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Website : [www.tcetmumbai.in](http://www.tcetmumbai.in)

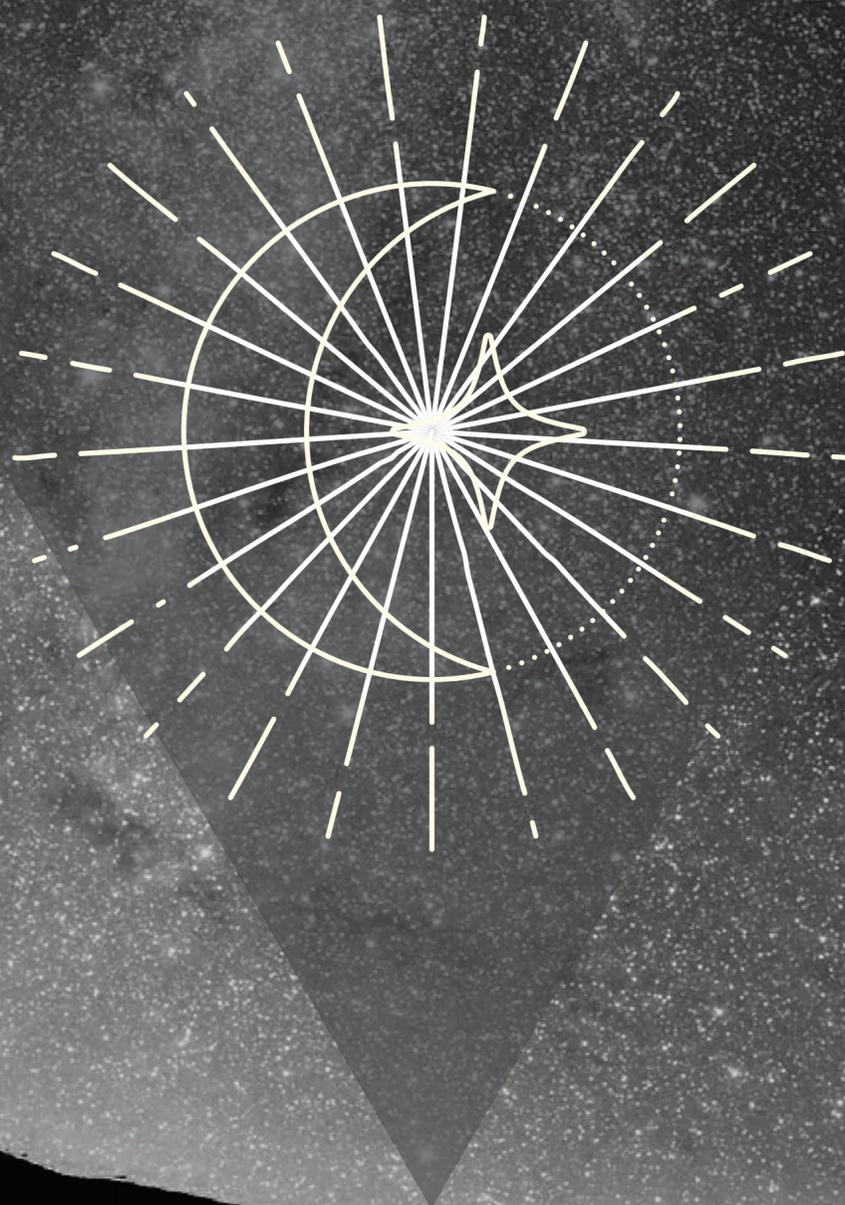
# EXTENSION WORK TEAM PRESENTS



# EPIPHANY

## The Turning Point

.....



THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE - EPIPHANY  
AY 2020-21



# DEAN'S MESSAGE

Dr. Lochan Jolly

Epiphany Magazine 2021

Dear students,

It gives me immense pleasure to get this opportunity to talk to you all. Through this platform I want to put forth one point that you are the future of the nation and therefore there is a lot of responsibility on your shoulders amidst this crisis time when India is fighting against a pandemic which has taken the form of a monster and causing a large loss of life.

Did it come as a surprise? Where were we not aware that a second wave of COVID will be more fatal? Have you thought about being in such a situation that is in our wildest dreams? What is your responsibility as the future of India?

This is a reminder to all of us that we are responsible for being in such a situation and nature is more powerful than us.

Today we all are in this situation because we forgot three basic principles of life:

1. Be disciplined
2. Do not be greedy
3. Care for others

If we follow these basic principles, all our problems will be reduced and we can use our energies to make this world a more beautiful place to live i.e. make it Vasudhiva Kutumbhaccha in real sense.

Think it over!!

★ God Bless you all

Take care

★ Dr. Lochan Jolly

★ Dean SSW

# PROGRAMME OFFICER'S MESSAGE

Dr. Ela Agarkar



It gives me profound pleasure to introduce 1st edition of Extension Work Team's E-magazine EPIPHANY- 'The Turning Point' Talking about 'THE EXTENSION WORK TEAM 'I believe that the 'The highest law of love is service' which has been the constant motto of our EWT Team. As a team it has always been a specific mandate to work for under privileged sections of society and our efforts have been to extend educational programs that will enhance and improve the quality of life of such section.

Our EWT Team firmly believes in outcome-based learning thus rekindling the spark of innovation and fostering curiosity in the young minds which holds pivotal significance in today's technological world. Therefore, we have come up with our very first magazine- EPIPHANY which precisely targets not only on spreading knowledge but also introduces a whole new captivating and enthralling realm of contents, wherein students get to explore their interests and feed their curiosities. The- EPIPHANY, unlike other technical magazines, has not restricted itself only to the domains of science and technology but also incorporated other prominent domains, providing feasibility to students exploring inter-disciplinary aspects of topics, stimulates their inner inquisitiveness and speak about the prominent problems in society.

I am pleased to see the enthusiastic responses received from our eminent members of team and students and take immense pride in publishing this magazine, procured by the dedicated efforts of students themselves to work hard. We Program Officers truly appreciate the EWT editorial committee which has toiled in the construction of this magazine and creative team who have worked hard to create and design to give it beautiful sight. We wish Good Luck to all our readers and wish all of them achieve great success in life.

Lastly, I would like to say that Its indeed due to hard work of the TCET-EWT committee and true determination that we have come this far and have launched this magazine. As hard work is spirit of success and development, TCET-EWT provides an opportunity to students to work hard and scale the extra mile. Thus, I am grateful for the commitment and sincere efforts of each member of the students, alumni, NGO partners, field work organizations and teaching, staff which help us to strive higher in keeping alive the quality of the committee and institute. We are confident that we will continue to forge ahead and break new patterns while addressing the various concerns of our contemporary society.

Dr. Ela Agarkar  
Assistant Professor (ES&H DEPT) & EWT  
Programme officer

## WCWW TEAM LEAD

HARSH MEHTA

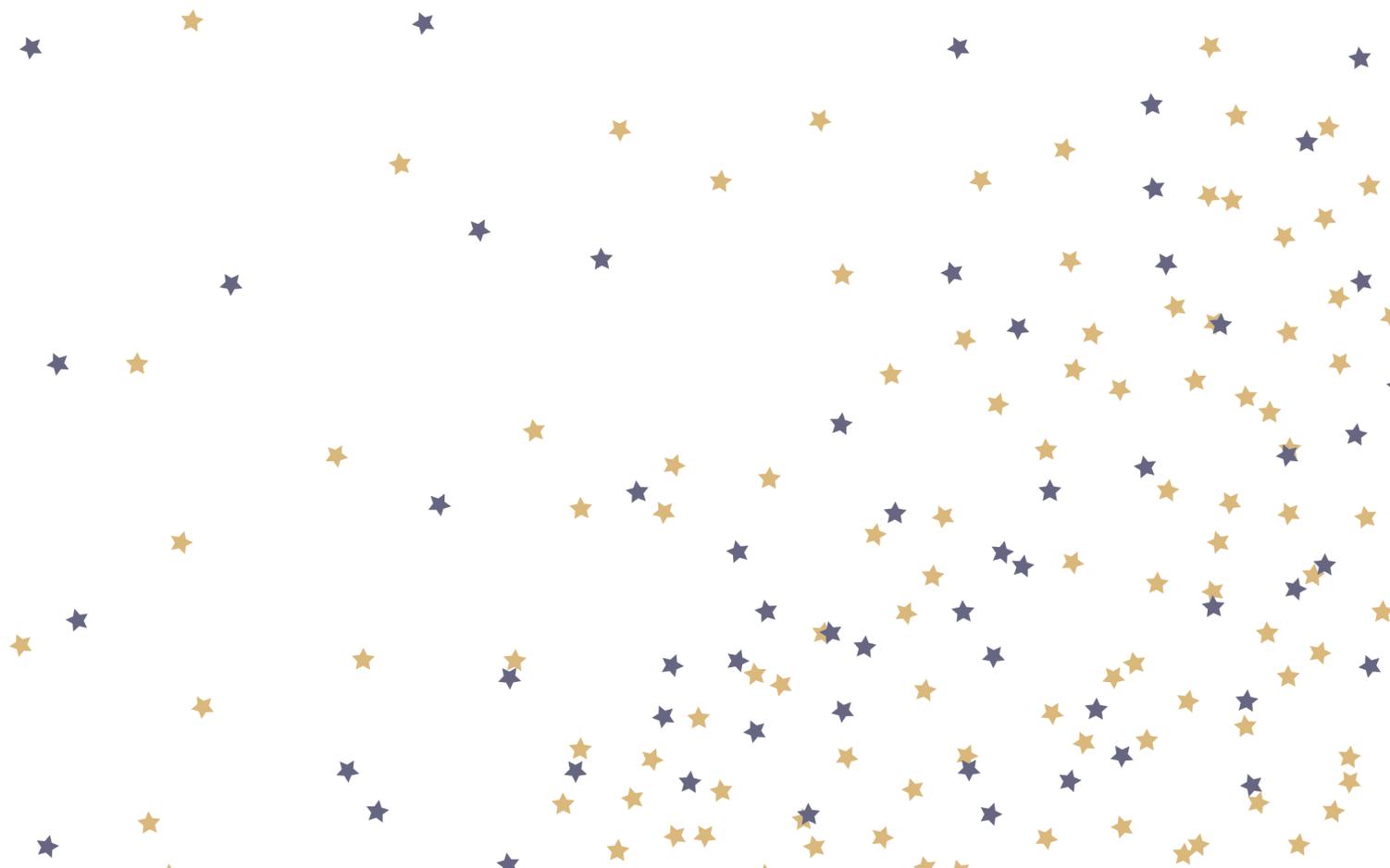


Working with Tcet - EWT was a unique experience for us, during the times of uncertainty we were introduced to them via Ela Ma'am, it was the perfect thing which happened to us.

Entire extension work team came with a mission to bring a change in the lives of less fortunate children by giving them a gift of education via one to one mentoring!

There were a lot of issues which they faced while contacting the children, but none were big enough to break their motive, they weren't here to give up easily, solutions were faster than we could think, that was commendable!

