



Chikitsak Samuha's

Sir Sitaram and Lady Shantabai Patkar College of Arts & Science, and V. P. Varde College of Commerce & Economics.
(An Autonomous college affiliated to University of Mumbai)

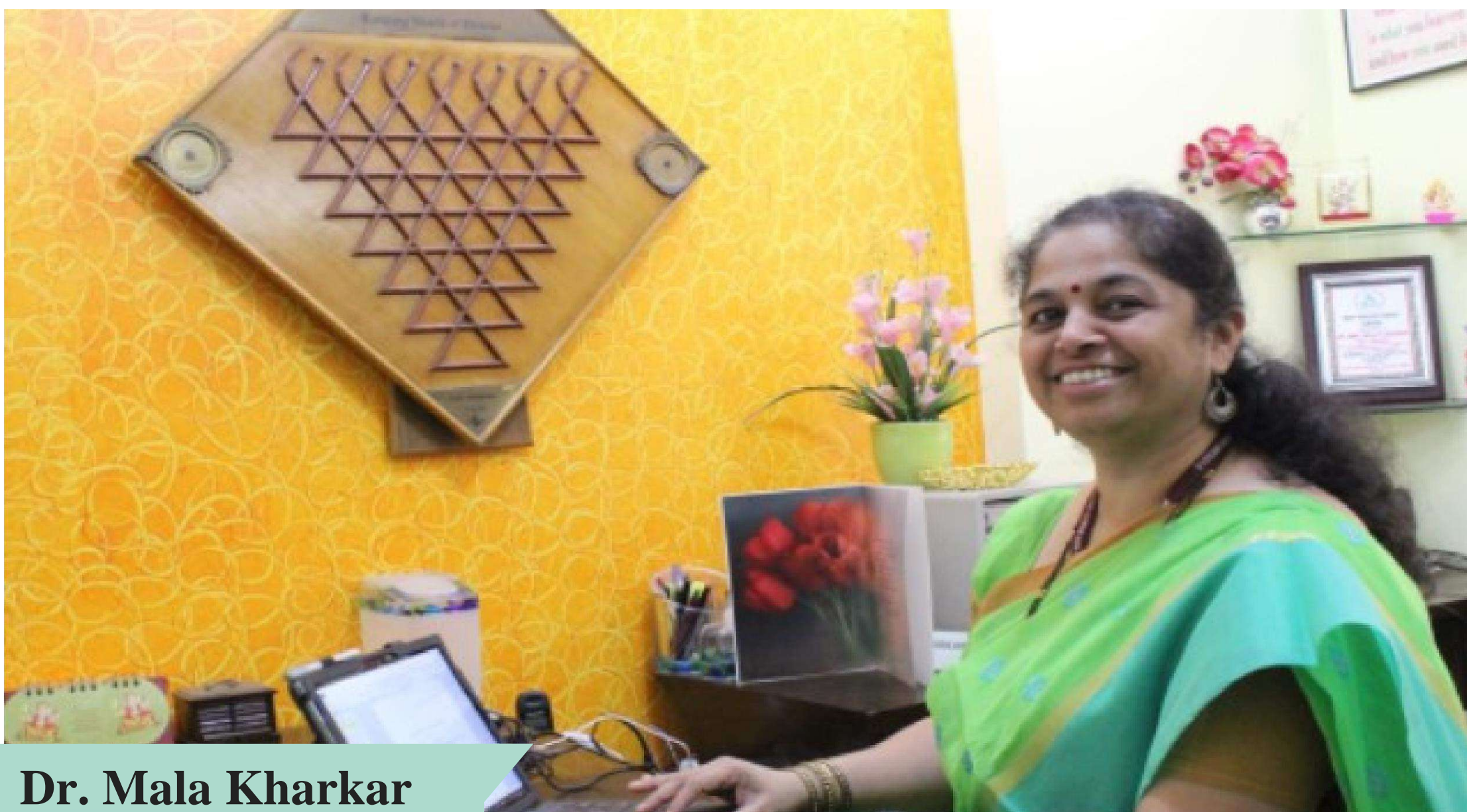


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WEEKEND CHRONICLE

BMS DEPARTMENT
INITIATIVE

Mail Id: bmseperiodical@gmail.com



Dr. Mala Kharkar
Chief Education Officer

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. Shrikant B Sawant
Principal

A MESSAGE FROM 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 that is online magazine drives us through varied genre 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!

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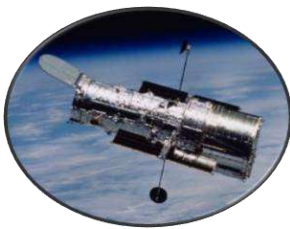
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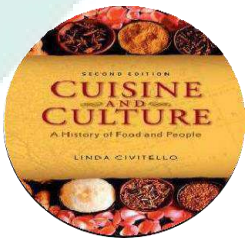
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BUSINESS

START-UP AND INNOVATION



- Advice for college students (and all of us)-: Try all kinds of new stuff. Don't get locked into thinking you have to do certain things. Take courses in subjects you've never heard of. Join groups that push you out of your comfort zone. The secret to college is relationships. Seriously. Curriculum and the formal stuff are useful only as mechanisms for forging connections to others. So, chat up people at the dining hall. Go to your professor's office hours. —By Daniel Pink, Author of Drive, A Whole New Mind, and To Sell is .
- “No” is often just the starting point:- The best piece of advice I ever received was that “no” is often just the starting point, and most careers worth having involve a fair amount of determination, grit, and just general “try again”. That's been true ten times over at The Muse, and I'm so glad I learned it early! — By Kathryn Minshew, Founder & CEO, The Muse.
- Write your resume 10 years from now:- Jonathan Rosenberg, former SVP of Product at Google, used to ask all the product managers on his team to write their resumes in 10 years. Where do you want to be? I was skeptical until I did it. I realized pretty quickly that my resume in 10 years didn't say “CEO.” I didn't want to be a CEO. But I hadn't explicitly stated that, and in many ways the PM career path defaults to the CEO career path. Knowing I wanted something different helped me be more deliberate about my career decisions and communicating my goals to others. — By Ken Norton, Partner, Google Ventures
- Align your passion with how you make a living:- Align your passion with how you make a living. In the end it's all about what you are willing to do to accomplish your dreams, to use your potential. Life is too short to not stop and figure out what you care about and go do that. That's also the secret to happiness. But it's really hard of course and can take years to get there, if ever.
- Start something you're genuinely passionate about:- I think the most important thing is to make sure the business you want to start is something you are *personally* passionate about, not just a big business idea. You have to fight and grind every single day, and you'll be less likely to give up during the hard times if it's something you deeply care about. I tell people all the time that if Brit + Co died tomorrow, I'd still be doing many of the same things. This is a business I can see myself running for the rest of my life. – By Brit Morin Founder and CEO of Brit.Co
- Listen to what your gut says. Trust it:- Wait for the moment when your gut or your heart makes itself VERY clear about hard decisions. The other thing...you should ALWAYS follow wonderful people that you want to learn from more than almost anything else in your career. I have been so lucky to get to learn from many, many amazing people. By Molly Graham, COO, Quip.

Reference: National wide
Newscaster: Mansi Ankolkar
Freelancer: Rohit Pawar

BUSINESS IDEAS YOU CAN START
ALONG WITH YOUR STUDIES



Starting a business can seem like a mountain of a task. But the amount of time, money, and risk involved all depends on the business idea you chase. Here are some of the low-investment business ideas you can start today along with your studies.

- 1.Blogging
One cannot overemphasize enough on how blogging is the number one way to start earning online with zero to low investment and unlimited earning potential.
- 2.Makeup Artist
This one goes a bit higher in investment, but the returns are limitless. If you have the skills or have learned makeup professionally, you can be a fulltime makeup artist with a rising return rate with each session. Depending on the number of clients you get each month, as the best small business ideas in India, you earn up to Rs 20k from each client.
- 3.YouTube
Start your own YouTube channel in your niche, be it fashion, vlogging, travel, tech, etc. and to start earning higher rewards with the ads as the views rise.
- 4.Photography
Have a professional DSLR camera and know all about the photo editing software's? Start building portfolios for aspiring models and cover events in return for a decent profit margin.
- 5.Online Bakery
If you enjoy baking and want to build your first business around it, you can start a baking business online where you can customize the pricing of the items according to the item specifications.
- 6.Online Store
Open up an online store on social media platforms or stores that allow users to open up their online stores like Shopify and start selling your merchandise/products. An online store holds great potential to multiply your earnings with every sale that's made.

