

# Youngster



Where dream Chisels into reality

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## धूमधाम से संपन्न हुआ वर्चस्व 2017



रोहिणी स्थित टेक्निया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज में दो दिवसीय 12 वें वार्षिक मीडिया फेस्ट "वर्चस्व" धूमधाम से संपन्न हुआ।

वर्चस्व मीडिया फेस्ट, टेक्निया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज की एक रचनात्मक पहल है जिसमें संस्थान के पत्रकारिता एवं जनसंचार विभाग के छात्र- छात्राएं अपने ज्ञान और कौशल का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। जिस प्रकार पिछले 12 साल से टेक्निया ने सफल आयोजन के साथ कुछ अलग करने की प्रथा को कायम रखा है उसी कड़ी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए इस बार भी वर्चस्व ने कुछ अलग अंदाज में नई ऊंचाईयों को छूआ। इस बार वर्चस्व की थीम "फिट इंडिया" थी जो सफल, सुदृढ़ और स्वस्थ भारत के लिए आवश्यक है को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित की गयी थी।

कार्यक्रम की शुरुवात टेक्निया ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टिट्यूट्स के अध्यक्ष श्री राम कैलाश गुप्ता, संस्थान के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉ ए के श्रीवास्तव, संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ अजय कुमार और वर्चस्व

2017 की संयोजिका निवेदिता शर्मा द्वारा सरस्वती वंदना व दीप प्रज्ज्वलन के साथ की गयी।

श्री राम कैलाश गुप्ता ने कार्यक्रम की औपचारिक शुरुवात करते हुए अपने अभिभाषण में छात्रों को कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए शुभकामना देते हुए उन्हें प्रेरित किया व अपने युवा जीवन की कुछ मजेदार घटनाओं को साझा कर उत्साहवर्धन किया। "वर्चस्व" 2017 में 12 प्रकार के ईवेंट हुए और उसमें दिल्ली एन. सी.आर के 50 से अधिक कॉलेजों के विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया और अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन किया। कार्यक्रम में मुख्य आकर्षण फैशन परेड, ग्रुप डांस, सोलो डांस, सोलो सिंगिंग, एड-मैड, लाइव रिपोर्टिंग, मोनो एक्टिंग, नुक्कड़ नाटक, राईट ओ राईट, रैप वॉर, मिस्टर एंड मिस वर्चस्व आदि रहे।

इस बार वर्चस्व 2017 का अपना अलग ही अंदाज था जहां टेक्निया के अदनाम अहमद ने जलवा बिखरते हुए अपनी मदमस्त आवाज और सुरीले गीतों से

उपस्थित युवाओं को झुमने पर मजबूर कर दिया। वहीं भारी संख्या में दर्शकों की उपस्थिति ने कार्यक्रम के उत्साह को दोगुना कर दिया। "वर्चस्व 2017" दिल्ली हाट में 31 अक्टूबर को सुबह 10 बजे से दर्शकों के आने का जो सिलसिला शुरु हुआ वो देर शाम तक चलता रहा। इस मौके पर जनसंचार विभाग के प्रमुख डॉ मुनव्वर आलम और संस्थान के सभी शिक्षक और छात्र- छात्राएं मौजूद थे। बालकृष्ण मिश्र



*Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom.*

-George Washington Carver



# वर्चस्व 2017





# 14th Inter Collegiate GGSIPU Annual Sports Meet-2017-18

## Tecnia Institute of Advance Studies grabbed Gold Medal

The three days Sports meet started with a March past parade of all colleges. There were more than 90 colleges participated in this event. In March Past a few colleges of GGSIP University, have participated in the Sports Meet 2017-18. Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies participated in many games which were the part of this event. Tecnia Participated in events like Cross Country, Volleyball, Badminton, 100 Mtr Race, 200mtr, 400 Mtr Race, 4 x 100 m, 4 x 400 m, Tug-of-War, Body Building, Weight Lifting, etc. In all the event TIAS performed well. All Students participated in all events with great enthusiasm. This Sports tournament really develops the sports & team spirit among students. They also learned about how to do coordination at various times during an event. They also felt that fitness is also very important part in their life and by participating in these kinds of events they can make them fit.

### ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Naveen Sharma (BJMC5 EA) grabbed **Gold Medal** in 55-60 Kg Category Body Building and been selected for the inter-university games and for Body Building Competition organized by Body Power.
2. Naveen Sharma (BJMC5 EA) grabbed **Gold Medal (Trophy)** in the over all Body Building competition.
3. Bhavya Kataria (BJMC5 EA) grabbed **Bronze Medal** in the 55-62 Kg category of Weight Lifting Competition.
4. RishabhTandon took **Silver Medal** in Online Gaming.



*Naveen Sharma of BJMC 5<sup>th</sup> Semester Evening Shift Division A grabbed a Gold medal in Over All Body Building*



*Tecnia Player in 1500 m race*

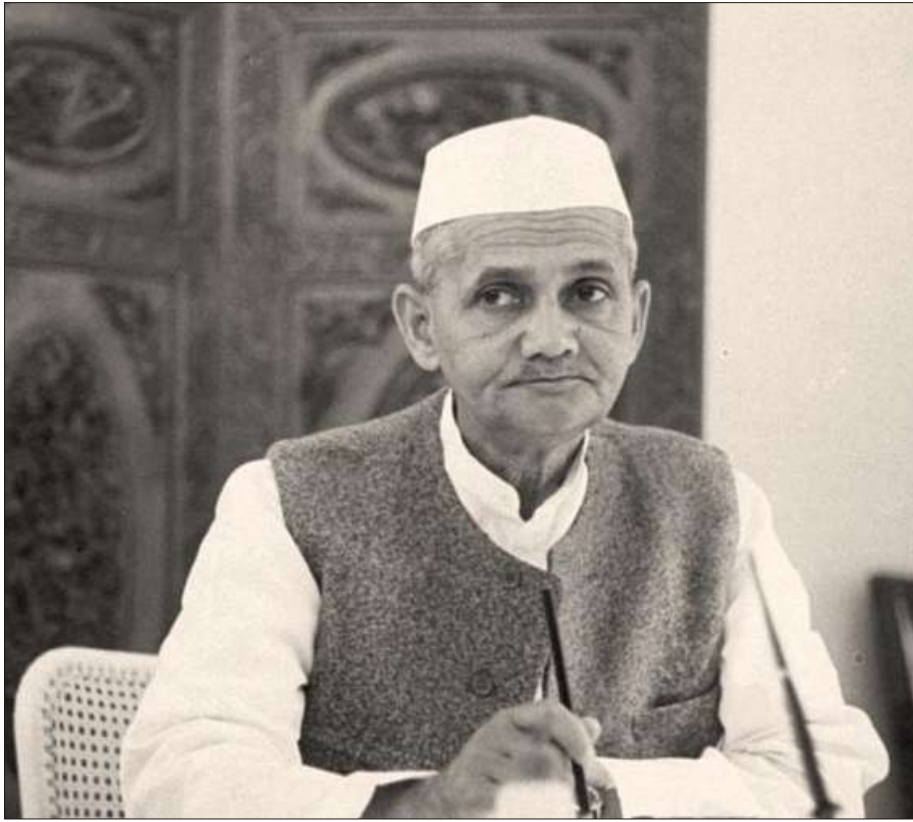


*Naveen Sharma in body building competition*



*Tecnia Player at Online Gaming Console*

# Lal Bahadur Shastri



**Born:** 2 October 1904

**Place of Birth:** Mughalsarai, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

**Parents:** Sharada Prasad Shrivastava (Father) and Ramdulari Devi (Mother)

**Wife:** Lalita Devi

**Children:** Kusum, Hari Krishna, Suman, Anil, Sunil and Ashok

**Education:** Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi

**Political Association:** Indian National Congress

**Movement:** Indian Independence Movement

**Political Ideology:** Nationalist; Liberal; Right-wing

**Religious views:** Hinduism

**Passed Away:** 11 January 1966

**Memorial:** Vijay Ghat, New Delhi

Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second Prime Minister of independent India. He took oath after the sudden demise of