Mr. Harsh Mehta,  
Team Lead, We Can We Will  
Foundation



# EDITOR'S DESK



Our committee's first magazine Epiphany, is a result of the hard work done by the entire team, including all of us, along with the support from our managers, leaders and volunteers. Our fundamental focus laid on conveying all the examination work of our kindred mates in the noblest manner conceivable to such an extent that it meets the level of greatness. There isn't such thing as a free lunch and certainly this advancement wasn't simple. The council confronted innumerable difficulties as they continued onward however that didn't undermine the methodology of the team. A combination of articles given to us by our members along with the designing done, keeping in mind the theme of each topic uniquely, is core to what we believe in. As our magazine passes its first version, we rest guarantee you that we have strived to keep up the poise and the pride of the magazine.

An inspiring thanks to every one of the individuals who presented us with their help and proposed changes in the magazine, numerous creators who offered path to this magazine by yielding their radiant exploration work and the top, all things considered, our per users for their incessant help. A beautiful journey of teaching kids, is expressed through the learnings we received in the form of articles of varying themes, colourful designs denoting the basic essence of life. Hope that our readers will like the diverse thoughts of our creative writers and moreover, even feel the experience through the magazine.

A small effort from us, to all our readers.

- Editor Team

★ TCET EWT - Epiphany.

# ABOUT TCET-EWT

As the Extension Work Team at TCET, we believe in empowering through education.

TCET-EWT focuses on changing the society through education and empathy.

We undertake a variety of activities ranging from teaching underprivileged children, to writing essays that inspire, to creating vigilance and awareness through swacchata pakhwada.

We believe in the power of reaching out through education.

We teach over a 100 underprivileged children, all diverse subjects weekly.

We extend our gratitude and responsibility towards the environment through various drives , swacchata pakhwada being one.

We believe, that a healthy body leads to a healthy mind, hence we conduct various sessions on food and nutrition for our members.

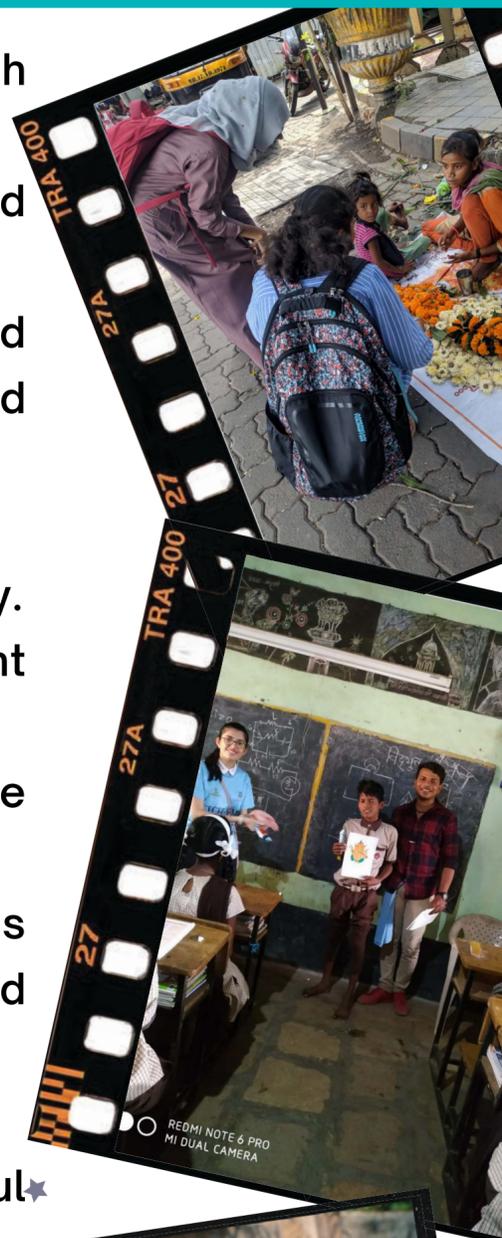
We believe that understanding your work is the most crucial step towards perfection, hence we participate and conduct various seminars on child psychology and behaviour.

We also extend our support to all the good causes .

TCET-EWT abides by the norm that, recreational activity can be fruitful too. Hence, we conduct various competitions like essay writing , poster making , educational video making, debating ,etc

These activities rekindle the creative minds and help them perform better in life.

Thus,TCET-EWT cherishes education and its impact

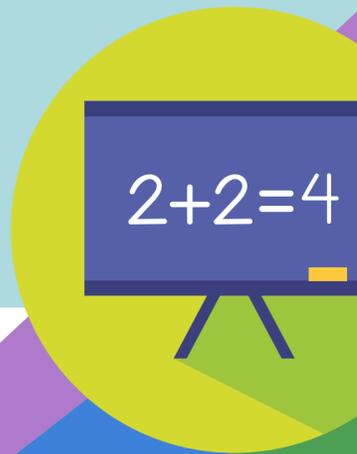


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IT'S TIME TO CHANGE THE MINDSET!

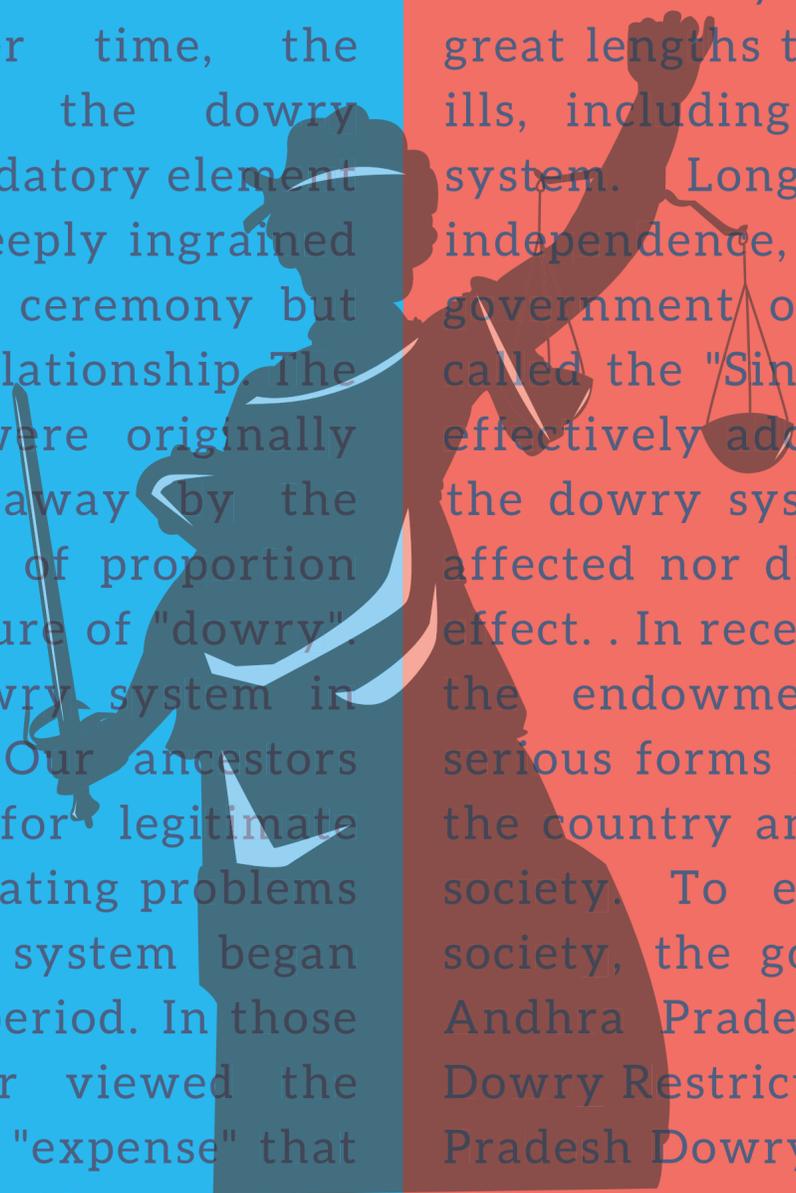
# Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

-*SHRUTI BAJORIA*



The ancient marriage ceremony in the Vedic period is related to Jin Yadan. In Dharamshastara (Dharamshastara), it is stipulated that Jin Yadan's actions will not be complete until the groom is named Dakshina. Therefore, when the bride gives to the groom, he should give her cash or things that constitute varadakshina. Hence, Kanyadan is associated with varadakshina, which is cash or a gift from the bride's father or guardian. Varadakshina is provided out of affection and does not constitute any duress or consideration of marriage. This is a voluntary approach, and there is no mandatory color. Over time, the voluntary element of the dowry disappeared, and the mandatory element has penetrated in. It is deeply ingrained not only in the wedding ceremony but also in the post-marital relationship. The Dakshina people who were originally intended to be taken away by the bridegroom are now out of proportion and adopt the nomenclature of "dowry". has been using the dowry system in India for a long time. Our ancestors activated this system for legitimate reasons, but now it is creating problems in society. The dowry system began even before the British period. In those days, society no longer viewed the dowry as the "money" or "expense" that you had to pay as the bride's parents. The idea behind the dowry system is to ensure the financial stability of the bride after marriage. The intention is clear. The bride's parents used to give the bride "money," "land," and "property" as "gifts" to ensure that their daughters were happy and independent after marriage. But when British rule emerged, women were restricted from owning any property.

Women cannot buy property, land, or assets. Therefore, men begin to have all the "gifts" that their parents give to the bride. This rule turned a pure dowry system into chaos! Now the groom's parents regard the bride as a source of income. Parents began to hate their daughters and only wanted sons. They began to ask for a dowry. Women are repressed because they do not have the same rights as men. Since then, the groom's parents have followed this rule to make the most of its advantages. The social reformers of the 19 and early 20th centuries went to great lengths to eliminate various social ills, including the evil of the dowry system. Long before India gained independence, the then provincial government of Sindh passed a decree called the "Sindh di Leti Act of 1939" to effectively address the shortcomings of the dowry system, but the law neither affected nor did it. Produce the desired effect. . In recent decades, deficiencies in the endowment system have taken serious forms in almost every region of the country and almost every region of society. To eliminate this evil from society, the governments of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh formulated the Bihar Dowry Restriction Act, 1950 and Andhra Pradesh Dowry Prohibition Act, 1958 for their respective states., But both laws failed. To achieve the purpose of setting goals. The shortcomings of the dowry system are daunting, and the thoughts of the thoughtful people in the state and the two houses of the state legislature are shattered. The first session of Lok Sabha raised this issue in Parliament. Congress has put forward many proposals to restrict dowry in the form of a private member bill.