Reference: www.timesnext.com
Newscaster: Zobiya Ansari
Freelancer: Rohit Pawar

ADVERTISEMENT

TATA HEALTH APP-YOUR
PARTNER TO GOOD HEALTH



DEVELOPED BY BANGLORE.

As we all know that the world is facing the Coronavirus pandemic hospitals are full yet we have another option to consult ourselves along with the medications online without going to the hospitals and standing in a long queue. Consultations apps have made it easy from home to consult the doctors.

Does staying active amidst the pandemic in the confines of your home feel like an impossible task? Well, it does not have to be. With the gyms closed, and people busy working on their office schedules from home- the idea of fitness and wellness might be the last thing on your list. In fact, you can't even visit your doctor for other health problems besides COVID-19. If you are looking to talk to a doctor, then visit InstaDoc by Tata Health, self-quarantining does not and should not come in the way of your health. Here, you can consult specialized doctors online from the comfort of your home. They are available for you on all days and at all times. With regard to fitness, here are some of the ways through which you can improve the quality of life and protect your health.

The number of online consultations has increased sharply during the pandemic at the 2 online consultation platforms initiated by lead author, whom has been in charge of general practice clinic during the pandemic. The Good-Doctor Online Medical Platform was started 2 years ago with 1326 patients in total, while the Ali Medical Valley Online Platform has 2148 patients since the opening 10 months ago. Through these platforms, clinical services were provided to patients with limited access to face-to-face consultations. Excellent feedbacks were well-received including many letters of gratitude on Good-Doctor platform as well as 96% excellent approval on Medical Valley platform from patients with video and telephone consultations. Tata Health is a web and mobile-based application that provides health consultation and management solutions. Tata Health provides a seamless interface to connect doctors and patients on the same platform. Tata Health has its clinics and an online store where people can buy medical items.

Raise awareness about the Tata Health clinics in the city and drive clinic footfalls. People who are open to check, book and purchase medical services like consultation, medicine purchase and appointment booking online. Experience enhanced care by our Certified partner doctors near you. Get the convenience of online appointment booking, a personalized consultation experience and instant digital prescriptions on your app.

Integrated medicines & labs

- Seamlessly book lab tests and buy medicines. Choose from multiple NABL certified labs, opt for home pick up or walk-in and get results on your app.
- Get medicines delivered to your home from the top online pharmacies.
- All this at transparent prices and at great value for money
- Store your health records digitally in our Secure, password protected health locker. Upload and store all your health records including consultation summaries, lab reports and medical bills in our Secure.

Reference: <https://www.youthapps.in/2018/09/tata-health-mobile-app-your-partner-to.html>
Newscaster: Divianna Dcosta
Freelancer Reporter: Seema Samanta

CADBURY DAIRY MILK SILK'S LATEST AD
TELLS YOU HOW TO CONVERT EVERYDAY
MOMENT INTO SOMETHING GRAND AND
SPECIAL.



India's youth has evolved over the years, especially when it comes to seeking love and expressing their emotions in deeper and more meaningful ways, and so has the journey of Cadbury Dairy Milk Silk. The brand believes its new proposition of 'How Far Will You Go for Love', launched earlier in the year, will help connect with today's youth better.

This new TVC helps land the brand thought in a more interesting and endearing manner. Commenting on the release of this heart-warming film, Anil Viswanathan, Director – Marketing (Chocolates), Mondelez India said, "Cadbury Dairy Milk Silk has long stood for the best taste of chocolate in India.

This has manifested in our communication over the years as the expression of romance amongst Youth. With the youth of the country and their meaning of love evolving, there is a higher emphasis on gestures and acts that keep the romance fresh and alive. This had led to conceptualizing of the new proposition 'How Far Will You Go For Love' which kick started with the Valentine's Day campaign earlier this year and has now turned into a ritual of sparking new relationships, deepening the meaning of love, and standing for a feeling that can't be purely expressed in words but best felt through acts of active expression. The aim is to continue to make Cadbury Dairy Milk Silk an integral part of expressing love for your special ones, through gestures big and small that go above the norm."

Reference: <https://www.businessinsider.in/advertising/brands/article/cadbury-silks-latest-ad-tells-you-how-to-convert-everyday-moment-into-something-grand-and-special/articleshow/76320249.cms>
Newscaster: Atharv Cheulkar
BI INDIAN PARTNER
Freelancer Reporter: Seema Samanta

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY IN DAY-TO-DAY
LIFE



Technology has boomed beyond belief within the past 10 years and has taken over various industries and workplaces. It is a must-learn skill now with a wide variety of Subcategories. Technology has evolved and shaped our workplaces in many ways, through the adoption of tools like the internet and email for communications, word processing, spreadsheets and presentations for office productivity, electronic databases for record-keeping, and robots and artificial intelligence for automation.

Technology is indispensable in our work-lives, and it pervades every aspect of businesses and the public space. Here are some ways in which technology has become an integral part of everyday work:

- Automation, robotics, and future factories

Many workers, especially in the manufacturing sector, already work alongside autonomous sanitation and building security. As more and more robots work alongside, and in tandem with people, human workers are beginning to adjust to this new reality.

- Adoption of virtual and augmented reality

Sales and marketing using augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) are gaining ground in several sectors.

For instance, real estate companies have enthusiastically adopted this approach and have built simulated environments through a series of linked panoramic photographs of the property's interiors by using high-quality lenses of 360-degree cameras.

- Information security

With the spurt in technological advancements, a big concern for businesses is the security of sensitive data.

Protecting customer and business data is an essential task for any enterprise, and a lot of invasive but indispensable security processes, from physical access control, using tokens or biomarkers, communication control, and elaborate digital access control mechanisms have become an intrinsic part of the 21st-century workplace.

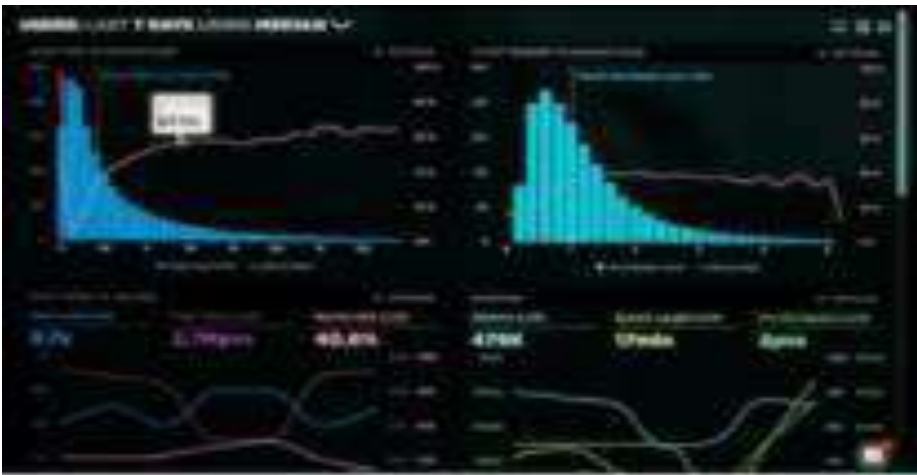
Today, digital disruption is playing a key role in transforming businesses. Major innovations like artificial intelligence, blockchain, machine learning, the internet of things, and virtual reality have started to completely transform the world and the nature of work.

In addition, basic technologies like office productivity tools, electronic record keeping, internet search, video conferencing, and electronic mail have already become everyday parts of our work lives.

Reference: www.indiatoday.in
Newscaster: Nikshata Gorivale
Freelance reporter: Arsh Shrivastav

RISE OF GRAPH ANALYTICS

Graph analytics is the best method used to understand relationships. Using graph analytics for big data has become popular. However, before the availability of cloud computing, it was tough to determine how small or large a graph should be outside of the laboratory environment. But the innovation of cloud computing has paved the way for graph analytics.



