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SUNDAY CAMPUS

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Sunday Campus — First Column



Transplant waits for Govt. NOC

Raipur. Two patients might die, due to the bureaucratic tangle, as two patients, one from the state and the other from Maharashtra eagerly wait for a NOC from the the Chhattisgarh Government. Kumud Patel, 26 from C'garh and Bharti Thakkar, 50 from Mumbai are suffering from end stage kidney disease and require urgent kidney transplants. Patel's uncle, Mukesh Kumar and Thakkar's husband, Prakash are willing to donate a kidney but their blood groups do not match. Through Narmada Kidney Foundation they came together to swap kidneys. Such 'swap donations' are allowed by an amendment to the Human Organ Transplant Act 1994. However, they are still waiting for a NOC from the C'garh government. "It will take another three months for us to get the NOC. Kumud has been on dialysis for more than three years," said Kumud's brother, Aakash.

Faking Operations for Money

Special Correspondent

Bhilai. She was diagnosed with a Hole in the Heart VSD at an early age. The paediatrician expected it to close on its own in a few years, though periodic checkups were advised. At the age of six, she was taken to a heart hospital at Raipur, where her parents saw alarm on the doctor's face. "She still has the hole, and it has grown in dimensions," they said.

Running from hospital to hospital, doc to doc- the parents were scared and shaken. Money was not the matter. In Chhattisgarh, the Chief Minister's Child Heart Scheme takes care of the financial aspect. They were covered under the ESIS cashless scheme as well. They were concerned with the surgery. Will it be successfull? Will it leave a scar on the chest? What are the other options?

They rushed to Dr. Madan, one of the senior most paediatricians in Bhilai. He did not think medical intervention was needed. "The VSD is negligible", he said.



They also offered to send the file to the CMs office for financial approval. "This is a girl child's case. The CM is generous and everything will be taken care off. No need to worry," they said.

Finally, with confusion still looming large, they set-off for Delhi. They wanted the procedure to be done by the best. By now, they were well aware of all procedures. They had opted to go for Cardiac Catheterisation through the lower limbs.

Every thing was arranged to the last minute details. The patient was admitted, ESIC approval papers for cashless treatment were ready. The expert Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was called in and he was sifting through the reports before going ahead. And then the final shock came.

Intervention not needed

"Intervention not needed" was the final say. The hole is too small and no need to worry. She is perfectly alright," he said. When asked about size of the hole, he joked, "It is large enough for money to pass through. I have enough genuine cases to handle. There is no need for me to fake them. Catheterization through the groin area can be more painfull than a cut around the ribs", he explained. "The girl does not have any infection, complication or breathing problems. She has never complained of any infection of the heart or lung. I have nothing to say about the reports diagnosing the hole at 2.8 of 4.5 mm. For me it is fictional," he opined.

For a second opinion, they consulted with Dr. Sabyasachi Mukhopadyay a cardialogist. After a stethoscope checkup and ultrasound, he too came up with a "intervention not needed" diagnosis.

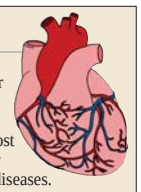
But the parents could not be sure. Heart hospitals at Raipur had comeup with two different and alarming sizes of the hole.



2000 Operations in 4 years

Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Yojana, of the State Government, was initiated on July 28, 2008. Under this scheme children of age between 1-15 years, who are suffering from heart problems, are provided treatment at reputed hospitals all free of cost. About 500 children are cured every year. The State Government provides a maximum of Rs 1.30 lakh of financial aid for the operation, and the cases which involve valve transplantation, additional aid of Rs 50,000 is provided. The patient need not be a BPL for this purpose.

What is a VSD ?



Ventricular septal defect describes one or more holes in the wall that separates the right and left ventricles of the heart. Ventricular septal defect is one of the most common congenital heart defects. It may occur by itself or with other congenital diseases.

Causes, incidence, and risk factors

Before a baby is born, the right and left ventricles of its heart are not separate. As the fetus grows, a wall forms to separate these two ventricles. If the wall does not completely form, a hole remains. This hole is known as a ventricular septal defect, or a VSD. The baby may have no symptoms, and the hole can eventually close as the wall continues to grow after birth. If the hole is large, too much blood will be pumped to the lungs, leading to heart failure.

Symptoms

Patients with ventricular septal defects may not have symptoms. However, if the hole is large, the baby often has symptoms related to heart failure. The most common are:

- Shortness of breath
- Hard breathing
- Failure to gain weight
- Sweating while feeding
- Fast breathing
- Paleness
- Fast heart rate
- Respiratory infections

Signs and tests

Listening with a stethoscope usually reveals a heart murmur. The loudness of the murmur is related to the size of the defect and amount of blood crossing the defect.

Tests may include:

Cardiac catheterization (rarely needed, unless there are concerns of high blood pressure in the lungs), X-ray, ECG, Echocardiogram, MRI.

Treatment

If the defect is small, no treatment is usually needed. However, the baby should be closely monitored by a health care provider to make sure that the hole eventually closes properly and signs of heart failure do not occur.
Babies with a large VSD who have symptoms related to heart failure may need medicine to control the symptoms and surgery to close the hole.

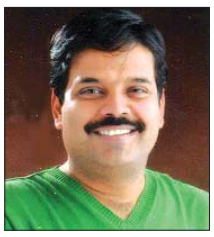
Ban is OK, but where are the books?

Special correspondent

"Ban on photocopying of books is ok, but where are the books? Most of the school and college libraries are crammed with syllabus books, supplied free by the publishers. Supply of books to read and take notes from, must be ensured before depriving them of their only option," said Dr. Santosh Rai a pioneer in the field of professional career and commerce education in Bhilai.

Dr Rai was discussing the issue of ban on photocopying of books in the Delhi University with Sunday Campus. *(Read the ban story on page-11)*

"Students all over the country are doing the same.



This is the only option they have. One cannot expect a student to purchase dozens of books for each subject. This is a prerequisite for assignments as well as preparing for exams," he said.

"Lack of good policies also spell trouble. CAs, ICWAs and Company Secretaries cannot be teachers, under the existing guidelines. One needs to be a PG with MPhil and sorts. Subject specialists and motivators are thus eliminated from the education system," he adds.

"Democracy in India is undergoing transition. A government of and for the people, when acts under pressure becomes ruthless. The government is unable to create enough jobs and restricting opportunity for self employment at the same time. This is bound to have its adverse effect on the society. Shampoo sachets and chips are taking away every extra penny from the remotest village," we need to evaluate before it's too late," he opined.

Pioneers left out in the cold

Dr. Alka Akhauri

Bhilai. He had only a few thousands of cash left in his savings account, when he finally left for the heavenly abode, at 82. He had toiled to make the Bhilai Steel Plant comeup and grow into the most prestigious and profit making venture with a wonderful work culture. The culture that made it a flagship company of SAIL and earn the prestigious PMs Trophy, year after year. But the pioneers, who did their best are left out in the cold to chill. Most of the pioneers of Bhilai Steel Plant, who superannuated in the eighties, and still living, are striving hard to make ends meet.

Triggered by the "Agrani Samman" of ONGC, the pioneers at Bhilai too, are hopeful of being compensated for their hardships. BS Sharma, GS Nigam, SS Seth and others, who joined the Bhilai Steel Plant as graduate engineers, are fighting for the cause. They have led representations to various forums and now seek intervention of the Apex Court.

We joined the plant as ministry of steel employees, got trained in the art of steel making at Russia and put in the best years of our life making Bhilai Steel Plant the best. We superannuated without any grudge with 2-3 lakhs as retirement benefits. But soon the scenario changed. Salary and prices both soared high. We stuck to the minimum basics, but still found it difficult to make ends meet, they said.

This happened, not only to the pioneers of Bhilai, but also of other Public Sector Undertakings, viz. ONGC, BHEL and others. The ONGC pioneers came together in the early 21st Century. They spelt out their miseries on paper and made representations. A committee was formed headed by Justice JR Mohan Rao. The committee advised creating a new fund to meet out the needs of ex employees who were not covered under the pension plan.



Recommendation of Justice Rao Committee

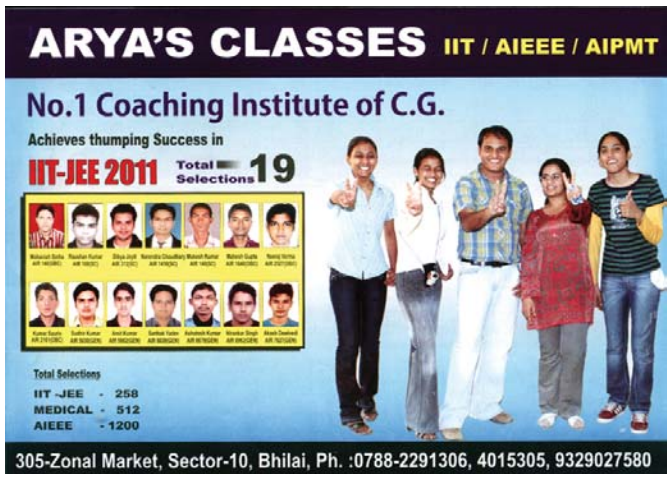
Justice JR Mohan Rao Committee on PSU Wage Revision Recommended for All Profit Making PSU's Create a New Fund by Crediting 1-1.5% of Pre Tax Profit for Exclusive Welfare of Retired Employees Not in Receipt of Pension Use this Fund for Medical & Other Welfare Activities of Retired Employees Medical is Already Part of Service Conditions in ONGC, The Fund Be Used Exclusively For Welfare Measures All Ex Employees Not in Receipt of Defined Pension of April 2007 Qualifies as Benefeciaries.

PULLING UP FROM A SCRATCH

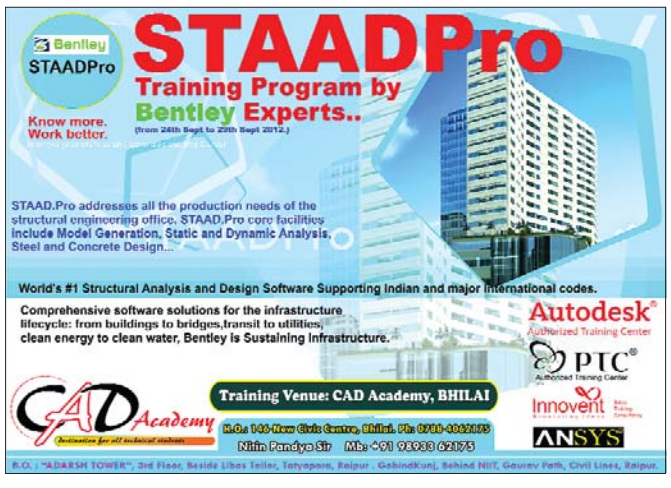
India and the USSR signed an agreement in New Delhi on 2 March 1955, for the establishment of an integrated iron and steel works at Bhilai with an initial capacity of one million tons of ingot steel. The plant was commissioned by the then president of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on 4 February 1959. It soon expanded to 2.5 million tons in September 1967 and 4 MT in 1988.
Hindustan Steel (HSL) was designed to manage only one plant that was coming up at Rourkela. For Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants, the preliminary work was done by the Iron and Steel Ministry. Engineers and workers were recruited by the ministry itself. From April 1957, the supervision and control of BSP and DSP were also transferred to Hindustan Steel. The registered office was originally in New Delhi. It moved to Calcutta in July 1956, and ultimately to Ranchi in December 1959. The Ministry of Steel and Mines drafted a policy statement to evolve a new model for managing industry. This led to the formation of Steel Authority of India Ltd. SAIL on January 24, 1973. It was made responsible for managing five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur, the Alloy Steel Plant and the Salem Steel Plant. And thus Govt. employees became company staff.

Guest Editor

Do you have front page story ideas by experience. Share it with us and win the chance of Editing an issue of the Sunday Campus as **Guest Editor**.
Mail your Ideas, Experiences, Stories, clippings to- *sundaycampus@gmail.com* **- Editor**



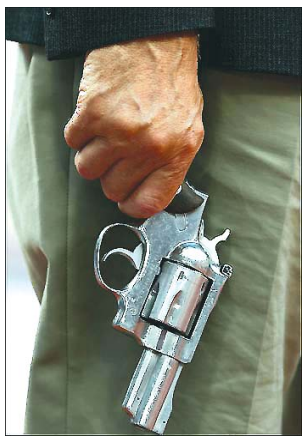




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Sunday Campus

Snippets



Jilted lover kills 4 including lover

New Delhi: *In a case of murder-suicide, an enraged youth went on a shooting spree, gunning down four persons, including his lover, before killing himself, as she was married off to someone else. Ravi, 25, first killed his lover Renu and her landlady Sheila (53) in south-west Delhi's Bindapur. He then travelled more than 40km to Ghaziabad to eliminate the girl's father Harender and sister Baby to avenge his loss. Ravi, who was continuing his relationship even after Renu's marriage, was unhappy over her family not allowing him to marry her, a senior police official said.*

Boss jailed for dumping employee by roadside

Singapore: *A court has jailed a Singaporean employer Tay Kok Eng, 56, was jailed for three months for dumping dying Indian worker Chelladurai Lenin by the side of the road. Tay was jailed another six months for employing the same worker, who was an illegal immigrant. 47-year-old Lenin fell and injured his head and leg while changing ceiling lights at a condominium on March 30, 2010. He left him on the road pavement despite hospitalisation advise from two doctors at general clinics. He was also fined SGD 12,000 ($9,500 approx) for failing to ensure the safety of his worker.*

Ex-Army major, wife jailed for torturing son

New Delhi: *A former Army major and his second wife were sentenced to 10 years in jail by a Delhi court today for torturing and trying to kill their minor son from the officer's first wife."You are sentenced to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment under section 307 (attempt to murder) of the IPC and six months of imprisonment under section 23 of the Juvenile Justice Act. Both sentences shall run concurrently," said Additional Sessions Judge Virender Bhat. The court also imposed a fine of Rs 60,000 each on Major (Retd) Lalit Balhara and his second wife Preeti Balhara after holding them guilty of battering the minor boy and trying to kill him after the victim's mother, herself an Army captain, had died in 2000.*

From Dock Coolies to Mumbai Don

The infamous Mumbai underworld has sustained lot of ups and downs. Ironically it all started on the docks. People flocked to the docks from all over the country to make a living. Fights on the docks soon saw the emerging of small leaders. Some of them rose to new heights and subsequently formed rackets that came to be known as the Mumbai Underworld. They formed gangs, organised rackets, peddled drugs and even provided musclemen.

KARIM LALA (1911- February 19, 2002)



Born as Abdul Karim Sher Khan in Kunar province of Afghanistan, was popularly known as the 'don of Mumbai' in India. He is widely recognized as the founder and pioneer of the Indian mafia in the Mumbai area. He went to work in Mumbai's docks in the early 1940s via Peshawar, but his rise to prominence, along with Haji Mastan and Varadarajan Mudaliar, is now part of Bollywood film lore.

Karim Lala and his fellow mafia leaders were based in Mumbai. They were involved in smuggling jewelry, running gambling and liquor dens, extortion rackets and selling Hashish. Karim Lala was an ethnic Pashtun, he died on February 19, 2002, at the age of 90.

HAJI MASTAN (MARCH 1, 1926 - 1994)

Haji Mastan Mirza popularly known as Haji Mastan OR Bawa; was a Bombay (Mumbai) gangster and smuggler in the 1960s and 70s. He was born in the coastal town of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. Mastan became the first celebrity gangster of the city, expanding his clout in the Indian film industry. As Mastan's influence in Bollywood grew, he began to produce films. He was also known for his links with the legendary actor Dilip Kumar. During the Indian Emergency (1975 - 77) he was imprisoned. In prison he learned Hindi. Haji Mastan became a Muslim leader in 1984. He formed Dalit Muslim Surakhsha Maha Sangh in 1985-8, Which had Doulatram kawle as a corporator. Aslam Kiratpuri a well known journalist, gave him ideas how to speak in public meetings after which he became a good speaker. He died in Mumbai in 1994.



Haji Mastan at first started working on docks of Bombay as a Cooli (porter), later became so powerful as to become indispensable to the political leadership of Maharashtra. He planned his own foray into films with Mere Garib Nawaz, followed by other movies. He was a successful distributor and he excelled in cinema business. Deewar (1975 film) - is based on the life of Haji Mastan. The protagonist in the film, played by Amitabh Bachchan survives as long as he wears a plate with the number 786, dies at the hands of his honest brother. Amitabh Bachchan reportedly met Haji Mastan to study his mannerisms.

To an extent, he was a simple man at home, with bare minimum needs and facilities. Though he possessed a huge mansion in a posh locality off Peddar Road, opposite Sophia College, he virtually lived his life in a small room built on the terrace of his bungalow. He worshipped the sea and had a clear view of the ocean from his terrace abode. But once out of his home, Haji Mastan was a man of style. Always clad in pure white designer wear, a pack of imported cigarettes in hand, Mastan used to travel in a chauffeur driven Mercedes-Benz, a status symbol in those days. The Indian movie "Once Upon a Time in Mumbaai" is believed to be loosely based upon his life.

VARADARAJAN MUDALIAR (1926-1988)

Varadarajan Muniswami Mudaliar, also known as Vardhabhai (1926–1988) was a Tamil immigrant from Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, who rose to be a mafia don in Bombay, India. Most active in the 1970s, he was the link in the underworld history between old time mafia men such as Haji Mastan.

Varadarajan Started as a porter in Bombay's Victoria Terminus Station in the 1960s. His emergence in the underworld was largely through bootlegging and matka operations. Later, he diversified into contract killings, smuggling and dock thefts. He ruled the underworld well in to the 1980s. In the 1980s, he almost ran a parallel judiciary system, dispensing justice within his community. Varadarajan Mudaliar came into light after the reign of Karim Lala. At that time, Karim Lala, Varadarajan and Haji Mastan were the trio that ruled the Bombay underworld. Varadarajan was very active in the Matunga and Dharavi areas of Mumbai. He organized the annual Ganesha festival in Matunga. However, after the collapse of the cotton mills in Bombay in the mid 1980s, their relevance ended.



In the mid 1980s, police officer Y C Pawar targeted Varadarajan. By the end of the 1980s, most of Varadarajan's gang members had been imprisoned or eliminated by Pawar, and Varadarajan himself had to fled to Chennai. Varadarajan died in Chennai in 1988, aged 62.

FDI in Retail sector is inevitable



Rajiv Kumar

While it is true that retail trade does not require rocket science for its modernisation, it is also equally evident that relying exclusively on indigenous efforts would require a significantly longer time.

As we have seen in the last few years, the mere entry of large format retail has not resulted in the desired level of modernisation of the sector. Those who entered this space were largely from the real estate sector and did not have the necessary technological and management experience to put retail on a qualitatively different growth trajectory. It is to be hoped that FDI will make a difference.

Bust the myth

It is important to bust the myth that the entry of FDI will sound a death knell for the 'self-organised' or small-format retail trade. Currently, the share of modern retail is a mere five per cent in the total retail trade sector. This is expected to, at best, quadruple over the next 20 years. Thus 20 years later, 'mom & pop' stores will still have a business turnover of more than $650 billion as compared to the current $450 billion. By no stretch of imagination is there going to be an annihilation of the self-organised retail trade sector.

The ghost of the East India Company has to be finally buried. It is simply inconceivable that modern Indian business will not be able to hold its own, either independently or as a joint venture partner, vis-à-vis the foreign investor.

Millions of Jobs

A modernised retail sector will offer significant benefits for farmers, small producers and, of course the consumers. It will generate semi-skilled or skilled jobs for India's young population. These jobs are not being generated by the self-organised sector. Given the high labour intensity of modern large format retail, millions of youth will be trained and new jobs will be created. All those who oppose FDI in retail must pause to think and suggest alternatives in a situation that demands the creation of 10 million new jobs simply to absorb new entrants to the work force.

For the farmer

The investment in backend infrastructure would reduce wastage and allow greater shelf life for farm products This will connect the farm-gate to retail stores, an investment and process that cannot be undertaken by small retailers. This will also minimise the layers of intermediaries between the farmer and retail stores. Modern retailers will also provide farmers with new high yield varieties of seeds and better technologies that will help bring down the cost and more yields.

Modern retailers encourage their own brands for which they depend upon small-scale suppliers. Thus, we can expect a strong impetus for the growth of MSMEs (medium and small enterprises) that will be mobilised by large retailers to produce their own 'house brand' across the entire range of FMCG and other consumer products.

The fear that these retailers will inundate our economy with cheap imports is somewhat misplaced because it will be more profitable, and thus in their interest, to procure locally rather than pay high transport cost and custom duty in importing supplies. Let us hope that the States, which have now been given the option for attracting FDI in the retail sector, will adopt this measure quickly and in large numbers so as to usher in a new era of modern retail in the country.

Secretary General, Ficci

> The Cabinet decision on permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of up to 51 per cent in multi-brand retail is a very welcome and a long overdue step.
>
> Global retail brands will bring in better management practices and backend infrastructure that benefit farmers
>
> New storage and vending technologies and advanced organisational skills will go a long way in the modernisation of retail sector. With greater investment and new technologies, the sector can act as a growth driver rather than a drag with its outdated practices and inability to take advantage of either economies of scale or of scope.