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister. Relatively new to the high office, he led the country successfully through Indo-Pakistan War in 1965. He popularized the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan', recognizing the need for self-sustenance and self-reliance as the pillars to build a strong nation. He was a man of exceptional will power that was belied by his small frail stature and soft-spoken manner. He wished to be remembered by his work rather than well-rehearsed speeches proclaiming lofty promises.

## Early Life and Education

Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2, 1904, to Ramdulari Devi and Sharada Prasad Shrivastava, in Mughalsarai, United Provinces (modern day Uttar Pradesh). He shares his birthday with Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. Lal Bahadur was

against the prevailing caste system and therefore decided to drop his surname. The title "Shastri" was given after the completion of his graduation at Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi in 1925. The title "Shastri" refers to a "scholar" or a person, adept in the "Holy Scriptures".

His father Sharada Prasad, a schoolteacher by profession, passed away when Lal Bahadur was barely two years old. His mother Ramdulari Devi took him and his two sisters to their maternal grandfather, Hazari Lal's house. Lal Bahadur acquired virtues like boldness, love of adventure, patience, self-control, courtesy, and selflessness in his childhood. After completing his primary education at Mirzapur, Lal Bahadur was sent to Varanasi, where he stayed with his maternal uncle. In 1928, Lal Bahadur Shastri married Lalita Devi, the youngest daughter of Ganesh Prasad. He was against the prevailing "dowry system" and so refused to accept dowry. However, on the repeated urging of his father-in-law, he agreed to accept only five yards of khadi (cotton, usually handspun) cloth as dowry. The couple had 6 children.

## Political Career

### Pre-independence Activism

Young Lal Bahadur, inspired with the stories and speeches of national leaders, developed a desire to participate in the Indian nationalist movement. He would also spend time by reading foreign authors like Marx, Russell and Lenin. In 1915, a speech of Mahatma Gandhi changed the course of his life and decided to actively participate in India's freedom struggle.



In order to participate actively in the freedom movement, Lal Bahadur compromised even with his studies. In 1921, during the non-cooperation movement, Lal Bahadur was arrested for demonstrating defiance against the prohibitory order. Since he was a minor then, the authorities had to release him.

In 1930, Lal Bahadur Shastri became the secretary of local unit of the Congress party and later the president of the Allahabad Congress Committee. He played a crucial role during the Gandhi's 'Salt Satyagraha'. He led a door-to-door campaign, urging people not to pay land revenue and taxes to the British. Shastri was among the prominent Congress leaders who were imprisoned by the British Government in 1942. During the long span in confinement, Lal Bahadur utilized the time in reading the social reformers and western philosophers. In 1937, he was elected to the UP Legislative Assembly.

### Post-independence

Lal Bahadur Shastri had served in various positions before being elected the Prime Minister of India. After Independence, he became the Minister of police in the Ministry of Govind Vallabh Pant in Uttar Pradesh. His recommendations included the directions for using "water-jets" instead of lathis to disperse the unruly mob. Impressed with his efforts in reforming the state police department, Jawaharlal Nehru, invited Shastri to join the Union cabinet as Minister for Railways. He was widely known for his ethics and morality. In 1956, Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from his post, following a train accident that killed around 150 passengers near Ariyalur in Tamil Nadu. Nehru, had once said, "No one could wish for a better comrade than Lal Bahadur, a man of the highest integrity and devoted to ideas".

