroids, defending the Earth and exploring the solar system.

This year is particularly remarkable for the number of asteroid missions to commemorate, the foundation said in a press release. The broadcast will mark the 25th launch anniversary of NASA's NEAR-Shoemaker spacecraft, which was the first spacecraft to orbit an asteroid and to land on a space rock.

The coming months will also see the launch of three new asteroid missions from NASA: Lucy, Near-Earth Asteroid (NEA) Scout and Double Asteroid Redirect Test (DART), the latter of which will test asteroid deflection with a European spacecraft, called Hera, which launches in 2024. The Asteroid Foundation's live digital programming includes an array of scientists, astronauts, celebrities and the asteroid-focused B612 Foundation, among other speakers.

Reference: <https://www.space.com/asteroid-day-2021-webcasts>

Naima Bhatta
(Freelance Reporter)

Chinmayi Kambli
(Newscaster)

NEUTRON STAR



When-at the end of its life-a massive star explodes as a supernova, its core can collapse to end up as a tiny and super dense object with not much more than our sun’s mass.

These small, incredibly dense of exploded stars are neutrons stars. They’re among the most bizarre objects in the universe. A typical neutron star has about 1.4 times off our sun’s mass. A tablespoon of neutron star material would weigh more than 900 billion kg. That’s more than the weight of Mount Everest, Earth’s highest mountain.

Neutrons stars are the smallest and densest currently known class of stellar objects, they result from the supernova explosion of massive star, combined with gravitational collapse. Once formed, they no longer actively generate heat, and cool over time. The combination of degeneracy pressure and nuclear forces is insufficient to support the neutron star and it continues collapsing to form a black hole. Neutron stars have been observed in the binaries with ordinary main-sequence stars, red giants, white dwarfs, or other neutron star. A neutron star and a black hole, has been observed through the emission of strong gravitational waves which are detectable from Earth. Neutron stars that can be observed are very hot and typically have a surface temperature of around 600000K(kelvin), They are so dense that a normal-sized matchbox containing neutron-star material would have a weight of approximately 3 billion tons. There are thought to be around one billion neutron stars in the Milky way. Some of the closest known neutron stars are RX J1856-3754, which is about 400 light-years from Earth, and PSR J0108 about 424 light years.

Reference: www.wikipedia.com

Naima Bhatta
(Freelance Reporter)

Vaishnavi Katkam
(Newscaster)

NATURE

BREATHE BAREFOOT

Nature is an important and integral part of mankind. It is one of the greatest blessings for human life; however, nowadays humans fail to recognize it as one. Nature has been an inspiration for numerous poets, writers, artists and more of yesteryears. This remarkable creation inspired them to write poems and stories in the glory of it. They truly valued nature which reflects in their works even today. Essentially, nature is everything we are surrounded by like the water we drink, the air we breathe, the sun we soak in, the birds we hear chirping, the moon we gaze at and more. Above all, it is rich and vibrant and consists of both living and non-living things. Therefore, people of the modern age should also learn something from people of yesteryear and start valuing nature before it gets too late

Nature has been in existence long before humans and ever since it has taken care of mankind and nourished it forever. In other words, it offers us a protective layer which guards us against all kinds of damages and harms. Survival of mankind without nature is impossible and humans need to understand that.



If nature has the ability to protect us, it is also powerful enough to destroy the entire mankind. Every form of nature, for instance, the plants, animals, rivers, mountains, moon, and more holds equal significance for us. Absence of one element is enough to cause a catastrophe in the functioning of human life.

We fulfill our healthy lifestyle by eating and drinking healthy, which nature gives us. Similarly, it provides us with water and food that enables us to do so. Rainfall and sunshine, the two most important elements to survive, are derived from nature itself.

Reference: <https://www.toppr.com/guides/essays/nature-essay/>

Aditya Nikam
(Freelance Reporter)

Shreyas Bane
(Newscaster)

THE BEAUTY OF NATURE

This word is used in a variety of contexts. Perhaps the most important reference is the multiple species of plants, animals, wildlife, and all that the earth contains from topography such as mountains, valleys, beaches, and seas and forests.

Each of these features is distinguished by a special beauty that distinguishes it from other terrain, and this great diversity gives people wide spaces to seek calm, tranquillity, and tranquillity. Man by nature is a creature eager to taste beauty, and there is nothing more beautiful than nature.



Wherever a person turns his face he will inevitably find a manifestation of these appearances. Perhaps the most striking of these is the unique diversity in the colors around us, which created a wonderful natural painting. Other manifestations include variations in sizes, shapes, even among the creatures of the same species.

The beauty of nature around us is one of the greatest blessings of God on us. This beauty allows us to choose places and many destinations for the sake of rest, recreation and the best of times.

The beauty of nature has always been the first inspiration for artists and creators around the world. This is evidenced by the vast number of works of art, poetry and music that have attracted people around the world, and which revolve around the beauty and charm of nature.

Reference: <https://steemit.com/article/@mohammedfila/an-article-on-the-beauty-of-nature>

Aditya Nikam
(Freelance Reporter)

Nithik R Salian
(Newscaster)

RESEARCH

ASTROPHYSICISTS DETECT FIRST BLACK HOLE-NEUTRON STAR MERGERS.



Black hole illustration

Discovered by an international team of astrophysicists including North-western University researchers, two events -- detected just 10 days apart -- mark the first-ever detection of a black hole merging with a neutron star. The findings will enable researchers to draw the first conclusions about the origins of these rare binary systems and how often they merge. The team observed the two new gravitational-wave events - dubbed GW200105 and GW200115 - on Jan. 5, 2020, and Jan. 15, 2020, during the second half of the LIGO and Virgo detectors third observing run, called O3b. Although multiple observatories carried out several follow-up observations, none observed light from either event, consistent with the measured masses and distances.

All three large detectors (both LIGO instruments and the Virgo instrument) detected GW200115, which resulted from the merger of a 6-solar mass black hole with a 1.5-solar mass neutron star, roughly 1 billion light-years from Earth. With observations of the three widely separated detectors on Earth, the direction to the waves' origin can be determined to a part of the sky equivalent to the area covered by 2,900 full moons.

