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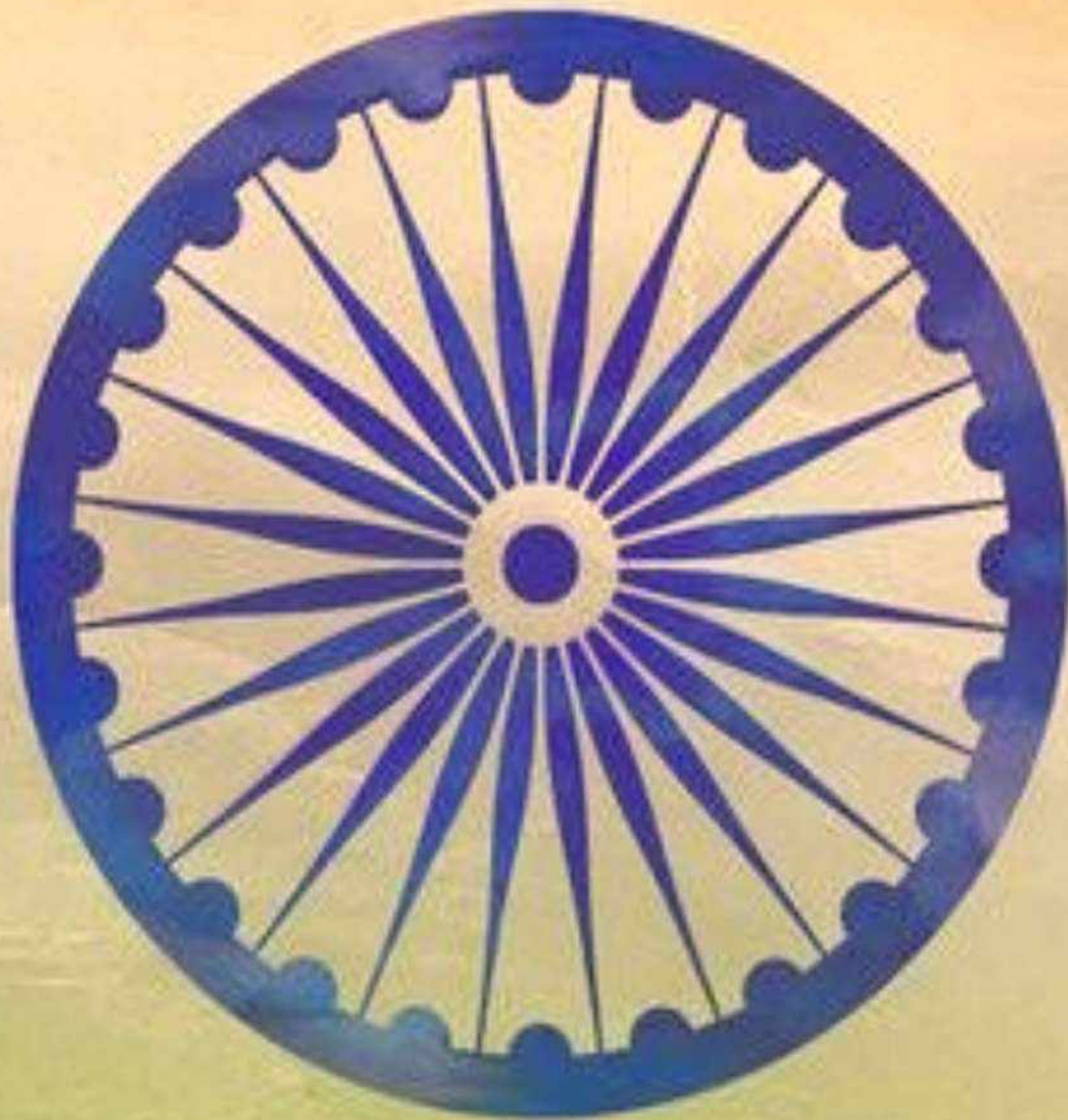
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# **WEEKEND CHRONICLE**

