



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)



'REACCREDITED WITH 'A+ + GRADE' BY NAAC (3RD CYCLE), WITH AN INSTITUTIONAL SCORE OF 3.53, ISO 9001-2015, BEST COLLEGE 2016-17, DBT STAR COLLEGE SCHEME AND RUSA 2.0 AWARDEE.

# WEEKEND CHRONICLE

BMS DEPARTMENT  
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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BUSINESS

RBI IMPOSES RS 25 LAKH FINE ON AXIS BANK FOR VIOLATING KYC RULES .

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has imposed a monetary penalty of Rs 25 lakh on private lender Axis Bank for non-compliance. The penalty was announced by the central bank on September 1. The RBI said the fine was imposed for non-compliance with certain provisions of directions issue by it in Reserve Bank of India — KYC Direction, 2016.

"The penalty has been imposed in exercise of powers vested in RBI under provisions of section 47A(1)(c) read with section 46(4)(i) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (the Act)," said a press release issued by the central bank. "This action is based on the deficiencies in regulatory compliance and is not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the bank with its customers," it added.



Sharing background details about the case, the RBI said it carried out scrutiny during February 2020 and March 2020 in a customer account maintained with the bank, and it observed that Axis Bank had failed to comply with the directions issued.

"The bank failed to monitor/carry out ongoing due diligence in the said account to ensure that the transactions were consistent with its knowledge about the customer, customer's business and risk profile," RBI said.

"In furtherance to the same, a notice was issued to the bank advising it to show cause why penalty should not be imposed on it for contravention of the said directions, as stated therein," it added.

After considering the bank's reply to the notice and oral submissions made during the personal hearing, RBI concluded that the private lender had not complied with certain provisions and that it "warranted imposition of monetary penalty".

Reference link : [bing.com/news](https://www.bing.com/news)  
Newscaster :- Sailee Chache.  
Freelancer :-Rohit Pawar.



**SUNDAY, 19<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2021**

## ADVERTISEMENT

### **CAFÉ COFFEE DAY PICKS MALAVIKA HEGDE AS CEO**



Coffee Day Enterprises Ltd, the owner of the Café Coffee Day chain, appointed founder and former chairman V.G. Siddhartha's wife Malavika Hegde as its chief executive officer on Monday, more than a year after the coffee baron was found dead in a river in Southern India in an apparent suicide.

In July last year, Coffee Day Enterprises named independent board member S.V. Ranganath as interim chairman, after authorities here recovered Siddhartha's body floating in a river near the port city of Mangalore, two days after his disappearance sparked speculation that he was under intense financial strain.

Malavika Hegde was appointed as the CEO with immediate effect, the company said in a filing to the exchanges. The company's board in a meeting held on Monday also approved the appointment of C. H. Vasudhara Devi, Giri Devanur and Mohan Raghavendra Kondi as independent directors. The appointment is for five years, effective from December 31, 2020.

Bangalore-based Café Coffee Day runs hundreds of coffee shops across India that brew cappuccinos and lattes for India's booming moneyed class and compete with the likes of Starbucks, Barista and Coca-Cola Co-owned Costa Coffee. Siddhartha, 59, was recognized for having brought the coffee shop culture to a largely tea-loving country, while also being hailed as one of India's early venture capital investors.

Newscaster- Siddhi Gaikar

Freelance Reporter: Seema Samantha

Ref:-<https://www.telegraphindia.com/business/cafe-coffee-day-picks-malavika-hegde-as-ceo/cid/1799869>

### **P&G SHIKSHA INTRODUCES MUNNI & VIDYA – TWO SISTERS, KEEN TO GET AN EDUCATION**



Video : [https://youtu.be/bErKJIWV\\_sU](https://youtu.be/bErKJIWV_sU)

The P&G Shiksha film has been conceptualized and created by Leo Burnett, showcasing the story of sisters, Munni and Vidya who realize their dream of attending school and receiving education.

P&G Shiksha, the flagship CSR program of P&G India, unveiled its new heart-warming film that highlights the story of sisters Munni and Vidya who realize their dream of attending school and receiving education. The film inspired by true events, showcases two parallel worlds around us – one where the slightest disturbance in online schooling is a big matter of concern and the other world where children are still dreaming of going to school in remote parts of the country. The film has been conceptualized and created by Leo Burnett. The film has been launched across social media platforms YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. Speaking about the new film, Girish Kalyanaraman, Vice President – Marketing Operations, P&G India said, “We know that education is essential for the development of children and society's growth at large. Education is critical, now more than ever, given the prolonged closure of schools and the impact on children due to the pandemic. During this challenging time, we upgraded P&G Shiksha with online education so that thousands of children could continue learning from home. We hope the film builds an emotional connect with the audience and inspires them to do their bit towards Shiksha.”

Newscaster- Khushi Choudhari

Reference : <https://www.socialsamosa.com/2021/06/pg-shiksha-film-munni-vidya/>



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CHRISTOS A. MAKRIDIS, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
(MIT)

Christos A. Makridis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)Using our IT intensity index, together with data tables from the Occupation Employment Statistics program, I found that IT intensive occupations grew by 19.5 percent between 2004 and 2017, while less IT intensive occupations only grew by 2.4 percent. That’s more than eight times as large of a growth rate over the past decade.And yet, companies routinely complain about not being able to find enough workers. While the skills gap for digital and technical tasks is large, some researchers argue it is largest for cybersecurity.There is also concern about unmet demand for coordination and communication skills.



The fact that so many prospective job candidates lack these skills might help explain the decline in labor force participation and stagnation of median hourly wages over the past few decades. ‘IT intensive’ jobs rose at eight times the rate as other jobs from 2004 to 2017. New models in higher education Educational institutions can help turn things around by equipping individuals with IT skills. Technology is changing at an increasing rate and a four-year degree may not give students the skills they need to remain competitive until retirement. Students today must become lifelong learners. To do that, universities need to provide their services to enough students to make an impact and focus on teaching relevant and tangible skills, particularly around data analysis, that are in increased demand. Several universities stand out as leaders in this regard.The standouts include Arizona State University and Georgia State University, which rank first and fourth, respectively, as the most innovative universities in the United States, according to U.S. News.

Benefits of completion

What does a college degree have to do with equipping students with IT skills? Using my measure of IT jobs, together with data from the American Community Survey between 2005 and 2016, I find that workers with a college degree are 36 percentage points more likely to work an IT job, controlling for other demographic factors, such as age, race and gender. Even if a student does not major in computer science, universities provide an environment to cultivate the skills needed to excel in IT jobs, which demand other interpersonal and noncognitive skills. For instance, other research that I’ve done suggests that students who double major in STEM and liberal arts tend to earn 10 percent higher annual salaries than their counterparts who double major in just one broad field.ASU is another example of a university that has significantly boosted the number of students it educates.

