



Youngster

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Someone has to begin

Someone has to take initiative to begin anything or someone has to think to discover new things or ideas. Such is the case of Delhi University Undergraduate courses which has been now innovative i.e. four years from traditional one i.e. three years previously.

Though a section of academia has been consistent in its opposition, it is interesting to note that, having failed to prove the inadequacies of the programme, attempts are being made to point at non-adherence to institutional procedures. What stands out is the near unanimity on all sides for the necessity of reforms, both at institutional and curricular levels.

The Planning Commission acknowledged the task ahead when it set a 12th Plan target of enabling 10 million students access to higher education, including at least a third who need to be imparted vocational skills. This is intended to be done both by establishing as well as refurbishing existing institutions to make them more research-intensive and vocational. Expansion in technology-enabled distance education is also being looked at.

India needs to enhance its gross enrolment ratio (GER) in order to protect and enhance its economic and national interests. However, compared to the GER of developed countries, countries in transition and developing countries, which stand at almost 55, 36.5 and 23% respectively, India's GER remains abysmally low ranging from 15-17%.

To achieve the targets, the private sector would have to also be associated. The private sector would have to be co-opted by making a national policy on private



education that could then translate into legislation and a regulatory mechanism. However, the state will have to be the major player in the expansion of higher education to provide equitable access, ensure quality and also to create space for private players who are made to adhere to these values and national goals. It is against this background that the proposed changes at the DU should be viewed. As a large, public-funded and leading university in India, it is its moral duty to take the lead in transforming the model and structure of higher education. The FYUP is a significant move towards combining the traditional practices of vertical mobility with the contemporary ideal of plural and lateral learning. To be taught over a period of two years, foundation courses such as citizenship and governance, IT, science and life, history, culture and civilization, business entrepreneurship, communication and life skills, geographic and socio-economic diversity, environment, and public health constitute the building blocks of this new design aimed at the widening of a student's

knowledge horizon.

As a country with almost 50% of its population below the age of 25, India faces the challenge of capping the issue of unemployment. According to a NASSCOM report, India churns out almost three million graduates and post-graduates each year. Of these, only 25% from the technical stream and 10-15% from regular streams are employable.

The lack of institutional and curriculum-level reforms and the outdated evaluation system coupled with unplanned expansion in the higher education sector are often

cited as reasons for this. The introduction of a wide range of skill-based application courses at DU appears to be a reassuring attempt towards filling the chasm between the skills required and the skills currently acquired by students.

A huge issue has been made out of the additional (fourth) year. As per the new format, the fourth year would introduce a student to research methodologies and designs. The strength of a university lies not only in the knowledge it disseminates but also in the knowledge it creates. Universities the world over enter the top league when they are known not only for their teaching but also for their research and innovative practices. It is heartening indeed to see the DU introduce these threads at its undergraduate level. The spirit of enquiry and innovation must begin early. An innovation has been done to the courses so it has to be applied and then we can see the results. We have to give a chance to the course to begin and complete then only we can say what we get and what we lose. **Y.C.**

Video Conferencing: Need of the hour

A Person in America is communicating with person in other part of the world as they are sitting in front of each other and talking. If the question arises how? Then the answer can be they are on the phone. But this is not true the right answer is they are communicating with the help of Video Conferencing.

Video Conferencing In technical language, Video Conferencing can also be called visual collaboration. It is a real time, two way exchange

of information between two or more geographically dispersed locations using audio, video and data. It uses audio and video to bring people at different locations together. It ranges from a simple conversation between two people (point to point) to many different locations (multipoint) with more than one person at different locations. With video and audio inputs going through microphones and ceiling speakers, data carried through internet broadband and data received on simple TV or plasmas TV or projector screens at receiver's end all such activities are happening through Video Conferencing in real time and helping in narrow down the geographical distances.

