



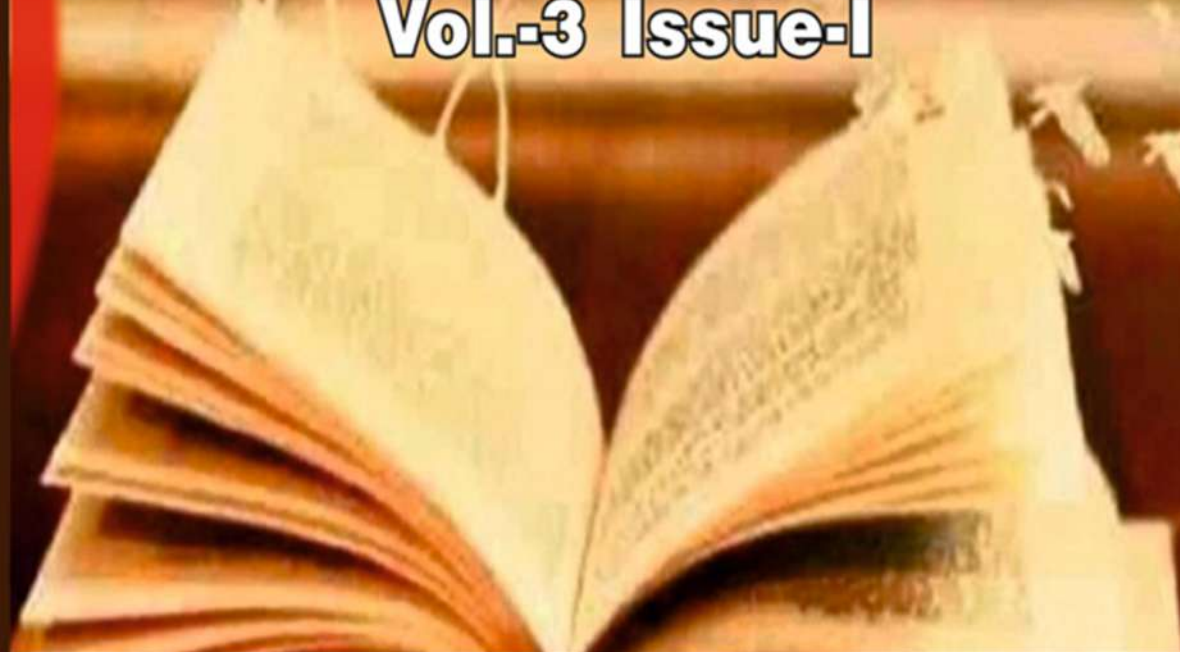
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SPECTATOR

YBN University Bulletin

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SPECTATOR

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Dr. Sanjay Kumar
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Index

1. *Message*
2. *YBN Desk*
3. *Guest Desk*
4. *Student Desk*
5. *News Desk*

Note: 1. For April 2024 to June 2024 kindly mail your articles on mail id ybnbulletin@ybnu.ac.in before 31May2024

**“English Article in Times New Roman in size of 12
Hindi Article in Kurtidev 10
In MS Word”**

2. For any complain or suggestion please mail us on
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Message



**Shri Baidyanath Yadav
(Chancellor, YBN University)**

Esteemed readers,

I extend my heartfelt blessings to all the members and editors of Spectator for their unwavering dedication and tireless efforts in showcasing the excellence of YBN University Ranchi. Your hard work and commitment to upholding the values of academia and creativity are truly commendable. May your endeavours continue to flourish, inspiring others and fostering a culture of intellectual growth and innovation within our university community. May Spectator serve as a beacon of inspiration and a testament to the collective talent and brilliance that thrives within our institution. Blessings and best wishes to each and every one of you for your continued success and contributions to our university and to Spectator.



Sri Ramjee Yadav
(Pro Chancellor cum Chairman, YBN University)

Esteemed readers,

I extend my blessings from the core of my heart to all the members and editors of Spectator for their enthusiastic and holistic efforts in bringing the excellence of YBN University Ranchi. Your hard work and commitment to upholding the values of academia and creativity are truly commendable and praiseworthy too. May your hardwork and dedication continue to flourish and blossom the culture of intellectual growth and innovation within the university. May Spectator act as a candle light for inspiring all. My Blessings and best wishes to each and every one of you for your continued success and contributions to our university and to Spectator.



Er. Deepak Kumar
(CEO, YBN University)

Esteemed readers,
I extend warm greetings to the readers of Spectator. Spectator stands as a testament to the intellectual vibrancy and creative spirit of our university community. I commend the editors for their tireless efforts in curating a publication that reflects the diverse talents and achievements of our students and faculty. Your dedication to promoting academic discourse and highlighting our university's achievements is truly inspiring. I wish the editors and contributors continued success in their endeavours and I eagerly anticipate the insightful and thought-provoking content that Spectator will continue to offer in the future.



Prof. (Dr.) N.K. Gupta
(Pro Vice Chancellor)

Esteemed readers,
I extend warm greetings to the readers of Spectator. Spectator stands as a testament to the intellectual vibrancy and creative spirit of our university community. I commend the editors for their tireless efforts in curating a publication that reflects the diverse talents and achievements of our students and faculty. Your dedication to promoting academic discourse and highlighting our university's achievements is truly inspiring. I wish the editors and contributors continued success in their endeavors and I eagerly anticipate the insightful and thought-provoking content that Spectator will continue to offer in the future.



Dr. Sanjay Kumar
Editor in Chief

Esteemed readers,
I am thrilled to present this edition to our readers. Spectator serves as a platform for showcasing the intellectual prowess and creative flair of the YBN University Ranchi community. It has been a privilege to work alongside a team of talented individuals who have dedicated themselves to curating content that embodies the essence of our university's ethos. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our contributors, whose passion and commitment have brought this publication to life. I am confident that this edition of Spectator will inspire, provoke thought, and spark conversations across our campus and beyond. Here's to another year of excellence and innovation in academic discourse.



Dr. Kumari Laxmi Joshi
Guest Editor (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)

Esteemed readers,
As the guest editor of Spectator, I am honoured to contribute to this prestigious publication. It has been a pleasure to collaborate with the dedicated team behind this magazine, whose passion for excellence and commitment to fostering academic discourse is truly commendable. I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the editors and contributors for their hard work and dedication in bringing this publication to life. I am confident that this edition of Spectator will captivate, inspire, and stimulate meaningful conversations among its readers. Here's to celebrating the vibrant intellect and creativity of our university community.



**Dr. Jyoti Rani,
Editor, Spectator**

Dear Readers,

As the editor of Spectator, I am delighted to present to you this year's edition, which represents months of dedication, creativity, and hard work from our team. Our journey to bring this publication to fruition has been marked by numerous challenges, from navigating deadlines and sourcing content to overcoming technical hurdles and ensuring the highest standards of quality. Yet, despite these obstacles, our team remained steadfast in our commitment to delivering a compelling and thought-provoking magazine that captures the essence of our university community.

Throughout the process, we encountered moments of doubt and frustration, but we also found inspiration in the boundless talent and enthusiasm of our contributors. Their unwavering support and collaborative spirit were instrumental in overcoming the challenges we faced. Together, we forged ahead, fuelled by our shared passion for storytelling, creativity, and academic excellence.

Now, as you hold this edition of Spectator in your hands, we invite you to embark on a journey of discovery and exploration. Within these pages, you will find a reflection of the diverse voices, ideas, and experiences that make our university community so vibrant and dynamic. We hope that this magazine will spark conversations, ignite imaginations, and inspire you to embrace the spirit of inquiry and innovation that defines us as a community.

As we celebrate the culmination of our efforts, I extend my deepest gratitude to our team, whose dedication and resilience made this edition possible. I also thank you, our readers, for your continued support and engagement. Your enthusiasm fuels our passion for storytelling and encourages us to push the boundaries of creativity with each new edition of Spectator.

Here's to celebrating the triumphs, overcoming the challenges, and embracing the journey that brought us to this moment. May this edition of Spectator serve as a testament to the power of collaboration, perseverance, and the pursuit of excellence.



Er. Shantanu Virnave
News Editor, Spectator

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the latest edition of Spectator. As the News Editor, I have had the privilege of overseeing the compilation of current events and engaging stories that grace the pages of this magazine. Crafting this edition has been an exhilarating journey, filled with challenges and triumphs.

From navigating the fast-paced world of news to ensuring accuracy and relevance in every article, our team has worked tirelessly to bring you a collection of compelling stories that reflect the pulse of our university community and beyond.

As you flip through these pages, I invite you to immerse yourself in the diverse range of news articles that highlight the achievements, challenges and vibrant happenings within our midst. May this edition of Spectator inform, inspire and ignite meaningful conversations among our readers.

Thank you for your continued support and readership. Here's to another exciting chapter in the Spectator's legacy.



Dr. Srishti Dora
Deputy Editor, Spectator

Dear Readers,

I am delighted to introduce you to the latest edition of Spectator. Crafting this magazine alongside our talented team has been a journey filled with both triumphs and challenges. As the deputy editor, I've witnessed the dedication and hard work that went into every aspect of its creation. From coordinating with contributors to refining the layout, each step required meticulous attention and a collaborative spirit. Despite the hurdles we faced, including tight deadlines and unexpected setbacks, we remained steadfast in our commitment to delivering a publication that reflects the essence of our university community. It is with great pride that I present to you the result of our collective efforts. Within these pages, you will find a diverse array of articles, artwork, and photography that showcase the depth of talent and creativity within our midst. I hope that as you immerse yourself in the stories and ideas contained herein, you will be inspired and entertained.



Ms. Asha Puran
Deputy Editor, Spectator

Dear Readers,

I am thrilled to share with you the latest edition of Spectator, a culmination of dedication and teamwork. As Deputy Editor, I've had the privilege of contributing to the creation of this magazine alongside a passionate and hardworking team. Our collective determination and collaborative spirit propelled us forward, ensuring that each article, photograph, and design element meets the high standards we set for ourselves. I am incredibly proud of what we have accomplished together, and I hope that you find this edition of Spectator both engaging and thought-provoking. Thank you for your continued support and readership.



Dr. Rashmi Raikumar
Deputy-Editor, Spectator

Dear Readers,

I'm thrilled to share this year's Spectator edition with you. Crafting it wasn't without its challenges. From tight deadlines to coordinating with contributors, each step tested our resolve. Yet, fuelled by our passion for storytelling, we overcame every obstacle. Now, as you immerse yourself in the pages of Spectator, I invite you to appreciate the dedication and passion that went into its creation. Each article, photograph, and design element is a testament to the hard work and talent of our team, as well as the vibrant diversity of perspectives within our university.

“वेदों में प्रेम”

- डॉ.संजय कुमार एवं डॉ.कुमारी लक्ष्मी जोशी

वेदों में प्रेम का महत्व व्यक्त किया गया है। प्रेम को जीवन का मूल माना गया है और वेदों में संसारिक और दिव्य प्रेम दोनों का महत्व बताया गया है। यहाँ तक कि प्रेम को ईश्वर तक पहुंचने का सबसे उच्च मार्ग भी माना गया है। वेदों में प्रेम को देवता और मानवों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण बंधन के रूप में व्यक्त किया गया है। यहां तक कि वेदों में प्रेम के माध्यम से समाज के सभी सदस्यों को एक साथ आने की संदेश दी गई है। वेदों में प्रेम का महत्व व्यक्ति के जीवन में बहुत उच्च माना गया है। वेदों में प्रेम को सच्चा और निःस्वार्थिक माना गया है, जो सभी प्राणियों और सभी वस्तुओं के प्रति सम्मान और प्यार की भावना है। वेदों में प्रेम को सभी जीवों के साथ सहानुभूति, समरसता और एकता का आधार माना गया है। इसको भावनात्मक और आध्यात्मिक संबंध के रूप में व्यक्त किया गया है, जो सभी मानवों के बीच एकता, समरसता और स्नेह की भावना को बढ़ावा देता है। वेदों में प्रेम को ईश्वर के प्रति भक्ति और सबके प्रति सम्मान के रूप में भी माना जाता है। वेदों में प्रेम, सहानुभूति, सौहार्द और समरसता को मानवीय गुणों का महत्वपूर्ण स्तर माना गया है। यह धार्मिक ग्रंथों में मानवता और संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने का विशेष महत्व दिया जाता है। वेदों में मानवता, उदारता, समरसता और सभी जीवों के प्रति सम्मान की महत्ता को बताया गया है। प्रेम और सहानुभूति के सिद्धांतों को वेदों में व्यक्त किया गया है और वहां इनके महत्व को बढ़ा माना गया है। वेदों में प्रेम को दिव्यता और समर्पण का प्रतीक माना गया है। यहाँ तक कि वेदों में कहा गया है कि प्रेम ही सबसे उच्च धार्मिक गुण है और इसका पालन करने से मनुष्य ईश्वर की अनुभूति कर सकता है। इसको जीवन का मूल तत्व माना गया है वेदों में, और सभी मानवों को एक-दूसरे के प्रति स्नेह और सहानुभूति दिखाने की सलाह दी गई है। प्रेम और सहानुभूति वेदों में समाज में शांति, समृद्धि, और सद्गति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण माने गए हैं। वेदों में प्रेम को सबसे ऊँचा भाव और मानवता का मूल आधार माना गया है। प्रेम को दूसरों की भावनाओं को समझने, सहानुभूति करने और सहयोग करने का माध्यम माना गया है। वेदों में प्रेम को आत्मा के माध्यम से दूसरों के प्रति सहानुभूति और सम्पर्क का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व माना गया है। प्रेम को सबके साथ सहयोग का एक माध्यम माना गया है।



Prof Dr. Shravan Kumar Singh
Department of History
School of Arts & Humanities
YBN University, Ranchi

"Vedic Tradition of Weaving Technique: A Fresh Interpretation with Special reference to Buranji Vani"

The Manufacture of **sophisticated Textiles** in India is an ancient as its civilization, and its **symbolism** is **hallowed** by tradition. In the **Rig-Veda** and the **Upanishads**, **religious** didactic texts from India's prehistory, the universe is envisioned as a **fabric woven** by the Gods. The Cosmos, the ordered Universe, is one Continuous fabric with its warp woof making a **grid** pattern upon which all life is painted, illusory and cyclical. In the **Athasvana Veda**, another text **Day** and **Night** are Said to spread light and darkness over the earth as weavers throw a **shuttle** on the **loom**.

