

Youngster



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Kapil Sibal firm on common exam no intent to impact IIT system's autonomy

Kapil is firm on single Test

There will be a single endurance test for engineering in whole of India whether it is IIT or any other engineering college, said Kapil Sibal, human resource development minister. This is a uniform decision and it will not be taken back.

"In India, each child has to look for a university or a college and then he has to sit for 30-35 exams--the mental stress and torture of having go to 30-35 exams, I think is not fair to the parents as well as to



the children. It will reduce the pressure from parents as well as the students. Parents can have more options for the child other than engineering," Sibal said while explaining the rationale for the common entrance exam.

Sibal told *one nation, one test* proposal was a unanimous decision of the IIT Council taken in accordance with the IIT Act passed by the Indian Parliament.

10 reasons why the formula doesn't work

Procedure: The senate is empowered by

parliament through the IIT Act to decide on admission criteria.

Boards: The syllabi of the 42 state boards that conduct Class XII examinations vary widely. Before the unification of exams, it is absolutely essential that the syllabi in all the boards are uniform.

Marks: The new scheme adds percentile marks in the board exam to actual marks being obtained by students in the new JEE exam. Percentile is indicative of rank while actual marks give a value based on the test

IIT Senate Vs Kapil Sibal



performance. Adding the two in this way without a proper analysis is mathematically absurd.

Dry Runs: In one or two state boards, Class XII results are based on both Class XI and XII. One board that conducts exam in June and results in August. How will such situations be accounted for? A dry run

would give an idea of all the problems.

Schools: Serious problems such as rise of coaching and lack of quality teachers and institutions continue to remain unaddressed.

Coaching: When only 5,000 seats are available in IITs and there are 15 lakh aspirants. The parents will spend money to get extra help from coaching.

2013: Both the processes and content of the new examination will not be clear to the students this time because work on details has not even been initiated. New system may be introduced in 2014 not in 2013.

Small Test: The IIT Council proposal that take the top 10,000 rank students for IITs will not work when 12,00,000 students take the test.

Trust: The continuous evolution of processes and unflinching devotion of the faculty and staff of IITs will lose the trust in the students. It will dissuade the IIT faculty from participating.

Autonomy: IITs have become what they are because they have been allowed to function independently, and set standards in carrying out their academic responsibilities. The IIT Council proposal, if implemented, will seriously compromise the autonomy so essential for IITs to remain



Race for First Citizen of India



Dr. Rajendra Prasad 30/1/1950-13/5/1962 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan 13/5/1962-13/5/1967 Dr. Zakir Hussain 13/5/1967-3/5/1969 Mr. V. V. Giri 3/5/1969-20/7/1969 Justice Mohd. Hidayatullah 20/7/1969-24/8/1969 Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed 24/8/1974 -11/2/1977 Basappa Danappa Jatti 11/2/1977-25/7/1977

The nation has to elect its 16th President in July 2012. The tenure of 15th president Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil is about to over on 25th July 2012.

There are number of candidates till 15th June whether he is current Finance Minister **Pranab Mukherjee** or Former President **APJ Abdul Kalam**. Lok Sabha speaker **Meira Kumar**, Vice President **Hamid Ansari**, Prime Minister's Advisor **Sam Pitroda**, Infosys' **Narayan Murthy**, Union Minister and National Conference leader **Farooq Abdullah** and former finance minister **Jaswant Singh** can be a candidate for new President of India.

The Presidential election to be held in 2012, will be the fourteenth of such elections to the office of the President. The earlier elections to this office were held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2007.

Article 52 states that there shall be a President of India. The executive powers of the Union shall be vested in the President. He, as the head of a state, symbolises the nation. In some democratic systems, the head of the state is also the head of the government and, therefore, he will also be the head of the political executive. The President of India is the first citizen and

The members for Presidential election-2012 is:

House	Seats
(a) Rajya Sabha	233
(b) Lok Sabha	543
(c) State Assemblies	4120
Total	4896

represents the Indian nation and does not, therefore, belong to any particular political party. He is elected by the representatives of the people through an Electoral College.

Article 54 of the const-itution says:

"The President shall be elected by the members of an electo-ral college consisting of-

- (a) The elected members of both Houses of Parliament and
- (b) The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States (including

National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Pondicherry vide the Constitution 70th amendment Act, 1992)."