Today, besides imparting education the uses of video conferencing have gone many folds. Government, public and private sectors have been extensively using it for monitoring various projects, informing people on varieties of schemes, public grievances, monitoring of law and order,



hearings of court cases, Tele medicine, monitoring of election processes, launching of new schemes, holding meetings, conferences and so on. Mr. W. A. Qazi, a renowned name in media education consultant and one of the pioneers of education in various educational institutes, says "Video conferencing can be used for presentations, virtual meetings, video conference based learning, JIT (Just in time) events, recruitment, general meetings, project coordination, informal work sessions, alumni relations question and answer sessions and many more day to day activity" Although the history of video conferencing in the world in its earliest form goes back to 1968 but its growth was quite slow and the development became rapid with the growth of the internet. In India, it was introduced in 1995 and since then it has been in use in many areas successfully. Presently, India has been emerging as one of the largest market for video conferencing. Presence of High speed Internet

connectivity and easy availability of hardware and software associated with the transmission at a reasonable cost have made video conferencing systems affordable. Hardware and software used for this technology have also continued to improve in quality. Another important aspect will be the use of mobile technology including 3G and 4G networks which will provide this facility even to rural areas in near future. Mechanism of Video Conferencing In

the video conferencing process, each participant needs to have a video camera, microphone, and speaker mounted on his or her computer or video display unit. When two participants speak to one another, their voices are carried through broad band internet network and delivered to the other's speakers, and whatever images appear in front of the video camera appear in a window on the other participant's monitor or video display unit. Cost for video conferencing setup. A basic video conferencing system includes cameras to capture and send video from local end points, video displays (to display video received from remote endpoints), microphones (to capture and send audio from local endpoints) and speakers (to play audio received from remote endpoints). Apart from these, a dedicated internet broadband or preferably an ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) connection is required for transmission. Until the mid 90s, due the high cost of the

hardware of videoconferencing was not within the reach of the most of the educational institutes but the situation has changed in the recent past. Looking at the today's market an amount of rupees 3 Lakhs should be enough to set up a point to point video conferencing teaching room and for multipoint systems, the cost should proportionately go up.

Effectiveness of Video conferencing for teaching

Video conferencing has got tremendous potential in India, especially, as it offers a two way communication platform. Teachers and students from different walks of life can be brought to classes in remote or otherwise isolated places. Students from diverse communities and backgrounds can come together, explore, communicate, analyze and share information and ideas with one another. Thus "virtual class room" in the form of video conferencing can bring opportunities to students, especially those in geographically isolated locations, or the economically disadvantaged. Almost all top universities and institutes have started using this technology to teach in India. Some of the pioneers are IIT, IGNOU, JNU, HM, DEI etc.

"Video conferencing is a very user friendly system. It does not require someone to be tech savvy at all. All he/she has to do is to switch on the system and dial to the remote device which would respond automatically after which the conference would be on."

Merits and Demerits of video conferencing

In the list of benefits of video conferencing

includes increase productivity, reduce cost, improve communication, require less time to convene critical meetings etc. From teaching point of view, it permits learners to be active participants in the process, guest lecturers can be easily accommodated into the course and more faculty and staff can be trained faster without increasing training resources."Video conferencing provides all learners the virtual feel of being in a class together with the teacher and despite geo (graphical distances, there are no distances psychologically as learners can interject, ask in case of ' confusion and clarify their points. In fact, the future belongs to



"Blended learning" which involves a component online, video conferencing, face contact classes as well as distance learning."

As the process of video conferencing does not require big space, therefore, it can convert any location to a class room. The initial cost of the equipment and the money involve in taking the leasing lines for transmission may be on the higher side for a small organization. If the instructor does not possess good communication or teaching skills, the students sitting in the remote locations may remain uninvolved in the course.

Regarding the need for any special technical qualities for teaching through video conferencing, she says "The teacher should understand the medium its pros and cons just as well as his/her own subject matter. One should be able to gauge from the perspective of students as to how the advantages and limitations of the medium can be made best use of to deliver the subject well and also the points where this may prove to be a limitation for the learners and how to overcome those limitations by further supplementing through various other means."

Moreover, if visuals, like handwritten or copied materials, are not properly prepared, students may have difficulty in reading them. Bandwidth is another issue as it needs to be good to give consistent transmission. If the system is not properly configured, students may get an audio "echo" effect. There can be security concern too.

Future of Video Conferencing

The future of video conferencing mode of teaching looks quite bright because of the emergence of new and new technology almost every day. It should be the part of the organization having video conferencing facility to be up to date with the new software and technologies in order to maximize the potential of the teaching process. The government, NGOs and international voluntary organizations are also supporting and encouraging the use of video conferencing mode of teaching. Even some corporate houses are also joining hands as part of their CSR activity to provide this technology in remote parts of the country. In fact, Mobile video conferencing/teaching will be the future with increasing speed in data transmission on mobile phones.

