



TECNIA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

NAAC ACCREDITED GRADE "A" INSTITUTE

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Electoral Literacy Club

Report

On

Creative Writing Contest

Event : Creative Writing Contest

Nodal Officer : Ms. Priyanka Singh

Participation : BA(JMC), BBA, BCA

Date : 10th January 2022

Students : BA(JMC), BBA, BCA, MBA

List of Beneficiary : 60

Venue : Online Platform

The poster features a light blue background with a faint map of India. At the top, there are logos for TECNIA, NAAC Grade A, 75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, and the Election Commission of India. The main text is in green and blue, reading 'Electoral Literacy Club' and 'Creative Writing Competition'. At the bottom, there is a blue hand icon pointing upwards. Below the hand, there is a yellow banner with the text 'Venue: Multi-Purpose Hall, PG Building TIAS'. Below that, a green banner with the text 'Date: 11-01-2022 (Tuesday); Time: 11:00 am onwards'. At the very bottom, a green banner with the text 'Nodal Officer Priyanka Singh'.

TECNIA
INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES
NAAC ACCREDITED GRADE "A" INSTITUTE
DELHI INDIA

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Election Commission of India

Electoral Literacy Club

Creative Writing Competition

Venue: Multi-Purpose Hall, PG Building TIAS

Date: 11-01-2022 (Tuesday); Time: 11:00 am onwards

Nodal Officer
Priyanka Singh

OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT:

- To educate the targeted populations about voter registration, electoral process and related matters through hands on experience by their piece of writing.
- To help the target audience understand the value of their vote and exercise their right to franchise in a confident, comfortable and ethical manner by their piece of writing.
- To develop a culture of electoral participation and maximize the informed and ethical voting and follow the principle 'Every vote count's and 'No Voter to be Left Behind'.

REPORT

The Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies (PSP, Institutional Area, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini), New Delhi-110085 is organizing a "Creative Writing Competition", on which student have to share their piece of writing with us on 11th January, 2022 by using electronic media. In this competition students from different department (BA-JMC), BBA, & BCA Participated in this. This event was organized by Nodal Officer of TIAS Ms. Priyanka Singh.

This event was organised with the objective of educate the targeted populations about voter registration, electoral process and related matters in the "Electoral Literacy Club" among the students. Through this initiative of "Creative Writing Competition" student take interest and write feature and articles related to the National Voters Day & Voters Awareness. In this competition the best few articles are publishing in our youngster which is an online of Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies.

Through this contest students are encouraged to participate in this competition and to shine their talent by writing practices on related topic.

Learning Outcome

- Students have learnt about how to educate the targeted populations about voter registration, electoral process and related matters through hands on experience by their piece of writing.
- Students have learnt about how to help the target audience understand the value of their vote and exercise their right to franchise in a confident, comfortable and ethical manner by their piece of writing.
- Students have learnt about how to develop a culture of electoral participation and maximize the informed and ethical voting and follow the principle 'Every vote count's and 'No Voter to be Left Behind'.



गणतंत्र दिवस

गणतंत्र दिवस कुछ खास है

हम अपना 73वाँ गणतंत्र दिवस मना रहे हैं। भारत का संविधान 26 जनवरी 1950 में लागू हुआ था, इसलिये हम इस दिन को हर साल गणतंत्र दिवस के रूप में मनाते हैं। गणतंत्र का सीधा अर्थ है अपना तंत्र मतलब हर तरह की अपनी व्यवस्था जिसकी अन्तर्गत देश में रहने वाले लोगों की भलाई की जा सके, इसमें नागरिकों के विकास और देश के नेतृत्व के लिये अपना नेता स्वयं चुनने की आजादी भारतीय संविधान द्वारा दिया गया सर्वोच्च उपहार है। यह उपहार हमें आसानी से और मुफ्त में नहीं मिला है, बल्कि इसके लिए लाखों-करोड़ों महापुरुषों ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगाई है। अंग्रेजों के लंबे गुलाबी काल से मुक्ति दिलाने और भारत में "पूर्ण स्वराज" के लिये हमारे महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने बहुत संघर्ष किया, जिसके बारे में समझ पाना मुश्किल ही नहीं, नामुमकिन भी है। उन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ी आजादी की हवा में साँस ले सके और देश को आगे लेकर जाए। यह उन्हीं का बलिदान है कि भारत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र है और उसके पास अपना संविधान है। कहना

अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगा कि अगर खंदखेखर आजाद, सरदार भगत सिंह, महात्मा गांधी और सुभाष चंद्र बोस जैसे नरम-गरम सेनानियों ने आजादी आंदोलन को नेतृत्व नहीं दिया होता तो हम आज आराम से बैठे न होते आजादी के बाद ही। अम्बेडकर,

नयीछावर करने में एक बार भी न सोचा, उस देश की हालत हमने क्या कर दी है? हम अभी भी अपने देश में अपराध, अष्टाचार और हिंसा (आतंकवाद, बलात्कार, चोरी, दंगे, हड़ताल आदि के रूप में) से दुरी तरह पीड़ित हैं, इससे भी

बड़ी शर्मिंदगी यह है कि समाज के लोग इन अपराधों पर चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं! अच्छे लोगों की चुपचाप अपराधियों का हँसला बढ़ता जाता है और नलीजा यह होता है कि हम एक बदनाम देश के रूप में सुख्यात हो जाते हैं। हम भूल



सरदार पटेल जैसे हमारे महापुरुषों ने जिस सार्थकता से हमारे देश को राह दिखाई, वह स्वयं में अद्वितीय है। हमारे संविधान ने हमें इतने अधिकार दिए हैं, जिससे यहाँ रहने वाले नागरिकों का भविष्य सुरक्षित रहे। हालाँकि, इतनी सुविधाओं के बाद हमने क्या किया, यह सोचने पर बेहद अजीब अनुभूति होती है! आजादी के इतने साल गुजर जाने के बाद संविधान की सुविधा होते हुए क्या हम अपने कार्यों पर गर्व करना चाहिए? शायद नहीं! बल्कि हमें तो शर्म आनी चाहिए कि जिन चीजों ने भारत देश के लिए प्राण

चुके हैं कि एक बेहतर राष्ट्र का निर्माण तभी संभव होगा, जब उसमें रहने वाले लोग मन से सुन्दर होंगे, चरित्रवान होंगे, और लोगों को चरित्रवान बनाने का काम एक स्कूल या किसी संस्था मात्र के द्वारा ही संभव नहीं है, बल्कि इसके लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जागरूक होना होगा, परिवार में बच्चे के पैदा होने से लेकर हर जगह उसे महिलाओं का सम्मान करना सिखाना होगा, तभी हम सर उठाकर दुनिया में चल सकते हैं।

25 जनवरी राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस

भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश में प्रत्येक मत की महत्वता से हम सभी विदित हैं। इसी महत्वता से युवा पीढ़ी को परिचित कराने के उद्देश्य से प्रत्येक वर्ष जनवरी की 25 तारीख को राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस मनाया जाता है। इस दिवस को 25 जनवरी को मनाने के पीछे का मुख्य कारण यह है कि 25 जनवरी 1950 को प्रथम भारत निर्वाचन आयोग की नींव रखी गई थी। इसी की स्थापना दिवस के रूप में प्रत्येक वर्ष 25 जनवरी को राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस मनाया जाता है। इसे मनाने के पीछे सरकार का मुख्य उद्देश्य युवा पीढ़ी अर्थात् भारत की उस जनता से है जो 18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की है उसे मतदान की महत्वता से परिचित कराने एवं देश के विकास के प्रति अपना अमूल्य मत देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है।

मतदान किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश के सरकार के निर्बाध कामकाज में एक अहम भूमिका निभाती है। देश की जनता अपने उम्मीदवारों को चुनकर अपनी सरकार स्वयं खड़ी करती है ऐसे में मतदान लोकतंत्र के लिए मूल स्तंभ का कार्य करता है। मतदान दिवस को भारत की भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती प्रतिभा देवी पाटिल द्वारा 2011 में शुरू किया गया था। इस दिन का उपयोग भारत की युवा पीढ़ी को मतदान में नामांकन कराने और चुनावों के लिए जागरूक करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस दिन सरकार द्वारा पूरे देश के अलग-अलग भाग में रैली निकाली जाती है और लोगों को जागरूक किया जाता है। स्कूल एवं कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा पोस्टर और पुरितिका वितरित कई कर जागरूकता फैलाई जाती है। प्रत्येक वर्ष के मतदान दिवस का एक विषय होता



है 2022 की 25 जनवरी को मतदान दिवस का 11वां संस्करण आयोजित किया जाएगा जिसका विषय 'Electoral literacy for stronger democracy' अर्थात् मजबूत लोकतंत्र के लिए चुनावी साक्षरता है। इस दिवस के उपलक्ष पर जनता को

जागरूक करने के साथ देश के विकास के लिए मतों का उपयोग कर एक प्रभावशाली लोकतंत्र प्राप्त बनाने में भागीदारी होने की प्रतिज्ञा भी करवाई जाती है।

निधि मिश्रा, बीएजेएमसी, प्रथम वर्ष



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LOUSERS Part-90

Winners use hard arguments but soft words;

Losers use soft arguments but hard words.