Thus in the election of the President the citizens play no direct part and he is elected indirectly by the representatives or the people, like the American President but no special electoral college is elected, as in the case of America. Another point of difference that may be noted is that the election of the President of India is by the system of proportional representation, by the single transferable vote, as provided by Article 55(3) of the Constitution, while the American President is elected by the straight vote system.

Eligibility For Election

A) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he -

- is a citizen of India;
- has completed the age of 35 years; and
- is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People (Article 58).

B) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any Local or other Authority subject to the control of any of the State Governments.

S. No.	Parties	Total Value for vote
1	UPA	413558
2	NDA	304785
3	Left Parties + BSP	99985
4	Samajwadi Party	66688
5	Trinmool Congress	45925
6	BJD + Annadramuk	66427
7	All Other Parties	101517
Total Vote Value		1098882



Neelam Sanjiva Reddy 25/7/1977-25/7/1982 Giani Zail Singh 25/7/1982-25/7/1987 R. Venkataraman 25/7/1987-25/7/1992 Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma 25/7/1992-25/7/1997 K. R. Narayanan 25/7/1997-25/7/2002 Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam 25/7/2002-25/7/2007 Smt. Pratibha Patil 25/7/2007-till date

All New Tablets in Indian Stores

Source: www.siliconindia.com

It's a weather of raining tablets in Indian market, and few more have joined to make it pour. Tablet makers have made Indian customers flooded with choices. The markets have tablets in all price brackets, ranging from low cost Aakash to high end new iPad and options in functions too when it comes to 3G and voice support tablets. Look the new tablet faces which joined the Indian market a few days back.

Samsung Galaxy Tab 2

Price: 19,300 in Flipkart

Galaxy Tab 2 is the latest member of the Samsung's Galaxy family. This affordable tablet is running on Android 4.0 (Ice Cream Sandwich) operating system and is powered by 1Ghz processor with 1 GB of DDR 2 RAM to give a multitasking



experience. It also sports dual cameras, expandable memory, TV remote-control functionality and come in Wi-Fi only model.

The device features an all new PLS (Plane to line switching) technology based capacitive touch display with 1204 x 600 pixel native resolution. The best thing about the tablet is it gives one of the finest Ice Cream Sandwich experience and that too at this price.

Milagrow TabTop

Price: 10,990 to 13,990



This tablet from Milagrow comes in two models 4 GB and 16 GB. The company claims it to be the thinnest 7-inch tablet in India measuring only 6.5 mm thick. Both the variants of this tablet is powered by 1.2 GHz ARM Cortex A8 processor, Dual Mali 400 MP graphics processor, 512 MB RAM and runs on the Android 4.0. It sports a 4:3 ratio (800x600 pixels) screen, 1.3 MP front camera, 4000mAh lithium battery and supports Wi-Fi, LAN, VPN, Ethernet and has a micro slot for expanding the memory up to 32 GB.

GoTech Funtab Fusion

Price: 3,999

Funtab Fusion is an entertaining tablet from the Indian tablet maker which comes with a 7-inch resistive 800x480 resolution screen with dual touch facility. It is powered by 800 Mhz processor, 256 MB RAM and works on Android 2.3 Gingerbread operating system. It has 0.3 megapixel front camera, 2 GB internal storage- expandable upto 32 GB through a



micro SD card, 2800 mAh battery and comes preloaded with educational TV called Edu TV. The device supports WiFi, full USB port, a mini USB port and you can even access 3G network using a dongle.

Kobain iXA Tab

Price: 3,999



This budget tablet comes in a 7-inch form factor and features 1.0 GHz processor, 512 MB RAM and runs on Android 2.3 operating system. It sports 4 GB internal storage which is expandable to 32 GB through a micro SD card and built-in 0.3MP camera. The device weighs 341gm and is catered for student community.

GoTech Fonetab

Price: 6,999



Fonetab is a 7-inch voice communication supporting tablet which has an inbuilt SIM slot that allows you to make direct phone calls. This costlier cousin of Funtab Fusion is powered by 800 MHz processor, 512 RAM, 4 GB inbuilt memory and runs on Android 2.3 OS. This tablet also preloaded with Edu TV and funBazaar.

KloudPad

Price: Around 10,000

UK based company introduced the first ever 3G Android 4.0 based tablet for India in the name of KloudPad. The tablet meant for educational purpose as it comes loaded with contents of CBSE and ICSE courses and also has application like Edu TV and Attano eBook app. As the device come with 3G functionality it enhances the study reference and learning experience for students.