Fragments of Cloth woven from Such Cotton (wrapped around a Silver pot and Preserved by the metallic salts that impregnated the cloth) Survive among the ruins **Mohenjo-doro**, a city site on the banks of the river **Indus** dating back to **third millennium B.C.(2500-1500BC)** The ruined city of **Mohenjo-Doro** in the **Indus Valley** a Contemporary of other great riverside civilizations such as **Mesopotamia** and ancient **Egypt**. These early literary references to fabric nearly 3,000 years ago presage the Subcontinents preeminence as a producer of Textiles and as master dyers to the world.

India has one of the **riches traditions of woven Textiles** made from different, **Materials, Cotton, silks** and **Jute** when mixed with cotton and slid each region then are **Variations in styles of wearing** and **Designs** which have been persisted till now because of cultural Traditions.

It is also true that Textiles came to be **associated** with **Social** and **ritualistic events** from the every times. **Textile weaving Seems to have played a Pivotal role the Social and economic life of the Indian people throughout the age.** The Continued existence of this **Craft helped in decentralization** of the **social and economic power** and also provided with enough employment to the people it is all the more true that this craft in the **predominantly agricultural Society** is prated.

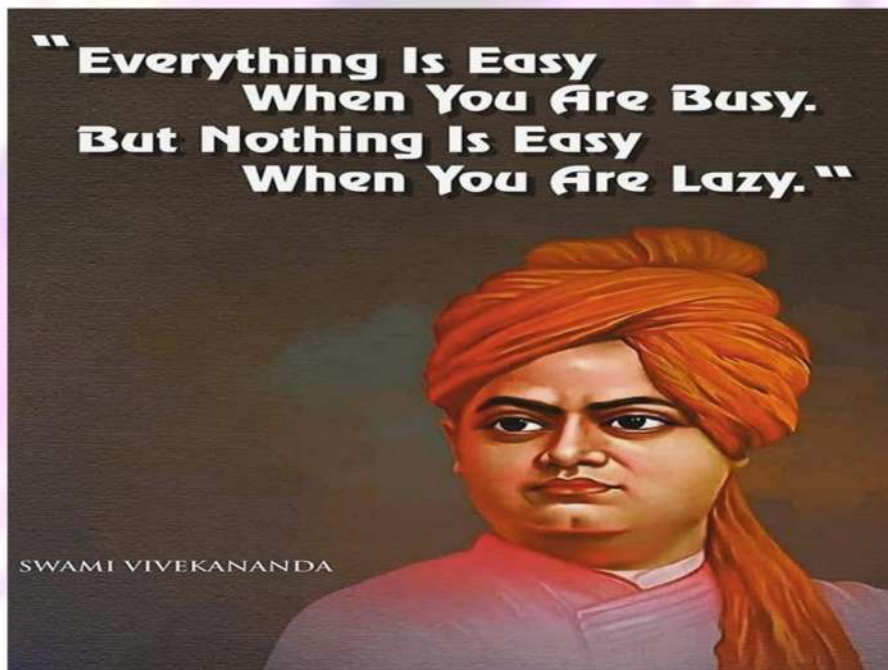
While the craft of **Embroidery** or some form of **Needlework** was already known to India for **millennia** as evidenced by needles discovered in the prehistoric sites at **Mohenjodaro** and **Harappa**, the techniques far which India became justly famous must surely have been influenced by countries that were engaged in trade with India for centuries.

More than **hundred different types** of textiles are woven in India. **Cotton, Silk** and **wool** fibers have been spun into yarn and woven in to cloth on **Traditional horizontal handlooms** in India for millennia, In almost every regiiori of India

Cotton and mulberry silk are cultivated, wool comes from the **northern Himalayas**. Early Indian texts refer to certain **textured silk** woven from **wild cocoons** as "**bark Cloths**" and in the region around Mirzapur in the Uttar Pradesh, tsars are still known by this name. **Tasarsilk** is produced in **Assam, Manipur, Bihar** and the **world's supply of Munga Silk**, with a rich golden yellow color.

Textile symbolism in India may be laid down by tradition but the **unique characteristic** of the Indian craftsman is to integrate foreign influences so completely that they appear to be Indian, although the actual textiles no longer exist, India has a **lasting legacy of Motifs** that appeared and reappeared over the centuries to echo its religious and imperial history. Color has always played a mystical role in the art of Indian Textile. The Sanskrit word for caste is **varna**, **literally** meaning color and certain colors are traditionally associated with caste traditions still in practice though in diluted form.

The Centre of Indian Textile Products as Traditionally from. **Kanchipuram, Ahmedabad, Awarangabad, Benaras, chanderi, Patan, Gadhwal, Bengal, Mushidabad, Kashmir, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kathiawars- Gujrat, ChambaKangra, Baishali Himachal Pradesh** etc.





Dr Jyoti Rani
Assistant Professor Political Science
School of Arts & Humanities
YBN University, Ranchi

“Women Empowerment as an Emerging Devine Traction in India”

- *“When women support each other, incredible things happen” – Cher*
- *“Women hold up half the sky” - Chinese Proverb*

Women empowerment refers to the process of enhancing women's ability to make choices and control their own lives, both individually and collectively. It involves increasing women's access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making power across various spheres, including economic, political, social, and cultural domains. Empowering women is not only a matter of gender equality but also essential for achieving sustainable development, fostering inclusive societies, and promoting human rights. It encompasses efforts to address gender-based discrimination, promote women's rights, and create an environment where women can thrive and contribute to their full potential.

Women empowerment in India has undergone a significant evolution from ancient times to the present era which start from; Ancient Era (Indus Valley Civilization to Gupta Empire)-Women in ancient India enjoyed relatively high status compared to many other ancient civilizations. They participated in various aspects of life, including education, politics, and religious rituals. Examples include figures like Gargi and Maitreyi, who were revered scholars and philosophers. Then comes; Medieval Era (Mughal and Sultanate Period) - While there were still examples of women in positions of power and influence, societal norms became more restrictive. Practices like purdah (seclusion of women) became more prevalent among certain segments of society. Next is Colonial Era (British Rule)-The colonial period saw a further decline in women's status due to the influence of Victorian morality and British legal systems, which often marginalized women's rights. After that comes; Post-Independence Era (1947 onwards)-The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, guarantees equality to women and prohibits discrimination based on gender. Various laws and policies have been enacted to promote women's empowerment, including the Dowry Prohibition Act, Maternity Benefit Act, and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. At last; The Current Era- Women's empowerment in India continues to be a multifaceted issue. Efforts are being made to improve women's education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Initiatives like the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) campaign, and the provision of reservation for women in local governance (Panchayati Raj

institutions) have aimed to address gender disparities. However, challenges persist, including gender-based violence, unequal access to resources, and cultural attitudes that perpetuate gender inequality. Efforts to address these challenges include awareness campaigns, legal reforms, and grassroots initiatives aimed at changing societal attitudes and empowering women economically, socially, and politically.

In recent years, India has seen significant progress in women's empowerment across various sectors. Some notable developments includes

1. **Legal Reforms:** India has enacted several laws and policies aimed at promoting women's empowerment and protecting their rights. These include the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which strengthened laws against sexual violence, and the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, which extended maternity leave and benefits for working women.

2. **Political Participation:** There has been a rise in the political participation of women, both at the grassroots level and in higher offices. Various states have implemented reservation quotas for women in local governance bodies, resulting in increased representation and decision-making power for women in rural areas.

3. **Economic Opportunities:** Efforts have been made to enhance women's access to economic opportunities and financial resources. Initiatives like the Stand-Up India scheme, which provides loans to women entrepreneurs, and the MUDRA Yojana, which offers financial assistance to small businesses, have empowered women to start and grow their businesses.

4. **Education:** India has made strides in improving access to education for girls and narrowing the gender gap in literacy rates. Government programs like the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) campaign and the Right to Education Act have focused on increasing enrollment and retention rates for girls in schools.

5. **Social Awareness:** There has been a growing awareness and mobilization around issues affecting women, including gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and gender inequality. Movements like #MeToo and Beti Zindabad have sparked conversations and actions to address these issues and empower women to speak out against abuse and discrimination.

While significant progress has been made, challenges remain, including pervasive gender-based violence, unequal access to resources, and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequality. Continued efforts are needed to address these challenges and ensure that women in India have equal opportunities, rights, and agency to participate fully in society. Now a day The government plays a crucial role in women's empowerment through various policies, programs, and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and providing opportunities for women to thrive. Some key roles of the government in women empowerment.

By serving as a dedicated focal point for women empowerment initiatives, a task force can catalyze collective action, facilitate coordination among stakeholders, and drive meaningful change towards gender equality and social justice.

“A woman with a voice , is by definition, a strong woman.” – Melinda Gates

**“Women belong in all places where decisions are being made. It shouldn’t be that women are the exception.”
— Ruth Bader Ginsburg**



**Dr. Ashish Sarkar, Dean-cum-Principal
School of Pharmacy, YBN University**

“Antioxidant activity of essential oils obtained from *Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels”

ABSTRACT - *Callistemon citrinus* or lemon bottlebrush is an Australian flowering plant known for its fragrant leaves and vibrant red flowers. Its essential oils are being explored for potential health benefits, particularly their antioxidants. Rich in terpenes and flavonoids, these oils inhibit lipid peroxidation, scavenge reactive oxygen species, and boost antioxidant enzymes in vitro. Animal studies suggest they protect against oxidative stress-induced tissue damage. Key compounds like α -pinene, β -pinene, limonene, and eucalyptol contribute to these effects by neutralizing free radicals and enhancing cellular antioxidant defenses.

INTRODUCTION

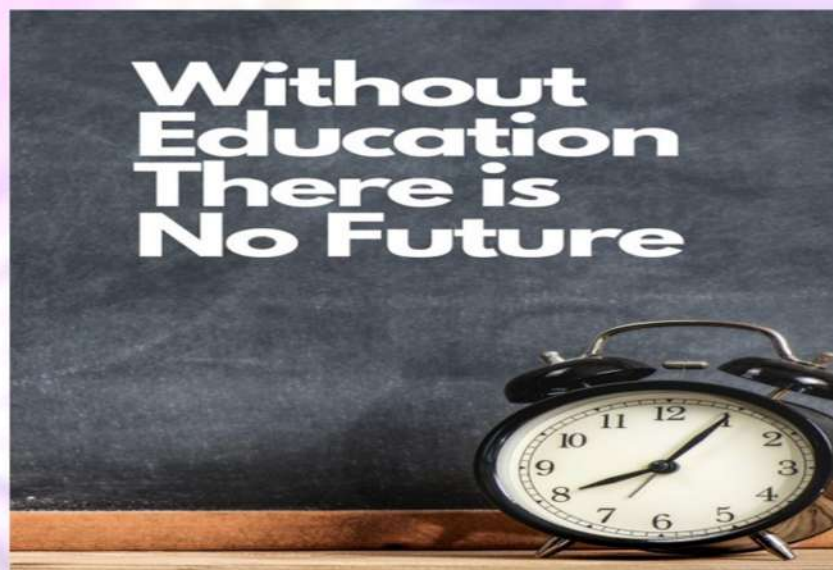
Callistemon citrinus, commonly known as lemon bottlebrush, is a species of flowering plant native to Australia. It belongs to the Myrtaceae family and is renowned for its aromatic leaves and vibrant red flowers. Essential oils extracted from *Callistemon citrinus* have attracted considerable attention due to their potential health benefits, including antioxidant properties. Several studies have investigated the antioxidant activity of essential oils obtained from *Callistemon citrinus*. These essential oils are rich in various bioactive compounds, including terpenes, phenolics, and flavonoids, which contribute to their antioxidant potential. Antioxidants play a crucial role in scavenging free radicals and reducing oxidative stress, thereby protecting cells from damage and preventing various diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and neurodegenerative disorders.



Figure: *Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels

Studies have demonstrated the antioxidant activity of *Callistemon citrinus* essential oils through various *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays. *In vitro* experiments have shown their ability to inhibit lipid peroxidation, scavenge reactive oxygen species (ROS), and enhance the activity of endogenous antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT). Furthermore, *in vivo* studies conducted on animal models have revealed the protective effects of these essential oils against oxidative stress-induced tissue damage.

However, the antioxidant activity of essential oils from *Callistemon citrinus* can be attributed to the presence of bioactive compounds such as α -pinene, β -pinene, limonene, and eucalyptol. These compounds exert their antioxidant effects by neutralizing free radicals, chelating metal ions, and modulating cellular antioxidant defence mechanisms.





Dr. Anjani Kumar Singh
Dean
Assistant Professor Mechanical
School of Engg. & Tech.
YBN University, Ranchi

“The Evolution of Engineering Students: Navigating Challenges and Shaping the Future”

In the dynamic realm of academia, engineering students stand as pioneers of innovation, bridging the chasm between theoretical knowledge and practical application. Their journey, rife with challenges and triumphs, is a testament to the relentless pursuit of knowledge and the quest to transform the world. From grappling with complex equations to crafting groundbreaking solutions, engineering students epitomize the spirit of ingenuity and perseverance. The landscape of engineering education has undergone a significant metamorphosis over the years, propelled by advancements in technology and the ever-evolving demands of society. Gone are the days of rote memorization; today's engineering students are tasked with embracing interdisciplinary approaches, fostering creativity, and honing critical thinking skills. The traditional boundaries between disciplines are blurring, giving rise to a new breed of engineers equipped to tackle multifaceted challenges. One of the defining characteristics of engineering students is their insatiable curiosity and passion for innovation. They are the architects of tomorrow, driven by a relentless desire to push the boundaries of what is possible. Whether they are designing sustainable infrastructure, revolutionizing healthcare through biomedical engineering, or harnessing renewable energy sources, their endeavors are fueled by a sense of purpose and a commitment to effecting positive change. Yet, the path to engineering excellence is fraught with obstacles. The rigorous curriculum, replete with complex mathematical concepts and intricate problem-solving, often tests the resolve of even the most resilient students. Late-night study sessions, caffeine-fueled brainstorming, and the occasional setback are par for the course. However, it is through these challenges that engineering students cultivate resilience, adaptability, and grit—the very attributes that define their future success. Moreover, engineering education extends beyond the confines of the classroom. Internships, research opportunities, and extracurricular projects serve as crucibles for hands-on learning and real-world application. Whether they are collaborating with industry partners on cutting-edge technologies or participating in global competitions, engineering students are constantly refining their skills and expanding

their horizons. In an era defined by rapid technological advancement and societal transformation, the role of engineering students has never been more critical. They are at the vanguard of innovation, poised to address pressing global challenges such as climate change, resource scarcity, and healthcare disparities. Through collaboration, creativity, and a commitment to ethical practice, they have the power to shape a more sustainable, equitable and prosperous future for generations to come. As engineering students embark on their academic journey, they are not merely acquiring knowledge; they are forging a legacy. They are the torchbearers of progress, the architects of change, and the custodians of a brighter tomorrow. In their hands lies the power to transform ideas into reality, to turn dreams into tangible solutions. As they navigate the complexities of the engineering landscape, they do so with unwavering determination, fueled by a shared vision of a world where innovation knows no bounds.