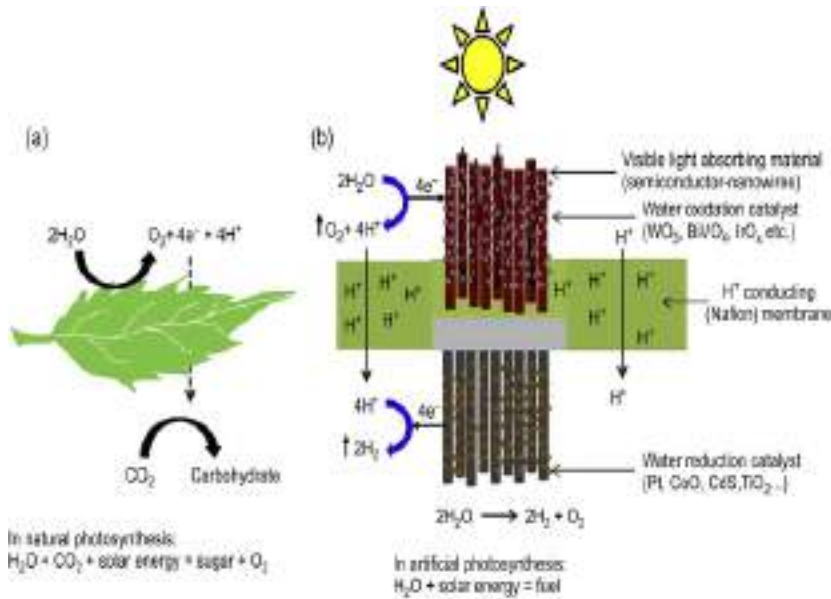
Because the two events are the first confident observations of gravitational waves from black holes merging with neutron stars, the researchers now can estimate how often such events happen in the universe. Although not all events are detectable, the researchers expect roughly one such merger per month happens within a distance of one billion light-years.

Reference: sciencedaily.com

Aakash Bavdankar
(Freelance Reporter)

Rishikesh Mundekar
(Newscaster)

SOAKING UP THE SUN



Humans can do lots of things that plants can't do. We can walk around, we can talk, we can hear and see and touch. But plants have one major advantage over humans: They can make energy directly from the sun.

That process of turning sunlight directly into usable energy -- called photosynthesis -- may soon be able to mimic the harnessing of the sun's energy for clean, storable, efficient fuel. If so, it could open a whole new frontier of clean energy. Enough energy hits the earth in the form of sunlight in one hour to meet all human civilization's energy needs for an entire year.

Yulia Puskhar, a biophysicist and professor of physics in Purdue's College of Science, may have a way to harness that energy by mimicking plants. Wind power and solar power, harnessed by photovoltaic cells, are the two major forms of clean energy available. Adding a third -- synthetic photosynthesis -- would dramatically change the renewable energy landscape. The ability to store the energy easily, without requiring bulky batteries, would dramatically improve humans' ability to power society cleanly and efficiently. Both wind turbines and photovoltaics have downsides in terms of environmental effects and complicating factors. Pushkar hopes that artificial photosynthesis might be able to bypass those pitfalls.

Photosynthesis is a complex dance of processes whereby plants convert the sun's radiance and water molecules into usable energy in the form of glucose. To do this, they use a pigment, usually the famous chlorophyll, as well as proteins, enzymes and metals. The closest process to artificial photosynthesis humans have today is photovoltaic technology, where a solar cell converts the sun's energy into electricity. That process is famously inefficient, able to capture only about 20% of the sun's energy. Photosynthesis, on the other hand, is radically more efficient; it is capable of storing 60% of the sun's energy as chemical energy in associated biomolecules. The efficiency of simple photovoltaic cells -- solar panels -- is limited by semiconductors' ability to absorb light energy and by the cell's ability to produce power. That limit is something scientists could surpass with synthetic photosynthesis.

Pushkar's group is mimicking the process by building her own artificial leaf analog that collects light and splits water molecules to generate hydrogen. Hydrogen can be used as a fuel by itself via fuel cells or be added to other fuels such as natural gas, or built into fuel cells to power everything from vehicles to houses to small electronic devices, laboratories and hospitals. Her most recent discovery, an insight into the way water molecules split during photosynthesis, was recently published in the journal.

Reference: <https://techilive.in/soaking-up-the-sun-artificial-photosynthesis-promises->

Aakash Bavdankar
(Freelance Reporter)

Sahil Nakhwa
(Newscaster)

ACADEMICS

EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



There are natural questions about whether the knowledge capital-growth relationship is causal. While it is impossible to provide conclusive proof of causality, the Economic growth determines the future well-being of society, but finding ways to influence it has included many nations. Empirical analysis of differences in growth rates reaches a simple conclusion: long run growth in GDP is largely determined by the skills of a nation’s population. Moreover, the relevant skills can be readily gauged by standardized tests of cognitive abilities. Over the period 1960-2000, three-quarters of the variation in growth of GDP per capita across countries can be explained by international measures of math and science skills. The relationship between aggregate cognitive skills, called the knowledge capital of a nation, and the long run growth rate is extraordinarily strong.

If future GDP is estimated based on the historical growth relationship, the results indicate that modest efforts to bring all students to minimal levels will produce huge economic gains. Improvements in the quality of schools has strong long term benefits.

The best way to improve the quality of schools is unclear from existing research. On the other hand, a number of different developed and developing countries have shown that improvement is possible.

This book advances the simple argument that long-run economic growth is overwhelmingly a function of the cognitive skills of the population, or the “knowledge capital” of a nation. This hypothesis is subjected to rigorous economic and empirical analysis including extensive consideration of causal interpretations. The main results are remarkably robust, equally applicable to developing and developed countries. Past empirical analysis and policy development based on school attainment of a nation’s population prove fragile, misleading, and rightfully questionable.