**Presentation:
Bharat Banga**



इस्लाम नहीं आतंक का विरोध करें।

11 सितंबर के बाद अमरीका में मुसलमानों के साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार हुआ, उससे पूरी दुनिया वाकिफ है। जार्ज बुश के शासन काल में अमरीका की मुस्लिम विरोधी जो छवि बनी थी, उसे ओबामा पहले ही भांप चुके थे। शायद इसी छवि को तोड़ने के लिए उन्होंने मिस्त्र में दुनिया के मुसलमानों को यह संदेश दिया कि अमरीका इस्लाम का विरोधी नहीं है। हालांकि इसके पीछे अमरीका की कुछ आर्थिक मजबूरियां अवश्य रही हो, पर इससे दुनियाभर के इस्लामी देश एक बार फिर अमरीका के साथ हुए।

लेकिन अभी हाल ही में अमरीका में फिर से इस्लाम विरोध की एक लहर चल उठी है। फ्लोरिडा की एक ईसाई संस्था ने कहा कि 11 सितंबर की नौवीं बरसी पर वे मुसलमानों की पवित्र किताब कुरान के पन्ने जलाएंगे। हालांकि ये संस्था अब तक समलैंगिक

और गर्भपात के मामलों के खिलाफ आवाजें उठाती आई है लेकिन इन हमलों के बाद इसने मुसलमान समुदाय को अपनी नफरत का निशाना बनाया है। इसके पादरी ने अपनी एक किताब में इस्लाम को शैतानों का धर्म भी कहा। अमरीका में 911 के बाद अलकायदा के आतंकवाद को दुनियाभर में इस्लामी आतंकवाद कहा जाने लगा। इसके भयानक नतीजें आज हमारे सामने हैं, जिसकी एक झलक माय नेम इज खान फिल्म में दिखाई गई है।

किसी भी देश को खासतौर पर आतंकवाद को किसी धर्म के साथ जोड़ने से बचना चाहिए, खासकर लोकतांत्रिक देश की सरकारों को, क्योंकि उन्होंने धर्मनिरपेक्ष रहने का संवैधानिक वचन भरा हुआ है। अमरीका जैसा देश जो पूरी दुनिया का नेतृत्व करता है उससे इस तरह के व्यवहार की उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती। आतंकवादी हमलों में मारे गए बेकसूर लोगों के प्रति दुनिया के हर व्यक्ति की सहानुभूति है लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह तो नहीं कि किसी धर्म के कुछ चरमपंथियों की सजा पूरे समुदाय को मिले। इस बात को अमरीका भी जानता है कि हमला इस्लामियों का नहीं अपितु अलकायदा का था। लेकिन इस हमले को किसी विशेष धर्म से जोड़ना अमरीकियों की बड़ी भूल है।

अमरीका में इस्लामी विरोध का दूसरा उदाहरण ग्राउंड जीरो का है। न्यूयार्क में ग्राउंड जीरो के पास मस्जिद समेत एक इस्लामी संस्कृति केंद्र की योजना पर विवाद ने देश को बांटकर रखा है। इन दोनों मुद्दों के कारण अमरीका से बाहर रह रहे मुसलमानों को महसूस हो रहा होगा कि अमरीकी इस्लाम और मुसलमानों का दुश्मन बन गया है। एक जरूरी बात यह है कि अब भी अधिकतर अमरीका इस्लाम या मुसलमानों के खिलाफ नहीं है। जहां ग्राउंड जीरो का विरोध हो रहा है। वहीं देश के कई शहरों में नए इस्लामी संस्कृति केंद्र भी खोले जा रहे हैं। इस्लामी केंद्र का समर्थन करने वालों का तर्क है कि ये इमारत बेहतर अंतर धार्मिक रिश्तों का प्रतीक बनेगी जबकि विरोधियों का कहना है कि ऐसी जगह के पास मस्जिद नहीं बनाई जानी चाहिए जहां इस्लामिक कट्टरपंथियों ने हजारों लोगों को मार दिया था। हालांकि इस