**SPECIAL ISSUE - AUGUST 2021**

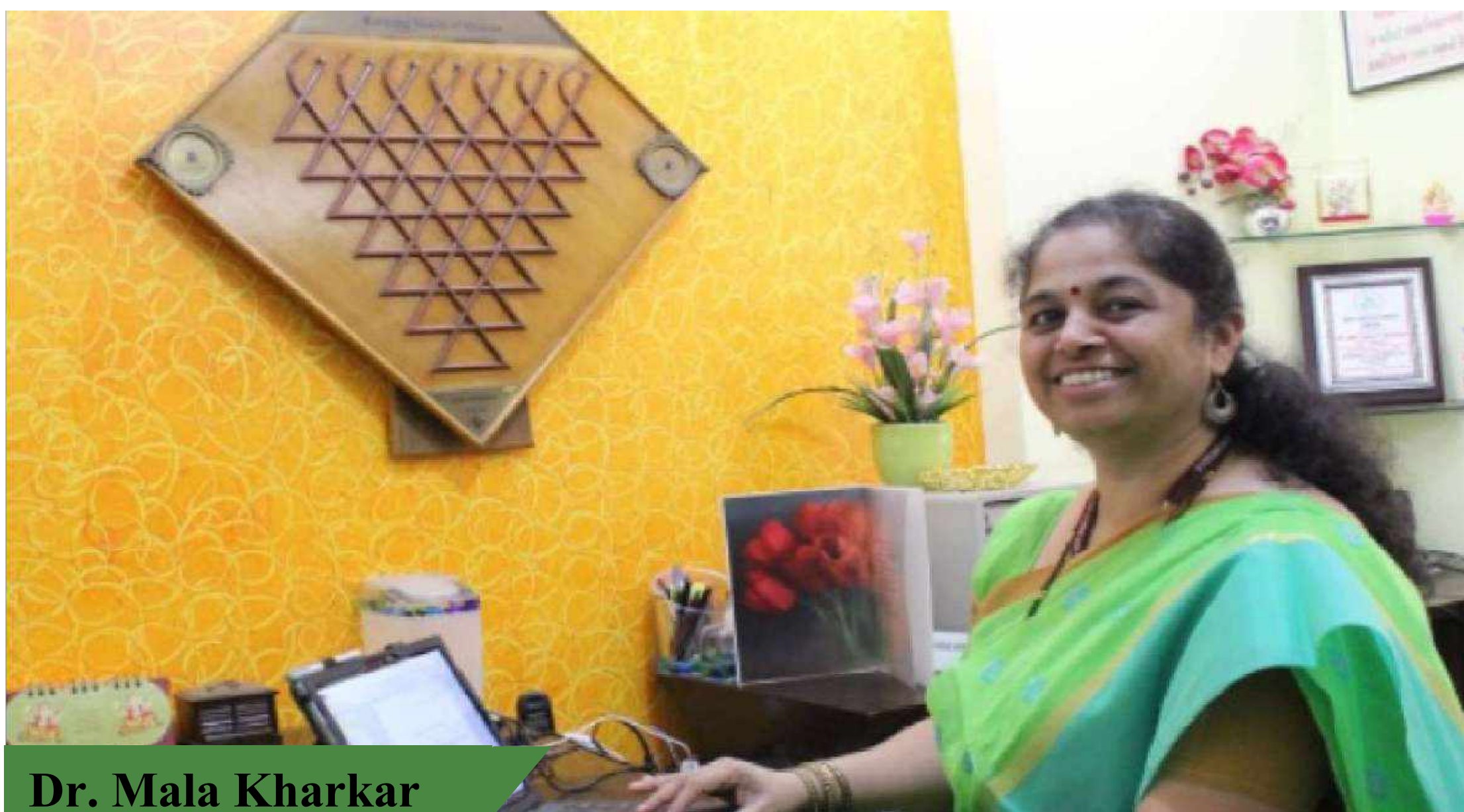


**CELEBRATING 75 YEARS OF  
INDEPENDENCE**

**- A BMS INITIATIVE**

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**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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# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Business*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***10 ENTREPRENEURSHIP LESSONS TO LEARN FROM THE INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY***



Startups are much like the army.

You fight for what you believe in and you need an army of believers to achieve it. Your passion is always a war within you. The army and startups have a lot common—things that are important to both; leading 180 soldiers in war and peace or creating a startup team that will challenge the status quo.

#### **1. Fieldcraft**

One of the things I loved learning in the academy (and trying my best in startups) is fieldcraft. It's a basic requirement to be a good soldier and a good entrepreneur.

#### **2. Obey first**

I think this is the first thing my trainers taught me. Your second names and schools don't matter. You better obey before you command. It is an important part of the process. If you are not mentally ready to start a startup, work with one. You'll notice the difference. It's easier to lead and be respected by a bigger audience once you put your feet in their shoes.

#### **3. Titles don't matter**

One of the many things I learned in the army, and while working in and with startups, is that job titles don't matter. You are going to war with a soldier (who is not an officer) who has spent 30 years in the army, which means he has 30 years of knowledge on tactics and strategy. You, however, are just a young 21-year-old officer, with some magna cum laude in military strategy and a masters degree in advanced leadership. Working with a knowledgeable team is a blessing in a startup. Listen to them, allow freedom to speak, understand the context—you are ready to scale.

#### **4. First, your country, your startup, the people you command**

This is the wisdom I follow, it sits proud on a wall in my home. It is from the first passing-out commencement speech made by [Field Marshal Philip Chetwode](#), the founder of the Indian Military Academy.

#### **5. Honest and brutal feedback**

One of the things the army and its establishments are famous/infamous for is training. Some people say it's brutal, a no-mercy-kind-of-place. I think it is imperative. To train future leaders, honest and brutally honest feedback while you learn is extremely important. In war, there aren't too many opportunities to make a wrong decision and get away with it.

#### **6. Focus, discipline**

As a startup, you are always listening to the market and customer—sometimes it is tough to keep the focus. You add more features, you cut some. You are a fan of one of the most abused words called “pivot” and do things because you like the word “pivot.” Stop. Focus.

#### **7. Be a ‘T’ individual, specialisations are for insects**

One thing you learn at the IMA is that specialisation is for insects. You need to master at least five or six verticals—like we all do in our own startups. As founders, we even do goddamn accounting. Be a ‘T’ individual—be vertically knowledgeable at one skill—and excel at it. Be good at a bunch of other skills, too, even if it is an inch deep.

#### **8. Speak less, do more**

That.

#### **9. Listen to everyone, but trust your own judgment above all**

Because you know your business, more than your investors and the press.

#### **10. Gentleman. Officer. Entrepreneur.** Like the army, entrepreneurship is not a career. It is a way of life.

*Newscaster - Kartik Bordekar*

*Freelance Reporter - Rohit Pawar*

*Link - Freelance <https://www.ssbreak.com/2016/03/10-entrepreneurship-lessons-i-learned-in-the-indian-military-academy.html>*

# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Advertisement*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***TOP INDEPENDENCE DAY ADS FROM THE LAST FIVE YEARS***



Every year on 15th August, India celebrates its independence. This earmarked day brings along an opportunity to reminisce over our past, remember the struggles of our forefathers, be grateful for today and set new goals for the future. As India completes its 75th year of independence, the levels of pride and excitement is high across the country. This year, brands have united to bring our attention to issues that we are still not independent from like racism, gender inequality, ignorance and power play, that we encounter everyday and choose to ignore. They are also using this opportunity to thank our frontline warriors, who have held the country on their shoulders for the past two years. Tricolor is already splashed all over the digital media with patriotic gusto riding through people's hearts. Last year, the theme for Independence Day 2020 celebrations was 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' or self-reliant India. As a result, brands dedicated 2020's Independence Day to our indigenous artisans and karigars who have been affected due to the pandemic and health workers' resilient spirit. This year, the theme of Independence Day celebrations will be 'Nation First, Always First. We bring to you a list of advertisements from the past five years that celebrate the heroic sacrifices of our armed forces to tales of unity today:

#### **Tata Tea | 2021**

TATA Tea Premium celebrates this Independence Day by bringing out a unique [#DeshKaKulhad](#) collection in partnership with Rare Planet - a startup that promotes the work of local Indian artisans. The proceeds of the sale of these exquisite hand painted Kulhads will help to lend support to the artisan community that has been severely impacted by the current times.