Ref:- <https://theconversation.com/amp/students-need-it-skills-to-compete-in-the-new-economy-97062>

Newscaster:- Prachi Joshi

Freelance reporter: Arsh shrivastav

SCIENCE & SPACE

SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY



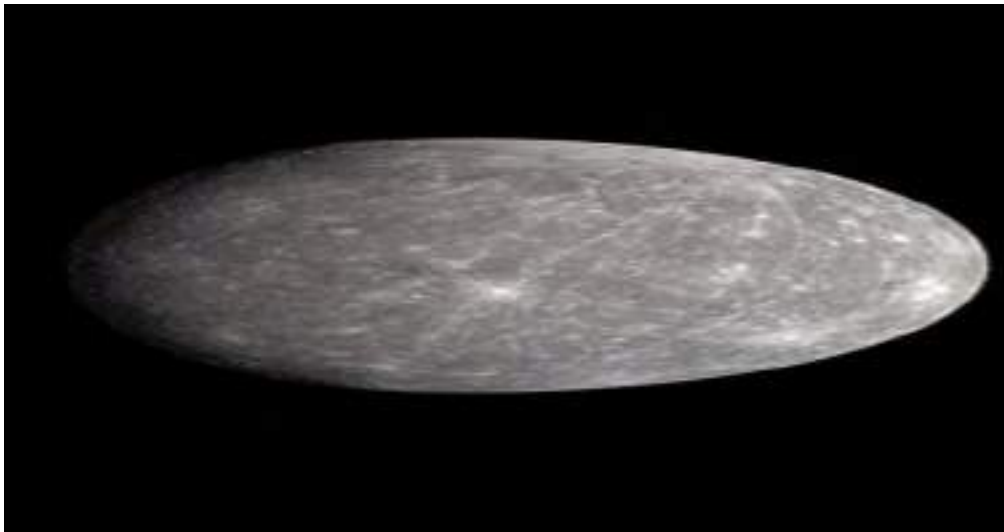
A satellite is an object that has been intentionally placed into orbit. These objects are called artificial satellites to distinguish them from natural satellites such as Earth's Moon. Among the services that satellites can provide for disaster risk management and emergency response are weather forecasting, remote sensing, geo-positioning, navigation, television and telecommunication. Instruments aboard satellites circling the Earth are designed to cover specific wavelength ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum in order to capture images, atmospheric sounding, satellite communication, geo-positioning and navigation.

Types of Satellites and Applications

Satellites can be classified by their function since they are launched into space to do a specific job. The satellite must be designed specifically to fulfill its role. There are nine different types of satellites i.e. Communications Satellite, Remote Sensing Satellite, Navigation Satellite, LEO, MEO, HEO, GPS, GEOs, Drone Satellite, Ground Satellite, Polar Satellite. Communications satellites are artificial satellites that relay signals from an earth station and then retransmit the signal to other earth stations. They commonly move in a geostationary orbit. A remote Sensing instrument collects information about an object. Global Positioning System (GPS) consists of up to 32 medium Earth orbit satellites in six different orbital planes, with the exact number of satellites varying as older satellites are retired and replaced. Operational since 1978 and globally available since 1994, GPS is currently the world's most utilized satellite navigation system.

Newscaster- Priyangi Madle  
Freelancer-Naima bhatta

MERCURY



Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System and the closest to the Sun. Its orbit around the Sun takes 87.97 Earth days, the shortest of all the Sun's planets. It is named after the Roman god Mercurius (Mercury), god of commerce, messenger of the gods, and mediator between gods and mortals, corresponding to the Greek god Hermes (Ἑρμῆς). Like Venus, Mercury orbits the Sun within Earth's orbit as an inferior planet, and its apparent distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth never exceeds 28°. This proximity to the Sun means the planet can only be seen near the western horizon after sunset or the eastern horizon before sunrise, usually in twilight. At this time, it may appear as a bright star-like object but is often far more difficult to observe than Venus. From Earth, the planet telescopically displays the complete range of phases, similar to Venus and the Moon, which recurs over its synodic period of approximately 116 days.

Mercury rotates in a way that is unique in the Solar System. It is tidally locked with the Sun in a 3:2 spin–orbit resonance,[17] meaning that relative to the fixed stars, it rotates on its axis exactly three times for every two revolutions it makes around the Sun.[a][18] As seen from the Sun, in a frame of reference that rotates with the orbital motion, it appears to rotate only once every two Mercurian years. An observer on Mercury would therefore see only one day every two Mercurian years. Mercury's axis has the smallest tilt of any of the Solar System's planets (about 1/30 degree). Its orbital eccentricity is the largest of all known planets in the Solar System;[b] at perihelion, Mercury's distance from the Sun is only about two-thirds (or 66%) of its distance at aphelion. Mercury's surface appears heavily cratered and is similar in appearance to the Moon's, indicating that it has been geologically inactive for billions of years. Having almost no atmosphere to retain heat, it has surface temperatures that vary diurnally more than on any other planet in the Solar System, ranging from 100 K (−173 °C; −280 °F) at night to 700 K (427 °C; 800 °F) during the day across the equatorial regions.[19] The polar regions are constantly below 180 K (−93 °C; −136 °F). The planet has no known natural satellites. Two spacecraft have visited Mercury: Mariner 10 flew by in 1974 and 1975; and MESSENGER, launched in 2004, orbited Mercury over 4,000 times in four years before exhausting its fuel and crashing into the planet's surface on April 30, 2015.[20][21][22] The BepiColombo spacecraft is planned to arrive at Mercury in 2025.

Newscaster - Sakshi Mandalkar  
Freelancer - Naima Bhatta



NATURE

THE MISSION TO SAVE GRIZZLY BEAR

*When a mother bear is killed, what happens to her cubs? A team of scientists may have found a solution — an orphanage for grizzly bears.*

Grizzly bears are endangered in the contiguous United States. While grizzly bear attacks on humans are rare (there are only about 11 attacks per year in all of North America), what happens when a mother grizzly bear has to be put down?



North American grizzly mothers typically tend to their offspring for two years. An orphaned cub, left to its own devices, will die on its own in the wild. Most of the time, after a mother grizzly is put down, her cubs are either killed on the spot, left to die in the wild, or brought to a zoo. But a team of scientists in British Columbia is working to solve this problem. Northern Life Wildlights Shelter in Smithers, B.C. is trying to create a place for these orphaned grizzly cubs. It is the only organization on the continent where orphaned bears can be raised until they are old enough to fend for themselves in the wild. Led by former German zoo keepers, Angelika and Peter Langen, the shelter’s goal is to fatten the cubs up and teach them life skills to avoid conflicts with humans, like the ones that led to their mothers’ deaths. “We want to give these bears the best chance for survival,” bear biologist Dr. Lana M. Ciarniello said to The New York Times. “We want to set them up for success.” Last October, three cubs arrived at the sanctuary after their mother was killed in a collision with a truck. Later that year, two more cubs arrived after their mother was found eating food out of a dumpster near a populated community, and was shot and killed. The five cubs quickly became friendly- playing with ice cubes together, slathering themselves in mud, and even choosing to sleep together despite being given separate dens.