Wars, tampons and diapers

War and threat of war lead to great contributions to science and foster technology. When warfare progresses in the field, there is a war between scientific minds as well. The Second World War witnessed numerous scientific innovations. We know that the evolution and development of nuclear power, rocketry, computers, and radar has much to do with defence efforts and warfare.

There are indeed innovations with everyday applications as well. To cite an instance, the cavity magnetron was developed for radar use in 1940. But now it forms the power source of the domestic microwave oven. Advances in the Geographic Imaging System with numerous everyday applications,



studies on meteorology and several life-saving drugs are some of the spin-offs of defence research as well at the global level.

The sanitary napkins used by women evolved from the cellulose cotton brought out by a paper manufacturing company to be used as a superabsorbent bandaging material for injured soldiers in the First World War. The military nurses were the first to use it as tampons. Now even baby diapers have wood cellulose cotton.

If we go back a few steps in history, we will come across legendary geniuses like Archimedes and Leonardo da Vinci who through their scientific minds enriched the arsenal of their countries. Archimedes is said to have focussed sunlight and heat at wooden Roman ships, using polished metallic parabolic mirrors and burnt the ships through the intense beam.

Should a person be Jailed Before Conviction?

DEBATE

ONLY IF SEVERITY OF CRIME DEMANDS IT



Among all rights guaranteed by our Constitution, personal liberty is the most sacrosanct and perhaps the highest in scale of constitutional values.

Criminal justice cannot be put into a straitjacket system for universal application. The question of grant of bail depends on a variety of circumstances, the cumulative effect of which must enter the judicial verdict. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, a senior judge of the Supreme Court, while sitting with another learned judge, Justice Radhakrishnan, delivered a landmark judgement on the right to bail and protection of personal liberty in December 2010.

According to Justice Bhandari, "the arrest should be the last option and it should be restricted to those exceptional cases where it is imperative." If there is no possibility of fleeing from justice, if there are no prior convictions, if no prejudice is likely to be caused to free, fair and full trial, bail is the rule and arrest an exception. In cases where the entire investigation has been conducted without the police considering it necessary to arrest the accused, it is inconceivable as to how the arrest can be deemed necessary by the court after the charge-sheets are filed. If during the investigation, the accused puts no hurdles in the way of the investigating agencies, it defies logic as to on what ground the investigators can entertain a reasonable apprehension that such accused may influence witnesses or tamper with evidence. A person once arrested not only loses his liberty but also loses his dignity and suffers life long stigma. Arrest before trial is as dangerous to the constitutional values as detention without trial.

KTS TULSI
Senior advocate, Supreme Court

No Mercy for White-Collars



The answer to the question whether should a person be jailed before conviction lies in how seriously one views the perpetrators of white-collar crimes of the dimensions of 2G, Commonwealth Games, plunder of state budget (Jharkhand) or siphoning of national wealth (Hasan Ali, et al). Are these cases of a blatant insult of faith and trust reposed by the people of the country or sheer banditry? The perpetrators of such crimes deserve no mercy. They have dared to become rich at the cost of the nation, its infrastructure, school facilities for poor children, healthcare for the marginalised, social security schemes, shortage of professional/educational institutions and schemes to minimise unemployment.

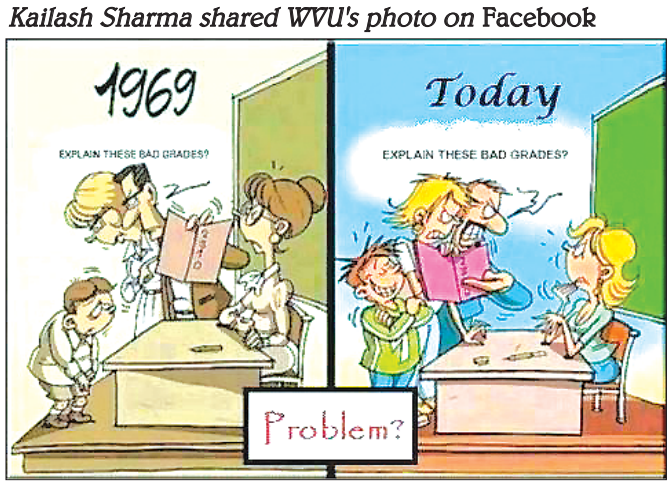
The country generates enough for all. But it is these fraudsters who dare to siphon off money and skim from hard-earned resources, leaving millions deprived. They have done this since Independence. But not anymore. Justly, the accused in the 2G spectrum scam and CWG frauds have been put behind bars for the "gravity of accusation".

Additionally, white-collar criminals are comparatively more educated and craftier. They plan their crimes carefully to cover their tracks or trail. With money power and influence at their command, most of the cheats tend to dodge justice and succeed in perpetuating injustice. Which is why there is a general belief that whitecollar crime pays because it is lowrisk and fetches high rewards. Such people do not deserve bail, and it is better they remain inside the jail for day-to-day trial by special courts, preferably set up inside the jail premises, as is done in special cases to keep out all distractions. None of them should be allowed to fake health issues to go out to be in air-conditioned nursing homes. With early finalisation of the cases, the crime money too could be recovered and given to the rightful owners.

The message must be that loot of the national exchequer is the gravest of all crimes and anyone daring to do so will not be able to keep or transfer the proceeds of crime. The risk is his or hers. The accused will either come clean or become a convict.

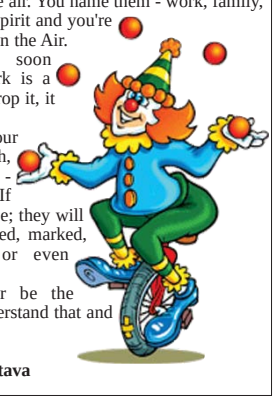
KIRAN BEDI
Former DGP
Magsaysay awardee

Kailash Sharma shared WVU's photo on Facebook



Five balls in the air

"Imagine life as a game in which you are juggling some five balls in the air. You name them - work, family, health, Friends and spirit and you're keeping all of these in the Air.



You will soon understand that work is a rubber ball. If you drop it, it will bounce back.

But the other four Balls - Family, Health, Friends and Spirit - are made of glass. If you drop one of these; they will be irrevocably scuffed, marked, nicked, damaged or even shattered.

They will never be the same. You must understand that and strive for it.

- Shuchi Shrivastava

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HISTORY

23 SEPTEMBER, 1803 – Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire in India. **1846** – Astronomers Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier, John Couch Adams and Johann Gottfried Galle collaborate on the discovery of Neptune. **1908** – University of Alberta in Alberta, Canada, is founded. **1941** – World War II: The first gas chamber experiments are conducted at Auschwitz. **1943** – World War II: The Nazi puppet state the Italian Social Republic is founded. **1999** – Celebrate Bisexuality Day was first observed in the United States. **1999** – NASA announces that it has lost contact with the Mars Climate Orbiter. **2002** – The first public version of the web browser Mozilla Firefox ("Phoenix 0.1") is released.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

STAAD Pro way to the Top

Nitin Pandya



In the field of structural analysis the most popular and worldwide used analysis software is STAAD Pro. Although there are many other popular software's of Bentley (U.S.A) in the market but STAAD Pro is the most favorite analysis software of civil engineering professionals.

The demand for various types of civil structures are increasing by the day in all sectors viz; residential, commercial, industrial, service, government, semi-government, private and MNCs etc. Civil structures that are solid & strong - frame wise, beautiful look wise, having all services and facilities for residents, optimum cost wise and at the same time options should be available for extensions in future. For this, one needs a special type of analysis in each step involved in the process of designing and construction of that civil structure right from foundation to slab casting. That is why a civil structural Engineer plays a very important role while designing big civil structures like multi-storey buildings. A structural engineer is a person who actually pre calculate the various types of normal loads and extra loads at the time of designing of that multi-storey building which will be ultimately bearded by the foundation, pillars, walls, slabs, beams and various floors in that multi- storey building . For example, the following normal loads and extra loads will be bearded by various huge civil structures like multi-storey buildings, bridges built to gap the space between two ends at higher levels, bridges or flyovers built over wide rivers or water bodies , huge towers, high chimneys or huge industrial structures etc. -

1. Live load : This load is the load of all living beings and no n living things which are available on civil structures.
2. Dead load: This load is the load of columns, beams, pillars, slabs, etc. which are part of a civil structure itself.
3. Wind load: This load is the load created by atmospheric air pressure or blowing air pressure.
4. Earth quake load: This load is the load given by earthquakes on the structure of the building.

Similarly various types of normal loads and extra loads are bearded by civil structures which can be pre calculated by civil structural engineers which ultimately helps them in designing and planning construction procedure, improves the quality and life span of the structure.

CAD Academy new civic centre Bhilai has conducted 3 successful training program cum workshop on civil structural analysis software- STAAD Pro till now,. In last 3 years this training cum workshop program of STAAD Pro has become so popular in central India that enquirees and seat bookings are done all the year round in CAD Academy. But this time the same training program is going to be conducted at the newly developed fully air-conditioned training hall cum lab of CAD Academy at new civic centre Bhilai where at a time 40-50 people can easily be trained through a live session on a big screen through projector. During this training cum workshop each trainee will be provided one individual personal computer, training schedule date and day wise, course material, software and meals during the training. This training program cum workshop will be from 24 sept. 2012 to 29 sept. 2012 and 6-8 hours daily. Like previous 3 programs this time also final year students from civil branch of polytechnique, engineering, ME, people working in civil departments of construction firms, HODs and professors of civil departments of colleges, employees of builders developers and colonizers etc. will be included. Seats are limited so interested people can take the advantage of this great opportunity by getting themselves registered at CAD Academy's head office new civic centre Bhilai.

Both the guest trainers Mr. Hemant Vadalkar and Mrs. Kirti Vadalkar are from Mumbai and authorized and certified trainers of the parent co. Bentley (U.S.A) in India and popular for their training in India and abroad. On the last day of training after doubt clearing session and career guidance for future, all participants will be issued a certificate from the parent company Bentley (U.S.A).

AMAZING FACTS



1. There are 62,000 miles of blood vessels in the human body – laid end to end they would circle the earth 2.5 times
2. At over 2000 kilometers long, The Great Barrier Reef is the largest living structure on Earth
3. The risk of being struck by a falling meteorite for a human is one occurrence every 9,300 years
4. A thimbleful of a neutron star would weigh over 100 million tons
5. A typical hurricane produces the energy equivalent of 8,000 one megaton bombs
6. Blood sucking hookworms inhabit 700 million people worldwide
7. The highest speed ever achieved on a bicycle is 166.94 mph, by Fred Rompelberg
8. We can produce laser light a million times brighter than sunshine
9. 65% of those with autism are left handed
10. The combined length of the roots of a Finnish pine tree is over 30 miles
11. The oceans contain enough salt to cover all the continents to a depth of nearly 500 feet
12. The interstellar gas cloud Sagittarius B contains a billion, billion, billion liters of alcohol. [JFrater is planning to move there in the near future]
13. Polar Bears can run at 25 miles an hour and jump over 6 feet in the air
14. Polar Bears are nearly undetectable by infrared cameras, due to their transparent fur
15. 60-65 million years ago dolphins and humans shared a common ancestor
16. The average person accidentally eats 430 bugs each year of their life
17. A single rye plant can spread up to 400 miles of roots underground
18. The temperature on the surface of Mercury exceeds 430 degrees C during the day, and, at night, plummets to minus 180 degrees centigrade
19. The evaporation from a large oak or beech tree is from ten to twenty-five gallons in twenty-four hours
20. Butterflies taste with their hind feet, and their taste sensation works on touch – this allows them to determine







IIM Raipur set to launch PGPWE course on Oct 27

Raipur. Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Raipur (Chhattisgarh), has decided to launch the Post Graduate Programme for Working Executives (PGPWE) to upgrade the managerial skill and knowledge of the professionals working in public and private sectors, government organisations from Chhattisgarh and nearing areas to enable them to take up higher responsibility. The 18 month PGPWE will be inaugurated on October 27, 2012, with 30 members in the first batch, IIM Raipur Director Professor B S Sahay, Admissions In-charge Professor Pradyumna Dash and Dean (Academics) Professor Ajit Prasad told the media persons.

Interested-free agri loans to farmers

Raipur. The Chhattisgarh Government has decided to give interest-free short term agricultural loans to small and marginal farmers. They will also be benefited by crop insurance. The Chief Minister Dr. Raman Singh made this announcement addressing a mammoth and August gathering at the Independence Day celebrations at the state Capital held at Police Parade Grounds.

Chhattisgarh spends more on education

Raipur. Creation of a healthy and prosperous Chhattisgarh is on the topmost priority of the State Government, stated Chief Minister Dr. Raman Singh while addressing a battery of eminent educationists, students and other dignitaries at a function organised by the Political Science Department of the Mumbai University. he said that as per the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 2010-11, Chhattisgarh State spends more than the National average on education of child per capita.

Higher education facilities for differently-abled

Raipur. The school education department has decided to start four BEd and few diploma courses soon to prepare well-trained teachers to efficiently educate differently-abled children. CSCPCR is planning to approach few universities in this context. Chief Minister Dr. Raman Singh has assured every possible help to the commission. School Education Minister Brijmohan Agrawal and Social Welfare Minister Lata Usendi have also welcomed the proposal.

Inter SAI volleyball next month

Raipur. Sports Authority of India is preparing to host an All India inter SAI volleyball championship here next month. 250 volleyball players from 11 SAI Centres across the country will take part in the championship. Chhattisgarh Volleyball Association will contribute its active support.

Robot cops to scout Bastar



Jagdalpur. To minimise casualties among security forces as well as civilians in explosions on National Highways, the Government has decided to employ robots for detection and diffusion of improvised explosive devices put in by Maoists.

IEDs, tiffin bombs and other explosives are buried two to three feet deep on roads crisscrossing the insurgency-hit Bastar region to curtail movement of security forces. After keeping these devices hidden for months or even years, the Red ultras often use them to ambush security forces.

Hundreds of jawans have been killed so far in explosions of these remote controlled IEDs. Landmine detection vehicles have been blown to pieces. Now, a team of scientists from the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) have come out with a suitable tool to prevent this needless bloodshed.

According to sources close to DRDO, a robotic technique will be explored, which will not only detect a hidden explosive but also diffuse it safely. The saviour robots, which will be five to eight feet tall, will be a combination of digital and modern receiving units. Programmes related to operations of its long arms to retrieve and diffuse explosive devices would be fed into a mini computer. To operate these robots, technical experts will also be present in the searching team. These robots could be commanded from a distance of eight to 10 feet.

After getting directives from its operator about the suspected area, the robot will scan the site and confirm or deny the presence of explosives within a few minutes. According to DRDO sources, the robotic device has already been tested and on introduction into the anti-insurgency operations, could save many precious lives.

102 Mahtari express from 1st January



RAIPUR. Following the line of 108 Sanjeevni Express, the State Government is all set to start 102 Mahtari express. The free ambulance service would be provided to pregnant women to take them to hospitals during the time of delivery and bring them back home.

Health Minister, Amar Agrawal said it is an important health scheme and all the formalities required to launch the service should be completed as soon as possible so that is may be started by January 1st next year. Under the scheme, about 300 small ambulances would be purchased.

The Minister also directed to start 104 health centres soon to provide free health service at door steps. This service too, will be in place coming January.

Reviewing the rural medical core scheme, Agrawal said the scheme presently covers 472 hospitals, community health centres and primary health centres in different parts of State which have been classified into centres. State Government has made contract with more than 1,500 specialist doctors, rural health assistants and nurses to work at the centres.

Minister Agrawal asked the officials to form a work plan for proper screening of sickle cell anaemia patients. Chief Minster Raman Singh flagged of the mobile medical units at Jagdalpur.

MMUs would also give information about various health schemes run by the State Government. MMUs presently cover 14 tribal-dominated districts out of 27 viz, Kanker, Dantewada, Jagdalpur, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Sukma, Kondagaon, Korea, Surguja, Balrampur, Surajpur, Jashpur, Rajnandgaon and Kabirdham.

Temporary ponds to be made for Ganesh Visarjan

RAIPUR. To check water pollution during Ganesh Visarjan, Principal Secretary (Environment) Baijendra Kumar has issued guidelines to district collectors, for immersion.

The circular to all collectors calls for temporary ponds in rivers and others water bodies for immersion of idols, as per pollution control board guidelines. Following the immersion, waste material collected in the temporary ponds should be removed and processed and disposed in a ecofriendly manner.

The collectors have also been told to encourage the sculptos to prefer clay idols

BSP to supply soft iron plates for Neutrino Observatory

New Delhi. On the request from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) proposes to supply 50,000 tonne soft iron plate for India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) project. A trial production of soft iron plates was taken up at Bhilai Steel Plant as per composition and process parameters decided jointly by SAIL and BARC and found acceptable.

The observatory

Neutrino Observatory is a proposed particle physics research project to primarily study atmospheric neutrinos in a 1,300 meters (4,300 ft) deep cave under Ino Peak near Theni, Tamil Nadu. It is anticipated to provide a precise measurement of neutrino mixing parameters. The project is the biggest experimental particle physics projects undertaken in India.

The project, expected to be completed in 2015 at an estimated cost of $250 million, has been cleared by the Ministry of Environment for construction in the Bodi West Hills Reserved Forest in the Theni district of Tamil Nadu. When completed, the INO will house the world's most massive magnet, four times larger than the 12,500-tonne magnet in the Compact Muon Solenoid detector at CERN in Geneva, Switzerland.

Participating Institutes

MoU spelling out the operational aspects of the project and the mode of utilisation of available funds was signed by seven primary project partners: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai, Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Kolkata, Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad and Institute of Physics (IOP), Bhubaneswar.[1]

Thirteen other project participants include: Aligarh University, Aligarh, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Calcutta University (CU), Kolkata, Delhi University (DU), Delhi, University of Hawaii (UHW), Hawaii, Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Shimla, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay (IITB), Mumbai, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, North Bengal University (NBU), Siliguri, Panjab University (PU), Chandigarh, Physical Research Laboratory(PRL), Ahmedabad, Sálim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Tamil Nadu and Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Sikkim.

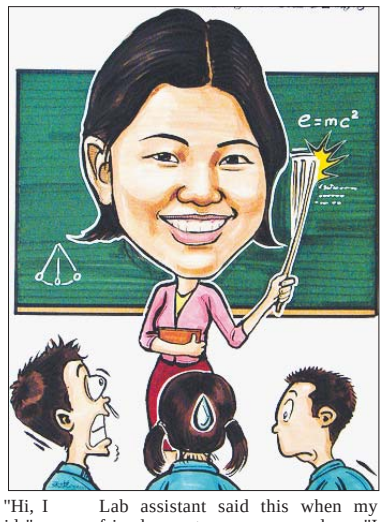
The Primary goals

Unambiguous and more precise determination of Neutrino oscillation parameters using atmospheric neutrinos. Study of matter effects through electric charge identification, that may lead to the determination of the unknown sign of one of the mass differences. Study of charge-conjugation and charge parity (CP) violation in the leptonic sector as well as possible charge-conjugation, parity, time-reversal (CPT) violation studies. Study of Kolar events, possible identification of very-high energy neutrinos and multi-muon events. The INO detector consists of 6 centimeters (2.4 in) thick Iron plates as passive material, with RPCs in between as active material.

A prototype of the INO detector with 14 layers, measuring 1m x 1m x 1m is already operational in the VECC, Kolkata. The 35 ton prototype is set up over ground to track cosmic muons.

Killer English

Abhishek Das
KPS, Bhilai



- Principal to student..." I saw u yesterday rotating near girls hostel pulling cigarette... ? "
- Class teacher once said :" pick up the paper and fall in the dustbin!!!"
- Once Hindi teacher said...."I'm going out of the world to America.."
- "..DON'T TRY TO TALK IN FRONT OF MY BACK.."
- Don't..laugh at the back benches...otherwise teeth and all will be fallen down.....
- It was very hot in the afternoon when the teacher entered.. She tried to switch the fan on, but there was some problem. and then she said " why is fan not oning" (ing form of on)
- Teacher in a furious mood... write down ur name and father of ur name!!
- "shhh... quiet... the principal is revolving around college"
- My manager started like this "Hi, I am Madhu, Married with two kids"
- "will u hang that calendar or else I'll HANG MYSELF"
- LIBRARIAN SCOLDE ," IF U WILL TALK AGAIN , I WILL KNEEL DOWN OUTSIDE"
- Chemistry HOD comes and tells us... "My aim is to study my son and marry my daughter"
- Tomorrow call ur parents especially mother and father
- "why are you looking at the monkeys outside when I am in the class?!"

Lab assistant said this when my friend wrote wrong code.. "I understand. You understand. Computer how understand??