श्वेत कपोलों पर

पिघलते हिमखंडों के बीच
खिलखिलाते तुम्हारे चेहरे से
सूचना पाकर
उतरने लगे प्यासे मेघ
और
गीतों सी किरणें
लजा गई शरमा गई
फिर कुमकुम सी
पद चिह्नों पर
बढ़कर निहारने लगी
श्वेत कपोलों पर
उभरते चुंबन
हिमालय के आंगन में
हृदय छाया में
मोती स्वप्न सदृश्य

- डॉ० संजय कुमार

“Micro plastic Contamination in Potable Water: Understanding the Invisible Threat”

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Introduction

The prevalence of micro plastic particles is posing a growing threat to potable water, which is necessary for life. Micro plastics are little plastic particles that are smaller than 5 mm in size. They have gotten into water sources all around the world and are a serious threat to the environment and public health. This monograph investigates the causes, effects, modes of detection and possible mitigation techniques of micro plastic pollution in drinking water.

Sources of Micro plastic Contamination

The sources of micro plastic contamination in potable water are diverse and multifaceted. They include the breakdown of larger plastic debris, such as bottles and packaging, through mechanical processes like weathering and fragmentation. Additionally, micro plastics can originate from the shedding of synthetic fibers during laundry, abrasion of car tires and road markings, and the degradation of plastic-based materials in wastewater treatment plants. Moreover, micro plastic pollution from industrial processes, agricultural runoff, and marine activities can further contribute to the contamination of water bodies.

Impacts of Microplastic Contamination

Numerous threats to the environment and human health arise from the presence of microplastics in drinking water. Hazardous pollutants that can adsorb onto their surfaces, like organic toxins and heavy metals, are carried by microplastics. Microplastics can damage internal organs, interfere with feeding behavior, build up in tissues, and eventually find their way into the food chain and endanger human health when ingested by aquatic species. Moreover, the environmental persistence of microplastics worsens their long-term effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.

Detection and Analysis Methods

The small size and various natures of micro plastic particles make it difficult to identify and measure micro plastic contamination in drinkable water. Several analytical methods, including chromatography, microscopy, and spectroscopy, are used to detect and describe micro plastics in water samples. Particles can be visually inspected using optical microscopy, and polymer types can be identified chemically using Raman

and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Furthermore, sophisticated methods like energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) combined with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) offer high-resolution imaging and elemental analysis of micro plastics.

Health and Environmental Implications

The possible health consequences on human populations are a worry when micro plastics are found in drinking water. Studies point to possible dangers connected with consuming plastic particles, such as the transmission of chemical pollutants and the possibility of physical harm to gastrointestinal tissues, even though the direct health effects of ingesting micro plastics are still] being investigated. In addition, micro plastic pollution has an impact on aquatic habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystem services in addition to human health.

Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation strategies at different phases of the plastic lifecycle are necessary to address micro plastic Contamination in potable water. This strategy must be multi-dimensional. The implementation of laws aimed at reducing plastic consumption and promoting sustainable alternatives, infrastructure.

Improvements related to waste management and recycling, and the improvement of wastewater treatment procedures to effectively collect microplastics are some strategies employed to mitigate micro plastic contamination. Education programs and public awareness efforts are also very important in encouraging ethical consumption and disposal methods and changing people's behaviors.

Conclusion

Ecosystems, human health, and the quality of potable water are all seriously threatened by microplastic pollution. To solve this widespread environmental problem, coordinated actions are required since the prevalence of microplastics keeps rising. Through gaining knowledge about the causes, effects, techniques of detection, and mitigation strategies related to microplastic pollution in drinkable water, interested parties can collaborate to create practical solutions and protect water supplies for upcoming generations. We can reduce the threats presented by microplastics and guarantee the provision of clean, safe drinking water by taking proactive steps and working together.

**“TO DENY PEOPLE THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS IS TO CHALLENGE
THEIR VERY HUMANITY.”
– NELSON MANDELA**



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“AWARENESS AMONG WOMENS RIGHTS AND PROTECTION”

In Nowadays era, there is everywhere about Women’s equality, Women’s Protection, Women Empowerment. In spite of these there are many women’s who were unaware of their rights and facilities and that’s why they get exploited.

In very simple language I focus on some of the points which every woman must know.

1. **Dowry Prohibition Act 1961**-Every woman should know that According to this Act, there is a penalty on giving or receiving dowry during marriages.

2. **Right to equal pay** says their should be no discrimination on their pay in the workplace both men and women shall be equally treated. Their Salary criteria should be same.

3. **Maternity Leave Benefit Act 1961** says women get paid leave during pregnancy and child birth. Women entitled for full salary during their maternity.

4. **Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005** protects womens from domestic violence and fear. They no more abusive

5. **Right to Free Legal Aid** ensures women receive legal assistance when needs.

6. **According to Sec 66(1) (b) of Factories Act 1948** , Employment of women in certain occupations during night shifts prohibited. Their Safety is in Priority.

7. **Women should be protected from Sexual Harassment** as there is Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Act, 2013.

Apart from above Police cannot arrest women at night after 6 pm and before 6 am unless it is an emergency. A woman can only get arrest through a female police office as far as possible. Women can be searched by a female police officer only , women can refuse being searched by the male police officer .Any search beyond their refusal is deemed as sexual harassment, and the women can take action against the male police officer.

Justice delayed, is justice denied- William E. Gladstone



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Economy of India

The economy of India has transitioned from a mixed planned economy to a mixed middle-income developing social market economy with notable public sector in strategic sectors. It is the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP); on a per capita income basis, India ranked 136th by GDP (nominal) and 125th by GDP (PPP). From independence in 1947 until 1991, successive governments followed Soviet model and promoted protectionist economic policies, with extensive Sovietization, State intervention, demand-side economics, natural resources, bureaucrat driven enterprises and economic regulation. This is characterised as dirigism, in the form of the Licence Raj. The end of the Cold War and an acute balance of payments crisis in 1991 led to the adoption of a broad economic liberalisation in India and indicative planning. Since the start of the 21st century, annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7%. The economy of the Indian subcontinent was the largest in the world for most of recorded history up until the onset of colonialism in early 19th century.

Nearly 70% of India's GDP is driven by domestic consumption; country remains the world's fourth-largest consumer market. Apart from private consumption, India's GDP is also fueled by government spending, investments, and exports. In 2022, India was the world's 8th-largest importer and the 10th-largest exporter. India has been a member of the World Trade Organization since 1 January 1995. It ranks 63rd on the Ease of doing business index and 40th on the Global Competitiveness Index. With 476 million workers, the Indian labour force is the world's second-largest. India has one of the world's highest numbers of billionaires and extreme income inequality.



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Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR)

Introduction

Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) are beneficial bacteria residing in the rhizosphere, which play significant roles in enhancing plant growth, nutrient uptake, and stress tolerance. This review aims to delve into the mechanisms of action, applications, and future prospects of PGPR in agriculture.

Mechanisms of Action

PGPR exert their beneficial effects through various mechanisms, including:

1. **Production of Phytohormones:** PGPR synthesize phytohormones such as auxins, cytokinins, and gibberellins, which regulate plant growth and development.
2. **Nutrient Solubilization:** PGPR produce enzymes like phosphatases and siderophores, facilitating the solubilization and uptake of insoluble nutrients, especially phosphorus and iron.
3. **Nitrogen Fixation:** Certain PGPR, notably species of *Rhizobium*, *Azospirillum*, and *Azotobacter*, possess the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen, making it available to plants in a form they can utilize.
4. **Biocontrol of Pathogens:** PGPR inhibit the growth of plant pathogens through mechanisms such as competition for resources, production of antimicrobial compounds, and induction of systemic resistance in plants.

Applications in Agriculture

PGPR offer promising applications in sustainable agriculture:

1. **Biofertilizers:** PGPR-based biofertilizers enhance soil fertility and plant nutrition, reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers and mitigating environmental impacts.
2. **Biological Control Agents:** PGPR-based biopesticides provide effective and eco-friendly solutions for managing plant diseases, minimizing risks to human health and the environment.

3. Stress Tolerance Enhancement: PGPR inoculants help plants withstand various abiotic stresses, including drought, salinity, and heavy metal toxicity, thereby improving crop resilience and productivity.

4. Soil Health Improvement: By promoting soil aggregation, organic matter decomposition, and nutrient cycling, PGPR contribute to the maintenance of soil health and long-term sustainability.

Future Prospects

Realizing the full potential of PGPR in agriculture requires addressing several challenges:

1. Standardization of Formulations: Developing standardized formulations and application protocols for PGPR products is crucial to ensure their efficacy and consistency across diverse agroecosystems.

2. Regulatory Approval: Establishing regulatory frameworks for the registration and commercialization of PGPR products is essential to facilitate their adoption by farmers.

3. Integration with Conventional Practices: Integrating PGPR-based technologies with existing agricultural practices and input supply chains necessitates collaborative efforts from researchers, policymakers, and industry stakeholders.

4. Public Awareness and Acceptance: Increasing public awareness and acceptance of PGPR-based technologies is key to their successful adoption and implementation in agriculture.

धीमे-धीमे पास मत आओ

धीमे-धीमे
पास मत आओ
थम जाओ
दिलों के बीच झांकना
दुश्वार हो गया है
मिलना दूर है भले
लगाव सा
हो रहा है

तेरी बेपरवाह हंसी
दिल से दिल की बात
कह रहे हैं
हम कहीं भी रहें
तुझसे मिलने का
बहाना ढूंढते रहे हैं

- डॉ० संजय कुमार



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BAIGA TRIBE

Introduction: The Baiga tribe is concentrated in central India, primarily in Madhya Pradesh, and to a lesser extent in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand. Within the Baiga tribe there are several sub-castes, including Bijhwar, Narotia, Bharotiya, Nahar, Rai maina and Kath maina. The Baiga community primarily resides mostly in protected areas of Rajnandgaon, Kawardha, Mungeli, Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi, Mahendragarh, Bharatpur-Chirmiri and Bilaspur districts of Chhattisgarh.

The meaning of "Baiga" translates to "sorcerer-medicine man," reflecting their traditional role in spiritual and healing practices. The Baiga tribe is officially recognized as Scheduled Tribes in several Indian states, including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, and Maharashtra. The Baiga tribe is famous for the distinguished feature of the Baiga tribe is that their women are famous for sporting tattoos of various kinds on almost all parts of their body. The women who work as tattoo artists belong to the Ojha, Badni and Dewar tribes and are called Godharins.

Language of the Baiga Tribe : The Baigas meant "Baigani" as their mother tongue in the past, it is now recognized as a variety of Chhattisgarhi influenced by Gondi. Most Baigas speak Hindi, and some may also know regional languages like Gondi and Marathi.

Livelihood : The main Source of the Livelihood of the Baiga tribe are Shifting Cultivation, Marital Practice and Child custody.

Food : The Baiga foods revolves around coarse grains, such as kodo millet and kutki, along with peji, a drink made from ground macca or rice water. They supplement their diet with forest produce, fruits, vegetables, and hunting for fish and small mammals.

Festivals : One of the unique festivals celebrated by the Baiga tribe is the Rasa Nava festival which occurs every 9 years and concludes with the blooming of a plant called Mohti. The festival is related with the process of Honey extraction. They also celebrate Karma festival, Kichrahi festival (A Children's feast), the Bidri ceremony (for the blessings and Protection of crops) and Phag festival (at which women are allowed to beat men).

The Main God: The Baiga tribe worships Thakur Deo as Bhawan, an independent God. For the Baigasa Thakur Deo is the main god and protector of their villages. According to their belief Thakur Deo has neither parents nor a wife.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) :The Baiga Tribe particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) which became the second tribal group to be granted habitat right on August 09 , 2017 in the State of Chhattishgarh.

This move recognizes the rights of the Baiga community over their traditional territories, cultural practices, livelihoods, and biodiversity knowledge, underscoring the importance of protecting the heritage and lifestyle of tribal populations.

Conclusion :The granting of habitat rights to the Baiga tribe in Chhattisgarh is a positive step towards preserving the heritage, lifestyle, and culture of tribal communities. It underscores the commitment to protect and empower these communities, ensuring that their traditional knowledge and way of life continue to thrive in their natural habitats.





डॉ० रूबी कुमारी
सहायक प्राध्यापक,
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
वाई०वी०एन० विश्वविद्यालय

नये भारत की नयी पहचान अमृतकाल

भारत के 75वें स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर भारत देश के प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने भारत को अमृत काल या अमृत युग की अवधारणा से परिचित कराया। अमृत काल शब्द वैदिक ज्योतिष से आया है और यह एक प्रकार के स्वर्ण युग का संकेत देता है।

अमृतकाल नये भारत की नयी पहचान बनकर इसके एक नये भविष्य की आशा का वर्णन करता है जहाँ भारत का नागरिक आत्मनिर्भर होकर अपनी सभी दायित्वों को पूरा करेगा। इस अमृतकाल का मुख्य लक्ष्य भारत के नागरिकों को समृद्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों पर ले जाना है। अमृतकाल के द्वारा अगले 25 वर्षों के लिए देश के लिए एक नया दिशा दी गई है जिससे चलकर भारत के नागरिक अपने दायित्वों का निर्वाह करने के साथ-साथ नवीन तकनीक, आधुनिकता को अपनाते हुए देश को विकास की ओर बढ़ावा देंगे।

अमृतकाल का अर्थ भारत के सभी नागरिकों को पाँच संकल्पों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। यह मुख्य पाँच संकल्प भारत को विकसित देश बनाना, अपनी विरासत पर गर्व, गुलामी की मानसिकता का पूरी तरह से त्याग, राष्ट्र की एकता को बढ़ावा देना साथ ही प्रत्येक नागरिक को अपने दायित्वों का पालन कराना है। इन पाँच संकल्पों के अलावा तेजी से बिगड़ते जलवायु, ट्रेड वार, ऊर्जा संकट, लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करते हुए युवा उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा देना है।

नया भारत सभी धर्म, लिंग के समानता का दावा करता है। देश में महिलाओं को सभी क्षेत्र में समान भागीदारी और प्रतिनिधित्व का उचित अवसर प्राप्त हो रहा है। नया भारत अपने नये पहचान के रूप में युवाओं पर दृढ़ता से विश्वास कर उन्हें हर क्षेत्र में अपने-अपने क्षमता का सर्वोत्तम प्रदर्शन करने का अधिकार देता है।



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GREEN LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION: AN OVERVIEW

Abstract:

Green library construction means to avoid the maximum negative aspect of green environment and explore the eco-friendly atmosphere/ green design with natural construction and recycle materials. In 21 century it is very compulsory and a very tuff task to sure our earth and the natural atmosphere surrounded us. Library plays a major role to accommodate and enhance the educational community of any cast and creed. It is the responsibly of everyone to secure the natural atmosphere and works for the betterment of the eco-friendly environment. In this descriptive paper author just try to explore the green library construction with the scale of Leadership energy and environment design and gives the brief introduction of the 5 certified fundamentals categories of the LEED.