Financed by the Grizzly Bear Foundation, this is the first long-term study in the world testing whether sheltered cubs can be successfully rehabilitated back into the wild. The goal is for a “rewilded” cub to thrive in nature and eventually have cubs of its own. The bears are watched from an observation cage to keep an eye on them with minimal human interaction. A key to the program’s success is making sure the bears do not interpret humans as friendly, so when they are released, they avoid humans and civilization altogether.

The shelter is set on 220 acres of wilderness, and is run by six employees and a team of dedicated volunteers. Since it began housing orphaned grizzly bears in 2007, Northern Life has reared more than 30 cubs. The team uses radio collars and tags to GPS-track the cubs after they are released back into the wild, near where they were rescued. They track the grizzlies for years to monitor them and make sure they are steering clear of humans. Based on data from their GPS collars, the four surviving cubs seem to be doing well in the forest, and are in excellent health. The team hopes to use the results of this project to set the standard for grizzly bear rehabilitation and create new sustainable practices to better the future of the species.

**Newscaster:-** Bhakti Margaj  
**Freelancer :-** Aditya Nikam  
**Reference link:-**<https://www.discovery.com/nature/the-mission-to-save-grizzly-bear-cubs>

CAN CHINESE DINERS EMBRACE  
POTATOES? THE ANSWER COULD AFFECT  
EARTH’S CLIMATE

A switch to spuds in a country where rice is prominent could cut greenhouse-gas emissions. China’s ambitious plan to make the potato a staple crop could slash greenhouse-gas emissions — if the country’s diners sacrifice some of their rice consumption.



Rice cultivation requires heavy use of water and fertilizer, and gradually degrades the soil. Seeking a sustainable and nutritious way to feed China’s ballooning population, the government implemented a policy in 2015 to double potato yields and add potatoes to the Chinese diet.

Jun Bi at Nanjing University in China and his colleagues examined the policy’s environmental implications and found that potatoes grown in China have lower greenhouse-gas emissions and water demand per calorie than do other crops, such as maize. Extrapolating from historical data, the researchers estimate that, from 2015 to 2030, greenhouse-gas emissions from Chinese farming of staple crops could fall nearly 9% if the government meets its potato goals and plants the crop in the most suitable places. But if potato fields displace rice paddies and the population doesn’t shift to a more potato-heavy diet, rice imports could increase. That would mean higher environmental costs because of transportation emissions, the authors warn.

**Reference:** <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02230-1>  
**Newscaster :** Nishit Mehta.  
**Freelancer :** Aditya Nikam



RESEARCH

GLOBAL WARMING BEGETS MORE WARMING  
NEW PALEOCLIMATE STUDY FINDS.



It is increasingly clear that the prolonged drought conditions, record-breaking heat, sustained wildfires, and frequent, more extreme storms experienced in recent years are a direct result of rising global temperatures brought on by humans' addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. And a new MIT study on extreme climate events in Earth's ancient history suggests that today's planet may become more volatile as it continues to warm.

The study, appearing today in *Science Advances*, examines the paleoclimate record of the last 66 million years, during the Cenozoic era, which began shortly after the extinction of the dinosaurs. The scientists found that during this period, fluctuations in the Earth's climate experienced a surprising "warming bias." In other words, there were far more warming events -- periods of prolonged global warming, lasting thousands to tens of thousands of years -- than cooling events. What's more, warming events tended to be more extreme, with greater shifts in temperature, than cooling events.

The researchers say a possible explanation for this warming bias may lie in a "multiplier effect," whereby a modest degree of warming -- for instance from volcanoes releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere -- naturally speeds up certain biological and chemical processes that enhance these fluctuations, leading, on average, to still more warming.

**A volatile push**

For their analysis, the team consulted large databases of sediments containing deep-sea benthic foraminifera -- single-celled organisms that have been around for hundreds of millions of years and whose hard shells are preserved in sediments. The composition of these shells is affected by the ocean temperatures as organisms are growing; the shells are therefore considered a reliable proxy for the Earth's ancient temperatures.

For decades, scientists have analyzed the composition of these shells, collected from all over the world and dated to various time periods, to track how the Earth's temperature has fluctuated over millions of years.

"When using these data to study extreme climate events, most studies have focused on individual large spikes in temperature, typically of a few degrees Celsius warming," Arnscheidt says. "Instead, we tried to look at the overall statistics and consider all the fluctuations involved, rather than picking out the big ones."

The team first carried out a statistical analysis of the data and observed that, over the last 66 million years, the distribution of global temperature fluctuations didn't resemble a standard bell curve, with symmetric tails representing an equal probability of extreme warm and extreme cool fluctuations. Instead, the curve was noticeably lopsided, skewed toward more warm than cool events. The curve also exhibited a noticeably longer tail, representing warm events that were more extreme, or of higher temperature, than the most extreme cold events.

"This indicates there's some sort of amplification relative to what you would otherwise have expected," Arnscheidt says. "Everything's pointing to something fundamental that's causing this push, or bias toward warming events."

"It's fair to say that the Earth system becomes more volatile, in a warming sense," Rothman adds.

Freelance Reporter - Aakash Bavdankar  
Newscaster - Yash Parkar  
REF: : [10.1126/Sciadv.Abg6864](#)

THE PROMISE AND TRAGEDY OF A UTOPIAN  
COMMUNITY, AS SEEN BY ONE OF ITS OWN



BETTER TO HAVE GONE  
Love, Death, and the Quest for Utopia in Auroville  
By Akash Kapur

Utopia’s finest hour, Akash Kapur writes in “Better to Have Gone,” is the very beginning, “when the dream remains unsullied.” The phrase has the ring of preordainment: From the heights of a vision, there is nowhere to go but down. As it does — viciously then tragically — in his memoir, which is also a group biography, the investigation of a mystery, a meditation on searching and faith, and an act of love. Kapur’s main subject is Auroville, a 53-year-old intentional community in southern India where both he and his wife, Auralice, were raised, and where, in 1986, her mother and adoptive father died. The murky circumstances of their deaths shadow Kapur’s marriage, all the more when he and Auralice move back to Auroville in 2004. There her parents’ fates have been transmuted into a mix of legend, theory and gossip, even as their bodies lie in unmarked graves. Kapur decides (with his wife’s help, though she is not credited as an author) to excavate the past. Knowledge, he hopes, might bring peace. This is a haunting, heartbreaking story, deeply researched and lucidly told, with an almost painful emotional honesty — the use of present tense weaving a kind of trance. I kept wanting to read “Better to Have Gone” because I found it so gripping; I kept wanting not to read it because I found it so upsetting. The image that came to mind, again and again, was of human lives being dashed against the rocks of rigid belief.