Winners stand firm on values but compromise on petty things;

Losers stand firm on petty things but compromise on values.

Winners follow the philosophy of empathy: "Don't do to others what you would, not want them to do to you";

Losers follow the philosophy, "Do it to others before they do it to you."

Winners make it happen;

Losers let it happen.

The Winner is always part of the answer;

The Loser is always part of the problem.

The Winner always has a program;

The Loser always has an excuse.

To Be Continued In Next Issue-

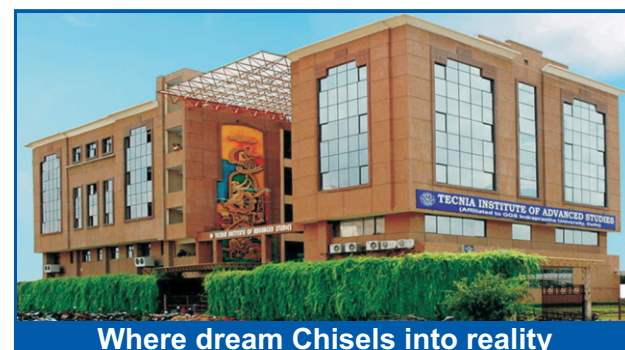
Compilation:
Anmol

All Students and Faculty are welcome to give any Article, Feature & Write-up along with their Views & Feedback at:

Electoral Literacy CLUB
Creative Writing Contest
Date: 10/01 /2022

SR. NO.	Name	Enrollment Number	Department
1	RIYA SHARMA	13917002421	BA (JMC)
2	PIYUSH RAJ	14017002421	BA (JMC)
3	KHUSHI KOHLI	35521301719	BBA
4	DEVANSH BORA	3917001719	BBA
5	PRAVAR GUPTA	3221301718	BBA
6	SAURABH GARG	44617001718	BBA
7	GAUTAM SHARMA	42417001718	BBA
8	AYUSHI GOEL	12421301719	BBA
9	AYUSHI GOEL	12421301719	BBA
10	KARANPREET SINGH	2221301718	BBA
11	ARUSHI KAUSHIK	7517002419	BA (JMC)
12	GEETIKA BISHT	8717002419	BA (JMC)
13	JIGYASA SHARMA	6317002419	BA (JMC)
14	ISHA PRASAD	8317002419	BA (JMC)
15	ARUSHI KAUSHIK	7517002419	BA (JMC)
16	SUMIT SINGH	41321301718	BBA
17	SHOBHIT AGARWAL	14717001719	BBA
18	PARVEEN PUROHIT	43617001718	BBA
19	ARUN CHAUHAN	1017001719	BBA
20	TANISHA	7717002419	BA (JMC)
21	SRISHTI VERMA	36021302418	BA (JMC)
22	LOVE MANCHANDA	41421302418	BA (JMC)
23	YUVRAJ SINGH	9317001719	BBA
24	YUVRAJ SINGH	9317001719	BBA
25	ABHA BANSAL	11717001719	BBA
26	YUVRAJ SINGH	09317001719	BBA
27	MANAV JAWA	03717001719	BBA
28	ABHA BANSAL	11717001719	BBA
29	GORANG KAUSHIK	35221302418	BA (JMC)
30	CHAINIKA	01917001719	BBA
31	RIYA JAIN	04821302418	BA (JMC)
32	AKANSHA SHARMA	07217001719	BBA
33	RENU	35821302418	BA (JMC)
34	KANISHK	8817002419	BA (JMC)
35	RIYA RANA	5021302418	BA (JMC)
36	SANTOSH VERMA	1817002019	BCA
37	ANKITA BAJPAI	35117004418	MCA
38	KUSH	3521304218	BA (JMC)
39	SHIVANI TOMAR	40921302418	BA (JMC)
40	LOVE MANCHANDA	41421302418	BA (JMC)

41	ABHISHEK KUMAR	117004418	MCA
42	MUSKAAN ABROL	3221302418	BA (JMC)
43	PARTH GOEL	35917002421	BA (JMC)
44	RIDDHI MALHOTRA	35217002421	BA (JMC)
45	PARTH BHATNAGAR	35317002421	BA (JMC)
46	SIMRAN ARORA	35717002421	BA (JMC)
47	JATIN SETH	35617002421	BA (JMC)
48	BHAVYA	15117002421	BA (JMC)
49	R KARTIKANAYA	43617001718	BBA
50	SUHASHINI RAWAT	6221302418	BA (JMC)
51	SACHIN PAL	8017001719	BBA
52	PRACHI SINGH	4221302418	BA (JMC)
53	ANKITA SACHDEVA	521302418	BA (JMC)
54	ISHITA BAJAJ	2421302418	BA (JMC)
55	SRISHTI VERMA	36021302418	BA (JMC)
56	LOVE MANCHANDA	41421302418	BA (JMC)
57	YUVRAJ SINGH	9317001719	BBA
58	GOVIND SINGH	9317001719	BBA
59	SRISHTI VERMA	36021302418	BA (JMC)
60	DEV MANCHANDA	41421302418	BA (JMC)



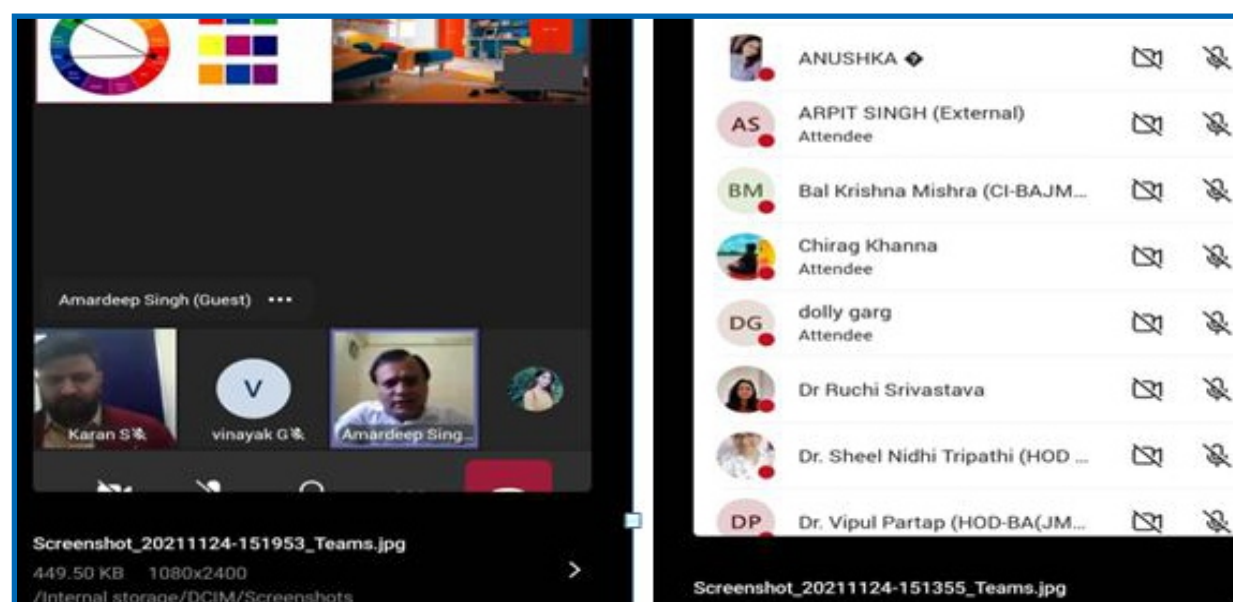
Webinar on 'Role of the Social Media in Social Mobilisation ' Organized in TIAS

presentation and talked about the role of social mobilization in Middle East and how it had changed different regimes. Basically, he has spoken about the Middle East Politics and provided an in depth insight regarding the change of government during last decade. Dr. Sumant talked about the role of Internet and social media sites to form the social mobilization and how it has created a conflict between population and the state. It was very thought-provoking when the discussion took a direction of national context and the issues of CAA, NRC, Farmers movement, and violence in Delhi. After the lecture got over, an interaction session took place successfully and the vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Ruchi Shrivastava (HOD, BA(JMC).)