Key world: Library Sustainability, Green Construction, Eco-friendly Environment, LEED, Water conservation, Energy Efficiency.

**“THE BEST WAY TO PREDICT YOUR
FUTURE IS TO CREATE IT.”**

– ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



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E-Money – A new invention

Now a days, a new type of currency has come into existence which is very famous and popular in the settlement of payment through internet. However the Government of the most of the countries have not supported such type of money for circulation but it is being used in huge quantity in the world. Actually cryptocurrency is an electronic money (e-money) which is different from the worldly valid currencies. It only appears on computers that is why it is also called ‘digital money’ or ‘virtual money’. It is the birth of cryptography technology. Cryptography technology helps it in its use and payment settlement so it is called cryptocurrency.

It was started first time in the year 2009 after invented by an engineer named Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 through open source software. It is less costly than Debit/credit card, paper money etc. It is featured with the easy transfer to the different corners of the world and easy conversion into globally recognized currencies say Rupee, Dollar, Euro, Pound etc.

‘Bitcoin’ is the best example of cryptocurrency which is a very popular digital currency these days. Bitcoin is decentralized internet money but it has not been circulated by any central Bank of the world.

Bitcoin has several merits but it is not free from criticizes. Due to its disadvantages the Government of India, RBI and courts of Laws in India have not given the recognition to Bitcoin. A survey says that it can be a villain for the society. It can create many problems like increase in money laundering, criminal activities, terrorism activities etc. Crypto currency bill 2021 and 2022 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha the lower house of Indian parliament regarding the debate on cryptocurrency as resulted income on bitcoin transactions is declared chargeable 30% tax on it.

A penny saved is a penny earned
– Benjamin Franklin



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Mathematics is at the core of discovery and understanding in almost all areas and periphery of life. Research and fundamental education in Pure as well as in Applied Mathematics provides for the foundation that underlies future innovation

Modern technology and its use in mathematics education has been examined in various studies for several decades. The findings of those studies showed benefits of the proper use of technology. Spreadsheets and dynamic software environments enable faster collecting of the specific cases of mathematical phenomena – values, variables, functions, shapes, locations along a graph, or the properties of geometric constructions. This provides the opportunities for learners to consider collection of cases rather than individual instances. But there is a warning also against jumping to conclusion that technology forces automatic generalization in mathematics; this depends on the learner, similarly as it is the case with the classic environments. Digital technology can speed up the learning process, but sometimes educators want to slow this process down. They notice that the amount of information is overwhelming for the learner. At other times, technology narrows our focus too much, or not enough. Therefore, this brings us to the conclusion that the use of technology has its advantages and disadvantages which teachers should be aware of.

Therefore, it is being addressed by me these issues and some other through these lines. Some views opened new questions for research; some showed examples of good practice and others provided more information for the earlier findings.

All views portray the complex role of mathematics education: mathematics education is a science but also a profession. Research in mathematics education is needed to investigate various phenomena, but the research has also the responsibility to inform practitioners of its findings. Mathematics teachers are a critical component in this process. Their collaboration with the researchers is necessary to achieve the shift from the traditional to contemporary teaching mathematics. This process is neither easy nor rapid. But we must be persistent in our efforts, because mathematics is inseparable from our everyday life.

So, we must presume that the outcome of the research work in any subject concerned should be to protect human values as well as it must ethically be reflexive enough as a benevolent work and a unique and great contribution towards the society and country as a whole.



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Tourist satisfaction and perception about Jharkhand cuisine: a study on tourist visited in Jharkhand

Abstract - This study investigates the tourist satisfaction and perception of Jharkhand cuisine, aiming to understand the factors influencing their culinary experiences in the state. Through a sample of tourists visiting various destinations in Jharkhand, data was collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed to derive insights. Findings reveal a generally high level of satisfaction with Jharkhand cuisine, with tourists appreciating its variety, taste, and cultural authenticity. Perceptions highlight the cuisine's role in providing a cultural experience and offering healthy options. Factors such as service quality, menu presentation, and interactions with locals significantly influence satisfaction and perception. Recommendations include promoting Jharkhand cuisine through tourism campaigns, maintaining quality standards, and fostering culinary tourism initiatives. By addressing these factors, stakeholders can enhance the appeal of Jharkhand cuisine and enrich the overall tourism landscape of the state.

Keyword: Jharkhand cuisine, Tourist satisfaction, culinary experiences, Cultural authenticity, Tourism perception, Service quality, Menu presentation

Objectives:

To assess the level of satisfaction among tourists regarding their culinary experiences with Jharkhand cuisine.

To explore tourists' perceptions of the authenticity, variety, and flavors of Jharkhand cuisine.

To identify the factors influencing tourist satisfaction and perception of Jharkhand cuisine, including service quality, menu presentation, and interactions with locals.

To examine the role of Jharkhand cuisine in providing tourists with cultural experiences and offering healthy dining options.

To provide recommendations for stakeholders in the tourism and hospitality sectors to enhance the promotion and appeal of Jharkhand cuisine, thereby enriching the overall tourism landscape of the state.

Conclusion: The study underscores the significance of understanding tourist satisfaction and perception regarding Jharkhand cuisine in shaping tourism experiences and promoting the state's culinary heritage. By addressing the factors influencing satisfaction and perception, stakeholders can enhance the appeal of Jharkhand cuisine, thereby enriching the overall tourism landscape of the state.



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"Climate Change: A Call to Action for a Sustainable Future"

Climate change refers to significant, long-term changes in the patterns and average conditions of the Earth's climate. It encompasses not only increases in the Earth's average surface temperature, known as global warming, but also the wide range of impacts these changes can have on weather patterns, ecosystems, and human societies. Climate change is driven by natural processes as well as human activities, with the latter playing a dominant role in recent decades primarily through the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

Causes of the Climate Change

Climate change is primarily driven by human activities that release large amounts of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the Earth's atmosphere. While natural processes can influence climate, the current changes are largely attributed to anthropogenic (human-caused) factors.

The main causes of climate change include:

- 1. Burning of Fossil Fuels:** The combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas) for energy is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. This process releases carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere, contributing to the enhanced greenhouse effect and global warming.
- 2. Deforestation:** Large-scale clearing of forests for agriculture, logging, and other purposes reduces the number of trees that can absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere. Deforestation releases stored carbon and diminishes the planet's capacity to act as a carbon sink, exacerbating the greenhouse effect.
- 3. Industrial Activities:** Certain industrial processes release potent greenhouse gases, such as methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Agriculture, livestock, and waste management practices also contribute to methane emissions.

Impact of Climate Change in Agriculture

The impact of climate change on agriculture is complex and multifaceted, affecting crop yields, livestock, water resources, and the overall food security and livelihoods of millions of people worldwide. These impacts vary by region, crop type, and farming practices, but some of the major effects include:

1. **Changes in Crop Yields:** Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns can reduce crop yields in some areas while potentially increasing them in others. However, the overall trend suggests that climate change could lead to a decrease in global food production, especially in tropical and subtropical regions where food security is already a critical issue.

2. **Water Scarcity:** Climate change can exacerbate water scarcity in already water-stressed regions due to changing precipitation patterns, increased evaporation rates, and reduced snowpack. This scarcity affects the availability of water for irrigation, which is critical for agriculture in many parts of the world.

3. **Increased Pests and Diseases:** Warmer temperatures and altered precipitation patterns can lead to the expansion of pests and diseases that affect crops and livestock. This can reduce yields and increase the costs for pest and disease control.

4. **Impact on Livestock:** Climate change affects livestock directly through heat stress, which can reduce fertility, milk production, and growth rates, and indirectly through changes in feed quality and availability, water scarcity, and the distribution of diseases.

5. **Soil Degradation:** Increased precipitation intensity and variability can lead to soil erosion, while higher temperatures can affect soil organic matter and nutrient cycling, impacting soil fertility and crop yields.

6. **Shifts in Agricultural Zones:** As temperatures rise, agricultural zones may shift poleward or to higher elevations. This can affect the types of crops that can be grown in certain areas and may require farmers to adapt by changing crop varieties or adopting new agricultural practices.

“You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.” – Mahatma Gandhi



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महिलाओं के लिए मल्टीविटामिन की जरूरत और उनके फायदे

महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य की चुनौतियां हर दिन बदल रही हैं। उनके जीवन में निरंतर बदलते माहवारी, गर्भावस्था, स्तनपान, और मानसिक तनाव आदि इसका कारण होते हैं, जो उनके शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव डालते हैं। एक महिला के शरीर में उपयोगी पोषक तत्वों की कमी कई समस्याओं का कारण बनती है, जैसे कि एनीमिया, हड्डी की कमजोरी, त्वचा की दिक्कतें, और बालों की समस्याएं। इससे उन्हें विभिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट्स की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है -

महिलाएं अपने दैनिक जीवन में व्यस्त रहती हैं इसके परिणामस्वरूप, उनका आहार पूर्णता से संतुलित नहीं होता है और उन्हें आवश्यक पोषक तत्वों की कमी हो सकती है। multivitamin tablets एक सुविधाजनक और प्रभावी तरीका है, जिससे महिलाएं अपने शरीर को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार पोषित कर सकती हैं। ये टैबलेट्स विभिन्न पोषक तत्वों की संयोजन से बनाए जाते हैं, जो महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य और कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाने में मदद करते हैं।

महिलाओं के लिए मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट्स के फायदे -

पोषण संबंधी कमियों को भरना: मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट्स आवश्यक विटामिन और खनिजों की कमी को भरपाई करते हैं जो अकेले भोजन के माध्यम से पर्याप्त रूप से प्राप्त नहीं हो सकते हैं। अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का समर्थन: विभिन्न शारीरिक कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक पोषक तत्वों का एक स्पेक्ट्रम प्रदान करके समग्र स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण का समर्थन करने में सहायता करते हैं। हड्डियों का स्वास्थ्य: कुछ मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट्स में कैल्शियम और विटामिन डी होता है, जो हड्डियों को मजबूत बनाए रखने और ऑस्टियोपोरोसिस को रोकने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, जो महिलाओं में अधिक प्रचलित है। गर्भावस्था के लिए फोलेट/फोलिक एसिड: ये विटामिन गर्भावस्था से पहले और गर्भावस्था के दौरान लेने पर नवजात शिशुओं में न्यूरल ट्यूब दोष के खतरे को कम करते हैं। आयरन का स्तर: महिलाओं, विशेष रूप से भारी मासिक धर्म चक्र वाली महिलाओं को एनीमिया से बचाव के लिए अतिरिक्त आयरन से लाभ होता है। महिलाओं के लिए सही मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट्स और ओमेगा 3 कैप्सूल, कैसे चुनें महिलाओं के लिए सर्वोत्तम omega 3 capsules और मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट चुनने में कुछ प्रमुख कारकों पर विचार करना शामिल है:

पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताएं: महिलाओं की विशिष्ट पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप मल्टीविटामिन की तलाश करें। इसमें आयरन, कैल्शियम, फोलिक एसिड और विटामिन-डी जैसे कुछ विटामिन की उच्च मात्रा शामिल हो सकती है।

सामग्री: यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामग्री की सूची की जांच करें कि इसमें अनावश्यक योजक या एलर्जी के बिना आवश्यक विटामिन और खनिज शामिल हैं।

स्वरूप और अवशोषण: मल्टीविटामिन के स्वरूप पर विचार करें, ओमेगा 3 टैबलेट्स, कैप्सूल, वह चुनें जो आपकी पसंद के अनुरूप हो और आपके शरीर द्वारा आसानी से अवशोषित हो जाए।

गुणवत्ता और ब्रांड प्रतिष्ठा: प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों या उत्पादों का चयन करें जो गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा के लिए तीसरे पक्ष के परीक्षण से गुजरते हैं। समीक्षाओं और प्रमाणपत्रों की जाँच करना सहायक हो सकता है। आपकी स्वास्थ्य स्थितियाँ: यदि आपको विशिष्ट स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताएँ या स्थितियाँ हैं, तो एक ओमेगा 3 टैबलेट्स खोजने के लिए किसी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पेशेवर से परामर्श लें जो बिना किसी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के आपकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता हो।

विटामिन सप्लीमेंट्स और आहार के बीच बैलेंस कैसे बनाएं

अपने आहार का आकलन करें: किसी भी पोषक तत्व की कमी की पहचान करने के लिए अपने वर्तमान आहार का विश्लेषण करें। विटामिन और खनिजों से भरपूर संपूर्ण खाद्य पदार्थों को शामिल करने पर ध्यान दें। रंगीन फल और सब्जियाँ, साबुत अनाज, प्रोटीन, मेवे और बीज उत्कृष्ट स्रोत हैं। खाद्य स्रोतों को प्राथमिकता दें: मुख्य रूप से भोजन से पोषक तत्व प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखें। सप्लीमेंट्स को स्वस्थ आहार का पूरक होना चाहिए, प्रतिस्थापित नहीं। वास्तविक भोजन विटामिन, खनिज, फाइबर और अन्य आवश्यक पोषक तत्वों का संयोजन प्रदान करता है जिनकी खुराक में अक्सर कमी होती है। सुसंगत और सूचित रहें: अनुशंसित खुराक और दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करें। अधिक सेवन से बचने के लिए अपने सप्लीमेंट्स के सेवन पर नज़र रखें।

निष्कर्ष

एक स्वस्थ महिला होना किसी भी उम्र में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य दोनों का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है ताकि पूरे पोर्टेंशियल को प्राप्त किया जा सके। इसके लिए, एक स्वस्थ और संतुलित आहार का सेवन करना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। स्वस्थ वसा, प्रोटीन और नियासिन और मैग्नीशियम जैसे पोषक तत्वों के साथ, Peanut butter महिलाओं के लिए प्रकृति के मल्टीविटामिन की तरह है। और अगर यह ज़रूरत भोजन से पूरी न हो तो मल्टीविटामिन टैबलेट्स एक सरल और आसान तरीका हैं जिसके जरिए महिलाएं अपनी दैनिक जीवनशैली के साथ अपने स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रख सकती हैं। यह सभी आवश्यक विटामिन और मिनरल्स की एक उच्च मात्रा प्रदान करते हैं, जो हमारे शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने में मदद करते हैं।



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The Psychology of Learning: Unveiling the Mechanisms of Skill Acquisition

As educators, administrators, and stakeholders in the realm of education, it is paramount to grasp the intricate workings of human cognition and behaviour in the pursuit of effective teaching and learning strategies. The field of psychology offers invaluable insights into the diverse theories of learning, each contributing a unique perspective on how individuals acquire knowledge and skills. Among the prominent theories are behaviourism, cognitivism, and constructivism, each with distinct principle and implications for education and skill acquisition.