Freelance reporter- Aakash Bavdankar  
Newscaster- Om Patre



ACADEMICS

BOARDING VS DAY SCHOOL: HOW CAN YOU  
MAKE THE RIGHT CHOICE?

By Kartika Bajoria,  
School is the first exposure a child has to formal education. It is a place that should nurture, encourage and spur creativity, imagination and true learning. Here are some plain and simple truths that could be advantageous or not, depending on one’s point of view.

Boarding school education

By living away from home and from the protective cocoon of parents and family, generally boarding schools are able to instil a sense of freedom, independence and confidence that is hard to match if a student attends day school. By that same token however, if the home base is not emotionally strong, students who attend boarding school might become emotionally detached, unable later in life, to cohabit with family.

The focus in most boarding schools extends far beyond academic or scholastic excellence. The emphasis is on overall development. With a plethora of options for extra-curricular activities such as sports, debating, dramatics, students are presented with a better prospect of honing their personalities than at day school.



The biggest and most obvious about day school education is that a parent has their ward at home with them. The mix of academic-focus at school and living at home (with certain targeted classes that parents can organise after-school hours) create a conducive environment for concerted studies that might be difficult at boarding school. A parent really ought to make a decision between boarding and day-school education, chiefly based on their child’s inclinations, preferences, personality, passions, interests and leanings. At the end of the day though, it is your child and his or her own disposition that should govern your final decision.

Newscaster: Vidya Ranpise  
Freelance reporter: Om Satelkar  
Reference Link: <https://indianexpress.com/article/parenting/blog/boarding-vs-day-school-how-make-right-choice-5590898/>

3 SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT LEARNING

Read on, and be prepared to put your traditional beliefs aside as science points to innovative methods that indicate future success.



- 1) Teaching kids at a very early age is counterproductive to their learning  
When children in a controlled study were given a toy that did multiple things like squeaking, play music, etc., the children who had a teacher instructing them on how the toy worked did not explore it further than the directions given by the adult. However, the students who were given the toy with no specific instructions discovered the way it worked, as well as several different other mechanisms that weren’t immediately obvious.
- 2) Spaces elevate children’s learning through discovery  
Research documented in Colorado University’s Journal of Children, Youth, and Environments noted that students who were given access to green woodlands, ponds, and other natural habitats had an increase in social cooperation and creativity, as opposed to the children who were given an asphalt yard with a jungle gym.
- 3) Playing scary and violent video games help children master their fears in real life.  
Cheryl K. Olson recognized several social motivations for playing video games including competition, a reason to hang out and casually converse with friends, and teaching peers how to play a game. The psychological motivations for video games are even more profound. In boys who struggle with stress, fear, and anger- negative emotions that can have violent consequences; video games acted as a safe alternative for the release of pent-up emotion.

Newscaster: Nidhi Satam  
Freelance reporter: Om Satelkar  
Reference Link: <https://www.teachthought.com/learning/31-facts-about-learning/>

MEDIA

CONTRIBUTION OF MEDIA TOWARDS OUR SOCIETY



Media fulfills several basic roles in our society. One obvious role is entertainment. Media can act as a springboard for our imaginations, a source of fantasy, and an outlet for escapism. In the 19th century, Victorian readers disillusioned by the grimness of the Industrial Revolution found themselves drawn into fantastic worlds of fairies and other fictitious beings. In the first decade of the 21st century, American television viewers could peek in on a conflicted Texas high school football team in Friday Night Lights; the violence-plagued drug trade in Baltimore in The Wire, a 1960s-Manhattan ad agency in Mad Men; or the last surviving band of humans in a distant, miserable future in Battlestar Galactica. Through bringing us stories of all kinds, media has the power to take us away from ourselves.

Media can also provide information and education. Information can come in many forms, and it may sometimes be difficult to separate from entertainment. Today, newspapers and news-oriented television and radio programs make available stories from across the globe, allowing readers or viewers in London to access voices and videos from Baghdad, Tokyo, or Buenos Aires. Books and magazines provide a more in-depth look at a wide range of subjects. The free online encyclopedia Wikipedia has articles on topics from presidential nicknames to child prodigies to tongue twisters in various languages.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) has posted free lecture notes, exams, and audio and video recordings of classes on its OpenCourseWare website, allowing anyone with an Internet connection access to world-class professors.

Newscaster: Sinha Aayush Pankaj  
Freelance reporter: Piyush Vishwakarma  
Reference link: <https://open.lib.umn.edu/mediaandculture/chapter/1-3-the-evolution-of-media/>

WHAT DOES MEDIA DO FOR US?



Media is considered as “mirror” of the modern society, infect, it is the media which shapes our lives. It takes discipline not to let social media steal your time. 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. In media world it had a positive and negative sides because as it had an influence over generations from ages, some fake news makes 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.

Fake news is a big thing in the field of Social Media Journalism. Fake news can be as simple has spread misinformation or as dangerous as smearing hateful propaganda. 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. Because they control the minds of the masses. 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.

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



ARTS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ART AND  
CREATIVITY

Csaiid that artists have got a considerable use of imagination and hence they are more creative than other people. However, several scientists around the world state that art have nothing to do with creativity. They actually claim that scientists are as creative as artists. As a matter of fact, creativity have presented a prominently increase overtime. Time ago, human beings were not able to build temples or communicate with each other. However, nowadays, scientists are capable to divide the atom and build enormous rockets that can go to the moon. Indeed, arts have played a crucial role into the development of creativity. It is, actually, due to art that cavemen could paint in temples and develop a way to communicate. In fact, arts help human beings to have an open mind and think outside the box. It is arts that have motivated numerous people to create.



DOES ARTS ENHANCE CREATIVITY?

Creativity is allowing yourself to make mistakes, art is knowing which ones to keep. Overtime, creativity has presented a considerable impact among people because new ideas have emerged out of nowhere. Hence, the world has had a gradual development throughout the years. Arts promotes these skills, encouraging unique responses and diverse ways of looking at things. Nevertheless, creativity is undoubtedly enhanced by arts in three different ways. First of all, arts give the opportunity to find multiple solutions to a definite problem. Next, there is a greater use of imagination in the world of arts. Finally, arts encourage motivation. This motivation aid people to be creative and make their ideas to emerge. Arts exists to express, not to impress, and this definite expression have taken place when being creative, because people can think outside the box.



Newscaster: Om Satelkar  
Freelance Reporter: Gauri Pawar  
Reference link: [www.ukessay.com](http://www.ukessay.com)

MUSEUMS PRESENT VISUAL ART AS BEAUTIFUL  
THINGS YOU CAN TOUCH

A shift is taking place in museums and the way art history is presented globally. More museums now value visitor experience and at the same time, there is a growing emphasis on accessibility in Canadian public institutions.