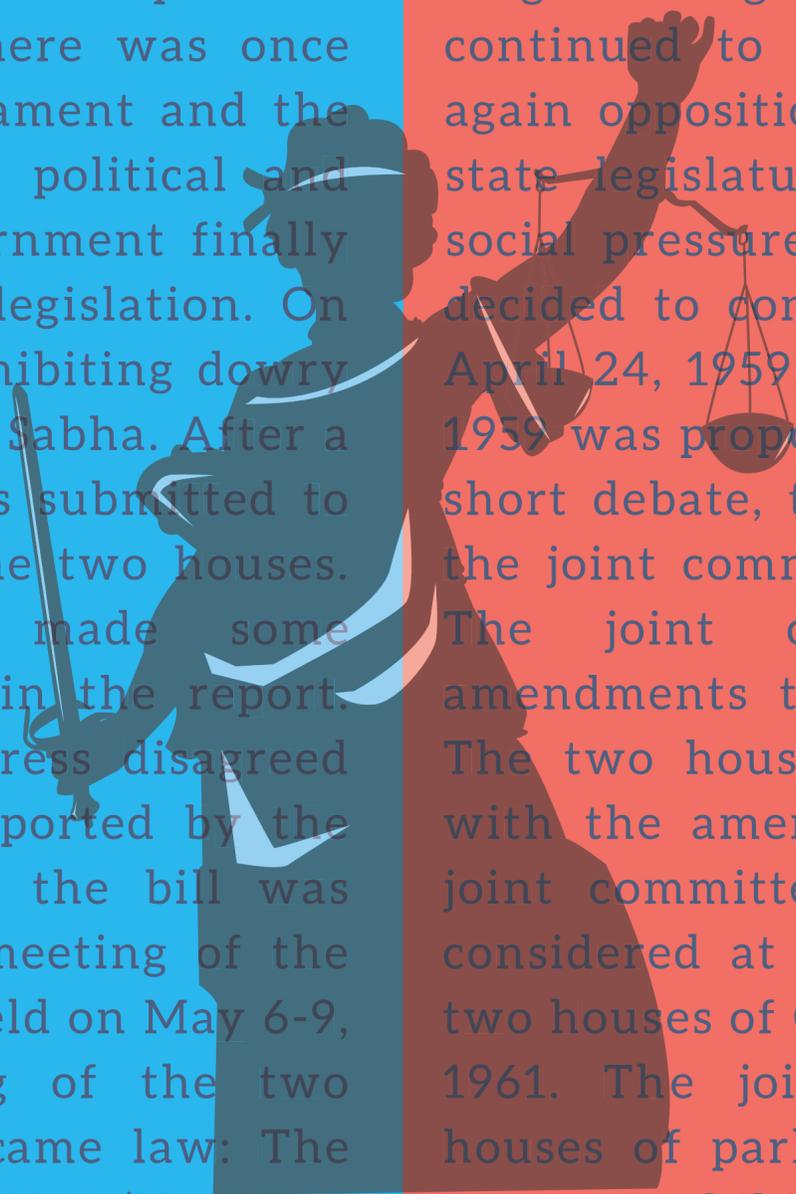


In 1953, while Lok Sabha was discussing an informal bill, the then Minister of Law assured the House of Representatives that a bill on the bill would be formulated in consultation with the state government. Based on the guarantee, a bill was subsequently submitted for consideration by the Cabinet. Subsequently, the cabinet decided to suspend the implementation of the proposal until the enactment of the "Indian Succession Law". After the "Indian Succession Act" enacted in 1956, the government believed that separate legislation prohibiting dowry was no longer an urgent matter. As the problem continued to escalate, there was once again opposition in Parliament and the state legislature. Due to political and social pressure, the government finally decided to confront the legislation. On April 24, 1959, a bill prohibiting dowry 1959 was proposed in Lok Sabha. After a short debate, the bill was submitted to the joint committee of the two houses. The joint committee made some amendments to the bill in the report. The two houses of Congress disagreed with the amendments reported by the joint committee. Finally, the bill was considered at the joint meeting of the two houses of Congress held on May 6-9, 1961. The joint meeting of the two houses of parliament became law: The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 (No. 28 of 1961), and was approved by the President on May 20, 1961.

The laws and related parts of the Indian Penal Code were further revised to protect female victims of dowry-related violence. In 2005, another level of legal protection was provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

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BE PREPARED FOR

# LOCKDOWN SCENARIO

**STUDY • PLAN • EXECUTE**

***IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON  
EDUCATION SYSTEM IN  
INDIA***

***-DEEP KOTHARI***



The current coronavirus pandemic has paralyzed the entire world, and various industries and sectors have been affected by it. This has caused many losses and damages to mankind. But at the same time, this crisis has also caused geniuses all over the world to come up with innovative ideas and technologies to maintain the pace of life before the pandemic. Of course, technology has become an indispensable precursor of this epidemic. process. Due to technical reasons, the practice of working at home (WFH) has become possible. However, despite the worrying external environment, one notable area that still strives to overcome all obstacles to enable students to continue learning is the education sector. Today, all educational institutions around the world have been closed to reduce the spread of COVID-19. . However, many institutions have proposed innovative methods to replicate classroom learning in all of these methods through online models, including video conferencing and the use of social media platforms to interact with students and teachers. Of course, all these things existed before the pandemic, we did not do anything new, and the only new thing that was introduced was the application of these utilities to successfully spread knowledge. A new normal is emerging in the education field, which will keep us in awe of how it will affect this field after the pandemic. In the field of education, the five most important applications for achieving perfect continuity of the teaching and learning process are:

learning has become an easily accessible entity, and every student can obtain a wide range of knowledge with just a click of the mouse. A huge success. Many institutions are offering various online courses with certifications for free to ensure that students can learn something immediately during this pandemic. Also, the use of online learning platforms encourages education. We can see that this trend will be regularly applied in schools and universities in the future. Thanks to the use of online technology, community-based learning has reached a wide range and a wide range of dissemination. People from different communities and countries can easily gather together through online platforms to share their knowledge, ideas and help each other, thereby Aroused extensive peer discussion. During these testing periods, many organizations and institutions recommend providing students with free certification courses and internship opportunities to ensure that students continue to obtain professional knowledge and good recognition. Also, many people can read interesting books written by their favorite authors. The learning will be mutually beneficial and cooperative. Students, especially those from remote areas and underserved communities, will share valuable information and knowledge with the older generation. Parents will use their own experience to enrich their children's learning experience. Parents enrich the online experience.

Many parents can be active workers in the information technology industry and are often exposed to online modes of communication. Thus, this enables parents to advise educational institutions and teachers on how to use technology effectively to provide students with an effective teaching and learning experience, even if they are at home or outside of school. The current situation has taught us to explore the true power of technology. We can bring a certain degree of technological interference to education to simplify it. Some of the ways we can see that institutions implement for a long time are 1. In one school in Lebanon, online learning was even implemented for subjects like sports. In the long term, even after the ongoing pandemic, the education sector can completely shift to the field of digital learning. Only the exam should be taken offline at school. 2. In addition to the damage caused by the new coronavirus, education in our developing countries has undergone some important changes. Learning does not have to be done through old methods, because it is the acquisition of knowledge. The implementation of technology, integrated learning, and experiential learning can be a way to promote school education. Today, everyone has a television at home. Therefore, the government can establish a new channel for conducting live conferences. Therefore, students with poor financial status can also benefit from digital learning. Lectures can be viewed on mobile phones and students can download and record lectures as needed.

This method will be very convenient for students. Concentrated areas can be created in towns and cities, where personalized television can be used to connect teachers and students in the country or region. This can be especially beneficial in situations of extreme poverty and lack of facilities such as the Internet and mobile phones. Students can come here to participate in lectures, there will be televisions, many students can watch together and gain knowledge easily. This will reduce the cost of students going to school/university to attend conferences and will be affordable for the poor who do not have enough money to go to school. With this technology, students can study in their place without having to travel to another city to study. They can learn from any university/college/school in the world by going to such a center in their city. If a student is absent for a day or two, they will often miss part of what they teach in a day. However, through the use of technology, teachers can spend at least an additional hour a day creating video lectures for such students and uploading them to YouTube or any digital platform so that such students can easily cover what they missed in class. of class content. If teachers are going to plan for additional lectures online without students attending school, the trend of adding additional lecture hours by completing the syllabus in a short time may soon disappear. This will help save a lot of time and you can put more effort into it.

COVID-19 has affected many universities in countries such as Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and New Zealand because they are completely dependent on students from India and China. The cross-border movement of students will bring significant financial risks to universities in these countries that are already under economic pressure. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many parents do not allow their children to go abroad, which will have a great impact on many foreign universities. Suddenly, there is no plan to switch to online learning, especially in a country like India where the foundation of online learning is not ready yet and the curriculum design does not conform to this format, which makes most of our students become passive learners. They seem to lose interest due to their short attention spans. Online learning is a special method, and not all teachers are good at it, or at least not everyone is prepared for the sudden transition from face-to-face learning to online learning.

Therefore, most teachers are just giving video lectures. For platforms like Zoom, in the absence of a dedicated online platform specifically designed for this purpose, this may not be actual online learning. In this case, it may not be possible to obtain learning results, which will only lead to student participation. In terms of recruiting and international students, universities and colleges all over the world are facing huge risks.



STOP CHILD EXPLOITATION

# CHILD LABOUR

“A CHILD IS MEANT TO LEARN, NOT TO EARN.”

## FACT # 1

152 *million* are victims of child labour.

## FACT # 2

73 *million* work in hazardous child labour.

## FACT # 3

7.4% *population* in Asia is in child labor

## FACT # 4

19 *million* is done by children less than 12 years old.

## FACT # 5

Child labor is concentrated primarily in *agriculture* (71%)

## FACT # 6

Hazardous child labor is most prevalent among the 15-17 years old.

1098 - A TOLL-FREE NUMBER FOR ALL THE VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN INDIA.

-PRERAK KHANDELWAL

All of us, no matter where we live or what we like, will have fond memories of our childhood. When we think of ourselves as children, we feel nostalgic, which includes all the exquisite games we played with friends, the pleasure of splashing into the puddle in the first rain, the smile after buying new accessories in the school New Year and all in the beautiful times, we Without even knowing that we will miss and cherish these happy moments, we have left countless beautiful memories. People have no pressure on our ideas, and there is no pressure on life. We may not be so grateful for our childhood, which is never a privilege. People always see it as part of our growth. However, some people will never see this happiness and have no good memories. These people are forced to work at such a tender age without even knowing what the responsibility is. These are children who must work as temporary workers only because of their socio-economic origins. There are many children engaged in child labor. To be honest, we must have studied or heard of this practice of child labor. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), child labor is the work performed by children under the age of 18 that exploits them in some way, causes them mental, physical, or social harm, or puts them at risk. A very adequate definition defines the practice technically. The hidden aspect is how to exploit children if they are exploited according to their wishes and the cause or solution of this serious problem.

Parents of working children are often unemployed or underemployed, eager for a stable job and income. However, it was their children (more powerless and less paid) who were offered work. Although they bear most of the losses, the compensation they receive varies according to the job. Even after extensive development and dissemination, the common reasons for the existence of child labor are family expectations and traditions, employers' failure to uphold the rights of workers and children, inadequate supervision, poor enforcement of relevant laws, globalization, and emphasis on low labour. The cost of the product to the consumer. Among them, there is no reason to destroy the entire lives of these children and affect their psychological, social, and physical health.

***"A total of 152 million children – 64 million girls and 88 million boys – are in child labour globally, accounting for almost one in ten of all children worldwide. Nearly half of all those in child labour – 73 million children in absolute terms – are in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety, and moral development."***

The hazardous jobs mentioned are industries that involve the production of firecrackers or incense burners, which can cause burns when accidents occur and, in the long term, due to excessive exposure to chemicals, can lead to fatal diseases such as cancer. There are not even adequate security measures for these children, nor adequate assistance for them when necessary.