Behaviourism: Shaping Through Rewards and Punishments

Behaviourism, one of the earliest and most influential learning theories, emphasizes the role of observable behaviour in response to environmental stimuli. Pioneered by John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner, this theory posits that learning occurs through *conditioning*, a process where the frequency of behaviour is modified by its consequences.

Classical Conditioning: This type of conditioning, famously studied by Ivan Pavlov with his dogs, involves pairing a neutral stimulus (e.g., a bell) with an unconditioned stimulus (e.g., food) that naturally elicits a response (e.g., salivation). Over time, the neutral stimulus alone starts evoking the conditioned response. This principle is prevalent in classrooms, where positive reinforcement (e.g., praise) can strengthen desired behaviours, while negative reinforcement or punishment can deter undesirable ones.

Operant Conditioning: Skinner's operant conditioning focuses on how the consequences of a behaviour influence its future probability. Behaviours followed by positive reinforcement (e.g., rewards) are more likely to be repeated, while those followed by punishment (e.g., reprimands) or the removal of positive reinforcement (e.g., loss of privileges) are less likely to recur. This theory highlights the power of immediate feedback and targeted rewards in shaping learning outcomes.

Implications for Education and Skill Acquisition:

Behaviourist principles are widely used in educational settings and skill-building programs. Techniques like token economies, where students earn tokens for desired behaviours which can be exchanged for rewards, or breaking down complex skills into smaller, achievable steps with immediate feedback, are rooted in behaviourism. However, critics argue that behaviourism focuses solely on observable behaviour, neglecting the

mental processes involved in learning. Additionally, an overreliance on extrinsic rewards like grades or praise can undermine intrinsic motivation, the inherent desire to learn and explore.

Information Processing: Cognitivists propose that information is received through sensory channels, processed and stored in memory, and then retrieved and utilized to solve problems or respond to situations. Theories like the Atkinson-Shiffrin Model propose different stages of memory processing – sensory register, short-term memory, and long-term memory – highlighting the importance of repetition, organization, and meaningful connections in facilitating knowledge retention.

Schema Theory: This theory suggests that individuals organize knowledge into mental frameworks called schemas, which guide their interpretation of new information. Effective learning involves building upon existing schemas and accommodating new information by modifying or creating new ones. The insights from cognitive psychology have significantly influenced educational practices. Techniques like scaffolding – providing temporary support to learners until they can perform a task independently – and promoting active learning through strategies like problem-solving and self-discovery activities, are grounded in cognitive principles.

However, cognitivism has been criticized for focusing on individual cognitive processes, neglecting the social and cultural context of learning. Additionally, the emphasis on universal cognitive stages may not fully account for the diverse needs and learning styles of individuals.

Constructivism: Building Knowledge through Active Engagement

Constructivism, championed by theorists like Lev Vygotsky and Jean Piaget, emphasizes the active role of learners in constructing their own knowledge through experience and interaction with the environment. Unlike behaviourism and cognitivism, it highlights the social and cultural context of learning, suggesting that knowledge is not simply transmitted from teacher to learner, but rather co-constructed through collaboration and dialogue.

Social Constructivism: Vygotsky's theory emphasizes the importance of social interaction and collaboration in learning. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), the gap between what learners can do independently and what they can achieve with assistance, highlights the crucial role of more knowledgeable others (e.g., teachers, peers) in guiding learners within their ZPD to foster learning.

Cognitive Constructivism: Building on Piaget's theory of cognitive development, this perspective suggests that learners actively construct their understanding of the world through exploration, experimentation, and reflection. They progress through stages of

In conclusion, the psychology of learning offers a rich tapestry of theories and principles that inform educational practice and enhance our understanding of human cognition and behaviour. By embracing the diverse perspectives of behaviourism, cognitivism, and constructivism, educators can create dynamic learning environments that inspire creativity, critical thinking, and lifelong learning. As we continue to navigate the evolving landscape of education, let us remain steadfast in our commitment to empowering learners and fostering a culture of intellectual curiosity and growth.

याद आई स्त्री की

जब गंध से
मुस्कुराने की कवायत शुरू हुई
तब नये कोंपल
विश्वास के रजत पल पर
सृष्टि की अनुपम
कृति के रूप में उत्पन्न हुई
और सर्जना हो गई
स्त्री की
टूटे हुए दुखों से
निर्वस्त्र होकर
आस्थाएं जब टूटी
तब गोद का भरोसा हुआ
कि
अंधेरे से
जरूर निकाल देगी
और याद आई
स्त्री की

- डॉ. संजय कुमार



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“Ethics in the modern world”

Main ethical issues around the world: Existence of diverse cultural and moral systems commonly called the problem of cultural relativism; it mentions how ethical principles vary from one culture to another. Globalization of poverty, Inequality in access to health care, Absence of political freedoms. The Ethical issues in the world today have succeeded in successfully crossing different barriers and becoming more and more present in social spaces such as family nuclei and schools, even to break into the major spheres of politics and the global economy. With the emergence of new technologies, the advance of science and the constant trend towards consumerism and obtaining material wealth, man has gradually lost his personal, work and above all social ethics. The way people act with themselves and with those around them, as well as their rights and responsibilities reflect today a great lack of moral conscience. Ethics encompasses a set of principles, values and beliefs of a moral nature that each human being contains within them and which are responsible for determining their course of action in the different domains of their daily life. It is ethics that little unconscious voice that points out what is right and wrong and defines each individual how to live a good life. However, despite the existence of an ethical code of conduct, today there are innumerable many ethical problems presented by global society. Whether in the personal, academic, political, economic, health, technological and even environmental, ethical problems continue to emerge with great force and the list below is a clear reflection of this.

Existence of diverse cultural and moral systems: Commonly called the problem of cultural relativism, it mentions how ethical principles vary from one culture to another. One of the main ethical problems is that there is no single definition as to what is ethical for each culture. Just as some societies tend to venerate multiple gods, practice polygamy, and do not consume some animals because they are considered sacred, Western beliefs, for example, have a different perspective of perceiving the world.

Globalization of poverty: The advance of new technologies and globalization have managed to connect to the world as never before, however, they have increased social inequalities and concentrated wealth

in the hands of a small part of the population. Hence, while some have elevated levels of quality of life, others still suffer from basic deficiencies such as lack of potable water, hunger and education.

Many people feel that it is important to practice ethical science; it helps them to become better and more compassionate citizens of society. Unfortunately, many people do not understand the concept behind the ethical scientific community and the need for ethics. This article will help those who do not understand the concept or the importance of practicing ethics. Ethics is defined as a set of principles or rules of conduct that guide behaviour. The ethical scientist strives to make decisions that are consistent with the highest standards of human, ethical behaviour. Ethical scientists believe that they can be instrumental in changing the behaviour of others and are often respected by other scientists in their respective fields. In many cases, these ethical scientists have won grants, awards, and awards from prestigious awards such as the Nobel Prize. Ethical scientists are also interested in the understanding of how to influence behaviour, and the effects of those behaviors on other people. They strive to make scientific discoveries in the fields of psychology, law, ethics, public policy, and economics. It should be noted that these scientists work in many different disciplines. It is not easy being an ethical scientist. Ethics is a system of moral principles and a branch of philosophy which defines what is acceptable for both individuals and society. It is a philosophy that covers a whole range of things that have an importance in everyday situations. Ethics are vital in every ones lives, it includes human values, and how to have a good life, our rights and responsibilities, moral decisions what is right and wrong, good and bad. Moral principles affect how people make decisions and lead their lives. There are many different beliefs about where ethics come from. These consist of; God and Religion, human conscience, the example of good human beings and a huge desire for the best for people in each unique situation, and political power. Philosopher David Hume divided the term "ethics" into three distinctive areas; meta-ethics, which focuses on the language used when talking about ethical issues. The general approach to this area of ethics is, it explores the nature of moral judgment, and it looks at the meaning of ethical principles. Normative ethics tries to find practical moral code that we can live by. It is concerned with the content of moral judgments and the criteria for what is right and wrong. Finally applied-ethics is the application of ethical theories and using them in real life issues such as medical research or human rights. Universal Declaration of Human rights were devised. Everyone has the right to liberty, life, freedom from fear and violence. The obligation to protect individuals and groups the States is required to shield them against

human rights abuses. The purpose of the Human Rights Act. Ethics is our basic knowledge of what is good and what is bad. From the very childhood, we all are taught the general rules saying that we must not steal, tell lies, or hurt someone. When we grow up, we can see that ethics applies to all aspects of our life (religion, politics, medicine, law, and personal relations) on the level of basic rules or in a more complicated and developed form. Ethics is very important in our lives as it determines our attitude towards other people and the way we treat them. It is impossible to imagine the world without ethics and the society will fall into the era of crimes and egoistic behavior without the knowledge of the basic notions of ethics. The death penalty is the highest measure of punishment for the most severe crimes but from the point of view of ethics, it is just another murder. I have read a story of Judy Kerr whose brother was cruelly killed and she wanted the murderer to be found and punished. However, I have noticed that this woman had an inherent understanding of ethics, as she does not wish capital punishment for the murderer. Judy says, 'I have never and will never support the death penalty. I know now, more than ever, that killing is wrong. Revenge will not bring my brother back and it will not bring me peace' (Kerr par. 5). She explains that this new killing can only bring more suffering and pain.

Conclusion: Philosophical ethics remains highly relevant in the modern world, guiding us in making ethical decisions, addressing technological challenges, and promoting social and environmental responsibility. By embracing ethical principles, we can foster a more compassionate, just, and sustainable society, where individuals and institutions prioritize the well-being of all living beings and the planet we call home.

"THE FIRST WEALTH IS HEALTH"

- RALPH WALDO EMERSON

"We must accept finite disappointment, but never lose infinite hope."— Martin Luther King Jr.



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Reverse gear into motorcycles for physically challenged people



Integrating a reverse gear into motorcycles for physically challenged individuals is a concept that has been explored by some manufacturers and aftermarket specialists. Typically, these systems involve an additional gear mechanism or an electric motor that assists in reversing the motorcycle. However, the implementation can vary based on the specific needs and requirements of the rider. It's essential for such systems to be reliable, user-friendly, and safe for operation. As the reverse gear systems for motorcycles designed for physically challenged riders do exist. These systems usually involve an additional mechanism, such as an electric motor, to assist in reversing the motorcycle. They are designed to provide greater accessibility and independence for riders who may have difficulty in operating their bikes in narrow spaces or uphill situations. Some manufacturers offer aftermarket kits for retrofitting existing motorcycles with reverse gear capabilities, while others incorporate them into specially designed models. Reverse gears in motorcycles designed for physically challenged individuals are indeed available. These systems typically involve an additional gear mechanism or an electric motor that enables the motorcycle to move backward. This special feature will enhance accessibility and make operating easy for riders who may have difficulty with traditional motorcycle controls. Some of the manufacturers offer specialized models with built-in reverse gears, while aftermarket options exist for retrofitting existing motorcycles. These systems aim to provide greater independence and convenience for riders with physical challenges. Reverse gear systems are available in motorcycles tailored for physically challenged individuals. These systems often employ mechanisms like

electric motors to facilitate backward movement. The design of reverse gear systems in motorcycles for physically challenged individuals varies depending on the manufacturer and specific requirements. Overall, the design of reverse gear systems prioritizes functionality, ease of use and high safety to provide physically challenged riders with greater independence and mobility on their motorcycles.

नारी! तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो
विश्वास-रजत-नग पगतल में।
पीयूष-स्रोत-सी बहा करो
जीवन के सुंदर समतल में।

- जयशंकर प्रसाद

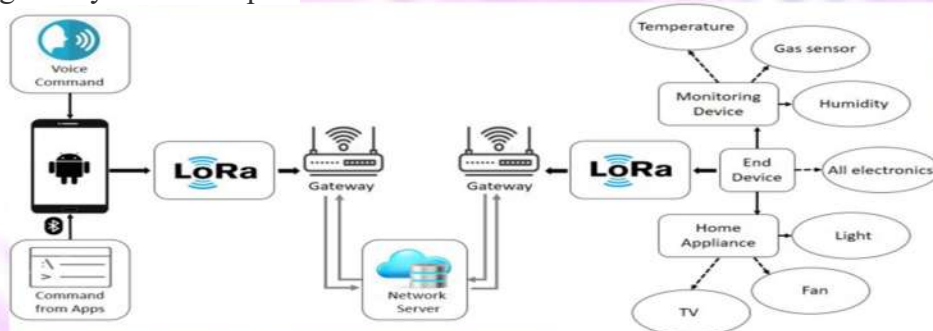
'Knowledge of the self is the mother of all knowledge. So it is incumbent on me to know my self, to know it completely, to know its minutiae, its characteristics, its subtleties, and its very atoms.' - Kahlil Gibran



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Internet of Things (IoT) using LoRa technology

LoRa is the new communication technology under the Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN). It emphasizes on the long-range communication with the high receiving sensitivity ability which allows it to work under the noise interference or noise floor effectively. The range of communication has become the critical part on most of the IoT system, especially in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth-based IoT system. With the emergence of LoRa technology, further improvements to applications of the Internet of Things (IoT) can be realized. By using a single receiver in the LoRa network, it is able to handle many nodes at multiple locations within the area, unlike Wi-Fi-based system which needs to have many access points to increase the coverage area. The combination of LoRa and Wi-Fi technology reduces the cost of deployment of the IoT system. In this paper, the actual deployment of IoT system using LoRa technology with the combination of Wi-Fi technology. Besides, this paper presents the performance and the actual coverage area of the LoRa network in both the indoor and outdoor condition. For the indoor condition, a different set of LoRa parameter including Spreading Factor and Bandwidth is tested at different locations. As a result, the quality of the LoRa network does not only depend on the distance from the gateway but also the effect of path loss due to the structural element. Moreover, a single LoRa gateway located at the middle floor of the building is able to handle the LoRa end-devices at any location within the campus with Spreading Factor of 9. A better indoor coverage can be improved by adding an additional LoRa gateway in the campus.