Reference:- www.edu.in

Om Satelkar

Bhawana Pawaskar

(Freelance Reporter)

(Newscaster)

RISE AND SHINE

American teenagers are chronically sleep-deprived. As children enter puberty, physiological changes delay the onset of sleep and make it more difficult to wake up early in the morning. By the end of middle school, there is a large disconnect between biological sleep patterns and early-morning school schedules: one study found that students lose as much as two hours of sleep per night during the school year compared to the summer months, when they can better control their sleep schedules. Such deficits may have big implications for learning and cognition. Important memory formation and consolidation processes occur overnight, as the brain replays patterns of activity exhibited during learning. Insufficient sleep also reduces alertness and attention levels the next morning, which likely affects students’ ability to learn. Both the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Sleep Medicine recommend that high school start no earlier than 8:30 a.m. But most U.S. high schools—



How does this affect their performance in school?

We compare test scores for students between the ages of 8 and 15 who move from one time zone to the other and find substantial differences, especially for adolescents. A one-hour delay in start times relative to sunrise increases math scores by 8 percent of a standard deviation for adolescents—the equivalent of roughly three months of student learning—but by only 1 percent of a standard deviation for younger children. The effects on reading scores are similar, but smaller. The benefits of starting school later increase sharply at age 11 for girls and 13 for boys—the gender-specific ages when puberty typically begins, which we take as evidence that the causal pathway is linked to biological changes that affect students’ sleep.

Reference: <https://www.educationnext.org>

Om Satelkar

Gauri Pawar

(Freelance Reporter)

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MEDIA

SOCIAL IMPACT IN SOCIAL MEDIA:



A new method to evaluate the social impact of research.

The social impact of research has usually been analysed through the scientific outcomes produced under the auspices of the research. The growth of scholarly content in social media and the use of altmetrics by researchers to track their work facilitate the advancement in evaluating the impact of research. However, there is a gap in the identification of evidence of the social impact in terms of what citizens are sharing on their social media platforms. This article applies a social impact in social media methodology (SISM) to identify quantitative and qualitative evidence of the potential or real social impact of research shared on social media, specifically on Twitter and Facebook. We define the social impact coverage ratio (SICOR) to identify the percentage of tweets and Facebook posts providing information about potential or actual social impact in relation to the total amount of social media data found related to specific research projects. We selected 10 projects in different fields of knowledge to calculate the SICOR, and the results indicate that 0.43% of the tweets and Facebook posts collected provide linkages with information about social impact. However, our analysis indicates that some projects have a high percentage (4.98%) and others have no evidence of social impact shared in social media. Examples of quantitative and qualitative evidence of social impact are provided to illustrate these results. A general finding is that novel evidences of social impact of research can be found in social media, becoming relevant platforms for scientists to spread quantitative and qualitative evidence of social impact in social media to capture the interest of citizens. Thus, social media users are showed to be intermediaries making visible and assessing evidence of social impact.

Reference Link: <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0203117>

Piyush Vishwakarma
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Sayyed Fazal Abbas V.A
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2021 PREDICTIONS: THE FUTURE DIGITAL MEDIA TECHNOLOGY AMIDST THE PANDEMIC



Chief Technology Officer Ryan Donovan of Vancouver-based social media management platform Hootsuite and Pierre-Loïc Assayag co-founder and CEO of San Francisco-based influencer relationship management platform Traackr predict that 2021 will be a good year for social business.

The pandemic changed our focus on how we communicate. People relied on social media to stay connected while spending more time at home. Platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram became lifelines for connecting and maintaining relationships at work and with family. The pandemic accelerated the move to digital across industries -- especially in sales and marketing. Unfortunately, some brands will realize in 2021 they are already too late to the game.

Social commerce and influencer marketing:

As budgets shrink and digital becomes more and more crowded, the divide between companies who invested early in social commerce and influencer marketing, and those who have just begun their journey will dramatically increase. In three to five years this will translate directly to market share for digitally-savvy businesses.

The brands that did not use social media to drive customer interactions and sales before the pandemic will be forced to digitize their operations.

Brands that already established a presence on social media before the crisis will increase the use of analytics and reporting tools to make business decisions. This will result in brands forming stronger bonds with their customers.

Brand values over price

The most successful brands used social media to connect with customers, particularly through one-on-one interactions. Consumers want to see the human element behind the brand and experience real, consistent, and authentic action. In 2021, consumers will increasingly prioritize brand values over price -- increasing sales for brands.

Reference link: <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.zdnet.com/google-amp/article/2021-predictions-the-future-digital-media-technology-amidst-the-pandemic/>

Piyush Vishwakarma
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Sethi Esha Satishkumar
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ARTS

ART AND LIFE

"Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up", that was Picasso's words, he didn't mean that we should all be an artist professionally, he meant that we must adore art, hold them close to our life when we move forward in life.

If you think to make money that even you won't need is the primary aspect of life, then you are way wrong, yes, without the income you can't do anything these days, but only with that, your life on this beautiful planet is also irrelevant.



Art gives us immense pleasure and relief from stress. Following a music band, dancing for a tune, clapping for a magic trick, everything stabilizes our mind. Even painting our house is part of the love we possess for art.

Art can encourage critical thinking and opens up an opportunity to become an art critique. We all tend to think art boosts only our imagination and creativity, but it can improve cognition, memory and help someone to overcome social insecurities and overcome their fears. Art acts as an inspiration, so exposure to art is important, we don't want a fruitless generation in the future.

Art has no parameters of a typical language; you don't need a translator, you show an image of a massacre, people know what it is, you sing a great song whose lyrics your audience might won't understand, but they would still move to the tune. It can surpass the language barrier.

This is more effective than describing them using multiple words. The attachment we get emotionally and physically, or both is something that only art can deliver! It's our attitude that holds us back from trying something that we thought we couldn't do. So let us find some time to indulge in art and find ourselves.

Reference: <https://www.airtract.com/article/importance-of-art-in-life-and-its-influences>

Gauri Pawar
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Bhargavi Tank
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WHY WE MAKE ART?

