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

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

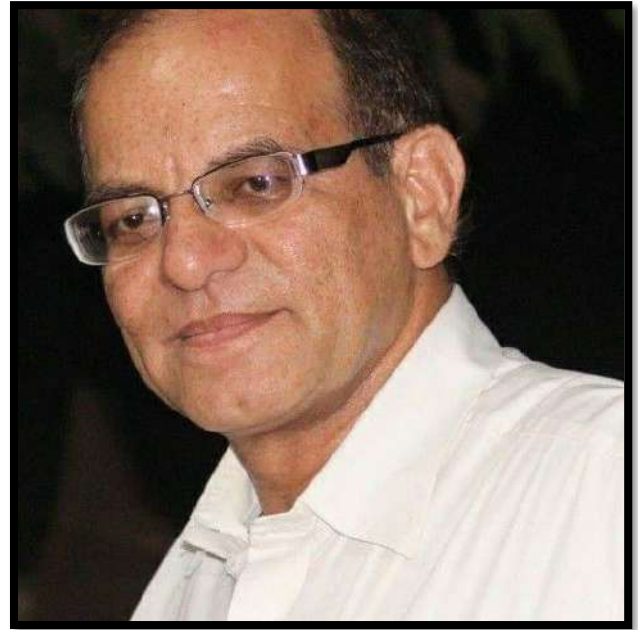
Dear Readers,

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

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

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

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



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

Dear Readers,

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENT



BUSINESS

PAGE 1

- *FM Nirmala Sitharaman announces govt guarantee worth Rs 30,600 crores for 'bad bank'*
- *Microsoft president says tech must compromise, downplays metaverse 'hype'*



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

PAGE 2

- *Are self-driving cars safe?*
- *Top reasons to use predictive ai for enhanced cybersecurity in 2021*



NATURE

PAGE 3

- *Mother Nature*
- *How does nature impact our well-being?*

RESEARCH



PAGE 4

- *Potential role of 'junk DNA' sequence in aging, cancer*
- *2 new species of dinosaurs, as big as the blue*



ACADEMICS

PAGE 5

- *Jawaharlal Nehru*
- *Data Analytics*



MEDIA

PAGE 6

- *Media Relations*
- *Impacts Of Print Media in India.*



HISTORY

PAGE 7

- *The holocaust Avengers-Nakam*
- *American civil war*



LIBRARY

PAGE 8

- *Leonardo da Vinci:*
- *The worth of public libraries: A systematic review of findings, methods and research gaps.*

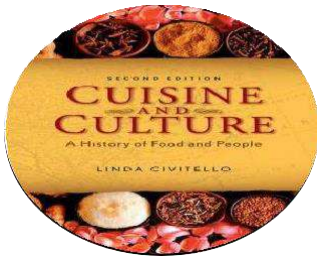


FOOD & HEALTHCARE

PAGE 9

- *Healthy food choices are happy food choices*
- *Food and health: Individual, cultural, or scientific*

CULTURE & CUISINE



- *Mumbai Street Food*
- *Food and mood: how do diet and nutrition affect mental wellbeing?*

PAGE 10



SPORTS

- **TENNIS**

PAGE 11



TRAVEL AND TOURISM

- *World Tourism Day 2021: Campaigns on Responsible Tourism by the Ministry of Tourism.*
- *Historical Places In Bihar Every Tourist Should Visit*

PAGE 12



SOCIAL ISSUE

- *India Fighting a duel battle: Hunger and COVID*
- *Need for Sexual and Reproductive Health Awareness in Adolescents: Saathiya Resource Kit.*

PAGE 13

BUSINESS

FM NIRMALA SITHARAMAN ANNOUNCES GOVT
GUARANTEE WORTH RS 30,600 CRORES FOR 'BAD
BANK'



Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, during a press conference today, said the Union Cabinet has approved the central government guarantee of up to Rs 30,600 crore to back security receipts to be issued by the National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL), also known as the bad bank. The NARCL will take over the bad loans from public sector banks and ensure professional management of bad loans, said Sitharaman, adding the government guarantee will be valid for 5 years.

"National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited will aggregate NPAs in banks' balance sheets (for which full provisioning has been done) and manage and dispose of them professionally, this will thus clean up banks' balance sheets," the FM said.

PSBs will have 51 per cent ownership in NARCL, while PSBs and public financial institutions will have a maximum of 49 per cent stake, the FM said. Around 15 per cent cash payment will be made to banks for non-performing assets based on some valuation, while 85 per cent will be given as security receipts. "For security receipts to have their value intact, the government has to give backstop arrangement, hence the government guarantee of Rs 30,600 crore," she added.

The government guarantee can be invoked by NARCL for meeting the shortfall between the face value of the security receipt and the actual realisation upon resolution or liquidation.

She said Budget 2021 had announced the government's intention to set up an Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC), along with Asset Management Company, to consolidate and take over existing stressed debt and thereafter manage and dispose them off to buyers for value realisation.

She said in 2015, an asset quality review of banks had happened, which revealed a high incidence of non-performing assets. The government then, she said, had come up with a 4-R strategy of "Recognition, Resolution, Recapitalisation and Reforms" for the public sector banks.

After the recognition, the quantification of non-performing assets started in a planned manner, she said, adding that recovery, too, started showing results.

The FM said in the past six financial years, the 4Rs were executed meticulously, and the banks have recovered Rs 5, 01,479 crore. Out of Rs 5,01,479 crore recovered by banks during the last six years, Rs 3.1 lakh crore has been recovered since March 2018. In 2018-19 alone, a record Rs 1.2 lakh crore has been recovered, she said.

Of this, Rs 99,996 crore comprises the amount recovered from written off assets, she added. As part of the bank recapitalisation, the government infused Rs 90,000 crore in 2017-18; Rs 1.06 lakh crore in 2018-19; Rs 70,000 crore in 2019-20; Rs 20,000 crore in 2020-21; and Rs 20,000 crore in 2021-22. Sitharaman said public sector banks are now not only making profits, they are also raising money from the markets. "A total of Rs 58,697 crore has been raised by PSBs as debt and equity," she said. "In 2018, only two of the 21 public sector banks were profitable. In 2021, only 2 have reported losses for the full year," she added.

Newscater: Shruti Bangal
Freelance Reporter: Rohit Pawar

Reference link- <https://gadgets.ndtv.com/internet/news/microsoft-brad-smith-metaverse-hype-downplay-tech-must-compromise-web-summit-2021-2599086>

MICROSOFT PRESIDENT SAYS TECH MUST
COMPROMISE, DOWNPLAYS METAVERSE 'HYPE'



The tech sector needs to compromise with regulators and take governments and people's concerns seriously, Microsoft President Brad Smith said in an interview on Wednesday.

"Tech is going to have to lean in...with real concrete ideas...even make concessions, so that we can all compromise and build a common platform that better protects people than ... the internet as a whole has in the recent past," Smith told Reuters. On the sidelines of Lisbon's Web Summit, Smith said he was not sure the tech industry had shifted to trying to solve these problems as much as will likely be needed in the coming decade.