LoRa and server-based home automation using IoT the internet of things (IoT)



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Emerging job opportunity in India.

India is renowned for its historical landmarks and architectural marvels. A rich tapestry of civil engineering, it highlights the nation's expertise in the field. As we delve into the 21st century, we continue to be astounded by the dynamic growth of India's infrastructure, propelled by ambitious initiatives.

To understand the role of civil engineering in the present development status in India, we have to take a detailed look at the ongoing and future infrastructure projects. We must also examine India's government policies for infrastructure development and their implications on civil engineering careers. Understanding India's government policies for infrastructure development is crucial for both emerging and established civil engineers. With the introduction of the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), the government plans to invest around INR 111 lakh crore (\$1.4 trillion) in more than 7,300 projects across various sectors by 2025. Moreover, under the 'Housing for All' initiative, the government aims to provide affordable housing by 2022, further creating opportunities for civil engineers. Civil engineers can align their skills and interests with the nation's developmental goals by understanding these policies.

Investments in infrastructure have been increasing, with the capital investment outlay for infrastructure under the 2023-24 budget being increased by 33% to Rs.10 lakh crore (US\$ 122 billion). This constitutes about 3.3% of India's GDP. The government has also launched other initiatives, such as 'Make in India' and the production-linked incentives (PLI) scheme, to boost the growth of the infrastructure sector. Furthermore, India's logistics market is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 6.28%, reaching US\$ 556.97 billion by 2027.

In state government also working with collaboration of central government projects approx. 30000 junior and assistant engineer vacancy completed last two years in Bihar and other states. approx. 5000 junior and assistant engineer vacancies every year government is giving in many departments. Last 10 years' data maximum government vacancy is completed by government for civil engineering amongst all branch (JE, AE and Technician post)



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“हो” जनजाति का उद्भव एवं विकास

‘हो’ विशाल परिवार की एक जाती है। जिसे कोल नाम दिया गया है। तथा जिनकी भाषा को क्रिएशन ने कोलारियन नाम दिया है। वह एक प्रसिद्ध प्रजाति है और अग्नि भाषा सर्वाधिक मौलिक रूप में हो भाषा में सुरक्षित है। कोलारियां की अपेक्षा हो शब्द अधिक सामंजनक एवं संस्कृति है। अतः इन भाषाओं के लिए भारतीय विद्वानों ने हो शब्द को वरीयता प्रदान की है। तथा इन भाषाओं के लिए हो भाषा में जिन बोलियां की गणना होती है। वह खेरवाड़ी संथाली, मुंडारी आसुरी आदि है। हो कहीं जाने वाली जनजाति का भारत में आयोजन एवं विस्तार कब हुआ। कहना कठिन है। वेदों की संरचना के हजारों वर्ष पूर्व इस जाति ने पश्चिम उत्तर भारत में अपना प्रभाव जमा लिया था।

हो लोगो का पलायन इशा से लगभग 3000 वर्ष पूर्व हो चुका था। आजमगढ़ से हो लोग वर्तमान बांदा जिला के कुछ भागों की पहाड़ियों तथा इसी के विस्तृत क्षेत्र में क्रमशः फैलते गए हो जनजाति क्रमशः उत्तर पश्चिम दिशा की ओर फैलती हुई गंगा सिन्ध के मैदान तक पहुंची थी। वास्तव के पश्चिमी उत्तर भाग में भारत प्रवेश के पूर्व बचाने को पुरातात्विक प्रमाण मिल चुके हैं। पूर्व बेसन के पूर्व आर्थिक प्रमाण मिल चुके हैं। अतः सिमट जो हो के भारत प्रवेश के दक्षिण पूर्व मार्ग के पक्षधर है। ‘हो’ के बाहर प्रवेश के तिब्बत होते हुए नेपाल एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश मार्ग की सही ठहराते हैं। इस प्रकार पश्चिम उत्तर भारत में आज के शस्त्रों वर्ष एवं पूर्व को हो का निवास मानते हैं।

सारांश

हो जनजाति के सर्वप्रथम इस संपूर्ण त्रिवेदी प्राणायाम का उप्पल है। वह भाषा की गणना जिला भाषा समूह के आश्चर्य एशियाई वर्क की एक भाषा होती है पश्चिम भारत में पाए जाने का उल्लेख किया है उन्हें प्रथम आर्यों के भारत आगमन के पूर्व प्रमाणित हुआ है इतिहासकारों

ने आर्यों के भारत आगमन के पक्ष का मन है इस प्रकार इसे पुलिंद देश कहा जाता था। महाभारत नेपोलियन शब्द बार-बार जंगली जाति के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है। जो सिंह के रेगिस्तान में तथा मध्य भारत के पर्वत में पाई जाती थी। तथा इनका विस्तार में नर्मदा के तट तक हुआ थानागपुर में निर्वासित हो जनजाति जिसका अध्ययन अपेक्षित है। हजारों वर्षों के विभाजन प्रति विभाजन के पास जो वर्तमान रूप में पहुंची है। अर्यों के आगमन से त्रस्त हो जंगल पहाड़ों में सुरक्षा हेतु पलायन करती रहती थी। पश्चिमी सिंहभूम में अन्यलोगों के बसने के पश्चात एक राजनीतिक शक्ति का उदय हुआ था। पोडाहट में से राजवंश का उदय राजाओं ने 'हो' लोगों पर हमेशा अधिकार करना

चाहते पर वे उसमें कभी सफल नहीं हुए। सिंहभूम में हो लोगों के बसने के पश्चात यहां एक राजनीतिक शक्ति का उदय हुआ था सिंह राजवंश के राजाओं ने हो लोगों पर हमेशा अधिकतर करना चाह, पर उसमें कभी सफल नहीं हुए 'हो' जाती की पहचान कोलारियन के नाम से होती थी। किसी का ठीक पता नहीं कि यह जाति वर्तमान झारखंड राज्य के दक्षिणी सीमावर्ती संगम जिले में और साथ लगते उड़ीसा राज्य के क्यो जल में अधिक इलाकों में किस युग से बसी हुई है।

निष्कर्ष

अभी हो लोगों का निवास स्थान पश्चिमी का कोल्हान क्षेत्र माना जाता है। इसके अलावा उड़ीसा के कुछ क्षेत्रों में भी निवास करते हैं। 12वीं शताब्दी में समझौता रांची चाईबासामार्ग से टेबो घाटी के आसपास बसे हुए हैं। झारखंड के आदिवासियों में हो एक महत्वपूर्ण जनजाति है।

Laziness is harmful to oneself

(Aaram haraam hai)

- Jawaharlal Nehru.

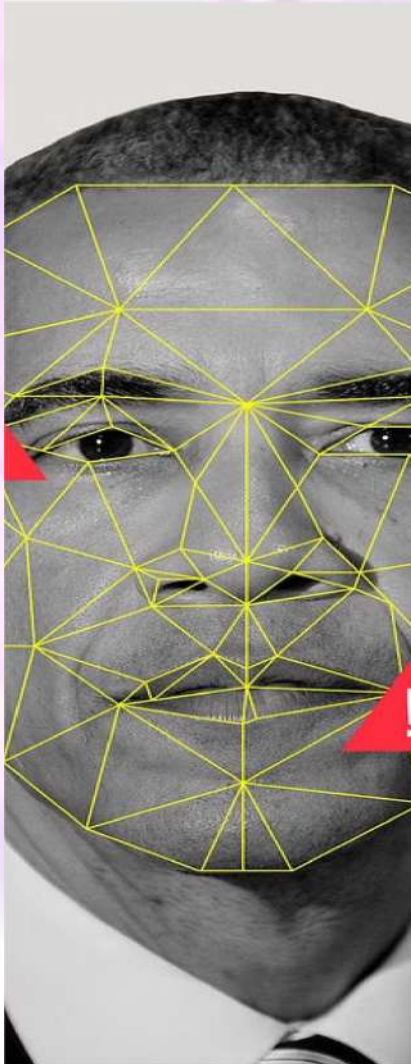
Understanding Deepfake Technology: Implications for Society and Security

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Deepfake technology has emerged as a powerful and often concerning tool that can be used to create highly realistic digital manipulations of audio, video, and images. This technology has the potential to significantly impact various aspects of society, from entertainment and media to security and politics. This article will explore the emergence and development of deepfake technology, as well as its societal and security implications.

Emergence and Development of Deepfake Technology



Deepfake technology is a form of artificial intelligence that uses deep learning algorithms to replace the face or voice of a person in an existing image, video, or audio recording with that of another individual. This technology has been rapidly evolving, with advancements in machine learning and the availability of large datasets of images and videos enabling the creation of increasingly realistic and convincing deepfakes.

The development of deepfake technology can be traced back to the early 2010s, with researchers and technologists exploring techniques for facial reenactment and voice cloning. Over the years, the technology has become more sophisticated, allowing for the seamless blending of source and target features, making it increasingly difficult to distinguish deepfakes from genuine content.

- 1 Facial Reenactment**
Facial reenactment is a key component of deepfake technology, where the facial features of a target individual are mapped onto the source video or image, creating a convincing digital manipulation.
- 2 Voice Cloning**
Voice cloning involves replicating the voice of a person, allowing for the creation of audio recordings that sound like the original speaker, even when the content is fabricated.
- 3 Machine Learning Advancements**
Advancements in machine learning, particularly in the field of deep learning, have been instrumental in the development of deepfake technology, enabling more realistic and convincing manipulations.

Societal and Security Implications of Deepfake Technology

The emergence of deepfake technology has raised significant concerns regarding its potential societal and security implications. On the one hand, deepfakes can be used for creative and entertaining purposes, such as in the film and gaming industries. However, the misuse of this technology can have severe consequences, including the spread of misinformation, the undermining of trust in digital media, and the potential for exploitation and malicious attacks.

- ⚠ Misinformation and Fake News
- ⚠ Fraud and Identity Theft
- ⚠ Erosion of trust

As deepfake technology continues to evolve, it is crucial for policymakers, technology companies, and the general public to work together to address the challenges posed by this emerging technology and develop effective strategies to mitigate its potential misuse.



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Electrical Estimation and Costing by using Internet of Things

Estimating and costing electrical projects using Internet of Things which involves leveraging IoT devices to gather data on energy consumption, equipment status and usage patterns. This data can then be analyzed to optimize energy usage, predict maintenance needs and accurately estimate costs for electrical projects. IoT-enabled sensors, meters, and smart devices can provide real-time data on electricity usage, equipment performance, and environmental conditions. By integrating this data with cost estimation tools and algorithms, contractors and engineers can make more informed decisions and provide more accurate cost estimates for electrical projects. Additionally, IoT can help identify opportunities for energy savings, detect faults early and improve overall project efficiency. Estimating and costing in electrical projects can benefit from IoT by providing real-time data on energy consumption, equipment status, and predictive maintenance. This data can help optimize energy efficiency, reduce downtime and improve overall project cost-effectiveness. Additionally, IoT-enabled systems can automate tasks such as inventory management and procurement, further streamlining the estimation and costing process. Using the Internet of Things for electrical estimation and costing involves integrating IoT devices and data into the estimation and costing process. By leveraging IoT technology in electrical estimation and costing processes, businesses can improve the accuracy of their cost projections, optimize energy usage, and minimize unforeseen expenses throughout the project lifecycle.



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Education Of Law As A Subject In Schools

As an Assistant Professor (Law) I think there is a need to implement a syllabus of law in schools from Class Vth Standard only. If students from class Vth only will have a law subject in their courses, they will get a knowledge of law. It will be very much beneficial for themselves and made great contributions towards society. When every students study law like other compulsory subjects Math, English, Hindi etc, it is good for their life standards, Knowledge upliftment etc. They Live with a freedom because they slowly slowly come to know about rules, regulations, fines penalties, imprisonment, crimes, offences, Acts, Articles, Sections, Rights, Duties and many more. Definitely it eradicates 90 percent of Corruption, Harassment, exploitation etc. It will help in enhancement morals, ensures peace and all round development. We saw that Due to law, how there have been changes brought to our society like abolition of practices like Sati, Child Marriage, Dowry etc, So we cant imagine how Drastic change will come if Law is one of the Mandatory subject from class Vth standard only. It will make everyone more Fearless, Empowered, Successful etc. It protects people as well as their family from any kind of harm as we know in day to day life all are facing family litigations and problems 60 percent of problems get solved easily without facing any problem. It brings in people where to use law words law lines and where to not. It very much important to create legal boundaries. People protect their property with their own law knowledge only. Students studying law subject from very starting phase will give them a bright future as it will help in every field like business, courts, corporate, education and politics etc Success is nothing more than a few simple disciplines practiced every day. So everyone must think about its implementation. It is necessary.



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Importance of Legal Profession in India

In this modern world, everything is dynamic, whether it be the technological advancements or the social conditions, all the factors are constantly changing and evolving for good. Therefore, it is impossible that the way people work remains the same. Almost all the professions are diversifying and new profession cropping up, opening up new opportunities for today's youngsters.. It is also one of the most important professions for the administration of justice and to maintain a balance between the legislature and the common people. It has been emphasized many times that, "A well-organized system of judicial administration proposes a properly equipped and proficient Bar." This profession, like all others, has not remained unaffected from the social, economic and political changes across the world. In India, the changes in the Legal Education System has revolutionized the Legal Profession and will have far reaching consequences.