विवाद का हल आपसी बातचीत और विमर्श से ही निकल सकता है। लोकतांत्रिक देश से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि उस देश में उत्पन्न विवादों का हल में लोकतांत्रिक माध्यम से निकाला जाए। अब अमरीका में रहने वाले मुसलमानों और विशेषकर पाकिस्तानियों में इस बात को लेकर ये डर पैदा हो गया है कि अब कहीं उन्हें फिर से निशाना न बनाया जाए। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक अमरीका में दो लाख से अधिक पाक मूल के लोग रहते हैं और पिछले साल करीब 15 हजार पाकिस्तानियों को अमरीका आने का वीजा प्रदान किया गया। अमरीका ही नहीं यूरोप के कुछ देशों में इस्लामी मूवमेंट किसी ना किसी रूप में चलता आ रहा है। मसलन, स्विटजरलैंड में एक जनमत संग्रह में मतदाताओं ने मस्जिदों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के पक्ष में मतदान किया। बेल्जियम की संसद ने ऐसा विधेयक पारित किया है जिसके तहत महिलाओं के सार्वजनिक स्थानों में बुर्का पहनने पर प्रतिबंध लग गया है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि पूरे यूरोप में ऐसा हो रहा है। यूरोप का प्रमुख देश फ्रांस में अब तक की सबसे बड़ी मस्जिद के निर्माण का काम शुरू हो गया है।

आतंकवाद का कोई धर्म नहीं

Race for First Citizen of India

.....contd. from pg 2

C) However, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

D) Detailed provisions regarding the election are contained in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 (No.31 of 1952) and the rules made thereunder, viz., "The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974"

Places Of Poll

A Room in the Parliament House in New Delhi and a room in all State Legislative Assembly Secretariats are generally fixed as places of poll. The Members of Parliament normally vote in New Delhi and the members of the State Legislative Assemblies, including the members of the Legislative Assemblies of NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry, normally vote at the place fixed in each State Capital / UT Capital. However, facilities are provided by the Commission for any Member of Parliament to vote in the capital/UT Capital of his State and similarly if any Member of any State Legislative Assembly unavoidably stays in Delhi on the date of poll, he is given the facility to vote at the polling booth set up in the Parliament House. However, due intimation of such intention to vote at a place other than the place where a member is designated to vote must be received in the Commission well in advance to make necessary arrangements.

Return or Forfeiture of Candidate's Deposit

The deposit shall be forfeited if the candidate is not elected and the number of valid votes polled by him does not exceed one-sixth of the number of votes necessary to secure return of a candidate at such election. In other cases, the deposit will be returned to the candidate.

Diesel exhaust fumes cause lung cancer, WHO says

Diesel engine fumes can cause lung cancer and belong in the same potentially deadly category as asbestos, arsenic and mustard gas, World Health Organization (WHO) experts said on Tuesday.

The France-based International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), part of the WHO, reclassified diesel exhausts from its group 2A of probable carcinogens to its group 1 of substances that have definite links to cancer. "The working group found that diesel exhaust is a cause of lung cancer and also noted a positive association with an increased risk of bladder cancer," IARC said in a statement.

The decision was the result of a week-long meeting of independent experts who assessed the latest scientific evidence on the cancer-causing potential of diesel and gasoline exhausts. It puts diesel exhaust fumes in the same risk category as a number of other noxious substances including asbestos, arsenic, mustard gas, alcohol and tobacco.

Christopher Portier, chairman of the IARC working group, said the group's conclusion "was unanimous, that diesel engine exhaust causes lung cancer in humans". "Given the additional health impacts from diesel particulates, exposure to this mixture of chemicals should be reduced worldwide".

Public Health Issue

Diesel cars are mainly popular in Western Europe, where tax advantages have boosted technological advances and demand. Outside of Europe and India, diesel engines are almost entirely confined to commercial vehicles - mostly because of the fuel's greater efficiency.

"The latest diesel technology is really very



clean," said spokeswoman Sigrid de Vries, adding the industry had been working on technologies to address health concerns. Sean McAlinden, an analyst with the Center for Automotive Research in Michigan, said about 2 to 2.5 percent of light vehicles in the United States had diesel engines, but that was expected to rise to 8.5 percent by 2020. IARC said large populations all over the world are exposed to diesel exhaust every day. "People are exposed not only to motor

vehicle exhausts but also to exhausts from other diesel engines...(such as diesel trains and ships) and from power generators," it said.

Diesel Has Cleaned Up

For about 20 years, diesel engine exhaust was defined by IARC as probably carcinogenic to humans - group 2A - but an IARC advisory group has repeatedly recommended diesel engine exhaust as a high priority for re-evaluation since 1998.