Tech companies must do more than pay lip service to regulation while opposing every government measure, Smith warned. Facebook, used by nearly 3 billion people, changed its name to Meta amid strong criticism of its business practices to focus on building the "metaverse," a shared virtual environment it bets will succeed the mobile internet.

"I think (the metaverse) will be very big... and quite important," Smith said. "We have to ensure that it protects privacy, digital safety and protects against disinformation, manipulation. We have a lot to clean up."

Reflecting on the explosion of interest in a technological vision which has existed for years, Smith noted it was important not to let the "hype" obscure the longer-term technology trends.

Although early adopters of the virtual worlds known as the metaverse have blasted Facebook's rebranding as an attempt to capitalise on a concept it did not create to deflect criticism, Smith said Big Tech actors like Facebook, Microsoft, Google and Apple would likely each develop their own versions.

Newscaster: Aakash Bavdankar
Freelance Reporter: Rohit Pawar
Reference link-

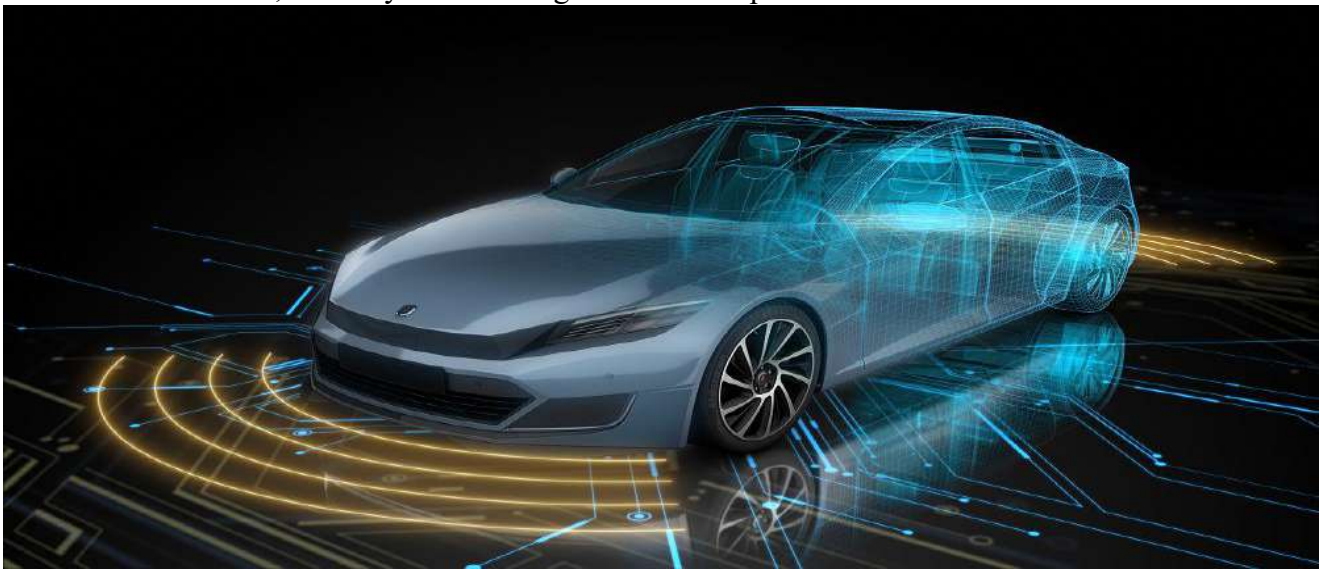
<https://gadgets.ndtv.com/internet/news/microsoft-brad-smith-metaverse-hype-downplay-tech-must-compromise-web-summit-2021-2599086>

INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY

ARE SELF-DRIVING CARS SAFE?

By Alessandro Lori, PhD June 3 2021

As commercial autonomous vehicles of all shapes and sizes become more advanced, it begs the question: are they safe? Self-driving vehicles, loosely referred to as self-driving cars, also known as automated vehicles, are a top-of-mind topic for many industries. At least 46 corporations are already working on some form of autonomous vehicle, and they’re becoming an inevitable part of our future



There are both advantages and drawbacks. When vehicles are fully autonomous? Completely autonomous vehicles for both consumers and commercial fleets, defined by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), are still some way off, but many automakers of today’s new cars and trucks using Such automakers include Ford, Toyota, Waymo, and Tesla. Here are the five stages of vehicle autonomy:

- Level 1 automation: Cars have some driver assistance systems such as cruise control, acceleration and lane changes.
- Level 2 automation: Advanced cruise control or autopilot systems that allow the car to take safety actions like emergency braking. The driver needs to stay alert at the steering wheel.
- Level 3 automation: Still requires human driver, but the car is able to perform some “safety-critical functions” .

Unexpected malfunctions with software systems that lead to accidents with other road users. There remains a lack of real-world on-road miles travelled by self-driving vehicles compared to conventional motor vehicles.

Refrence link:- <https://www.verizonconnect.com/resources/article/are-self-driving-cars-safe/>

Newscaster: Sanjana Gowda
Freelance reporter : Arsh shrivastav.

TOP REASONS TO USE PREDICTIVE AI FOR ENHANCED CYBERSECURITY IN 2021



The recent pandemic has amplified the need for advanced cybersecurity measures. There have been several instances of cybercriminals taking advantage of the situation by posing as World Health Organization’s officials Top investigative agencies in the United States like the FBI have reported an increase of 300% in cyberattacks since the COVID-19 outbreak. Most of these attackers use deception, which is why predictive artificial intelligence (AI) becomes essential for cybersecurity. A predictive AI model collects data, analyzes and offers recommendations that can prevent various cyber attacks.

Predictive Artificial Intelligence

Predictive AI, also known as the third wave AI was first coined by DARPA or Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. It was developed as an intelligent tool that can help organizations cope with cyber threats before they occur. Third-Wave AI is used in Security Operation Centers (SOC) and works in real-time; it helps defend against data breaches, malware, and ransomware attack.

There are three types of AI algorithms that you can leverage for cybersecurity purposes:

- Supervised.
- Unsupervised.
- Reinforcement.

Smart CybersecurityThe conventional layered approach of cybersecurity is not enough to cope with modern threats like deceptive attacks and ransomware. Moreover, these approaches cannot detect internal threats of a system which are not easy to find. However, with predictive algorithms and advanced analytics, you can improve detection accuracy.

Predictive Risk Intelligence

Integration of predictive analytics and risk intelligence can help you reduce cyberattacks. Predictive risk intelligence offers several benefits like risk minimization, decision-making for specific policies, and automation of processes.

Decision-making for Risk ManagementA predictive algorithm can analyze large volumes of contextual data and crucial touchpoints for making rational choices. Predictive risk intelligence can offer insights into cybersecurity that enable executives to make strategic and financial decisions.

Conclusion:Predictive AI can take your cybersecurity capabilities to the next level. However, there are specific requirements that you need to consider before implementing and investing in AI development for your organization.