- Seeing the principal passing by, the teacher told the noisy class.. "Keep quiet, the principal has passed away"
- Once Teacher Told "If u Talk So Loudly I Will Stand Uping U"
- Teacher to students:don't spit outside, the understanding people will suffer
- I have 3 daughters, all are girl

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HISTORY

24 SEPTEMBER 1932. The **POONA PACT** was signed between Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune. In a round table conferences called by the British the concept of separate electorates for the Untouchables was raised by Dr. Ambedkar. Similar provisions were already available for other minorities. The British government agreed with Ambedkar's contention, and British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award to the "depressed classes" was to be incorporated. Gandhi strongly opposed it on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. He began an indefinite hunger strike at Yerwada Central Jail from September 20, 1932 to protest this Award.A compromise, was reached on September 24, 1932.

Coochie-cooing in parks and the Moral Police

The Indomitable Girls

Campus team

When it comes to fighting back moral policing, girls are far better than their male counterparts. They are not afraid of the stinging slaps or baton bites and keep questioning, what rights the police has to intrude into their privacy.

The police needs to grow up, say the girls. This is nothing new to India. In the fields, on the river banks and in the hills young couples have always had the opportunity to breathe freedom. Sitting together, holding hands, rubbing shoulders or even smooching is quite natural, they say.

If the BJP and its police want to learn about the real India, they better go through the sacred books. They will find scores of stories, songs and dances based on eternal love. It was there in Dwapar, in Treta and continues till date in the Kaliyug. It is perhaps the only thing natural, that we do, they add.

Spitting venom, Sheila in her late teen addresses the issue as an outcome of jealousy. "They want to do it themselves but do not have the opportunity or courage. They are only fit to deface toilet walls with names and numbers, adding crudely drawn hearts and arrows."

Nikita is angry with the media. "If they are so eager to snap us, they should also be willing to give space to what we think about it," she said.

"The self appointed moral police is even worse," says Sonam. "What they do to us during their illegal raids, are well defined crime under the IPC, but nobody cares. By the day, this is becoming the worse country to live in," she adds.









12,628 patients tested positive for HIV in Chhattisgarh

HIV multiplies in Durg-Bhilai

In 2010, the number of people living with HIV virus in Durg-Bhilai was 365, which rose to 423 in 2011. In 2012, till July, 365 have been identified HIV positive. The rate of prevalence in the State is comparatively higher than other States. It has soared upto 12,628 since 2003.

The concentration is highest in Raipur district — with 5,267 people infected according to data of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP).

In 2011, as many as 787 people tested HIV positive in Raipur while the figure recorded in the first half of 2012 is a surprisingly high 452.

However, Chhattisgarh State AIDS Control Society (CGSACS) coordinator Sarwat Naqwi Hussain finds the figure not alarming, as it equates to just 0.3 per cent. But he feels that AIDS vulnerability is high in Chhattisgarh.

"Hopefully people are becoming aware and taking necessary precautions," said Mahendra Janghel, Joint director of Information Education & Communication - CGSACS.

Community care centres were being run in Raipur, Surguja, Jagdalpur and Bilaspur, he added. To cater to the infected people, drop-in centres have been opened at Bilaspur, Korba and Durg, which provide free medicines.

NACP data reveals that in the last nine years and seven months, a total of 6,01,360 patients were examined via voluntary counselling & testing centre (VCTCs) or information communication technology (ICTs). In a State populated by 2.55 crore, 12,628 tested HIV positive.



The figure is constantly rising, especially in the high-risk age group of 15-35 years, which is basically described as the productivity period.

ALARMING FIGURES

Raipur	5267
Bilaspur	1992
Durg-Bhilai	1865

601360 people tested in 9.7 years. 12628 tested positive. (NACP)

One of the reasons for Chhattisgarh is somewhat geographical. A total of 11 National Highways pass through. Truckers and migrants — target carriers of the HIV virus — spread the infection passing through.

There are various other factors, all of which add up to bring the second-largest city, Bilaspur, to second place with 1,992 HIV positive people. Educational hub Durg-Bhilai, where the number of patients is 1,865, has also witnessed a rise in HIV infection.

In 2010, the number of people living with HIV virus in Durg-Bhilai was 365, which rose to 423 in 2011. In 2012, till July, 365 have been identified HIV positive.

Figures recorded in Bastar and Dantewada districts, worst affected by Maoist violence, are not quite shocking, but the increasing rate of infection has health officers worried.

In Bastar, 125 people were tested positive last year, whereas 79 people were tested positive, in the first half of 2012. Likewise, in Dantewada, the figure for the first half of the year has crossed last year's figure, as nine people were tested HIV positive in 2011 while 11 have already been identified this year.

Overall, 606 persons are living with HIV virus in Bastar and 52 in Dantewada, according to official records.

Bizarre promotion policy in Chhattisgarh

UDC to Secretary in just 10 Years

In June the law department of Chhattisgarh State Secretariat advertised vacancies for the post of seven peons in the secretariat. More than five thousand diploma holders in engineering and computer sciences applied. "If we become technicians, we will not get promoted to more than a sub-engineer. If we became peons here, instead, may-be after 10 or 15 years we can even boss the chief engineers!" they said.

Devendra Varma, who works as a secretary in the Vidhan Sabha joined the Chhattisgarh state services on deputation from Madhya Pradesh as upper division clerk-UDC. Cashing in on the promotion policy in the state, Varma jumped three grades above his original post to become a secretary. A Right to Information (RTI) application to the MP assembly revealed that Varma officially, still, is a research officer in MP state assembly.

Varma got his first out-of-turn promotion in 2001, with others who came here from Madhya Pradesh. He then became a deputy secretary on 6 July 2001. And in another three years, he rose to the rank of secretary.

In a state that is battling Maoist insurgents, DSP ranked officers salute Vilium Kujur, Deputy Secretary, Home Affairs. Kujur, who is only a higher secondary pass, enjoys the position of an IAS officer. He had joined the MP state services as a peon.

In Chhattisgarh, at the under secretary level the ratio of secretariat cadre and state service cadre is 60-40, and 80-20 at deputy secretary level. State records reveal that out of the eight deputy secretaries under the secretariat cadre only one officer is a graduate. While at the under secretary level only 12 out of 46 officers are graduates. According to the Central government's rules, even the section officers get the job after clearing staff selection commission exams.

Nepotism and graft encourage well-educated youths in the state to aspire to become peon because of the illicit riches that the position promises. An officer from state cadre who wishes to stay anonymous says, "If we open our mouth against it, we will be sent to the Naxal areas."

Sowing Seeds of Hatred

FARAH NAQVI

India is yet to recognise the nature of targeted violence in law or uphold the inviolable rights of those uprooted in each such episode.

As the magnitude of the human tragedy in Assam unfolds, where is our healing touch? This is possibly the single largest conflict-induced human displacement to take place in India over such a short period of time since partition — over 4,00,000 Bodos and Muslims uprooted, terrified, and running for their lives in under 10 days. In this hyper-connected age, news travels fast, graphically, and into our drawing rooms, yet we appear unmoved.

When the Gujarat carnage took place in 2002, scattering over 2,00,000 people to the winds, hardly anyone came forward, not even the State. This was in sharp, painful contrast to the generous corporate support, and eager aid agencies that rushed to help victims of the terrible Gujarat earthquake the previous year. Assam, too, is reeling under a natural disaster - the worst flooding in a decade - and myriad organisations are there to help. Will they turn their backs on the camps for the riot-affected in Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Chirang and Bongaigaon? And crucially, will the government block access to these camps as it sometimes does in conflict-induced displacement? Well, in so doing they will only deepen divides. Hunger in the belly of a displaced child in a relief camp will turn to hatred in the mother's heart; wounds inflicted by vicious attackers need to be healed with care, not filled with the creeping gangrene born of neglect; fear should not be allowed to turn to fury. Why is it that natural disasters soften our hearts,



and loosens our purse strings, but we recoil, turn wary, inhuman, and politically "cautious" when disasters are human-made or conflict induced? Perhaps we blame the victims for bringing this upon themselves. Or worse, perhaps we take sides.

In the absence of any Central government monitoring agency or data, human rights groups (like ACHR and Amnesty International) and organisations like the IDMC (International Displacement Monitoring Centre) conservatively estimate 6,00,000-plus conflict-induced internally-displaced people in India . Estimates of Kashmiri Pandits displaced since 1990 range from 2.5 to 4 lakh. In the North-East alone, 47,000 people displaced by Bodo-Muslim and Bodo-Santhal violence in 1993, 1996 and 1998 have been in camps in Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts of Assam (of those displaced in 1996 and 1998, 44,000 were estimated to be children); 125,000 people displaced by Bodo-Muslim violence in 2008 have been in camps in Darrang and Udalguri districts of Assam; 4,000 people were displaced by violence between Khasis and Nepali-speakers in 2010 in the Assam-Meghalaya border region; 31,703 Brus were displaced from Mizoram to Tripura in 1997 and 2009. In Chhattisgarh more than one lakh people have been displaced since June 2009. Thousands continue to be displaced in Gujarat (since 2002) and in Orissa after violence in 2007 and 2008. These numbers are generally of those living or registered in camps, not those dispersed elsewhere, still without a durable solution or resettlement. Add them, and the figures swell.

In 1998 the United Nations accepted 30 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Distilled from existing international human rights and humanitarian law, these are the international standards protecting the rights of the tens of millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) globally, and these need to be the standards protecting India's IDPs. Since 2006 Gujarat's displaced Muslims have organised themselves to demand recognition as IDPs in every possible government forum — the National Minority Commission, NHRC, and more.

Yet, India has not moved an inch towards recognising the nature of targeted violence in law; recognising those displaced by each episode of targeted violence not as mere "migrants" but as IDPs with certain inviolable rights; or creating national standards for comprehensive remedy and reparation, including relief, rehabilitation and compensation. When displacement takes place due to targeted mass violence, with loss of life, property, family and loved ones, and the destruction of the very fabric of a socio-economic and cultural community, rehabilitation calls for a new understanding.

When displacement takes place under fear and constant direct threat of violation of Article 21 of the Constitution, the trauma with which survivors face the future is considerably worsened, and protection of constitutional rights must be sought through a clear non-negotiable framework of entitlements.

BSP rolls out thinner wire rods

Bhilai. Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) has rolled out 7 mm wire rods in electrode quality grade for the first time from its wire rod mill.

A company statement on Friday read, "The new profile has been rolled out to facilitate wire drawing units to draw thinner wire rods with less power consumption and in lesser time. Wire drawing units are important consumers of wire rods. By rolling out this new profile, BSP has fulfilled a customer demand."



The flagship unit of public sector Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) further noted that the new profile has been rolled out from A strand of the mill. Wire rods of sections 5.5 - 12 mm diameter are being rolled from the modernised B, C and D Strands whereas the mill's A Strand is designed to roll out wire rods of sections 8 mm and 10 mm plain and 8 mm TMT bar. The main constraint for the mill to roll out the new profile was that of speed. During C and D modernisation, equipment and technology supplier of the mill's A Strand had ruled out the possibility. The mill collective, however, took up the challenge to roll out the new profile of electrode quality wire rod made from rimming steel from this very strand.

Innovative changes were made and modifications carried out in roll pass design in eight stands so as to overcome the constraint of speed. Rolls of higher diameters were used and redistribution of draft was done for the purpose. While the plant's roll turning shop helped in modifying roll pass design, other necessary modifications were done by the mill personnel. After the first trial rolling done earlier in the month, the new profile was successfully rolled on September 20. As many as 300 coils of the new 7 mm wire rod profile has been rolled, thus fulfilling a customer demand.

SAIL sweeps Vishwakarma Rashtriya awards

Mr CS Verma chairman of SAIL at a felicitation ceremony for VRP awardees organised at SCOPE Complex said that "It is a matter of pride for all of us that more than half of the total awardees who have won the Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar are from Steel Authority of India Limited."



Continuing with its glorious tradition of previous years, 64 out of total 118 awardees for the performance year 2010 were from SAIL, who were awarded by Union Minister of Labour and Employment Mr Mallikarjun Kharge at a glittering ceremony held at Vigyan Bhawan yesterday. Estimated annual savings resulting from implementation of works mentioned in SAIL's award winning projects are over INR 143 crore on a recurring basis and INR 58.8 crore on a one-time basis.

The 13 awards won by SAIL went to 64 employees from SAIL's five plants including Bhilai Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plant.

One of the award winning projects includes design, development and installation of Purging System for skirt pressure impulse lines in Basic Oxygen Furnace, SMS-II of Bhilai Steel Plant. The skirt pressure lines maintain the draught in the Gas Duct of Gas Cleaning Plant of the convertor of SMS-II. Bearing close proximity to the convertor mouth, the tapping points of skirt pressure signal line were prone to get blocked due to splashing of metal and slag during steel making process, which had to be cleared using expensive inert gases. It is in response to this challenge that a group of workmen from Bhilai constructed an auto purging system of Tapping Points using high pressure nitrogen. The new system is not only more efficient and clean, but has forever replaced manual purging with a more ergonomic and speedy alternative.

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HISTORY

24 SEPTEMBER, 622 – Prophet Muhammad completes his hijra from Mecca to Medina. **1674** – Second Tantrik Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. **1789** – The United States Congress passes the Judiciary Act. **1852** – The first airship powered by (a steam) engine, created by Henri Giffard, travels 17 miles (27 km) from Paris to Trappes. **1869** – "Black Friday": Gold prices plummet after Ulysses S. Grant orders the Treasury to sell large quantities of gold after Jay Gould and James Fisk plot to corner the Gold Market of New York Stock Exchange. **1948** – The Honda Motor Company is founded. **1979** – Compu-Serve launches the first consumer internet service, which features the first public electronic mail service. **1996** – 71 nations sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the United Nations.

Holding on with your Eyes



Kirti Kulhari made an impression with her role in 2010's Shaitan. And while the svelte actor has a make-up artiste on hand for those important shoots, she does seem to have quite a firm grasp on the basics.

"I use a water-based cleanser for sensitive skin on a daily basis. This is essential since I have oily skin," she says, adding that her beauty kit includes a water-based moisturiser, sunscreen and MAC oil for removing excess make-up.

"Make-up is an integral part of my lifestyle because of the profession I'm in. And the eyes are the most important element, followed by the lips, which should be highlighted with lipstick," Kirti says.

I always use a night eye cream along with a moisturiser for the face depending on the condition of my skin.

My make-up routine starts with a primer on clean skin, which gives the face a nice smooth glow.

That is followed by applying a base and then a skin-matching concealer. I use translucent powder to settle it. Once that's done, I use different pigments to contour the cheekbones and the nose.

I use tints from the Body Shop for my cheeks and lips, which gives them a natural pink color.

To give your eyes a bright, attractive appearance, line them with kajal on the outside and inside. Then carefully smudge the outside line without making a mess.

Conjunctivitis in monsoon

Commonly termed as eye flu, conjunctivitis is an infection of the conjunctiva, the outermost layer of the eye, and is caused by viral or bacterial infection. It results in redness and constant discharge from the eye, with pain or itching.

Do not touch or rub your eyes. If your eyes itch or burn, use a tissue to wipe drainage. Make sure you put the used tissue in the trash, and clean your hands. As a routine practice, wash your hands frequently with soap and water. You can also use a waterless, alcohol-based hand rub.

Do not share towels with others. Do not even share your pillow with anybody, and don't forget to wash your pillowcase every day.

Do not wear contact lenses while your eyes are red or draining. Stay away from college, workplace or parties until the eye drainage has resolved. Wear sunglasses if the jarring light bothers your eyes. Avoid hitting the pool as it will not only aggravate your infection but also contaminate the water.

The ugly-irritating Spider &Varicose Veins

Varicose veins are swollen, twisted, blue or purple veins that can be seen under the skin's surface. These abnormal, dilated blood vessels result from a weakening in the vessel wall or faulty valves. They can show up anywhere on the body, but most often appear on the legs or pelvic area.

Spider veins, a smaller version of varicose veins, affect the capillaries, the body's smallest blood vessels. Spider veins, which are red or blue, look like a spider's web or tree branch, and they tend to appear on the legs and face.

Although varicose veins and spider veins are common, many patients find them unsightly. Varicose veins can also cause unpleasant symptoms, such as tiredness, itching, burning, throbbing, tingling, heaviness, soreness, or swelling in the legs.

Sometimes, lifestyle changes can improve symptoms. For example:

Avoid standing or sitting for long periods without taking a break.

Shed extra weight to improve blood flow and ease pressure on your veins.

Don't wear tight clothing, especially those that fit tightly around your waist, upper thighs, and legs. Tight clothing can worsen varicose veins.

Don't wear high heels for long periods. A better choice: shoes with lower heels, which can help tone calf muscles and improve blood flow through veins.

Elevate legs while sitting, resting, or sleeping, if possible, to a level above your heart.

Avoid crossing your legs.

Do physical activities that move your legs, which will improve muscle tone.

If your doctor recommends them, consider wearing compression stockings. These stockings create gentle pressure up the leg, which keeps blood from pooling in veins and also decreases leg swelling. You can buy compression stockings.

Usually, varicose veins don't cause medical problems. But in some people, they can lead to pain that interferes with walking or standing, as well as blood clots, skin ulcers, infections, and other troubles.

If lifestyle changes don't help, if varicose veins become more severe, or if you're bothered by the appearance of your varicose or spider veins, talk to your doctor about the various medical treatments available.

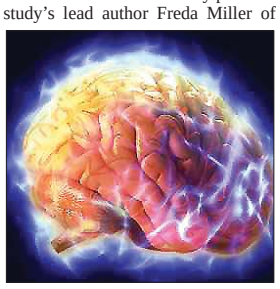
Be aware, though, that although treatments can help your varicose veins, they won't prevent new ones from forming.

Medical treatment includes Sclerotherapy, Laser and pulse light therapy, Endovenous ablation therapy, Endoscopic vein surgery, Ambulatory phlebectomy and Vein stripping and ligation



Diabetes drug makes brain cells grow

The discovery is an important step toward therapies that aim to repair the brain not by introducing new stem cells but rather by spurring those that are already present into action, says the study's lead author Freda Miller of the University of Toronto-affiliated Hospital for Sick Children. The fact that it's a drug that is so widely used and so safe makes the news all that much better.



Earlier work by Miller's team highlighted a pathway known as aPKC-CBP for its essential role in telling neural stem cells where and when to differentiate into mature neurons. As it happened, others had found before them that the same pathway is important for the metabolic effects of the drug metformin, but in liver cells.

"We put two and two together," Miller says. If metformin activates the CBP pathway in the liver, they thought, maybe it could also do that in neural stem cells of the brain to encourage brain repair.

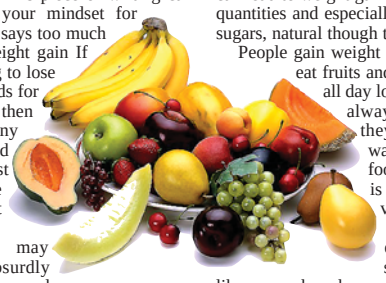
The new evidence lends support to that promising idea in both mouse brains and human cells. Mice taking metformin not only showed an increase in the birth of new neurons, but they were also better able to learn the location of a hidden platform in a standard maze test of spatial learning.

While it remains to be seen whether the very popular diabetes drug might already be serving as a brain booster for those who are now taking it, there are already some early hints that it may have cognitive benefits for people with Alzheimer's disease. It had been thought those improvements were the result of better diabetes control, Miller says, but it now appears that metformin may improve Alzheimer's symptoms by enhancing brain repair.

Miller says they now hope to test whether metformin might help repair the brains of those who have suffered brain injury due to trauma or radiation therapies for cancer.

Fruit fad can add weight

Hogging on fruit to budge those bulges? This piece of writing can change your mindset for good, it says too much fruit leads to weight gain If you're struggling to lose those extra pounds for a slimmer look, then eating too many fruits and vegetables just because they're healthy may not be a good idea.



At first, it may sound absurdly counterintuitive and unbelievable. But a registered dietitian reminds consumers that not all fruits and vegetables are created equal, and that sometimes too much of a good thing can sabotage weight loss efforts.

And while fruit may be of nutritious value and full of fibre, even healthy food can lead to weight gain when eaten in large quantities and especially those loaded with sugars, natural though they may be.

People gain weight and report that they eat fruits and healthy vegetables all day long. They are almost always shocked when they are advised to watch the quantity of food they eat even if it is healthy fruits and vegetables.

Perhaps the only exceptions are non-starchy vegetables like cucumber, broccoli and mushrooms, which are given the thumbs-up for unlimited consumption.

Starchy vegetables to a limit also include peas, corn, and potatoes. While fruits like mango, pear, apple and grapes which are high in sugar are a complete no.

New cause of child blindness identified

One of the mysteries of blindness has been solved. A team of scientists in collaboration with the Research Institute of McGill University Health Centre (RI of MUHC) identified a new gene responsible for Leber Congenital Amaurosis, a devastating genetic form of blindness in newborns.

What makes this discovery so exceptional is that this new gene called NMNAT1 – known to be crucial for life – has never been associated with any human disease. This is the first time such a major correlation has been established. The study was published in the journal Nature Genetics.