Art is a form of human expression. Art can be seen as the artist sleight of hand on his mood. Art is in various media from posters to public walls of which we call "graffiti". Art is elusive as the use of colors, shapes and the surface used adds a new dimension. Art portrays various ideas, feelings such as triumph, love, happiness, sorrow and boredom in loss to mention a few. Art is beauty and creativity. During man's evolution art has progressed over in its most primitive state up to its most modernized versions today.



- Why we make art?
- The purposes, motivations, intentions, and inspirations behind the art are endless. Below are just some of the reasons why we make art:
1. Making arts reduces stress and anxiety:
- When we do any art, we concentrate on one particular thing. One recent study in the journal Art Therapy, researchers found that after just 45 minutes of art-making, levels of the hormone cortisol which is associated with stress were reduced in participants' saliva, regardless of their prior art skills.
2. Creating visual art improve connection in the brain:
- Making visual art can improve connections throughout the brain known as the default mode network. This system is associated with the brain's state during wakeful rest, like daydreaming, but it's also active when we're focusing on internal thoughts or future plans.
3. Art – making can help us get over sadness:
- Distracting yourself from sadness by making art can work even better than venting about the problems.
4. Mindless sketching can help us focus:
- Cognitive benefits don't come only from purposeful, serious art. doodling can help us pay better attention when we're listening to something boring and remember it later. It helps us focus and keeps our minds from wandering.

Reference: https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/why_we_make_art

Gauri Pawar
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HISTORY

SINHAGAD FORT



Sinhgad is a hill fortress located at around 35 km southwest of the city of Pune , India. Some of the information available at this fort suggests that the fort could have been built 2000 years ago.It was seized by Muhammad bin tughlag from the koli king Nag Naik in 1328 AD. The caves and the carvings in the Kaundinyeshwar temple stand as proofs for the same.

Previously known as Kondhana, the fort had been the site of many battles, most notably the Battle of Sinhgad in 1670. Perched on an isolated cliff of the Bhuleswar range in the Sahyadri Mountains, the fort is situated on a hill about 760 metres above ground and 1,312 metres above mean sea level.

The Sinhgad (Lion's Fort) was strategically built to provide natural protection due to its very steep slopes. The walls and bastions were constructed only at key places. There are two gates to enter the fort, the Kalyan Darwaza and Pune Darwaza which are positioned at the south east and north-east ends respectively. The fort was also strategically located at the centre of a string of other Maratha Empire forts such as Rajgad Fort,Purandar Fort and Torna Fort.

One of the most famous battles on Sinhgad was fought by Tanaji Malusare, general of Shivaji of the Maratha Empire in order to recapture the fort on March 1670. A steep cliff leading to the fort was scaled in the dead of the night with the help of a tamed monitor lizard named "Yashwanti",colloquially known as a Ghorpad. Thereafter, A fierce battle ensued between Tanaji and Udaybhan Singh Rathod, a Rajput sardar who had control of the fort. Tanaji Malusare lost his life,but his brother Suryaji took over and captured the Kondana fort, now known as Sinhgad.

Reference: : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinhgad>

Ashutosh Keni
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RAIGAD FORT



The Raigad Fort was built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the chief architect was Hiroji Indulkar. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj seized the fort in 1656, then known as the fort of Rairi from Chandraraoji More, the king of Jawali. Shivaji renovated and expanded the fort of Rairi and renamed it as Raigad. The main fort ruins consist of the queen's quarters, six chambers, with each chamber having its own private restroom. In addition, ruins of three watch towers can be seen directly in front of the palace grounds out of which only two remain as the third one was destroyed during a bombardment.

The only main pathway to the fort passes through the "Maha Darwaja" which was previously closed at sunset. The Maha Darwaja has two huge bastions on both sides of the door which are approximately 65–70 feet in height. The top of the fort is 600 ft. above this door. The fort is 1,356 meters in height.

The king's court, inside the Raigad Fort has a replica of the original throne that faces the main doorway called the Nagarkhana Darwaja. A secondary entrance, called Mena Darwaja, was supposedly the private entrance for the royal ladies of the fort that lead to the queen's quarters. The convoy of the king and the king himself used the Palkhi Darwaja. To the right of Palkhi Darwaja, is a row of three dark and deep chambers. Historians believe that these were the granaries for the fort. Some main attractions of Raigad Fort are the Hirakani Buruj, Maha Darwaja, Hatti talav, Jagdishwar Mandir etc. The fort is a significant tourist destination and is most sought after especially during monsoon. Visitors prefer to stay overnight on the fort considering the fort itself is huge and cannot be explored in a single day.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raigad_Fort

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LIBRARY

JOHN KEATS

John Keats (31 October 1795 – 23 February 1821) was an English poet prominent in the second generation of Romantic poets, with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley, although his poems were in publication for only four years before he died of tuberculosis at the age of 25. They were indifferently received by critics in his lifetime, but his fame grew rapidly after his death. By the end of the century, he had been placed in the canon of English literature and became the inspiration for the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.



Themes
Douglas Bush noted that "Keats's important poems are related to, or grow directly out of...inner conflicts." For example, pain and pleasure are intertwined in "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Ode on a Grecian Urn"; love is intertwined with pain, and pleasure is intertwined with death in "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Isabella; or, the Pot of Basil."

Keats often associated love and pain both in his life and in his poetry. He wrote of a young woman he found attractive, "When she comes into a room, she makes an impression the same as the Beauty of a Leopardess.... I should like her to ruin me..." Love and death are intertwined in "Isabella; or, the Pot of Basil," "Bright Star," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "La Belle Dame Sans Merci." The Fatal Woman (the woman whom it is destructive to love, like Salome, Lilith, and Cleopatra) appears in "La Belle Dame Sans Merci" and "Lamia."