Some museums are offering adapted guided tours, which include tactile elements in addition to relying on various digital devices. The devices range from audio guides to 3D printed models that can sometimes be touched.



Art appears to be evolving, as it now seems to be focusing on other senses than sight. More and more artists now try to make their art accessible to all, either by adding a tactile component or sound, whether it be speaking, music or noises. New forms of art have recently been developed and many examples stand out. Among these is the work of Andrew Myers who creates tactile paintings with screws. This type of artwork serves two purposes: to be beautiful for sighted visitors since the end of the screws is painted, and to be accessible through touch for the low-vision and blind community. These innovative mediation tools involve visitors by stimulating multiple senses, which is beneficial to various audiences including children. Children rely on their sense of touch to grasp the world that surrounds them and touch tools can help them learn more about culture. Since these displays require a certain level of interaction, visitors are no longer passive. They can actively contribute to the museum visit, creating more memorable experiences. This trend seems to be emerging as the role of museums is slowly changing and leading them to become key players in the inclusion of marginalized audiences, when museum and art institutions work to make artefacts and artworks accessible to broader audiences, they can help raise awareness and encourage respectful social interactions. Thus, museums not only foster social interactions between visitors coming from different backgrounds but also contribute to creating a feeling of belonging amongst them, through sharing an aesthetic experience.



Newscaster: Harshali Parab  
Freelancer: Gauri Pawar  
Reference Link: <https://theconversation.com/>



## HISTORY

### B. R. AMBEDKAR

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar; (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956) Babasaheb Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer, who inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement and campaigned against social discrimination towards the untouchables. He was British India's Minister of Labour in Viceroy's Executive Council, Chairman of the Constituent Drafting committee, independent India's first Minister of Law and Justice, and considered the chief architect of the Constitution of India.

Ambedkar was a prolific student, earning doctorates in economics from both Columbia University and the London School of Economics, gaining reputation as a scholar for his research in law, economics and political science. In his early career, he was an economist, professor, and lawyer. His later life was marked by his political activities; he became involved in campaigning and negotiations for India's independence, publishing journals, advocating political rights and social freedom for Dalits, and contributing significantly to the establishment of the state of India. In 1956,

In 1990, the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, was posthumously conferred upon Ambedkar. Ambedkar's legacy includes numerous memorials and depictions in popular culture.



India's independence on 15 August 1947, the new Congress-led government invited Ambedkar to serve as the nation's first Law Minister, which he accepted. Indian Constitution drafted by Ambedkar as 'first and foremost a social document'.

Ambedkar was the first Indian to pursue a doctorate in economics abroad. He argued that industrialisation and agricultural growth could enhance the Indian economy. He stressed investment in agriculture as the primary industry of India. [citation needed] According to Sharad Pawar, Ambedkar's vision helped the government to achieve its food security goal. Ambedkar advocated national economic and social development, stressing education, public hygiene, community health, residential facilities as the basic amenities. His DSC thesis, the problem of the Rupee.

Newscaster: Sakshi Baisame

Freelance Reporter: Ashutosh Keni

Reference Link: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B.\\_R.\\_Ambedkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar)

### PRATAPGAD FORT



The site of the epic encounter between Shivaji and Bijapur general Afzal Khan, the hill fort of Pratapgad stands testimony to the greatness of the Maratha King. At an elevation of 3454 ft, the fort is located in Satara district of Maharashtra. A winding, sharp mountain road leads to Pratapgad from Mahabaleshwar, about 21 km away. The fort was built to defend the Par Pass and played an important role in the defence of the region around Wai. From a distance, the fort looks like a round tipped hill with the walls of the lower fort giving the impression of the fort being a crown on the hill. Further fortification of the fort was later authorized by Shivaji and done by Moropant Pingale, the first Peshwa or the chief minister of the Maratha Empire. The fort can be divided in to two parts, upper fort and lower fort. The upper fort was built on the summit of the hill. The layout of the fort forms a crude square and the walls stretch for approximately 590 sq. ft. on all sides.



You can get stunning views of the Raigarh Fort and coastal Konkan from the top of the Pratapgad Fort. There are many structures in the upper fort with the Mahadev Temple being the most impressive structure. The temple is located in the northwest area of the fort near the edge with cliffs on three sides and a sheer drop of over 800 ft. The lower fort was built in a rectangular shape. To defend the fort, there are towers and bastions in the southeast of the fort which rise up to 40 ft. There is a Bhavani Temple in the eastern side that is dedicated to Goddess Bhavani.

Newscaster: Darshit Champanerkar

Freelance Reporter: Ashutosh Keni

Reference Link: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pratapgad>



LIBRARY

FIRST LADY MICHELLE OBAMA

First Lady Michelle LA Vaughn Robinson Obama is a lawyer, writer, and the wife of the 44th and current President, Barack Obama. She is the first African-American First Lady of the United States. Through her four main initiatives, she has become a role model for women and an advocate for healthy families, service members and their families, higher education, and international adolescent girls education.

When people ask First Lady Michelle Obama to describe herself, she doesn't hesitate to say that first and foremost, she is Malia and Sasha's mom. But before she was a mother — or a wife, lawyer, or public servant she was Fraser and Marian Robinson's daughter.



The Robinsons lived in a brick bungalow on the South Side of Chicago. Fraser was a pump operator for the Chicago Water Department, and despite being diagnosed with multiple sclerosis at a young age, he hardly ever missed a day of work. Marian stayed home to raise Michelle and her older brother Craig, skilfully managing a busy household filled with love, laughter, and important life lessons.

A product of Chicago public schools, Michelle Robinson studied sociology and African-American studies at Princeton University. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1988, she joined the Chicago law firm Sidley & Austin, where she later met Barack Obama, the man who would become the love of her life.

After a few years, Mrs. Obama decided her true calling was working with people to serve their communities and their neighbours. She served as assistant commissioner of planning and development in Chicago's City Hall before becoming the founding executive director of the Chicago chapter of Public Allies, an AmeriCorps program that prepares youth for public service.

Newscaster: Devi Dhamankar  
Freelance reporter: Jatin Bisht

FOOD & HEALTHCARE

WHY IS AVOCADO GOOD FOR YOU?



A diet that contains a variety of fruits and vegetables can provide numerous health benefits. It may, for example, reduce the risk of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and overall mortality while promoting a healthy complexion and hair, increased energy, and weight moderation.

1. Rich in nutrients

Avocados are a source of vitamins C, E, K, and B6, as well as riboflavin, niacin, folate, pantothenic acid, magnesium, and potassium. They also provide lutein, beta carotene, and omega-3 fatty acids.

Avocados contain high levels of healthy, beneficial fats, which can help a person feel fuller Trusted Source between meals. Eating fat slows the breakdown of carbohydrates, which helps keep blood sugar levels stable.