Reference link: <https://www.techopedia.com/top-reasons-to-use-predictive-ai-for-enhanced-cybersecurity-in-2021/2/34588>

Newscaster: - Sakshi Nitin Jangam
Freelance reporter: Arsh shrivastav.

NATURE

MOTHER NATURE

Everything we see around us, right from the moment we step outside our home is part of nature. The trees, animals, landscape, flowers, trees, breeze, sunlight, everything that makes our surroundings so beautiful and mesmerizing are part of nature. Nature does not arise spontaneously but needs years and years to bloom and blossom.



According to researchers, the nature we see today has developed in 4.5 billion years. Initially, the earth was not sustainable for any kind of living thing. The atmosphere had very little oxygen, and the same was the case with water. The land was made of molten magma and the atmosphere was toxic to survive. Slowly, the earth cooled down, and life started blooming on it. It began to rain, and nature, as we see today, was formed. This nature then gifted the earth with living creatures like animals, birds, and finally, humans.

It is Mother Nature who never harms us but always nurtures us. By providing us with fruits and vegetables, it nurtures our body. By providing us water hydrates our body, and by providing oxygen, it cleanses our body. It is usually seen that people who live close to nature, especially the villagers live a somewhat happy life as compared to the people living amidst the high hovering skyscrapers. Nature provides our ears with the sweet sound of birds, rejuvenates us with fresh air, the breeze fills our soul with joy, and inspires us to flow like the river. Nature provides the raw material for economic development as well.

Unfortunately, humans today are polluting nature in such a way that the healing pace has fallen slowly. The use of plastic, emission of CO2, production of industrial waste, increased use of chemicals, deforestation, poaching, and oil spillage in water bodies are serious concerns today. These are not only polluting nature and are also degrading the quality of the environment needed for the survival of not only animals and birds but also humans.

Nature has inspired not only poets and writers but also the common man. All the great poets and writers like William Wordsworth have always given nature a significant space in their writings and musings. Nature has the power to take us to the place of peace and imagination to free the emotions that have been locked inside us. If those emotions and feelings get freed, then there is immense power in them to bring on the changes that are unexpected. Many people are currently working and getting linked with the nature conservation organizations to preserve and enhance the nature and beauty around us.

By taking small steps like planting trees, using biodegradable materials, stopping water pollution, animal conversation, and keeping our surroundings clean, we can help Mother Nature to breathe again and rejuvenate in the same way it helps us.

Newscaster : Purva Patne

Reference Link : <https://www.ncertbooks.guru/essay-on-nature/>

Freelance reporter:- Aditya Nikam

HOW DOES NATURE IMPACT OUR WELL BEING?



Research reveals that environments can increase or reduce our stress, which in turn impacts our bodies. What you are seeing, hearing, experiencing at any moment is changing not only your mood, but how your nervous, endocrine, and immune systems are working. The stress of an unpleasant environment can cause you to feel anxious, or sad, or helpless. This in turn elevates your blood pressure, heart rate, and muscle tension and suppresses your immune system. A pleasing environment reverses that. Being in nature, or even viewing scenes of nature, reduces anger, fear, and stress and increases pleasant feelings. Exposure to nature not only makes you feel better emotionally, it contributes to your physical wellbeing, reducing blood pressure, heart rate, muscle tension, and the production of stress hormones. In addition, nature helps us cope with pain. Because we are genetically programmed to find trees, plants, water, and other nature elements engrossing, we are absorbed by nature scenes and distracted from our pain and discomfort. This is nicely demonstrated in a now classic study of patients who underwent gallbladder surgery; half had a view of trees and half had a view of a wall.

Spending time and being physically active in nature promotes well-being and health. Nature helps us recover from the effects of stress and forget our everyday worries. It also lifts our moods. The effects are manifested in lower blood pressure and a stabilised heart rate. Other positive effects of nature include getting people out and about and providing opportunities for social interaction. However, the effects of the natural environment on our emotional well-being stretch beyond social contacts. Spending time in our favourite spots in nature, in particular, restores us. Experiences of restoration in reported favourite spots such as recreation areas, urban forests and coastal areas are stronger than those reported in favourite spots such as parks or built-up urban environments.

Newscaster: - NISHITA MANE

REFERENCE-<https://www.takingcharge.csh.umn.edu/how-does-nature-impact-our-wellbeing>

FREELANCER:- ADITYA NIKAM

RESEARCH

Potential role of 'junk DNA' sequence in aging, cancer



The human body is essentially made up of trillions of living cells. It ages as its cells age, which happens when those cells eventually stop replicating and dividing. Scientists have long known that genes influence how cells age and how long humans live, but how that works exactly remains unclear. Findings from a new study led by researchers at Washington State University have solved a small piece of that puzzle, bringing scientists one step closer to solving the mystery of aging.

A research team headed by Jiyue Zhu, a professor in the College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, recently identified a DNA region known as VNTR2-1 that appears to drive the activity of the telomerase gene, which has been shown to prevent aging in certain types of cells. The study was published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS).

The telomerase gene controls the activity of the telomerase enzyme, which helps produce telomeres, the caps at the end of each strand of DNA that protect the chromosomes within our cells. In normal cells, the length of telomeres gets a little bit shorter every time cells duplicate their DNA before they divide. When telomeres get too short, cells can no longer reproduce, causing them to age and die. However, in certain cell types -- including reproductive cells and cancer cells -- the activity of the telomerase gene ensures that telomeres are reset to the same length when DNA is copied. This is essentially what restarts the aging clock in new offspring but is also the reason why cancer cells can continue to multiply and form tumors.

Knowing how the telomerase gene is regulated and activated and why it is only active in certain types of cells could someday be the key to understanding how humans age, as well as how to stop the spread of cancer. That is why Zhu has focused the past 20 years of his career as a scientist solely on the study of this gene.

Their finding is based on a series of experiments that found that deleting the DNA sequence from cancer cells -- both in a human cell line and in mice -- caused telomeres to shorten, cells to age, and tumors to stop growing. Subsequently, they conducted a study that looked at the length of the sequence in DNA samples taken from Caucasian and African American centenarians and control participants in the Georgia Centenarian Study, a study that followed a group of people aged 100 or above between 1988 and 2008. The researchers found that the length of the sequence ranged from as short as 53 repeats -- or copies -- of the DNA to as long as 160 repeats.

Newscaster- Vishal Pakhare
Freelance reporter- aakash bavidankar
Reference link- <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2021/07/210723105258.htm>

2 new species of dinosaurs, as big as the blue whale, found in China

Researchers from China and Brazil have said that the Silutitan specimen is estimated to be more than 65.6 feet long and the Hamititan specimen was 55.77 feet long.



An artistic rendering of the Hami Pterosaur Fauna, with Silutitan sinensis on the left and Hamititan xinjiangensis on the right. (China's Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology)

Scientists have discovered two new species of dinosaurs in northwest China, a region where dinosaur fossils had never been found before, according to a study published in Scientific Reports. The study said the fossils from three different dinosaurs about 130 to 120 million years ago were found in China's Turpan-Hami Basin about 2 to 5km apart.