Lal Bahadur Shastri returned to the Cabinet in 1957, first as the Minister for Transport and Communications, and then as the Minister of Commerce and Industry. In 1961, he became the Minister for Home and formed the "Committee on Prevention of Corruption" headed by K. Santhanam.

### As Prime Minister of India

Jawaharlal Nehru was succeeded by a mild-mannered and soft-spoken Lal Bahadur Shastri on 9 June, 1964. Shastri emerged as the consensus candidate after the sudden demise of Nehru, even though there were more influential leaders within the ranks of Congress. Shastri was a follower of Nehruvian socialism and displayed exceptional cool under dire situations.

Shastri tackled many elementary problems like food shortage, unemployment and poverty. To overcome the acute food shortage, Shastri asked the experts to devise a long-term strategy. This was the beginning of famous "Green Revolution". Apart from the Green Revolution, he was also instrumental in promoting the White Revolution. The National Dairy Development Board was formed in 1965 during Shastri's stint as Prime Minister.

After the Chinese aggression of 1962, India faced another aggression from Pakistan in 1965 during Shastri's tenure. Shastri showing his mettle, made it very clear that India would not sit and watch. While granting liberty to the Security Forces to retaliate, he said, "Force will be met with force".

The Indo-Pak war ended on 23 September 1965 after the United Nations passed a resolution demanding a ceasefire. The Russian Prime Minister, Kosygin, offered to mediate and on 10

January 1966, Lal Bahadur Shastri and his Pakistan counterpart Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent Declaration.

### Death

Lal Bahadur Shastri, who had earlier suffered two heart attacks, died of a third cardiac arrest on 11 January, 1966. He is the only incumbent Indian Prime Minister to have died overseas. Lal Bahadur Shastri was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award posthumously in 1966.

### Mystery Surrounding Shastri's death

Shastri's sudden death immediately after signing the Tashkent Pact with Pakistan raised many suspicions. His wife, Lalita Devi, alleged that Shastri was poisoned and the Russian butler serving the Prime Minister was arrested. But he was released later as doctors certified that Shastri died of cardiac arrest. The media circulated a possible conspiracy theory hinting at the involvement of CIA in the death of Shastri. The RTI query posted by author Anuj Dhar was declined by the Prime Minister Office citing a possible souring of diplomatic relations with the US.

**Karuna, BA(JMC)**

**In this vast country of ours, people profess different religions, speak different languages, dress differently and observe different customs; but we are one nation; the history of our struggle for independence and our faith in our future development are common bonds.**

**~Lal Bahadur Shastri**

## छात्रों द्वारा नुककड़ नाटक के माध्यम से पटाखा रहित दीपावली जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन

टेक्निया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज, रोहिणी में छात्रों द्वारा नुककड़ नाटक के माध्यम से पटाखा रहित दीपावली जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया तथा पटाखा रहित दीपावली पर्व मनाने की अपील की गयी। नुककड़ नाटक का आयोजन ईको क्लब एवं थिएटर सोसाइटी (मृदंगगुप) के तत्वाधान में किया गया। छात्रों ने नुककड़ नाटक के माध्यम से उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा पटाखों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने, वायु प्रदूषण, मनुष्य, पशु और पक्षियों पर पटाखों से पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभाव, पटाखों से जलने पर होने वाली शारीरिक क्षति आदि बिंदुओं का समावेश करते हुए प्रदूषण रहित दीपावली मनाने की अपील की गयी। नुककड़ नाटक के माध्यम से पटाखा रहित दीपावली मनाने के छात्रों के प्रयासों की संस्था के अध्यक्ष श्री राम कैलाश गुप्ता, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉ ए के श्रीवास्तव, संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ अजय कुमार एवं जनसंचार विभाग के डीन डॉ मुनव्वर आलम ने छात्रों के इस पहल की प्रशंसा की



## Diwali Celebration in Tecnia Institute of Advance Studies







## DIWALI CELEBRATION 2017

### THIS MONTH

**October 28, 1846** - The Donner Party departed Illinois heading for California. The group totaled 90 persons, including immigrants, families and businessmen, led by George and Jacob Donner. Tragedy later struck as they became stranded in snow in the Sierras where famine and cannibalism took its toll. There were 48 survivors by the end of their journey in April of 1847.