Dr. Rajnesh Kumar Pandey

Online Workshop on “Scope of Video Editing and Graphics Designing” Organized in TIAS

graphics designing. The participants have learnt about graphics designing colour theory, typography. In workshop complete online guidance was given Mr. Amardeep Singh, Director, Jagran Institute of Digital Animation (Jagran Education Foundation) . Workshop had enabled them to analyze and interpret the scope of video editing and graphics designing and many more techniques i.e. Color Scheme, Typography, Video, Editor's core function, Cut & Trim, Sequence separate video clips, Video



Terminology, Audio Terminology, Motion Graphics. Mr. Singh briefed students about the scope of video editing and graphics designing. The Session was concluded by Dr. Ruchi Srivastava with her opinions about the Session . On this occasion all the faculty members were present.

- Srishti Srivastava, BAJMC 3rd Year

Webinar on “Online Communication Etiquette-Netiquette”organised in TIAS

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, organized one day webinar on Online Communication Etiquette-Netiquette on 30th October 2021. The webinar was aimed to enhance the knowledge of participants about the “Online Communication Etiquette-Netiquette”. The key focal point of the webinar was to let the participants understand the importance of Communication and Presentation in the Online Mode. There are some Netiquette which one must follow to be a good and professional communicator. The Internet etiquette or netiquette is a guide to determine the appropriate



language or behavior while using the Internet as it shapes our virtual personality and image. The resource person also explained that different

band width issue), Write your full name and use a professional picture as your display profile (DP), Mark your presence by participating in the class ,

Use Proper language: It is easy for written text to be misread and misunderstood, Avoid slang and as much as possible, Never type in all caps, Read everything before submitting, Be polite, Respect the class, Be brief, Use humor wisely related to Online Communication were discussed.

The session was concluded with the connoisseur opinions of Dean Dr. MN Jha, with the thanksgiving address to the Resource Person.

- Medha Joshi, BAJMC 3rd Year

Electoral club of TIAS organized Video Banaao, Prize Le Jaao Competition

A competition was organized by Electoral Literacy Club of Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, Rohini, and Delhi. Electoral club of TIAS organizes Video Banaao, Prize Le Jaao on 11th Nov and 12th Nov 2021 in the “Multi-Purpose Hall” in a way to spread awareness about electoral rights. The theme of the competition was “Value of single vote”, number of students from different department participated. It was three hours programme inaugurated by Dr. M.N. Jha (Dean BJMC) TIAS & Dr. Ajay Kumar, Director TIAS. This Eco-Club also played important role in educating students about the complete process of registration, as well as students make people aware about importance of electoral rights. By this event the creative skills as well as the thinking ability of students may enhance and through their video the clarity over “value of each vote” also become clearer among students. There are many students who know about the fact that how valuable every vote is but don't

know about the process of registration. The cash prize of Rupees 2000 encourages more students to show their talents and present their views and making their video more interactive and more connecting.

-Priyanka Singh

रेडियो विज्ञान के जनक थे वैज्ञानिक जगदीश चंद्र बोस

भारतीय वैज्ञानिक जगदीश चंद्र बोस बहुमुखी प्रतिभा के धनी थे। उन्होंने रेडियो और माइक्रोवेव ऑप्टिक्स के अविष्कार के साथ पेड़-पौधों के जीवन पर भी बहुत सी खोज की। वह भौतिक वैज्ञानिक होने के साथ-साथ जीव वैज्ञानिक, वनस्पति वैज्ञानिक, पुरातत्वविद और लेखक भी थे। रेडियो विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। उनके कार्य को देखते हुए 'इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ इलेक्ट्रिकल एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियर्स' ने उन्हें रेडियो वैज्ञानिक जनकों में से एक माना। जेसी बोस की खोज का नतीजा है कि आज हम रेडियो, टेलिविजन, भुतलीय संचार रिमोट सेन्सिंग, रडार, माइक्रोवेव अवन और इंटरनेट का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

जगदीश चन्द्र बोस का जन्म 30 नवम्बर, 1858 को मेमनसिंह के रौली गांव में हुआ था जो वर्तमान में बांग्लादेश में मौजूद है। उनके पिता का नाम भगवान चन्द्र बोस था जो ब्रिटिश इंडिया गवर्नमेंट में विभिन्न कार्यकारी पदों पर कार्यरत थे। जगदीश चन्द्र के जन्म के समय उनके पिता फरीदपुर के उप मजिस्ट्रेट थे। उनका बचपन फरीदपुर में ही बीता था। साथ ही उनकी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा भी वहीं पर हुई थी। उन्होंने अपनी

प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा गांव की एक पाठशाला से शुरू की क्योंकि उनके पिता चाहते थे कि जगदीश चन्द्र अपनी मातृभाषा सीखी और संस्कृत का ज्ञान अर्जित करें। इसलिए अंग्रेजी स्कूल पास होने के बावजूद भी उनके पिता ने अपने बेटे को सामान्य सी पाठशाला में भेजा। उसके बाद वर्ष 1869 में उनको कोलकाता भेजा गया जहां वह कुछ दिनों बाद सेंट जेवियर स्कूल में पढ़े। कुछ दिनों बाद उन्होंने 1879 में कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय से भौतिक-विज्ञान में स्नातक किया। उसके बाद चिकित्साशास्त्र की पढ़ाई करने के लिए वह लंदन गए। लेकिन सेहत खराब होने के कारण वह लंदन से कैम्ब्रिज चले गए और वहां उन्होंने क्राइस्ट कॉलेज में पढ़ाई की। जगदीश चंद्र बोस वर्ष 1885 में भारत लौटे और सहायक प्राचार्य के रूप में प्रेसीडेंसी कॉलेज में काम किया। यहां उन्होंने 1915 तक कार्य किया लेकिन उनके साथ अंग्रेज भेदभाव करते थे। उन्हें अंग्रेज शिक्षकों की तुलना में एक तिहाई वेतन मिलता था। इसका उन्होंने तीन साल तक विरोध करते हुए आर्थिक तंगी झेली। उसके बाद चौथे साल जगदीश

चंद्र बोस की जीत हुई और उन्हें पूरी सैलरी दी गयी। बोस एक बहुत अच्छे शिक्षक भी थे और उनके कुछ छात्र सत्येंद्रनाथ बोस प्रसिद्ध भौतिक शास्त्री भी बने। प्रेसिडेंसी कॉलेज से रिटायर होने के बाद 1917 ई. में इन्होंने बोस रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट, कलकत्ता की स्थापना की और 1937 तक इसके डायरेक्टर पद पर कार्यरत रहे। बहुमुखी प्रतिभा के धनी जगदीश चन्द्र बोस को जीवन भर कई प्रकार के पुरस्कार तथा सम्मान प्राप्त हुए। उन्हें 1896 में लंदन विश्वविद्यालय से डॉक्टरेट की उपाधि मिली। उसके बाद 1920 में रॉयल सोसायटी के फेलो चुने गए। इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ इलेक्ट्रिकल एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियर्स ने जगदीश चन्द्र बोस को अपने 'वायरलेस हॉल ऑफ फेम' में सम्मिलित किया गया। उसके बाद 1903 में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने बोस को कम्पेनियन ऑफ दि आर्डर आफ दि इंडियन एम्पायर से सम्मानित किया। 1917 में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने उन्हें नाइट बैचलर की उपाधि भी प्रदान की।

डॉली गर्ग, बीएजेएमसी, तृतीय वर्ष

THIS MONTH

November 6, 1917 - During World War I, the Third Battle of Ypres concluded after five months as Canadian and Australian troops took Passchendaele. Their advance, measuring five miles, cost at least 240,000 soldiers.

November 5, 1911 - Aviator C.P. Snow completed the first transcontinental flight across America, landing at Pasadena, California. He had taken off from Sheepshead Bay, New York, on September 17th and flew a distance of 3,417 miles.

November 4, 1956 - Soviet Russian troops moved in to crush an uprising in Hungary.

November 6, 1962 - The U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning South Africa for its apartheid policies and recommended economic sanctions.

November 4, 1979 - About 500 young Iranian militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, Iran, and took 90 hostages, including 52 Americans that they held captive for 444 days.

November 4, 1995 - Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated as he left a peace rally in Tel Aviv.

Compilation:
Anmol

BASICS OF MEDIA

Electronic Cinema: A high-definition television camera that has a frame rate of 24 frames per second, which is identical to the frame rate of a film camera. Most electronic cinema cameras use high-quality, state-of-the-art lenses and high-definition viewfinders.

Eng/efp Cameras And Camcorders : High-quality portable field production cameras. When the camera is docked with a VTR or other recording device, or has the recording device built into it, it is called a camcorder.

Gain : Electronic amplification of the video signal, boosting primarily picture brightness.

House Number: The in-house system of identification for each piece of recorded program material. Called the house number because the code numbers differ from station to station (house to house).