Scientists named the species Silutitan sinensis or "silu" and Hamititan xinjiangensis named for where the fossil specimen was found in Xinjiang. They have said that "silu" means the "Silk Road" in Chinese Mandarin pinyin, "in memory the great trade routes which connected the East and West". "Hami" refers to the Hami city where the specimen was found.

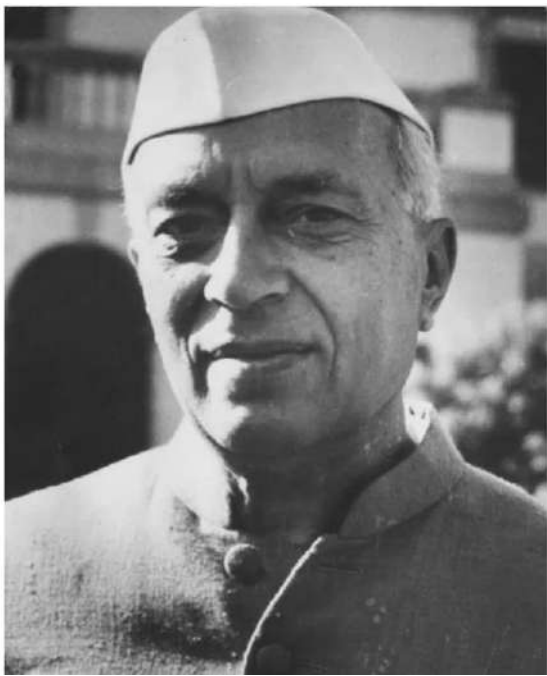
According to the study, Silutitan sinensis is a new species of sauropod—a plant-eating dinosaur with a very long neck, long tail, large body and small head. It said that the dinosaur was found to have some characteristics in its neck vertebrae that indicate it belonged to a family of sauropods called Euhelopodidae, which have so far only been found in East Asia.

According to an analysis published in CNN, China is experiencing a "golden age of paleontology", with some of the most uniquely positioned fossil discoveries. For instance, a dinosaur was found preserved while sitting on a nest of eggs with fossilized embryos in southeast China earlier this year. While another new species of dinosaurs was discovered in northeast China last September.

Newscaster- Maithili Parate
Freelance reporter- Aakash bavidankar
Reference link- <https://www.hindustantimes.com/science/2-new-species-of-dinosaurs-as-big-as-the-blue-whale-found-in-china>

ACADEMICS

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



Children's Day was celebrated in India since 1956. It was celebrated on November 20. However, after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's death in 1964, the day of celebrations shifted. This happened after seeing the love 'Chacha Nehru' had for kids. For the uninformed, he had also established Children's Film Society India in 1955 for them. While Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as Mahatma Gandhi was fondly called 'Bapu', Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was called 'Chacha'. The term was coined seeing how kids loved him, and it was also apt since he was friends with Gandhi. Nehru's vision led to the establishment of institutions like AIIMS, IIT and IIM. It is also a reminder to treat the children fairly. Thus, Children's Day celebrations continue to remind people about taking proper care of their children.

The Consistution of India recognizes these rights for children. If they are not followed, legal action could be taken

- Right to free and compulsory elementary education for all children in the 6-14 year age group
- Right to be protected from any hazardous employment
- Right to early childhood care and education
- Right to be protected from abuse'
- Right to be protected from the economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their age or strength
- Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner
- Right to freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation

Newscaster:- Anushka P Rajpurkar
Freelance Reporter-Om Satelkar

Reference Link : <https://www.indiatvnews.com/lifestyle/people-happy-children-day-2021-10-inspirational-quotes-by-jawaharlal-nehru-aka-chacha-nehru-744803>

DATA ANALYTICS



As the process of analyzing raw data to find trends and answer questions, the definition of data analytics captures its broad scope of the field. However, it includes many techniques with many different goals. The data analytics process has some components that can help variety of initiatives. By combining these components, a successful data analytics initiative will provide a clear picture of where you are, where you have been and where you should go. Data analysts exist at the intersection of information technology, statistics and business. They combine these fields in order to help businesses and organizations succeed. The primary goal of a data analyst is to increase efficiency and improve performance by discovering patterns in data. The work of data analyst involves working with data throughout the data analysis pipeline. This means working with data in various ways. The primary steps in the data analytics process are data mining, and data presentations. The importance and balance of these steps depend on the data being used and the goal of the analysis.

The application for data analytics are broad. Analyzing big data can optimize efficiency in many different industries. Improving performance enables businesses to succeed in an increasingly competitive world. Data analytics has an important role in the banking and finance industries, used to predict market trends and assess risk. Credit scores are an example of data analytics that affects everyone. These scores use many data points to determine lending risk. Data analytics is also used to detect and prevent fraud to improve efficiency and reduce risk for financial institutions. The use of data analytics goes beyond maximizing profits and ROI, however, Data analytics can provide critical information for healthcare (health informatics), crime prevention and environmental protection.

Newscaster – Kanishka Salunkhe
Freelance Reporter – Om Satelkar
Reference Link - <https://www.mastersindatascience.org>

MEDIA

MEDIA RELATIONS

Media relations involves working with media for the purpose of informing the public of an organization’s mission, plicies and practices in a positive, consistent and credible manner. Typically, this means coordinating directly with the people responsible for producing the news and features in the mass media. The goal of media relations is to maximize positive coverage in the mass media without paying for it directly through advertising.

Many people use the terms public relations and media relations interchangeably; however, doing so is incorrect. Media relations refer to the relationship that a company or organization develops with journalist, while public relations extend that relationship beyond the media to the general public. Organization often compile what is known as a media list, or a list of possible media outlets who may be interested in an organization’s information, The media can consist of thousands of magazines oublications, newspapers and TV and radio stations. Therefore, when a “newsworthy” event occurs in organization, media list can assist in determining which media outlet may be the most interested in a particular story.

Working with the media on behalf of an organization allows for awareness of the entity to be raised as well as the ability to create an impact with a chosen audience. It allows access to both large and small target audiences and helps in building public support and mobilizing public option for an organization. This is all done through a wide range of media and can be used to encourage two-way communication. Possible reasons an organization may reach out to the media are:

- Launch of a new product/service.
- Initiation of new factories/offices.
- Financial results.
- Organization sponsored events or awards.
- Launch of organization promotional campaigns.
- Recent disasters, strikes or organizational closures.
- Awards/accolades for the company.Visits from company dignitaries/celebrities
- Involvement in local/community activities, Community engagement.



Newscaster: Sakshi, shirwadkar
Freelancer: piyush vishwakarma

Reference:
[en,m,wikipedia,org](https://en.m.wikipedia.org)

IMPACTS OF PRINT MEDIA IN INDIA.