The New Communication Technologies

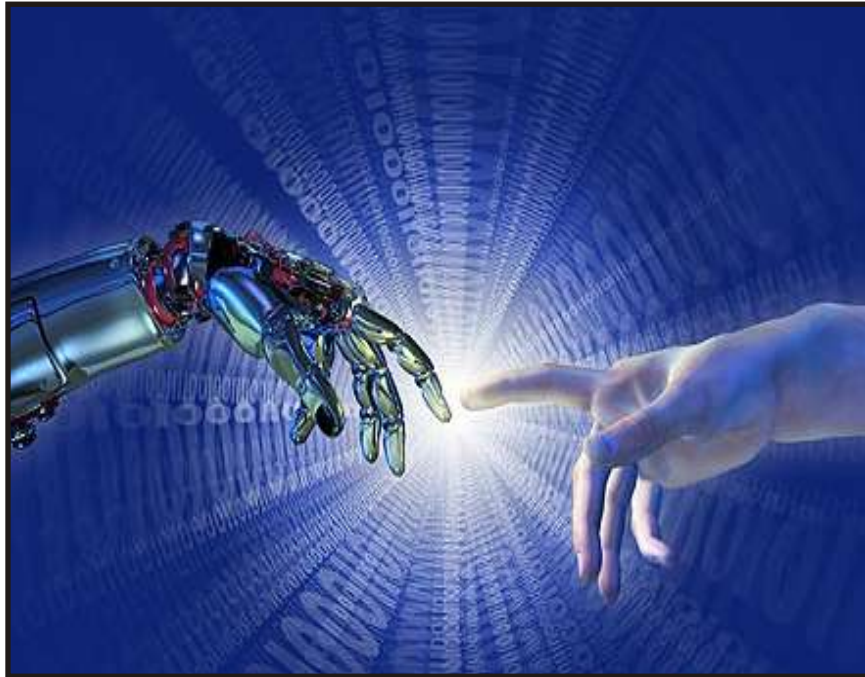
New communication technologies such as satellites, cable television, wireless telephony, the Internet and computers are bringing about noticeable changes in Indian society. Communication technologies

includes the hardware equipment, organizational structures, and social values by which individuals collect, process, and exchange information. The new media have certain characteristics that are similar in some respects to those of both interpersonal and mass media communication. The information exchange via the new media is interactive, meaning that the

participants in a communication process have control over, and can exchange roles in, their mutual discourse. Such interactivity is also particularly characteristic of face-to-face interpersonal communication.

The interactive technologies of communication are gaining importance in the communication revolution that is occurring in India. The computer and its, and the various applications in satellite and cable television, telecommunications and Internet are driving the social changes in India. These technologies, once distinctive, are converging today to deliver data, voice and video in ways not possible before. Here we imply a causative relationship: the

new communication technologies are leading to changes in society. Technological determinism is an approach that considers technology as the main cause of social change.



Informatization is the process through which new communication technologies are used as strategies for furthering socioeconomic development. Route to informatization is via telecommunications, such as improved telephone service and access to the internet. Along with the informatization of a nation usually comes commercialization, consumerism and capitalism. The growing importance of the informatization route to development is reflected in the rapid rise of high-tech companies.

Social media has been used as a tool to support development outcomes (access to markets, financial services and employment; accountability and

transparency; service delivery; and protection of human rights) and to push for social change and transformation. New media should not be seen as socially neutral tools. However, despite the growth of

information and communication technologies in the developing world, in particular mobile phones, some technologies may not be accessible to marginalised groups, which can reinforce inequalities in society. Further, there has been little comprehensive research or rigorous evaluation of the causal influence of social media. As such, its ability to contribute to

development outcomes and social change remains contested. While recent discussion on the political impact of social media has centered on the power of mass protests to topple governments, social media's real potential may lie in supporting civil society and the public sphere.

Web 2.0 is responsible for the widespread interest of masses in online applications. Soon companies realized the potential of 'thought of Web2.0' and began to associate with other companies that had inclination towards social and user-friendly Internet presence.

Mrs. Bhavna Madan Vij

Most Powerful Persons

ERIC SCHMIDT - Chairman, Google

Google market valuation \$171.8 billion
In his ten-year tenure, Schmidt oversaw Google's transformation into the global internet giant that it is today. He stepped down as CEO last month and is now a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

ARTHUR D LEVINSON - Chairman, Genentech

Genentech market valuation \$46.8bn
Founded in 1976, Genentech (now owned by Roche) pioneered using human genetic information to develop medicines, including cancer treatments. Levinson stepped down as CEO in 2009, and now sits on Apple's board of directors.