Reference:<http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/english/melani/cs6/keats.html>

Jatin Bisht
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Shriya Uttam Chavan
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THE BOOKS OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES
ARE TURNING INTO WALLPAPER

University libraries around the world are seeing precipitous declines in the use of the books on their shelves.
By Dan Cohen

About the author: Dan Cohen is the Vice Provost for Information Collaboration, Dean of the Library, and Professor of History at Northeastern University.



When Yale recently decided to relocate three-quarters of the books in its undergraduate library to create more study space, the students loudly protested. In a passionate op-ed in the Yale Daily News, one student accused the university librarian—who oversees 15 million books in Yale’s extensive library system—of failing to “understand the crucial relationship of books to education.” A sit-in, or rather a “browse-in,” was held in Bass Library to show the administration how college students still value the presence of books. Eventually the number of volumes that would remain was expanded, at the cost of reducing the number of proposed additional seats in a busy central location.

Little-noticed in this minor skirmish over the future of the library was a much bigger story about the changing relationship between college students and books. Buried in a slide deck about circulation statistics from Yale’s library was an unsettling fact: There has been a 64 percent decline in the number of books checked out by undergraduates from Bass Library over the past decade.

Yale’s experience is not at all unique—indeed, it is commonplace. University libraries across the country, and around the world, are seeing steady, and in many cases precipitous, declines in the use of the books on their shelves.

Reference:<https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2019/05/college-students-arent-checking-out-books/590305/>

Jatin Bisht
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Shubham Chavan
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FOOD & HEALTHCARE

DIET AND COVID 19



Currently, there is limited research on dietary patterns and its effect on incidence or mortality in COVID-19. Importantly, dietary habits in different populations can be a contributory factor for the geographical variation in COVID-19. The entry of SARS-CoV-2 is facilitated by trans-membrane angiotensin-converting enzymes and dietary patterns are associated with ACE levels. In fact, consuming certain foods may be associated with lower mortality.

This has several implications on food habits both individually and globally. In a recent market survey food consumption pattern was evaluated during the early period of COVID-19 showed an higher consumption of pasta, flour, eggs, long-life and frozen foods and a reduction in fresh fruits and vegetables consumption when compared to the same period in 2019. In a study among a group of middle-class population in Mumbai, India reduced consumption of fruits/vegetables and increased intake of snacks during the lockdown period was reported.

A recent survey on patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus during the lockdown period in India, showed increased levels of snacking, carbohydrate intake and weight gain, which have the potential to destabilise glucose control. The World Health Organization has announced dietary guidelines during the COVID-19 outbreak stressing the importance of a balanced diet to maintain a strong immune system and to avoid or minimize chronic diseases and infections.

For instance, although most of the dietary guidelines suggest to take five fruits and vegetables per day, the WHO has recommended to consume 4 servings of fruits/day and 5 servings of vegetables/day, making a total of 9 servings/day.

Reference: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7333608/>

Shreyas Bane
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Yugadi Gandhi
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WHY NUTRITION IS THE MOST
IMPORTANT PART OF FITNESS?

The food we eat plays a vital role in how we look and feel. Regular exercise is important but according to research, nutrition has the largest impact on our fitness.¹ Using food as our medicine has become a popular theme for health improvement.

The trend is now to focus on healthy food intake as a primary fitness goal. When healthy eating habits become a lifestyle, we are healthier and happier. Eating right can help us reduce body fat, lose a few pounds, feel more confident, and reduce our risk of illness.

Frequent studies are indicating healthy food intake as the most important part of our fitness programs. Some physicians are teaching healthy eating habits and lifestyles as a way to improve overall health by reducing obesity and related disease.

Food Is Our Medicine

Nutrient-dense foods, or "superfoods," include lean proteins, healthy carbohydrates, and fats essential to our health. Superfoods are a rich source of vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants relative to the number of calories that they contain.



Antioxidants are shown to reduce inflammation in our body helping us fight disease and illness. Inflammation is said to be the leading cause of many diseases. Powerful antioxidants in leafy greens and vegetables, for example, help protect out cells from potential free radical damage.

Some superfoods contain compounds that increase our metabolism for more efficient fat burning. Red peppers contain a molecule called capsaicin shown to enhance the rate we burn body fat.

Eating healthy food helps improve health, and can also enable us to reach fitness goals.

Reference: <https://www.healthifyme.com/blog/the-ultimate-7-day-gym-diet-plan/>

Shreyas Bane
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Apurv Gavade
(Newscaster)

CULTURE & CUISINE

TRADITIONS AND CULTURE BEHIND THE
BRITISH FOOD.



Great Britain is made from three different countries, England, Scotland, and Wales. Each country has its own rich culture and traditions. The diverse culture tells us about their culinary traditions. Britain had played a great role in keeping its culture and food. Romans who bought in cherries, cabbages, and peas along with the cultivation of crops like corn. The wine was also brought by the Romans. British traditional food is full breakfast, Fish and Chips, the Sunday Roast, Steak, and Kidney Pie, Shepherd’s Pie, Bangers, and Mash. Due to diverse cultures, Britain has focused on a wide variety of foods from different cuisines of Europe, India, and other parts of the world. Several regional dishes are associated with British cuisine as it’s within the border with English, Scottish and Welsh cuisine and Northern Irish cuisines. Each place has come up with its regional dishes like fish and chips, Yorkshire pudding, Cumberland sausage, Arbroath Smokie, and Welsh Cakes. Here in British culture, Christmas dinner is special. Turkey and Christmas pudding is more popular since the 16th century. Apart from roast turkey they also have roast beef or ham to which stuffed, gravy, roast potatoes, mashed potatoes, and vegetables are served. Christmas pudding-like Yule Log, Mince Pies, Cakes, etc are popular with deserts.