Graph analytics make use of algorithms to discover the relationships among entries in a graph database. This included relations among different people, or organizations, or transactions.



Using graph analytics for big data allows for quicker decision-making that includes mechanized decisions. Graph analytics can determine and analyse all kinds of networks. For instance, identifying YouTube influencers and which vlog is going viral, etc. also, recommendation engines are a classic example of graph analytics.

Graphs help in spotting significant complex relationships between different components and lots of prevailing casualty trails in a huge data set.

Reference: <http://www.analyticsinsight.net>
Newscaster: Priyanka Gowda
Freelance Reporter: Arsh Shrivastav

SCIENCE & SPACE

NO HOPE FOR LIFE IN VENUS
CLOUDS

The amount of water in the atmosphere of Venus is so low that even the most drought-tolerant of Earth's microbes wouldn't be able to survive there, a new study has found. The findings seem to wipe out the hope stirred by last year's discovery of molecules potentially created by living organisms in the scorched planet's atmosphere that were seen as an indication of the possible presence of life.



The new study looked at measurements from probes that flew through the atmosphere of Venus and acquired data about temperature, humidity and pressure in the thick sulfuric acid clouds surrounding the planet. From these values, the scientists were able to calculate the so-called water activity, the water vapor pressure inside the individual molecules in the clouds, which is one of the limiting factors for the existence of life on Earth.

"When we looked at the effective concentration of water molecules in those clouds, we found that it was a hundred times too low for even the most resilient Earth organisms to survive." John Hallsworth, a microbiologist at Queen's University in Belfast, U.K., and lead author of the paper, said in a news conference on Thursday (June 24). "That's an unbridgeable distance." The findings are likely a disappointment for the Venus research community, which was invigorated last September by the discovery of phosphine, a compound made of atoms of phosphorus and hydrogen that on Earth can be associated with living organisms, in Venus' atmosphere. At that time, researchers suggested the phosphines may be produced by microorganisms residing in those clouds.

On Earth, Hallsworth said, microorganisms can survive and proliferate in droplets of water in the atmosphere when temperatures allow. However, the findings of the new study, based on data from several Venus probes, leave zero chance of anything living in the clouds of Venus, he said.

"Living systems including microorganisms are composed mainly of water and without being hydrated, they can't be active and are unable to proliferate," Hallsworth said.

Studies on microorganisms living in extreme conditions on Earth found that life can exist at temperatures as cold as minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 40 degrees Celsius). For water activity, which is measured on the scale from 0 to 1, the lowest survivable value is 0.585. The water activity level found in the molecules in the Venusian clouds was merely 0.004.

"Our conclusion is based directly on measurements," McKay said in the briefing. "It's not a model, it's not an assumption. The missions that NASA just selected to go to Venus will do the same measurements again — temperature, pressure — and they are going to come to very much the same conclusions because Venus is not changing on that type of time scale." "Jupiter looks much more optimistic," McKay said. "There is at least a layer in the clouds of Jupiter where the water requirements are met. It doesn't mean that there is life, it just means that with respect to water, it would be OK." High levels of ultraviolet radiation or lack of nutrients could, however, prevent that potential life from thriving, the researchers said, and completely new measurements would be needed to find whether it actually could be there or not.

Newscaster: Aryan Kapdi
Freelancer: Naima Bhatta

HYPERNOVA

Hypernova (sometimes called a collapsar) is a very energetic supernova thought to result from an extreme core-collapse scenario. In this case, a massive star (>30 solar masses) collapses to form a rotating black hole emitting twin energetic jets and surrounded by an accretion disk. It is a type of stellar explosion that ejects material with an unusually high kinetic energy, an order of magnitude higher than most supernovae, with a luminosity at least 10 times greater. They usually appear similar to a type Ic supernova, but with unusually broad spectral lines indicating an extremely high expansion velocity. Hypernovae are one of the mechanisms for producing long gamma ray bursts (GRBs), which range from 2 seconds to over a minute in duration. They have also been referred to as super luminous supernovae, though that classification also includes other types of extremely luminous stellar explosions that have different origins.



In the 1980s, the term hypernova was used to describe a theoretical type of supernova now known as a pair-instability supernova. It referred to the extremely high energy of the explosion compared to typical core collapse supernovae. The term had previously been used to describe hypothetical explosions from diverse events such as hyper stars, extremely massive population III stars in the early universe, or from events such as black hole mergers.

GRBs were initially detected on July 2, 1967 by US military satellites in high orbit, which were meant to detect gamma radiation. The US had suspected the USSR of conducting secret nuclear tests despite signing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, and the Vela satellites were capable of detecting explosions behind the moon. The satellites detected a signal, but it was unlike that of a nuclear weapon signature, nor could it be correlated to solar flares. Over the next few decades, the GRBs posed a compelling mystery. Gamma rays require highly energetic events to be produced, yet GRBs could not be correlated to supernovae, solar flares, or any other activity in the sky. Their brevity made them difficult to trace. Once their direction could be determined, it was found that they were evenly spread across the sky. Thus, they were not originating in the Milky Way or nearby galaxies, but from deep space.

Newscaster: Baby Karande
Freelancer: Naima Bhatta

NATURE

OCIMUM SANCTUM – A HERB FOR ALL
REASONS

Tulsi, also known as the Indian basil or the holy basil, is often referred to in India as the Queen of herbs. It is a widely known herb in the family Lamiaceae. It is native to India and vastly cultivated throughout southeast Asia. Tulsi has proven to be highly effective in protecting our body from various infections and diseases of heart, liver, skin, kidney, etc. So, Tulsi is rightly called the ‘Queen of herbs’.

Tulsi has a special place in Ayurveda as well as the home of Hindus in India. Three main types of Tulsi are seen growing in India:

- 1) Bright green leaves called Ram Tulsi
- 2) Purplish green leaves called Krishna Tulsi
- 3) Common wild leaves called Vana Tulsi



Benefits:

Tulsi is a very beneficial herb for humans which can treat various illnesses from mild to severe.

- 1) Tulsi helps in boosting our immunity as it contains an abundant amount of antioxidants & micronutrients
- 2) Tulsi is useful for curing respiratory disorders due to the presence of camphene, eugenol, and cineole which helps to reduce cold and congestion in the chest.
- 3) Tulsi reduces stress and Blood pressure as it contains Ocimum Sides A and B. These compounds reduce stress and balance the neurotransmitters serotonin and dopamine in the brain.
- 4) Tulsi is very good for the health of the heart as it has a profound effect on treatment and prevention of cardiovascular disease
- 5) Tulsi is mainly very useful in gastrointestinal disorders

Reference: <https://www.google.com/amp/s/pharmeasy.in/blog/health-benefits-of-tulsi/amp/>
Newscaster: Blessina Shetty
Freelancer: Aditya Nikam

WHY TREES CAN MAKE YOU HAPPIER?

I love trees and am not immune to hugging them. It may not be rational, but when I’m near one of these quiet giants, I feel like they are kin—ancient grandparents, or at least benevolent witnesses of history and time. Everyone probably doesn’t feel the same way as I do, but perhaps they should. While being in nature leads to better health, creativity, and even kindness, there may be something special about being among trees. After all, trees are important to our lives in many ways. The most obvious is their role in producing the oxygen we breathe and sequestering carbon dioxide to help protect our atmosphere; Science suggests trees provide other important benefits, too.



In one recent study, 585 young adult Japanese participants reported on their moods after walking for 15 minutes, either in an urban setting or in a forest. The forests and urban centres were in 52 different locations around the country, and about a dozen participants walked in each area. In all cases, the participants walking in a forest experienced less anxiety, hostility, fatigue, confusion, and depressive symptoms, and more vigor, compared to walking in an urban setting.

In another recent study, Polish participants spent 15 minutes gazing at either a wintertime urban forest or an unforested urban landscape. The trees in the forest had straight trunks and no leaves (because of winter), and there was no other shrubbery below the trees—in other words, no green; the urban landscape consisted of buildings and roads. Before and after, the participants filled out questionnaires related to their moods and emotions. Those who gazed at a winter forest reported significantly better moods, more positive emotions, more vigor, and a greater sense.