JOHN T CHAMBERS - CEO, Cisco Systems

Cisco market valuation \$96 billion
Chambers raises his glass extra-high to Obama, showing that there are no hard feelings on the part of this co-chair of John McCain's 2008 presidential bid. He earns his seat as chairman of Cisco, the dotcom boom's most valuable company.

JOHN DOERR - Partner, Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers

The host for the evening, Doerr is a tech investor with a knack for backing a winning idea. Back in 1999, KPCB led a \$25 million investment in upstart Google. KPCB has participated in over \$2.3 billion of investments since May 2010.

LARRY ELLISON - CEO, Oracle

Currently the fifth wealthiest human being on the planet, Ellison co-founded Oracle in 1977. In true billionaire fashion, he splashed out over \$100 million to ensure that his BMW Oracle sailing team won the America's Cup last year.

REED HASTINGS - Co-founder and CEO, Netflix

Netflix market valuation \$12 billion

In 1997 Hastings co-founded Netflix, an online subscription service for movies and TV which now has over 20 million members across North America. He once taught maths in Swaziland during a two-year stint in the US Peace Corps.

JOHN L HENNESSY - President, Stanford University

Stanford endowment \$15.9 billion
Located in the heart of Silicon Valley, Stanford has a long association with the area's tech companies, many of whose founders - including those of Google, Cisco Systems, Hewlett-Packard and Yahoo! - passed through the university.



CAROL BARTZ - CEO, Yahoo!

Yahoo! market valuation \$23.7 billion
Bartz, who joined Yahoo! in 2009, holds the honour of having topped a 2010 list of executives paid too much for running underperforming companies. Although Yahoo! remains a global internet brand, it's still considered to be in decline.

DICK COSTOLO - CEO, Twitter

A computer science graduate and former improvisational comedian, Costolo sold FeedBurner - a provider of management tools for website owners - to Google in 2007 for a rumoured \$100 million. Last year he took over as CEO of Twitter.

MARK ZUCKERBERG - CEO, Facebook

Facebook market valuation \$50 billion
The Social Network's complex antihero, Zuckerberg is 'trying to make the world a more open place by helping people connect and share', according to his own Facebook profile. Luckily for him, he's becoming filthy rich in the process.

STEVE WESTLY - Managing partner and founder, The Westly Group

A Democratic Party supporter, venture capitalist Westly served as a California co-chair for Obama's 2008 presidential election campaign. The Westly Group has participated in over \$178 million of investments since April 2010.

BARACK OBAMA - President, USA

Obama is noted for his love of technology: he embraced social media in his election campaign, and was reportedly gifted an iPad 2 a month before they went on sale. His aide Valerie Jarrett also attended the dinner (seated to Zuckerberg's right).

ANN DOERR - Philanthropist

The hostess, as the wife of John Doerr, is no stranger to technology herself, holding bachelor's and master's degrees in electrical engineering. An environmental activist and trustee of the New York-based Environmental Defense Fund, she works alongside her husband in his philanthropic endeavours.

STEVE JOBS - Co-founder and CEO, Apple

Apple market valuation \$323.3 billion
Jobs has transformed the tech industry several times. After his pioneering early years at Apple, he left the firm to set up NeXT (which created the machine on which the Web was developed), before returning to spearhead the 'iRevolution'.

**- Ajay Bansal
Student MCA IV**

Silence: A big Noise

Silence creates the maximum understanding and impact as there is an old saying "The squeaky wheel gets the grease" One who doesn't understand any language (that you speak) perfectly understands the language of silence. The syllables of Silence reverberate more effectively than the Decibel of noise.

Those who have a gift of words preserve & sparingly use them as a prized possession. Silence in itself is a complete vocabulary, & communication medium that conveys everything that needs to be conveyed in an impactful manner.

The most important message your silence conveys is your special identity and status. People recognize that "You are somebody, not anybody or nobody". Thereafter every spoken word assumes extra importance. Every word you speak delivers extra value. The yearning always is more for what is less available & this applies to every spoken word coming from you.