#### **Cadbury Unity Bar 2020**

In 2020, Mondelez India's special limited-edition Cadbury Unity Bar caught everyone's attention. This very special Cadbury bar – a combination of dark, blended, milk and white chocolate united in one bar, epitomized the common sweetness that defines us in India, even during the not so sweet and difficult times. It celebrates our Unity in Adversity – showcasing the inherent sweetness in every Indian that has united us during these tough times.

#### **Tata Salt | 2020**

Tata Salt urges the nation to unite with the same fiery patriotism as shown during the Indian Independence movement to take efforts in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. The spirit is brought alive through an emotional digital film using the premise of the original poem, 'Sarfarooshi Ki Tamanna' by Ramprasad Bismal, featuring a veteran of the 1971 war. The brand appeals to the nation to employ healthy practices such as wearing a mask, washing hands and maintaining social distance.

#### **Liberty Shoes | 2019**

Liberty Shoes partnered with Piyush Mishra to mirror the reality of today's world in 2019. It came up with an action rather than a solution to evoke the sense of urgency and seriousness amongst the audience. They took examples from everyday life like racism, gender inequality, disrespectful behaviour towards women that we encounter and choose to ignore. It's not the actions we blame, but also the mindset we carry.

#### **United Colours of Benetton | 2018**

This social experiment #UnitedByHope, featured older India where people talk about the importance of religion and the importance of accessories associated with religion like kada (bangle), pagdi (turban), rosary, burkha etc and compares it with younger India. It highlighted how kids can subtly lead the older generation along the path of unity irrespective of religion or caste, and slowly but surely paving the way for a united future.



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

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## *Science & Space*

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*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***ARMY GETS ITS HANDS ON FIRST 'MADE IN INDIA' GRENADES; ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW***

The Indian Army received its first batch of 40,000 Multi-Mode Hand Grenades from Nagpur-based private company Economic Explosives Limited, which will replace the British-era vintage hand grenades.



In what could be termed as a boost for 'Make in India' in the defence sector, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh handed over the first batch of indigenous Multi-Mode Hand Grenades (MMHG) to the Indian Army in Nagpur on Tuesday. The consignment is part of the army's order for 10 lakh multi-mode grenades developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation and produced by Economic Explosives Ltd in Nagpur at a cost of over Rs 400 crore.

During the ceremony, the defence minister said, “These grenades have been manufactured by the private sector. I think this is a great example of a Public-Private Partnership in defence sector. I am delighted that the production was approved in March 2021 and just within five months more than one lakh grenades have been manufactured even when the second wave of COVID-19 was going on and the entire system had come to a standstill.” Here is all you need to know about the new grenades.

The No 36 grenades being currently used

At present, the Indian Army utilises the HE 36M hand grenade manufactured by Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) in India. This grenade finds its origin in Mills Bomb, a popular name for a series of British Hand Grenade made by William Mills in 1915. The HE 36m hand grenade is an evolved variant from World War II of the original Mills bomb. These grenades can be fired from the rifle too. The 36M grenades have reliability issues, making it unsafe for the thrower.

**Supply of the new grenades** In October of 2020, the Ministry of Defence signed a contract with Nagpur-based private company Economic Explosives Limited, a subsidiary of Solar Industries India Limited, to supply 10 lakh Multi-Mode Hand Grenades to the Indian Army at an approximate cost of Rs 409 crore. The multi-mode hand grenade has been designed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratories and produced by Economic Explosives Ltd in Nagpur. The grenade offers multiple advantages to soldiers in terms of safety and penetration attack as compared to the vintage hand grenades. The MMHG operates on a dual mode. In the offensive mode, the grenade does not have a fragment sleeve and is used for low-intensity attacks. This mode is used when the soldier targets the attack within five metres from the point of burst.

In the defensive mode, the grenade is assembled with its fragmenting sleeve. This grenade mode is used when the soldier is in shelter and the enemy is in an open area. The MMGH, as per the website, has a minimum shelf life of 15 years from manufacturing under normal storage conditions, proving that it is stable and can be used for a long time. Officials say that the development of the grenades began around 15 years ago and that the DRDO and the OFB played a significant role in the development.

Countries show interest in MMHG. Impressed by the lethality of the grenades, Indonesia and other foreign countries have shown interest in buying the grenades from EEL. Indonesia has already placed an order for the same.

*Newscaster: Priyanka Vengurlekar*  
*Freelancer: Naima Bhatta*

# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Nature*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***THE 75TH INDEPENDENCE DAY!!***



#### Why is Independence Day so Important?

Independence Day is the most significant day in the history of India because it reminds us of the bravery and struggle of our freedom fighters. On this day we pay homage to our fighters who fought and gave up their lives for our independence. Since then we have been celebrating our Independence Day every year on 15th August. It is considered a national holiday and all the organisations and institutions hoist the national flag and organise cultural functions across the country.

This day is celebrated to ignite the feeling of nationalism and patriotism across the country. Every citizen has a different viewpoint of Independence. A youngster takes this day to celebrate the glory and strength of the country while for others it's a reminder of the long suppression and cruelty that our people suffered. It's not only a celebration of Independence but also of unity with the diverse culture of the country.

#### How we got our Independence

For about two centuries the Britishers managed to rule over us. Also, the residents of the nation endured a lot because of these oppressors. British authorities deal with us like slaves until we figure out how to retaliate against them. We battled for our freedom yet worked vigorously and magnanimously under the direction of our pioneers Jawahar Lal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Chandra Shekhar Azad, and Bhagat Singh. A portion of these pioneers pick the way of violence while some pick non-violence. The definitive point of these was to drive out the Britishers from the nation. Furthermore, on the fifteenth August 1947, the hotly anticipated dream worked out as expected.

#### Activities and Cultural Programs on Independence Day

To celebrate this day a ceremony is held at Red Fort in Delhi in which the Prime Minister and President of the nation address the entire country and hoist the tricolor flag. After flag hosting, 21 gunshots are fired in honor of the occasion. This is the beginning of the main event after which a lot of acts and cultural activities are performed to show the diversity in unity and strength of our country. A parade of all the Indian forces takes place.