Moiré Effect: Color vibrations that occur when narrow, contrasting stripes of a design interfere with the scanning lines of the television system.

To Be Continued In Next Issue-

Compilation:
Anmol



संपादक की कलम से

उत्तर प्रदेश में साइकिल की सवारी करने को तैयार AAP

उत्तर प्रदेश में अगले साल होने वाले विधानसभा चुनाव को देखते हुए राजनीतिक सरगर्मियां लगातार बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सभी सियासी दल अपने समीकरणों को साधने में जुट गए हैं और राजनीतिक गठबंधनों की कवायद लगातार जारी है। सत्ता में वापसी के लिए समाजवादी पार्टी भी लगातार अलग-अलग प्रयोग भी कर रही है। इसी कड़ी में समाजवादी पार्टी प्रमुख अखिलेश यादव ने आज आम आदमी पार्टी के सांसद और उत्तर प्रदेश चुनाव प्रभारी संजय सिंह से मुलाकात की है। दोनों नेताओं के बीच यह मुलाकात करीब 1 घंटे से ज्यादा तक चली। दोनों नेताओं की इस मुलाकात को गठबंधन से

जोड़ा जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बात की चर्चा अब शुरू हो गई है कि आरएलडी के साथ गठबंधन के बाद अब समाजवादी पार्टी आपके साथ भी गठबंधन की तैयारी में है। हालांकि अखिलेश कई मौकों पर इस बात के भी संकेत दे चुके हैं कि वह अगला चुनाव छोटी-छोटी पार्टियों के साथ मिलकर लड़ेंगे। ऐसे में क्या आम आदमी पार्टी के साथ वह गठबंधन करेंगे इस पर निर्णय होना बाकी है। संजय सिंह और अखिलेश यादव के बीच यह तीसरी मुलाकात है इसलिए गठबंधन को लेकर लगातार उम्मीद जताई जा रही है। संजय सिंह ने एक निजी चैनल से बातचीत में यह भी बताया कि

गठबंधन को लेकर बातचीत शुरू हो गई है लेकिन फिलहाल कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। जैसे ही यह सब निर्णय लिया जाएगा सबको जानकारी दी जाएगी। इसके साथ ही संजय सिंह ने यह भी कहा कि हम सबके प्राथमिकता भाजपा को हराना है और यही कारण है कि हम सब साथ आ रहे हैं। इन सबके बीच खबर यह भी है कि अखिलेश यादव और जयंत चौधरी की मुलाकात के बाद सपा-आरएलडी गठबंधन पर मुहर लग सकती है। दोनों दलों के बीच सीट बंटवारे को लेकर आखिरी दौर की बातचीत फिलहाल बाकी है।

Book Review: "The Alchemist"

Paulo Coelho, essentially referred to as the 'psycho' by his own parents, has tried enclosing all his experience in a 'THE ALCHEMIST'. It was like living a life while reading this book. The story is described as if you are the protagonist, and you are entirely oblivious of the author's approach. It will give you plausible answers to your questions, which seems impossible without experiencing it. Unknown but definite feeling of accomplishing something is natural, after reading the book. The author hasn't named the leading protagonist, assuming a purpose, he wants every reader to put himself/herself at the position and feel it for themselves. Looking at it the other way around, he wanted to give it an ordinary touch. The story has its essence at the very beginning, 'those who are in pursuit of their destiny, the universe always conspire in their favour'. A shepherd longing for his destiny took to listening to the omens. It threw every desire at his disposal, but wasn't enough to bring him the treasure. Well, an adventure is blissful because we enjoy the path not the target. After all the twists and turns along his journey, the shepherd found the treasure within himself.

Whilst Flipping through the pages and living this engaged life; a person can never deny the author's insight over the real terms of life. To encapsulate it within a sentence; follow the saying, which goes like:

FUTURE IS MYSTERY; PAST IS HISTORY; BUT PRESENT IS GIFT, THAT'S WHY IT'S CALLED THE PRESENT'

- Wasam Zaffar, BAJMC 2nd Year

Life In COVID-19 Era

The whole world has come to a standstill, and the reason is the pandemic COVID-19. When life throws challenges on us we have to face it, we can't run away from them. Everyone's life has been affected due to this. Many people lost their loved ones due to corona virus spreading all over the world. Many lost their jobs due to lockdown being established. Everything has become digital. The school and colleges have become online and it's very difficult for everyone to afford the sources of online classes.



Due to this many students are not able to attend their classes. Life is becoming really difficult for some people.

Covid has brought a lot of problems but with this it has given all of us a break to think about ourselves. We all used to just go with the flow of the world and didn't think much about what is important for us. This pandemic gave us time to think about our lives, to spend more time with our loved ones. We learned many new things during lockdown like many learned how to cook, few of us learned technology in a better way, some started with internships and so on. This pandemic made us realize that we must live the moment as life is very short. We must appreciate everyone around us. The impact of Covid has been opposite on mother earth. Earth was being deteriorated

due to harmful practices of human beings. But due to pandemic these practices stopped and the earth started healing. The pollution level was reduced everywhere and the air became fresh. The animals were happy and had no fear of being trapped. This also shows us that we don't own this world. We are only one out of 8.7 million species in the world. Every single creature has equal right on this planet. This made us realize that we have to take care of our nature. Although Covid has disturbed many lives and the loss can't be fixed but we must take this as a lesson and be happy with whatever we have. We must follow the saying of Socrates "The secret of change is to focus all of your energy, not on fighting the old, but on building the new."

-Nimisha Chawla, BAJMC 2nd Year

HOW AND WHERE TEENAGERS IN INDIA ARE SPENDING THEIR MONEY?

When it comes to teenagers, the big question is how much they spend? We've always seen children requesting their parents to increase their pocket money, and that's how it works with the growing age. As we see our children growing, their needs and requirement keep hiking the same in way.

HOW MUCH DID A TEENAGER SPEND?

India is a country with one of the largest proportions of population as youngsters all over the world. So it seems very important to know how and where the teenagers of India spend on daily basis.

Well, this question could be different for every teenager based on their lifestyle, afford ability, requirements, and many more things as it's not every ones cup of tea to afford to give their kids pocket money but we are discussing about how much they spend on an average and if not then how much they are willing to spend?

With the growing world everyone is looking forward to live a luxurious life. Everyone wants to spend 100rs. on a cup coffee at Starbucks, every one want to have a I phone in pocket, people want to spent on their birthday parties and to chill out in clubs on Saturday nights.

According to a random survey teenagers spend mostly on Food, Fashion and chilling out with friends. In big cities like Delhi and Mumbai where the culture is more concerned about exterior looks, these practices are the common expenses of teenagers

According to a study teenagers get more pocket money in these metropolitan cities comparatively than in other places of India. Well, the spending of teenagers in different cities differ due to the different

patterns of spending as Delhi, Mumbai children spend on birthday parties in clubs and bars but the same culture is not followed everywhere, in Bangalore the people have less places for chill out and clubbing so they prefer to go out for a coffee which can prove as a mini saving. Similarly in big cities like Delhi and Mumbai children are more concision about their apparels and exterior look.



Boys prefer to ride on expensive bikes and cars rather than savings.

A survey was conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and industry of India on the changing pattern of pocket money for teenagers all over the country and found out that in 1998, the monthly allowed allowance was 125rs for children aged between 10 to 17 years, 500 in 2005 and this has hiked

to 1500rs. in 2011.

According to a study, children in Delhi spend highest as their pocket money. the highest average monthly allowance is 1800/month. Then comes Bangalore with allowance of 600 and in Mumbai teens get 1500 per month on an average.

WHY SPENDING THIS MUCH?

It's not hidden from us that how the world is growing and changing, making our pockets always small for spending, a movie ticket that used to cost 50 RS in 90's but now it's impossible to enter into a theater or cinema hall without spending 200rs. for a ticket.

As parents we are always concerned and make sure to give our child good values in all the aspects, we make sure that they learn to save and spend with time but the true fact is the fear of being left behind and peer pressure have changed the spending habit of children

The drastic change in the increasing pattern of pocket money over years is also because an income has increased over years. People are earning well and so they are spending but it doesn't mean that people are luxurious. Incomes increases and so did the expenses, parents still face difficulty

in bearing day to day expenses and requirements of the family parents should try not to get done all the useless demand of their children kids should realize that money is not easy to earn they should know the balance of spending that is beneficial for their future as well.