“The psychological benefits of walking through forests are very significant, and forest environments are expected to have very important roles in promoting mental health in the future,” the authors write. Indeed, various other studies suggest that the practice of “forest bathing”—deliberately spending time among the woods—can help us deal with the stresses and strains of urban living.

Reference: <https://greatergood.berkeley.edu>
Newscaster: Sejal Sawant
Freelancer: Aditya Nikam

RESEARCH

STRESS AND GREYING HAIR

The legend is that inaccurate hair that has already grown out of the follicle does not change colour. A new study from researchers at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons is the first to offer quantitative evidence linking psychological stress to greying hair in people. The study, published June 22 in eLife, has broader significance than confirming age-old speculation about the effects of stress on hair colour, says the study's senior author Martin Picard, PhD (link is external and opens in a new window), associate professor of behavioral medicine (in psychiatry and neurology) at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons.



"Understanding the mechanisms that allow 'old' grey hairs to return to their 'young' pigmented states could yield new clues about the malleability of human aging in general and how it is influenced by stress," Picard says. The study is titled "Quantitative Mapping of Human Hair Greying and Reversal in Relation to Life Stress."

- Studying hair as an avenue to investigate aging
"Just as the rings in a tree trunk hold information about past decades in the life of a tree, our hair contains information about our biological history," Picard says. "When hairs are still under the skin as follicles, they are subject to the influence of stress hormones and other things happening in our mind and body. Once hairs grow out of the scalp, they harden and permanently crystallize these exposures into a stable form."
- Hair re-pigmentation only possible for some
Reducing stress in your life is a good goal, but it won't necessarily turn your hair to a normal colour.
- Blame the mind-mitochondria connection
To better understand how stress causes grey hair, the researchers also measured levels of thousands of proteins in the hairs and how protein levels changed over the length of each hair. Changes in 300 proteins occurred when hair colour changed, and the researchers developed a mathematical model that suggests stress-induced changes in mitochondria may explain how stress turns hair grey.

Reference: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2021/06/210622154339.htm>
Newscaster: Lysandra Monteiro
Freelance Reporter: Aakash Bavdankar

ROBOT-ASSISTED BIOPSY

The field of robotics is becoming more important in the clinical sector due to the potential related to high accuracy and operator independence. Specifically, in oncology, it is essential to acquire a tissue sample of the suspected lesion at an early stage to confirm the cancer diagnosis. Imaging techniques such as MRI or ultrasound are often used for localization, and the physician inserts the needle manually in the conventional approach. Currently, it is challenging to target lesions that are small and not always visible, which influences diagnosis and subsequent treatment; therefore, robot-assisted biopsy introduces a stable hand to perform needle biopsies with great potential to other application areas.

This Research Topic aims to present cutting edge robotic solutions to boost the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. This includes the improvement of minimally invasive approaches such as the biopsy procedure by introducing robot assistance. There are many challenges involved in developing adequate solutions such as dependence on the visibility of the target, deformations related to tissue type, "real-time" readjustment of needle insertion trajectory and safety.



New approaches and advancements to localize and target lesions to acquire tissue samples using robotic assistance are being developed, including tissue modelling, registration, machine learning, but also ultrasound and MRI-assisted robotic approaches. This Research Topic is open to papers detailing both theoretical and experimental results dealing with techniques for the actuation, sensor and control systems for robot-assisted biopsies. Innovative solutions and future perspectives on the use of robot-assisted biopsy approaches are included.

- Topic of interest include:
- Interventional robot-assisted approaches
 - Biopsy robots including advancements in control, sensors, and actuation
 - Recent developments of localization and target lesions using robotic assistance
 - Robot-assisted needle manipulators.

Reference: <https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/24056/robot-assisted-biopsy#overview>
Newscaster: Riddhi Nanaware
Freelance Reporter: Aakash Bavdankar

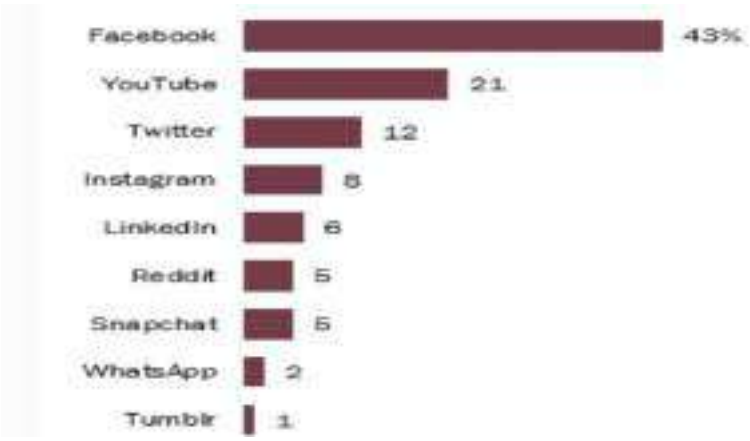
MEDIA

HOW SOCIAL MEDIA HAS CHANGED
HOW WE CONSUME NEWS



It's the age of "fake news" and gone are the days of waiting for the morning news for breaking stories or reading gossip magazines for the latest celebrity dirt. We now have all the information we need at the touch of an app and most people now get their news information online specifically from social media. Social media has become the main source of news online with more than 2.4 billion internet users, nearly 64.5 percent receive breaking news from Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Snapchat and Instagram instead of traditional media.

In a recent survey 50 percent of Internet users surveyed said that they hear about the latest news via social media before ever hearing about it on a news station. The survey found 57 percent increase in traffic to news sites referred from social media. However, there has been a decrease in how much of an article that people read. Most people will just scroll through their newsfeed and stumble upon relevant news content but just read the headlines or short video clip of the piece. Social platforms have control over what news and information we see. An article needs to be 'liked' and shared multiple times before many people see it in their feed. Therefore, social media and your social friends have control over what news pieces you see and what you do not attention with sensational headlines and ridiculous storylines that tend to get shared more often due to the lack of readers fact checking or reading more than the headline.



News happens fast now. Today's story will be tomorrow's forgotten story. While having so much information at our fingertips is great it is worth always checking sources and not taking headlines as truth. With social media as our new news managers, it is up to us to be the new fact checkers for media!

Reference Link: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicolemartin1/2018/11/30/how-social-media-has-changed-how-we-consume-news/amp/>
Newscaster: Shaikh Saniya
Freelance Reporter: Piyush Vishwakarma

ROLE OF MEDIA IN TODAY'S
SOCIETY



Influence of a media on today's society
Society is influenced by media in so many ways. It is the media for the masses that helps them to get information about a lot of things and also form opinions and make a judgment regarding various issues. It is the media which keep people updated and informed about what is happening around them and the world that everyone draws something from it. Whoever controls the media controls the mind. The media affects people's perspective. Too much intervention of media in everything is a matter of concern. Media can be considered as "watchdog" of political democracy.

Control of a media on society
But this becomes a drug to this generation because social media is changing the way we communicate and the way we are perceived both positively and negatively. Every time you post a photo or update your status you are contributing to your own digital footprint and personal brand.

Impact of fake news through media
In media world it had a positive and negative sides because as it had an influence over generations from ages some fake news make a special impact over the society to make crimes and make people react fast to the issue without thinking once in this social media like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp plays a major role recently in India one fake news made village people kill one innocent person and injured friends of that person.

Media in our hands
In today's world, the media's the most powerful entity on earth. They have the power to make the innocent guilty and to make the guilty innocent, and that's power. So, it's in the hands of the people to take control of their minds. And decide what is correct. For this social media is the ultimate equalizer. It gives a voice and platform to anyone willing to engage.