The health charity Cancer Research UK welcomed the IARC move and said the evidence of harmful health effects of diesel had been accumulating for many years. But it added that "the overall number of lung cancers caused by diesel fumes is likely to be a fraction of those caused by smoking tobacco."

Cancer killed 7.6 million people worldwide in 2008, the most recent year for which the WHO has full data. Lung cancer was the most deadly type, accounting for 18 percent of cancer deaths.

IARC said it had considered recent advances in diesel technology which had cut levels of particulates and chemicals in exhaust fumes, particularly in developed economies, but said it was not yet clear how these might translate into health effects.

Source: Reuters Health **Vipul Partap**

Director : Rajesh Mapuskar **Music :** Pritam **Lyrics :** Swanand Kirkere, Amitabh Bhattacharya, Guru Thakur and Satyanshu and Devanshu Singh **Starring :** Sharman Joshi, Boman Irani, Nilesh Divekar and Ritvik Sahore

The end is unnecessarily extended when the movie could have concluded when Kayo returns home from the hospital with his dad and grandfather. Instead, Mapuskar subjects the audience to a duplicate Sachin Tendulkar; a horrible mistake. What was the need for this Mapuskar, when you had succeeded in having Sachin play a pivotal role without him actually being there with a powerful screenplay? Moreover, no Under-14 camp to England has been shown 'live', on television, at least not as yet. A glorious innings is cut short by these rather immature, self-destructive shots!

Having said that, on the whole, FKS is worth a ride. Rusy (Sharman Joshi) is a single father, a caring son and a doting dad. An upright Parsi who always does what is right. So what if the law has not witnessed his 'crime'. He is focused on his 12-year-old son Kayo's (Ritvik Sahore) cricket. With his meager income as a head clerk at RTO he is not able to fund Kayo's upcoming camp to

Film Review



the mecca of cricket, Lords. He applies for a loan but understands it will take time in coming; he buys a mobile phone in the hope of getting a call to avail of a loan. When no pesky calls come, he goes to a bank and is refused. By a twist of fate, he chances upon a wedding planner who wants a Ferrari for a politician's son's wedding for an hour. He is asked to request his dad Deboo (Boman Irani) to ask Sachin Tendulkar this favour. In return he is promised the money for his son's camp. When he goes to Sachin's residence to articulate his request, he is accidentally handed a bunch of keys and he zooms off with the Ferrari. This is the first

time, when this upright man does a wrong thing. And when Kayo learns of this, he is heart-broken!

So FKS is then the story of a father who stands by his son and is always there for his dad even though he is perennially running him down. In his son he sees his unfulfilled dream being realized; why his dad is such a nerd.

Boman gives an outstanding flawless performance. The actor is known to be repetitively loud and annoying at times, but here, he actually sobers down to forcefully articulate that life has not been fair to him. Sharman Joshi has outdone himself. He has got the character of Rusy spot on; his style, body language, dialogue delivery, and his respect for his dad in the midst of his grumpiness and the dreams for his son... everything falls in place with this sincere effort of his.

As for Ritvik Sahore, he has to get the award in the Best Debut for a newcomer category. A confident performance, worthy of applause. FKS is a fun ride. Fathers too busy with their work to attend to their kids 'growing up' emotional needs will get an 'education'.

गर्मी से दिलाए राहत फालसा

45 डिग्री से ज्यादा तापमान के ताप से बचने के लिए क्या किया जाए? कौन सी चीज गर्मी से राहत देगी। कौन सा शरबत ठंडक प्रदान करेगा। जवाब है फालसा या इसका शरबत! गर्मी से बचने के लिए फालसा खाएं या फिर इसका शरबत लें। यह गर्मी से तो राहत प्रदान करेगा ही बल्कि शरीर के लिए पौष्टिक भी साबित होगा।

गर्मियों के मौसम में गर्मी से राहत दिलाने वाले फलों बेल, जामुन, तरबूज, खीरा, ककड़ी आदि में फालसा अव्वल है। छोटा गोल-मटोल, छोटे लाल बेर जैसा और गहरे बैंगनी रंग का नरम, खट्टा मीठा और रसीला फालसा उमस भरी गर्मी से बचाने में उपयोगी है। इसकी तासीर ठंडक प्रदान करने वाली होती है। इसे काली मिर्च या चाटमसाला मिला कर खाया जाता है और इसका शरबत भी लोकप्रिय है।