The statistics told us the severity of this type of embezzlement, but then a question arose, that is why we could not find these types of children. It is a myth to say that these children only work in tea houses or the informal sector, such as shoeshine and cleaning. They also work in sweatshops, making clothes for the cheap clothes we wear and buy every day. Unfortunately, sweatshops are all over the world. This means that even if we buy clothes or shoes from well-known brands or online shopping sites, it may be the result of the suppression of innocent lives. All this neglect itself is a vicious circle. Some poor parents send their children to work, making them a family asset rather than a debt. These children are stunted, have no skills, or even improve their lives as adults, so they are still in poverty and let the next generation of children earn money. These are some examples of what child labour does, but deep down there are more serious realities. These children have been sexually exploited and trafficked in some places, and honestly, these children have nowhere to escape. Later, these children can even become inhuman criminals, because this is what they saw growing up. Sitting in a home in a city, we are unaware of the poor conditions of these children who work ten to twelve hours a day. In many cases, these children were provided by their parents rather than loans that they borrowed from the factory owner. So this is a barter transaction. Cash loan repaid by the child. But the problem does not end there. These children are paid less than Rs 10 per day for their large amount of work and services.

Even in our country, despite strict laws prohibiting and controlling child labour, there are still many children between the ages of 6 and 14 who work daily in the diamond industry, bronze product production, and small handicraft industries such as carpet weaving.

. In UNICEF, boys and girls are twice as likely to be out of school and working from home as girls. UNICEF stated that parents with limited resources must choose the school's tuition fees and what they can afford after school starts. In the world, including India, girls' education is often less important. According to UNICEF, girls are also harassed or intimidated in school, marginalized due to prejudice or poor curriculum. Therefore, based on gender alone, many girls will not go to school or drop out, and then provide child labour.

Now, the biggest worry is how to save the lives of these children. The best solution he can think of is to eliminate poverty, which will also be very effective. However, poverty itself is a huge challenge. Educating the elderly, developing skills in such families, teaching family planning methods to such families so that they can only have children that can be afforded by the family, and strict enforcement of the current child labour laws are some very useful measures. usefulness. help. The enactment of laws prohibiting children from working before a certain age is illegal, which greatly facilitates the fight against the culture of child labour.



Such laws not only provide a clear statement that child labour and exploitation of children are wrong. They also provide a framework and set of privileges, meaning that anyone who wants to challenge child labour has official government support. In any case, primary education for these children has become their right and is part of the basic right to education. This may be the key to saving the lives of many grassroots workers. Proper management searches on the exact distribution of these children can also help prevent such malfeasance. But the current basic need is that we are aware of the seriousness of the problem. As the youth of the country, we have our responsibilities to society. This society also includes all these children. This can only be achieved through the most indispensable development tool: education. No matter which field you choose, the root causes, consequences, and solutions of child labour and many of these social problems should be taught at all levels. This will help to become good citizens, not only those with higher education but also those who value and regard education as a privilege. Many people will see children working in tea stalls, shining shoes at train stations, working on construction sites, and more. Even begging on the street has become a form of child labour because many parents consider it an important source of income. A person's free call can change a person's life, which makes our education meaningful.

"A right delayed is a right denied."

24/7  
Facts

# HUMAN RIGHTS!

1

**RS. 178,465,500 AS MONETARY RELIEF WERE RECOMMENDED IN 580 CASES DURING THE YEAR 2010-11.**

2

**THE LOWEST COMPLAINTS WERE FROM LAKSHADWEEP WITH 41.**

3

**THE NHRC REGISTERED 622635 COMPLAINTS FROM UTTAR PRADESH, FOLLOWED BY DELHI WITH 69409.**

4

**THE LARGEST NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS 425877 WERE AGAINST THE POLICE.**

"Human rights are not optional"

**"HUMAN BEINGS ARE HUMAN BEINGS, JUST TREAT EVERYONE LIKE THAT."**

# ISSUES OF LGBTQ

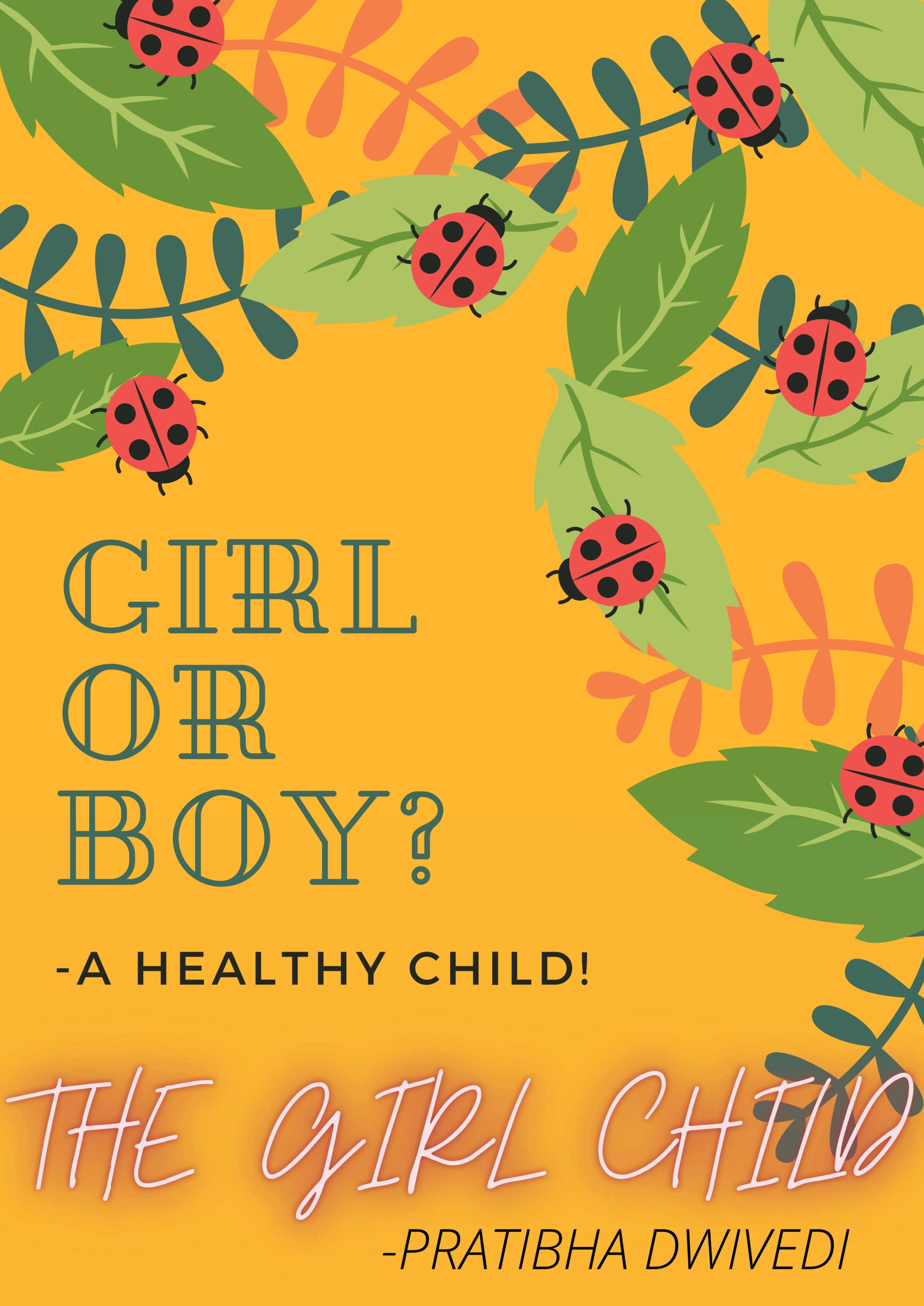
***-MONICA GULLAPALLI***

We live on a minor planet of a very average star located within the outer limits of a hundred thousand million galaxies. How's that for a shift in perspective? Everyone wants to voice out their opinions on the issue revolving around the mere existence of the queer. Yes, the queer, whose idea of love embraces the normalcy of a man and a woman falling in love as well as people loving each other unbiased of gender. And the so-called straight of who's a maximum proportion of people deny accepting anything different from their idea of normal. Imagine a world where the straight is denied the right to love, we'd see no peace, and just because the number of people walking the straight path outdoes the number of queer humans, we cage them, do we? Being a victim of a lot of discrimination is what they get for having opinions that don't match to those who get to decide who stays in love and who falls out, that is, the people with power. The Indian constitution ruled out section 377 on the 6th September 2018, that is, 71 years after independence. An act brutal enough to decide a meaning of "order of nature" without the involvement of any consensus in the frame. It takes years to punish someone for having sexual conduct without consent and a few hours to jail someone for being homosexual and proud with consent. Freedom even after independence is highly overrated, isn't it? For the straight, we have permission for marriage, divorce, adoption, and a lot more. And for the LGBT, we have legalized consensual sexual conduct. And for the rest of the rights which will give them a sense of belonging to this society that constantly picked fingers at them, we have left them still fighting. All these rights go without saying but aren't legal. Not just the constitution, their families, their friends all of them convinced these hearts that their love is unacceptable and cannot be accommodated in society. They have been forced through conversion therapy from homosexuals to bisexuals in an attempt to convince them to chop their wings off.

As a result, many of the queer faced were at war with themselves and had constant internal battles crushing them slowly. The entire idea of the existence of LGBTQ was down-traded by sticking factors of hormonal imbalance, genetic disorders, and various syndromes. How difficult for society is it to accept an opinion or welcome a change? It's as simple as people living their lives by their choices and with the people they love. The idea of it is still as plain as, if you won't accept a queer child, don't have kids. It's still better than pushing them to fit into your mould of what's called perfect and making them struggle for the love they make ways to.

Society finds it very difficult to normalize a change in opinions even after proven wrong. Many times, the queer give up, end lives, or fall into depression at an age quite uncertain for any of these to happen. They're stared at, kicked out of houses, not allowed to roam at public places, all basic access gets denied. Yet, they fought in the years that passed, are fighting, and will continue to fight in the years that follow to get equal rights as for the people the society calls straight. Before the people in power decide anything for the ones we tagged as queer, are they queer, or are we? And what we teach our kids about the idea of love is what matters, telling them about love being unbiased of gender is what matters. Humans are mere insects using less than ten percent of their brains and calling them the most advanced without accepting change. We can be now as what we wished could be then.





GIRL  
OR  
BOY?

-A HEALTHY CHILD!