Yoga for Stroke Survivors



"For people with chronic stroke, something like yoga in a group environment is cost effective and appears to improve motor function and balance," said Arlene Schmid, Ph.D., O.T.R., lead researcher and a rehabilitation research scientist at RVA-Medical Center and Indiana University, Department of Occupational Therapy in Indianapolis, Ind.

The yoga classes, taught by a registered yoga therapist, included modified yoga postures, relaxation, and meditation. Classes grew more challenging each week.

Compared with patients in the usual-care group, those who completed yoga or yoga-plus significantly improved their balance. Such problems frequently last long after a person suffers a stroke, and are related to greater disability and a higher risk of falls, researchers said. Furthermore, survivors in the yoga groups had improved scores for independence and quality of life and were less afraid of falling.

"For chronic stroke patients, even if they remain disabled, natural recovery and acute rehabilitation therapy typically ends after six months, or maybe a year," said Schmid, who is also an assistant professor of occupational therapy at Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis and an investigator at the Regenstrief Institute.

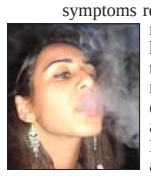
The study demonstrated that with some assistance, even chronic stroke patients with significant paralysis on one side can manage to do modified yoga poses."

The oldest patient in the study was in his 90s. All participants had to be able to stand on their own at the study's outset.

Yoga may be more therapeutic than traditional exercise because the combination of postures, breathing and meditation may produce different effects than simple exercise, researchers said.

Childhood defiance & Drugs

Children who exhibit oppositional behavior run the risk of becoming addicted to nicotine, cannabis and cocaine whilst Inattention symptoms represent a specific additional risk of nicotine addiction. Nevertheless, hyperactivity in itself does not seem to be associated with any specific risk of substance abuse or dependence. This is what researchers at the Sainte-Justine University Hospital Center's Research Center and the University of Montreal concluded following a 15-year population-based study.



The behavior of 1,803 children between 6 and 12 years of age were evaluated annually by their mothers and teachers. Over half the participants were females. The study revealed that by the age of 21, 13.4% were either abusing or addicted to alcohol, 9.1% to cannabis, and 2.0% to cocaine. Tobacco addiction was a problem for 30.7 % of the participants. The link between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in childhood and substance abuse in adulthood was already known. However, very few studies have been undertaken into the particular and respective roles of behavioural symptoms such as opposition that are often concomitant with ADHD (without being part of the disorder), attention deficit and hyperactivity.

Iced Tea Can Lead to Kidney Stones

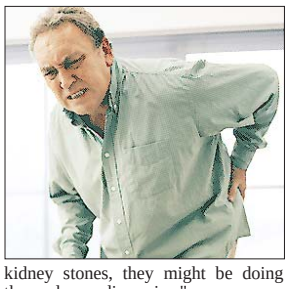
This is the peak season for drinking iced tea, but a Loyola University Medical Center urologist is warning the popular drink can contribute to painful kidney stones.

Iced tea contains high concentrations of oxalate, one of the key chemicals that lead to the formation of kidney stones, a common disorder of the urinary tract that affects about 10 percent of the population in the United States.

"For people who have a tendency to form the most common type of kidney stones, iced tea is one of the worst things to drink," said Dr. John Milner, assistant professor, Department of Urology, Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine.

The most common cause of kidney stones is not drinking enough fluids. And during the summer, people can become dehydrated from sweating. Dehydration, combined with increased iced tea consumption, raises the risk of kidney stones, especially in people already at risk.

"People are told that in the summertime they should drink more fluids," Milner said. "A lot of people choose to drink more iced tea, because it is low in calories and tastes better than water. However, in terms of



kidney stones, they might be doing themselves a disservice."

Though hot tea also contains oxalate, it's hard to drink enough to cause kidney stones, Milner said. About 85 percent of tea consumed in the United States is iced, according to the Tea Association of the USA.

Men are four times more likely to develop kidney stones than women, and the risk rises dramatically after age 40. Postmenopausal women with low estrogen levels and women who have had their ovaries removed also are at increased risk.

Kidney stones are small crystals that form from minerals and salt normally found in the urine in the kidneys or ureters, the small tubes that drain urine from the kidney to the bladder. Kidney stones usually are so small they are harmlessly expelled from the body. But stones sometimes grow large enough to become lodged in the ureters.

To quench thirst and properly hydrate, water is the best choice, Milner said. Real lemonade (not powdered) is another good option. "Lemons are high in citrates, which inhibit the growth of kidney stones," Milner said.

Milner advised that people at risk for kidney stones should cut back on foods that contain high concentrations of oxalates, such as spinach, chocolate, rhubarb and nuts. They should ease up on salt, eat meat sparingly, drink several glasses of water a day and eat foods that provide adequate amounts of calcium, which reduces the amount of oxalate the body absorbs.

Milner also advises that if you drink iced tea and have kidney stones, ask your specialist if the drink could be a contributing factor. (Patients aren't always asked.) If so, it is relatively easy to check if you are producing too many oxalates.

"Like many people, I enjoy drinking iced tea in the summer," Milner said. "But don't overdo it. As with so many things involving a healthy lifestyle, moderation is key."

CAMPUS QUIZ

1. _____ introduced JetEscapes packages for corporate travellers and guests looking for a holiday break on 19 July 2012.
   a) Jet Airways
   b) Kingfisher Airlines
   c) Thai Airways
   d) Hawai Airways
2. Which IT services provider, on 11 July 2012 launched Apparel and Fashion xPress for Oracle Retail implementation.
   a) IBM
   b) Mahindra Satyam
   c) Trimax
   d) HCL
3. Which social networking site on 9 July 2012 extended its application centre App Center in India and six other countries.
   a) Twitter
   b) Linkedin
   c) Facebook
   d) Skype
4. Which mobile company launched its window-based phone Lumia 610 on 6 July 2012 ?
   a) Nokia
   b) Spice
   c) Reliance
   d) Samsung
5. _____ launched famous Triangular Swiss Chocolate Brand Toblerone.
   a) Cadbury
   b) Nestle
   c) Ferrero
   d) Callebaut
6. Which fast food company on 4th Sep. 2012, said it will launch all vegetarian restaurants in various pilgrimage sites across India with the first outlet opening in Amritsar by middle of next year?
   a) McDonald's
   b) Subway
   c) Dominos Pizza
   d) Nirula's
7. Internet company Yahoo Inc. launched its mobile browser on 23rd May. What is the name of the browser?
   a) Axis
   b) Chrome
   c) Thunderhawk
   d) Bing
8. Which company has launched, on 31st August 2012, its second-generation Series 9 notebook in India? The company claims that the device, which has a 13-inch screen, is the world's thinnest and most compact notebook chassis.
   a) Lenovo
   b) Dell
   c) Samsung
   d) Apple
9. DRS Chaudhary was appointed as the new Secretary of Ministry of Steel on _____.
   a) 30 March 2012
   b) 14 August 2012
   c) 19 May 2012
   d) 14 August 2012
10. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on 29 March 2012 appointed _____ as the Chairperson of the Advisory Board on Bank, Commercial and Financial Frauds.
    a) K. T. Satarawala
    b) Gopal Singh
    c) BV Vanchoo
    d) Shyamala Gopinath
11. Union Minister Mukul Roy was on _____ sworn in as the Union Railway Minister by President Pratibha Patil
    a) 13 May 2012
    b) 20 March 2012
    c) 16 July 2012
    d) 19 September
12. Former Supreme Court judge Markandey Katju was appointed as the new chairman of media regulator Press Council of India (PCI) on _____.
    a) 5 October 2011
    b) 5 March 2011
    c) 5 April 2011
    d) 5 September 2011

Answers

1. a) Jet Airways
2. b) Mahindra Satyam
3. c) Facebook
4. a) Nokia
5. a) Cadbury
6. a) McDonald's
7. a) Axis
8. c) Samsung
9. a) 30 March 2012
10. d) Shyamala Gopinath
11. b) 20 March 2012
12. a) 5 October 2011

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HISTORY **25 SEPTEMBER 1513.** Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa reaches what would be known as the Pacific Ocean. **1906** – Leonardo Torres Quevedo successfully demonstrates the Telekino in the port of Bilbao, guiding a boat from the shore, in what is considered the birth of the remote control. **1929** – Jimmy Doolittle performs the first blind flight proving that full instrument flying from take off to landing is possible. **1969** – The charter establishing the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation is signed. **1992** – NASA launched a $511 million probe to Mars in the first U.S. mission to the planet in 17 years. Eleven months later, the probe would fail. **1996** – The last of the Magdalene Asylums closes in Ireland. **2008** – China launches the spacecraft Shenzhou 7.

Sunday Campus

Editorial

The opium culture

In India, opium has been in use since ages. Mothers used it to put a child to sleep, so that she could carry on with her daily chores. The truckers use it to kill boredom. Old people use it to get some sleep and reduce restlessness. The rest of the populace, though, needs no opium for similar purposes. They have other things at hand, which are equally effective. Cricket, Music and porn are the current obsessions of Indians. This explains the unerring scams in every field that one may conceive.

As the country rocked with revelations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) reports on Coal Blocks, splitting of the Anna Brigade, isolation of the India Against Corruption forum, price hikes and others, 90 percent Indians chose to keep glued to IPL cricket. It is this 'Unh! humein kya karna hai' attitude, that promotes euphoria amongst leaders. They are too sure of getting away with anything. Issues are pulled out of hats and before they register on the common man's mind, they pull out another hare. The CAG report on coal blocks had roped in stalwarts both from BJP and Congress. They conspired behind the curtains and came up with FDI in multi brand retailing, gas cylinder counts and diesel price hikes. It raised furore as predicted and the foam subsided in less than a fortnight. Irony of the situation is, no body takes the political parties to task. They are happy with their 'khandani' Congress or RSS branding. They cherish it as their caste. They fail to notice that the leaders at the centre draw their power from small party workers. If they resist, it can make a big difference. Take some time to look around you.

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RTE : wrong thing for right reason

Manish Sabharwal

While it's stupid to disagree with the need for school reforms or access inequity, I strongly disagree with RTE because it fights yesterday's war of enrolment, the government cannot provide money for its fair implementation, and its operating details declare war on education entrepreneurship. RTE is the wrong thing for the right reason.

The Supreme Court opined on the 25% reservation for poor students but the toxic parts of RTE have nothing to do with this reservation. RTE timetables the extinction of 15 lakh 'unrecognised' private schools where parents pay something to avoid something that is free. In addition to this recognition licence raj, RTE unleashes rules that lead to higher costs, corruption and confusion. This hostile habitat will halt the explosion of education entrepreneurship and blunt competition that creates quality. To paraphrase a beheaded French queen, RTE says, "If you can't have cake, don't eat bread."

RTE will lead to higher corruption because Corruption = (Discretion + Monopoly) - Accountability. If the central government can't make up its mind if 24% or 42% of India is poor, how will a block education officer (BEO) decide which child is poor? In reality, they will auction their poverty certification to the highest bidder. RTE empowers BEOs to convert every school into a personal ATM. Not all, but most will. RTE will lead to higher school fees because the central and state governments don't have the 2 lakh crore needed for fair implementation.

Private schools will be forced to raise resources for the 25% reservation and micro-specification of salaries, qualifications and infrastructure. Delhi RTE rules specify a minimum salary of 23,000 per month for teachers and require primary teachers to have a two-year education diploma - this means that 33% of teachers have to be fired.

RTE specifies that every school must have a playground; Delhi specifies 900 sq yards but some states are considering 1,500 sq yards. The 25% children will require cross-subsidisation because state governments propose to reimburse a state average but labour and land costs vary greatly.



Karnataka's proposal to cap reimbursement at 7,000 per student per year for the 25% has already led to fee increases for the balance 75%. Delhi has not paid schools who were early adopters of RTE for the last few years. All this micromanaging of schools and their finances hits middle-class parents with higher prices for the same product.

The over capacity in engineering and management higher education - last year, 200 engineering colleges in south India got less than 10 admissions, one lakh of the two lakh seats in UP Technical University are empty and 25% of Karnataka MBA seats were unfilled - is creating a quality race that includes free laptops, guaranteed internships, lower fees, free hostels, embedded English and soft skills.

But RTE views school quality through poor proxies like playgrounds, salaries and diplomas. Does changed evaluation under RTE mean no exams? What constitutes appropriate efforts to bring back dropouts? How will teacher-student ratios be calculated? How will midday meals be handled for the 25% in private schools? Where will these 25% go after Grade 8? Will the 75% parent populated government school management committees have the power to hire and fire teachers? RTE requires admissions on a "random, rational, reasonable and just basis". Don't these words mean different things to different people? Why take away the right to detain or expel till Class VIII? Can we be equal and excellent?

RTE is fighting yesterday's war (enrolment) with yesterday's template (legislation). Fixing schools needs a complex ecosystem overhaul. We need sharper performance management for teachers. Seats in private schools are half of the government but locations are a tenth; underperforming, under-enrolled government schools should be fixed or put up for PPPs.

Most importantly, we need a massive dose of decentralisation. America's 'race to the top' programme makes federal funding available for creative and impactful projects proposed by state governments. This would encourage states to find their own solutions: an example is Gujarat's attempt to base school recognition on learning outcomes rather than hardware because what can easily be measured may not matter. Decentralisation would encourage states to experiment with funding students rather than schools.

RTE drags education legislation in the direction of labour laws: poorly-designed legislation that will be poorly implemented because, as India's chief labour commissioner told me, it is "impossible to enforce the unenforceable".

But unlike labour inspectors, whose powers have been blunted, RTE makes the block education officer - long a thorn in the flesh - a dagger in the heart. Most dangerously, RTE will lead to fewer schools by cutting The Beautiful Tree. This is tragedy because the most expensive school is no school.

Chairman,Teamlease Services

The Amazing Kanger Valley

Arun Chaturvedi

Kanger Ghati National Park was declared a National Park in 1982 by the Government of India. It is one of the most beautiful and densest National Park, well known for its Biodiversity with picturesque landscape, magnificent waterfalls, subterranean geomorphologic limestone caves, home for the bird-Bastar Hill myna, the state bird of Chhattisgarh.

Located amidst the 34 km long and scenic Kanger Valley, the Park is spread over an area of approximately 200 km2 comprising mainly of hilly terrain, the Park derives its name from the Kanger River

The flora in the park consists chiefly of mixed moist deciduous type of forests with predominance of Sal, Teak and Bamboo trees. In fact, the Kanger Valley is the only region in Peninsular India where one of the last pockets of virgin and untouched forests still left.

According to the Botanical Survey of India and other Research Organizations, the National park has 553 floral species out of which 12 species are new to Chhattisgarh, 43 species are reported rare. This includes insitu gene bank of medicinal plants, grasses, climbers, wild sugarcane, canes, ferns, epiphytes, Sal, teak, bamboo and their rich associates.

Major Wildlife are the Tigers, Leopards, Mouse Deer, Wild Cat, Chital, Sambar, Barking Deer, Jackals, Langurs, Rhesus Macaque, Sloth Bear, Flying Squirrel, Wild Boar, Striped Hyena, Rabbits, Pythons, Cobra, Crocodiles, Monitor Lizards and Snakes to name a few. The avian fauna at the Park includes Hill Myna, Spotted Owlet, Red Jungle Fowls, Racket-tailed Drongos, Peacocks, Parrots, Steppe Eagles, Red Spur Fall, Phakta, Bhura Teeter, Tree Pie and Heron among many others. The blind and albinic cavefish from Kotumsar Cave.

There are 49 species of Mammals, 144 species of Birds, 16 species of Amphibians, 37 species of Reptiles, 56 species of Pisces, 91 species of Butterflies, 26 species of Moths & 113 species of Spiders

The Kotamsar range forming the western half on the Park is dotted with revenue villages on its boundary and there is hardly any forest area outside the Park. The Koleng range forming the Eastern half of the Park has lesser number of villages on its boundary and is comparatively free from biotic pressure. There



are 48 villages within 5 km radius of National Park boundary and only one Forest village (Kotamsar) is inside the National Park.

The National park is well known for the presence of subterranean limestone caves with dripstones and flowstones. The formations of Stalactites and Stalagmites are still taking place. The caves are inhabited by Leopards, Porcupines, Hyenas, Bears, Bats, fishes, snakes, frogs, crickets etc. The overhangs are mostly found in the western part (Tirathgarh) and eastern portion (Near Kolab River) which provide a good habitat for honeybees especially the rock bees. Dens on the rocky portions are home to wild dogs (Dholes), Jackals, wolves, foxes, mongoose etc.

Cliffs in Tirathgarh waterfall area and western portion along the Kanger and Kolab rivers provide ideal habitat for bats, eagles, pigeons, swifts and some reptile species. The bouldery drainages can be seen at Tirathgarh waterfall region, Kanger Dhara and at points where the Kanger flows from steep height.

Sand banks at Bhainsadarha is used by Mugger crocodiles (Crocodylus palustris) for basking purpose. Smooth Indian Otters are also found using this habitat.

Kanger is among one of very few perennial rivers of Bastar. It is lifeline and hills are its recharging reservoir, whole National Park is the catchment of Godavari River.

All lime stone caves are present North of Kanger River between Madarkonta to Kodri Bahar. These are Kotamsar cave, Kailash Cave, Dandak Cave, Devgiri cave. These caves have very fine structures of dripstones i.e. Stalactites and Stalagmites. Chemically these formations are recrystallized calcium carbonate. Kotamsar and Kailash caves are opened for tourists where as other caves are closed. Only those caves with openings have been discovered so far. There are many caves which have no opening and they are yet to be discovered.

Places to visit

As approach to most of the places do not have proper signages guiding movements and it being largely a virgin area, one should visit these places with assistance and under guidance of the local inhabitants. The routes prescribed are Kotamsar (5 km), Kanger Dhara (7 km), Kotamsar cave (10 km), Tirathgarh waterfalls (7 km), Kailash cave (5 km). Nature trail from Kamanar barrier to Tirathgarh waterfalls (3.0 km) and from Kailash cave to Kailash zheel (1.5 km)

10 laws that **Isaac Newton** failed to share with the world

1. LAW OF QUEUE: If you change queues, the one you have left will start to move faster than the one you are in now.
2. LAW OF TELEPHONE: When you dial a wrong number, you never get an engaged tone.
3. LAW OF MECHANICAL REPAIR: After your hands become coated with grease, your nose will begin to itch.
4. LAW OF THE WORKSHOP: Any tool, when dropped, will roll to the least accessible corner.
5. LAW OF THE ALIBI: If you tell the boss you were late for work because you had a flat tire, the next morning you will have a flat tire.
6. BATH THEOREM: When the body is immersed in water, the telephone rings.
7. LAW OF ENCOUNTERS: The probability of meeting someone you know increases when you are with someone you don't want to be seen with. The probability of bumping into someone that you are trying to avoid is equally as high.
8. LAW OF THE RESULT: When you try to prove to someone that a machine won't work, it will!
9. LAW OF BIOMECHANICS: The severity of the itch is inversely proportional to the reach.
10. LAW OF COFFEE: As soon as you sit down for a cup of hot coffee, your boss will ask you to do something which will last until the coffee is cold !!!!

Dr. Shivendra Shrivastva

Tribals of India THE GONDS

The Gondi (Gondi) or Gond people are people in central India, spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra (Vidarbha), Chhattisgarh, northern Andhra Pradesh, and Western Orissa. With over four million people, they are the largest tribe in Central India. Gond or Rajgond are same tribes. The term Raj Gond was widely used in 1940s, but has now become almost obsolete, probably because of the political eclipse of the Gond Rajas.



The Gondi language is related to Telugu and other Dravidian languages. About half of Gonds speak Gondi, while the rest speak Indo-Aryan languages including Hindi. For many years during the British colonial period of India the Gonds were considered to have performed human sacrifices, although this notion was later discredited.

Gondwana and Rani Durgawati

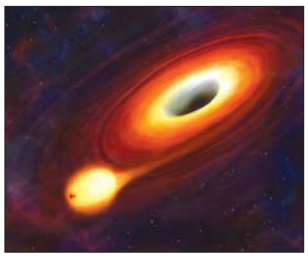
Gondwana was conquered in 1564 by Akbar.This State included the regions of Sagar, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narmada Valley and possibly a portion of Bhopal. This state had 53 forts. Dalpat Shah was its ruler. He died leaving behind his widow Durgawati and his infant son Bir Naryan. Durgawati became the Regent. Abul Fazal says that Durgawati ruled her country with wisdom and ability. She delighted in hunting and bringing down wild animals with her own gun. Asaf Khan, the Governor of Kara or Allahabad, was tempted by wealth of Gondwana. Occasionally he ravaged the borders of his kingdom. Rani Durgwati started negotiations with Akabarfor a peaceful settlement but negotiation failed. Asaf Khan marched against Gondwana. Durgawati defended her territoty bravely. She was out numbered and defeated in a battle between garh and Mandal in the modern Jabalpur District. Rani Durgawati was wounded and she plunged a dagger in her breast and ended her life to save herself from disgrace. her country was devastated and a lot of booty fell into the hands of Mughals. Bir Narayn died fighting in the defence of his country. According to V.A.Smith,"Akbar's attack on a princess of a character so noble was mere aggresson, wholly unprovoked and devoid of all justifications other than the lust for conqust and plunder."