Roughly half an avocado, or 100 grams (g), contains Trusted Source:

- 160 calories
- 14.7 g of fat
- 8.5 g of carbohydrates
- 6.7 g of fibre
- less than 1 g of sugar

Fat is essential for every single cell in the body. Eating healthy fats supports skin health, enhances the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients, and even helps support Trusted Source the immune system.

2. Healthy for the heart

In every 100 g of avocado there are 76 milligrams Trusted Source of a natural plant sterol called beta sitosterol. Regularly consuming beta sitosterol and other plant sterols may help maintain healthy cholesterol levels, which are important for heart health.

3. Great for vision

Avocados contain lutein and zeaxanthin Trusted Source; two phytochemicals present in eye tissue. They provide antioxidant protection to help minimize damage, including from UV light.

The monounsaturated fatty acids in avocados also support the absorption of other beneficial fat-soluble antioxidants, such as beta carotene. As a result, adding avocados to the diet may help reduce the risk of developing age-related macular degeneration.

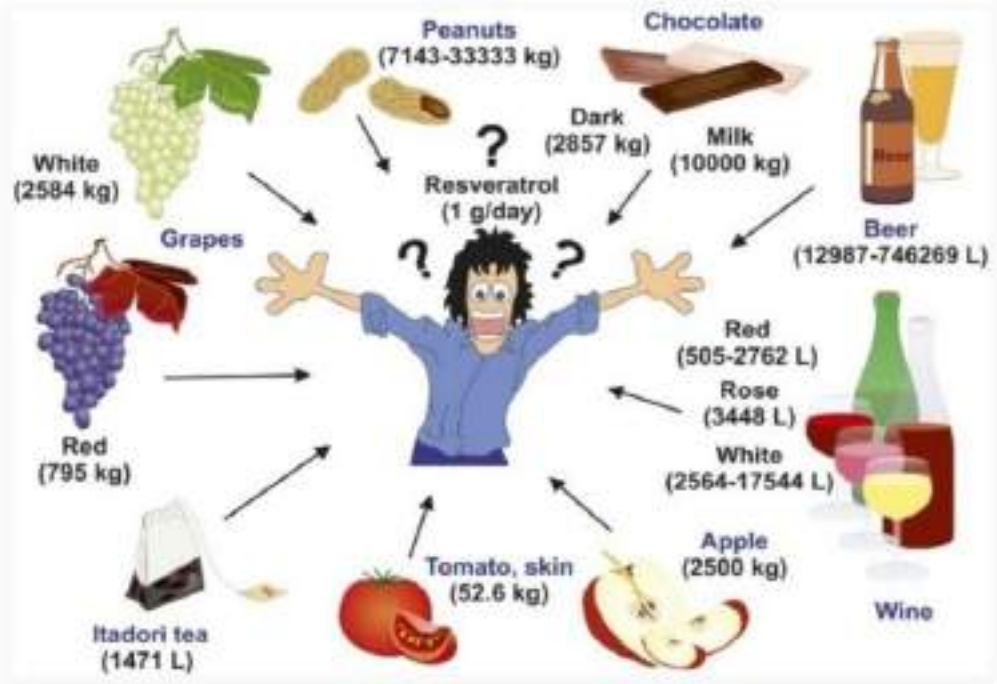
4. May help prevent osteoporosis

Half an avocado provides approximately 18%Trusted Source of the daily value of vitamin K.

This nutrient is often overlooked but is essential for bone health. Taking in enough vitamin K can support bone health by increasing calcium absorption and reducing the urinary excretion of calcium.

New Caster: Vidhi Jadhav  
Freelancer: Shreyas Bane

RESVERATROL: HOW MUCH WINE DO YOU HAVE TO DRINK TO STAY HEALTHY?



Resveratrol is a polyphenol that is present in the human diet and has a large variety of potential therapeutic properties. However, it is not possible to absorb the recommended therapeutic doses of resveratrol by drinking wine or through dietary sources. In addition, to date, most of the beneficial effects are only established in preclinical models. One of the major challenges in resveratrol research is to determine whether the observed health-promoting effects are transferable to humans. Therefore, clinical trials with the aim of determining the effective dosage regimen for the therapy of specific diseases are urgently needed. These trials must be conducted with well-standardized resveratrol formulations in order to allow the comparison of obtained results. Because previous studies in humans have already consistently shown that the bioavailability of resveratrol after oral intake is rather low, the development of resveratrol formulations with better pharmacologic properties is still a challenging task.

Likewise, structural optimization and the development of new galenic resveratrol formulations such as resveratrol-encapsulated nanoparticles should help to physiologically increase resveratrol's activity and overall bioavailability, to lower the necessary dose, to prevent unwanted side effects during therapy, and to target resveratrol activities to specific organs. Resveratrol-enriched supplements might be suitable to allow daily uptake of therapeutically relevant doses (currently presumed to be 1 g) that are not obtainable by conventional foods or beverages. In addition, resveratrol might be a supplement that enhances growth or quality of products cultured in different agricultural and aquacultural settings, thereby developing health-promoting effects. In this regard, the intensification of research of resveratrol oligomer chemistry and biology may also offer some avenues for new therapeutic drugs with better pharmacologic properties. In the long term, such investigations will reveal whether all the hype and hope associated with resveratrol are scientifically justified.

Newscaster: Mansi Jangle  
Freelancer: Shreyas Bane  
Reference: <https://doi.org/10.3945/an.115.011627>



CULTURE & CUISINE

5 AMAZING CULINARY TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Food and culture are interwoven. The processes involved in preparing, serving and sharing certain foods and drinks might appear simple, but they often carry important social and cultural significance. This article unpacks 5 food-related rituals around the world.

1.WASHOKU, JAPAN



Japanese food is collectively referred to as Washoku. At its essence, it reflects a deep respect for nature, using natural, locally sourced ingredients. Washoku is traditionally comprised of four elements: cooked rice (the staple dish), soups, side dishes that give flavour to the rice, and Japanese pickles.

2.TURKISH COFFEE, TURKEY



Turkey has no fewer than three food-related listings on cultural heritage list. To make Turkish coffee, roasted beans are ground to a super-fine power and brewed slowly with water and sugar until a foam forms on the top. Sugar cubes and a square of Turkish delight is usually served on the side.

3.NEOPOLITAN PIZZAIUOLO, ITALY



Through the centuries, the art of making Neapolitan pizza has been based on a few key elements namely water, flour, salt and yeast. The art of making a Neapolitan pizza is a culinary practice comprising four different phases: The shaping of dough balls; spreading the dough; where the *pizzaiuolo* forms the famous raised rim with a skilful motion.

4. KIMJANG, SOUTH KOREAN



Basically, *kimchi* is some type of vegetable, most frequently napa cabbage that has been fermented in a spicy red paste that may include red chilli powder, garlic, ginger, salt, sugar, fish sauce and green onions.