- Food Varieties Place Wise:
- Anglo Indian Cuisine: It is a traditional British food like roast beef with a little touch of Indian spices such as cloves and red chilies. Fish and meat are cooked with vegetables like an Indian curry. In Anglo-Indian food, we often see the use of yogurt, coconut, and almonds. We have different flavours for roasts, curries, rice dishes, and bread.
 - English Cuisine: English food is associated with England. British food has distinct flavours by adding ingredients from North America, China, and India.
 - Northern Irish Cuisine: It’s similar to the Islands of Ireland. The Ulster Fry is a popular dish here.
 - Scottish Cuisine: Its traditions are uprooted from Scotland. Traditional Scottish dishes are haggis and Scotland is known for producing high-quality beef, lamb, potatoes, oats, and seafood.
 - Welsh Cuisine: It’s highly influenced by British cuisine. Beef and Dairy cattle are widely seen here. Meat is very closely associated with Welsh cooking.

Reference: <https://thebrookpub.co.uk/traditions-and-culture-behind-the-british-food/>

Adesh Shinde
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EXPLORING INDIAN CULTURE
THROUGH FOOD.

Indian culture as well as the complexities of identity and interaction with other parts of the world that are both veiled and visible. In India today, with a growing economy due to liberalization and more consumption than ever in middle class life, food as something to be enjoyed and as part of Indian culture is a popular topic. From a 1960s food economy verging on famine, India is now a society where food appears plentiful, and the aesthetic possibilities are staggering. Cooking shows that demonstrate culinary skills on television, often with celebrity chefs or unknown local housewives who may have won a competition, dominate daytime ratings. Local indigenous specialties and ways of cooking are the subjects of domestic and international tourism brochures. Metropolitan restaurants featuring international cuisines are filled with customers. Packaged Indian and foreign foods sell briskly in supermarkets, and indigenous street food and hole-in-the wall cafés have never been as popular. Yet lifestyle magazines tout healthy food, nutritious diets, locally sourced ingredients, and sustainable and green alternatives. India’s understanding of its own cultures and its complex historical and contemporary relations with foreign cultures are deeply evident in public conceptualizations of food as well as in culinary and gastronomic choices and lifestyles.

The Indian Meal



The Indian meal is a complex and little-understood phenomenon. “Typical” meals often include a main starch such as rice, sorghum, or wheat; vegetable or meat curries that are dry roasted or shallow wok fried; cured and dried vegetable dishes in sauces; and thick lentil soups, with different ingredients. Condiments might include masalas (a dry or wet powder of fine ground spices and herbs) yogurt, or a vegetable raita (yogurt dip, also called pachchadi in south India), salted pickles, fresh herbal and cooked chutneys, dried and fried wafers and salted papadums (fried lentil crisps), and occasionally dessert (called “sweetmeats”). Indian meals can have huge variations across the subcontinent, and any of these components in different orders and with different ingredients might constitute an Indian meal.

Rice is a powerful symbol of both hunger and want as well as fulfilment and fertility. Until the late nineteenth century, however, only the wealthy ate rice, and most Indians consumed millet and sorghum. The cultures of contemporary Indian cuisine, including the politics, food processes, production, and consumption, are simultaneously changing and exhilarating. Further innovation and increased attention to Indian cuisine will almost certainly occur and promises to be an exciting area of innovation and critical research in the future.

Reference: <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/ea/archives/exploring-indian-culture-through-food/>
Web results

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TRAVEL & TOURISM

BEST PLACES TO VISIT DURING MONSOON IN MAHARASHTRA

1. Tapola Mahabaleshwar



Tapola is one of the famous tourism places in the state which is popularly known as the satellite village of Mahabaleshwar. It is a perfect destination for the nature lovers and is correctly called the Mini Kashmir of Maharashtra. The place has many forts in the dense forest region which cannot be easily reached. But the view of these forts in themselves is quite picturesque. The greatest tourist attraction of the place is trekking that excites travellers a lot. There are also many water sports in which you can get indulged while at Tapola. The visitors here also enjoy the boat trip during which beautiful spots like the Triveni Sangam, Bamnoli Island and many more can be seen.

2. Malshej Ghat Hill Station



A slender gorge tucked in the ragged hills of Western Ghats in the Pune District of Maharashtra, Malshej Ghat Hill Station is home to a varied species of flora and fauna. The tranquil hill station is an abyss of absolution and rejuvenation to the chaotic minds and is one of the most frequented weekend gateways. The enthralling treks on the neighbourhood hills and witnessing the ebullient waterfalls followed by the thriving fauna and flora coupled with the panoramic landscape are some of the primal things to do when in Malshej. The famed hill-fort set away in the Ahmednagar District.

3. Bhimashankar Hill Station



Endowed with religious opulence, Bhimashankar hill station is richly enveloped in some ethereal pulchritude of nature and is rightfully termed as one of the popular hill stations in Mumbai. Perched on the elevated height of 3200ft above sea level, the hill station is enshrouded with the sylvan forest and thick foliage of trees. The Bhima River flowing nearby owe its origin to the majestic hills of Bhimashankar and is of primal factor in contributing to the beautification of the place. One amongst the 12 Jyotirlinga Temple, the temple of Lord Shiva is of massive religious significance to all the devotees flocking to this place to seek absolution and is one of the places to see when in the hill station. A venturesome trek to the hills of Bhimashankar from Lonavala, is indisputably one of the important tourist activities amongst many.

Reference:: - <https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/maharashtra/bhimashankar-hill-station.html>

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Changez khan
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HOW TO PROMOTE TRAVEL AND TOURISM IN INDIA?



India has been called a tourists’ paradise. Yet, there are a few problems that the tourists face while in India. For instance, there is the incredible communication issue. For tourists visiting from other states and foreign countries, expressing themselves in a language they barely know, is a daunting task. Also, knowing English is not always helpful. Besides language problems, cleanliness and hygiene, transportation, safety, etc. are few other issues which is dragging the good name of Indian Tourism to dust. India is losing many of its foreign tourists. In order to re-establish India as a Tourists’ Paradise the government must advertise India’s diversity and rich heritage. India is a country, which may have branched out to modernism however, her roots are set deep in traditions and culture.

Foreign tourists appreciate these traditions a lot. One of the biggest reasons why foreign tourists avoid visiting India is that they don’t feel safe here. There have been instances when foreign nationals have faced harassment but couldn’t acquire help from the locals due to communication problems. Therefore, the government must ensure safety of foreign tourists so that they don’t feel harassed in anyway.