The Gonds have scheduled tribe status in most of the Indian states and are the second largest tribe in the country and are believed to be of Dravidian stock.

Gonds of Uttar Pradesh

The Gond are also found in major population in Uttar Pradesh . The UP Gond have Scheduled caste status in 13 district of U.P. It has five sub caste namely Dhuriya, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari and Rajgond but the population of Dhuriya Gond is greater than other four sub castes of Gond tribe.

A Star in death throes



Astronomers think they have seen the flare of a dying star being eviscerated by a black hole. The signal was spotted by three different satellites.

The stellar victim was first seen in 2011 by Swift, a NASA satellite designed to spot bursts of high-energy photons known as Y-rays. For more than a month, Swift watched a signal from a distant galaxy, which eventually faded from view. Subsequent analysis showed that the Y-rays probably came from a star being ripped to pieces by a previously unknown black hole.

Rubens Reis, an astronomer at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and his colleagues now say that they have witnessed the star's final flares. The team analysed data from two X-ray observatories: Suzaku, a Japanese–US satellite, and XMM-Newton, which is run by the European Space Agency.

In both sets of data, the researchers saw a pulse of X-rays that rose and fell in intensity every 200 seconds. The team thinks that the oscillation is coming from the last bits of the star, which are making their final orbits before being sucked into the hole.

"The 200-second signal is telling you something fundamental about the orbit of the material around the black hole," says Reis.

Work based on Einstein's general theory of relativity stipulates that there is a minimum distance at which material can stably orbit a black hole before it is swallowed. The team's calculations suggest that the star's remains were probably just one million kilometres from the event horizon — the surface beyond which nothing, not even light, can escape a black hole's clutches.

"This is the last little bit of signal that we're able to detect" before the material is sucked across the event horizon and into oblivion, says Reis. The mass of the black hole was found to be between 0.5 million and 5 million times the mass of the Sun.

Twice the way to Everest

Nepal Tourism Centre

The highest summit on earth - Mount Everest, Sagarmatha or Chomolungma - is 8848 m (29,028 ft) high. The route to the foot of Mount Everest became popular following the, now legendary, first ascent of the peak in 1953 by Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and the Sherpa Tensing Norgay. In 1978 Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler were the first to reach the mountain summit without artificial oxygen. Today approximately 12,000 trekkers a year set out to climb Mount Everest, over half of them belong to an organised trekking group. The complete walk to the foot of Everest takes three weeks but can be made shorter by flying to Lukla. The cost of a trekking permit was drastically increased in 1994 to U.S. $50,000. Sagharmata National Park is also now on the UNESCO list of protected areas.



Everest Route

The route first leads through the mountainous countryside of Solu before reaching the higher Khumbu region. It does not follow river valleys but runs vertically. As it is constantly up and down the walk to the base camp actually covers a climb of 9000 m (29,527 ft), so to speak, the total height of Everest above sea level. The route goes through regions with sharply contrasting topography and climates, from the hot Tarai to the glaciers of Khumbu. In between are the Siwalik Hills and the Mahabharat chain with the valley of the Sun Kosi. The walk continues through the Sagarmatha National Park. The dangers from altitude sickness are particularly acute on the Everest route. It is not simply just a matter of crossing a high pass but involves staying at high altitude for at least a week. The lower part of the route, which leads through the Solu region, is passable all year round. For Khumbu the season is limited to October/November and March to May.

Yet even the monsoon period in Khumbu is attractive with wild flowers

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HISTORY

26 SEPTEMBER, 1580 – Sir Francis Drake finishes his circumnavigation of the Earth. **1687** – The Parthenon in Athens is partially destroyed by an explosion caused by the bombing from Venetian forces. **1789** - US gets its first Secretary of State, Chief Justice, AG and PMG. **1914** – The United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is established. **1960** – In Chicago, the first televised debate takes place between presidential candidates Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy. **1973** – Concorde makes its first non-stop crossing of the Atlantic in record-breaking time. **1983** – Soviet military officer Stanislav Petrov averts a likely worldwide nuclear war by correctly identifying a report of an incoming nuclear missile as a computer error and not an American first strike.

GEOGRAPHY The disastrous Love Wave?

Seismic waves are waves of energy that travel through the earth, and are a result of an earthquake, explosion, or a volcano that imparts low-frequency acoustic energy. Many other natural and anthropogenic sources create low amplitude waves commonly referred to as ambient vibrations. Seismic waves are studied by geophysicists called seismologists. Seismic wave fields are recorded by a seismometer, hydrophone (in water), or accelerometer.

The propagation velocity of the waves depends on density and elasticity of the medium. Velocity tends to increase with depth, and ranges from approximately 2 to 8 km/s in the Earth's crust up to 13 km/s in the deep mantle.

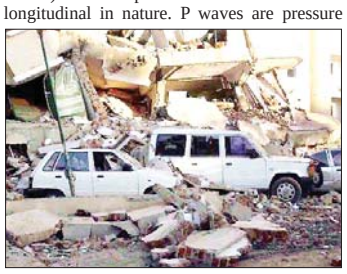
Earthquakes create various types of waves with different velocities; when reaching seismic observatories, their different travel time help scientists to locate the source of the earthquake hypocenter. In geophysics the refraction or reflection of seismic waves is used for research into the structure of the Earth's interior, and man made vibrations are often generated to investigate shallow, subsurface structures.

Types of seismic waves

There are two types of seismic waves, body wave and surface waves. Other modes of wave propagation exist, but they are of comparatively minor importance for earth-borne waves, although they are important in the case of asteroseismology.

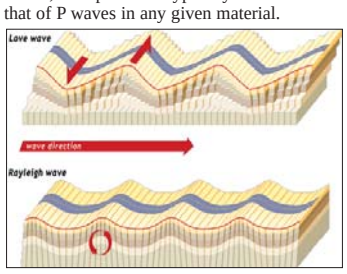
BODY WAVES **:** Body waves travel through the interior of the Earth. They create raypaths refracted by the varying density and modulus (stiffness) of the Earth's interior. The density and modulus, in turn, vary according to temperature, composition, and phase. This effect is similar to the refraction of light waves.

PRIMARY WAVES : Primary waves (P-waves) are compressional waves that are longitudinal in nature. P waves are pressure



waves that travel faster than other waves through the earth to arrive at seismograph stations first hence the name "Primary". These waves can travel through any type of material, including fluids, and can travel at nearly twice the speed of S waves. In air, they take the form of sound waves, hence they travel at the speed of sound. Typical speeds are 330 m/s in air, 1450 m/s in water and about 5000 m/s in granite.

SECONDARY WAVES : Secondary waves (S-waves) are shear waves that are transverse in nature. These waves arrive at seismograph stations after the faster moving P waves during an earthquake and displace the ground perpendicular to the direction of propagation. Depending on the propagational direction, the wave can take on different surface characteristics; for example, in the case of horizontally polarized S waves, the ground moves alternately to one side and then the other. S waves can travel only through solids, as fluids (liquids and gases) do not support shear stresses. S waves are slower than P waves, and speeds are typically around 60% of that of P waves in any given material.



SURFACE WAVES : Surface waves (L-waves) are analogous to water waves and travel along the Earth's surface. They travel slower than body waves. Because of their low frequency, long duration, and large amplitude, they can be the most destructive type of seismic wave. They are called surface waves because they diminish as they get further from the surface.

RAYLEIGH WAVES : Rayleigh waves, also called ground roll, are surface waves that travel as ripples with motions that are similar to those of waves on the surface of water (note, however, that the associated particle motion at shallow depths is retrograde, and that the restoring force in Rayleigh and in other seismic waves is elastic, not gravitational as for water waves). The existence of these waves was predicted by John William Strutt, Lord Rayleigh, in 1885. They are slower than body waves, roughly 90% of the velocity of S waves for typical homogeneous elastic media.

LOVE WAVES : Love waves are horizontally polarized shear waves (SH waves), existing only in the presence of a semi-infinite medium overlain by an upper layer of finite thickness.[1] They are named after A.E.H. Love, a British mathematician who created a mathematical model of the waves in 1911. They usually travel slightly faster than Rayleigh waves, about 90% of the S wave velocity, and have the largest amplitude.

STONELEY WAVES : A Stoneley wave is a type of large amplitude Rayleigh wave that propagates along a solid-fluid boundary. They can be generated along the walls of a fluid-filled borehole, being an important source of coherent noise in VSPs and making up the low frequency component of the source in sonic logging. The equation for Stoneley waves was first given by Dr. Robert Stoneley (1894 - 1976), Emeritus Professor of Seismology, Cambridge.

P AND **S** WAVES : An earthquake occurs, seismographs near the epicenter are able to record both P and S waves, but those at a greater distance no longer detect the high frequencies of the first S wave. Since shear waves cannot pass through liquids, this phenomenon was original evidence for the now well-established observation that the Earth has a liquid outer core, as demonstrated by Richard Dixon Oldham. This kind of observation has also been used to argue, by seismic testing, that the Moon has a solid core, although recent geodetic studies suggest the core is still molten.

Experiences

Awareness helps

I was Collector at Durg which is now in Chhattisgarh. In the lean season every year, the landless and marginal and small cultivators need some job as there



are no agricultural operations going at that time. There were not many regular labour-intensive employment generating schemes at that time. But there was a provision in the Scarcity Manual under which an area could be declared scarcity-affected and work could be taken up under orders of the Collector. This became a regular feature in that part of the State. Even now there is a substantial migration of labour during summer from Chhattisgarh to other more prosperous states. I hasten to add that sometimes there was a genuine scarcity and works were needed to sustain the village folk. Now it was a one of those years. I had gone to a block headquarters for a normal visit which a Collector is supposed to do, and also to check scarcity works going on in the area.

The Agriculture Extension Officer came to me and was explaining about a loan scheme which he had diligently prepared in consultation with a local bank for deepening a couple of ponds for the benefit of the fishermen who had the contract for the fishing rights over them. It was a good scheme, and the AEO was sincere. I checked up the status of the village. It was in the list of scarcity affected areas.

With a straight face I asked, "Have you thought of taking the work under the scarcity programme?"

The AEO was taken unawares. He hadn't imagined that it could be taken up fully with the government funds without any burden to the fishermen's society. Ultimately I sanctioned a small amount of probably 25 to 30 thuosand for each after going through the normal procedure of obtaining the estimates, and sanctioning the amount from the district headquartes. My timely visit to the village saved the fishermen from avoidable indebtedness.

***Anand Kumar Bhatt**, IAS*
Then collector Durg

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Delegated Legislation

The expression 'Delegated Legislation' is used in two senses- In one sense delegated legislation means the exercise of the power of the rule making, delegated to the executive by the legislature. In the second sense, it means the output of the exercises of the power, viz., rules, regulations, orders, ordinances, etc. the expression is used here in both the senses. Where the emphasis is on the limits of constitutionality of exercise of such power, the term is used in the first sense; where the emphasis is on the concrete rules the term is employed in the second sense.

Need of Delegated Legislation and Causes of its Growth

1. Pressure of work- Parliament is an extremely busy body. It is overloaded and burdened with legislative work. It has to enact so many legislation that it can hardly look into detail of every law.
2. Technicality of subjects -Some the legislations required to be enacted may be technical in nature. The members of the legislature do not enjoy expertise over every subject.
3. To meet unforeseen/ emergency situations- There might arise certain contingency were adjustments are required in the prevailing law urgently or frequently. The process of amendment in the Parliament is a very time consuming and lengthy procedure.Delegated Legislation gives power of adaptation in new situations. ' The practice further, is valuable because it provides for a power of adaption of unknown future condition without the necessity of amending the legislation. The method the delegated legislation permits for the rapid utilization of experience, and enables the rules of consultation with interests affected by the operation of new acts to be translated into practice.'
4. Flexibility- In case of delegated legislation changes in the legislation take place more frequently and without delay, this is not possible in legislation by parliament.
   Moreover, the implementation of law becomes easier and flexible by means of delegated legislation.

Defence Research and Development Org

The DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation heads scientific and technological research for defence purposes. It has a wide network of nearly 50 laboratories covering diverse disciplines which meet the varied demands of the three wings of our armed forces. The DRDO was formed in 1958 by the amalgamation three establishments: Technical Development Establishment of the Indian Army; Directorate of Technical Development and Production; and Defence Science Organisation.

The DRDO is engaged in developing defence technologies covering various disciplines, including the following: aeronautics, armaments, electronics, combat vehicles, engineering systems, instrumentation, missiles, advanced computing and simulation, special materials, naval systems, life sciences, training, information systems, and agriculture.

Some of its achievements and innovations are Air-Borne Telemetry Receiving System; All Electric Type Weapon Control System for Infantry Combat Vehicle; Antenna Systems; Bhima; Biomedical Devices for Internal Use (Implants); Biomedical Devices for External Use; Briefcase SATCOM Terminal for voice/fax/data services; Code Programme; Diagnostic Products for Infection Imaging; EOCM-Class Laser System; Explosive Reactive Armour; Fin-Stabilised Armour Piercing Discarding Sabot Ammunition; Indigenous X-ray Industrial Tomography System; Integrated Weapon System Simulation; Kaveri Engine; Lakshya; Laser Warning Sensors; Light Combat Aircraft; Manipulator Arm; MBT Arjun; Missiles (Agni, Prithvi, Nag, Trishul, Akash); MMIC; Model-Based Data Fusion; Naval Weapon Systems; Nishant; Palmtop Green Microchip Laser Module; Pan/Tilt Platform for Vision Systems; Pinaka; Radiation Protection Products; Rajendra Radar; Rapid Quantification and Detection Techniques for Pesticides in Fruits and Vegetables; Recovery Parachute System For Light Combat Aircraft; Sangraha; Sanyukta; Special Materials; Technology for Dengue Control; Technology for Titanium Sponge Production.

HOT TOPIC THE JAN LOKPAL BILL OF IAC

The Jan Lokpal Bill, also referred to as the Citizen's ombudsman Bill, is a draft anti-corruption bill drawn up by prominent civil society activists in India seeking the appointment of a Jan Lokpal which is an independent corruption investigation body.

The Jan Lokpal Bill aims to effectively deter corruption, redress grievances of citizens, and protect whistle-blowers. If made into law, the bill would create an independent ombudsman body called the Lokpal. The body would be empowered to register and investigate complaints of corruption against politicians and bureaucrats without prior government approval. The prefix Jan signifies that these improvements include inputs provided by "ordinary citizens" through an activist-driven, non-governmental public consultation.

The word Lokpal was coined in 1963 by L.M. Singhvi, a Member of Parliament during a debate in Parliament about grievance redressal mechanisms.

A focused campaigning was started in the form of the India Against Corruption (IAC) movement. Anna Hazare headed core members of civil society and IAC movement. IAC set up a website www.india againstcorruption.org to encourage suggestions and objections from citizens across India. Through these collaborative efforts till August 2011, IAC uploaded the 23rd version of Jan Lokpal Bill draft.

LOKPAL BILL : The Lokpal Bill was first introduced by Shanti Bhushan in 1968 and passed the 4th Lok Sabha in 1969. But before it could be passed by Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the bill lapsed. Subsequent versions were re-introduced in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005 and in 2008, but none passed.

In 2011, during the Parliament's Winter Session, the Lok Sabha passed controversial Lokpal Bill, but it was subsequently turned down in the Rajya Sabha.

The Jan Lokpal Bill proposes merger of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into the Lokpal. This would enable the Lokpal to be completely independent of the government and free from ministerial influence in its investigations.

INSPIRATION : The bill was inspired by the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). In the 1970s, the ICAC sacked 119 out of 180 police officers.

KEY FEATURES : To establish a central government anti-corruption institution called Lokpal, supported by Lokayukta at the state level.

The Lokpal will be supervised by the Cabinet Secretary and the Election Commission.

Members will be appointed by judges, Indian Administrative Service officers with a clean record, private citizens and constitutional authorities through a transparent and participatory process.

A selection committee will invite short-listed candidates for interviews, the video recordings of which will thereafter be made public. Complaints against any officer of Lokpal will be investigated within a month and, if found to be substantive, will result in the officer being dismissed within two months.

Every month on its website, the Lokayukta will publish a list of cases dealt with, brief details of each, their outcome and any action taken or proposed. It will also publish lists of all cases received by the Lokayukta during the previous month, cases dealt with and those which are pending.

Investigations of each case must be completed in one year. Any resulting trials should be concluded in the following year, giving a total maximum process time of two years. Losses to the government by a corrupt individual will be recovered at the time of conviction. Government officers who fail to do their job shall be fined and the amount be given to the affected.

India in relation to Myanmar?

Question : What is the interest of India in Myanmar?
Answer :
To reduce the influence of China.
To develop north east India.
To combat militants and insurgencies in the boarder areas.
To protect India's NRI.
Question : What is the economic condition of Myanmar.
Answer :
Impoverished millions of population.
Depends on foreign aid.
Poor political and infrastructure set UP
Question : How Indian can improve its relation with Myanmar?
Answer :
A strategic relationship with Myanmar.
Visit of commerce industry, defense and home ministries.
Business-to-Business engagement and dialogue between the strategic communities.
Giving more importance by India threw look East policy.
India's Look East Policy:
Question: What are the objectives of LEP?
Answer:
To pursue strategic and economic relations with India's neighbours and near neighbours in Asia.
Question : What are the platform to pursue LEP?
Answer:
BINSTEC
MGC (Mekong-Ganga-Co-Operation)
Question: What are the milestone as of now?
Answer :

POLICY MATTERS

A full dialogue partnership with ASEAN
India-ASEAN summit mechanism
Founder membership in the EAS
FTA in goods.
Question : What are the challenges ahead of Indian diplomacy?
Answer :
Lack of transit and transport facility
Reopening of Stilwell road.
Indian entry point in Bangladesh and Myanmar.
Developing North East India.
Question : What needs to be done?
Answer :
The acute need for co-ordination and syndronization between domestic efforts and external initiatives.
Terms of connectivity and infrastructure
IBSA:
Question : What are the common issues among the group countries?
Answer:
Institutional and financial reform
Global peace and stability.
Initiative to curb black money, terrorism.
Question : What are the difference between them?
Answer:
The commitment towards climate change.
Reform in UNSC
Still the group has to establish
A debate on adding more countries in the group.
The commitment to abide to the basic principles.
Libya:
Question : What are the problems faced by NTC?
Answer :
Challenge from militias.
Political problems with severely divided society.
Non-participation of major ethic groups in Libya.
No attempt from NATO to intervene.
Question : What are the problems with respect to trials in Libya?
Answer :
Libya's judicial system is not currently fit for such trials.
Would reveal the western involvement during Gaddati regime.

BUZZ WORDS

SPOD:

Spinning Pizza Of Death. Apple Macintosh equivalent of the Windows hourglass icon. Indicates that the computer is working ... Also spelled SPoD by really hip geeks.

Balls to the walls

(USA) If you do something balls to the wall, you apply full acceleration or exertion.

Banana republic

Banana republic is a term used for small countries that are dependent on a single crop or resource and governed badly by a corrupt elite.

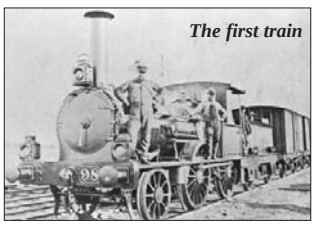
Banana skin

(UK) A banana skin is something that is an embarrassment or causes problems. It needs to be done with first.

Indian Railways

FACT FILES

The total distance covered by the 14,300 trains on the Indian Railways everyday, equals three & half times the distance to moon


The first train

- The first train on Indian soil ran between Bombay and Thane on the 16th of April 1853
- 42 Railway companies operated in the country before independence
- IR has about 63,028 route kms. of track
- IR employs about 1.55 million people
- It carries over 13 million passengers & 1.3 million tones of freight everyday
- It runs about 14,300 trains daily
- IR has about 7,000 railway stations
- The longest platform in the world is at Kharagpur and is 2,733 ft. in length
- Nehru Setu on Sone River is the longest Railway bridge
- Electric Locomotives are manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan
- Coaches are manufactured at ICF/Chennai, RCF/Kapurthala and BEML/Bangaluru
- The National Rail Museum at New Delhi was set-up in 1977
- Stations across State Lines are Navapur (Maharashtra and Gujarat) and Bhawani Mandi (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)
- Classes of travel on Indian Railway: Ist AC, 2nd AC, 3rd AC, AC Chair Car IInd sleeper & IInd ordinary
- Railway Station with all the Three Gauges is Siliguri Railway Station
- First/Longest/Oldest in Indian Railways
- First Passenger Train Ran On 16th April 1853 (between Bombay to Thane)
- First Railway Bridge Dapoorie Viaduct on the Mumbai-Thane route
- First Rail Tunnel Parsik Tunnel
- First Ghats Covered by the Rail lines Thal and Bhore Ghats
- First Underground Railway Calcutta METRO
- First Computerized Reservation System started in New Delhi (1986)
- First Electric Train ran on 3rd Feb' 1925 (between Bombay VT and Kurla)
- Toilets on Trains were introduced in 1891 (1st Class) & 1907 (lower classes)

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HISTORY

27 SEPTEMBER 1777 – Lancaster, Pennsylvania is the capital of the United States, for one day. **1825** – World's first service of locomotive-hauled passenger trains between Stockton and Darlington Railway opens. **1928** – The Republic of China is recognised by the United States. **1937** – Balinese Tiger declared extinct. **1956** – USAF Captain Milburn G. Apt becomes the first man to exceed Mach 3 while flying the Bell X-2. Shortly thereafter, the craft goes out of control and Captain Apt is killed. **1980** - World Tourism Day (theme for 2012 is "Tourism – Linking Cultures". **1998** – The Google internet search engine retrospectively claims this as its birthday. **2008** – CNSA astronaut Zhai Zhigang becomes the first Chinese person to perform a spacewalk while flying on Shenzhou 7.