पोषक तत्वों की खान

फालसे को पोषक तत्वों की खान कहना गलत न होगा। यह एक एंटीऑक्सीडेंट है। इसके 100 ग्राम फल से 90.5 किलो कैलोरीज़ मिलती हैं, नमी 76 प्रतिशत, फैट 0.1 ग्राम, होता है। इसका 69 प्रतिशत भाग ही खाने योग्य होता है, बाकी गुठली होती है। इसमें मैग्नीशियम, पोटैशियम, सोडियम, फॉस्फोरस, कैल्शियम, प्रोटीन, कार्बोहाइड्रेट, लोहा, विटामिन ए और सी जैसे पोषक तत्व मौजूद हैं जो इसे हमारे लिए सेहत का खजाना है।

ठंडा टॉनिक

फालसे में गर्मी की समस्याओं से निजात दिलाने की अद्भुत क्षमता होती है। इसके रस को शांत, तरोंताजा रखने वाला, आसानी से पचने वाला और गर्मी में प्यास से राहत दिलाने वाला कहा जाता है। इसका

उपयोग शारीरिक विकारों व बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए किया जाता रहा है। यह

छोटे लाल बेर जैसा और गहरे बैंगनी रंग का नरम, खट्टा मीठा और रसीला फालसा उमस भरी गर्मी से बचाने में उपयोगी है। इसकी तासीर ठंडक प्रदान करने वाली होती है।

पित्ताशय और जिगर की समस्याओं को दूर करता है। फालसे में थोड़ी कड़वाहट होती है जो शरीर से अतिरिक्त अम्लता कम कर पाचन संबंधी विकार को दूर करती है। अपच की शिकायत दूर कर भूख बढ़ाने में भी सहायक होता है फालसा। ज्यादा खाने से दांत और पेट को नुकसान भी कर सकता है।

कैंसर व हृदय रोग से बचाव

विटामिन सी और खनिज तत्वों से भरपूर फालसे के सेवन से रक्तचाप व कोलेस्ट्रॉल के स्तर को नियंत्रित



करता है जिससे हृदय रोग का खतरा कम हो जाता है। अस्थमा और ब्रोंकाइटिस के रोगियों को सांस की तकलीफ से राहत मिलती है। वैज्ञानिक शोध से पता चला है कि फालसे में रेडियोधर्मी क्षमता भी होती है जिससे यह कैंसर से लड़ने में भी शरीर के तंत्र को सहायता मिलती है।

एनीमिया से बचाव

फालसे के सेवन से मस्तिष्क की गर्मी और खुश्की दूर होती है यह मस्तिष्क को तरावट देता

है। खनिज लवणों की अधिकता होने से शरीर में हीमोग्लोबिन भी बढ़ता है और एनीमिया से बचाव होता है। इसके सेवन से मूत्र संबंधी समस्याओं से भी राहत मिलती है।

लू से रक्षा

ज्यादा नमी होने के कारण यह शरीर में पानी की कमी नहीं होने देता। इसका रस गर्मियों में चलने वाली लू और उससे होने वाले बुखार से बचाने में खास भूमिका निभाता है। इसका किसी भी रूप में सेवन करने से चिड़चिड़ाहट में कमी होती है। यह उल्टी और घबराहट दूर करता है। घूप में रहने पर शरीर के खुले भाग में लालिमा, जलन, सूजन और कालेपन को दूर करने में भी सहायक होता है। विटामिन सी से भरपूर फालसे का खट्टा-मीठा रस खांसी-जुकाम को रोकने और गले में होने वाली समस्याओं से निजात पाने के लिए काफी असरदार होता है।

पतियों से भी फायदा

इसके पेड़ की पत्तियां और तने भी औषधीय गुण लिए होते हैं। त्वचा के कटने, छिलने, जलने, दर्दनाक चकते पड़ने, फोड़े होने, एग्जिमा, त्वचा संबंधी रोगों में इसकी पत्तियों को रात भर भिगोने के बाद घिस कर लगाने से लाभ होता है। यह एंटीबायोटिक की तरह काम करती है। तने की छाल का अर्क बुखार को कम करने और दस्त के इलाज में उपयोगी है। जड़ की छाल का प्रयोग गठिया के इलाज के लिए किया जाता है। इसके बीज से निकलने वाले तेल से प्रजनन संबंधी समस्याओं का निवारण होता है।

ज्यादा सेवन से बचें

फालसे को कच्चा खाया जाए या इसका शरबत पिया जाए, सीमित मात्रा में ही सेवन उचित है। अधिक सेवन से भूख भी कम हो सकती है।

— राहुल मित्तल

Wisden India award for Tendulkar



Senior Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar was presented the Wisden India Outstanding Achievement award for completing a century of 100 international hundreds.