A silent man when he speaks, every word carries extra weight. People stop their activity listen very attentively, savour every word and implement seriously the advice or instructions. The compelling unwelcome habit of giving advice mostly generic, mostly unsolicited often causes more harm than any benefit to the person in problems. The most important help you can render to anyone is to listen patiently to his problem. Once you listen to him, the other person feels light and relieved. The fog of self doubt slowly disappears. The person starts working for a solution with a renewed energy & vigor & more often than not, finds a solution for his problems.

The solution to the problem often is lurking

very near, but the disturbed mind set often comes in the way of recognizing it. In this condition, an ounce of help is more beneficial than a pound of advice. An audience in silence is more comforting than the spoken word.

Your telling him, "Come on, you can do it", looks farcical & artificial & may even irritate the person. Whereas your act of silent audience gives him a feeling that you have understood the gravity of the problem, & also makes him understand that he is in the best position to solve it. You have thus not only increased his self-confidence, you have re-ignited his thinking process. No



wonder you will find him/her coming back to you again & again for solution.

Silence as a tool for business!!!

Silence can also be used to close the Business deals positively. After scientifically & rationally pitching for the product and stating the price, a calculated pause, a few moments of silence often adds value to your business call.

Your silence allows the customer to evaluate your pitch peacefully & rationally without distraction, a rational evaluation often helps in increasing the customer's interest in your pitch and the product. Try it, if you haven't & if you have & succeeded,

please share your experience in the comments section.

Silence is the most valuable asset the almighty has created for us. Modern humans have lost touch with their inner "true self". Silence and stillness are a means to recovering happiness and contentment

In the modern world silence has practically ceased to exist. The human race has stamped its authority over the planet Earth not just by covering its surface with concrete and destroying its plant and animal life, but also by burying the natural sounds of the Earth beneath a cacophony of manmade noise. We live our lives against the background of this cacophony, with the jagged mechanical sounds of urban-industrial society continually assaulting our ears.

Is Silence then our greatest friend??

Yes indeed In reality silence is one of our greatest friends, and can if it's allowed to reveal itself to us have a powerfully beneficial effect on us.

Inner silence & peace often allow us to converse with our true inner self. The inner self the metaphysical self often guides the

physical self into a rational & meaningful thought process creating mindfulness. This leads to actions that contagiously create a sense of well being everywhere.

However this simple but high end conversation is a rare occurrence these days, given the compulsions of time, stress, professional commitments. These are the internal noises that constantly disturb the mind & the thinking process. Add to this the external man made noises emanating from the vehicles, the electronic gadgets & other accessories that human being has become addicted to.

Reaching a Milestone in Nuclear Technology

The compact pressurised water reactor (PWR) aboard INS Arihant, the first Indian nuclear-powered submarine, achieving criticality today (Saturday), marks a significant milestone in India's capability in nuclear technology. While it does provide a platform for launching a parallel indigenous PWR-based nuclear power programme in the country, building a reactor for propelling a nuclear submarine is a different ball game altogether involving several scientific and

technological challenges.

Unlike the natural uranium and heavy water-based Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), which constitute the mainstay of our nuclear power programme today, PWR technology uses enriched uranium and ordinary water as both the moderator and coolant. (Natural uranium contains 0.7 per cent of the fissile isotope U-235 and the rest is the non-fissile but fertile isotope U-238.) In the normal PWR power reactors, enrichment is 3-5 per cent.

For submarine propulsion reactors, however, much higher enrichment is needed.

A critical requirement for a submarine propulsion reactor is its compactness. "The engineering for a compact reactor system is very complex," pointed out Anil Kakodkar, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). One of the important challenges is to design the reactor for a moving system unlike the stationary reactors built on land for power generation.

This Month

July 5, 1775 - The Continental Congress adopted the Olive Branch Petition expressing hope for a reconciliation with Britain. However, King George III refused even to look at the petition and instead issued a proclamation declaring the colonists to be in a state of open rebellion.

July 8, 1776 - The first public reading of the Declaration of Independence occurred as Colonel John Nixon read it to an assembled crowd in Philadelphia.

July 13, 1787 - Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance establishing formal procedures for transforming territories into states. It provided for the eventual establishment of three to five states in the area north of the Ohio River, to be considered equal with the original 13. The Ordinance included a Bill of Rights that guaranteed freedom of religion, the right to trial by jury, public education and a ban on slavery in the Northwest.