THE GIRL CHILD

-PRATIBHA DWIVEDI

# YOU GO GIRL!



The fact that girls have become the subject of discussion and debate shows that this is different from other human species. It has always been thought that women are the smaller of the two human species. But the question that arises is why such a dilemma arises. The answer to this is still incomprehensible, but the fact is that girls are not only considered inferior to boys, they are also ignored in all respects. Even in an age when science has made great strides, we call ourselves highly civilized cultural atrocities. Atrocities against the female population have increased and continue to increase. In a country like India, women are revered by ancient civilizations and long heritage. The repression of women is shocking. Even our sacred writings point out that a country that does not respect women cannot prosper, but the increase in crimes against women and the deterioration of the status of women indicate that the social situation in India is deteriorating. However, the persistent and pressing issue is the hatred faced by girls. This girl has always been ridiculous, because the day she was born in the family is considered the day of bad luck for the whole family, so if she is welcomed, she will get the life waiting for her to enjoy in her life. The level of fear and dislike for the child is so great that it seems better to murder him than to raise him. When we ignore girls, we forget this. We are not ignoring the girls themselves, but ignoring the basis of existence and all the subtle aspects of life that make life valuable. There is no doubt that it is the woman who gave the man life, love, sacrifice, and all happiness, and the tragedy of life is the same person who mistakes it for and takes his kindness and service for granted. This is not something shameful about the person and the world. Was the woman who made a man's life just because she was a woman humiliated or even killed? Now, when human men are accustomed to the ruling, they must be unhappy with the rise of the other half of the oppressed, because they see that their government is being diluted. So, what is happening to girls now is that although women have begun to realize their rights, they find it a difficult task to fight male authority, and male authority naturally does not like the rise of women. women. . On the other hand, I have always considered myself the supreme man and found the idea of adapting to women to meet their standards is quite labourious. In this case, the girls have a double war front to fight for themselves: one is an older woman, they do not allow the girls to get up because they do not seem to understand this, and the other is a male partner.

The object of disgust, hatred, and anger must be cared for and cared for. This occurs only when both men and women have undergone a change in attitude and are aware that girls have their desires, aspirations, and abilities just like men. She should not only be seen as a property owner but as an equal partner in the destiny of the country. Only when this happens can a country truly turn towards progress.





# TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION (SOCIAL MEDIA)!

-SHWETA CHAVAN



A video flashes onto the board from a projector. A bright blue light bathes the walls of a dimly lit classroom. Heads nod as students take this opportunity to sleep, and yet, some use it as an opportunity to learn.

When we think of the concepts of education and technology together our first approach is the usage by and its effects on the students, especially on the young minds, we tend to have a very black and white approach to the subject. In this day and age, it is very common to see a student utilizing a tablet, computer, personal phone, interactive whiteboards, and other types of technology in the classroom. This is a sight to behold considering that less than 20 years ago, this was completely unheard of. This proliferation of the use of technology and the blending of social media use in the classroom has completely changed the way that educators teach and even relate to their students. This can be seen across all student age groups including higher education levels.

Technology has radically changed the way teachers and administrators structure classes, but has that change been for the better? School boards have been advocating and pushing for more technology in classrooms, yet consistently they buy technology that goes into storage 2 years later for being outdated. At the same time, science classrooms have come alive, as information leaps out of bland chemistry textbooks into interactive applications.

The effects of technology in the classroom can also be related to both the teacher and the students. In the past classrooms were lecture-driven.

With technology involved in education, the students are more active in their learning. The teacher is no longer the center of attention. They play the role of a facilitator or guide of information and not so much of an information source. Technology in the classroom allows the students to be more active with the opportunity of communication of information. By being active the students are then more likely to generate their own choices on how to obtain, manipulate, or display information. This gives students a higher confidence level. Technologies also allow students and teachers to learn from a broader perspective of learning other skills. The social norm of "lecture, notes" type of classes is also broken to some extent. Students no longer have to rely on limited resources.





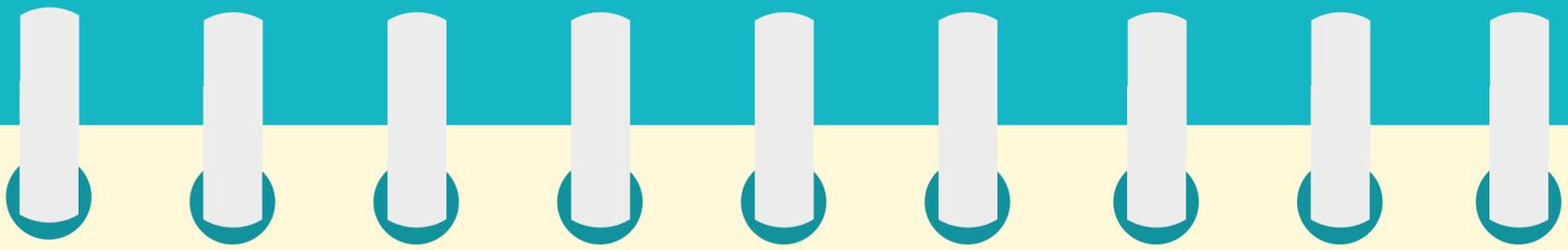
The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown have not only cast a grave shadow on the lives of people but also brought the education sector to a temporary standstill. As lockdown is essential during this crucial stage, all the schools, colleges, and universities across the country have been closed down as a preventive measure to contain the spread of this deadly virus. But not even this crisis can diminish the zest for knowledge in the minds of the students. Instead, this has paved the way for a new dimension in education, replacing physical classrooms with an online mode of teaching and learning.

Different methods of technology are being tried and tested by teachers, students, and institutions in this phase to minimize the loss of the learning experience.

Educational technologies are being utilized in every way shape and form; from learning to leisure we have embraced the internet. Through online chat rooms, video calling platforms we communicate, interact and move into the future of learning.

The challenging process of educating is still in demanding need for solutions on how technology will change education. Society seems to be fascinated by the eruption of technological advancements in the educational field. Technology has changed and will change many ideas of education and the potential of educational systems. Using the new technology in education has become a center point of many types of research and studies. Modern education has to combine with modern technology to come up with the best results. With an Internet connection, we have access to information at our fingertips 24 hours a day. We can find almost anything online, in its most up-to-date version. For students, this means access to everything from research materials and educational apps to interactive edutainment and opens resources from prestigious universities around the world. They may, however, need instruction on how to find credible resources and direction on providing proper attribution when they use them. Students can also supplement their learning by connecting with online groups and virtual communities in real-time, or by collaborating on group projects with tools such as wikis and cloud-based apps. And instructors can provide access to the course material (and additional resources) by setting up portals through learning management systems or providing access to course-specific software for each learner.





Education technology can make learning more interactive and collaborative and this can help students better engage with course material. Rather than memorizing facts, they learn by doing. This could be as simple as taking an interactive quiz in class or participating in tech-enabled group discussions or as involved as playing educational games, practicing science experiments in a virtual lab, or taking a virtual field trip. But to make it truly engaging, it must be truly interactive. Doing the math on a computer isn't any different than doing math with a pencil and pad of paper. But using augmented reality to animate math challenges is a whole different ballgame. For some students, interactivity provides a better learning experience.

For teachers, the possibilities are endless: from using simulation tools to demonstrate how a hurricane develops, to using virtual reality to practice medical procedures.

Thanks to technology and social media the classroom no longer has walls. The learning environment no longer has boundaries. And instruction can be provided by any number of subject matter experts, in addition to the person teaching the course. In a traditional classroom, students who were struggling to learn new concepts would quickly fall behind their peers. With online assignments, however, students can advance at their own pace. Those who need more time or extra help can practice outside of class with guided exercises or additional coursework. So, too, can learners who want more of a challenge. Students can access resources online whenever they need to, and instructors can see which students might need extra help. The exercise of self-paced learning also helps students learn digital literacy and 21st-century skills, which will be useful when they enter the workforce. Another great advantage of technology is that it can promote innovative teaching techniques. Technology changes the way we access information, but also how we're taught that information. From accessing course materials online to watching video-recorded lectures, technology opens up the possibility for teaching innovation: from collaborative group work to flipped and hybrid classrooms. Instructors can also use classroom response systems to assess students' understanding of course material and adjust the pace or content as needed in real-time.



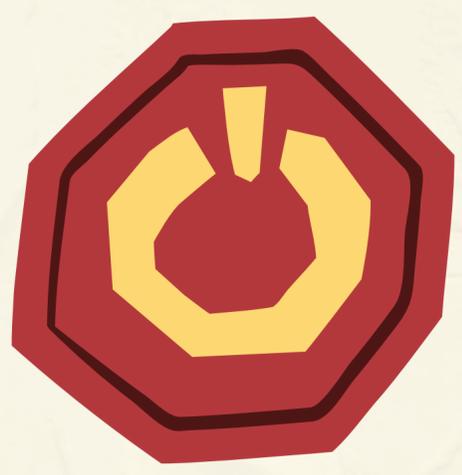
# FAST AND EASY ENERGY SAVING TIPS

24/7 Tips



1

Turn off lights when not necessary



2

Unplug chargers after charging



3

Always cook with a lid



4

Switch off appliances in stand-by mode

5

Air dry laundry



# POLLUTION

-ROSHINI KINI



The environment is the asset that we all have got from God, and it is our sole responsibility to keep it maintained. Every citizen throughout the world has to make this world a better place to live. The environment demands our help to stay healthy. We, being selfish, never pay much attention to the environment and the problems that we have caused till now are irreplaceable. And the cause is us. We can still prevent any further damage to happen. One of the major issues that we need to concern about is the pollution caused by us, human beings that will be affecting us as well as the other attributes of nature. The pollution can be of many types some of them are - Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Radioactive pollution, Noise pollution.

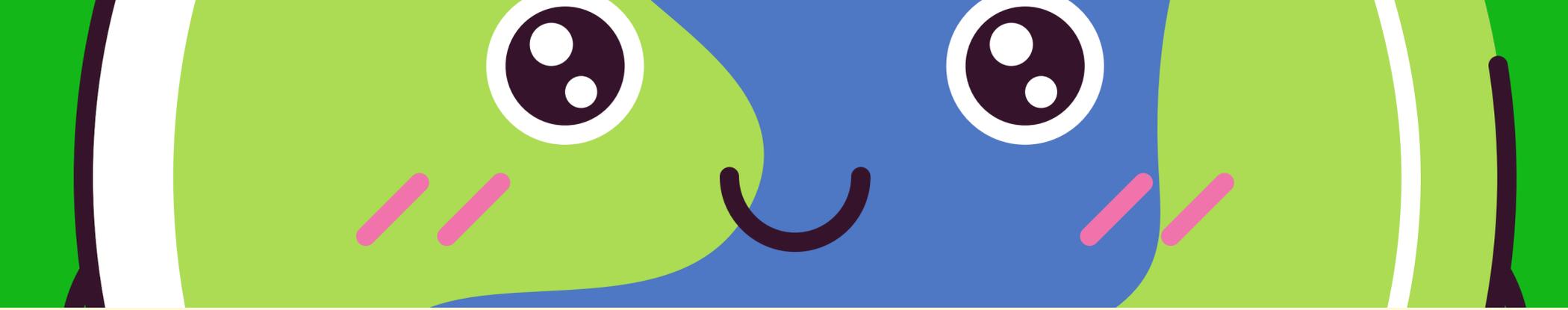
There are other types of pollution as well. But these are the major types of pollution that we are all aware of.

Now discussing each kind of pollution and their causes and the effects as well.

Air pollution -

Causes - Most air pollution comes from energy use and production. Burning fossil fuels releases gases and chemicals into the air. Another type of air pollution is then worsened by that increased heat: Smog forms when the weather is warmer and there's more ultraviolet radiation. Effects - Smog can irritate the eyes and throat and also damage the lungs—especially of people who work or exercise outside, children, and senior citizens.