Tendulkar had achieved the milestone while playing against Bangladesh in the Asia Cup in March.

The event was organised by FidelisWorld and the iconic batsman was presented with a trophy.

Made from crystal, it features a cricket ball resting on the open pages of a book.

The 49 one-day international centuries that Tendulkar has made are listed on one side, and his 51 Test hundreds on the other.

Tendulkar spoke on various aspects of his career at the function such as his favourite innings - the match-winning fourth-innings hundred against England at Chennai in December 2008 - balancing play and personal life, and the influence that his late father had in shaping his career.

Vishy will retain his title till 2014

Indian Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand today retained the World Chess Championship title, his fifth crown and fourth in a row, after beating Israel's Boris Gelfand in a tense rapid game tie-breaker here today. The Indian chess wizard bagged his first world title in 2000 before winning three in a row in 2007, 2008 and 2010. He has been the world champion since 2007.

Anand beat Gelfand 2.5-1.5 in rapid chess tie-breaker at the Tretyakov Gallery here after the two Grandmasters ended the 12-game championship match with a 6-6 stalemate. The rapid finale ended 2.5-1.5 in Anand's favour, making him the world chess champion five times in all and four



times in a row since 2007. The victory also meant that the 'King of Chess' will keep the crown till 2014, when the next World Championship will be held.

"Right now the only feeling to have is

relief. I am too tense to be happy, I am relieved." "Today, it's difficult to claim anything, I think my nerves held out better; these four game. I simply hung on for dear life, I won't claim more than that," Anand said in the post-match conference.

The hallmark of Anand's success was his speed. Often, Gelfand was seen down to his last few seconds when Anand still had a few minutes left on his clock. Anand will pocket approximately \$1.4 million - 55% of the total prize fund of \$2.55 million - while Gelfand will get the remaining amount.

Bharat Banga

This Month

June 15, 1215 - King John set his seal to Magna Carta, the first charter of British liberties, guaranteeing basic rights that have since become the foundation of modern democracies around the world.

June 20, 1782 - The U.S. Congress officially adopted the Great Seal of the United States of America.

June 14, 1775 - The first U.S. Military service, the Continental Army consisting of six companies of riflemen, was established by the Second Continental Congress. The next day, George Washington was appointed by a unanimous vote to command the army.

June 14, 1777 - John Adams introduced a resolution before Congress mandating a United States flag, stating, "...that the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." This anniversary is celebrated each year in the U.S. as Flag Day.

June 10, 1652 - In Massachusetts, silversmith John Hull opened the first mint in America, in defiance of English colonial law. The first coin issued was the Pine Tree Shilling, designed by Hull.

Compilation: Vipul Partap

Kapil Sibal firm on common exam....

.....contd. from Pg 1

what they are.

IIT Kanpur will set own JEE

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, decided to conduct its own entrance examination for 2013 on the pattern of the traditional Joint Entrance Examination (JEE). It rejects union HRD Minister Kapil Sibal's idea of "one nation, one test" from 2013 for entrance.

IIT Kanpur Senate's resolution was welcomed by the All India IIT Faculty Federation and IIT Delhi. Atul Mittal, Secretary AIITF said: "IIT Delhi will call a special Senate meeting soon and is likely to pass a similar resolution.

Gautam Barua, Director IIT Guwahati said: "A Senate resolution does not mean anything in itself legally or practically." "An ordinance has to be moved and then taken to the Board of Governors of the IITs which has to mull whether an IIT Council decision can be overruled as is proposed by IIT Kanpur."

Deepak Gupta, IIT Kanpur Senate Coordinator, said that the decision to conduct the common examination was a unilateral decision of the Ministry and Council of IITs against the advice and decisions of the IIT Kanpur Senate.

Basics of Media

Audio Leading Video: When the sound of the incoming scene starts before the corresponding picture appears.