Importance:

The Legal Profession, which has evolved into a more professional and advanced field, has played an important role in this country and around the world, as an advisor, an upholder of the rights of common people and as a professional. First of all, the Legal Profession is important because it helps in solving disputes between various entities, whether it be a feud between two individuals, between the governments, between the government and common people, or anyone for that matter. They advise their clients on the right path and legal remedy to take, and at the same time help in achieving that remedy in the courts of law. Of course, they charge their clients for this, but monetary benefit is necessary for sustenance and survival of any profession. Secondly, the lawyers help the common people in upholding their basic rights. They do this with the help of public interest litigations, through pro bono litigation and other forms of litigation.

Conclusion

Among all the professions of the world, the Legal Profession is called the Noble Profession. This is because it often acts for noble causes for the common people and very basic foundation of this profession is noble. The Law is an instrument which, through its rules and regulations, maintain order and peace in the society and without it the society.



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पर्यावरण संरक्षण

धरती पर जीवन आबाद रहे, इसके लिए प्रकृति ने इंसानी कोशिका के साथ ही पादक कोशिका की भी रचना की। उसे भलीभांति पता था कि अस्तित्व के लिए दोनों एक दूसरे पर आश्रित होंगे। वह सहजीवन जितना सहज रहेगा, दुनिया में उतनी ही खुशहाली-हरियाली रहेगी। कई हजारों सालों तक सब ठीक चलता रहा। धीरे-धीरे इंसानी आबादी विस्तार लेने लगी। उसके अस्तित्व के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधन कम पड़ने लगे। लिहाजा सहजीवी रिश्ते दरक गए। पेड़-पौधों को काटा जाने लगा और वातावरण में जहर उड़ेलना बढ़ गया। जो पौधे वातावरण को शुद्ध करते थे, वे कम हो गए। अब इसी वातावरण को शुद्ध बनाने की अंतरराष्ट्रीय-राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोशिशें जारी हैं। जो पौधे अपनी जड़ों से लेकर पत्ती तक के माध्यम से हमें लाभ पहुंचाते हैं, उनको बचाने की एक कोशिश हम आप भी कर सकते हैं। मानसूनी बारिश ने देश की धरती को नम कर दिया है। पौधरोपण का यही उचित समय है। ऐसे में हर आदमी का यह दायित्व है कि वह अपने हिस्से की ऑक्सीजन के लिए पौधरोपण करें।



**एनी स्मृति मिंच
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
कॉमर्स एंड कॉमर्स एंड मैनेजमेंट
वाई.बी.एन. विश्विद्यालय**

"औरत"

कितनी खूबसूरत औरत क्यों न हो
तय नहीं होता इससे कुछ भी
जिंदगी में शामिल मर्द ही
तय करते हैं पसंद ना पसंद की
अक्सर रोते देखा है मैंने
गुलाबी चेहरे वाली औरतों को
बेशक्लवाली औरतें भी
राज किया करती है मर्दों पर



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“Exploring the Fault Detection and Diagnosis in Power Systems by using Artificial Intelligence”

Artificial Intelligence has shown great promise in finding the fault detection and diagnosis in power systems. Machine learning algorithms can analyze vast amounts of data from sensors and historical records to detect anomalies indicative of faults. Techniques like neural networks, decision trees and support vector machines are commonly used for fault detection. Moreover, AI can aid in fault diagnosis by correlating fault patterns with known issues which tends in helping operators quickly identify and address problems to maintain system which more accuracy, reliability and better stability. This approach enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of maintenance efforts, reducing downtime and operational costs in power systems. By continuously monitoring the system and analyzing data in real-time, AI can help operators identify and diagnose faults quickly and accurately, enabling prompt intervention to prevent system failures and optimize maintenance schedules. This approach improves the reliability, efficiency, and safety of power systems. AI aids fault detection and diagnosis in power systems by analyzing data patterns and anomalies. Here's how the process typically work; first steps involve Data Collection - Various data sources such as sensors, SCADA systems, and historical records provide input data to the AI system. After Collection of various Data done then next one is Data Preprocessing - Raw data undergo preprocessing to clean, normalize, and transform it into a suitable format for analysis. After that Feature Extraction - Relevant features such as voltage, current, frequency, and phase angles are extracted from the preprocessed data. Then comes Model Training - AI models, such as neural networks, decision trees, or support vector machines, are trained using labeled data to recognize patterns associated with normal and fault conditions. Then next one is Fault Detection - The trained model continuously monitors incoming data in real-time. When it detects deviations from expected patterns or predefined thresholds, it raises an alarm indicating a potential fault. After fault detection is done then comes Fault Diagnosis - Upon detecting a fault, the AI system analyzes the data further to identify the type and location of the fault. This process may involve comparing current data with historical records, fault databases, or simulation models to determine the root cause. At last or final step is Alerting and Intervention - Once the fault is diagnosed, the AI system alerts operators or control systems, enabling them to take appropriate

actions such as isolating the faulty component, rerouting power, or initiating maintenance procedures. So by automating these steps and providing timely insights, AI enhances the efficiency and accuracy of fault detection and diagnosis in power systems, ultimately improving system reliability and reducing downtime. The benefits of using AI for fault detection and diagnosis in power systems are numerous:

1. **Early Detection:** AI algorithms can detect faults at their early stages, allowing operators to intervene before they escalate into more serious issues. This proactive approach helps prevent power outages and equipment failures, minimizing downtime and improving system reliability.

2. **Accuracy:** AI systems can analyze large volumes of data with high precision, identifying subtle patterns and anomalies that might go unnoticed by human operators. This accuracy leads to more reliable fault detection and diagnosis, reducing false alarms and unnecessary maintenance actions.

3. **Real-time Monitoring:** AI enables real-time monitoring of power system data, allowing for immediate responses to developing faults. This rapid detection and diagnosis help maintain system stability and prevent cascading failures, ensuring continuous electricity supply to consumers.

4. **Cost Efficiency:** By automating fault detection and diagnosis processes, AI helps utilities optimize maintenance schedules and resource allocation. This efficiency reduces operational costs associated with manual inspections, unnecessary maintenance, and unplanned downtime.

5. **Improved Safety:** Timely identification of faults through AI systems enhances the safety of power system operations. By pinpointing potential hazards early on, operators can take appropriate precautions to mitigate risks and ensure the safety of personnel and equipment.

6. **Predictive Maintenance:** AI can predict potential faults based on historical data and trends, allowing utilities to adopt a predictive maintenance approach. By preemptively addressing issues before they occur, utilities can extend the lifespan of equipment, minimize downtime, and optimize maintenance costs.

7. **Enhanced Grid Resilience:** AI-equipped power systems are more resilient to disruptions and disturbances, thanks to their ability to quickly adapt to changing conditions and mitigate emerging faults. This resilience is crucial for maintaining grid stability in the face of unforeseen events such as extreme weather or cyber-attacks.

Overall, the integration of AI in fault detection and diagnosis processes empowers utilities to operate power systems more efficiently, reliably, and safely, ultimately benefiting both utilities and consumers alike.

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“Evolution and Application of Artificial Intelligence”

The evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) is deeply intertwined with the four Industrial Revolutions that have shaped human history. The first Industrial Revolution, marked by mechanization and steam power in the late 18th to early 19th centuries, laid the foundation for mass production and urbanization. The second Industrial Revolution, characterized by electrification and assembly lines in the late 19th to early 20th centuries, propelled industrialization further. The third Industrial Revolution, also known as the Digital Revolution, emerged in the mid-20th century with the advent of computers, automation, and telecommunications, leading to the digitalization of society.

Computer technology and automation have been central to each industrial revolution, enabling efficiency, productivity, and innovation. With the rise of computers, tasks once performed by humans became automated, revolutionizing industries such as manufacturing, transportation, and communication. This automation facilitated the transition from manual labour to machine-driven processes, reshaping economies and societies worldwide.

The history of AI traces back to the mid-20th century when pioneers like Alan Turing laid the theoretical groundwork for intelligent machines. Early AI systems focused on rule-based logic and problem-solving, gradually evolving into more complex algorithms and neural networks. Modern AI, fuelled by advancements in machine learning and deep learning, has achieved remarkable feats in areas like natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics.

The integration of AI into various sectors promises transformative benefits for society. In healthcare, AI applications range from disease diagnosis and treatment to drug discovery and personalized medicine. AI-driven diagnostic tools analyze medical images with exceptional accuracy, assisting healthcare professionals in detecting abnormalities and identifying diseases at early stages. Moreover, AI-powered predictive analytics assess patient data to anticipate health risks and tailor preventive interventions, ultimately improving patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs. Transportation represents another domain where AI holds tremendous promise. Autonomous vehicles, equipped with AI algorithms for perception, decision-making, and navigation, have the potential to revolutionize mobility, enhancing safety, accessibility, and efficiency while reducing traffic congestion and emissions. AI-powered traffic management systems optimize traffic flow in real-time, mitigating gridlock and improving urban mobility. Additionally, AI-enabled predictive maintenance in transportation infrastructure preemptively identifies equipment failures, minimizing downtime and enhancing reliability. In finance, AI algorithms are deployed for applications such as fraud detection, risk assessment, and

algorithmic trading. Fraud detection systems analyse transactional data to identify suspicious patterns and anomalies, enabling financial institutions to prevent fraudulent activities and safeguard customer assets. Risk assessment models leverage machine learning techniques to evaluate creditworthiness, investment opportunities, and market trends, facilitating informed decision-making and portfolio optimization. Algorithmic trading platforms employ AI algorithms to analyse market data, execute trades, and optimize trading strategies, enabling faster and more efficient transactions while mitigating risks. AI's impact extends beyond traditional sectors, permeating fields such as scientific research, environmental conservation, and disaster management. AI-driven data analysis accelerates discoveries across disciplines, from genomics and drug development to materials science and astronomy. Natural language processing techniques facilitate knowledge discovery and interdisciplinary collaboration. In environmental conservation, AI-powered monitoring systems track deforestation, monitor wildlife populations, and detect illegal activities, empowering conservation efforts. AI-driven predictive models enhance disaster preparedness and response by forecasting natural disasters, assessing infrastructure vulnerabilities, and optimizing emergency response strategies. However, concerns about the societal impact of AI persist among prominent figures worldwide. Tech leaders like Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking have warned about the potential dangers of unchecked AI development, including job displacement, algorithmic bias, and autonomous weapons. Ethical considerations regarding data privacy, surveillance, and AI's role in exacerbating inequality also raise significant concerns. Mitigating these concerns requires a multifaceted approach that prioritizes transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in AI development and deployment. Responsible AI governance frameworks must address issues such as algorithmic bias, data privacy, and the ethical implications of AI applications. Multidisciplinary collaboration among policymakers, technologists, and stakeholders is essential to ensure that AI serves the common good and upholds fundamental rights and values. Moreover, efforts to promote AI literacy and digital skills are crucial to empower individuals and communities to understand and engage with AI technologies responsibly.

In conclusion, the responsible development and usage of AI are crucial for harnessing its full potential while mitigating its risks. Balancing innovation with ethical considerations requires collaboration among policymakers, technologists, and society at large. By promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in AI development, we can ensure that AI serves the common good and contributes to a more equitable and sustainable future for all.



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खलिश

आज सुबह से ही मौसम बहुत खराब है, लगातार बारिश हो रही है। वैसे देखा जाए तो सावन भादो का मौसम तो बारिश का ही होता है। इसमें कोई आश्चर्य वाली बात तो है नहीं, फिर भी पता नहीं क्यों ये खाली घर और उस पर ये मौसम आज बेवजह मन को उबा रहा है। सावन भादो की बात क्या करूँ। पहाड़ पर तो कभी भी बारिश हो जाती है। वैसे ऋतुएं प्राकृतिक अवस्थाओं के अनुसार वर्ष का छोटा कालखंड ही तो है जिसमें मौसम की दशाएं एक खास प्रकार की होती हैं और शायद कुछ कुछ हमारा जीवन भी तो ऐसा ही तो है। हम जानते हैं कि यह कालखण्ड एक वर्ष को कई भागों में विभाजित करता है जिसके दौरान पृथ्वी के सूर्य की परिक्रमा के परिणामस्वरूप दिन की अवधि, तापमान, वर्षा, आर्द्रता इत्यादि मौसमी दशाएं एक चक्रीय रूप में बदलती हैं। कहने को सभी कहते हैं कि चार ही ऋतुएँ हैं – वसंत, ग्रीष्म, शरद और शिशिर। पर ये चार ही कहाँ होते हैं, ये तो छह ऋतुओं में बंट जाते हैं।

प्राचीन समय में भी छह ऋतुएं मानी जाती थीं- वसंत, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरद, हेमंत और शिशिर। छः ऋतुओं में प्रत्येक ऋतु का चक्र दो-दो महीने का बन जाता है। वैशाख और जेठ के महीने ग्रीष्म ऋतु के होते हैं। आषाढ़ और सावन के महीनों में वर्षा ऋतु होती है। भाद्र और आश्विन के दो महीने शरद ऋतु के होते हैं। हेमंत का समय कार्तिक और अगहन (मार्गशीर्ष) के महीनों का होता है। शिशिर ऋतु पूस (पौष) और माघ के महीने में उतर आती है, जबकि वसंत का साम्राज्य फाल्गुन और चैत्र के महीनों में होता है। अचानक कालिदास याद आ गए। ऋतु वर्णन पर तो महाकवि कालिदास ने पूरी काव्यरचना ही कर डाली थी। महाकवि कालिदास ने ऋतुसंहार के छह सर्गों में ग्रीष्म से आरंभ कर वसंत तक की छह ऋतुओं का सुंदर प्रकृति चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। कभी-कभी सोचती हूँ प्रकृति कितनी अद्भुत है न। एक ही वक्त पर कहीं धूप की तपिश जान लेती है तो कहीं बारिश की

बूँदें तपती पृथ्वी को भिगो रही होती है । ऋतुओं का यह चक्र एक ही प्रकार की अनुभूति से बचाता है और बेचैनी के क्षणों को फिर से परिवर्तित कर देता है । कभी धरती तपने लगती है, कभी वर्षा की झड़ी में नहाने लगती है, कभी बर्फ की श्वेत चादर ओढ़ लेती है तो कभी वसंत की मादक-मोहक रंगों से सजी धजी नवयौवना बनकर खिलखिलाती है ।