#### What is different on 75th Independence Day 2021

This Year the celebration of Independence Day would be different as we know the entire world is facing a pandemic crisis. There are orders from the Centre to all states to avoid large gatherings and keep wearing masks and social distancing while celebrating Independence Day. There is news that they will invite the warriors like doctors, nurses, health and sanitation workers in the ceremony as a recognition of their noble service in the fight against COVID 19. They might also call those people who have recovered from COVID 19. The plans for celebrations this year are fewer people, social distancing, wearing masks and use of technology to maintain these things.

#### PM-Modi-Speech

Prime minister Narendra Modi has asked the people of India to take the pledge on this Independence Day to fight pandemics and to make India free of it. And to make sure that every citizen works for self-dependent (Atma Nirbhar Bharat) India.

#### Conclusion

A day worth celebrating for which our ancestors have shed their blood and have struggled a lot. But are we truly justifying the struggle and hard work of our freedom fighters? We should rethink it and should work towards actual freedom for the people of the country by helping them and making them self-dependent and capable enough to support not even themselves but also the country. This Independence Day we should dream of India which is strong and powerful and has the capability to face any problems with unity.

*Newscaster- Divita Mhatre*

*Freelancer-Aditya Nikam*

*Reference link-<https://www.toppr.com/guides/essays/essay-on-independence-day/>*



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

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## *Academics*

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*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***INDIAN ARMY & EDUCATION***

The Educational training of the Indian troops started with the establishment of the East India Company. As a matter of fact, there was neither a regular army nor a uniform system for training of troops in India till the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Educational system was evolved for the Company's army in India primarily as a welfare measure. Secondly for their own benefit and lastly because of the persistent demand of the men. As the Company army comprised the British troops, the Company's European troops and the Indian troops, the Educational training was separately evolved for them. The nature of the Company army, the socio-political and military development both in India and England were prime factors responsible the establishment of an Educational system for army. As a result, the need to provide educational facilities to the Indian troops was recognized by the Company and a few schools were opened in 1856 in some of the Indian battalions to provide instruction to Indian troops on voluntary basis. The problem of procuring trained instructors was met by opening instructor's training schools in the three presidencies of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The education of the Indian troops had caught the attention of the East India Company when mutiny broke out in 1857 leading to the liquidation of the East India Company and assumption of direct control of the Government of India by the Crown. The military forces of the Company were absorbed into the Queen's troops. As a result of these changes the education of the Indian troops suffered a major setback for some years to come.



#### **Education Under The Crow :-**

The regimental schools for the British and the Indian troops were established in their respective regiments during 1858-1920. During the said period the educational facilities provided to the British and the Indian troops were motivated by a deep sense of welfare and a sincere desire to raise and maintain the morale of the troops and thus the Adjutant General exercised command and control over Regimental schools. In the meanwhile, the Inchoate Retrenchment Committee was appointed to suggest measures to improve the war-shattered economy of India. Lord Inchoate recommended large-scale reductions in the military expenditure. The post-war effects in the form of economic depression, inflation, the natural calamities, the communal dissensions, the general unrest in the country followed by the Non-cooperation movement and revolutionary acts of freedom fighters led the British government to follow a policy of restraint in providing educational facilities to the Indian Troops. Consequently, the Indian Army Educational Corps was disbanded in 1924. However, the Army School of Education, raised in 1921 was continuing the educational training for the British and Indian troops in a miniature form.

#### **Formation Of The Indian Army Educational Corps :-**

The mass scale of literacy amongst the Indian soldiers, the inadequacy of the education system and the need to prepare the Indian soldiers for the post-war period inspired His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief India, Sir Claud Auchinleck in 1944 to propose the formation of a self-contained organization to look after the educational training of the Indian troops. He recommended the formation of the Indian Army Educational Corps without delay. With approval of Secretary of State for India, on 30 Apr 1946, the Governor General in council sanctioned the formation of a new corps designated as the Indian Army Educational Corps with effect from 01 Jun 1947. Thus the AEC finally came into existence on 01 Jun 1947 with an authorised regular cadre of 80 officers. During the past glorious years the Corps has contributed significantly in the field of Army education of independent India.

*Newscaster – Gaurilakshmi*

*Freelance Reporter- Om Satelkar*

*Link -<https://indianarmy.nic.in>*



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Media*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***EVOLUTION OF INDIAN MEDIA FROM PRE-INDEPENDENT ERA TO PRESENT TIMES***



Journalism is one of the oldest professions in the world. Even today, when there needs to be some kind of change in society, there is no other weapon more effective than journalism. Monday was National Press Day, so we will try to understand that over time the edge of this weapon has been blunted, intensified, or the weapon is now being used by different people according to its own convenience.

The Press Council of India was established on this day in 1966 and this is why this day is celebrated as National Press Day. Press Council of India monitors the functioning of the print media. India is one of those few countries in the world, where the media has been present for thousands of years. The remains of the Indus Valley Civilization are witness to the fact that the words were developed in India about 4,000 years ago, and it later became a medium of communication.

The dialogue between people through words in India, which started thousands of years ago, has turned into the largest media market in the world today. Speaking of modern India, the first newspaper to be printed in India was called Gazette Bengal, which was published by an Englishman, James Augustus Hicky in the year 1780. This was followed by the publication of newspapers like The India, The Calcutta Gazette, The Madras Gazette Courier and Bombay Herald in the coming years.

But after the first freedom struggle of 1857, the number of newspapers that appeared in different languages of India continued to grow. At the time of this freedom struggle, the media expansion in India was not so much that its news could reach the corners of the country through newspapers. But some UK newspapers had published detailed reports on this first war of independence. However, the news was first delivered to Bombay via Telegraph and then transported to London and it used to take several weeks. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi started the Satyagraha movement in India. The newspapers in India prominently featured it and the people of the country began to wake up to freedom. The British Government did not like it and after some time the Press Emergency Act of 1931 was implemented. In 1939, when the Second World War began and Britain also pulled India into the war, the newspapers started criticising it, and the British government became tough on India's newspapers once again. Reports from abroad began to be filtered, in November 1939, when prisoners in jails across the country went on hunger strike, newspapers were asked not to print the news.

Then, in 1962, India had a war with China and for the first time in Independent India. Then, in the year 1965, India had a war with Pakistan, most foreign and Pakistani newspapers were publishing false and half-baked reports of Pakistan's victory over India, so India's newspapers put the truth before the world. This was perhaps the first such incident in Independent India, on which foreign media was publishing news under propaganda. In 2001, there was a 9/11 attack in the US and for the first time, India's media covered an international event on such a large scale. Then, in December that year, India's Parliament was attacked.