**October 16, 1853** - The Crimean War began after the Turkish Ottoman Empire declared war on Russia, Britain, France and portions of Italy allied with the Turks against Russia. It became the first war observed up close by newspaper reporters and photographers. One of the battles was immortalized in Tennyson's poem, The Charge of the Light Brigade. Amid poor sanitary conditions, disease killed many wounded French and British troops. British nurse Florence Nightingale then pioneered modern-style sanitation methods, saving many lives.

**October 16, 1859** - Fanatical abolitionist John Brown seized the Federal Arsenal at Harpers Ferry with about 20 followers. Three days later, Brown was captured and the insurrection was put down by U.S. Marines under the command of Col. Robert E. Lee. Brown was convicted by the Commonwealth of Virginia of treason, murder, and inciting slaves to rebellion, and was hanged on December 2, 1859.

**October 24, 1861** - The first transcontinental telegram in America was sent from San Francisco to Washington, addressed to President Abraham Lincoln from the Chief Justice of California.

**October 1, 1908** - Henry Ford's Model T, a "universal car" designed for the masses, went on sale for the first time.

**October 3, 1929** - Yugoslavia became the official name of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Compilation: Honey Shah

### BASICS OF MEDIA

**Floor plan pattern:** A plan of the studio floor, showing the walls, the main doors, the location of the control room, and the lighting grid or batten.

...

**Graphics Generator**  
Dedicated computer or software that allows a designer to draw, color, animate, store, and retrieve images electronically. Any desktop computer with a highcapacity RAM and hard drive can become a graphics generator with the use of 2-D and 3-D software.

...

**Grayscale :** A scale indicating intermediate steps from TV white to TV black. Usually measured with a nine- or seven-step scale.

...

**props:** Short for properties. Furniture and other objects used for set decoration and by actors or performers.

...

**Scanning area:** Picture area that is scanned by the camera pickup device; in general, the picture area usually seen in the camera viewfinder and the preview monitor

...

**Above-the-line personnel :** A budgetary division referring to nontechnical personnel.

Compilation: Rahul Mittal

## दीपावली

दीपक की लौ से इस बार, मनाएंगे दीपावली का शुभत्यौहार  
घर-घर में खुशियों की रोशनी घर-घर में उपहारों की बहार  
दीपक से रोशन हुई है ये दुनिया और रंगों से किया श्रृंगार  
मीठा-मीठा हुआ जग सारा और माँ लक्ष्मी की कृपा अपार सब बुराइयों को है जलाना,  
भूलना जाना अबकी बार  
हम सबको मिलकर है मनाना, ध्वनि और वायु प्रदुषण मुक्त त्योहार

जितना हो और जैसा भी हो, करे ये हिम्मत अबकी बार एक दीप जलाना उनके मन में नई  
उम्मीद का तुम इस बार  
जो हम जैसे कभी नाम ना पाया हो, ऐसी खुशियों का त्योहार त्योहार नहीं ये, उम्मीद हर  
किसी की, जो पूरी हो जाये अबकी बार  
आप सभी और आपके परिवार को दीपावली की शुभकामनायें अपार।।