Sunday Campus

FB updates..

A woman's point of view;

- The most perfect man in the world is her father
- The most abused husband in the world is her brother
- The most handsome man in the world is her son
- The luckiest and happiest man in the world is her sister's husband
- The most thankful man in the world is her son in law
- And the worst, most selfish, heartless, total jerk and the man with worst behavior in the world is her husband.

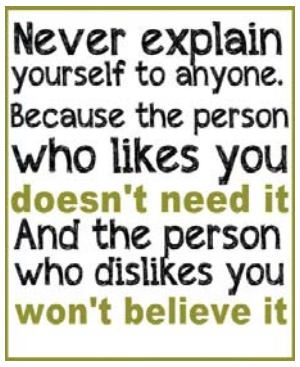
"It's good 2 sit alone atleast some time everyday...
But when u sit alone, don't sit with ur past...
Sit alone 2 dream ur future."

Manmohan Khanduja

Murphy's Original Law

If there are two or more ways to do something, and one of those ways can result in a catastrophe, then someone will do it.
Murphy's Law
If anything can go wrong -- it will.
Murphy's First Corollary
Left to themselves, things tend to go from bad to worse.
Murphy's Second Corollary
It is impossible to make anything foolproof because fools are so ingenious.
Quantized Revision of Murphy's Law
Everything goes wrong all at once.
Murphy's Constant
Matter will be damaged in direct proportion to its value.
The Murphy Philosophy
Smile... tomorrow will be worse.

- Shivendra Shrivastva
- Debendra Samantray



From Betel Leaves to SEZs

Nikhil Gandhi has a vision to make MiSEZ the next Singapore, a gateway of growth for the entire country. Enriched with his vast experience of working in different SEZs, Nikhil Gandhi, Chairman of Sea King Infrastructure and Director of MiSEZ, is now shaping up the Mumbai integrated Special Economic Zone.

He is planning to introduce world-class operational standards, efficiency and corporate governance in MiSEZ'. Gandhi has ensured the investment of Rs 4,500-crore in MiSEZ. Gandhi wanted to build an SEZ in Positra in Gujarat, near his privately-owned Pipavav port. He had managed to sell the idea to the then commerce minister Arun Jaitley. But the bureaucratic red-tapism forced him move out of Positra to Mumbai. He used 10,000 hectares of land owned by Sea King Infrastructure to create the Maha Mumbai SEZ.

And, now the Kolkata boy is thinking even bigger. His grand plan is to invest $5 billion in next six years: $1 billion in the shipyard and defence businesses, and $2 billion each in infrastructure and education. Investors — Indian and global- are keen to buy into Gandhi's ambitions. SKIL has signed a non-binding term sheet to sell 18% to JPMorgan PE for $400 million, which values it at $2.2 billion.



The self-styled 'infrapreneur' has many firsts to his credit: he set up a private port at Pipapav in Gujarat; built a 286-km railway track between Pipavav port and the Saurashtra region jointly with the government; constructed a 20 km, four-lane road connecting the port with the Gujarat highway; he also blueprinted India's first special economic zone (SEZ), in Mumbai. On Monday, this list just got a big longer: Pipavav has formed a joint venture with state-owned Mazagaon Dock for building warships for the Indian Navy. This is the first instance of a private sector company forming a JV with the Ministry of Defence to build warships.

Few will doubt Gandhi's project execution skills; the problem, however, is that at most of his ventures, he didn't hang around long enough to run them. He sold the port, rail and road projects to Maersk. Although he did not sell his shares in the SEZ, he lost the status of the largest shareholder to the richest Indian, Reliance Industries Chairman Mukesh Ambani, who brought in additional equity. Gandhi is now a minority shareholder. "Gandhi has good ideas. Some of his ideas are ahead of their times by at least five years. That sometimes makes financing them difficult," says Jitender Balakrishnan, a former chief at IDBI when it was a development financial institution, which had funded Gandhi in his trying times.

Today, Nikhil Gandhi, 51, moves around in a chauffeur-driven Merc E series, stays in a tony Napean Sea high-rise in Mumbai, and rubs shoulders with the city's high and mighty. His net worth is at least Rs 2,500 crore, going by the closing price of two of his main listed companies, Pipavav Defence & Offshore Engineering (formerly Pipavav Shipyard) and Everonn Education. It will quadruple if a proposed sale of equity in his holding company, SKIL Infrastructure, to the private equity arm of JPMorgan goes through.

He was a regular commuter between Kolkata and Mumbai, vending betel leaves. He became acquainted and grabbed opportunities. He moved to Mumbai 28 years ago: to supply 80,000 country-made brooms to the Bombay Port Trust (BPT) and 100,000 pieces of cleaning cloth to the Indian Navy. This eventually led to him becoming a user of the port as a bulk drug supplier.

In 1990, Gandhi visited Gujarat for the first time to see his father's birthplace. He came across Pipavav on the coast, and conceived the idea of setting up a port. He managed to fix a breakfast meeting with the then chief minister, Chimanbhai Patel, to sell his idea. Gujarat Pipapav Port became a reality on November 2, 1996, exactly after 13 months and two days. Gandhi had his problems in setting up the port - and from those problems emerged another opportunity. A mob had broken his brother's arm during construction and almost beaten Gandhi to death.

*On recovery, he went to **Shirdi Sai Baba** to pay homage. Here he bumped into a politician who introduced him to Dhirubhai Ambani, founder of Reliance Industries. Dhirubhai was impressed with Gandhi's ideas on infrastructure development. Gandhi for his part was smitten by the infra bug after reading a book written by Lee Kuan Yew, the first prime minister of Singapore.*

The Singapore Story 1965-2000' happens to be the only book that Gandhi read outside his academic syllabus. He followed up with a visit to Singapore. The combined result was his conviction in infrastructure. Not bad for a college dropout turned-infrapreneur who these days also spends time lecturing students at Ivy League B-schools like Wharton.

Custom tailored Nibs

Shuchi Shrivastava

Nibmaker Yukio Nagahara shares the secrets of his art and lessons learnt from his dad. His father was a famous Japanese nib master. Sleek, smooth and dazzling, after all his hard work, were several nibs. They were tiny pieces, no less than works of art, wrapped in fine leather pouches. Yukio Nagahara was engrossed in trimming their surface, bending tips the right way and giving a final shape to nibs made from yellow, white gold and other precious metals at William Penn, the World Pen Store in Select City Walk, Saket.

Some call Nagahara the doctor of pens. Some describe him as the king of the nibs. The fancy titles do not impress Nagahara. What he looks forward to, is the smile back on your face, when you see your first luxury fountain pen, a gift from your dad, restored back to action.

Nagahara was in Delhi for just one day, after a Mumbai workshop. He had a string of appointments. One of his clients owns an entire set of luxury fountain pens collected over the years.

Nagahara carefully observed the style, pattern and flow of that gentleman's writing.

Then he asked what the problem was. And his expert hands moved over the nib, checking its shape for damage, before he rubbed it over a machine. He repeated the process several times, till he was sure the result was perfect. Then handed it back to the owner. "People with different writing styles, need different kinds of nibs. Those with a penchant for luxury fountain pens, who love their writing in a certain font, should be careful about nibs they use. There are separate ones for fine writing. And some to write musical notes perfectly. Plus special ones for different languages. For example, the Japanese requires a nib that creates a broad, thick font, dragged to form a slim line," said Nagahara. He indicated a catalogue describing various nibs that he had created or designed. There was the 'Naginata', for smooth, fine writing. And 'Concord' for a broad font. The Cross Concord is for different languages. 'Cross Point' and 'Cross Music' create, wide, slim fonts, depending on how you tilt and use the nib.

Nagahara learnt the tricks of the trade from his

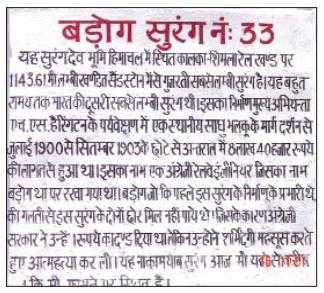


father, a renowned artisan. His training in nibs, began young, when he saw his father work. In the year 2000, his dad told him to carry forward the legacy of nib crafting and repairing.

His collection contains several nibs designed by his father, who reinvented the Naginata Togi nib technique. "It is created with two nibs crafted together. The shape of the tip, is longer than normal pen nibs. It resembles the Japanese Naginata long sword." Nagahara frequently holds workshops in USA, Europe and Israel. He has been designing special, crafted nibs for limited edition pens by the Japanese brand, Sailor, which is known for its limited edition Ganeshas and Venkateswara pens. One of his nibs, the Cross Emperor, is an improvised version of the Cross Point, a nib with vertical and horizontal slits.

The engineer who could not take humiliation

Corruption and black money are the hottest topics in India while bridges, chimneys and structures keep biting the dust. Building and road longevity are at its lowest. Billions of Rupees go into the wrong pockets every year, but no one seems to care. But this was not always so. There were engineers who had a passion for quality and commitment. They could not take humiliation.



Barog is a small hill station in Solan district in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It was settled in the early 20th century during the building of the narrow gauge Kalka-Shimla Railway. It is named after Colonel Barog, an engineer involved in building the railway track in 1903.

Barog, the engineer, was responsible for designing a tunnel near the railway station. He commenced digging the tunnel from both sides of the mountain, which is quite common as it speeds up construction. However, he made mistakes in his calculation and while constructing the tunnel, it was found that the two ends of the tunnel did not meet. Barog was fined an amount of 1 Rupee by the British government. Unable to withstand the humiliation, Barog walked away with his pet in the woods and shot himself dead. The dog seeing his master bleed ran to the nearby settlement. The people rushed after him but Barog was already dead. He was buried near the incomplete tunnel. The area came to be known as Barog after him. Although the station and settlement was named after him, his burial place cannot be located now. The tunnels he dug have been shut down.

Later it was constructed under Chief Engineer H.S. Harrington's supervison guided by a local sage, Bhalku, in a short period from July 1900 to September 1903 at a cost 8.40 Lakh rupees (Rupees 840,000).

This tunnel is the longest of the 103 operational tunnels on the route of the Shimla-Kalka Railway, which is 1143.61m long. Barog station is immediately after the tunnel. Barog tunnel is the straightest tunnel in the World. Trains take about 2.5 minutes to cross this tunnel, running at 25 kilometres per hour.

Till 2003, National Highway 22 connecting Chandigarh with Shimla passed through Barog. On 6 December 2003, the new section of the highway was inaugurated that would connect the village of Kumarhatti directly to Solan, thus bypassing Barog. This was done to avoid the steep incline to Barog from Kumarhatti.

Barog is located at a height of 1560 metres above sea level. Temperatures here range between 23 to 10 °C during summers and between 15 to 5 °C during winters. The summers last from April to July. Winters set in during December and last up to February.

Behind the Arclights

What compromises do women make in their journey to stardom? From Shyam Benegal to Milan Luthria, filmmakers have tried giving insights to obsessive fans.

Luthria's The Dirty Picture portrayed the darker side of filmdom to much success. From her meteoric rise to her gradual downfall, the film captured the bright and dark moments in Silk Smitha's life.

Now all eyes are on Madhur Bhandarkar's much-anticipated Heroine, about the rise and fall of an actress called Mahi Arora, played by Kareena Kapoor. Releasing September 21, the drama is a mix of fiction and reality.

Devika Rani, Madhubala, Rekha, Hema Malini, Madhuri Dixit, Aishwarya Rai... actresses in every era have evoked a great deal of curiosity among fans who are eager to know about their likes and dislikes, food habits, strengths and weaknesses. Filmmakers have long tried to cash in on that curiosity, of projecting the real life that is so often an antithesis to the screen persona.

If Subodh Mukherjee tried to do it with 1970 release Abhinetri, Benegal did it with his 1977 offbeat movie Bhumika, based on the life of 1940s actress Hansa Wadkar. Even Guru Dutt portrayed tragic compromises that women in showbiz have to make in his classic Kaagaz Ke Phool. Farah Khan's Om Shanti Om showed the dreamy eyed fascination of a fan for his heroine, while Zoya Akhtar's 2009 Luck By Chance depicted the inside story of Bollywood.

Mahesh Bhatt portrayed late actress



Parveen Babi's tragic end in 2006 movie Woh Lamhe. His protege Vikram Bhatt is doing a similar line in Raaz 3.

A sequel to 2009 film Raaz-The Mystery Continues, Raaz 3 revolves around the life of a film director and two actresses, said Bipasha Basu, who plays one of the actresses. We all go through a struggle but we choose not to show it. But it is very important to address it at times and connect.

Raaz 3 also stars Emraan Hashmi and Esha Gupta and is scheduled to release September 7. Mahesh Bhatt described it as a cocktail of three true stories.

"One is about Shagufta, who has observed how people indulge in black magic to enhance their career. I know it sounds bizarre, but that's the truth."

"Bipasha was in a stage in her real life where she was heartbroken and her career was declining to ground zero. With the landscape filled with new heroines, she had a terrible phase," he said, adding that Vikram Bhatt also was in a similar situation when one of his girlfriends broke his heart.

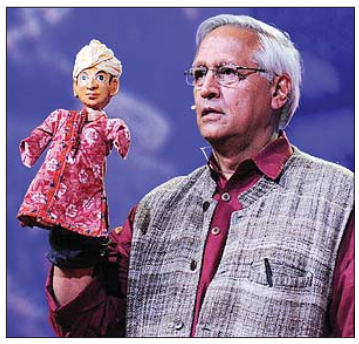
The Barefoot College

In Rajasthan, India, an extraordinary school teaches rural women and men - many of them illiterate - to become solar engineers, artisans, dentists and doctors in their own villages. It's called the Barefoot College, and its founder, Bunker Roy has changed lives for the better and empowered the poor to gain access to a bright future.

Established in 1972, the Barefoot College has been providing basic services and solutions to rural communities, with the objective of making them self-sufficient and sustainable. These 'Barefoot solutions' can be broadly categorised into solar energy, water, education, health care, rural handicrafts, communication, people's action, women's empowerment and wasteland development. All Barefoot initiatives whether social, political or economic, are planned and implemented by a network of rural men and women who are known as 'Barefoot Professionals'.

Rural men and women irrespective of age, who are barely literate or not at all, and have no hope of getting even the lowest government job, are being trained to work as day and night school teachers, doctors, midwives, dentists, health workers, balsevikas, solar engineers, solar cooker engineers, water drillers, hand pump mechanics, architects, artisans, designers, masons, communicators, water testers, phone operators, blacksmiths, carpenters, computer instructors, accountants and kabaad-se-jugaad professionals.

With little guidance, encouragement and space to grow and exhibit their talent and abilities, people who have been considered



'very ordinary' and written off by society, are doing extraordinary things.

The College has adopted the Gandhian ideas into its lifestyle and work ethics, holding it true and relevant universally even in the 21st Century. The 'Barefoot approach' may be viewed as a 'concept', 'solution', 'revolution',



'design' or an 'inspiration' but it is really a simple message that can easily be replicated by the poor and for the poor in neglected and underprivileged communities anywhere the world.

The Barefoot College demystifies and decentralises sophisticated technology by handing its control to poor communities in rural India. The Barefoot College encourages a hands-on learning-by-doing process of gaining practical knowledge and skills rather than written tests and paper based qualifications. It promotes and strengthens the kind of education one absorbs from family, community, and personal experience. It applies the knowledge and skills that the poor already possess for their own development thus making them independent and letting them live with self respect and dignity. Very ordinary people written off by society are doing extraordinary things that defy description.

Bunker Roy

Sanjit "Bunker" Roy was born in 1945 in Burnpur in West Bengal, India. His nickname "Bunker" comes from the Bengali habit of rhyming siblings' names; his brother's name was "Shanker."
What changed the course of his life was the Bihar famine in the mid 1960s. He went to Bihar "out of curiosity," he says, "to get to know another bit of India," but the suffering he witnessed affected him deeply. Subsequently, much to his mother's distress he dedicated himself to improving the lives of the rural poor.
"How is it possible that some people live in such penury – and we go through the best of education but don't give anything back?" Roy asks. It was this motivation that drove him in 1971, to found the Barefoot College in Tilonia.
He was selected as one of Time 100, the 100 most influential personalities in the world by TIME Magazine in 2010.
In 2002 he was selected for Geneva-based Schwab Foundation's award.

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HISTORY

28 SEPTEMBER, 235 – Pope Pontian resigns. He and Hippolytus, church leader of Rome, are exiled to the mines of Sardinia. **1066** – William the Bastard invades England beginning the Norman Conquest. **1889** – The first General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM) defines the length of a meter as the distance between two lines on a standard bar of an alloy of platinum with ten percent iridium, measured at the melting point of ice. **1871** – Brazilian Parliament passes the Law of the Free Womb, granting freedom to all new children born to slaves, the first major step in the eradication of slavery in Brazil. 1928 – The U.K. Parliament outlaws cannabis. 1928 – Sir Alexander Fleming notices a bacteria-killing mold growing in his laboratory, discovering what later became known as penicillin.

Physical activities are more important for girls

Why gym when you can play?

Regular physical activity in their youth can help protect girls from grave diseases in their adulthood

Is your little daughter content playing with dolls indoors, happy with TV and board games? Does she shy away from outdoor activities? If so, get her to go outdoors and play. The health benefit for a girl exercising at a young age is enormous. Here are four big reasons why you should encourage your young daughter to get involved in sports or physical exercises, the same way you would want your son to.



Reduces breast cancer risk

Young women and girls between ages 12 and 35 years who exercise daily decrease their risk of breast cancer. Researches indicate that girls who do moderate to vigorous exercise during their adolescence have decreased risk of breast cancer. Regular to moderately high level of physical activity may reduce hormones in premenopausal women, thus lowering tumour development. It is found that those who are physically active in the first ten years of menarche (onset of menstruation) are better protected against breast cancer than their sedentary sisters.

Prevents osteoporosis

Being of a smaller frame, Asian women are prone to osteoporosis. Pregnancies and lactation depletes calcium from the bone causing it to be fragile and brittle. Exercising develops bone mass. If you exercise during the period of peak bone growth that is up to 30 years, then you would have developed good bone mass density that you can bank on forever.

Prevents heart diseases

Plaques that potentially block the blood vessels start developing from a young age. How healthy the child eats or how physically active she is when young, especially before entering her teens, decides her heart health later in life. Physical activity has an indirect effect because it prevents obesity and a direct effect by preventing plaque formation.

Lesser chance of obesity

Girls who are overweight are 11 to 30 times more prone to being overweight or obese as an adult. A girl who exercises regularly or is physically active as a child tends to continue the active life compared to one who has had a sedentary childhood. Physical activity is only one part of staying at a healthy weight, but this efficacious habit developed at a young age and maintained, can keep away a plethora of adulthood diseases.

> So how much should a girl exercise? NHS, UK recommends a one hour mix of vigorous and moderately-intense aerobic type exercise daily and muscle strengthening exercises thrice a week for children between ages 5 and 18 years.

Reforming the Indian Army with Jai-Hind

Instead of a bland 'Good Morning/Afternoon' the Indian Army officers will now greet each other with a crisp salute accompanied with 'Jai Hind', immortalised by Subhas Chandra Bose as the battle cry for his Indian National Army.

The new order is part of Army Chief General Bikram Singh's mandate to his troops —"Back to Basics". The initiative is part of the Indianisation of the Indian Army that has drawn heavily from the traditions of the Royal British Army.

"The directions have come this month only. The Indian Air Force (IAF) has already been using 'Jai Hind' as part of the salutation among officers," an army official said. The Indian Navy in informal settings use 'Jai Hind' and in formal settings greeting appropriate to the time of the day—Good Morning/Good Afternoon/Good Evening is used.



Salute is an intrinsic part of military tradition. Elaborate rules have been laid down to define the manner in which an official would do the salute. A salute is a form of respect not to an individual but to the uniform and rank of the officer. If a junior officer salutes his seniors, only the senior-most of the officers will acknowledge and return the gesture. If officials of all the three forces are present, the senior-most of them will return the salute. The Indian Army is considered the senior-most, followed by the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force.