Reference link: <https://www.ssim.ac.in/blog/role-of-media-in-society/>
Newscaster: Shaikh Soyeb
Freelance Reporter: Piyush Vishwakarma

ARTS

FOLK ART AND TRIBAL ART



The art form encompasses the expressive culture associated with the fields of folklore and cultural heritage. Arts reflect the cultural life of a community. Tangible folk art can include objects which historically are crafted and used within a traditional community. Intangible folk arts can include such forms as music, dance and narrative structures. Each of these art forms, both tangible and intangible, typically were developed to address a practical purpose. India had always been known as the land that portrayed cultural and traditional vibrancy through its conventional arts and crafts. Every region in India has its own style and pattern of art, which is known as folk art. Other than folk art, there is yet another form of traditional art practiced by several tribes or rural populations, which is classified as tribal art. The folk and tribal arts of India are very ethnic and simple, and yet colourful and vibrant enough to speak volumes about the country's rich heritage. Folk art in India apparently has a great potential in the international market because of its traditional aesthetic sensibility and authenticity. The rural folk paintings of India bear distinctive colorful designs, which are treated with religious and mystical motifs. Some of the most famous folk paintings of India are the Madhubani paintings of Bihar, Patachitra paintings from the state of Odisha, the Nirmal paintings of Andhra Pradesh, and other such folk-art forms. Folk art is however not restricted only to paintings, but also stretches to other art forms such as pottery, home decorations, ornaments, clothes-making, and so on. In fact, the potteries of some of the regions of India are quite popular among foreign tourists because of their ethnic and traditional beauty.

Tribal art, like folk art, has also progressed considerably due to the constant developmental efforts of the Indian government and other organizations. Tribal art generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship of the tribal people. Tribal art ranges through a wide range of art forms, such as wall paintings, tribal dances, tribal music, and so on. Tribal art is the visual arts and material culture of indigenous peoples. Also known as non-Western art or ethnographic art, or, controversially, primitive art, tribal arts have historically been collected by Western anthropologists, private collectors, and museums, particularly ethnographic and natural history museums. The term "primitive" is criticized as being Eurocentric and pejorative.

Tribal art is often ceremonial or religious in nature. Typically originating in rural areas, tribal art refers to the subject and craftsmanship of artifacts from tribal cultures. In museum collections, tribal art has three primary categories: Collection of tribal arts has historically been inspired by the Western myth of the "noble savage", and lack of cultural context has been a challenge with the Western mainstream public's perception of tribal arts. In the 19th century, non-Western art was not seen by mainstream Western art professionals as being art at all. Rather, these objects were seen as artifacts and cultural products of "exotic" or "primitive" cultures, as is still the case with ethnographic collections.

Reference link: <https://knowindia.gov.in/culture-and-heritage/>
Newscaster: Samiksha Teli
Freelance Reporter: Gauri Pawar

WHAT IS ART FOR?

For decades, Western culture has been reluctant to assign an inherent value or a purpose to art, even as it continues to hold art in high esteem. Though we no longer seem comfortable saying so, our reverence for art must be founded on a timeless premise: that art is good for us. If we don't believe this, then our commitment—in money, time, and study—makes little sense. In what way might art be good for us? The answer, I believe, is that art is a therapeutic instrument: its value lies in its capacity to exhort, console, and guide us toward better versions of ourselves and to help us live more flourishing lives, individually and collectively. Resistance to such a notion is understandable today, since "therapy" has become associated with questionable, or at least unavailing, methods of improving mental health. To say that art is therapeutic is not to suggest that it shares therapy's methods but rather its underlying ambition: to help us to cope better with existence. While several predominant ways of thinking about art appear to ignore or reject this goal, their ultimate claim is therapeutic as well. Art's capacity to shock remains for some a strong source of its contemporary appeal. We are conscious that, individually and collectively, we may grow complacent; art can be valuable when it disrupts or astonishes us. We are particularly in danger of forgetting the artificiality of certain norms. It was once taken for granted, for instance, that women should not be allowed to vote and that the study of ancient Greek should dominate the curricula of English schools. It's easy now to see that those arrangements were far from inevitable: they were open to change and improvement.



When Sebastian Errazuriz created dollar signs out of ordinary street markings in Manhattan, his idea was to jolt passersby into a radical reconsideration of the role of money in daily life—to shake us out of our unthinking devotion to commerce and to inspire, perhaps, a more equitable conception of wealth creation and distribution. (One would completely misunderstand the work if it were taken as an encouragement to work harder and get rich.) Yet the shock-value approach depends upon a therapeutic assumption. Shock can be valuable because it may prompt a finer state of mind—more alert to complexity and nuance and more open to doubt. The overarching aim is psychological improvement. We value historical information of this kind for various reasons: because we want to understand more about our ancestors and how they lived and because we hope to gain insight from these distant people and cultures. But these efforts lead back, eventually, to a single idea: that we might benefit from an encounter with history as revealed in art. In other words, the historical approach does not deny that the value of art is ultimately therapeutic—it assumes this, even if it tends to forget or dismiss the point. Hence the irony (to put it gently) of scholarly resistance to the idea of art's therapeutic benefit. Erudition is valuable only as a means to an end, which is to shed light on our present needs.

Reference link: <https://www.city-journal.org/html/what-art-13616.html>
Newscaster: Omkar Utekar
Freelance Reporter: Gauri Pawar

HISTORY

JAISALMER FORT



Jaisalmer Fort is situated in the city of Jaisalmer, in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is believed to be one of the very few "living forts" in the world (such as Carcassonne & France) as nearly one fourth of the old city's population still resides within the fort. Jaisalmer Fort is the second oldest fort in Rajasthan, built in 1156 AD by the Rajput Rawal (ruler) Jaisal from whom it derives its name, and stood at the crossroads of important trade routes (including the ancient Silk Road).

The fort's massive yellow sandstone walls are a tawny lion colour during the day, fading to honey-gold as the sun sets, thereby camouflaging the fort in the yellow desert. For this reason, it is also known as the Sonar Quila or Golden Fort. The fort stands amidst the sandy expanse of the great Thar Desert on Trikuta Hill. It is today located along the southern edge of the city that bears its name; its dominant hilltop location making the sprawling towers of its fortifications visible for many miles around. In 2013, at the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Jaisalmer Fort, along with 5 other forts of Rajasthan, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the group of Hill Forts of Rajasthan. Around 1293-94 CE, Rawal Jethsi faced an eight to nine-year siege by Sultan Alauddin Khalji of Delhi, who is said to have been provoked by a Bhati raid on his treasure caravan. By the end of the siege, facing certain defeat, the Bhati Rajput women committed 'jauhar', and the male warriors met their fatal end in battle with the Sultan's forces. For a few years after the successful siege, the fort remained abandoned, before being eventually reoccupied by some surviving Bhatīs.

Reference Link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_Fort

Newscaster: Arekar Madhuri

Freelance Reporter: Ashutosh Keni

MOHENJO-DARO AN ANCIENT
INDUS VALLEY METROPOLIS



Mohenjo-daro is widely recognized as one of the most important early cities of South Asia and the Indus Civilization and yet most publications rarely provide more than a cursory overview of this important site. There are several different spellings of the site name and in this article, we have chosen to use the most common form, Mohenjo-daro (the Mound of Mohen or Mohan), though other spellings are equally valid: Mohenjo-Daro (Mound of Mohan=Krishna), Moenjo-daro, Mohenjo-daro, Mohenjodaro or even Mohen-jo-daro. Many publications still state that Mohenjo-daro is located in India (presumably referring to ancient India) but since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the site has been under the protection of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan.

Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, two years after major excavations had begun at Harappa, some 590 km to the north. Large-scale excavations were carried out at the site under the direction of John Marshall, K. N. Dikshit, Ernest Mackay, and numerous other directors through the 1930s. Although the earlier excavations were not conducted using stratigraphic approaches or with the types of recording techniques employed by modern archaeologists they did produce a remarkable amount of information that is still being studied by scholars today (see the Mohenjo-Daro Bibliography). The last major excavation project at the site was carried out by the late Dr. G. F. Dales in 1964-65, after which excavations were banned due to the problems of conserving the exposed structures from weathering. Since 1964-65 only salvage excavation, surface surveys and conservation projects have been allowed at the site. Most of these salvage operations and conservation projects have been conducted by Pakistani archaeologists and conservator.