-Riya Pokhriyal, BAJMC 2nd Year

TIAS Celebrated “Public Service Broadcasting Day”

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication organized one day webinar on “Public Service Broadcasting Day” at Tecnia Institute Of Advanced Studies on 12th November 2021. The webinar was aimed to enhance the knowledge of participants about the historical Perspective and Current role and responsibilities of Public Service

Broadcasting. The key focal point of the webinar was to explain the basic information about the role of Public Service Broadcasting Mediums and to make participants aware about the growth of Public Service Broadcasting Mediums from the time of Emergence. The webinar

also focused on the role and responsibilities of Public Service Broadcasting Mediums in current scenario, and also explained the impact on Public Service Broadcasting Mediums after the arrival of



Digital Media. The session was concluded with the connoisseur opinions of Dean Dr. MN Jha, with the thanks giving address to the Resource Person.

- Youngster Bureau



Mental Health In India

We've all heard about physical health and almost everything what we need to know about it (at least the basics) for instance: Eat Healthy, take good sleep, Exercise regularly and be consistent. We don't follow all of that but what the focus point is being aware, we all are aware of it we can choose to follow it if it resonates with us but at least everybody knows about it and everyone can choose. This isn't the case with the topic in hand today i.e., Mental Health obviously.

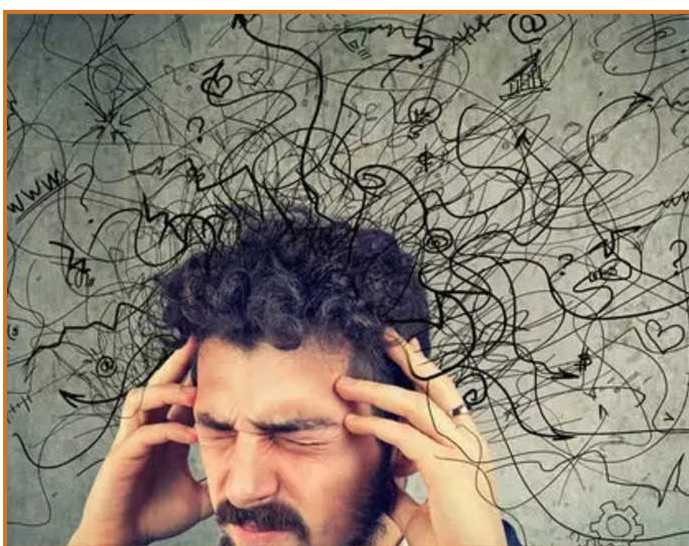
Mental health as the name suggests is the overall status of your arguably the most intricate or complicated body part which is the brain. More scientifically speaking WHO said that it's “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community”. This topic has only recently started getting the attention it deserves in India. Taking you back 10 years, bad mental health was considered more of a “normal” thing and was considered a “given” rather than any other form of health deterioration. People were really unaware of the complications and adverse effects of ignoring mental health.

It was really common to hear phrases like “are stress to har kaam mein hai” and “nhi hota kaam to chod de” these phrases are fit for the time and we can't do anything about how things were then. Bringing you back to the present, Mental Health is a growing topic of discussion but only among the

Gen Z and millennial . Can you guess which demographic was left out? Take some time and think about it

which age group is crucial for gen Z to actually be able to do something in India and for millennials to not be caught with some spiritual lecture..... It is the parents. The most important age group to convince for any Indian no matter the age is his/her parents. If you don't do it then you'll be caught with another Indian society cliché that is “ladka haath se nikal gaya”.

The incident that got our parents talking



about mental health was without a second thought the Sushant Singh Rajput suicide case, as sad as the story is what that case started was a long-awaited conversation among the missing links of the mental health debate i.e., parents accompanied by main stream media. The debate about mental health in India is at it's starting stages now and definitely not in the ideal state or pace, but if we pause for a bit to analyze the current position of mental health in India. The conversation can be separated into 4 parts- Awareness and Acceptance, Infrastructure, Quality and Affordability.

We all know that currently it's quite normal for people to say they're facing mental health issues and they don't have the fear of being judged in their circle at least, they can also expect a minimum level of sympathy from certain well-read, experienced or sensible individuals they might encounter in a day. Honestly speaking we all know this is the story of only the most privileged section of

society, as the privileges starts getting more common the rate of acceptance goes low because the rate of dependency goes up. For example: A 18 years old child from a middle-class family can't just go up to his parents and say he's facing mental health issues because his responsibilities are way more which can be anything from spending money wisely due to financial issues or just taking care of yourself due to pre-existing issues in family etc.

The same child if born in an upper middle-class family with its own set of problems won't face the same situation opening up. This is majorly because of money and the rate of dependency. Money is a factor we will come to later on when we talk about “Affordability”. Now, let's talk about rate of dependency. Rate of dependency is very self-explanatory and, in this context, means the ratio or percentage of dependency on an individual or how much your people are dependent upon you for their future. To understand this,

imagine a middle-class family with the most basic but existent privilege of home, food and a stable job. Now think about the financial support of the family currently it's the parents and in future it will be the elder son or daughter. In this situation we can say that the eldest son or daughter has a lot of responsibility or has a higher rate of dependency being given that it's a middle-class family. Now we take the same scenario but with more money and a secure future that is an upper middle-class family. This family is currently supported by the parents and stands on a secured financial future through a chain of smart investments and more than average paying jobs. In this family the eldest son or daughter has responsibility of their future not necessarily the whole household. So, in this situation we can say that the eldest son or daughter has a lot of personal responsibility and a low rate of dependency.

-Deepanshu Sharma, BAJMC 2nd Year

IMPORTANT QUOTES

"I do not consider it an insult, but rather a compliment to be called an agnostic. I do not pretend to know where many ignorant men are sure -- that is all that agnosticism means."

- Clarence Darrow

"Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off your goal."

- Henry Ford

"I'll sleep when I'm dead."

- Warren Zevon

"There are people in the world so hungry, that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread."

- Mahatma Gandhi

Compilation:
Priyank

WINNERS v/s LOSERS Part-90

Winner sees an answer for every problem;

Loser sees a problem for every answer.

Winners believe in win/win;

Loser believe for them to win, someone has to lose.

Winner says "It may be difficult but it is possible";

Loser says "It may be possible but it is too difficult".

Winners say "I must do something";

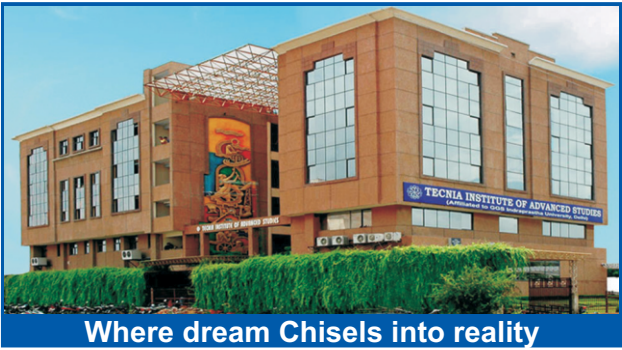
Losers say "Something must be done".

To Be Continued In Next Issue-

Compilation:
Priyank

All Students and Faculty are welcome to give any Article, Feature & Write-up along with their Views & Feedback at: youngstertias@gmail.com

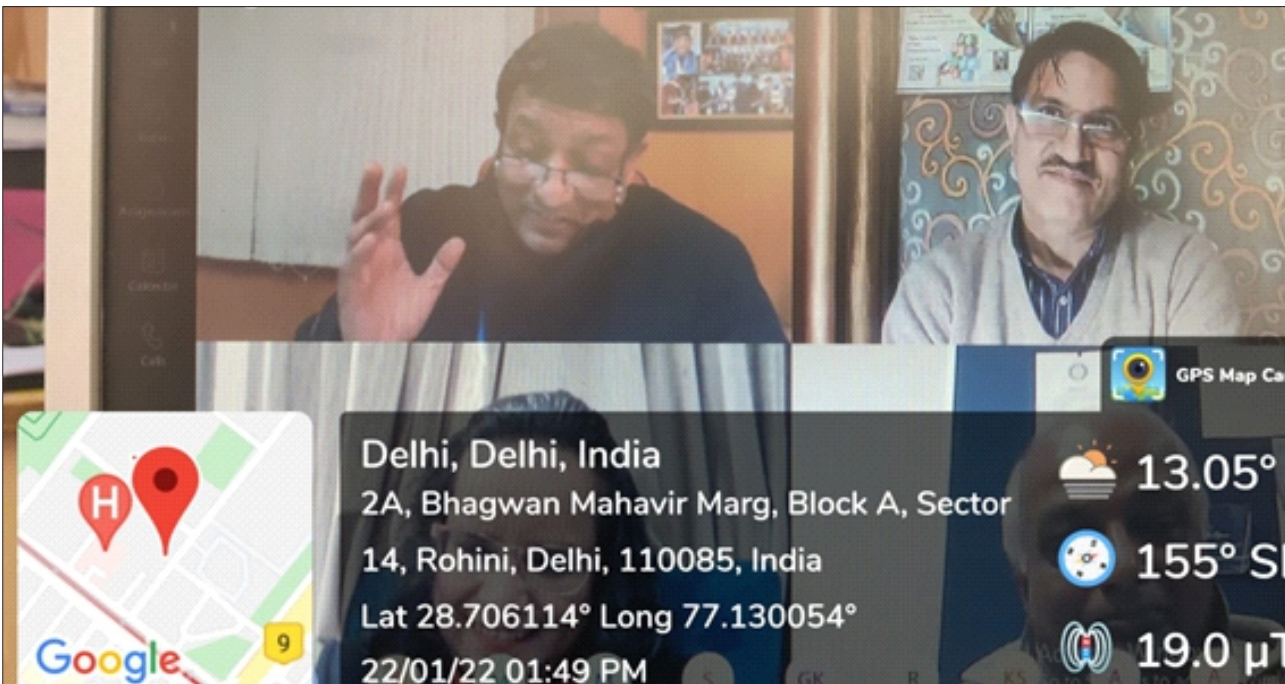
Youngster



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TIAS Organized one day webinar on “Society and Media”

