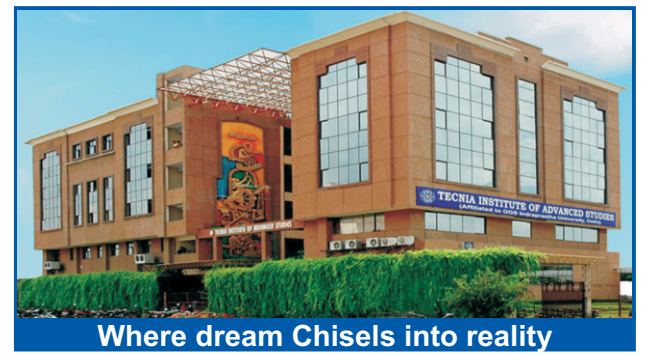


Youngster



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

For improving the quality of academic curricula among the students of BA (JMC), a one day webinar was organized in Tecnia Institute of advanced studies on 26th November, 2021 on Role of the Social Media in Social Mobilisation . The main objectives of the webinar were to acquaint students with the meaning and idea of mobilization and of course Social Mobilization and to aware about the treatment of Internet specifically by the government and the citizens. The webinar was started at sharp 11 am in the morning. The convenor of this webinar was Dr. Rajnesh Kumar Pandey, Assistant Professor from BA (JMC) department. He introduced Dr. Sumant Kumar 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 social mobilization. In his ppt and discussion a talked about some social scientists who were the

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

expert of this filed. He also discussed about 'Broken Window theory' which grabbed the attention of the students cum faculties. Dr. Sumant went through the Internet during his

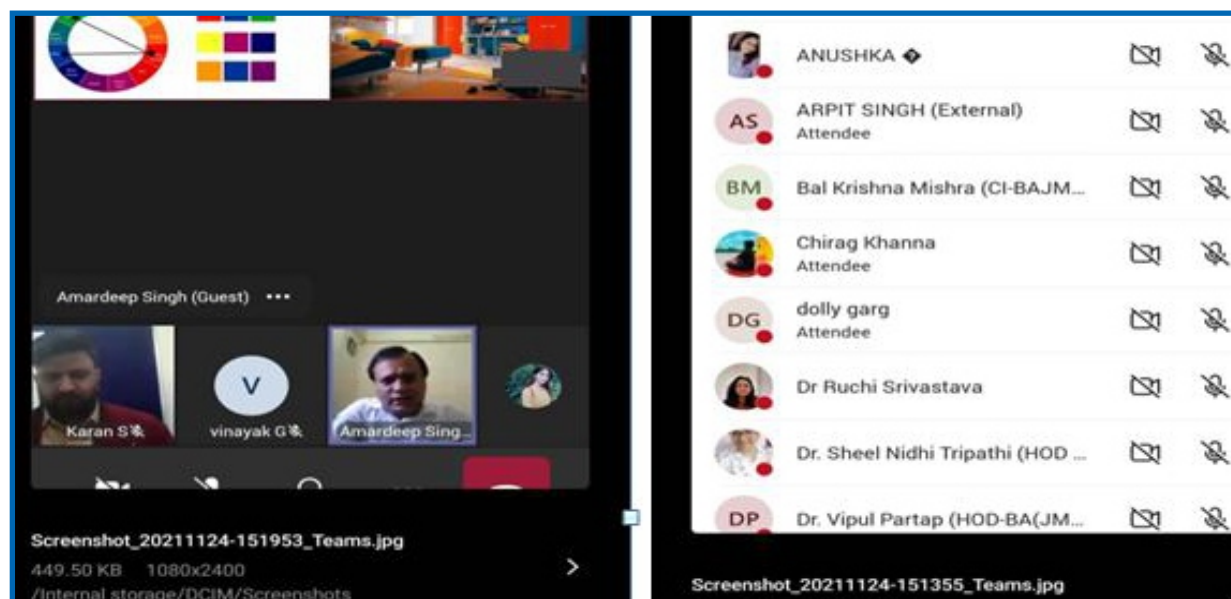
took place successfully and the vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Ruchi Shrivastava (HOD, BA(JMC).)

Dr. Rajnesh Kumar Pandey

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

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, organized one day online workshop on Scope of Video Editing and Graphics Designing on 24th November 2021. This workshop was intended to train participants with the basics methods and scope of Video Editing and Graphics Designing to produce quality results. They key focal point of the workshop was to identify the tools and techniques used in video editing and

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

types of technology platforms, require different form of etiquettes. Important rules like Keeping the camera on (unless specified and permitted by trainer or key coordinator of the meeting due to any

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 उपभोग कर रहे हैं। जगदीश चंद्र 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 चंद्र बोस था जो ब्रिटिश इंडिया गवर्नमेंट में विभिन्न कार्यकारी पदों पर कार्यरत थे। जगदीश चंद्र 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 चंद्र 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। प्रेसीडेंसी 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 चंद्र 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 चंद्र 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 requirements 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 cant 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 be 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