Reference Link: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohenjo-daro>

Newscaster: Nishit Asher

Freelance Reporter: Ashutosh Keni

LIBRARY

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD



The Old has passed away, but alas, the New appears not in its stead; the Time is still in pangs of travail with the New. ~Thomas Carlyle

Historical Context

The Victorian Era, spanning the duration of Queen Victoria’s rule from 1837 – 1901, is characterized by the expanding horizons of education and literacy, as well as by an increased desire of the people to question religion and politics. During this time period, publications such as Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto in 1848 and Darwin’s Origin of the Species in 1859, served as catalysts for political and religious controversy. These new notions of government and science signalled a turn from the idealism of the Romantics to a more empirical worldview. Also, during the Victorian Era, the influence of literature became more prevalent in society as reading evolved into a social pastime indicated by the increasing literacy rate. At the era’s beginning in 1837, it is estimated that approximately half of the adult male population was literate to a certain degree.

Victorian Literature

As reading became less of a privilege of the wealthy and more of a pastime of the common British citizen, publications such as periodicals flourished. These magazines provided monthly installments of news articles, satiric essays, poetry and fiction. These serial publications enabled many authors to easily share their work with the public and helped launch the careers of prominent Victorian writers such as Dickens, Eliot, Tennyson, and the Brownings (Norton). George Landow argues that the Victorians wanted to escape what they saw as ‘the excessive subjectivity of the Romantics’ while at the same time keeping their “individuality, originality, intensity, and, above all, sincerity.” Thus, Victorian literature tries to combine the use of Romantic subjectivity (~1798-1830) with the objectivity of the Augustans (~1660-1798).

Reference Link: <https://sites.udel.edu/britlitwiki/the-victorians/>

Newscaster: Divya Dave

Freelance Reporter: Jatin Bisht

LEGENDARY ANCIENT
LIBRARIES



1. The Library of Ashurbanipal:

The world’s oldest known library was founded sometime in the 7th century B.C. for the “royal contemplation” of the Assyrian ruler Ashurbanipal. Located in Nineveh in modern day Iraq, the site included a trove of some 30,000 cuneiform tablets organized according to subject matter. Most of its titles were archival documents, religious incantations and scholarly texts, but it also housed several works of literature including the 4,000-year-old “Epic of Gilgamesh.” The book-loving Ashurbanipal compiled much of his library by looting works from Babylonia and the other territories he conquered. Archaeologists later stumbled upon its ruins in the mid-19th century, and the majority of its contents are now kept in the British Museum in London. Interestingly, even though Ashurbanipal acquired many of his tablets through plunder, he seems to have been particularly worried about theft.

2. The Library of Alexandria:

Following Alexander, the Great’s death in 323 B.C., control of Egypt fell to his former general Ptolemy I Soter, who sought to establish a centre of learning in the city of Alexandria. The result was the Library of Alexandria, which eventually became the intellectual jewel of the ancient world. Little is known about the site’s physical layout, but at its peak it may have included over 500,000 papyrus scrolls containing works of literature and texts on history, law, mathematics and science. The library and its associated research institute attracted scholars from around the Mediterranean, many of whom lived on site and drew government stipends while they conducted research and copied its contents. At different times, the likes of Strabo, Euclid and Archimedes were among the academics on site.

Reference Link: <http://www.historyoflibraries.com>

Newscaster: Vedant Prashant Dalvi

Freelance Reporter: Jatin Bisht

FOOD & HEALTHCARE

IMPACT OF FOOD ON HEALTH



How does the food you eat actually affect your health?

We all know that eating a healthy diet is beneficial and can help prevent disease. Numerous studies conclude that eating a rich and varied diet, that provides good nutrients, allows us to reach our full potential and supports a healthy immune system to protect us from illness and disease. But how does your diet actually impact your health?

How Does Food Impact Our Health?

The food we eat is a basic and fundamental part of our lives and provides our bodies with the information and ingredients for us to function properly.

If your body is getting too much food or food that does not give the correct information, we are at risk of becoming overweight or undernourished and therefore at risk of developing diseases or conditions such as Type 2 Diabetes, heart disease or Arthritis

What Does Food Actually Do in Our Bodies?

The nutrients; i.e., vitamins and minerals, in the food we eat to allow the cells in our bodies to perform the necessary physical functions. These nutrients are essential for growth and without them health declines

When a cell does not regularly receive its requirements, the metabolic processes slow down or even stop.

Thinking about food in this way gives us a view of nutrition that goes beyond calories or grams, good foods or bad foods. This view leads us to focus on foods we should include rather than foods to exclude.

Often our daily diets do not always provide all the information our bodies need. Processed foods can contain chemically-altered fats and sugars, which the body does not recognise and therefore cannot use or worse gives the body the wrong information.

Reference Link: <https://maysimpkin.com/diet-nutrition-affect-health/>

Newscaster: Pratik Gawande

Freelancer Reporter: Shreyas Bane

FOOD IS MEDICINE



Eating a wide variety of healthy foods helps to keep you in good health and to protect against chronic disease. Eating a well-balanced diet means eating a variety of foods from each of the five food groups daily, in the recommended amounts. It is also important to choose a variety of foods from within each food group. Takeaway foods, cakes, biscuits and soft drinks are examples of foods usually high in saturated fat, added salt or added sugars. They should be considered as extras to your usual diet and only eaten occasionally and in small amounts. Daily food serves are different for children, teenagers, women and men.

Five major food groups

The Australian Guide to Healthy Eating groups the foods that should make up our daily diets into five major food groups.

The five food groups are:

- ★ Vegetables and legumes or beans
- ★ Fruit
- ★ Lean meats and poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts and seeds, legumes or beans
- ★ Grain (cereal) foods, mostly wholegrain or high cereal fibre varieties
- ★ Milk, yoghurt, cheese or alternatives, mostly reduced fat.

Healthy fats

The Australian Dietary Guidelines include a small allowance for healthy fats each day (around 1–2 tablespoons for adults and less for children).

Consuming unsaturated (healthy) fats in small amounts is an important part of a healthy diet. It helps with:

the absorption of vitamins (A, D, E and K)

reducing your risk of heart disease

Lowering your cholesterol levels – if the healthy fats replace saturated (bad) fats in your diet.

There are two main types of unsaturated fats:

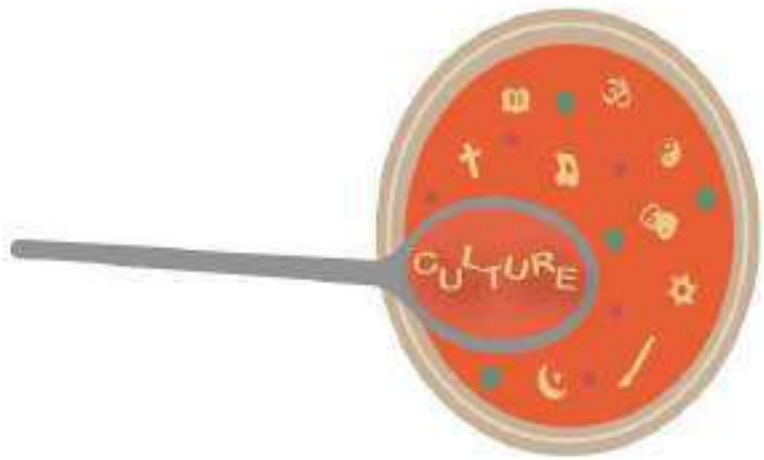
Reference Link: <https://images.app.goo.gl/RDZZEr4mKiorcSZ46>

Newscaster: Mrunal Gawane

Freelancer Reporter: Shreyas Bane

CULTURE & CUISINE

WHAT FOOD TELLS US ABOUT CULTURE?



Have you ever wondered what the food you eat everyday can tell you about where you come from? Have you ever wondered why people from different parts of the world eat different types of food? Do you ever ask yourself why certain foods or culinary traditions are so important to your culture? There is more of a connection between food and culture than you may think.

On an individual level, we grow up eating the food of our cultures. It becomes a part of who each of us are. Many of us associate food from our childhood with warm feelings and good memories and it ties us to our families, holding a special and personal value for us. Food from our family often becomes the comfort food we seek as adults in times of frustration and stress. When I was sick as a kid, I couldn't eat rice because I was too weak, so my mother would cook soup and bring it to bed for me. The smell and taste of the soup became something very familiar to me. Now, whenever I feel tired or stressed, I remember the soup my mom used to make for me and I feel hungry for that soup.