For improving the quality of academic curricula among the students of BA (JMC), a one day webinar was organized on “Society and Media” was organized on 22nd January 2022 at Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, in which Dr. Durgesh Tripathi (Asso. Prof. USMC, GGSIU University and National Coordinator of Massive Open Online Course "Society and Media") expressed his views as a keynote speaker to the students. He said that in the present scenario (MOOCS) course is very important for the acquisition of knowledge. There is an urgent need for universities as well as students to adopt and integrate such courses. These courses have the potential to enhance the engagement between students, academicians and educational institutions in a



big way. While in the webinar as Resource Person, Ms. Surbhi Tandon highlighted various aspects of Massive Open Online Course “Society and Media” Dr. Ajay Kumar (Director, TIAS) while explaining the usefulness of the (MOOCS) course, said that nowadays MOOC courses are very popular all over the world and one simple reason for this is that any person can do these

courses anywhere in the world, You can get course material from some of the best universities in the world and professional guidance from the best professors. The best part is that most of these courses are free and you can complete them as per your convenience. Dr. MN Jha, Dean of the institute said that in the age of information “Massive Open Online Course” will prove to be a boon for the bright future of higher education along with the students in the world. All the teachers and students of the institute were present on this occasion.

- B.K Mishra

जागो भारत के युवा वर्ग, तुमको इतिहास बनाना हैं

12 जनवरी को पूरा देश स्वामी विवेकानंद की 159 वीं जयंती मना रहा है। युवा दिवस के रूप में इनकी जयंती मनाई जाती है, स्वामी विवेकानंद एक ऐसे महापुरुष थे जिनके विचार आज भी लोगों के जीवन में एक नई ऊर्जा को संचरित करती हैं। युवाओं के प्रेरणास्त्रोत स्वामी विवेकानंद ने दुनिया के सामने हिंदुत्व के विचारों को रखा और सनातन परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाया। स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस के शिष्य विवेकानंद ने 1893 में अमेरिका के शिकागो में हुई विश्व धर्म महासभा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया और भारतीय दर्शन और विचार को दुनिया के सामने रखा। स्वामी विवेकानंद के विचारों में ऐसी क्षमता है कि वो हर किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन को बदल सकते हैं.. युवाओं के लिए उनके दिए विचार आज प्रेरणा के साथ एक नई ऊर्जा की संचार करती हैं।

आज के युवाओं की दशा आज के युवा जिस प्रकार आध्यात्मिक व लक्ष्य को छोड़कर भौतिक सुख अनुभव के लिए जिस पर तत्परता दिखाते हैं,यह सीखने के उम्र में दिशा विहीन होते जा रहे हैं,भौतिकता के चक्कर में आकर मानसिक तनाव झेल रहे हैं,मानसिक स्थिति को कमजोर कर रहे हैं,सीखने के उम्र में अपनी अध्ययन में एकाग्र न होकर क्षणिक सुख के तलाश में अपनी सीखने की उम्र गुजार दे रहे हैं।

स्वामी जी का युवाओं के लिए खास संदेश 'स्वामी जी का मानना था कि युवाओं के अंदर अंतर्निहित प्रतिभा की भंडार होती हैं,अगर उस प्रतिभा को निखारा जाए तो प्रतिभा के प्रकाश से पूरा समाज प्रकाशवान होगा। स्वामीजी का युवाओं से खास अपील की कि लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए शारीरिक व मानसिक रूप से मजबूत होना आवश्यक हैं,वे कहते थे कि किसी भी तरह के भय न करें निर्भय बने, सारी शक्ति तुम्हारे अंदर निहित हैं, अपने आप को किसी भी रूप में कमजोर न समझो ,उठो जागो व लक्ष्य प्राप्ति तक रुको मत। वह आध्यात्म व अध्ययन के साथ खेल को भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा मानते थे,उनका मानना था शक्ति ही



जीवन हैं और कमजोरी ही मृत्यु। कोई भी व्यक्ति जीवन का असल सुख नहीं भोग सकता जब तक वो शारीरिक रूप से ताकतवर न हो। स्वामी जी युवाओं को सामाजिक गतिविधियों में सलग्न होने के लिए काफी प्रेरित करते थे,उनका मानना था की युवा को जोश व सौच समाज को एक नई दिशा की ओर ले जाएगा,युवा आध्यात्म के साथ साथ

फुर्तीला रहता हैं जिससे सामाजिक कार्य शानदार तो होंगे ही ,साथ ही साथ युवाओं के अंदर अनुभव व निखार आएगा।

हिमांशु सिंह राजपूत बीएजेएमसी

Aatma nirbhar bharat abhiyan: "Let's make India Self-Reliant"

The foremost initiative of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is to make the nation self-reliant with extra consciousness on neighbourhood producers and carrier providers. This will enhance the economy, enhance the same old of way residing and most significantly enhance the alternate deficit and the exchequer stability of the country. Making the country self-reliant in all spheres- from production to supplying. It will assist the country to lessen its dependence on imports and might additionally supply a lift to exports. The fall in imports will assist to lessen the alternate deficit and could in the end cause surplus alternate. This may even make certain that the country is capable of preserve and address any black swan occasion which could emerge in future. The package will spread awareness on land, labour, liquidity and laws, as a way to obtain self-reliance. The remedy measures had been introduced in tranches via way of means by the Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman.

in India, and affords sustenance to a huge percentage of the population. The authorities will provide Rs 3 lakh crore as collateral loose or unsecured mortgage to MSMEs with an annual turnover of Rs 100 crore or a tremendous mortgage of Rs 25 crore. The raise to the MSME zone will therefore advantage lots of extra industries, especially automobile sector as maximum of the auto corporations are MSMEs. It will assist to restart businesses, boost the deliver chain and will also help lessen reliance on different countries.

In India farming and allied sectors like NABARD will offer financing service for investment in agriculture infrastructure tasks on the farm gate and for cluster formation throughout all stages. It will release "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana" for improvement of marine and inland fisheries. This will help to fill in the gaps in the cost chain and also will cause a further fish manufacturing of 70 lakh tons in subsequent 5 years and offer employment to approximately 55 lakh people. It may even rise awareness

the desired liquidity support crucial for the clean functioning of the zone.

Real Estate-The authorities has prolonged the CLSS (Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme) for middle-earnings families to March 2021. This will cause investments of Rs 70,000 crore within side the housing zone, therefore boosting the already ailing real estate zone. The raise in actual property zone will cause surge in demand of associated sectors like steel, cement, delivery and additionally cause employment generation.

Though, the package deal didn't lift the self belief and suggest confidence to most of the corporate, as the focal point of the package is extra on slanting reward than on direct advantages. The authorities must have designed programs that could offer cash assist instead of depending extra on loans. The collateral-charge or unsecured loans introduced for MSMEs might also additionally cause better default via way of means of the corporations and cause better NPAs. The banking sectors, specially the PSU, are already reeling below the horrific



On 12 May 2020, the Prime Minister introduced an usual financial bundle really well worth ₹20 lakh crore (US\$280 billion). On 12 October 2020, the authorities introduced a ₹73,000 crore (US\$10 billion) really well worth financial stimulus bundle, labelled as Aatm-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 2.0. On 12 November 2020, the authorities introduced a ₹2.65 lakh crore (US\$37 billion) really well worth financial stimulus bundle, labelled as Aatm-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 3.0.

The biggest fund within the country really well worth ₹21,000 crore (US\$2.9 billion) become setup via way of means of the IIT Alumni Council with the purpose of assisting the challenge closer to self-reliance. The sectors on the way to be making the most of the programme are MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) -The schemes basic awareness become on MSMEs zone and its development as there are approximately 67 million MSMEs in a row within side the non-agricultural zone

on formulating agricultural advertising reforms like barrier-free inter-state trading, the selection to promote produce at appealing prices, and additionally offer an e-buying and selling platform for agricultural produce.