Today’s readers are intelligent and sophisticated in their understanding of social and cultural issues thanks to the newspapers. Cultural development cannot occur in a vacuum; development of culture has to be seen in association with contribution of factors like literacy levels, and education and mass awareness.Newspapers appeal to those who can read and write, who are educated. They help to sharpen one’s curiosity about events and develop a thirst in the readers to have more credible and accountable information. Newspapers give daily/weekly listings of social and cultural events in the city/country and help to inform about cultural activities in our vicinity and those happening elsewhere. Newspapers disseminate news of all kinds. This is how the political, social and cultural consciousness of a nation develops. It may be political and social happenings of concern like electoral malpractices, corruption, crime, riots, exploitation of the marginalised or any other issue; the press plays a vital role.



Newspapers may be termed the reservoirs of cultural expression of a people. They make and break opinions and mould minds with their news and views. Therefore, their responsibility lies in ensuring that they are objective, reliable and accurate in news presentation and analysis. The coverage should be mentally stimulating and socially and culturally enlightening. Good newspapers are in reality so! Combine all this with the fact that readers develop a personal bond with the newspapers they read daily. Newspapers ushered in a new urban journalism, a new urban culture in the early days of their development. But they have continued to uphold an urban culture that is fast developing, thanks to other developments on technological and social fronts.

Refrence link:-
<https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/essay-on-the-impact-of-print-media-in-india-837-words/24417>

Newscaster:- Sadashiv Shringare
Freelance reporter:- Piyush Vishwakarma

HISTORY

THE HOLOCAUST AVENGERS-
NAKAM



World War II scramble for cover, with the Allies moving in from the west and the Soviets from the east, Germany and its now-scuttled Nazi machinery faced a reckoning. Hitler had ordered a Nero Decree he claimed to Minister of Armaments .Everything within their waning power and reach should be destroyed. While Speer refused Hitler’s order so as to preserve what little would be left of Germany, he had correctly guessed that an accounting was afoot. Hatred of Jews was Hitler’s focal point, Speer explained in a testimonial a few years before his 1981 death from a stroke. “The German people, the German greatness they all meant nothing to him. For this reason, he wished in the final sentence of his testament to fixate us Germans, even after the apocalyptic downfall, on a miserable hatred of the Jews.” That hatred could only be returned in kind. Most famously? In Buenos Aires, these times as part of an Israeli team, where Tavor helped nab Adolf Eichmann, a major contributor to the Nazi actualization of the Holocaust. Eichmann was executed in Jerusalem after a trial. Dozens of others? With much less flash — roughly the number of Jews who had succumbed to Hitler’s Final Solution. Houses were bombed, and suspects were run over by Jewish Brigade cars. And the Jewish Brigade was not alone. The Nakam, which means “avengers” in Hebrew, was a Jewish partisan militia that worked long after the war, sometimes with the Jewish Brigade, sometimes with some of the other so-called Din Squads, revenge-fuelled militias. British writer Jonathan Freedland points to other revenge groups in his novel The Final Reckoning, which, albeit fictional, points to plots to poison German water supplies and actual Associated Press accounts from 1946 describing SS men falling ill and dying from arsenic-laced bread in POW camps.

Newscaster: Anushka Bansode
Freelance Reporter: Ashutosh Keni

Ref: <https://www.ozy.com/true-and-stories/the-real-jewish-revenge-story/69641/>

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR



The American Civil War (April 12, 1861 – May 9, 1865, also known by other names) was a civil war in the United States fought between states supporting the federal union ("the Union" "the North") and southern states that voted to secede and form the Confederate States of America ("the Confederacy" "the South") The central cause of the war was the status of slavery, especially the expansion of slavery into newly acquired land after the Mexican–American War. On the eve of the Civil War in 1860, four million of the 32 million Americans were black slaves, mostly in the South. The practice of slavery in the United States was one of the key political issues of the 19th century; decades of political unrest over slavery led up to the war. Disunion came after Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 United States presidential election on an anti-slavery expansion platform. An initial seven Southern slave states declared their secession from the country to form the Confederacy. After Confederate forces seized numerous federal forts within territory they claimed, the attempted Crittenden Compromise failed and both sides prepared for war. Fighting broke out in April 1861 when the Confederate army began the Battle of Fort Sumter in South Carolina, just over a month after the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The Confederacy grew to control at least a majority of territory in eleven states (out of the 34 U.S. states in February 1861), and asserted claims to two more. The states that remained loyal to the federal government were known as the Union. Large volunteer and conscription armies were raised; four years of intense combat, mostly in the South, ensued. The Civil War is one of the most studied and written about episodes in the history of the United States.

Newscaster: Purvi Balkawade
Freelance Reporter: Ashutosh Keni

Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War

LIBRARY

LEONARDO DA VINCI:

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was born in Anchiano, Tuscany (now Italy), close to the town of Vinci that provided the surname we associate with him today. In his own time, he was known just as Leonardo or as “Il Florentine,” since he lived near Florence—and was famed as an artist, inventor and thinker.



Leonardo da Vinci: 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa'
Although relatively few of da Vinci’s paintings and sculptures survive—in part because his total output was quite small—two of his extant works are among the world’s most well-known and admired paintings.

The Reformation
The first is da Vinci’s “The Last Supper,” painted during his time in Milan, from about 1495 to 1498. A tempera and oil mural on plaster, “The Last Supper” was created for the refectory of the city’s Monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie. Also known as “The Cenacle,” this work measures about 15 by 29 feet and is the artist’s only surviving fresco. It depicts the Passover dinner during which Jesus Christ addresses the Apostles and says, “One of you shall betray me.” One of the painting’s stellar features is each Apostle’s distinct emotive expression and body language. Its composition, in which Jesus is centered among yet isolated from the Apostles, has influenced generations of painters.
When Milan was invaded by the French in 1499 and the Sforza family fled, da Vinci escaped as well, possibly first to Venice and then to Florence. There, he painted a series of portraits that included “La Gioconda,” a 21-by-31-inch work that’s best known today as “Mona Lisa.” Painted between approximately 1503 and 1506, the woman depicted—especially because of her mysterious slight smile—has been the subject of speculation for centuries.

Newscaster: Divya Dave
Freelancer: Jatin Bisht

Ref: <https://www.history.com/topics/renaissance/leonardo-da-vinci>

THE WORTH OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

A systematic review of findings, methods and research gaps.

Public libraries are cultural institutions that are highly dependent on public funding and thereby on positive political convictions. Public libraries need to be transparent in demonstrating the impact and value they represent in societies, both to strengthen their position and to influence policies and financial decisions.

Existing studies examining value are mainly motivated by decreasing political attention to the worth and potential of the public, by library crises due to economic recession or to emphasize the continuing relevance of public libraries in a changing society characterised by digitalization and changing patterns of library and information use.



Empirical evidence on public library value seems urgent to maintain public libraries in the community. As cultural institutions, the public library can often be politically deprioritized, and new needs arise among users and citizens. For public libraries to sustain their societal relevance, they must consider what future path to follow. The field needs reliable findings to support this development.

In the past decade, research has moved from generally assessing outputs of public libraries to assessing outcomes in terms of the overall benefits of public library use. Concrete studies on the embodiment of different types of public library value will provide useful resources for public libraries' efforts in creating positive impact in society. An exhaustive and systematic review of international research supports this goal by collecting empirical evidence and data that demonstrate how value and the usefulness of public libraries are embodied.