Newscaster-Aryahi Kulkarni  
Freelancer: Adesh Shinde  
REF: <https://wander-lush.org/food-culture-unesco>

FOOD CULTURE IN INDIAN

Indian cuisine consists of a variety of regional and traditional cuisines native to the Indian subcontinent. Given the diversity in soil, climate, culture, ethnic groups, and occupations, these cuisines vary substantially and use locally available spices, herbs, vegetables, and fruits.

North Indian food



Food in the North India,to begin with, Kashmir cousine reflect strong central Asian influence.In Kashmir, mostly all the desires are prepared around the main course of rice found abundantly in the beautiful valley.Another delicious item cooked here is the sag that is prepared with a green leafy vegetables know as the Hkka.

West Indian food



West Indian Foods:The states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa make for the majority of western states of India. Diversity is one thing that is common across these regions - from culture and climate to food, you'll find a variety of it as you move from Rajasthan's Aravalli to the western coastline of Goa.

East india food



East Indian Foods:India is a country of rich heritage, diverse cultures and a host of regional cuisines that draw a large part of the world towards it. Right from the style of cooking to the ingredients used and even how the dish is served to how it is eaten, complete with accompaniments, can be vastly different in different regions.



The recipe mentioned in these ancient Indian works leaves out three key aspects of the modern idli recipe: the use of rice (not just black gram), the long fermentation of the mix, and the steaming for fluffiness. The references to the modern recipe appear in the Indian works only after 1250 CE. Food historian K. T. Achaya speculates that the modern idli recipe might have originated in present-day Indonesia, which has a long tradition of fermented food.

Newcaster:- Priya Kumari  
Freelancer: Adesh Shinde  
REFERENCE:-<https://www.hindustantimes.com/lifestyle/recipe/recipe-here-s-how-to-cook-khichdi-in-north-east-west-and-south-indian-styles-101629735541566.html>



## TRAVEL &amp; TOURISM

**BORA BORA**

Romance. The island of Bora Bora rises from the velvet blues of the deep water up through the softer hues of the lagoon and into the air that surrounds the island. Romantics from around the world appreciate Bora Bora, where the lush tropical slopes and valleys of Mount *Otemanu* blossom with hibiscus, while palm-covered *motu* circle the illuminated lagoon like a delicate pearl necklace from the islands of French Polynesia.

***Where Is Bora Bora Located?***

Bora Bora is located on a dormant volcano island, set on one of the most beautiful and crystal-clear lagoons in the world, colored in a million shades of blue. Known for gorgeous luxury resorts and numerous adventurous activities, it is one of the north western islands that make up The Islands of Tahiti.

***An Overwater Bora Bora Bungalow Paradise***

A peaceful haven sitting directly over the lagoon, the overwater Bora Bora bungalow concept is a can't-miss element of Bora Bora. Find an overwater bungalow with a private deck for sipping your morning coffee with a stunning sunrise or your evening cocktail with a dazzling sunset. Perfect for couples on romantic getaways and Bora Bora honeymoons. Designed and built in traditional Tahitian style, these bungalows offer direct access to the lagoon and are the perfect relaxing getaway.

***Bora Bora Activities***

Bora Bora's lagoon is an underwater world that hosts manta rays, sharks, gentle Napoleon wrasses, and other marine life which will welcome you while scuba diving, helmet diving or viewing from a glass-bottom boat. Those who love an adrenaline rush can enjoy wakeboarding or tubing on the crystal waters, circling the coastline on a jet ski, or viewing the lagoon from a parasail, while those who love to lounge have a cocktail at the renowned Bloody Mary's.

Freelance Reporter -Payal Solanki

Newscaster-Nigel Thomas

Ref: - <https://tahititourisme.com/en-us/island/bora-bora/>



SPORTS

INDIA IN TOKYO PARALYMPICS



From an Indian perspective, just like the Olympics, the current edition of the Paralympics in Tokyo will never be forgotten.

India have already registered their best ever performance at a single edition of the Paralympics, with the medal haul touching double figures for the first time in the history of India at the Paralympics in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Before this, the best showing for India at the Paralympics was a total haul of 4 medals, which was registered in two separate editions (1984 and 2016).

India has so far collected two gold medals, five silver and three bronze medals. China and Great Britain are the top two countries on the medal tally currently.

Here's a quick look at the 10 Indian athletes who have won medals so far at this edition of the Tokyo Paralympics:

**Bhavinaben Patel (Table Tennis) – Silver** Bhavinaben Table Tennis player Bhavinaben Patel opened India’s account at the Games when she became only the second Indian woman to win a medal at the Paralympics. Playing the gold medal match, Bhavina won the silver medal. **Nishad Kumar (High Jump) – Silver** Nishad Kumar won India’s second medal at Tokyo Paralympics when he clinched a silver medal in the men’s high jump T47 event with an Asian record effort of 2.06m on August 29. T47 class is meant for athletes with a unilateral upper limb impairment resulting in some loss of function at the shoulder, elbow and wrist.

**Avani Lekhara (Shooting) – Gold** Avani Lekhara made history on August 30 when she became the first Indian woman ever to win a gold medal at the Paralympics. Avani finished with a world record equalling total of 249.6, which is also a new Paralympic record.

Newcasters- Varad Pawar  
Free lancer- Maithili Parate

TOKYO OLYMPICS 2020: INDIAN  
FENCER BHAVANI DEVI



TOKYO: India's first ever fencer in the Olympics, C A Bhavani Devi, lasted two rounds at the Games, her historic maiden appearance ending with a loss to world number three Manon Brunet in the women's individual sabre event here on Monday.

The 27-year-old began her campaign with a confident 15-3 win against Tunisia's Nadia Ben Azizi but bumped into Rio Olympics semifinalist Frenchwoman Brunet in the next round, which she lost 7-15. "I did my level best but couldn't win. I am sorry...Thank you so much i will come back much stronger and successful at Next Olympics with all your Prayers," she tweeted thanking her coaches, the government and her family for backing her.

Bhavani said she committed mistakes against Brunet but will take the result in her stride.

"I didn't fence well in the first half but in the second half I tried to change something but it was too late. I am happy I fenced with one of the top fencers in the world," Bhavani said of her contest against Brunet. "In between I was doing some mistakes but it is okay, sabre is very quick. It is the first time Indians will watch fencing, so I am very happy that I could perform in front of them."

The sabre is the fastest of the fencing competitions in which opponents can slash anywhere above the waist. The fencer who touches the 15 point-mark first is declared the winner. In the other two events -- foil and epee -- only the tip of the sword can be used to target the opponent. "It is my first Olympics and it could be better but I am okay with the experience I had from this Olympics. It will be a learning experience for me to improve myself.