Tourism is a high-potential industry over the world and there are several economies which are totally based on the tourism industry for their survival. The amount of money involved and high value returns could be mind-boggling and India likely, would successfully develop an infrastructure conducive to the promotion of the tourism industry.

There are so many places of historical interest, heirlooms left over from the various centuries. From the mosques to the temples and churches, India is a living testament to its vast and varied religious heritage. For those, looking to just get away from the madding crowd, hill stations during summers, the sun-kissed beaches in winter and leisure tourism are the go-to options

Reference: <https://www.thefreshreads.com/article-on-tourism-in-india/>

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Ankita Ballal
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SPORTS

FIFA WORLD CUP



The FIFA World Cup, often simply called the World Cup, is an international association football competition contested by the senior men's national teams of the members of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the sport's global governing body. The championship has been awarded every four years since the inaugural tournament in 1930, except in 1942 and 1946 when it was not held because of the Second World War. The current champion is France, which won its second title at the 2018 tournament in Russia.

Previous international competitions

The world's first international football match was a challenge match played in Glasgow in 1872 between Scotland and England, which ended in a 0–0 draw. The first international tournament, the inaugural British Home Championship, took place in 1884. As football grew in popularity in other parts of the world at the start of the 20th century, it was held as a demonstration sport with no medals awarded at the 1900 and 1904 Summer Olympics (however, the International Olympic Committee has retroactively upgraded their status to official events), and at the 1906 Intercalated Games.

After FIFA was founded in 1904, it tried to arrange an international football tournament between nations outside the Olympic framework in Switzerland in 1906. These were very early days for international football, and the official history of FIFA describes the competition as having been a failure.

At the 1908 Summer Olympics in London, football became an official competition. Planned by The Football Association (FA), England's football governing body, the event was for amateur players only and was regarded suspiciously as a show rather than a competition. Great Britain (represented by the England national amateur football team) won the gold medals. They repeated the feat at the 1912 Summer Olympics in Stockholm.

Reference:- https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/FIFA_World_Cup

Maithili Parate Kapil Pande
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GYMNASTICS



The term gymnastics, derived from a Greek word meaning “to exercise naked,” applied in ancient Greece to all exercises practiced in the gymnasium, the place where male athletes did indeed exercise unclothed. Many of these exercises came to be included in the Olympic Games, until the abandonment of the Games in 393 CE.

Gymnasts

Many of the world’s greatest gymnasts have come from eastern Europe. Latynina’s prime rival was Věra Čáslavská of Czechoslovakia, who later became the Czech Republic’s Minister of Sport. Čáslavská was all-around champion three times, including two Olympics (1964 and 1968) and one world championship (1966).

In men’s gymnastics the greatest champions were Viktor Chukarin of the Soviet team and Katō Sawao of Japan—each two-time Olympic all-around champions (Chukarin in 1952 and 1956, Sawao in 1968 and 1972)—along with Vitaly Scherbo of Belarus, an Olympic (1992) and world (1993) all-around champion.

For women the artistic events are floor exercise, vault, uneven bars, balance beam, and combined exercises, both team and individual.

The Fédération Internationale Gymnastique (FIG) scheduled a world competition in the even-numbered years beginning in 1964. First known as modern rhythmic gymnastics, and later as rhythmic sport gymnastics, the discipline now known as rhythmic gymnastics became an Olympic sport in 1984. The events in rhythmic gymnastics are named for the hand apparatus employed by the gymnast: rope, hoop, ball, clubs, and ribbon. Medals are awarded at the Olympics and world championships for team, group, all-around, and individual event competition.

Aerobics exercise has been a popular form of physical training for the general public since the mid-1970s. The highly competitive sports version of aerobics features routines of less than two minutes’ duration performed by individual men, mixed pairs, individual women, and trios. In 1997 the International World Games Association included sports aerobics in the fifth World Games.

Reference: <https://www.britannica.com/sports/gymnastics>

Maithili Parate Soumya Pandey
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SOCIAL ISSUES

MIGRANT CRISIS AND COVID-19



India witnessed the stream of migrant workers and their families on the roads – men carrying children, women, children carrying younger children and the elderly, poor deprived of their livelihoods walking to their villages some as far as 700 to 1400 km when the country underwent Covid lockdown in March 2020. The lockdown also meant risking the lives of a large number of chronically ill or those under treatment or waiting hospitalization.

According to WHO Report (2015) nearly 5.8 million people in India die every year of non-communicable diseases. After the lockdown a large number of these patients could have been severely affected. In 2018 2.15 million new tuberculosis cases were diagnosed in India. The plight of these patients, a large number of whom would be in treatment of DOTS centres and or at hospital OPD that were shut down. There is no way to know the status of these patients in the post lockdown period as many would have discontinued their medication due to various reasons. People’s health is the responsibility of the state but at no stage should it resort to methods that hurt the marginalized.

The economic and social consequences of the lockdown have been severe. A large proportion of the self-employed, casual workers or daily wagers and informal workers who constitute 90% of the workforce have lost their livelihoods. Demand has dropped sharply as employment has contracted. Supply has been reduced by the massive reduction in the output.

Reference: <http://www.azadindia.org>

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Shubham Rane
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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CONTINUING TO CHARGE FULL FEES



More than 30 parents filed intervention applications before the Bombay high court in support of a May 8 state government resolution (GR) that barred schools from increasing fees for the academic year 2020-21. The schools have been asked to charge existing payable fees in installments. In June, while adjourning petitions filed by Association of Indian Schools and others against the validity of the GR, the HC stayed its implementation and all subsequent communications from the state to schools for compliance. The parents want the stay to be vacated.