Public libraries can play a significant role in society if they focus on combining their expertise, resources, spaces, services and outreach to meet present and future community needs.

Newscaster :- Asmita Dhumane
Freelancer: - Jatin Bisht

Reference Link: - <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740818820303650>

FOOD & HEALTHCARE

HEALTHY FOOD CHOICES ARE
HAPPY FOOD CHOICES



Research suggests that “healthy” food choices such as eating fruits and vegetables have not only physical but also mental health benefits and might be a long-term investment in future well-being. This view contrasts with the belief that high-caloric foods taste better, make us happy, and alleviate a negative mood. To provide a more comprehensive assessment of food choice and well-being, we investigated in-the-moment eating happiness by assessing complete, real life dietary behaviour across eight days using smartphone-based ecological momentary assessment. Three main findings emerged: First, of 14 different main food categories, vegetables consumption contributed the largest share to eating happiness measured across eight days. Second, sweets on average provided comparable induced eating happiness to “healthy” food choices such as fruits or vegetables. Third, dinner elicited comparable eating happiness to snacking. These findings are discussed within the “food as health” and “food as well-being” perspectives on eating behaviour.

One of the most common nutritional deficiencies is iron deficiency anemia. Your blood cells need iron in order to supply your body with oxygen, and if you don’t have enough iron, your blood will not function properly. Other nutritional deficiencies that can affect your blood cells include low levels of vitamin B12, folate, or vitamin C. Eating a balanced diet can help prevent these conditions. Vitamin supplements may be necessary for certain people, such as pregnant or nursing mothers and people with intestinal conditions. A healthy diet includes a lot of natural foods. A sizeable portion of a healthy diet should consist of fruits and vegetables, especially ones that are red, orange, or dark green. Whole grains, such as whole wheat and brown rice, should also play a part in your diet. For adults, dairy products should be non-fat or low-fat. Protein can consist of lean meat and poultry, seafood, eggs, beans, legumes, and soy products such as tofu, as well as unsalted seeds and nuts.

Freelancer – Shreyas Bane
Newcaster – Vijaylaxmi Gurav

Reference link - <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-17262-9>

FOOD AND HEALTH: INDIVIDUAL,
CULTURAL, OR SCIENTIFIC MATTERS?



In personalized nutrition, food is a tool for good health, implying an instrumental relationship between food and health. Food receives a secondary value, while health would appear to be a descriptive biological concept.

This article gives an introduction to cultural understandings of food and health. The wider definition of food and health is explored in relation to the commonly used scientific approach that tends to take a more reductionist approach to food and health. The different discourses on food and health are being discussed in relation to ethical aspects of personalized nutrition.

The success of personalized nutrition is likely dependent upon the ability to integrate the scientific approach with everyday cultural, emotional, ethical, and sensual understandings of food. Health theories can be divided into two principal rival types—biostatistical and holistic. Biostatistical focuses on survival, while holistic focuses on ability as a precondition for health. Arguments in favor of a holistic and individualistic theory of health and illness are presented.

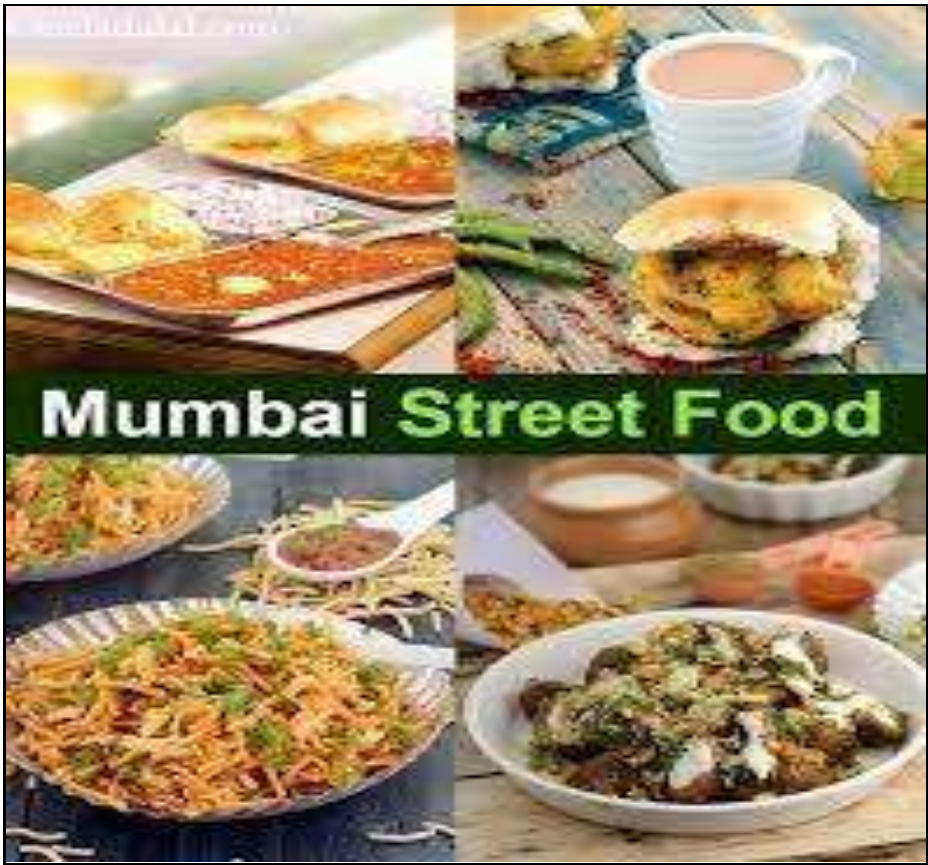
This implies a focus on the ability of the individual to realize his or her “vital goals.” A holistic and individualistic health concept may have a reinforcing effect on the individualized approach in personalized nutrition. It allows focus on individual health premises and related dietary means of health promotion, as well as an individualized perspective on the objectives of health promotion. An individualistic notion of health also indicates that people with high levels of vital goals benefit more easily. To reach beyond these groups is likely difficult. This potential injustice should be balanced with global preventive medical programs.

Freelancer – Shreyas Bane
Newcaster -Kalpesh Jadhav
Reference link -

[\(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3689889/\)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3689889/)

CULTURE & CUISINE

MUMBAI STREET FOOD



Mumbai is a cosmopolitan city known for its many lip-smacking dishes. Be it vegetarian or non-vegetarian, the dishes in Mumbai boast of rich taste, fieriness and impressive flavors. The cuisine of Mumbai covers a large assortment of interesting, authentic dishes and zesty seafood dishes. The staple foods consumed by the residents of Mumbai include rice, aromatic fish curries, Indian bread (chapatis and rotis), vegetable curries, pulses and desserts. Coconuts, cashew nuts, peanuts and peanut oil are some of the major ingredients used in many of Mumbai’s traditional dishes. Mumbai houses many restaurants where people can enjoy some amazing food. The city is known for its delectable chaats at the various food stalls in the busy streets of Mumbai. Here, the stalls are crowded with people who relish tangy fast-food and local snacks. Apart from the traditional dishes, chaats, sweets and seafood specialties, there are lovely continental restaurants across the city that will cater to a more subtle palate, if you can’t handle all the hot food!