In the meantime, the parameters of TRP measuring had entered and news channels began to make programmes keeping this TRP in mind. That is where, to an extent, the media began to collapse in terms of content. But there were a number of major incidents when the media diverted attention from the TRP to real journalism, whether it was the Jessica Lal murder case, the news of the 2G scam, the coal scam, CWG scam Jan Lokpal agitation or the Delhi gangrape case – the media played its part. Now, after the media, social media and OTT platforms have come and these are now influencing people's views too and polluting them as well. Unfortunately, all the information needed by the people is free. However, consumers of news should remember that when you get a product for free, you become a product yourself.

**Newscaster- Harsh Sudhakar Talekar**

**Freelance reporter- Piyush Vishwakarma**

**Reference link- <https://www.dnaindia.com>**



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *History*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***BHAGAT SINGH***



Bhagat Singh was one of the foremost heroes of the freedom struggle who sacrificed his life happily for the sake of his country. His heart was soaked in patriotism from a very tender age. He brought a revolution in the national movement against the British rule. He was a prominent freedom fighter and inspired the youth to join the freedom fight against the British. Bhagat Singh was very perturbed by the Jallianwala tragedy in the year 1912. He was only twelve years old then and the incident left a very deep scar in his heart. He brought home a bottle of mud-soaked in the blood of the victims and worshipped it. He was always attracted to socialism and he set his path for political revolutionaries, which no one even thought of. He was clear in his vision and he dedicated himself to accomplish his goals. He dropped out of school and took part in the Congress Movement. He actively supported the Swadeshi Movement. He would wear only Khadi and burn foreign clothes. Bhagat Singh was born on September 28, 1907, in the district of Lyallpur in Punjab which is now in Pakistan. He was the third son of Sardar Kishan who was a revolutionary himself and Vidywati. His father was in jail when Bhagat Singh was born. When Gandhiji withdrew the movement due to the Chauri Chaura incident, his faith in non-violence weakened. He started believing that the only way to drive the British out of the country would be through armed rebellion. He studied the lives of the revolutionaries of Ireland, Italy and Russia and was convinced of his belief.

He joined National College, which was patronized by great patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai. In the daytime, he would attend classes and in the evening he would discuss the revolution with his friends. He contacted the leader of Bengal revolutionary party, Sachindranath Sanyal to join his party. But he could join the party only in one condition that whenever required he should be ready to leave his home immediately. He agreed and left home in the wake of his impending marriage. He reached Kanpur and sold newspapers for a living. Ganesh Vidyarthi who was a revolutionary offered him a job at his periodical office.

He had to return home to attend to his sick grandmother. He supported Akali Dal's meetings.

He went to Lahore and became secretary of Naujawan Bharat Sabha. He was arrested as police suspected his hand in the Dussehra bombing case. He was bailed out by two wealthy men. Bhagat believed only in revolution to win freedom and so he joined Chandrasekhar Azad. He shaved his beard and kept short-cropped hair. Thereafter, he learnt to make bombs from Jatin Das at Kolkata. In Agra, they set-up a bomb factory. Jatin Das, a revolutionary in Kolkata taught him to make bombs. They continued with their activities even though they did not have enough money to eat. Even on the fateful day, they were fearless and competed with each other to be hanged first. While getting hanged, they chanted 'Bharat Mata Ki Jai'.

Even today, Bhagat Singh is remembered for his dauntless spirit. He was the source of inspiration for the youth of the nation even the sukhdev, raj guru was part of it. His sacrifice and unflinching dedication to free his country from the British would be engraved in the golden words in the history of freedom struggle. The title 'Shaheed' was awarded to him for his fearless contribution towards freedom.

**Freelancer :- Ashutosh Keni**

**Newscaster :- Sonu Chaudhary**

**Reference :- <https://www.vedantu.com/english/bhagat-singh-essay>**



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Library*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***RANI LAKSHMIBAI***



Rani Lakshmibai was born as Manikarnika Tambe on November 19 1828 in a Marathi Karhade Brahmin family to Moropant Tambe and Bhagirathi Sapre . Lakshmibai's mother died when she was four years old. Her father worked for Peshwa Bajirao of Bithoor district. Rani Lakshmibai was educated at home. In May 1852, Manikarnika was married to Gangadhar Rao Newalkar and was later named as Lakshmibai as per the traditions. In 1851, Lakshmibai gave birth to her son Damodar Rao who died after four months. The couple later adopted Gangadhar Rao's cousin who was renamed Damodar Rao. The procedure of adoption was carried out in the presence of a British officer. However, in November 1853, after the death of Maharaja, British east India company, applied doctrine of lapse under the governor general Lord Dalhousie. Under this policy, Damodar Rao's claim to the throne was rejected as he was the adopted son of Maharaja and RANI. In March 1854, Lakshmibai was given Rs. 60,000 as annual pension and was asked to leave the palace.

On May 10, 1857, the Indian rebellion started in Meerut. When this news reached Jhansi Lakshmibai increased her protection and conducted a Haldi Kumkum ceremony to convince her people that the British were cowards and there's no need to fear them. In June 1857, the 12<sup>th</sup> Bengal native infantry seized The Star fort of Jhansi, persuaded the British to lay their arms and promised no harm to them, but the infantry broke their word and massacred the British officers. However, Lakshmibai's involvement in this incident is still a matter of debate. Sepoys threatened Lakshmibai to blow up the palace, obtained huge money from Jhansi and left the place after four days of this incident. Orchia and Datia kingdoms tried to invade and divide Jhansi amongst them. Lakshmibai appealed to the British government for help but received no reply as the British officials believed that she was responsible for the massacre. On March 23, 1858, Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding officer of the British forces demanded Rani to surrender the city and warned that if she refused, the city would be destroyed. To this, Lakshmibai refused and proclaimed ,

We fight for independence. In the words of lord Krishna, we will if we are victorious , enjoy the fruits of victory, if defeated and killed on the field of battle, we shall surely earn eternal glory and salvation. On March 24 1858, the British forces bombarded the Jhansi. The defenders of Jhansi sent an appeal to Lakshmibai childhood friend Tatya tope. Tatya Tope responded to this request and sent more than 20,000 soldiers to fight against the British army. However, the soldiers failed to relieve Jhansi. As the destruction continued, Rani Lakshmibai with her son escaped from the fort on her horse. Rani Lakshmibai, Tatya Tope and Rao sahib fled from Kapli to Gwalior. The three of them joined the Indian forced defending the city. They wanted to occupy the Gwalior fort due to its strategic importance. Lakshmibai was not able to persuade other rebel leaders to defend the force and on June 16 1858, British forces made a successful attack on Gwalior.