Automated Dialogue Replacement (ADR): A technique used to re-record dialogue in synchronization with picture in post-production. The picture is automatically replayed in short "loops" again and again so that the performers can synchronize their lip movements with the lip movements in the picture and then record the dialogue. Also known as *automatic dialog recording* and *looping*.

Azimuth: Alignment of the record and playback heads so that their center lines are parallel to each other and at right angles to the direction of the tape motion passing across the heads.

Back Timing: Method of subtracting the time of a program segment from the total time of a program so that the segment and the program end simultaneously.

Balanced Line: A pair of ungrounded conductors whose voltages are opposite in polarity but equal in magnitude.

Bandpass Filter: A filter that attenuates above and below a selected bandwidth, allowing the frequencies between to pass.

Bass: The low range of the audible frequency spectrum; usually from 20 to 320 Hz.

Compilation: Rahul Mittal & Bharat Banga

Saina Eyes now for Olympic & Indonesian Open

"It is a boosting win before Indonesian Open and London Olympic" said Saina Nehwal after waging a tough battle against local hope Ratchanok Intanon to win the Thailand Open Grand Prix Gold badminton event here on Sunday. The world No.5 shrugged off a slow start to beat 11th-ranked Intanon 19-21, 21-15, 21-10. It was Saina's second title of the year after the Swiss Open in March. Saina trailed 9-15 in the first game and unlike her semifinal against another Thai Porntip Buranaprasertsuk, she could not cut the deficit. She changed gears in the second game, racing to a 8-2 lead and winning it comfortably.



from point one to seal the victory. It was her play close to the net that made the difference in the outcome of the match. She earned almost half of her points through net winners in the 1 hour 5 minute contest.

Saina said that it was good to win the tournament before the Indonesian Superseries event next week. "It (the win) was not easy as I was involved in a

lot of tough matches. Now the focus is to do well in Indonesia. All the top Chinese players would be taking part so the competition will be a lot tougher than here," said Saina.

- Rahul Mittal

Top 5 Women Badminton Players

1	China	WANG Yihan
2	China	WANG Xin
3	China	LI Xuerui
4	China	WANG Shixian
5	India	Saina NEHWAL

The Hyderabad controlled to the decider

Bhupati slams 12th Grand Slam

It is the second Grand Slam title for Sania while 12th Major trophy for Bhupathi, who now has won eight mixed doubles trophies. Sania Mirza and Mahesh Bhupathi won their second Grand Slam title together and first French Open trophy after crushing the challenge of Klaudia Jans-Ignacik and Santiago Gonzalez in the mixed doubles final, here on Thursday by 7-6 (3), 6-1 Court Philippe Chatrier.

Tournament	Mixed doubles Titles	
	Year	Partner
French Open	1997	Rika Hiraki (Japan)
US Open	1999	Aai Sugiyama (Japan)
Wimbledon	2002	Allena Likhotsova (Russia)
Wimbledon	2005	Merry Pierce (France)
US Open	2005	Daniel Hantochowa (Slovakia)
Australian Open	2006	Martina Hingis (Switzerland)
Australian Open	2009	Sania Mirza (India)
French Open	2012	Sania Mirza (India)



Sania and Bhupathi had won the 2009 Australia Open and it is their first Grand Slam title since then. Sania

had become the first woman tennis player from India to win a Grand Slam with Australian Open.

Leander Paes is the most successful Indian tennis player with 13 Grand Slam titles, seven of which are men's doubles trophies with various partners.

- Rahul Mittal

IMPORTANT QUOTES

"Don't stay in bed, unless you can make money in bed."

- George Burns

"I don't know why we are here, but I'm pretty sure that it is not in order to enjoy ourselves."

- Ludwig Wittgenstein

"There are no facts, only interpretations."

- Friedrich Nietzsche

"Nothing in the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity."

- Martin Luther King Jr.

"Problems worthy of attack prove their worth by fighting back."

- Paul Erdos

"Try to learn something about everything and everything about something."

- Thomas Henry Huxley

"Dancing is silent poetry."

- Simonides

Compilation: Vipul Partap

Winners V/s Losers

Part-11

Winners focus on solutions,

Losers focus on problems.

Winners take responsibility.

Losers blame others.

Winners find opportunities in crisis.

Losers complain about crisis.

Winners enjoy being in the present and learn from the past.

Losers live in the past.

Winners make commitment and keep them no matter what.

Losers make promises that they always break.

to be continued
in next issue

Compilation:
Rahul Mittal

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

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