"The jawans while saluting their officers will continue to use their regimental salutation. The new rule pertains to only officers greeting each other," the official added.



Beauty Tips



A smooth, fair, spotless skin is always something that everyone wants to have. We spend large amount of money in buying the cosmetic products in the market. We have to visit the beauty parlor for our regular facials. But why not use the easily available products at home to attain that skin glow ? Its easy, simple and cost free.

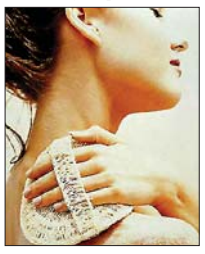
Banana and milk: Well I think you all love to eat bananas. Next time to make a face pack using a banana. Mash a banana with milk and apply on face and leave it for some time. Wash it with cold water to get a skin that will glow.

Honey: Apply honey on your face and neck for 20 minutes. Wash it with cold water. Your skin will glow and become soft and smooth.Corn flour and egg white: Mix corn flour with egg white and apply on your face. When your face is dried completely, put your fingers in warm water and massage your face. Repeat daily for 10-15 days.

Egg white: Mix egg white with honey and apply on the face for few minutes. Wash it with cold water.

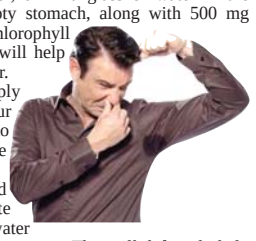
Exfoliate Your Body

It's so very important to exfoliate your skin. Your body sheds skin cells at an amazing rate every minute of every day. If you don't get rid of them, they'll just sitting on your skin making you look dull and dry. No matter how much lotion you use, you're never going to have glowing skin if you don't exfoliate. Grab a body scrub and hit the shower. Gently rub your exfoliator in circular movements on your entire body from the shoulders down (you'll want a facial exfoliator for your face and neck) and rinse clean. Continue to do this 2-3 times a week for year-round beautiful skin.



Fighting Body Odor

To prevent body odor, drink a glass of water in the morning, on an empty stomach, along with 500 mg wheat grass. The chlorophyll present in the grass will help in reducing body odor.



You can also apply baking soda to your armpits as well as to your feet, to reduce body odor.

While bathing, add alcohol or white vinegar to a mug of water and use it to rinse the armpits. This will definitely help in lessening the body odor.

Hassle-free News Reading on Gadgets

Flipboard (iOS, Android)

While there are many news aggregators for iOS and Android, there is nothing that rivals Flipboard in beautiful design and usability. Like any good news aggregator Flipboard brings together top newspapers, along with popular blogs letting you make your own niche, free magazine.

If you so prefer you can just let Flipboard do the dirty work by just selecting fields like technology or politics so that you get all the latest news from the day ready in a easy-to-read form. The Flipboard does it for you in a pulse.

Pulse (iOS, Android, web app)

While Pulse loses to Flipboard on style, the news reader more than makes it up by being available not just on iOS and Android, but also as a web app which means you can access your personal pulse on your computer if you are away from your tablet or smart phone. Pulse presents all articles in a Dual view letting you either read just a quick summary or letting you dive into the original website. A personal favourite though is the offline sync feature which lets you read articles even when away from data source.

The handy little Mixtab (OSX)

While it is easier to keep abreast of news on a computer than on a tablet, a good news reader makes life much more easier. And if that news reader is Mixtab, you can do it in style. Mixtab divides all the topics you care about like technology and sports into nice little tabs. You can either let Mixtab pull the best new emerging stories or if you so prefer can make up your own tabs to pull stories from sources that you care about. Once you create a tab you can share it and can also use public tabs created by other Mixtab users.

The tribulation of Bedia girls

A few kilometers down the Agra-Jaipur highway comes India's worst kept secret-a village of prostitutes. Bedia traditionally turn its women to prostitution for a living.

Beside a dusty highway road is a cluster of shelters. About 59 families are members of the Bedia tribe . Girls born here choose their profession over getting married and having a family. Their non-wedding first night, usually at 13, when their virginity is auctioned, is celebrated like a wedding! Gifts, food and liquor mark the ocassion. Bids can go up to Rs.40,000 if the virgin is 'beautiful'.



Waiting by the highway

These young girls often prefer the money they would earn over household chores and marital drudgery. They entertain some 15 to 20 men daily for a few hundred rupees.

Bedia has its regular clientele and it is not only the truck drivers. Many businessmen from cities make a beeline for Bedia in the night. Infact, they are the first ones to bid for the virgins!

Unfortunately this is not the only village where women earn the livelihood by flesh trade. India has many such villages. These villages have time and again been in news for their outrageous acts, where fathers sell their daughters or husbands pimp their wives. The tradition of auctioning daughters for flesh trade is practiced in several villages of Raisen, Vidisha and Rajgarh districts of MP. These tribes do not auction their daughters-in-law but only daughters for flesh trade. Bhagdari village of Rajasthan is notorious too.



The Workplace



Waiting to grow up enough

Recently a mass wedding was organized in one such village (Vadia). Here - couples between the ages of 12 and 16 got engaged and eight girls got married to volunteer grooms! Many hailed the move but the long-term approach to encroach prostitution by marriage is not the solution. Giving them better work opportunities is.

> There are about 3 million prostitutes in India of which 40% are children. The child prostitute population is pegged at about a whooping 1.2 million. At least 100 million people are involved in human trafficking in India and 90% of human trafficking is intra-country.

A Flat Tummy in 7 days

You want to wear your favourite saree or figure-hugging dress but are worried about your flabby stomach bulging out. Well, you still have a last option. While you cannot reduce fat, you can lose belly fat by decreasing your total body fat percentage. And you don't have to completely alter your daily habits to get a flat stomach within 7 days! If you want to build muscle and burn fat at the same time, you have to perform circuit training, three days per week.



Step one: Indulge in full body exercises like lunges, push-ups, and pull-ups, for one set of 15 repetitions. Don't forget to follow every exercise with one minute of jumping rope. You should be able to burn around 500 to 600 calories per workout.

Step two: You have to work on your abdominal muscles three times in the week. Crunches and leg raises for three sets of 20 repetitions should be done. Also, do planks by holding your body in a push-up position on your elbows for 30 to 60 seconds for four sets.

Step three: The kind of food you will eat in this period is vital in bringing about any change. Natural foods like fruits, vegetables, whole grain breads and pastas, chicken, beef, fish and low fat dairy should replace processed foods full of sugar.

Step four: To minimize water retention, lower your sodium intake. This means you need to avoid salt. You can flavour your food with other herbs and spices instead.

Step five: Stressing and anxiety can cause the over-production of a certain hormone called cortisol, which encourages weight gain about the belly area. So try to keep your cool!

Wazwan, cuisine of the heavens

Sukrati Rastogi:

Akbar had fondly said if there is heaven on earth it is here in Kashmir. Its beauty has the power to mesmerize anyone but there is something truly unique that adds to the enigma of Kashmir. I am talking about its exotic Kashmir cuisine.

The Kashmiri cuisine, better known as Wazwan, might not be very popular; however, it's a royal treat for all Kashmiris. It is unique and traditional. The history of Kashmiri cuisine can be traced back to 15th century invasion by Timur and it is based on the ancient tradition of this area. Rigveda tells us meat is an integral part of Kashmiri cuisine and mutton is the most notable ingredient here but Kashmiri cuisine is highly influenced by Kashmiri pundits and so beef is strictly forbidden.

Wazwan is the most formal meal; it is a ritual serving of all the food in the house before the guest. Regarded as an art by Kashmiris, it an essential element of their culture and identity. The origin of the name Wazwan is derived from the Sanskrit word vyajjana, related to cooking. The cooks or the wazas of these meals are the



master chefs of Kashmir. The whole Wazwan cuisine includes 36 dishes out of which 15 to 30 dishes are of meat.

The guests are seated in group of 4 and served in large metal plates called tramis. The meal consists of rice being the staple diet of Kashmiris, accompanied by kebabs, korma, murg and much more. Curd and chutney are also served in separate earthen pots as part of the meal.

The Kashmiri cuisine is mainly dominated by non-veg dishes: Rogan josh (lamb cooked in red sauce), Yakhni (lamb cooked in curd based sauce), Muj Ghaad (fish with radish), Syoon Pulao (meat pulao), mast Schgand (minced lamb) (lotus cooked with spinach or radish). There are 2 beverages as well- the noon chai and the Kahwah/Gahwah that originated in the 14th century.

I would like to make a special mention about Rogan Josh- one of the most important dishes of Kashmiri cuisine. Rogan means oil in Persian, while josh means heat, hot or passionate. The meat dish is red in colour. The red colour is characteristic to this dish by the use of red Kashmiri chilli.

In the end, we can say that the Kashmiri cuisine carries with itself traditions, culture and life of Kashmir; not only is the food spectacular but also the way in which they are served. Superb preparation and fabulous aromatic flavour of the Kashmiri food is so alluring that even those who are not feeling hungry end up yearning for more.

From the friends on facebook

"Confident Walking is more Successful than Confused Running..!"

Manmohan Khanduja

I give importance to my relations, much more than my ego..! But not more than my self respect.

Prachi Shrivastava

If you do not go after what you want, you will never have it. If you do not ask, the answer will always be no. If you do not step forward, you will always be in the same place.

Shomita Sreekanth

Shyam Jagota



"When you finally accept that it's OK not to have answers and it's OK not to be perfect, you realize that feeling confused is a normal part of what it is to be a human being."

Anil Zuitshi

Out of all toys in the world i wonder- why people choose emotions to play with?

Sarita Bajpai

If you realized how powerful your thoughts are, you would never think a negative thought

Paul Koshy

If egg is broken by outside force, life ends. But if broken by inside force, life begins. Great things always come from the inside.

Debendra Samantaray

Never mistake knowldge for wisdom. One helps you make a living; the other helps you make a life

Nitin Chivate

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The science of ***Chocology***



Chocolates are synonymous to celebrations. In school days we used to carry a box of chocolate candy or toffee to school. In the high school days chocolates helped wooing. To befriend a kid, it was the handiest thing. Chocolates have travelled a long way since then. The small pinched and screwed packaging has given in to the much fancy pillow packs, silver wrapped balls to all shapes, sizes and flavours that one may imagine. It has become the most sought after profession in the new world.

This profession to die for is called chocology. The person involved here not only becomes a scientist who "studies chocolates seriously" but also gets invited by people across the world to taste chocolates, give sugges tions and talks about the "positive aspects" of these divine desserts that makes people of all ages go weak in their knees.

Meet Paul Hebblethwaite, from the U.K., the only Professor of Chocology in the world! "Chocology is a platform where we bring all the positive aspects of chocolates. I initiated the science for I believe there are many positive sides to a chocolate," he insists. Paul is also the one who came up with the term chocology for he "wanted a funky name and it goes with the names biology and psychology".

So what does it take to become a chocologist? "A sure appreciation of the product and to be able to understand its nutritional qualities," says Paul, whose association with chocolates dates back to the 1970s. He joined Cadbury Schweppes Foods Division in 1974 and became research and development manager. In 1988, he left the company to join Chivers-Hartley as general manager and then came back to Cadbury Schweppes in 1991 to become technical director and later, technical director and buying director.

Now, as group technical director of Cadbury Schweppes, Paul is responsible for global quality and environmental management. In 2003, he became group science director. "We're not saying that chocolate is a health food. But when eaten in moderation it does have its benefits," he adds. Why aren't Indian chocolates so much in demand as their western counterparts? "India is a tropical country and the weather is too hot for a product like chocolate. It is so easy for them to melt and become soggy," says Paul, who was in India recently.

Explaining the benefits of chocolate, he says, "Dark chocolate is high in cocoa, and so is high in antioxidants. Second, chocolate acts as a mood lifter. But the worst part is that critics discard it though it has vitamins and minerals."

"Chocolates have been around for 4,000 years and are known for their mood-enhancing properties. My aim to help people enjoy them without feeling guilty," says Paul. Now, whoever would want to say no to chocolates?



Career behind the Lens

If you are passionate about photography and want to take it up professionally, then read on. There are courses one can do to gain technical knowledge regarding the subject. To begin with one can start working as an assistant to an established photographer.

Photography will open the following fields for you:

Photojournalism : This is a part of journalism where the photos you take would tell news stories. You could take photos regarding a war/violence taking place in the country. On the other hand you could be a part of feature photography which means taking photos for a specific event. One can be a freelancer in this field or be working for a news agency.

Fashion/advertising : If you are attracted to the glamour world like a bee to honey, this one is for you. You would photograph models and your work would be used for fashion magazines and advertising houses among others.

Nature photography : A travel magazine is good choice if you are interested in nature and wildlife photography.

Event photography : Event photographers are those who are paid to take photos at weddings and other functions.

Still photography and travel photography are the two other avenues which you can opt for depending upon your strengths and interests.

Salary/perks : Initially one would not earn much in this field, and an assistant to a senior photographer would earn between Rs. 3,000- 6,500 per month. On the other hand one could start off with freelancing and later become a full time professional, earning between Rs. 25,000 and 40,000 per month. Supposing one is self employed, a person can earn up to Rs. 50,000 per day with regards to the assignments you undertake.

The salary that you get depends upon the amount of experience that you have and the quality of work that you produce.



Homai Vyarawalla

The First Lady Indian Press Photographer

Homai Vyarawalla*- India's first woman press photographe was passed away on January 15, 2012 at the age of 98. She captured the last days of the British Empire in India. Her work also traces the birth and growth of a new nation. The story of Homai's life and her professional career spans an entire century of Indian history. This selection of rare photographs tells her life story amid footnotes of an emerging nation, as she saw it.*

Homai was born in 1913 into a middle-class home in Navsari, Gujarat and she belongs to the Parsi community of India. Her father was an actor in a traveling Urdu-Parsi theatre company. Homai grew up in Bombay. She was the only girl in her class to complete her matriculation examination.



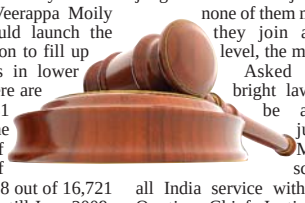
Homai received India's first National Photo Award for Lifetime Achievement in 2010, and the Padma Vibhushan in 2011. In 2010, Vyarawalla gave her entire collection of prints, negatives, cameras and other memorabilia to the Alkazi Foundation for the Arts, New Delhi for safekeeping and documentation. A retrospective of her work was held at the NGMA soon after, bringing her vast archive into public view.

IJS to fill up the lower judiciary

Plaguing backlog of 3.2 crore cases

The Union Government has decided to launch the All-India Judicial Service to fill up the burgeoning vacancies in high courts and lower courts and to clear up more than 3.12 crore pending cases in the country.

Union Law Minister Veerappa Moily said the government would launch the Indian Judicial Service soon to fill up 25 per cent of the posts in lower judiciary in the states. There are eight vacancies out of 31 sanctioned strength in the Supreme Court, 234 out of 886 sanctioned posts of high court judges and 2,998 out of 16,721 posts in the lower judiciary till June 2009, according to the Supreme Court.



The total backlog of pending cases in the country amounts to about 3.12 crore cases—Supreme Court - 52,592; high courts - 40,17,956 and lower courts - 2,71,19,092.

"The candidates recruited by either the UPSC or a new recruitment agency, either join as district judges or additional district judges," said Moily, explaining his 100-day plan submitted to the prime minister.

"If they join as district judges at a young age of 24 or 25, they will have a bright future to rise up to the Supreme Court justice level," he said, adding that the Indian Judicial Service officers would make it to the high court at a very early stage. At least 25 per cent of the high court judges are from state judicial services. But none of them make it to the SC as they join at the magistrate level, the minister said.

Asked how young and bright law graduates could be attracted to the judicial service, Moily said the new scheme would be an all India service with bright prospects. Quoting Chief Justice of India K G Balakrishnan, he said bright students preferred corporate law firms to the bench for money. Owing to low salary in the judicial service, several states fail to find bright candidates. During a recent hearing in the Supreme Court, a bench comprising Justices B N Agrawal and G S Singhvi observed that bright students from law schools were joining law firms and multi-national companies. Narrating an incident, the bench said a state could not even find 10 candidates out of 3,000 applicants for the judicial service.

The Indian Judicial Services

The government has prepared a Cabinet note to introduce the Indian Judicial Service (IJS) — an all-India service on the lines of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS). The proposal is likely to be brought before the Union Cabinet next week for its approval. The new recruits will be posted as district judges and would have a well-defined career progression to higher courts.

The move will also ensure that High Courts and Supreme Court would have younger and brighter judges who are promoted to higher judiciary at a much younger age compared to the existing system where recruits join as magistrates and take at least 10 years to become district judge.

Introduction of IJS has been in a limbo for close to four decades as many of the states had expressed their reservation citing several reasons. Language issues other than fear of intrusion on their rights are major reasons.Objections have been registered by 11 out of 17 HCs and seven out of 20 states. However, the proposal has been supported by the Law Commission, the first National Judicial Pay Commission and the Committee on Centre State Relations and from the Parliamentary Standing Committee. The UPA may not face problem in implementing its decision once approved by the Cabinet as the Constitutional amendment was made in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service under Article 312.

Flexi office hours are far better

Traditional 9-to-5 office hours are becoming a thing of the past, thanks to the changing and more relaxed attitude towards time-keeping by bosses and the widespread use of mobile technology, a new study has shown.

But while this may seem like good news for restless desk jockeys, it doesn't mean they are working fewer hours overall, according to the study by Washington-based data security and backup provider Mozy.

The research involving more than 1,000 employees from US, Britain, Germany, France and Ireland revealed that flexibility in office hours often results in employees working for more than 12 hours instead of the traditional eight hours.

It also found that 73 per cent of bosses have a relaxed attitude toward office hours, since they trust their staff is working long before they reached office, LiveScience reported.

The average boss, it found, is willing to turn a blind eye to employees being up to 32 minutes late and let them spend a quarter of the week working from home. US employers take the most relaxed view, tolerating their staff turning up 37 minutes late in the day.

While the majority of employers don't mind when workers start their days later, they in turn expect flexibility from their employees to work outside of normal business hours, even as they wind down for the night.



The fluid approach to working hours means many employers are now comfortable with calling employees after-hours, with 80 per cent saying they think it's acceptable to call staff in the evening, it said.

The global results showed that the average person starts checking their work email at 7:42 am, gets into the office at 8:18 am, leaves the office at 5:48 pm, and stops working fully at 7:19 pm, meaning employees are "in work mode" for nearly 12 hours a day.

And the death knell for traditional office hours has been sounded by the mobile technology, with 75 percent of employers giving their employees the tools they need to get their jobs done wherever they are, the study found.

"Workers everywhere are making the most of the technology available to them to build more flexibility for work and family," said Russ Stockdale, general manager of Mozy.

"Hard work isn't going unnoticed and mobile working and technology is having more of an impact on employer attitudes than people think. We can see from the research findings that we've come a long way towards work being 'a thing that you do,' rather than 'a place that you go.'"

Spaghetti with sausage

A doctor was having an affair with his nurse. Shortly afterward, she told him that she was pregnant. Not wanting his wife to know, he gave the nurse a sum of money and asked her to go to Italy and have the baby there.

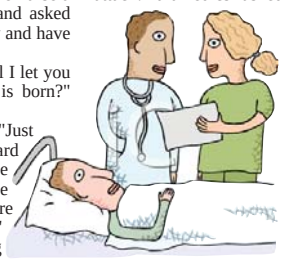
"But how will I let you know the baby is born?" she asked.

He replied, "Just send me a postcard and write "spaghetti" on the back. Ill take care of expenses."

Not knowing what else to do, the nurse took the money and flew to Italy.

Six months went by, and then one day the doctors wife called him at the office and said, "Dear, you received a very strange postcard in the mail today from Europe, and I dont understand what it means."

The doctor said, "Just wait until I get home and I will explain it to you."



Later that evening the doctor came home, read the postcard, and fell to the floor with a heart attack. Paramedics rushed him to the hospital emergency room. The head medic stayed back to comfort the wife. He asked what trauma had precipitated the cardiac arrest.

So the wife picked up the card and read: "Spaghetti, Spaghetti, Spaghetti, Spaghetti - Two with sausage and meatballs; two without."

A Breath Odor Evaluator

Let's be blunt. If your job description sounds akin to something out of Dante's Inferno, just get out your pen and paper and start your career planning and job search now. Yes indeed, "breath odor evaluator" is definitely something that sounds as though it was cooked up in the mind of a Medieval made man or maybe Stephen King while on a bender.



Career Facts: You might be wondering how one earns a paycheck sticking their nose into other people's mouths. Working as a breath odor evaluator for large corporations is the way that you have to go. But don't worry; you will get a parking space and a retirement plan. If you ever wondered where old breath odor evaluators go when they retire, you could finally find out. The answer is Florida, by the way.

Career Opportunities : While it is difficult to discern what the exact demand for a breath odor evaluator is going to be, it is very difficult to imagine that this unique job will be experiencing a sudden sharp spike in its rates anytime soon.