Newscaster:Tejas Patil  
Freelance Reporter:Maithili Parate  
Reference link: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>



## SOCIAL ISSUES

**BASIC SANITATION**

Sanitation is yet another problem, but one of the biggest, in India. There are about 700 million people who have no access to toilets at home. Slum areas do not have toilets. People are thus forced to defecate in the open, which causes numerous diseases like diarrhea, cholera, dehydration etc.

Many rural schools also have no toilets, because of which parents do not send their kids, especially girls, to school. Due attention was drawn towards this problem by Gandhiji but nothing much was done.

A growing population is the biggest challenge causing these problems. For example, the sewage system in Delhi was designed to meet the needs of a population of three million people. But Delhi now has more than 14 million of population. This is not just the case of Delhi; every state and region in India is the same.

Though 12 million toilets claim to have been built under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in the last five years, as per a UN report, 44% of the population continues to defecate in the open. Sanitation, solid waste management, and drainage continue to pose challenges in India.

Newscaster: -Janhavi Shirke

Freelance Reporter – Aayush Sinha

Ref:-<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2981586>

**TRIPLE TALAQ AND MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA**

On 22nd August 2017 The Supreme Court of India declared the instant triple talaq or divorce as unconstitutional and arbitrary in a landmark judgment. In a split verdict the three of five judges said that this practice of saying talaq three times in one sitting or over phone, email etc. is the violation of Muslim women's right to equality and against gender justice. It is not mentioned in Islam therefore cannot be allowed to go on. Chief Justice of India and Justice A Abdul Nazeer argued for suspending the instant talaq and directed the government to bring a law to regulate the practice within six months. However the majority verdict of three justices override their view. There are three kinds of talaq – Talaq –e-Ahsan where the husband pronounces talaq once followed by abstinence of 90 days or three menstrual cycles. If the couple resolved their differences within the period then talaq is revoked. Talaq-e- Hasan where husband pronounces talaq three times over three months with iddat or abstinence of one month each.

If differences are resolved within the stipulated time the talaq is considered revoked. If not then divorce becomes final after the third talaq. Talaq –e- Biddat is when the husband says talaq in one go and it becomes effective immediately. It is irrevocable the moment it is pronounced. The Supreme Court of India has struck down Talaq-e-Biddat as unconstitutional and against women's dignity and rights. Instant Divorce of Talaq-e-Biddat is banned in 22 Muslim countries as being arbitrary. This ruling will ensure justice to Muslim women who had been victims of domestic violence and harassment. The petition against instant divorce was filed two years back by Shayara Bano and four other women who were divorced by her husband through a letter mentioned talaq thrice. Her children were taken away from her and faced discrimination and threats to her life. The Supreme Court also made the Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan a party in the case-taking cognizance of the survey that said 92% of the Muslim women want abolition of triple talaq. This is the first time in India that Muslim women challenged an Islamic practice as violation of fundamental right. The Muslim women have come out in open to talk against the discriminatory practices in the name of the Islamic practices.

Newscaster: Divya Shrugare

Freelance Reporter : Aayush Sinha

Ref: [www.Azadindia.Org](http://www.Azadindia.Org)



STUDENT’S SECTION

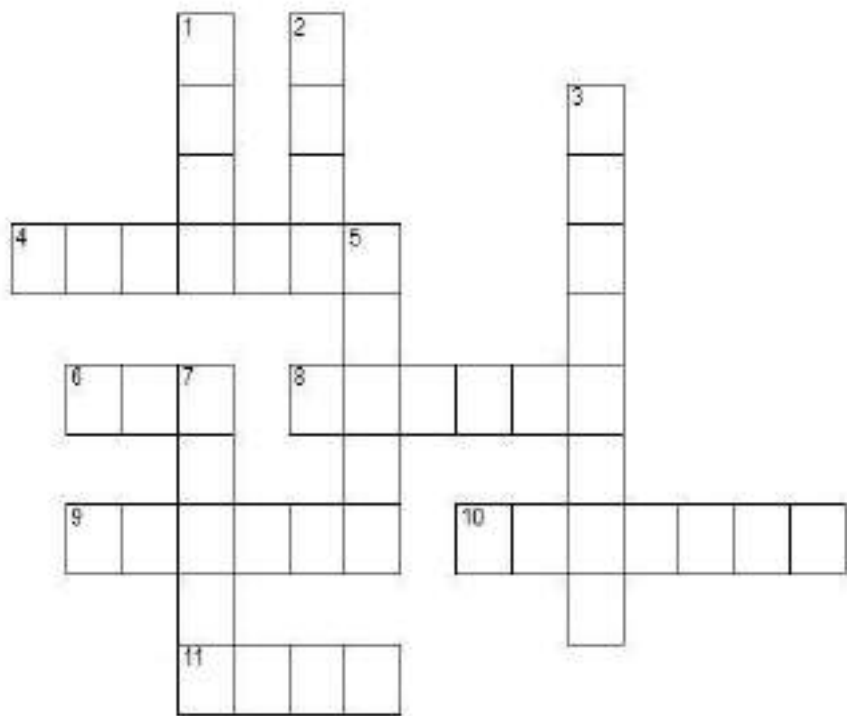
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SRI LANKA

- Sri Lanka is nicknamed Pearl of the Indian Ocean and teardrop of India.
- There are enough waterfalls to keep the lights going.
- A tooth from Buddha sits under the roof of a temple in a place called Kandy.
- The first female prime minister was elected in Sri Lanka.
- It’s said to be home to the oldest tree ever to be planted by a human.
- You’ll find the freshest (and sweetest) pineapples you’ve ever tasted.
- Sri Lanka’s highest town and the heart of the country’s most beautiful region, Nuwara Eliya Known as the ‘Little England’ of Sri Lanka for its chilly climate and colonial style bungalows.
- Sri Lanka has one of the highest literacy rates in South East Asia at 92% of the population who is literate.
- Sri Lanka is totally about tea.
- Sri Lanka is the world’s largest cinnamon producer and accounts for about 70 per cent of the global production.
- In Sri Lanka, you can see the world’s largest marine mammal, the Blue Whale, and the world’s largest land mammal, the elephant, all in one day.
- The Sri Lankan national flag is one of the oldest in the world.
- Sri Lanka has a tropical monsoon climate.
- It’s a Malaria-free country since 2016.

Newscaster - sarah vanoff  
Freelance reporter - Anushka Patil

CROSSWORD

Nature



Across:

- 4. loud noise in the sky
- 6. cloudlike mass close to ground
- 8. area of land covered in trees
- 9. fall from trees
- 10. after the rain comes the \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. comes in flurries

Down:

- 1. tears from heaven
- 2. body of water
- 3. overgrown hill
- 5. anchoring trees to the earth
- 7. feels good when barefoot

Newscaster - Sandra Vattloy.  
freelance reporter Anushka Patil

ARTWORK BY SARAH VANOFF





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