Coal Sector and Minerals-The authorities can be finishing the monopoly of Coal India Ltd (CIL), via way of means of introducing industrial mining of coal. The authorities are focusing to lessen the country's dependence on coal import and be absolutely self-reliant in coal manufacturing.

NBFCs/HFCS-The authorities has provide you with unique liquidity scheme really well worth Rs 30,000 for making an investment in funding grade debt paper of NBFCs, HFCs and MFIs. The scheme can be absolutely assured via way of means of the authorities and can be especially useful for the housing zone. A partial credit score assure scheme may also be allotted for NBFCs wherein the primary 20% of the loss can be borne via way of means of the authorities. Thus, offering

mortgage troubles and with unsecured loans, might also additionally see similarly deterioration of their asset quality. Higher default fees may even boom the fee burden of the authorities, as it can ought to offer cushion to the sick banks. The general authorities expenditure in an effort to be incurred via the package is only 1% of India's GDP growth. As such those process will now no longer be sufficient to improve the call for response in the economy.

With this, The Prime Minister has introduced a Rs. 20 lakh crore financial package deal under the 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan', to aid our country out of the Corona virus crisis (via way of means of making us self-reliant). Policy reform tasks primarily based totally at the bulletins made via way of means of Honorable Finance Minister protecting the 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan', in 5 tranches from 13th May until 17th May, 2020.

-Ira Sharma, BA(JMC) 1MA

THIS MONTH

January 12, 1991 - Congress authorized President George Bush to use military force against Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait.

...

January 12, 1996 - The first joint American-Russian military operation since World War II occurred as Russian troops arrived to aid in peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia.

...

January 12, 1999 - President Bill Clinton sent a check for \$850,000 to Paula Jones officially ending the sensational sexual harassment legal case that ultimately endangered his presidency. The president withdrew \$375,000 from his and Hillary Rodham Clinton's personal funds and got the remaining \$475,000 from an insurance policy. The lawsuit had exposed the president's affair with Monica Lewinsky and resulted in investigations by Independent Counsel Ken Starr that led to Clinton's impeachment by the House of Representatives and subsequent trial in the Senate.

...

January 12, 1932 - Hattie W. Caraway, a Democrat from Arkansas, was appointed to the U.S. Senate to fill the term of her deceased husband. Later in the year, she became the first woman elected to the Senate.

...

January 13, 1935 - The population of the Saar region bordering France and Germany voted for incorporation into Hitler's Reich. The 737 square-mile area with its valuable coal deposits had been under French control following Germany's defeat in World War I.

...

Compilation:
Tarini

BASICS OF MEDIA

Analog- A signal that fluctuates exactly like the original stimulus.

...

Aspect Ratio- The width-to-height proportions of the standard television screen and therefore of all analog television pictures: 4 units wide by 3 units high. For DTV and HDTV, the aspect ratio is 16 × 9.

...

Aperture -Iris opening of a lens, usually measured in f-stops.

...

Auto-focus -Automated feature whereby the camera focuses on what it senses to be your target object.

...

Arc - To move the camera in a slightly curved dolly or truck. .

...

Aliasing: The steplike appearance of a computer-generated diagonal or curved line. Also called jaggies or stairsteps.

...

Automatic Gain Control (agc)- Regulates the volume of the audio or video level automatically, without using manual controls.

To Be Continued In Next Issue-

Compilation:
B. K. Mishra



संपादक की कलम से

गणतंत्र दिवस कुछ खास है

हम अपना 73वां गणतंत्र दिवस मना रहे हैं। भारत का संविधान 26 जनवरी 1950 में लागू हुआ था, इसलिये हम इस दिन को हर साल गणतंत्र दिवस के रूप में मनाते हैं। गणतंत्र का सीधा अर्थ है अपना तंत्र। मतलब हर तरह की अपनी व्यवस्था जिसके अन्तर्गत देश में रहने वाले लोगों की भलाई की जा सके। इसमें नागरिकों के विकास और देश के नेतृत्व के लिये अपना नेता स्वयं चुनने की आजादी भारतीय संविधान द्वारा दिया गया सर्वोच्च उपहार है। यह उपहार हमें आसानी से और मुफ्त में नहीं मिला है, बल्कि इसके

लिए लाखों-करोड़ों महापुरुषों ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगाई है। अंग्रेजों के लंबे गुलामी काल से मुक्ति दिलाने और भारत में "पूर्ण स्वराज" के लिये हमारे महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने बहुत संघर्ष किया, जिसके बारे में समझ पाना मुश्किल ही नहीं, नामुमकिन भी है। उन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ी आजादी की हवा में सांस ले सके और देश को आगे लेकर जाए। यह उन्हीं का बलिदान है कि भारत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र है और उसके पास अपना संविधान है। कहना

अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगा कि अगर चंद्रशेखर आजाद, सरदार भगत सिंह, महात्मा गांधी और सुभाष चंद्र बोस जैसे नरम-गरम सेनानियों ने आजादी आंदोलन को नेतृत्व नहीं दिया होता तो हम आज आराम से बैठे न होते आजादी के बाद डॉ. अम्बेडकर,

न्यूछावर करने में एक बार भी न सोचा, उस देश की हालत हमने क्या कर दी है? हम अभी भी अपने देश में अपराध, भ्रष्टाचार और हिंसा (आतंकवाद, बलात्कार, चोरी, दंगे, हड़ताल आदि के रूप में) से बुरी तरह पीड़ित हैं। इससे भी बड़ी शर्मिंदगी यह है कि समाज के लोग इन अपराधों पर चुप्पी साधे बैठे रहते हैं! अच्छे लोगों की चुप्पी से अपराधियों का हौंसला बढ़ता जाता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि हम एक बदनाम देश के रूप में कुख्यात हो जाते हैं। हम भूल

सरदार पटेल जैसे हमारे महापुरुषों ने जिस सार्थकता से हमारे देश को राह दिखाई, वह स्वयं में अद्वितीय है। हमारे संविधान ने हमें इतने अधिकार दिए हैं, जिससे यहाँ रहने वाले नागरिकों का भविष्य सुरक्षित रहे। हालांकि, इतनी सुविधाओं के बाद हमने क्या किया, यह सोचने पर बेहद अजीब अनुभूति होती है! आजादी के इतने साल गुजर जाने के बाद संविधान की सुविधा होते हुए क्या हमें अपने कार्यों पर गर्व करना चाहिए? शायद नहीं! बल्कि हमें तो शर्म आनी चाहिए कि जिन वीरों ने भारत देश के लिए प्राण



Peer Pressure In Today's Generation

Today we all have friends in our life. These friends together make a small groups and we all are included in these groups. Although it doesn't matter if we have more than one group because at a time we change our destiny all the time. A school group of friends or collage even at job places we all make these groups. It is important to make friends because they understand us better than family members. They are always ready to support us at every stage of our life. We go to new places we make friends to whom we like to stay who are special to us. Not entire crowd of that place become our friends but these are few special people we like to make them a part of our life.

But while making friends we forget everything because all people are not exactly same as us. They all come from different backgrounds, mentality, family etc. which is not similar to us. That's what the difference come in that group because everyone has their own nature eg- some people are of jealous nature, or some people just want to destroy etc. These people are not happy with their life and always get jealous with other's success. Everyone's thinking way is different even if it's a team work, as all of us can't think similarly.

There what comes peer pressure because in school if one friend scores highest marks in exam the remaining group members thought of competing him in next examination. Even our parents pressure us sometimes for being like him" SEE YOUR FRIEND

SHE SCORED SO WELL IN EXAMS LEARN SOMETHING FROM HER". The child got frustrated because of these lectures and due to this relation between the group get disturbed. We all like to go outside with our friends everyone contribute their amount of money, as not all of us are rich so they failed to contribute, rest members force her to take more money from their parents and come with them. But no one understand his situation as how much difficult work is it for them. We all belong to different family backgrounds due to which some students are frank with them and are having no restrictions on them but some are not as frank as them so they are forced by rest of the group members to come out. But only they know how much difficult work is it for them. This peer pressure not stops here as it continues in all groups at all stages of our life. Even at job places if one employ reach to success the remaining are teased afterwards "just be like him how much responsible he is"

As not all of us are perfect so these people are forced to follow his guidelines to reach success. But for this there is only one solution is that, we should make friends but always keep in mind that it's better to stay away from bad people. Because mostly these kind of people force good people to spread goodness, but rest it's all normal and through this everything will be fine.