On June 17, in Gwalior, the British forces charged the Indian forces commanded by Rani Lakshmibai. Rani Lakshmibai was unhorsed and was wounded. There are two views on her death – Some people say that she was bleeding on the roadside and upon recognizing the soldier fired at him. She was dispatched with his carbine. Rani Lakshmibai died on June 18, 1858.

*Newscasters – Nikita Gala*

*Freelancer – Jatin Bisht*

*Reference link – <https://www.jagranjosh.com>*



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Culture & Cuisine*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***INDIAN FOOD CULTURE AND FESTIVAL***



Indian food is different from rest of the world not only in taste but also in cooking methods. It reflects a perfect blend of various cultures and ages. Just like Indian culture, food in India has also been influenced by various civilizations, which have contributed their share in its overall development and the present form.

#### North Indian Food:-

Food in the north India, to begin with, Kashmiri cuisines reflect strong Central Asian influences. In Kashmir, mostly all the dishes are prepared around the main course of rice found abundantly in the beautiful valley. Another delicious item cooked here is the ‘Saag’ that is prepared with a green leafy vegetable known as the ‘Hak’.

#### West Indian Food:-

In western India, the desert cuisine is famous for its unique taste and varieties of food. Rajasthan and Gujarat are the states that represent the desert flavor of Indian food. In the states like Maharashtra, the food is usually a mix of both north as well as south cooking styles. Here people use both the rice and the wheat with same interest.

#### East Indian Food:-

In the eastern India, the Bengali and Assamese styles of cooking are noticeable. The staple food of Bengalis is the yummy combination of rice and fish. Usually the Bengalis love eating varieties of fishes. A special way of preparing the delicacy known as ‘Hilsa’ is by wrapping it in the pumpkin leaf and then cooking it.

#### South Indian Food:-

In the southern India, the states make great use of spices, fishes and coconuts, as most of them have coastal kitchens. In the foods of Tamil Nadu use of tamarind is frequently made in order to impart sourness to the dishes. It simply distinguishes the Tamil Food from other cuisines.

#### Festivals:-

India is a land of festivals and fairs. Virtually celebrating each day of the year, there are more festivals celebrated in India than anywhere else in the world. Each festival pertains to different occasions, some welcome the seasons of the year, the harvest, the rains, or the full moon. A number of these festivals are common to most parts of India. However, they may be called by different names in various parts of the country or may be celebrated in a different fashion. Some of the festivals celebrated all over India are mentioned below.

#### Janmashtami

Lord Vishnu is invoked in his human incarnation as Krishna on his birth anniversary in the festival of Janmashtami. According to Hindu mythology, Krishna was born to destroy Mathura's demon King Kansa, brother of his virtuous mother, Devaki. Men and women fast and pray on the occasion of Janmashtami.

#### Rakshabandhan

Celebrated on the full-moon day of the Hindu month of Sravana (July/August), this festival celebrates the love of a brother for his sister. On this day, sisters tie rakhi on the wrists of their brothers to protect them against evil influences, and pray for their long life and happiness. They in turn, give a gift which is a promise that they will protect their sisters from any harm.

#### Deepawali

Deepawali or Diwali, is a festival of lights symbolising the victory of righteousness and the lifting of spiritual darkness. The word 'Deepawali' literally means rows of diyas (clay lamps). This is one of the most popular festivals in the Hindu calendar. Diwali is a celebration of lights. Streets are illuminated with rows of clay lamps and homes are decorated with colours and candles. This festival is celebrated with new clothes, spectacular firecrackers and a variety of sweets in the company of family and friends.

**Ref:** <https://knowindia.gov.in/culture-and-heritage/festivals/deepawali.php>

**Newscaster:** Jinal Makwana

**Freelance:** Adesh Shinde



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Travel & Tourism*

*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***THE ROLE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TOURISM***



#### **Ganga Mohatsav at Varanasi**

Tourists are increasingly being selective about destinations and tourism gradually becomes more demanding of quality products and services. Tourism products and services demonstrate 'greater sensitivity to the environment, traditional culture and local community at the destination can create experience, uncontrolled growth of tourism which puts increasing pressure on the natural, cultural and socioeconomic environment. Travel and tourism, if utilized more effectively, can be a force for positive growth and economic success for both metro and non-metro cities.

Varanasi happens to be the cultural and religious city of the world with a vast expansion of Ghats land. The tourist destination possibilities are much available in this city. Vishwanath, Sankat Mochan, Annapurna, New Birla, Manas & Bharat Mata temple etc. are more famous tourist destinations. Except; this city is more popular for Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism holy destinations. City is known as the education capital of India because there are lots of Universities and Colleges.

The importance of cultural festivals is increasing day by day for the promotion of tourism destinations, Ganga mahotsav festival of Varanasi is one of them & it plays a very important role for the promotion of the destination. Funding Agency, local entrepreneur & general public are all interested in the artistic, social and economic background of the festivals. Ganga Mahotsav is a five-day long festival celebrated on the river Ganga in Varanasi in the Hindu month of Kartik. Actually, this festival is celebrated to promote Varanasi as a cultural capital of India. Through this festival we promote how to save Mother Ganga which is the lifeline of India. People feel a sense of belongingness especially those who live near the banks.