— प्राची

## अखरोट मानव शरीर के लिए जरूरी, साल भर कर सकते हैं सेवन

रोगों की रोकथाम और स्वास्थ्य में अखरोट (वालनट) की भूमिका पर यहां चिकित्सा जगत के विशेषज्ञों ने चर्चा की और कहा कि अखरोट का सेवन हृदय रोगों, कैंसर, आयु से जुड़े रोगों और मधुमेह जैसी समस्याओं में सकारात्मक परिणाम देता है तथा पोषक तत्वों की विविधता के साथ यह पूरे साल उपयोग के लिये आदर्श मेवा है। कैलिफोर्निया वालनट कमीशन (सीडब्ल्यूसी) ने यहां रोगों की रोक थाम और स्वास्थ्य में अखरोट की भूमिका पर चर्चा के लिये एक दिवसीय वैज्ञानिक एवं स्वास्थ्य शोध सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया। कार्यक्रम में कई अनुसंधानकर्ताओं और चिकित्साजगत के पेशेवरों ने सामान्य पोषण एवं आहार, हृदय के स्वास्थ्य, अल्साइमर रोग और मधुमेह पर आयोजित सत्रों में भाग लिया। कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए कॉर्डियोलोजिकल सोसायटी ऑफ इंडिया के पूर्व अध्यक्ष डॉ. एच.के.चोपड़ा, ने कहा, "इस सम्मेलन ने अध्ययन के नये क्षेत्रों को जानने, स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधी चिंताओं पर चर्चा करने और भारतीयों की स्वस्थ जीवन

शैली में अखरोट के योगदान के बारे में विचार करने के लिये निश्चित रूप से एक गति प्रदान की है।" उन्होंने बताया कि अखरोट एक मात्र ऐसा सूखा मेवा है, जिसमें पादप-आधारित ओमेगा-3 और अल्फा-लिनोलेनिक एसिड प्रचुर मात्रा में होता है, जो मानव शरीर के लिये आवश्यक है। एक मुट्ठी अखरोट में 4 ग्राम प्रोटीन, 2 ग्राम फाइबर और मैग्नीशियम (10 प्रतिशत डीवी) होता है। पोषक तत्वों की विविधता और प्रमुख व्यंजनों में मिश्रण की योग्यता के साथ अखरोट पूरे साल उपयोग के लिये एक आदर्श है। एक विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार कैलिफोर्निया वालनट कमीशन के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी मिशेल मैकनील कॉनेली ने कहा, "यह वैज्ञानिक एवं स्वास्थ्य शोध सम्मेलन भारत में स्वास्थ्य की अवस्था, आहार पद्धति के साथ स्वस्थ जीवनशैली को बढ़ावा देने पर चर्चा के लिये एक मंच था। हमें आशा है कि यह सम्मेलन उन शोधकर्ताओं और चिकित्सा जगत के पेशेवर लोगों को नेटवर्क बनाये रखने का मौका प्रदान करता है, जो भारत में अखरोट से सम्बंधित स्वास्थ्य शोध में योगदान दे सकते हैं।"

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“There are two educations.  
One should teach us how  
to make a living and the  
other how to live.”

—John Adams

## IMPORTANT QUOTES

"It Is Very Easy To Defeat Someone,  
But It Is Very Hard To Win Someone"

Dr Abdul Kalaam

...

"Egotist: a person more interested in  
himself than in me."

Ambrose Bierce

...

"One of the symptoms of an  
approaching nervous breakdown is  
the belief that one's work is terribly  
important."

Bertrand Russell

...

"Three o'clock is always too late or  
too early for anything you want to  
do."

Jean-Paul Sartre

...

"If you haven't got anything nice to  
say about anybody, come sit next to  
me."

Alice Roosevelt Longworth

...

**Compilation: Devashish Tondon**

## WINNERS v/s LOSERS Part-69

Winners say, "I must do something";  
Losers say, "Something must be  
done."

...

Winners are a part of the team; Losers  
are apart from the team.

...

Winners see the gain; Losers see the  
pain.

...

Winners stand firm on values but  
compromise on petty things; Losers  
stand firm on petty things but  
compromise on values.

...

Winners choose what they say; Losers  
say what they choose.

...

Winners use hard arguments but soft  
words; Losers use soft arguments but  
hard words.

...

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:  
hodbjmc@tecnia.in