The bench gave time to advocates for Association of Indian Schools, Kasegaon Education Society, Global Education Foundation and Sant Dnyaneshwar Mauli Sanstha to file objections to the pleas and adjourned the hearing till August 20. Three applications came up on Monday before a bench of Justices Ujjal Bhuyan and Anuja Prabhudessai. Parents want the HC to direct schools to charge the same tuition fees as last year in instalments and not charge any fee for the lockdown period-till schools reopen. They also want the HC to restrain schools from expelling students or barring them from attending ongoing e-classes if parents are unable to pay fees due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The basic contention in the pleas filed by parent Ankit Falor and others, which includes advocate Arvind Tiwari, was that 80 percent of parents lost their jobs or have reduced financial capacities and cannot afford to pay higher fees. Tiwari’s plea said, “The pandemic has acted as a final onslaught on the mental and economic condition of parents. Parents are the ultimate sufferers in this whole situation.”

Reference: <https://www.educationworld.in>

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STUDENT’S SECTION

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIA

- 1. India has over 300,000 mosques and over 2 million Hindu temples
- 2. Varanasi is the most ancient surviving city in the world.
- 3. The Hindu calendar has six seasons.
- 4. The Kumbh Mela is visible from space.
- 5. In some places in India, Coke and Pepsi are used as pesticides.
- 6. Indian food” has become one of the most widespread cuisines in the world
- 7. During World War II, the Taj Mahal was disguised as a bamboo stockpile.
- 8. The world’s largest sundial is located in India.
- 9. The popular game “Snakes and Ladders” originated in India.
- 10.India has the highest population of vegetarians
- 11.Home of a mysterious skeleton lake.

Reference- <https://www.globotreks.com/destinations/india/fun-interesting-facts-india/>

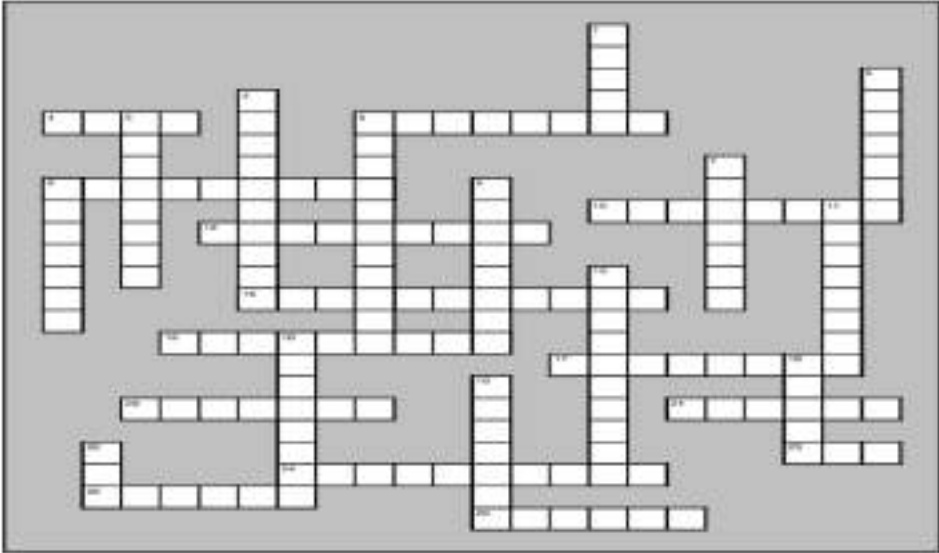
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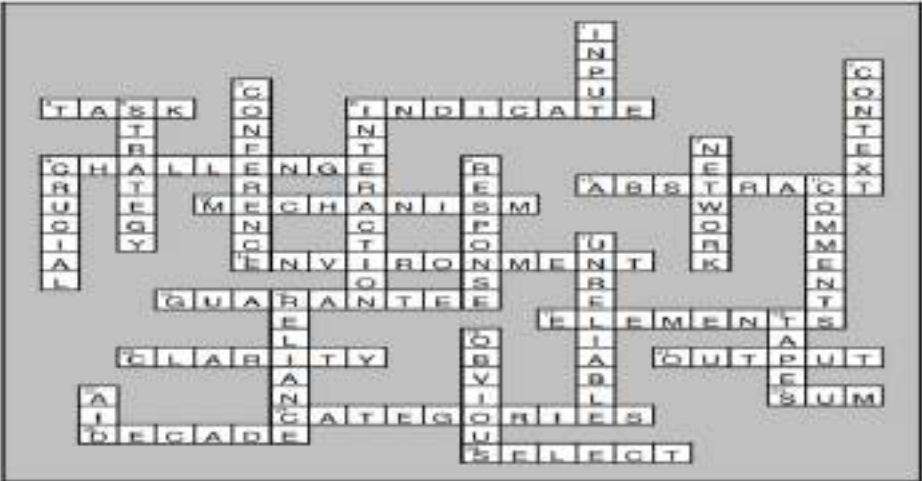
COLLABORATIVE THINKING CROSSWORD



- Down:**
- 1. information provided to start a process (often the data put into a machine)
 - 2. the surroundings that make a word or situation understandable
 - 3. a meeting to discuss a problem or issue
 - 5. a plan of action to reach a goal
 - 6. connected actions and responses between two people or groups
 - 7. a set of related connections
 - 8. extremely important
 - 9. an answer or reaction to someone else's words or actions
 - 11. casual remarks or talk
 - 13. undependable
 - 16. depending on and trusting someone or something
 - 18. a form of sound recording
 - 19. the opposite of hidden; something easy to see or understand
 - 22. help

- Across:**
- 4. a job; work that needs doing
 - 6. to point out or show
 - 8. a call to compete or to special effort;
 - 10. not physical; a concept like time or justice
 - 12. a mechanical device or group of moving parts. Also, a method for making something work
 - 14. the conditions in which people or other species live-- everything around them
 - 15. a promise that something will work (or else will be replaced at no extra charge)
 - 17. the parts of something (also, the most basic parts substances can be broken into using chemistry.)
 - 20. the quality of being clear or easy to understand
 - 21. the product (or information) produced
 - 23. the total of things added together
 - 24. groups of related things
 - 25. a period of ten years
 - 26. to choose

Answers:



Reference:- <https://www.englishhints.com/printable-crosswordpuzzles.html>

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