#### **The Social & Economic Impact of Festivals on Tourism**

Festivals fall with the scheduled time period dates according to seasonal changes that take place all around the year in India. Cultural festivals like Ganga Mahotsav are related to a particular theme that is already there either in traditional values or cultural development of Indian society of thousands of years. River Ganga is believed pious in Indian tradition to such an extent that it's revered & called upon as Mother Ganga- the Holy River. It's about the celebration of cultural development that took place way back in history on the banks of river Ganga and transformed & shaped a complete civilization of India. Dances, Music, Gathering Phenomenon, Collective Celebrations, Social Exchanges of Ideas & Views, Common Discussion Platform, and Mass Gathering etc. are all the unique rationale to celebrate & organize Ganga Mahotsav on Ghats (banks) of river Ganga. As society is a collective representation of different individuals it's important to stick to various shared goals to be achieved or celebrated. Ganga Mahotsav brings individuals from all strata of society on a common platform to share their Creativity, Artistry, Dance, Music, Poetry & moreover a concerned & combined approach towards the holy river Ganga.

It's a matter of Economic activity as well as tourists from all parts of India come to participate & enjoy this unique cultural extravaganza of Varanasi. Handicraft & handloom shops are established to showcase products of various artisans from different parts of India. Ganga. It strengthens & motivates the new generation to keep intact their cultural values & heritage and for older ones to pass on their experiences & legacy to the current generation.

It's a matter of Economic activity as well as tourists from all parts of India come to participate & enjoy this unique cultural extravaganza of Varanasi. Handicraft & handloom shops are established to showcase products of various artisans from different parts of India.

**Ref:-**<https://medium.com/@siddharthscholar/the-role-of-cultural-festival-in-tourism-development-a-case-study-of-ganga-mahotsav-festival-of-ac77152ffcc5>

**Newscaster - Siddhi Panchmatia**

**Freelancer - Payal Solanki**



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## Sports

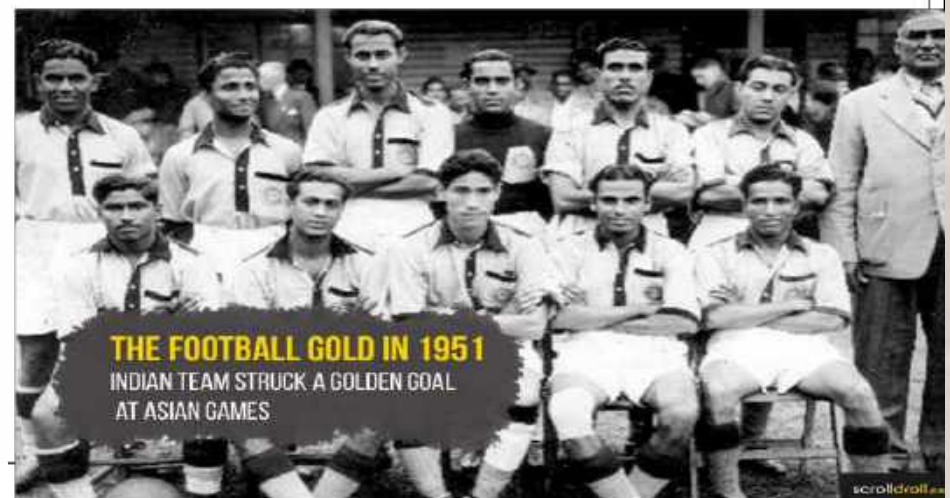
Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021

### 10 BRILLIANT SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS POST INDEPENDENCE

On the 72nd Independence Day, everyone is soaring high with national pride. With each passing year of sovereignty, India evolved exponentially. Looking back at how far the nation has come and the challenges it faced to grow, we can't help but reiterate the history that boasts of heroism & allegiance. In these decades of freedom, our country has witnessed numerous significant events, some of which trace back to the world of sports. So, we bring you a bunch of brilliant sports achievements post-Independence.

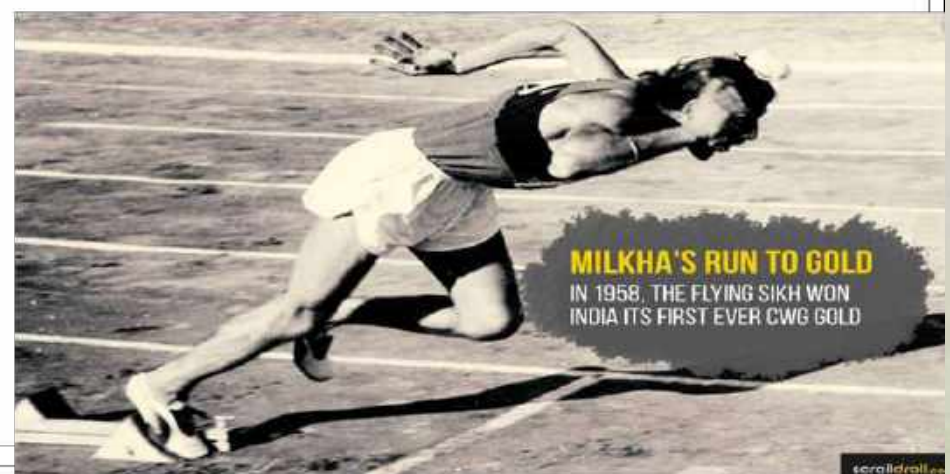
#### Origins of Gold for India

After winning three Gold medals at Olympics pre-Independence, Indian Hockey team went on to clench first independent Gold for the nation at 1948 London Olympics. With a triumph of 2-1 over England, they garnered world-wide praise. 2018 proved to be a prolific year for Indian football. With Chhetri leading the team to many wins and becoming the 3rd highest international goal scorer, the future of Blue Tigers seems to be in right hands. Although, the biggest moment in Indian football surfaced when it won a gold medal in the Asian Games of 1951. It was Syed Abdul Rahim who helped achieve this feat and made the nation proud.



#### So fast, looks like he's flying

The first Indian to grab a gold at Commonwealth Games was nation's beloved Milkha Singh. In 1958 CWG, he ran the fastest and achieved this remarkable feat in the 440 yards category. This initiated his dominance in sprinting and also earned him the title "Flying Sikh".



#### The best in tennis, so far

At the tournament of the greatest, Wimbledon, Ramanathan Krishnan etched a victory that still goes untouched. He became the first and only Indian to reach the semi-finals of the Grand Slam of Tennis in 1960. He repeated this unprecedented triumph in 1961.



#### Young & Powerful

Hima Das rose to international fame when she grabbed a Gold at the World Under 20 Athletics Championship, 2018. The audacious Assamese sprinter made this powerful victory at the age of 17 and became the first Indian to bag a Gold at a World Championship.





# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

## *Tokyo Olympics*

### ***INDIA'S EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE***



Not one, not two, but SEVEN! India's total medal tally at the Tokyo Olympics 2021 reached an incredible seven. Beating the count of six medals at the 2012 London games, this was the highest-ever medal haul in varied sporting events that the country has ever seen. One can definitely say that the stars really did favour team India and made sure that they put up a historic performance. After the one-year delay owing to the Coronavirus pandemic, the Tokyo Olympics 2021 finally started. Incredibly talented and hard-working athletes and sportspersons from all over the world made their way to Tokyo, intending to attain glory and name at the quadrennial sporting extravaganza. In the Tokyo Olympics 2021, India's grand tally of achievements is seven; India won big and got one gold, two silver and four bronze medals, which is fantastic.

Your weekly horoscope (16th August to 22nd August 2021) analysis can provide insights on the crucial planetary movements and their impact on your life.

***Let's get to know the players who made sure India won seven glorious Olympic medals***

***Neeraj Chopra- Gold (Birth Date- 24th December 1997)***

India had been long starving for a medal in athletics, which 23-year old Javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra grabbed for the country. Neeraj Chopra, like a typical Capricorn, was driven by the zeal to do the best. His discipline and hard-working nature allowed him to prove his worth in the grandest stage of them all. Neeraj Chopra's historic gold medal in men's Javelin throw of 87.58m brought glory to the country. People say- 'save the best for the last', and this saying certainly turned out to be accurate at the Tokyo Games as Neeraj Chopra won the seventh medal for the country, and that too a gold medal. This 23-year old has been a consistent performer and has many astonishing achievements under his belt.

***Mirabai Chanu- Silver (Birth Date- 8th August 1994)***

The fantastic weightlifter from Manipur, Mirabai Chanu, managed to make India proud by ending the long wait for a medal in weightlifting. Like a true Leo, Mirabai Chanu courageously faced her competitors and was triumphant. This impressive weightlifter brought home a shining silver medal in the 49kg category. Impressively enough, she was also the first Indian to win a medal at the Tokyo Olympics, raising the spirits of all Indians.

***Ravi Dahiya- Silver (Birth Date- 12th December 1997)***

India saw another win when 23-year old wrestler Ravi Dahiya won a silver medal. Ravi Dahiya, like a typical Sagittarius, set a lofty goal of wanting to achieve an Olympic medal, and with his hard work and determination, managed to win one. Ravi Dahiya charged into the final of the men's freestyle 57kg event, wherein he had a stunning comeback win against Nurislam Sanayev of Kazakhstan. His immense strength, astonishing stamina, and technical prowess left a remarkable impression on all.

***PV Sindhu- Bronze (Birth Date- 5th July 1995)***

Undoubtedly, ace shuttler PV Sindhu, one of the strongest medal contenders, delivered excellent results. PV Sindhu, a Cancerian, has qualities such as patience, tenaciousness, and inexhaustible energy, making her the perfect candidate for victory. PV Sindhu won bronze in badminton women's singles by defeating China's He Bing Jiao. She added the bronze to the silver that she had won at Rio de Janeiro previously. With this impressive win, she became the first Indian woman to win two individual medals at the Olympics.

***Men's Hockey Team- Bronze***

The men's Hockey Team of India managed to emerge victorious after decades of disappointment and clutched the bronze medal. The team performed admirably and was able to grab an Olympic medal in Hockey after a gap of 41 years by defeating Germany. It's safe to say they made the whole country proud.

***Lovlina Borgohain- Bronze (Birth Date- 2nd October 1997)***

India's latest boxing sensation, boxer Lovlina Borgohain etched her name on the Tokyo Olympics by adding to India's tally of medals as she brought a bronze medal for the country. This was India's lone boxing medal in the Tokyo Olympics 2021. Lovlina Borgohain's birth date makes her a Libra, and like a typical Libran, she is ambitious, motivated, intuitive, balanced, and determined. These qualities helped her to emerge as a winner.

***Bajrang Punia- Bronze (Birth Date- 26th February 1994)***

Wrestler Bajrang Punia was a favourite heading into the Tokyo Olympics, and he made the country proud by winning a bronze medal. According to his birthday, Bajrang Punia's zodiac sign is Pisces, which means he is observant, persistent, and intuitive by nature. Like a typical Piscean, his persistence and willpower ensured his success. His winning was nothing short of an impressive feat as he managed to bag a medal for India in the world's grandest sporting spectacle. Bajrang Punia defeated Kazakhstan's Daulet

India finished at the 48th position in the Tokyo Olympics, surpassing past performances and showcasing its best-ever performance. Undoubtedly, one can say that India truly saw its best-ever performance in the Olympics with a haul of seven medals, including a shimmering gold. Not only was it possible because of the dedication, perseverance, and years of hard work of the players and their coaches, but also because the cosmic powers were really in favour of team India. Hopefully, India will get to see more such wins in the future!



# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

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## *Student's Section*

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*Sunday, 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021*

### ***QUIZ ON OUR FREEDOM FIGHTERS***

1. What was the real name of Chandrashekhar Azad?
2. Who gave the slogan “Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it”?
3. When was goa liberated from Portuguese?
4. "Quit India" and "Simon Go Back" slogans were coined by whom?
5. Who gave Jai Hind slogan?

**Newscaster- Deepak Ramashray Yadav**  
**Freelance Reporter - Anushka Patil**

### ***UNKNOWN FACT'S***

1. Subhas Chandra Bose was a legendary freedom fighter who was imprisoned 11 times during the period of 1921 to 1941. He had assumed the post of mayor of Calcutta in 1930 while he was in prison.
2. Rabindranath Tagore not just penned the National Anthem of India but also our neighbouring country Bangladesh. 'Amar Sonar Bangla' in 1905.
3. The Indian National Flag with saffron, white and green stripes with the 24-spoke Ashok Chakra was officially adopted on July 22, 1947, and hoisted on August 15, 1947.
4. The first variant of our current national flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya in 1921.
5. Bhagat Singh was only 23 years old when he was hanged.

**Newscaster- Deepak Ramashray Yadav**  
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