On a larger scale, food is an important part of culture. Traditional cuisine is passed down from one generation to the next. It also operates as an expression of cultural identity. Immigrants bring the food of their countries with them wherever they go and cooking traditional food is a way of preserving their culture when they move to new places.

Reference Link: <https://freelymagazine.com/2017/01/07/what-food-tells-us-about-culture/>

Newscaster: Raj Kamble
Freelancer Reporter: Adesh Shinde

MODERN INDIAN CUISINE: INNOVATIVE OR DESPERATE?



Roots:

The modern Indian cuisine wave, some believe, is inspired by French nouvelle cuisine, which looks to produce delicate, light dishes with an added emphasis on presentation. Although, that was not always the definition of “modern” when it came to Indian cuisine. In the 1980’s, just presenting food in an elegant and refined manner to match the ambience of the restaurant was enough for it to be labelled modern.

The New Basic:

Reinvention is a term thrown around rather loosely these days. However, true reinvention comes when the essence of the food has not changed, yet everything else about it has. Molecular gastronomy is one of the ways of introducing textures in food. Think bursting spheres of yogurt, chutney foams, plastics that melt away the moment they touch your tongue and, of course, the ever-pervasive liquid nitrogen, which is the bread and butter of most “modern” restaurants. The chefs who started the modernist movement used these techniques to enhance the visual and sensorial aspects of the dishes they served. Never were they meant to take away from the traditional essence of what that dish meant. Soon, the fancy claptraps of spheres, foams and smokes became the highlights of the dish —hashtag worthy moments that looked great on the plate but disappointed the taste buds.

The Third Wave:

A truly Indian menu would look to pay homage to all of these diverse cuisines. This is the change that the modernist approach brought about — locally sourced ingredients presented in a fresh fashion deeply rooted in traditional recipes and techniques. Chef Thevar of Thevar, in Singapore, boasts of mackerel and tomato chutneys in dosai wraps and Chettinad chicken rotis on his menu, effortlessly incorporating modern values to age-old recipes.

Reference Link: <https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/food/pondering-if-modern-indian-cuisine-is-innovative-or-desperate/cid/1821260>

Newscaster: Sakshi Kamble
Freelancer Reporter: Adesh Shinde

TRAVEL & TOURISM

UNEXPLORED PLACES IN
MAHARASHTRA

1. Dapoli



You drive up mountains and glide down green valleys and all along yearn to finally reach the ocean front. Just as you wonder if the journey is on forever, suddenly the ocean meets your eyes. You remain transfixed! That's Dapoli and nearby areas for you! Enjoy the Konkan beaches and bow in obeisance to the Obstacle-Remover God - Lord Ganesha! Feel part of the nature as you spot dolphins and sight beautiful birds. Auction fresh sea-produce, and go down historical memory at the Panhalekaji caves near Dhabol - all this and more we offer you, as we take you to the uncharted Konkan land - Dapoli!

2. Tarkarli Beach



Tarkarli is a village in Malvan taluka in Sindhudurg district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a beach destination and remote place in southern Maharashtra. Few years ago, Tarkarli beach was declared as a Queen Beach of Konkan region. Monthly, Thousands of tourists are visiting this place to rejuvenate and enjoy the thrill of water sports activities. All Water Sports activities in Tarkarli are going on as per international safety standards and under guidance of professional instructor (Dive Master) with modern safety equipment. Many scuba diving operators are running these activities near Tsunami Island, Devbagh because of shallow water and low life risk.

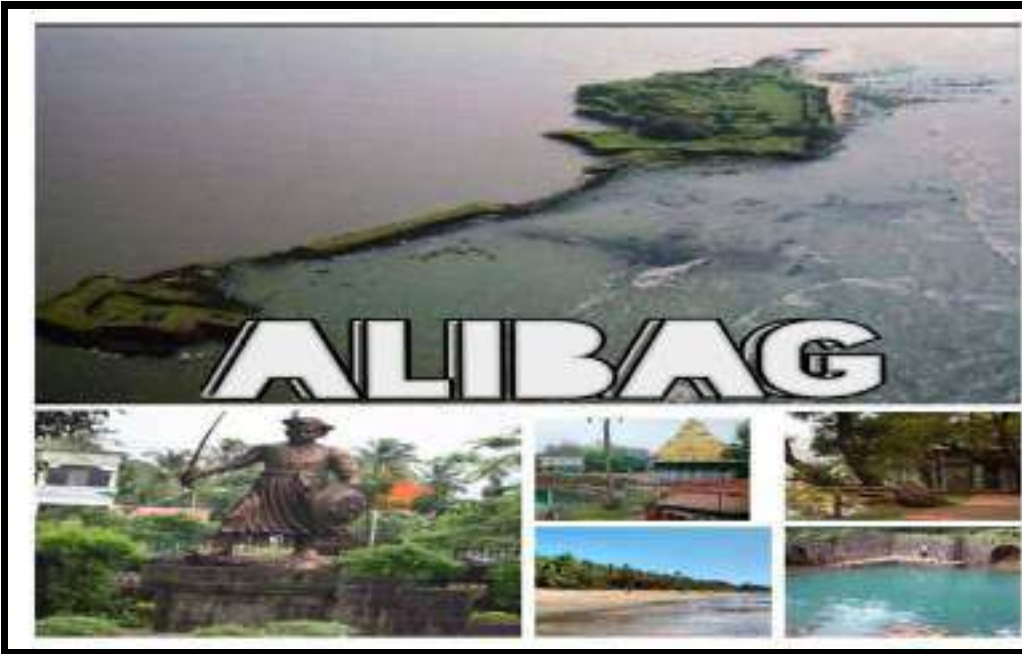
3. Rajmachi Fort



Rajmachi Fort (Killa) is one of the many historical forts in the rugged hills of Sahyadri mountains (Western Ghats). It consists of two twin fortresses Shriwardhan and Manaranjan, with a wide machi (plateau) surrounding the two Balekillas. Udhewadi is a small village of about 60 households (as per 2011 census report) situated on the machi, at the southern foot of Manaranjan Balekilla of Rajmachi Fort

Ref: - <https://www.storypick.com/travel-maharashtra/>
Newscaster: Harshad Chaudhari
Freelance Reporter: -Payal Solanki

FEW THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW
BEFORE VISITING ALIBAG.



Alibaug, with its blend of sun, sea and history, is a popular weekend destination from Mumbai. Situated 30 km south of Mumbai in Raigad district, Alibaug was an important naval base of the Maratha king, Shivaji. Lying on the trade route between the Malabar coast and the Persian Gulf, Alibaug and the surrounding areas were of strategic importance and the Siddis of Murud-Janjira, the Marathas, Portuguese and the British vied for its control. The sea fort of Kolaba, which Shivaji built in 1680 is also the town's most popular attraction. Alibaug was developed by the Maratha admiral, Kanhoji Aangre.

Places To See:
There are a variety of places to see while in Alibag. The Kulaba Fort in the town is well-known for its architectural grandeur. Alibag Beach and Varsoli Beach are a must-visit place and are perfect for a promenade or a stroll with your loved one. For those wanting to visit religious destinations, the Kaneshwar Mandir is located around 13 km from the heart of Alibag. Mandawa is also an important tourist destination situated 20 km from Alibag where one can find bungalows of Bollywood's celebrities. The 150-year-old 'Magnetic Observatory' is also worth your visit while you are in Alibag. The Alibag Magnetic Observatory, located at Alibag, in the state of Maharashtra, was founded in 1904. One of its kind in Asia, the observatory is also one of only 13 such observatories in the world, providing an excellent set of geomagnetic observations, and has since its inception, been among the foremost magnetic observatories of the world.

Places to Stay :
The stays in Alibag vary from a pocket friendly homestay to luxurious 7star hotels. The stay ranges from ₹500 per day to as high as ₹30,000 per day.