It's even worse for people who have asthma or allergies—these extra pollutants only intensify their symptoms and can trigger asthma attacks. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are toxic components of traffic exhaust and wildfire smoke. In large amounts, they have been linked to eye and lung irritation, blood and liver issues, and even cancer. In one recent study, the children of mothers who'd had higher PAH exposure during pregnancy had slower brain processing speeds and worse symptoms of ADHD. By trapping the earth's heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases lead to warmer temperatures and all the hallmarks of climate change: rising sea levels, more extreme weather, heat-related deaths, and increasing transmission of infectious diseases like Lyme. What we can do to avoid air pollution? - The less gasoline we burn, the better we're doing to reduce air pollution and harmful effects of climate change," Walke says. "Make good choices about transportation. When you can walk, ride a bike, or take public transportation. For driving, choose cars that get better miles per gallon of gas or choose an electric car." You can also investigate your power provider options—you may be able to request that your electricity be supplied by wind or solar. Buying your food locally cuts down on the fossil fuels burned in trucking or flying food from across the country. And perhaps most important, "Support leaders who push for clean air and water and responsible steps on climate change.



Water pollution -

Causes - Domestic sewage  
Industrialization Population growth  
Pesticides and fertilizers Plastics and  
polythene bags Urbanization Weak  
management system.

Effects -

Disease-causing microorganisms are known as pathogens and these pathogens are spreading disease directly among humans. Some pathogens are worldwide some are found in a well-defined area. Many waterborne infectious diseases are linked with fecal pollution of water sources and results in the fecal-oral route of infection. The mortality rate due to cancer is higher in rural areas than urban areas because urban inhabitants use treated water for drinking while rural people don't have the facility of treated water and use unprocessed water. Poor people are at greater risk of disease due to improper sanitation, hygiene, and water supply. What can we do to avoid water pollution? - You can avoid issues with household chemicals and pesticides by not buying products that contain persistent and dangerous chemicals in the first place. Grease, fat, and used cooking oil should be disposed of in the trash or kept in a "fat jar" for disposal with other solid waste. Your pipes might clog and cause sewer pipes to clog and back up into yards and basements. The waste also contaminates local bodies of water. Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner. Never flush medicines down the toilet, and never dump them in

The drugs tend to accumulate in the water, and fish and other wildlife. Many cases of illegal waste disposal and other forms of water pollution go unreported and often aren't cleaned up.

Radioactive pollution -

Causes - occurs when there is a presence or depositions of radioactive materials in the atmosphere or environment, especially where their presence is accidental and when it presents an environmental threat due to radioactive decay. The destruction caused by the radioactive materials is because of the emissions of hazardous ionizing radiation (radioactive decay) like beta or alpha particles, gamma rays, or neutrons in the environment where they exist.

Effects - In some cases and countries, nuclear power plant accidents like the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster (2011), Chernobyl disaster (1986), and Three Mile Island accident (1979) left many dead and even many more affected by the radiation released. The use of nuclear missiles and atomic bombs, a form of nuclear energy, in the Second World War explains not only the cause but also the damaging nature of radioactive pollution or contamination. What can we do to avoid radioactive pollution? - Since there are no easy ways of disposing of radioactive material, professional assistance should always be sought. It is necessary for any material with radioactive content to be labeled, and the necessary precautions are advised on the content of the label.

24/7  
Tips

# WATER CONSERVATION SURVEY

#BETTER TOMORROW

Quick Facts check





# USE WATER RESPONSIBLY

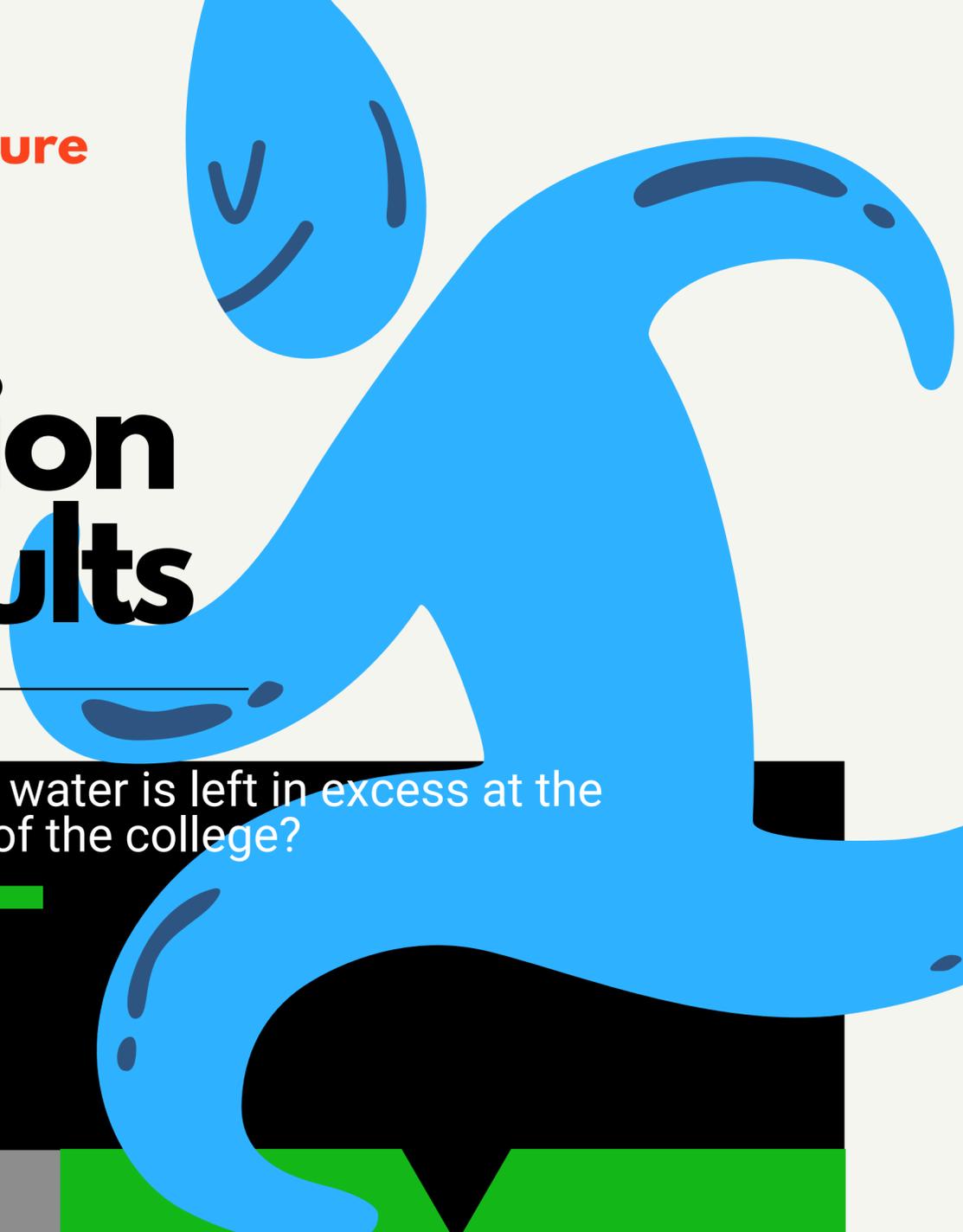
Responsible drinking keeps you and others safe.

A much needed survey vis-a-vis water conservation was conducted online. 180+ responses were collected and analyzed!

Results of the Audit in the upcoming pages!

#AStepTowardsABrightFuture

# Water Conservation survey results



How much drinking water is left in excess at the end of the college?

No water left

About half a litre

Others

How much drinking water do you consume from college canteen?

0-400 ml

400-800

>800 ml

What according to you, is the quality of drinking water in campus?

Good

Satisfactory

Extremely good

Bad

How many times do you see/yourself do wastage of drinking water?

Never

Sometimes

How many times do you refill your bottles in a day in the campus?

other

thrice

twice

once

0 10 20 30 40

Water is a boon, water is life, without any water nothing will survive. We need water and earth needs too. Don't waste it, we can't make mistake. We must save water for everyone's sake.





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## Noise pollution -

**Causes** - **Industrialization:** Industrialization has led to an increase in noise pollution as the use of heavy machinery such as generators, mills, huge exhaust fans, etc are used resulting in the production of unwanted noise. **Vehicles:** Increased number of vehicles on the roads are the second reason for noise pollution. **Events:** Weddings, public gatherings involve loudspeakers to play music resulting in the production of unwanted noise in the neighbourhood. **Construction sites:** Mining, construction of buildings, etc add to the noise pollution.

**Effects** - **Hypertension:** It is a direct result of noise pollution which is caused due to elevated blood levels for a longer duration.

**Hearing loss:** Constant exposure of human ears to loud noise that are beyond the range of sound that human ears can withstand damages the eardrums resulting in loss of hearing.

**Sleeping disorders:** Lack of sleep might result in fatigue and low energy level throughout day affecting everyday activities. Noise pollution hampers the sleep cycles leading to irritation and uncomfortable state of mind.

**Cardiovascular issues:** Heart related problems such as blood pressure level, stress, and cardiovascular diseases might come up in a normal person and person suffering from any of these diseases might feel the sudden shoot up in the level

Let's get together and save our world

# WOMEN ACHIEVERS OF MODERN INDIA

- MANUSHI KOTHARI



This is a famous quote by Jawaharlal Nehru on women, The status of women depicts the social, economic, and mental condition in a nation. Women have been regarded as a symbol of spirituality in our scriptures. Yet, they have been treated badly and unequally to men. Social evils such as dowry, sati-system, child marriage, and female infanticide were widely prevalent in the early stages. The spread of Education and self-consciousness among women has led to their progress over the period. Women of today are empowered and are born to rise. Also, women are gaining advancements and success in every field. Women today are eager to take up professions and work. Thus, they enjoy equal respect and dignity in the family. Women in free modern India also enjoy equal work compared to men. Furthermore, females are provided equality of opportunity under Article 16 of the Constitution of India. India had in past produced women like Rani Lakshmbai, Sarojini Naidu, Mother Teresa, and many other distinguished women. In those times there would be few like this great whose realization and will to serve dawned by shackles of orthodox culture rules and traditions and come forward to make their voice heard. . But time has changed a lot and so has Indian women who have made a significant change to its image in the male dominating society by becoming candid, extrovert, free-spirited and independent. The contribution made by those empowering women in past is a well-acknowledged fact that “The hand that rocks the cradle rules into the world”. These women opened the floodgates of immense love to serve the country, be independent and to mark ahead of men and be a pioneer. This change in Indian women can be best described by highlighting some of the most marvelous and astonishing stories of Indian modern era women from diverse fields.



The following examples are a compilation of some of those women who have achieved so much recognition and have inspired innumerable fellow Indian women to follow their path.