A Day in The Life : So what does this job for a hearty soul entail? As a breath odor evaluator you will indeed be sticking your nose in the mouths of all sorts of humans seeing what their breath, yes, smells like before and after, chewing a new, experimental stick of Super-Dupper Minty Surprise With Activated Blueberry Wonder Burst. Or maybe you'll just come face to face with someone with eight active dental cavities before and after they have tried the latest scary chemical cocktail of "Mouthwash Blue Number 1194B." Oh the fun you can have.

Obviously, a sensitive sense of smell is needed for this job. If you can't tell the difference between baked beans and roses, then this is not the job for you. However, if you do have a decent sniffer and don't mind sticking that sniffer into people's bacteria laden, cavity riddled mouths, then dive on in and have a good wiff!

Average Salary : If you are able to get hired on to work as a breath odor evaluator, you will likely be working for a large food or chemical company, as freelance opportunities are exceeding rare. Wages will vary from company to company and will also vary depending upon how repulsive the odors are on a daily basis.

Career Training and Qualifications:
A keen sense of smell and a willingness to put your nose through a living hell are key qualifications for this most unusual position.

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HISTORY

OBITUARY : SEPTEMBER 26 - Hemanta Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Indian singer and composer (1920-1989), **27** -Ram Mohan Roy, Hindu reformer (1772-1833). S. R. Ranganathan, Indian mathematician (1892-1972). Mahendra Kapoor, Indian singer (1934-2008), **28** – Louis Pasteur, French scientist (1822-1895), Edwin Hubble, American astronomer (1889-1953)

Your Querries EN ANSWERS

12th Commerce, what next?

I am a student who has recently given 12th exams from CBSE board.I am a Commerce student and I want to know the career aspects for me.

After 12th commerce your choices would include BCom, specialised BCom courses like BAF (Finance & Accounts),BBI (Banking & Insurance) offered by some universities, or BCom with Cost Accountancy/ Chartered Accountancy/ Company Secretary's courses would be typical choices. However, you also have the option of doing BBA/BMS/ equivalent, or five year integrated law degree, hotel / hospitality management/ administration degree, taking up Fine Arts/ Design/ allied degree, or Bachelor of Physical Education (if you have sports related interests and achievements), or you could switch to BA or take up a mass media degree course or BCA/ BSc IT, Bachelor Financial & Investment Analysis -BFIA (Delhi University) if you had studied Maths till class 12th (also English for BFIA) and other non-science related courses.

I have a diploma in teacher training. I am a patient of Asthama and am worried. Will it be a hinderance to jobs?

You need to guard against these ailments through preventive measures, but these are not reasons for being rejected for such jobs. However, the post / institution for which you are applying may have its own standards which you should pay attention to.

I have only 47% marks in graduation (BSc., CBZ) and same in PG (Zoology) presently I am doing B. Ed. I am worried. Can I do M. Ed. after completion of B. Ed. plz provide me informaion about it. I need to do M. A. again for applying lectureship in B. Ed. colleges and can I do PhD after MA.

You can apply for M Ed after B Ed and this can lead to a lectureship in a teacher training college. You can do a PhD also.

I have done BA-Hindi and BEd-Hindi. Planning to do MA Hindi, M.Phil and PhD after that. Please let me know the career options available for MA Hindi.

Primarily, the choices would be in teaching at different levels, in translation, publishing, research and related opportunities. Much would depend upon your own personality and creativity and innovativeness in using your qualifications and skills.

I have done my B.A (pass) from Delhi University external cell. I have taken maths also .my percentage was 48.7. I want do MA (Maths) from distance learning. Suggest me some name oy universities.

Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Alagappa University, Periyar University, Salem, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi are among the universities offering MA/ MSc Mathematics. Follow admission notifications in the prominent dailies .However, your maths percentage in the BA Pass is not an indicator of capabilities for further studies in maths and distance education would be even more of a challenge. It would be advisable to keep other options in mind in line with your abilities for your higher education.

Xerox of text books banned

New Delhi. Shops on the Delhi University campus have stopped photocopying books, atleast temporarily, after publishers moved the Delhi High Court to stop the practice.

In an email circulated by deputy librarian Dr Lokesh Sharma of Ratan Tata Library, located on the premises of Delhi School of Economics, it has been alleged that Rameshwari Photocopy Service had been "reproducing and issuing publications of reputed publishers, namely, Oxford, Cambridge and Taylor & Francis" in an "unauthorised and illegal manner".

The High Court served a notice, and a raid was conducted on Rameshwari Photocopy Service adjacent to Delhi School of Economics. Following the court order, the library, too, has suspended the photocopying service.

Rattled by the court order, other shops in North Campus colleges, including Hindu, Ramjas and SRCC, have also stopped photocopying books and study material.

This has caught the majority of students off guard. Students say "Until recently, we used to buy a course pack (a compilation of all the articles and chapters that were part of the syllabus) from the photocopy shops. The shopkeepers have now stopped selling the pack. Without it, students will find it difficult to finish their assignments."

An MA (Sociology) student, said: "We have always depended on the photocopy



shops for our study material. Otherwise, it would take weeks to collect materials from different libraries. With the restrictions in place, our studies are going to be seriously affected."

The students agree they do this, but refuse to buy the books unless discounted for them by these publishers. They do not have the facts straight. DU students and faculty want that a "strict warning be given to these criminal presses that they cannot get away with this sort of bullying and stifling of democratic student culture."

They are obviously ignorant of the discounts already in place. They don't have to pay a fifth of what their counterparts abroad pay for the same books. Let us have a look at books from the CUP - Socio-religious reform movements in India, by Kenneth Jones Rs.295 (Rs.3,150), A Social History of the Deccan, by Richard Eaton Rs.626 (Rs.5,175), The Marathas, by Stewart Gordon Rs.150 (Rs.6,015), The Sikhs of the Punjab, by J.S. Grewal Rs.250 (Rs.5,484). Books from OUP - Illustrating India, by Jennifer Howes Rs.2,655 (Rs.11,883), Jawaharlal Nehru, by S. Gopal Rs.2,025 (Rs.12,435), Interpreting Mughal painting, by Som Prakash Verma Rs.535 (Rs.2,760), Mughals and Franks, by Sanjay

Photocopying entire textbooks instead of buying them is illegal because it deprives the publisher of the opportunity to make money off of the book. The publisher could sue you, if he somehow found out about what you did." But chances are as rare as in cases of illegal downloading of music.

Subrahmanyam Rs.338 (Rs.1,545). Prices in brackets show actual price of the book paid by students abroad.

Indians are used to getting stuff cheap and preferably want literature free. In Pakistan a newspaper costs Rs. 10 or more. This is because gathering, editing and publishing information requires money. But paying Rs.10 for a newspaper, seems unthinkable here. So we must not see this rage at being stopped from photocopying someone's life's work in isolation.

Job Highlights

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY, RAILWAY RECRUITMENT CELL, Allahabad requires 1965 Assistant Pointsman, Porter, Peon-cum-Porter, Safaiwala, Trackman, Helper, etc. Last Date: 30.09.2012

RAILWAY RECRUITMENT CELL, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur requires 1080 Peon, Gateman, Safaiwala, Trackman, Khalasi, Helper, etc. Last Date: 10.09.2012

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK requires 740 Specialist Officers in different scales/ streams Last Date for online registration :17.08.2012

ASSAM RIFLES, Shillong requires 719 ORA, Plumber, Blacksmith, Draftsman, Armourer, Metalsmith, Upholster, etc. Last Date : 08.09.2012

MACHINE TOOL PROTOTYPE FACTORY, Ambarnath requires 237 Electrician, Carpenter, Welder, Examiner, Fitter, Machinist, Miller, Turner, etc. Last Date : 21 days after publication

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE requires 123 Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Assistant Sub- Inspector, Head Constable, Constable in various discipline Last Date : 11.09.2012

The youngest executives of India

When your kids hook up to the computer, don't scold or put them off. Just be with there, mould them and facilitate them to live their own dreams. Who knows, they might have a blooming money making career, even before you start thinking about it. This is exactly what Kumaran, an IT expert did.

It is definitely no child's play, but for Shravan (12) and Sanjay (10) Kumaran, developing full-scale mobile phone applications is a playtime activity. It all started when Shravan was in Class 1 and their father got a computer that got the brothers hooked to its various programmes, starting with Paint and PowerPoint. Their curiosity grew along with the advent of mobile games, which made them more want to develop similar games. Thus was born Go Dimensions, a company that develops mobile phone apps with the duo as president and CEO respectively.

"We always dreamt of opening our own company. When we developed the application and were going to make it available on the AppStore, we were sure that we wanted to do that under our company brand. Four years back, our father started teaching us QBasic and we got hooked on to programming from then," says Shravan.

With four successful applications, Catch Me Cop, Alphabet Board, Prayer Planet and Colour Palette in their kitty, and a fifth one (Olympic Torch) in the making, their efforts have been listed on CNET (an application listing website) with Catch Me Cop getting over 10,000 downloads in eight weeks. "We keep talking about things and some conversations strike us as being platforms for potential



applications. For example, the idea for Prayer Planet struck us when we were on a vacation. While on a flight, we thought that it will be nice to have a picture of a god with a song, so that one can pray while on the move," says Sanjay. An application for praying to the almighty, Prayer Planet has four links – each for every religion. Released in June 2012, the application saw plenty of downloads from the Gulf countries.

The siblings' primary focus is in the areas of education, games, lifestyle and convenience. Accordingly, Catch Me Cop is a game where a conman escapes from a prison; there is a nationwide hunt for the fugitive through deserts and beaches. Alphabet Board teaches alphabets with corresponding pictures and Colour Palette helps children learn about colours and their spelling.

"Catch Me Cop is like Chor-Police game we all used to play as kids. Since we really like the game, we thought of giving it a new form. Our new app, Olympic Thief, has a thief trying to steal the Olympics medal and escape. It is Olympic-based theme," says Shravan.

Expressing their happiness on being touted as India's youngest chief executives, the brothers add that mathematics and computer science interest them the most. However, Shravan likes chemistry and Sanjay has an interest in Geography. "Shravan plays the guitar, badminton and also sings. I like to play the keyboard, cycling and drawing cartoons," shares Sanjay.

How do they decide on the features each might want in an application? "We are very close and don't fight. But we do discuss about what to do. The only thing we fight for is chocolates," says an amused Sanjay.

Countdown begins for MBA aspirants 2012

The Common Admission Test (CAT) committee has announced the dates of the test to be conducted later this year. CAT 2012, coordinated by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, on behalf of 12 other IIMs and other participating institutes in the examination, will be a 27-day affair starting from October 11, 2012 and concluding on November 6, 2012.

Taken by over 2 lakh MBA aspirants every year, performance in the CAT is crucial for admission to the IIMs and some of the top business schools in the country. This year, apart from the IIMs, more than 130 B-schools across the country are subscribing to CAT score.

A decade back in 2003, CAT recorded 1.5 lakh aspirants taking the test. The number of CAT aspirants peaked in 2008 when 2.76 lakh aspirants registered for the test. But in 2009 when CAT shifted to computer-based mode from the traditional paper-pen model, it raised controversies. Major technical snags were reported from across centres because of which the testing window was extended to 20 days in 2010.

This was also the year, when nearly 20 per cent dip in registration was recorded. In 2010, during registration, some aspirants found the portal hosting viruses, but later such technical glitches were removed. CAT 2011 not only remained glitch-free, it also witnessed a marginal increase in the number of candidates.

"This year, no surprises have been announced. The dates are a little early but they would clash only with Dusshera, not with many other festivals as in earlier years," said Punit Varma, who teaches mathematics to aspirants.

Starting last year, the computer-based test comprises two sections that are separately timed. The sections are (a) Quantitative Ability and Data Interpretation (b) Verbal Ability and Logical Reasoning. Each section will be of 1 hour and 10 minutes' duration and there will be 30 questions in each section. Once a section ends, aspirants can no longer go back to it. Aspirants will be presented with the section on Quantitative Ability and Data Interpretation first,



followed by Verbal Ability and Logical Reasoning.

"This only means the candidate has to be fast and really sure of the answers. It will not be the traditional pattern where you can leave the tough ones for later," said Mr. Varma.

CAT features

A CAT candidate can appear for the exam only once during the 21-day testing window which is October 11 to November 6, 2012.

The CAT 2012 video will be available on www.catiim.in.

Mere fulfilment of minimum eligibility criteria will not ensure consideration for shortlisting by the IIMs. Prospective candidates must maintain a valid and unique e-mail account and a phone number throughout the selection process.

The voucher has to be bought in the name of the candidate as it appears in the school leaving certificate.

More details at http://www.catiim.in/cat_eligibility.html

Important dates

Sale of CAT Vouchers: September 17 (Monday)

Registration: September 19 (Wednesday)

Test dates: October 11 (Thursday), November 6 (Tuesday)

Results: January 9, 2013 (Wednesday)

Terapanth Youth make a big difference

City Reporter

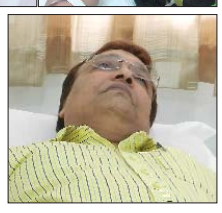
Bhilai. Ahkil Bharatiya Terapanth Yuvak Parishad (ABTYP), youth forum of Terapanth Trust organised mega blood donation camp on September 17 acrosss the country and Nepal in more than 500 centres. The aim of the drive was to collect one lakh units of blood in a single day and thus create a world record.

Nirmal ShreeShreeMal, Vinay Jain, Rakesh Porwal, Sanjay Barmecha, Nirmala Dudheria, Hanumant Barmecha, Vijay Kothari, Rahul Kothari and other stated that many among the public having false notions about blood donation as they would not have given blood. The objective of the camp is to motivate people to donate blood, which is a life saviour in many casualties and to solve problems of non-availability of blood.

Against the requirement of 1.2 crore units of blood during operations in India every year, availability through donors is just 80 lakh units.

The camp was organised by the Terapanth Yuvak Samaj Durg-Bhilai at Porwal Preksha Bhawan in Nehru Nagar East. Educationist Sanjay Rungta and Mrs Rungta, Abhi, Bani, Harshit Tiwari, Rahul Gupta, Sagar Shukla, Swati Vandana Dutta, Geeta Singh along with





more than 200 students from the Rungta Group of Colleges donated blood on the ocassion. Mayor Nirmala Yadav, Ex MLA Arun Vora, SSP Durg OP Pal, Netram Agrawal and and others also graced the ocassion.

The drive carried out in all the 500 donation centres on a single day, was the first of its kind in India. As per figures available so far, the one lakh unit mark was achieved.





Research underway to curb obesity : Seth

Bilaspur. Obesity is a serious complication which requires necessary attention said Dr Rohit Seth, Associate Professor of Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur, adding that lack of physical workout and improper eating habit is the root cause for obesity.

He said several problems attached with obesity include difficulty in breathing, high blood pressure, instant exhaustion during the time of physical work, hike in apatite, diabetes and several others, adding that increasing cases of obesity among people is significant topic for research and scientists across the world are doing research on the problem.

Informing about the research, Seth said in order to know appropriate answer of the problem he is conducting research on rats and added that experiment is going to reveal role of brain in controlling hunger.

He claimed that research will be helpful in preparation of medicines to cure obesity and several other diseases attached to it including high blood pressure, diabetics and others disorders.

Seth also suggested regular use of lemon, gourd juice, balanced diet and several other measures to control obesity and called upon people to introduce regular habit of exercise in daily routine. He disclosed that Biotechnology Institute, New Delhi has allocated a grant of Rs 65 lakh to Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur for carrying out research on obesity.

Cadets visit Red Ribbon Express, donate blood

Staff Reporter

Bhilai. Cadets of the 8th CG Girls Battalion visited the Red Ribbon Express at Durg Railway Station and donated blood.

These cadets from the Dr. Khoobchand Govt. PG college Bhilai-3 visited the camp under guidance of NCC officer Dr. Alpana Deshpande. Senior under officer Kusum Dewangan, cadet Kusumlata Thakur, Shilpa, Lata, Dhaneshwari, Priyanka, Swati, Parwati, Devki Sahu, Chanchal, Sadhana Bharti, Ritu Kosare, Ritu Kaushik, Pooja Bhardwaj and Neha Yadav were also present.

The cadets also went through the exhibition and were apprised of the causes, prevention and care of HIV patients. They pledged to spread awareness.



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Sunday Campus

Snippets

Keshavlu adds a new dimension to worship



Bhilai. Educationist and social worker N. Channa Keshavlu of sector-7 added a new dimension the worship. He has offered three kalash placed one on the other, made of laddus to Lord Ganapati in the Shiv Manas Ganesh Pandal, Sector-10. The 101 kilogram kalash has been prepared by Jagdish Maharaj, Arun and Jagannath, who came here from Hyderabad for the purpose. The Laddu-Kalash is made up of bundi, cashewnuts, raisin and pure desi ghee. The laddu-kalash would be distributed as prasadam on the puja concluding day.
Always up for something new, Mr Keshavlu said, he has always donated laddus for puja and prasad. This year he sought to do something different and came up with the idea of a laddu kalash. He called in artists from Hyderabad and got it prepared at home.



Breaking ice with freshers





City Desk

Bhilai. Days of ragging-up or bullying students are gone. Students of the edu-hub have found out the best way to get along with freshers. Music and dance is a far better way to make friends and brake ice.

Students from the Arts faculty of Kalyan PG College met for a freshers party last Saturday at the hotel Amit International. Atul, Abhishek, Gopal, Rishi, Anuj, Brijesh, Deepshikha, Ria, Kanchan, Preeti and others from amongst the seniors took the lead and the freshers joined the floor soon after. Freshers Rahul Rana, Rakesh Yadav, Sachin, Revati, Renu, Kalyani, Mitali, Zeenat, Akash Thapa, Gyan, Gaurav, Vijay and others hit the dance floor and sent sparks flying through the dimly lit ball room. The fan fare went on for hours with various games in between. Kimi Gusain a PG fresher from Jabalpur was equally impressive. Rahul Rana and Puja Choudhury were crowned mister and miss fresher. Vineet Kumar and Sana Afrein received the best dressed prizes.

Impulse-2012 at RCET

Students display their acumen in Robotics

Staff Reporter

Bhilai. Engineering students from six states across the country came together in the National Level IMPULSE-2012, held at Rungta College of Engineering & Technology, Kohka, Bhilai. The event was marked with presentation of technical papers and robotics.

More than 2000 students from Rajasthan, Gujrat, Chandigarh, Orissa, MP, and Chhattisgarh came together not only to learn and share but also participate in various events. The event involved Papyrus, Robotics, Gaming, Quizzter, Conglomerate and Dynamechs.

Under robotics Robot-Acceleration, Robot Sumo, Clash of Titans, Autonomy, Takeshiz Castle, snakes and ladder marked the first day. Computer gaming included NFS most wanted, Smack Down-here comes the pen, Angry Birds, call of duty-2, counter strike 1.6 proved to be crowd pullers. 85 research papers were presented on the first. Poster competition got huge response.



Inaugurating the event OP Pal, SSP Durg praised the endeavour. Such events not only showcase the students creativity but also helps them learn, he said.

Santosh Rungta, Chairman Rungta Group of Colleges in his brief address called such event need of the day. Director Technical Sourabh Rungta, Director F&A Sonal Rungta, Director RCET Dr. SM Prannakumar, Dean R&D Dr. SP Dubey, Dean ECS Dr. Seepy Dubey, Manager PR Sushant Pandit were also present.

Rungta Dental extends a hand



Special correspondent

Bhilai. Students of the Rungta Dental College are moving out to remote villages in and around Durg, Bhilai and Rajnandgaon to provide dental and oral care. The event is facilitated by members of faculty as well.

In a series of camps organized under the umbrella of Rungta Group of Colleges, the students recently visited the Boys Hostel at Rajnandgaon, housing students from the naxal hit areas. The students were apprised of the various aspects of oral hygiene and care. They were checked for cavities and other ailments. Free treatment and medicines were also provided.

The team headed by Dr. Jaychand M.J. Reader, Public Dentistry included PG students Dr. Abhinav Parekh, Dr. Ram Tiwari, trainees Dr. Twinkle Choudhary, Dr. Arvind Jain as well as students Bakul Belia, Bharti yadav, Bhavin Purohit, Chayan Jain, Deepika Mayani, Deepika Sahu, Divya Singhal with Kailash Dewangan and others.

The team had moved in to the hostel with a super equipped dentistry van of the college. 89 hosteliers were given free oral checkups of whom 23 were treated for different ailments. They were also given free discount coupons for future use in the Rungta Dental College.

Nurse brings laurels

Raipur. Nursing supervisor of Fortis OP Jindal Hospital, Ratna Anurag Emil, won the first position in the 'Win Nurse Award contest-2012' thus adding a feather to the Hopital's cap.

The competition in which seventy hospitals of Fortis Healthcare Limited participated was held in three phases. Care and protection of the patients was the topic in the second phase held in Kolkata, Bangalore, Mumbai and Delhi. The event involved presentations and interviews. The final round was held in Delhi where the contestants were interviewed by inspectors from major medical institutions.

Fortis Healthcare Limited Chairman Shivinder Mohan Singh presented the awards.

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