Ref: - <https://www.india.com/travel/alibaug/>
Newscaster: Shritej Mali
Freelance Reporter: -Payal Solanki

SPORTS

BASKETBALL “HOOPS, THEY DID IT AGAIN”



We Are Grown Men Playing a Child’s Game
By Gilbert Rogin
The bearded man laughing at his daughter is Bill Russell, the most remarkable basketball player of our time. Sport, however, is one of his lesser interests. Here are his trenchant, often angry observations on today’s Negro-white crisis and his role in it
Shoot the Moon by Susan Orlean
White men in suits follow Felipe Lopez everywhere he goes. They are ubiquitous. They rarely miss one of Felipe’s games or tournaments...
The No-Stats All-Star by Michael Lewis
His greatness is not marked in box scores or at slam-dunk contests, but on the court Shane Battier makes his team better, often much better, and his opponents worse, often much worse.
Jordan’s Moment by David Halberstam
A great profile piece exploring a quintessential moment from the legendary career of basketball’s biggest star.
Baseball
The Trading Desk by Michael Lewis
For the past four years, working with one of the lowest payrolls in the game, the Oakland A’s have won as many regular-season games as almost any other team. How on earth did they do it?
Baseball for Life by Sara Corbett
People have accepted that it’s O.K. for a talented 7- or 8-year-old gymnast to go away and not see her family at all, but for a baseball player to do anything close to that, it’s like, ‘Oh, my God, that’s terrible!’
The Curious Case of Sidd Finch by George Plimpton
You can hardly see the blur of it as it goes by. As for hitting the thing, frankly, I just don’t think it’s humanly possible.

References- Wikipedia
Newscaster -Ayushman pandey
Freelance reporter- Maithili Parate

‘FLAWLESS’ ITALY IN BUOYANT MOOD HEADING INTO EURO 2020 SEMI AGAINST SPAIN



LONDON: Italy’s Leonardo Bonucci says the Azzuri are “thriving on the occasion “ as they prepare to face Spain at Wembly on Tuesday in a blockbuster first semi-final of Euro 2020, a tournament in which they have so far been the standout side. They have made it this far and we are going to give absolutely everything in our power to make the Italian people proud of this Azurri side , “the Juventus defensive stalwart said on the eve of the game.
Bonucci added that Italy planned to dedicate reaching the final to their stricken team-mate Leonardo Spinazzola, who suffered a ruptured achilles tendon in the 2-1 quarter final win over Belgium in Munich on Friday.
That result saw Roberto Mancini’s team stretch their remarkable unbeaten run to 32 matches after they previously saw off Turkey, Switzerland and Wales in Rome in the group stage before edging Austria 2-1after extra time Wembley in the last 16 gave.
That was inevitably led to a surge in confidence back home and Italy are now widely considered the favorite’s against Spain.
“We have had a flawless run so far, but even in Spain have had some issues we need to put that to one side and really focus on what we need to do, where we need to improve ,” said the 34-year- old central defender.
“We simply need to be motivated by the fact we are coming up against such a great and prestigious side in such a wonderful arena as Wembley, in the knowledge that we could be involved in the final in just a few day’s time”
More than 60,000 fans will be allowed to attend the game inside the 90,000 capacity stadium after the British government eased the coronavirus restrictions that have been in place during the tournament.

Reference Link: <http://toi.in/q4Pm8Y/a31ga8>
New's caster- Shloka Anil Parab
Freellance reporter- Maithili Parate

SOCIAL ISSUES

WHY FUEL PRICES ARE RISING IN INDIA?



Record high domestic fuel prices in India have become a major concern for citizens as it is impacting their livelihoods, either directly or indirectly. There has been a meteoric rise in domestic fuel prices since the first week of May.

Fuel prices surged 24 times since May 4 - eight times so far in June alone. Petrol prices have crossed Rs 100 per litre in seven states and Union Territories Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi and Karnataka. The prices of petrol, diesel vary from state to state due to different rates of local taxes like petrol freight charges and VAT.

The impact of high fuel prices is not just limited to vehicle owners, people who do not own a vehicle or even a business that requires the use of petrol and diesel are affected by rising fuel prices. Fuel prices have a cascading effect on the value of many other commodities, including essential items like food, medicines and other FMCG goods. Simply, an increase in fuel rates triggers a sharp rise in inflation and prices of several other essential goods and services go up as a result. While vehicle owners have been forced to reduce their fuel consumption, people from poorer sections of society are finding it hard to even buy daily groceries all because of higher fuel prices.

Union Petroleum and Natural Gas and Steel Minister Dharmendra Pradhan had recently said that reduced fuel production and oil-rich nations seeking more profits were the primary reasons behind spiralling petrol and diesel prices in the country. Explaining reasons, the Minister said that “the international market has reduced fuel production and manufacturing countries are producing less fuel to gain more profit. This is making the consumer countries suffer”.

Ref: <https://www.indiatoday.in>
Newscaster - projyot raul
Freelance reporter - aayush sinha

STATUS OF TEACHERS IN INDIA



There has been a paradigm shift in the status of teachers in post 1990s India. With the emergence of a new economic order, education institutions, structures and teachers' image have seen some major changes. The provisions under RTE Act 2009 had stated several norms in order to universalize education making quality education accessible to all children of the age group of 6-14 years. Apart from providing adequate and basic infrastructural facilities ,introduction of subject wise teachers and ensuring Pupil-Teacher Ratio (1:30 in Primary and 1:35 in Upper Primary level) are the important provisions under the RTE Act 2009. However after 10 years of implementation of the Act the educational scenario presents a very gloomy picture with approximately 10.1 lakh vacancies of the teachers. In addition to the vacant posts of the teachers, 13.1% teachers are working with the government schools on a contractual basis. Teachers availability for the students is part of the fundamental right to education and equally important for quality education and students retention. In place of demanding recruitment of teachers, few agencies and individuals advocate for low cost private schools. According to an article written by Jain and Dholakia 2009, the only remaining alternative is Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in which low cost providers of school education who pay much lower salaries cover a significant part of school education. Large number of under qualified and underpaid teachers are employed by low fee private schools that are run by small and large enterprises. Teacher training institutes all over the country continue to remain in a dismal shape.18.5% of permanent teachers and more than 30% of temporary teachers have not obtained the professional qualifications required under RTE.90% of the aspirants fail the Central Teacher Eligibility Test. Absenteeism touching 40%.

Ref- <http://www.azadindia.org>
Newscaster - aarti rikame
Freelance reporter - aayush sinha

STUDENT’S SECTION

AMAZING FACTS

- 1. We’re one to two centimeters taller in the morning than at night.
- 2. One quarter of all our bones are in our feet.
- 3. The human body contains enough fat to make about seven bars of soap.
- 4. A sneeze shoots through the air at 100 miles per hour, sending 10,000 germs flying.
- 5. Stomach acid is strong enough to dissolve metal.
- 6. In their lifetime, the average person walks the equivalent of five times around the Earth.
- 7. By the time we die, we’ll have spent roughly a year sitting on the toilet.
- 8. Some blood vessels in a blue whale are actually big enough for humans to swim through.
- 9. We’re the only species known to blush.
- 10. only breathe out of one nostril at a time.
- 11. It’s impossible to burp in space.
- 12. Everyone has their own unique smell, except identical twins.
- 13. Thumbs have their own pulse.

Reference- <https://www.scarymommy.com/interesting-facts>
Newscaster: Solanki Patil Manan Dineshsinh
Freelancer Reporter - Anushka Patil

RIDDLE

- 1. What is always in front of you but can’t be seen?
- 2. What can you break, even if you never pick it up or touch it?
- 3. I have branches, but no fruit, trunk or leaves. What am I?
- 4. What can you catch, but not throw?
- 5. What has to be broken before you can use it?
- 6. I’m tall when I’m young, and I’m short when I’m old. What am I?
- 7. What goes up but never comes down?
- 8. The more of this there is, the less you see. What is it?
- 9. What can travel all around the world without leaving its corner?
- 10. What question can you never answer yes to?

Reference - <https://bit.ly/3dMyAKL>
Newscaster: Solanki Patil Manan Dineshsinh
Freelance Reporter - Anushka Patil

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