-Khushi Malhotra, BAJMC

Journalism & Mass Communication Department organized expert lecture on “Role of New Media in Social Development”

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, TIAS organized expert lecture on “Role of New Media in Social Development” through online mode. The expert lecture was started on 15th January at sharp 3 pm in the evening. The convenor of this webinar was Mr. Rinku Sethi, Assistant Professor from BA (JMC) department. He introduced Mr. Aashish Singh who was the expert speaker for this session. Afterwards he started the lecture and within a while he shared a ppt on the topic which was quite beneficial and informative. In his ppt, he showed and discussed about the meaning, definition and theories related to New Media. In his ppt and discussion a talked about some theories of new media who were the expert of this filed. He also discussed about role of new media in social development which grabbed the attention of the students cum faculties. Mr. Aashish Singh went through the Internet during his presentation and talked about the role of new media. Mr. Singh has informed the students that new media is often contrasted to "old media", such as television, radio, and print media, although scholars in communication and media studies



have criticized inflexible distinctions based on oldness and novelty. New media does not include analog broadcast television programs, feature films, magazines or books- unless they contain technologies that enable digital generative or interactive processes. After the lecture got over, an interaction session took place successfully and the vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Ruchi Shrivastava (HOD, BA (JMC).)

The Expert was master in her subject and she explained the topic wonderfully. The session was smoothly handled by the conveners. The Lecture has achieved its set objectives. The resource person has answered the questions of students in a very efficient way.

- Rinku Sethi, Assistant Professor, BAJMC

MENTAL HEALTH- NOT A GOAL BUT A PRACTICE

It is rightly said that, "The strongest people are those who win battles we know nothing about". According to WHO, Mental health is a state of comfort in which the person realizes his or her own caliber, can cope with the normal stresses of life, and is able to make a involvement to his or her community". In short, mental health is our emotional, social and psychological wellbeing.

Today, we're all so indulged in our busy lives that we often neglect our psychological health. Mental health issues often includes symptoms like poor concentration, lack of sleep, feeling overwhelmed by things, feeling inferior, and scared of socializing to people. This can be due to some traumatic experience, anxiety or due to some medical problem. There can be innumerable causes which



can lead to mental illness. The worst part here is people are comfortable telling about how they feel physically but ironically, they find it difficult to share if they're going through some mental illness. It is the traditional notion of our society that going through some mental disease is a shame and so people are scared to share about the same.

Here, Social media plays dominant role on affecting mental health. It has the power to either ruin someone's mental health but at

the same time it can save it, too. However, multiple studies have found a strong link between social media and an increased risk of depression, anxiety, loneliness and even self-harm. We usually believe in what we see and often, compare our lives to the others on social media which actually makes us more upset and depressed. Knowing the fact that social media is a virtual platform, we

shouldn't trust all that we see because everybody posts their best. They don't show the negative part that they go through in real on their "reel life". We should understand this and make our mental health our priority. Lastly, I'd say if you can survive the war that you battle with yourself, you can survive anything.

-Vanshika Sharma (1st year BAJMC)

IMPORTANT QUOTES

"The opposite of a correct statement is a false statement. The opposite of a profound truth may well be another profound truth."

Niels Bohr

...

"In science one tries to tell people, in such a way as to be understood by everyone, something that no one ever knew before. But in poetry, it's the exact opposite."

Paul Dirac

...

"Anyone who considers arithmetical methods of producing random digits is, of course, in a state of sin."

John von Neumann

...

"It is unbecoming for young men to utter maxims."

Aristotle

...

"Grove giveth and Gates taketh away."

Bob Metcalfe

...

Compilation:
Anmol

WINNERS v/s LOOSERS

Part-90

Winners use hard arguments but soft words;

Losers use soft arguments but hard words.

...

Winners stand firm on values but compromise on petty things;

Losers stand firm on petty things but compromise on values.

...

Winners follow the philosophy of empathy: "Don't do to others what you would, not want them to do to you";

Losers follow the philosophy, "Do it to others before they do it to you."

...

Winners make it happen; Losers let it happen.

...

The Winner is always part of the answer;

The Loser is always part of the problem.

...

The Winner always has a program;

The Loser always has an excuse.

...

To Be Continued In Next Issue-

Compilation:
Anmol

All Students and Faculty are welcome to give any Article, Feature & Write-up along with their Views & Feedback at: youngstertias@gmail.com

25 जनवरी राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस

भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश में प्रत्येक मत की महत्वता से हम सभी विदित हैं। इसी महत्वता से युवा पीढ़ी को परिचित कराने के उद्देश्य से प्रत्येक वर्ष जनवरी की 25 तारीख को राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस मनाया जाता है। इस दिवस को 25 जनवरी को मनाने के पीछे का मुख्य कारण यह है कि 25 जनवरी 1950 को प्रथम भारत निर्वाचन आयोग की नींव रखी गई थी। इसी की स्थापना दिवस के रूप में प्रत्येक वर्ष 25 जनवरी को राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस मनाया जाता है। इसे मनाने के पीछे सरकार का मुख्य उद्देश्य युवा पीढ़ी अर्थात् भारत की उस जनता से है जो 18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की है उसे मतदान की महत्वता से परिचित कराने एवं देश के विकास के प्रति अपना अमूल्य मत देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है।

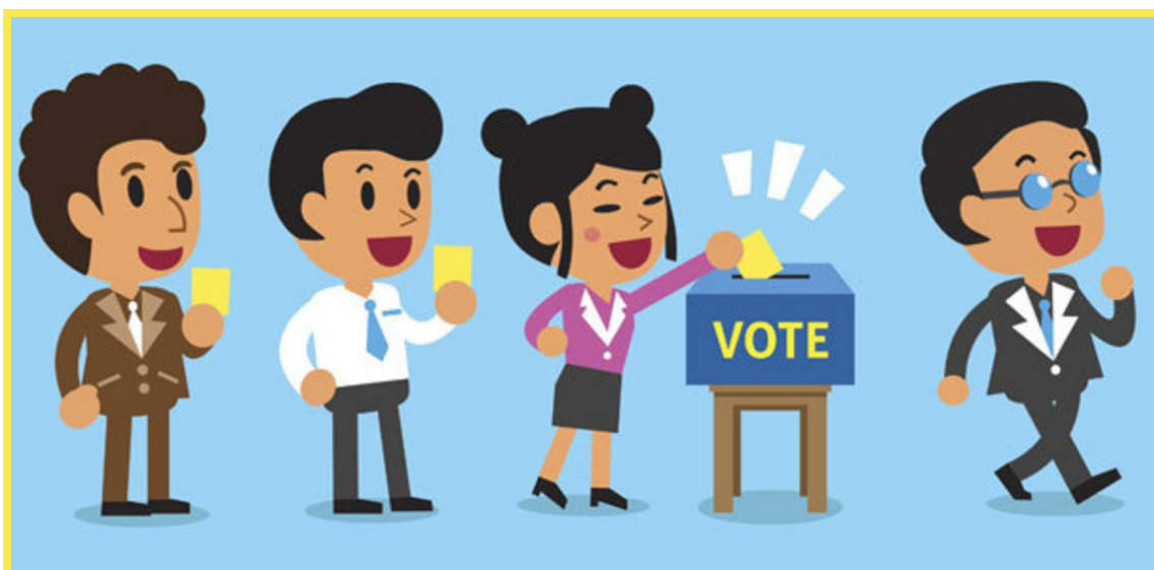
मतदान किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश के सरकार के निर्बाध कामकाज में एक अहम भूमिका निभाती है। देश की जनता अपने उम्मीदवारों को चुनकर अपनी सरकार स्वयं खड़ी करती है ऐसे में मतदान लोकतंत्र के लिए मूल स्तंभ का कार्य करता है। मतदान दिवस को भारत की भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती प्रतिभा देवी पाटिल द्वारा 2011 में शुरू किया गया था। इस दिन का उपयोग भारत की युवा पीढ़ी को मतदान में नामांकन कराने और चुनावों के लिए जागरूक करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस दिन सरकार द्वारा पूरे देश के अलग-अलग भाग में रैली निकाली जाती है और लोगों को जागरूक किया जाता है। स्कूल एवं कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा पोस्टर और पुस्तिका वितरित कई कर जागरूकता फैलाई जाती है। प्रत्येक वर्ष के मतदान दिवस का एक विषय होता



है, 2022 की 25 जनवरी को मतदान दिवस का 11वां संस्करण आयोजित किया जाएगा जिसका विषय **'Electoral literacy for stronger democracy'** अर्थात् मजबूत लोकतंत्र के लिए चुनावी साक्षरता है। इस दिवस के उपलक्ष पर जनता को

जागरूक करने के साथ देश के विकास के लिए मतों का उपयोग कर एक प्रभावशाली लोकतंत्र प्रांत बनाने में भागीदारी होने की प्रतिज्ञा भी करवाई जाती है।

निधि मिश्रा, बीएजेएमसी, प्रथम वर्ष



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