Local Dishes

Mumbai offers a wide array of mouth-watering vegetarian and non-vegetarian food that the local people cannot do without. The dishes that are unique to this city are vegetable pulao, masala bhaat, moong dal kichdi, dalimbya, palkachi takatli bhaji, amti, kanda batata poha, batatyache kaap, vangyache kaap, bombil batata bhaji, kamag kakri, Mumbai tawa pulao and so on. Dry Bombay duck curry, anda bhurji, kebabs, chicken tikka, butter chicken, bheja fry and kheema pav are also some of the amazing non-vegetarian dishes for all meat-lovers.

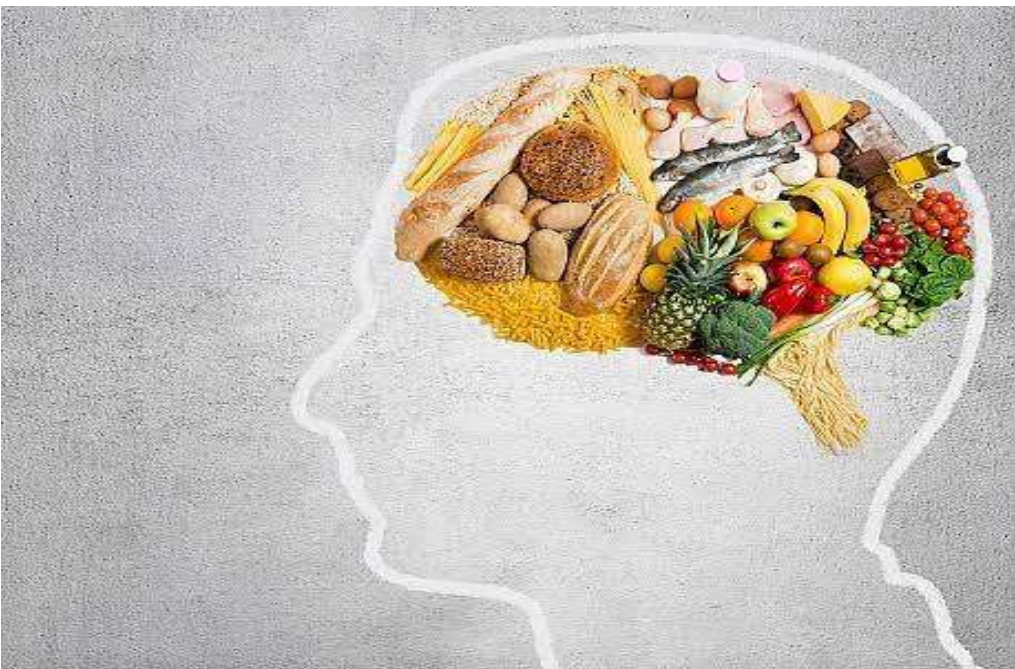
Seafood

Mumbai is a coastal city with a long history of fish trade, as the city’s natives were ‘Kolis’ or fishermen. For this reason, seafood is an essential culinary must-have that forms an important part of Mumbai cuisine. There are plenty seafood restaurants in the Mumbai.

News caster : Omkar Khadapkar
Freelancer: Adesh Shinde
Ref link :

<https://www.mumbai.org.uk/food.html#:~:text=The%20staple%20foods%20consumed%20by,many%20of%20Mumbai%27s%20traditional%20dishes.>

FOOD AND MOOD: HOW DO DIET AND NUTRITION AFFECT MENTAL WELLBEING?



Healthy eating patterns, such as the Mediterranean diet, are associated with better mental health than “unhealthy” eating patterns, such as the Western diet
The effects of certain foods or dietary patterns on glycaemia, immune activation, and the gut microbiome may play a role in the relationships between food and mood
More research is needed to understand the mechanisms that link food and mental wellbeing and determine how and when nutrition can be used to improve mental health

Mood and carbohydrates

Consumption of highly refined carbohydrates can increase the risk of obesity and diabetes.5 Glycaemic index is a relative ranking of carbohydrate in foods according to the speed at which they are digested, absorbed, metabolised, and ultimately affect blood glucose and insulin levels. As well as the physical health risks, diets with a high glycaemic index and load (eg, diets containing high amounts of refined carbohydrates and sugars) may also have a detrimental effect on psychological wellbeing; data from longitudinal research show an association between progressively higher dietary glycaemic index and the incidence of depressive symptoms.

Although mood itself can affect our food choices, plausible mechanisms exist by which high consumption of processed carbohydrates could increase the risk of depression and anxiety—for example, through repeated and rapid increases and decreases in blood glucose. Measures of glycaemic index and glycaemic load can be used to estimate glycaemia and insulin demand in healthy individuals after eating.

Newscaster: Gayatri kelkar
Freelancer: Adesh Shinde
Ref link:- <https://www.bmj.com/content/369/bmj.m2382>

TRAVEL & TOURISM

WORLD TOURISM DAY 2021: CAMPAIGNS ON RESPONSIBLE TOURISM BY THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM.



New Delhi: This year, on the World Tourism Day – which was on September 27, the Government of India had planned to launch several initiatives to make people aware of Sustainable and Responsible Tourism in the country.

World Tourism Day: Campaigns on Responsible Tourism by the Ministry of Tourism.

According to a TOI’s report, one of the initiatives will see the signing of a three-way MoU among the Government of India, tourism ministry, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the Responsible Tourism Society of India (RTSOI).

For the uninitiated, the Ecotourism Society of India (ESOI) was renamed as Responsible Tourism Society of India. The society is apart from the natural environment and focuses on sustainability practices.

In addition to the MoU, World Tourism Day will also see the formal launch of ‘Responsible Traveller Guideline’, a structure designed by RTSOI to make travellers aware of their responsibilities. It will also inculcate the ethics of responsible tourism. This is definitely the need of the hour!

As per the news report, it is being expected that the Tourism Ministry’s MoUs with RTSOI for Sustainable Tourism Criteria of India (STCI) will be beneficial. On the other hand, the UN agency is also pressing on ‘regeneration of the ecosystem’. Apparently, the ecosystem has been damaged due to over exploitation.

According to RTSOI sources, as reported by TOI, the programme will see lectures, workshops, and more in this year-long ‘Responsible Traveller’ campaign. To boost the campaign, several celebrity videos have been shot by the team where celebrities talk focusing on being a responsible traveller.

Interestingly, the tourism ministry is also planning to create a Responsible Traveller mobile app soon. Tell us what you think about these initiatives by the government.