July 14, 1789 - The fall of the Bastille occurred at the beginning of the French Revolution.

Compilation: Dr. Vipul Partap

Silence: A big Noise

With all this noise & disturbances, is it possible to have the ambiance that is required for this conversation? But yes whenever this happens it creates a massive therapeutic effect for the human being. It brings a sense of being firmly rooted in ourselves, of being truly who we are.

We also have a sense of being truly where we are, realizing that before we were only half present, and everything we see around us seems intensely real and alive, as if our perceptions have become much more acute. But above all, we experience a profound sense of inner peace and natural happiness.

The nature of consciousness in itself (which means the consciousness inside us and the consciousness which pervades the whole universe) is bliss.

Getting into contact with the pure consciousness inside us enables us, therefore, to experience this bliss.

Indeed, it could be said that it's only when we do this that we can experience true happiness.

The importance of silence in our lives can never be explained enough or satisfactorily.

While words communicate & convey, silence communicates & impacts.

In the Symphony of silence, is the extravagance of austerity!

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 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.

High-Definition Television (HDTV) Camera - Video camera that delivers pictures of superior resolution, color fidelity, and light-and-dark contrast; uses high-quality CCDs and zoom lens.

High-Definition Video (HDV) - A recording system that produces images of the same resolution as HDTV (720p and 1080i) with equipment that is similar to standard digital video camcorders. The video signals are much more compressed than those of HDTV, however, which results in lower overall video quality.

Hue - One of the three basic color attributes; hue is the color itself red, green, yellow, and so on.

Compilation: Rahul Mittal

Y.C.

Reaching a Milestone in Nuclear Technology

During its motion, the submarine will be subjected to different kinds of rolling and pitching motions. High accelerations can also result from explosions of depth charges



or striking anti-submarine torpedoes. The system should remain stable and continue to perform even with the kind of acceleration loads that the reactor components will experience, Dr. Kakodkar said.

“Fabrication of reactor components for the compact reactor, too, involved serious manufacturing challenges. In fact, new machines were required,” Dr. Kakodkar said. “These were developed jointly by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the Indian industry, and credit should be given to them,” he added.

Since the reactor has to occupy a much smaller

volume for a given power output, the corresponding energy density becomes high. To achieve this, as Dr. Kakodkar had pointed out, in an earlier interview, a large amount of power has to be exchanged in a small volume calling for a host of challenges in material technology. For compactness and high energy density requirements, highly enriched uranium is used.

The Arihant reactor is stated to have uranium enriched to above 25 per cent, which was produced at the Rare Materials Plant (RMP) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) at Ratnahalli, Karnataka. This high fissile density also means that the fuel can last for extended periods

without requiring refuelling.

While on cruise, because of rapid speed changes, the power requirements of a

submarine can vary suddenly and the power level would need to be correspondingly ramped up rapidly. This means that the reactor should be a fast responding system resulting in rapid power changes. In a normal power reactor, the response needed is much slower, which is achieved slowly by controlling the rate at which control rods are introduced into the reactor. Here it calls for major material challenges in the core, Dr. Kakodkar said.

One of the considerations, Dr. Kakodkar pointed out, is the requirement of good thermal conductivity of the fuel material, to respond quickly to rapid changes in power requirement. Uranium oxide fuel, the form usually used in power reactors, being a ceramic compound, has low thermal conductivity. So a different material needs to be used, he said, though he declined from identifying the uranium compound that is being used in the Arihant reactor.

Y.C.

Source; The Hindu

IMPORTANT QUOTES

"First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, then you win."

- Mahatma Gandhi

"Luck is the residue of design."

- Branch Rickey

"Tragedy is when I cut my finger. Comedy is when you walk into an open sewer and die."

- Mel Brooks

"Most people would sooner die than think; in fact, they do so."

- Bertrand Russell

"Wit is educated insolence."

- Aristotle

"My advice to you is get married: if you find a good wife you'll be happy; if not, you'll become a philosopher."

- Socrates

Compilation: Dr. Vipul Partap

Winners V/s Losers

Part-24

Winners make sacrifices for the team;

Losers care only about themselves.

Winners commit to improve every day;

Losers just go through the motions

Winners maximize their strengths;

Losers dwell on their weaknesses.

Winners have a mission;

Losers have excuses.

Winners are always part of the solution;

Losers are always part of the problem.

to be continued
in next issue

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