These women have shown their unmatched talent not only in India but their talent has been recognized even on international platforms. Some of them are: Firstly talking about the most respected and playback singer of Hindi Film Industry Ms. Lata Mangeshkar. Her career spanning around six and a half-decade. From 1942 till now she has recorded thousands of Hindi songs and has sung in over 46 regional and foreign languages. She is the second vocalist to have received Bharat Ratna Award. Apart from this, she has received many other awards like the highest civilian award and her name has appeared in the Guinness Book of Records for recording a maximum number of songs in the world. Her voice is even today considered as God Saraswati's voice and motivates and captivates the mind and hearts of people. Eminent Social-reformer Ms. Medha Patkar an activist that has been tirelessly working for the cause of the thousands of people that would be affected by the construction of the

Her movement is known as Narmada Bachao Aandolan. She was the recipient of the Right Livelihood Award in the year 1991. She has motivated and made many people aware of the environmental problems.

Next is talking about India's youngest minister Menaka Gandhi. She is recognized more as an animal activist and social reformer for her many initiatives during her tenure as minister. As the Minister for Environment and Forests, she established the Animal Welfare Board of India. It was because of her initiative that India's Animal Welfare Ministry was created and she became the first Minister. She is being credited with many awards, accolades nationally and internationally.

Barkha Dutt is one of the best faces on the Indian Television news channels. Regarded as one of the finest and eminent journalists in India. She came into the limelight during the Kargil war when her coverage and reporting were applauded by one and all. She has won various national and international awards with Padma Shri, Commonwealth Broadcasting Association Award for journalist of the year 2007, and the TV personality of the year. She has lived up to all the expectations and has been the inspiration for many.

The most idealized icon of the Indian tennis fraternity today Sania Mirza. Currently, Sania is rated as no.1 in both singles and doubles tennis formats. She is one of India's highest-rated female tennis players ever. First Indian to acclaim the WTA tour title, and also became the first female Indian to win a Grand Slam title. She has given a great boost to the Indian women's aspirations in tennis and other sports in India. Today she is one of the favorite and highly revered Indian sportsperson named Sania Nehwal among girls and boys alike. Saina Nehwal She has made India proud by becoming the first Indian to win a medal in Badminton at the Olympics, by winning the bronze medal at London Olympics last year. By winning the World Junior Badminton Championships she also became the first Indian to do so. Saina is a recipient of the Arjuna Award(2009), Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award(2009-2010), and Padma Shri(2010). This lady at such a tender age has achieved so much with great valor, determination, and hard work, thus making a long following of the Indian girls. Lastly talking about Nirbhaya, She is the girl with immense willpower and strength that needs special mention because she is not just a victim, but is a true symbol of rising women power and inspiration that made the entire country look towards women safety in our society with a new perspective. She gave courage to many girls and women who go silent on the atrocities meted out to them. It was because of her that today India's finance minister has promised a special Nirbhaya fund and an all-women bank that would benefit millions of unemployed and downtrodden women. Salute to Nirbhaya for showing the right path and instilling fearlessness among the women of India. Apart from these Indian women, there are many more such women like Kalpana Chawla, Mary Kom, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Bedi, Asha Bhonsle, etc who have made India proud through their immense contribution to society and would remain a great source of motivation to all the women for many generations to come.

Thus, I would like to conclude that women are just on the threshold of transition from tradition to modernity. The traditional status and role sets of women are breaking up, and new roles-sets based on achievement, independence, and equality are gradually coming up.



**TIME FOR INDIA TO LEAD THE WORLD.....**

# **SKILL INDIA**

By  
Aakash Pandey

Today, India is on the cusp of demographic dividend. Demographic dividend or advantage occurs when a country's working-age population is higher than the dependent population. Thus the number of youth is higher than the number of children and retired people. Many countries have reaped the benefits of having a large pool of young population. Their economies grew at a faster rate. But rapid growth cannot be achieved with the population advantage alone. We need economic reforms and should motivate people to reach higher, come up with innovative ideas, and take bold decisions. With this perspective, the government of India launched the Skill India mission on 15 July 2015.

Objectives of Skill India mission:

We are struggling with the academia-industry gap for years now. Though the number of colleges has mushroomed, students are not job-ready. They lack the skills that the workplace requires. The Skill India campaign aims to train over 40 crore people in different skills by 2022.

The program not only wishes for employment but also strives to broaden the mindset of the youth. For actual progress, we need good entrepreneurs and scientists too.

It also has provisions for the economic empowerment of the underprivileged youth such as a skill loan scheme and aims to mitigate poverty.

Through Skill India's mission, the government wants the youth to meet both local demand and rank well on a global scale. For this, we have entered

into partnerships with foreign countries and global companies.

Initiatives and schemes under the Skill India mission:

The National Skill Development Corporation India (NSDC) was set up. It is a Public-Private Partnership Company. It provides vocational training, capital grants, and industrial counseling. Thus the youth can directly contact the industry people to learn and seek solutions.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): Under the PMKVY scheme, various types of short-term training are provided to unemployed youth. They are certified and also have placement opportunities.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana: This is an employment scheme meant exclusively for the poor rural youth. This is a crucial program as we have about 55 million youths from low-income families in rural India.

Green Skill Development Programme: It offers courses in green skills. Green skills are those skills that help in preserving the environment and also vie for a sustainable future. Practical sessions on biodiversity conservation, waste management, natural resource utilization, handicrafts business, etc., are covered under this program.

There are many other initiatives like craftsmen training scheme, apprenticeship training, skill development for minorities, financial assistance for people with disabilities, etc.

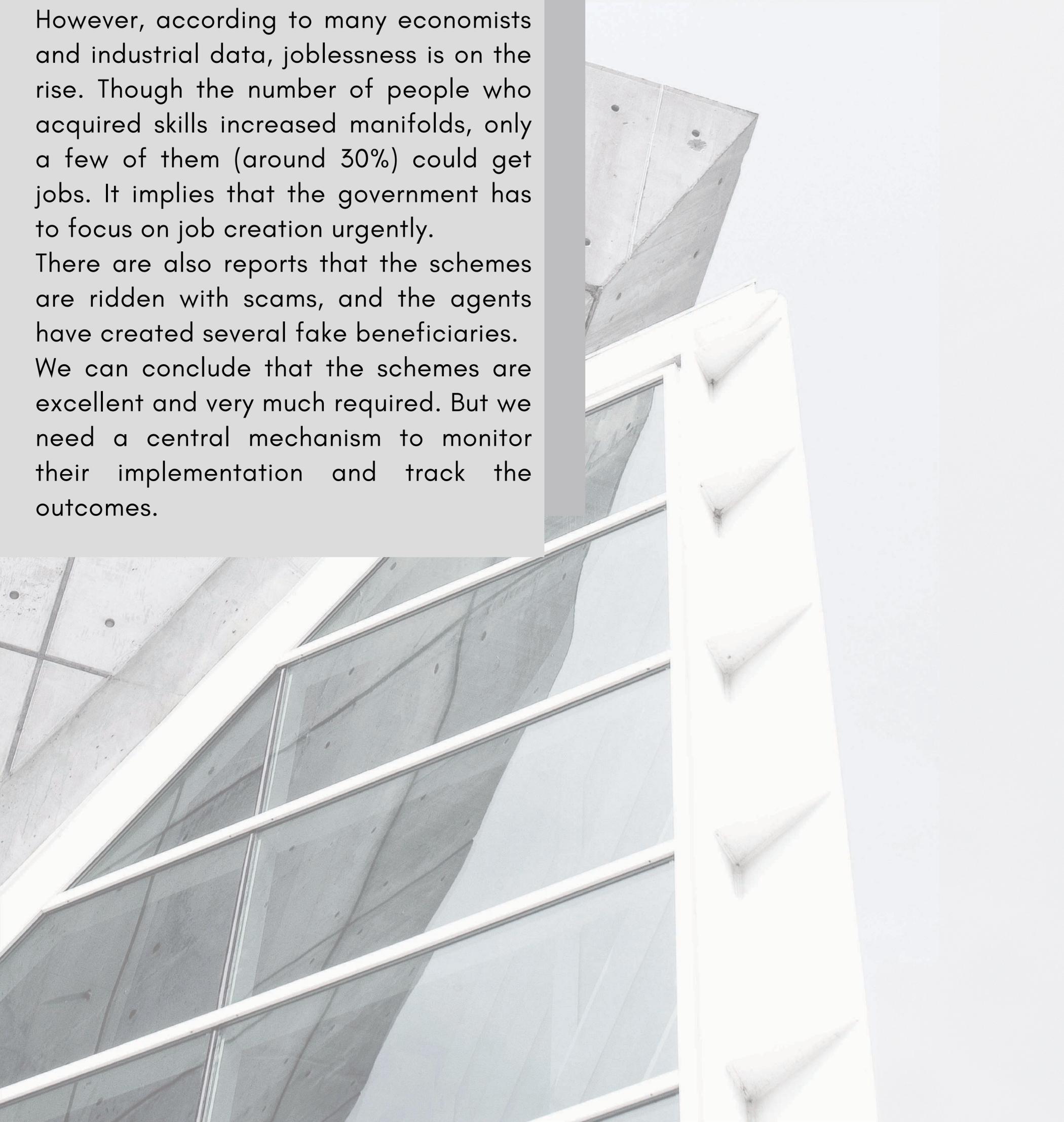
## PROGRESS OF SKILL INDIA MISSION

As per the Press Information Bureau, more than one crore youth have joined the program and are benefiting from it. The government has signed Memorandums of Cooperation (MoCs) with countries like Japan, Russia, and the U.K. India participated in World Skill competitions and won various accolades.

However, according to many economists and industrial data, joblessness is on the rise. Though the number of people who acquired skills increased manifolds, only a few of them (around 30%) could get jobs. It implies that the government has to focus on job creation urgently.

There are also reports that the schemes are ridden with scams, and the agents have created several fake beneficiaries.

We can conclude that the schemes are excellent and very much required. But we need a central mechanism to monitor their implementation and track the outcomes.





# GET SET GO!!!

**MY VISION FOR  
DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

-HARSHIT DAGA

"Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history when we step out from the old to new when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance...

...The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over. And so, we have to labour and to work, and work hard, to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world."

It was the eve of Independence Day when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered this speech 'Tryst with Destiny'. It had a vision of a new India, a developed India, an India which will work hard to end the tears and suppression. An India filled with aspirational Indians, one who dreamed to change lives and the world. It has been 75 Independence days, some wars, quite a few prime ministers since then, so where are we today?

India today is the 2nd most

populated country in the world. India's GDP is among the top five in the world. We are growing at a phenomenal rate and the optimism surrounding India is high. So, we are doing great, right? Or are we?

India is also one of the most polluted countries in the world. Despite being in the top-performing economies, we suffer from extreme poverty, casteism, sexism, racism, severe inequality and I could go on and on. This paints a different picture of India. So, we are not doing great? I get it.

Not exactly, we certainly have come far from when we started. The optimism surrounding India is real. But not to say we are doing everything right or there are no problems. The whole scenario is like the condition of roads in India, except in certain parts, abysmal in other parts. We are growing at an impressive rate, taking thousands of Indians out of poverty every day. But so is the growth of inequality between rich and poor, unemployment, and amount of pending cases in the courts. India's development has been as a classic strained marriage, to the outsiders "You are such a lovely couple", but back at home, there are fights every day. We have a long way to go. So, after drenching you in negativity and establishing that India is suffering from lots of problems. Allow me to pull out my shrewd capitalism card

generate a problem and sell the solution. So, here's my vision for the development of India.