Freelance Reporter -Payal Solanki
Newscaster- Janhvi More

Ref :- <https://www.india.com/travel/articles/world-tourism-day-2021-ministry-of-tourism-campaigns-responsible-tourism-check-details-4949360/>

HISTORICAL PLACES IN BIHAR EVERY TOURIST SHOULD VISIT



A place of great spirituality and learning in Eastern India, the state of Bihar boasts an ancient heritage and culture that goes back over three thousand years. We bring you some of the historical monuments of Bihar which are popular on the tourist circuit. Some of these places are also revered centres of spiritualism and attract pilgrims and devotees through the year.

1. Bodh Gaya – Historic Place of Buddha’s Enlightenment

A pilgrimage site for Buddhists of all sects, Bodh Gaya is believed to be the place where Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment. The Mahabodhi Tree is where Lord Buddha sat in meditation for enlightenment. The Mahabodhi Temple stands just next to it. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Bodh Gaya receives Buddhist pilgrims from all over the world – including from places as far as China and Japan.

How to reach Bodh Gaya: Bodh Gaya is 114 km away from Patna via NH 22. It takes less than four hours to get there by road. The nearest airport and railway station is at Gaya – 17 kilometres and 13 kilometres off respectively.

Timings: 5 AM to 9 PM.

Entry Fees: None

2. Nalanda University Ruins – Ancient Seat of Learning

The ruins of Nalanda University are one of the most important historical monuments of Bihar. Nalanda was once a seat of great academic excellence. It was founded by the Gupta Emperor Kumaragupta in the 5th century. One of the most ancient residential universities of the world, Nalanda was a place of Buddhist learning. Other religions like Hinduism, Jainism and Sufism also flourished here. On your visit, you will see Buddhist ‘viharas’ (or monasteries) and ancient ‘stupas’ (dome-shaped Buddhist shrines).

How to reach Nalanda: Nalanda is 62 kilometres away from Patna – the nearest airport. By train, you can come to Rajgir which is 12 kilometres outside Nalanda.

Timings: 9 AM to 5 PM.

Entry fees: Indians have to pay INR 15 to enter. Foreign tourists pay INR 200 to visit the ruins of Nalanda University.

Freelance Reporter -Payal Solanki
Newscaster- - Latika Naik

Ref :- <https://www.yatrablog.com/historical-places-in-bihar-for-tourists>

SPORTS

TENNIS



Tennis is a racket sport that can be played individually against a single opponent (singles) or between two teams of two players each (doubles). Each player uses a tennis racket that is strung with cord to strike a hollow rubber ball covered with felt over or around a net and into the opponent's court. The object of the game is to manoeuvre the ball in such a way that the opponent is not able to play a valid return. The player who is unable to return the ball will not gain a point, while the opposite player will.

Tennis is an Olympic sport and is played at all levels of society and at all ages. The sport can be played by anyone who can hold a racket, including wheelchair users. The modern game of tennis originated in Birmingham, England, in the late 19th century as lawn tennis. It had close connections both to various field (lawn) games such as croquet and bowls as well as to the older racket sport today called real tennis. During most of the 19th century, in fact, the term tennis referred to real tennis, not lawn tennis.

The rules of modern tennis have changed little since the 1890s. Two exceptions are that from 1908 to 1961 the server had to keep one foot on the ground at all times, and the adoption of the tiebreak in the 1970s. A recent addition to professional tennis has been the adoption of electronic review technology coupled with a point-challenge system, which allows a player to contest the line call of a point, a system known as Hawk-Eye.

Tennis is played by millions of recreational players and is also a popular worldwide spectator sport. The four Grand Slam tournaments (also referred to as the Majors) are especially popular: the Australian Open played on hard courts, the French Open played on red clay courts, Wimbledon played on grass courts, and the US Open also played on hard courts.

Ref:- <https://Tennis>

Newcaster:- Varad Pawar

Freelancer:- Maithali

SOCIAL ISSUES

INDIA FIGHTING A DUEL BATTLE: HUNGER AND COVID



An estimated 189 million people in India were already undernourished before the pandemic began. The hunger crisis is widespread and engulfing both India’s rural hinterland and urban areas alike According to a study released earlier this month, the first wave of COVID-19 pushed 23 crore more Indians below the poverty line, among them 90 million children who have been deprived of midday meals – the one assured meal per day – ever since schools have been shut. So, despite the devastation being caused by corona’s second wave, for a large part of the population – which includes daily wage workers, agricultural laborers, construction workers, street vendors, small hawkers, etc. – hunger is a more real, potent threat than the virus. Millions across India are unable to make ends meet.

A recent COVID-19 Livelihoods Survey by the Azim Premji University showed that hundreds of thousands of families have been compelled to reduce their food consumption during the pandemic. At 25+ million, India now has the second highest number of total coronavirus cases after the United States. The pandemic has severely disrupted food security and nutrition, likely reversing the progress made towards the goal of ending hunger by 2030. With livelihoods lost because of the contagion and no income, lakhs of families belonging to the economically weaker sections have been pushed into poverty and are facing starvation and malnutrition. As Covid-19 rages on, thousands are losing their family members, and more families are losing their incomes, leaving them unable to cope. What is even more alarming is that the country’s overburdened healthcare system is not adequate to protect vulnerable people and their families. They are more susceptible to the virus due to poor nutrition and little access to items such as soaps, masks and sanitizers and live in conditions with poor water supply and sanitation.

Newscaster – Gayatri Shinde
FREELANCE REPORTER- AAYUSH SINHA
Ref - <https://www.giveindia.org>

NEED FOR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AWARENESS IN ADOLESCENTS :
SAATHIYA RESOURCE KIT .



In recent years lack of awareness among teenagers has resulted in unsafe sexual practices, violence, substance abuse and mental disorders including depression and anxiety. According to UNICEF India's latest data ,one in three adolescent girls have experienced physical, sexual and emotional violence and 13% have experienced sexual violence by their partner. Around 2.6 million girls have experienced forced sexual intercourse or another form of forced sexual act in the country. Also 77% of the girls were sexually abused by either husband or partner while 3% reported sexual violence by a stranger. One in six girls began child bearing in adolescence. The study also revealed that 45% girls and 48% boys justify wife beating which was also reflected in it.33% women are beaten by their husband or partner. Government has released a Saathiya or peer educator resource kit. The government aims to train about 1.65 lakh adolescents in the 15-19 age –group who will share correct information about sexual health with their peers. The scheme under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram will also answer adolescent queries on sexual and reproductive health to substance abuse, injuries and violence, mental health, nutrition and non-communicable diseases concerning youth at this age. 243 million are adolescents in the age group of 15-19 years in India. The role of states will be instrumental as health is a state subject and success of the program depends upon the cooperation of the states especially those states that have had reservations about introducing sex education in their school curriculum. Past attempts at making sex education part of school curriculum had faced criticisms including political parties, parents and even teachers who were too embarrassed to talk about sex with the students. Owing to the stigma attached, discussing issues related to mental health is still considered a taboo.

Newscaster: Radhika Shetty.
Freelancer: Aayush Sinha.

Ref:-<http://www.azadindia.org/social-issues/need-for-sexual-and-reproductive-health-awareness-in-adolescents.html>

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