Can India's suffering be tracked down to a single cause? I don't think so. Our cause of misery has quite a range from implementation, corruption, ignorance, etc. Phew... Where to start from?

To talk about the development of India is such a complex task. It seems no opinion can be right. Anyways, for the vision of developed India, I think we should think fundamentally.

It has always been taught to us man's basic needs are food, shelter, clothes. Well, I would add some things more to it like education, justice, healthcare. That's it, if we figure out these six things, we can solve most of our problems.

To begin with, education, one of the most ignored topics among India's politicians. Education as a national policy does not garner much attention, although recently things have changed. Historically, our education budget has been really low compared to contemporary nations. Access to quality education can transform Indian and Indians lives. We need to transform both primary and higher education. More government schools and colleges, like a lot more, education cannot be accessible if it is costly. I am a supporter of Capitalism in general, but not in education and healthcare.

So, less privatization. Less rigid curriculum and more funding for research and opportunities. Transforming education can be game-changing in India's rise, our so many problems like poverty, unemployment, casteism can vanish just by bringing up educated Indians.

Next is food, we need hungry minds not stomachs. One cannot expect hungry Indians to transform India.

Currently, we have some plans like MNREGA, etc which tackle this problem, but it needs to be more extensive and should be implemented on a much larger scale.

We also need Indians to stay at home, so every Indian should have a home. Government policies to provide homes to individuals are required. Yeah, I know I sound like a classic Socialist, lynching on government's resources, as a capitalist would like to put it. But it is necessary, I think the government should disengage its involvement in most of the sectors except a few.

Let, Indians come up with solutions for India's problems. Going back to where government involvement is severely required in Healthcare. To say it is bad would be an understatement at least for the government ones. If we have to be called Developed someday, we need to take care of the healthcare system. Make it more accessible, less costly, and most importantly increase the capacity.

Now justice, who would like to live in a country where you are robbed but cannot do anything about it, because the robber has connections? I would not. A strong judiciary system does so much more than just delivers justice, it helps strengthen faith in democracy, it is a deterrent for oppression.

To summarize, I think if we can have an Indian Dream analogous to an American Dream, India would be on a path to glory and development.

Well, till this point I might have painted a picture of India that suffers from incurable disease, but that is far from truth.

We are in much better condition and position than our peers. For instance, our space program is one of the best. Likewise, there is so much to cherish and be optimistic about our great country. History has taught us if we have a vision we will sooner or later, with some obstacles, achieve it. Because that is the Indian spirit.

Continuing the theme of contradictory paragraphs, will development mean the end of suffering, problems. No, and a big No.

By nature, development is no end to problems. Development is just a change in the type of problems we face. Because let's all agree it would be boring otherwise.



# TCET- EWT MANAGERS



A collage featuring a central yellow box with the text "TCET-EWT MANAGERS 2020-21" on a blue background with confetti. Surrounding the box are circular portraits of nine individuals, each with a name tag indicating their name and specialization.

**TCET-EWT MANAGERS 2020-21**

- Dr. ELA AGARKAR
- ASHWIN PATHAK
- NIVANT KAMBALE
- Ppapak Ishandelwal \*SE COMP B
- Megh Poddar \*TE IT B
- Roshini Reini \*SE E&TCA
- Navendu Jalan \*SE ELEX
- Hardika Jain \*TE E&TCA
- Ppatibha Dwivedi \*SE IT A

# TCET-EWT LEADERS

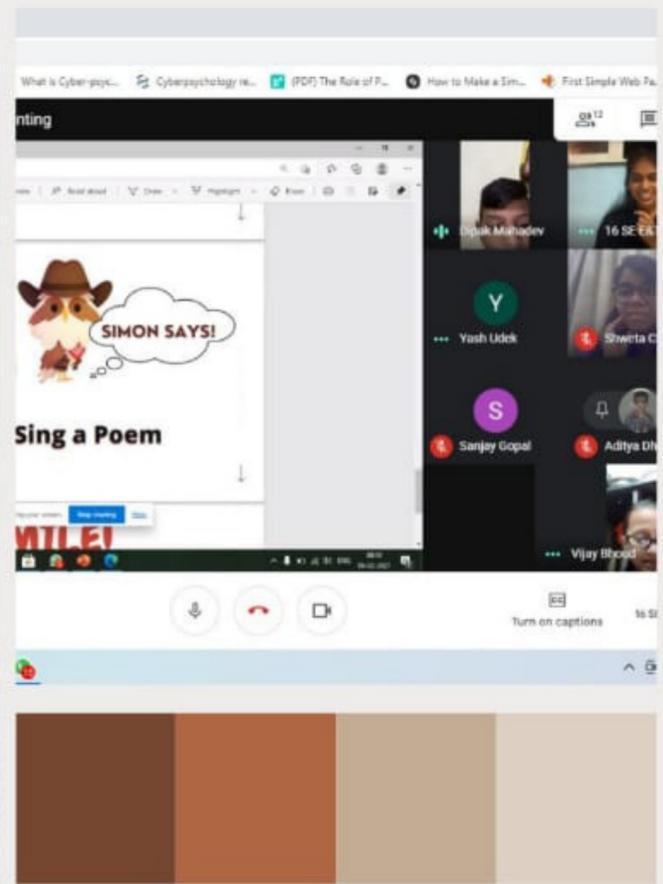
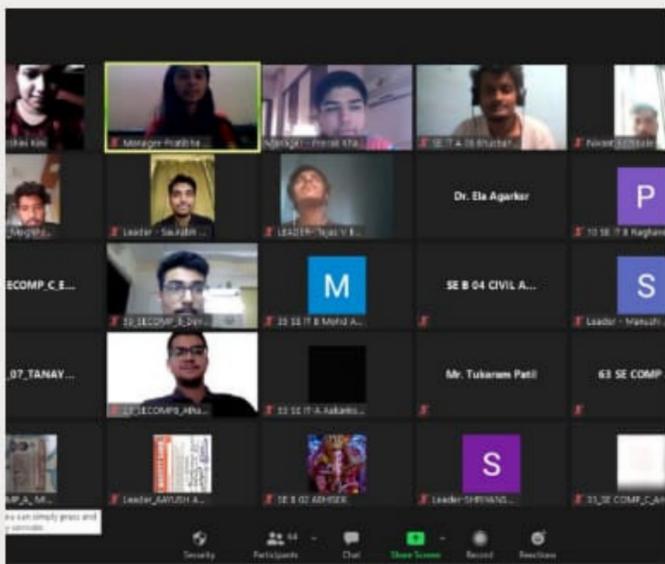
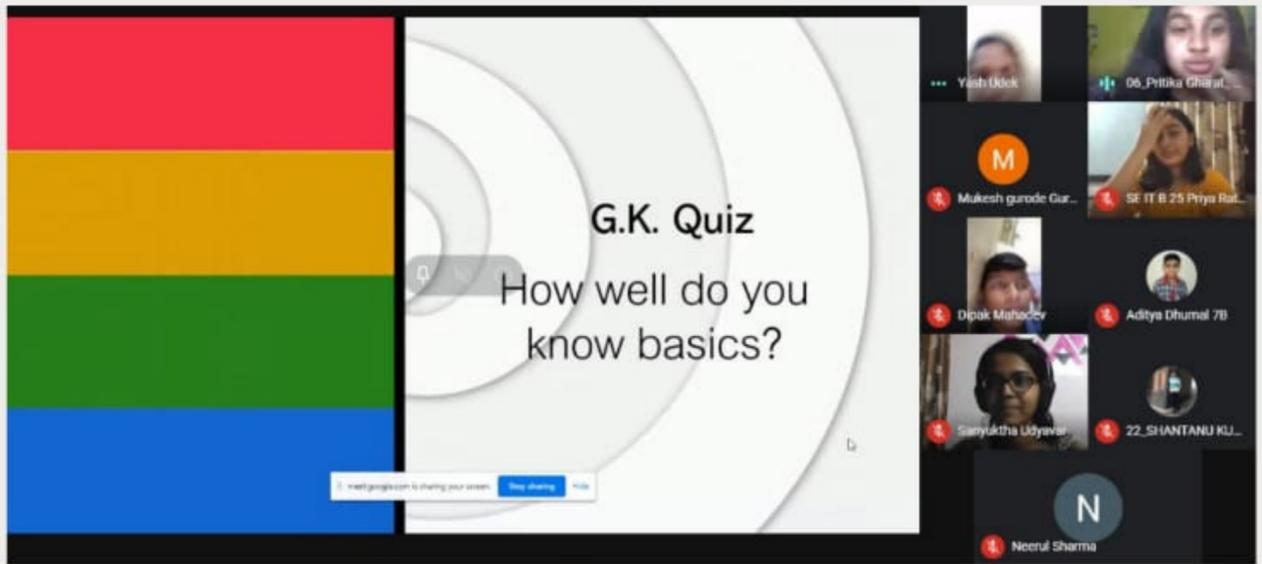
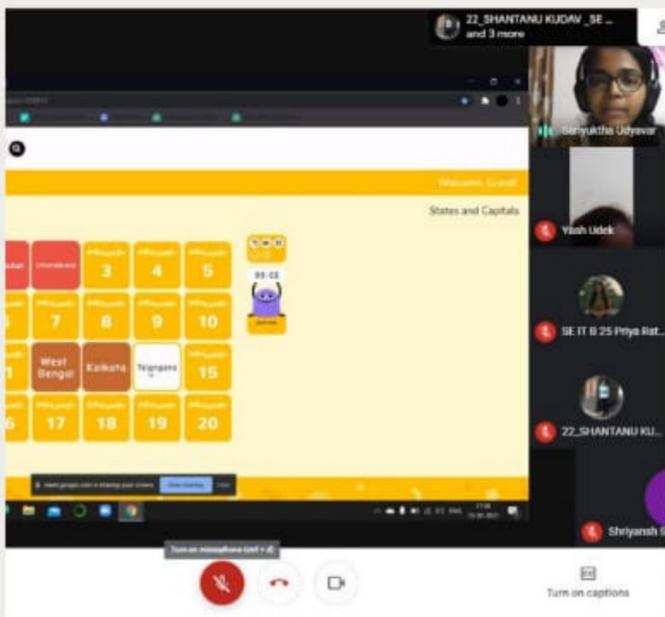


A collage featuring portraits of twelve individuals, each with a name tag indicating their name and specialization.

- PRIYA RATHORE SE IT B
- SHIVANI GUPTA SE IT A
- HARSH KUMARAT SE CIVIL A
- SUMEET SINGH SE CIVIL B
- SAURABH GUPTA SE MECH A
- AAYUSH AGARWAL SE MECH B
- SAKSHI GHAVAN SE E&TC A
- SHLOK SHARMA SE E&TC B
- TEJAS BORKAR SE COMP A
- MANUSHI KOTHARI SE COMP B
- SAFA UMATIA SE COMP C
- SHRIYANSH SINGH SE ELEX



REACH THE UNREACHED



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**Filled with  
Gratitude!!!!**

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