इन्हीं सोचों में डूबी, शॉल को कस कर बदन पर लपेटती हुई हाथ में चाय की प्याली और मोबाइल लेकर मैं बाहर बरामदे में आ गई और सोचा कि मैं भी क्या मौसम की व्याख्या करने लगी । सोचों को झटक कर खुद से दूर किया और धरती को तृप्त करती हुई बारिश की बूँदों को देखने लगी । दूब पर पड़ती बारिश की बूँदों को देखना और बारिश में भीगना हमेशा से अच्छा लगता रहा है मुझे । एक बार तो लगा कि आज फिर भीगूँ इन बूँदों के साथ ही । फिर अपनी ही बचकानी सोच पर हंसी आ गई । पहाड़ की बारिश में भीगना मतलब खुद को मुसीबत में डालना है ।

तभी गेट खुलने की आवाज आई, देखा तो शोभा थी । मुझे तो उम्मीद ही नहीं थी कि इतने खराब मौसम में वो काम करने आएगी । पर मैं खुश हुई कि इसी बहाने किसी से बात तो होगी । वरना आज सुबह से तो दो शब्द भी किसी से नहीं बोला है । वैसे भी शनिवार मेरे लिए आफत भरा ही होता है । और दिन तो युनिवर्सिटी जाना होता है तो वक्त मजे से कट जाता है । लेकिन शनिवार को छुट्टी होने के कारण बोर ही होती हूँ । मौसम सही होता तो मार्केट ही चली जाती पर आज तो वह भी सम्भव नहीं था ।

‘अरे मेम साहब इतनी ठंड में आप बाहर क्या कर रही हैं? लगता है आज आसमान का सारा पानी गिर जाएगा । कितनी मुश्किल से आ पाई हूँ ।’ छाता बंद करती हुई गंगा ने कहा और अपने दुपट्टे को निचोड़ने लगी । ‘तुम तो बिल्कुल भीग गई हो शोभा । इतने खराब मौसम में नहीं भी आती तो होता, क्यों आ गई ? वैसे भी आज कोई ज्यादा काम भी नहीं है।’

‘सोच तो हम भी रहे थे मेम साहब कि आज नहीं आएँ । पर घर में रहने का मन ही नहीं किया । आज बबलु का बाप घर में ही है और उसका घर में रहना तो हमको बिल्कुल बर्दास्त नहीं होता । बस किच-किच लगाए रहता है । कमबख्त बोटल की आदत छूट जाती तो हमें भी चैन आता । बस उससे जान छुड़ाने के लिए आ गए । चलो अच्छा

किया, आज गरम-गरम पकोड़े खाने का दिल कर रहा है । मैंने हँसते हुए कहा । हाँ, हम अभी बनाते हैं । आप भी भीतर आ जाइए । बाहर बहुत ठंड है । तबीयत खराब हो जाएगी आपकी, कोई देखने वाला भी नहीं है आपको ।' कहती हुई वो भीतर चली गई ।

सचमुच कोई तो नहीं है मेरे पास । एक लम्बी और खामोश जिन्दगी जीने की आदी हो चुकी हूँ मैं । कॉलेज और क्वार्टर बस दुनिया इसी में सिमट गई । जानती हूँ कि मेरी सभी कुलिंग की निगाहों में मेरी जिन्दगी को लेकर कई सवाल हैं, जो वो मुझसे जानना चाहती हैं । परन्तु अपने इर्दगिर्द एक मजबूत किला बना लिया है मैंने जिसे भेदना किसी के लिए भी संभव नहीं हो पाया । किन्तु खुद से कहाँ भाग कर जाऊँ ? कई बार अपने ही सवालों से घबरा जाती हूँ मैं । शिकायत किससे और कैसी ? क्योंकि ये जिन्दगी मैंने खुद ही चुनी है ।

कई बार माँ ने कहा, 'शादी कर लो नीरू । बहुत लम्बी जिन्दगी है कैसे कटेगी । कभी कभी कुछ यादों को दिल से निकालना पड़ता है । आखिर कब तक किसी की याद को दिल से लगाकर रखा जा सकता है । मैं अपने सामने तुम्हें भी खुश देखना चाहती हूँ । संजय और राकेश की अपनी गृहस्थी है । वो तुम्हारा साथ नहीं देंगे । आज मैं हूँ, कल नहीं रहूँगी और इन सारी बातों का एक ही जवाब देती थी मैं, 'माँ आशीष को मैं नहीं भूल सकती और फिर मैं अकेली कहाँ हूँ । इतनी अच्छी मेरी नौकरी है। हमेशा अपनी छात्राओं से घिरी रहती हूँ । सभी मुझे इतना चाहती हैं। ऐसे ही जिंदगी कट जाएगी माँ ।

आशीष... हाँ वही तो था जिससे मेरी सोच शुरू होती थी और जिस पर खत्म हो जाती थी । लम्बा कद, गहरी आँखें, साँवला रंग और हमेशा होठों पर एक दिलकश मुस्कान । कुछ ऐसा था उसमें, जिसे एक बार देखने के बाद दुबारा देखने का जरूर मन करता था । आशीष, बाबा के जिगरी दोस्त रवि अंकल का बेटा था । हमारे घर आसपास थे । बचपन साथ गुजरा और संग-संग हम बड़े हुए । हमारी नोकझोंक कब प्यार में बदल गयी, हमें पता ही नहीं चला । सभी जानते थे कि हम एक दूसरे के बगैर रह ही नहीं सकते । सभी को हमारे रिश्ते पसंद थे ।

ग्रेजुएशन के बाद मैंने आशीष से कहा था, अब हम शादी कर लेते हैं । मेरी बात पर खिलखिलाकर हँस पड़ा था वो ।

‘अरे रोमा इतनी भी क्या जल्दी है । मैं अभी सिविल सर्विसेज की तैयारी कर रहा हूँ । बस कुछ दिन रुक जाओ फिर शादी भी कर लेंगे । और ऐसा करो कि तुम भी इस बीच मास्टर कर लो । तुम्हारा भी समय आसानी से कट जाएगा ।’

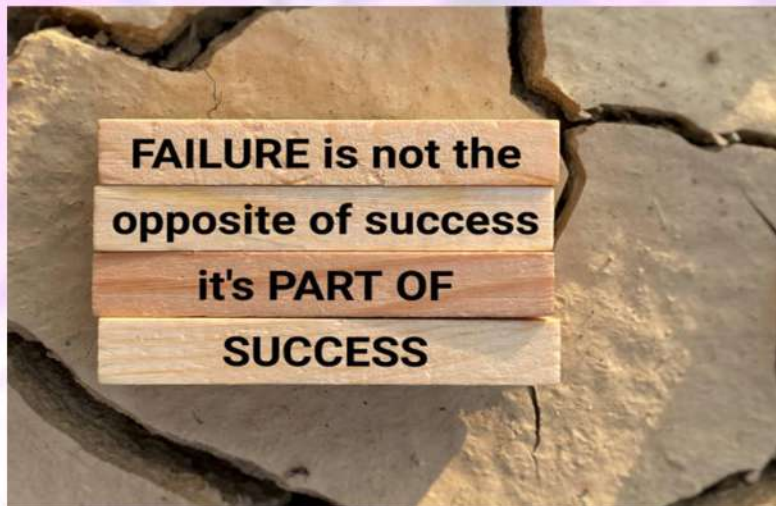
हम दोनों के घर वालों ने उसकी ही बात को सपोर्ट किया । और फिर देखते-देखते दो साल गुजर गए । आशीष ने आइपीएस कम्पीट किया और ट्रेनिंग के बाद उसकी पहली पोस्टिंग झारखंड में चाईबासा में हो गई । एक बार तो घर के सभी लोग चाईबासा का नाम सुनकर परेशान हुए थे । क्योंकि यह एरिया नक्सलियों का गढ़ माना जाता था । परन्तु आशीष को रोकना भी तो मुश्किल था । तब तक मेरा भी मास्टर पूरा हो चुका था । झारखंड जाने से पहले एक छोटे से पारिवारिक समारोह में हमारी सगाई हो गई । जाने से पहले आशीष ने मेरे हाथों को थामते हुए कहा था, ‘पहली छुट्टी मिलते के साथ आऊँगा और तुम्हें ब्याह कर ले जाऊँगा ।’

पर अपने वादे को नहीं निभा पाया वो । पोस्टिंग के छः महीने भी नहीं गुजरे थे और नक्सलियों के हमले का शिकार हो गया । मैं पत्थर हो गई थी । यकीन ही नहीं आ रहा था कि अब वो नहीं है । हम दोनों के घरों में तो बज्रपात ही हो गया था । पर कहते हैं न कि जाने वाले के साथ कोई जाता नहीं है । जिन्दगी रुकती नहीं है । सब कुछ यथावत चलता है । मैं भी जिन्दा ही हूँ । नहीं मर पाई उसके बगैर । किताब और कॉलेज में खुद को उलझा लिया मैंने । मैं निकलना चाहती थी उस शहर से जहाँ मेरे चारों ओर आशीष था । राजगीर के इस छोटे से कस्बे में महिला कॉलेज में नौकरी मिली और मैं यहाँ चली आई । माँ ने बहुत कहा कि कैसे रहोगी अकेली ? पर मैं यादों की गठरी को लेकर निकल गई थी । छोटी-छोटी पहाड़ियों से घिरा यह छोटा सा शहर कब अपना लगने लगा पता ही नहीं चला । अब तो माँ भी नहीं रही । भाइयों को इतनी फुरसत नहीं है कि वो मेरी खोज खबर लें । तभी तो शोभा ने कहा कि मेरा ख्याल करने वाला कोई नहीं है । सच ही तो कहा था उसने । पहले तो भाइयों के पास छुट्टियों में जाती भी थी । किन्तु जल्द ही लगने लगा कि भाभियों को मेरा उनके यहाँ जाना अच्छा नहीं लगता था । शायद मेरी वजह से उनकी छुट्टियाँ बरबाद हो जाती थी । फिर धीरे-धीरे मैंने उनसे भी किनारा कर लिया । कई कई महीने गुजर जाते हैं उनसे फोन पर भी बात नहीं होती है । ‘अरे अभी तक आप बाहर ही हैं हम तो भीतर खोज रहे थे आपको । लीजिए गरम-गरम पकोड़े तैयार हैं । हम कॉफी

लेकर आते हैं ।' जाने कब आँखें भर आई थीं । मैंने शोभा से नजरे चुराते हुए भर आई आँखों को पोछा और कहा, 'तुम अपने लिए भी लेती आओ । साथ मिल कर खाते हैं ।' 'जी मेम साहब अभी आई ।'

गहराती शाम के साथ हवा में ठंडक और भी बढ़ गई थी । बारिश भी कम हो गई थी । दूर पहाड़ी पर बत्तियां झिलमिला रही थीं । मानो खुद को बुझने से बचाने की कोशिश कर रही हों । एक क्षण को लगा कि वो रोशनियाँ मेरी ही तरह हैं, जलती भी हैं और बुझने का भ्रम भी कायम रखती हैं कमोवेश मेरी तरह ही ।

'Out of suffering have emerged the strongest souls; the most massive characters are seared with scars.' - Kahlil Gibra





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सोच (कहानी)

आदमी का जीवन कब क्या होता है किसी को मालूम नहीं होता । हर इंसान सोचता है कि उसका जीवन खुशहाल हो और वह अपने जीवन को सार्थक बनाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न करता है । अधिकांश मनुष्यों की इच्छा यही होती है कि उसका एक सुंदर घर हो, एक अच्छी नौकरी हो, किसी का कर्ज न हो, अपने बाल बच्चों की पढ़ाई अच्छी स्कूल में हो... । अधिकांश लोग इन्हीं चीजों के लिए संघर्षरत रहते हैं और कुछ लोग करोड़ों की संपत्ति के मालिक बनने के लिए । नियति का खेल कहें या फिर क्या कहें कोई इंसान बहुत कम समय में पैसे कमा लेता है और कोई कमाए हुए पैसों को खर्च करता है और कोई इंसान जीवन भर संघर्ष करके भी कुछ संपत्ति जोड़ नहीं पाता है और कोई कम उम्र में ही बहुत कमा लेता है । कोई स्वेच्छा से कमाए गए पैसों का खर्च करता है तो कोई विवशता से । मनुष्य के जीवन में खुशियों का आना और जाना पता ही नहीं चलता है ।

शिव कुमार समाज का एक मध्यमवर्गीय इंसान है । करीब 33 / 35 साल का शायद । एक सुंदर घर और थोड़ी सी जमीन थी उसकी । परिवार चलाने के लिए छोटा सा व्यापार था । बहुत मेहनत करके उसने यह सब जोड़ा था । उसकी सुंदर पत्नी थी और ऐसे ही 8 / 10 वर्ष की परी सी बेटा थी । एक खुशहाल परिवार था उसका । वो दुकान चलाता था और पत्नी भी उसे हाथ बंटाती थी ।

एक दिन अचानक उसकी पत्नी बीमार हो जाती है । अस्पताल पहुंचाया जाता है । जांच पड़ताल के बाद डॉक्टर कहता है- “आपकी पत्नी को भयानक बीमारी ने जकड़ रखा है ।”

“क्या हुआ है डॉक्टर साहब?” भययुक्त आवाज से पूछता है वह ।

“आपकी पत्नी का स्तन कैंसर हुआ है।”

“क्या?” वो मुरझाया सा हो जाता है और कातर दृष्टि से डॉक्टर को देखते हुए कहता है- “क्या वह अब ठीक नहीं हो जाएगी डॉक्टर साहब!”

“नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । दवाई पानी करनी पड़ेगी । खर्च ज्यादा लगेगा ।”

“कितना लगेगा डॉक्टर साहब? हम अपनी सारी जमीन जायदाद बेचकर उसे जिंदा रखेंगे ।”

“देखिए अभी हम बता नहीं सकते । उनकी और गहराई से जांच करनी पड़ेगी ।”

दूसरे दिन उसे कुछ औषधियों के साथ घर जाने के लिए आदेश दिया जाता है और प्रत्येक महीने आने का सुझाव दिया जाता है । उन्हें 1 दिन में लगभग 20,000 रुपयों की रसीद भी थमाई जाती है । लोगों को 20,000 बचाने में कई महीने लगते हैं । किसी किसी को तो पैसे बचाने की बात छोड़िए सुबह शाम की खुराक जुटाने में दिक्कत होती है । एक ही दिन में वह भी जांच पड़ताल और कुछ औषधियों का 20,000 बिल कैसे हो सकता है । एक करोड़पति इंसान के लिए 1 दिन का शुल्क 20,000 उतना मायने नहीं रखता लेकिन एक सामान्य परिवार के लिए यह बहुत होता है ।

आज तो सेवा के नाम पर लूट करने में क्रियाशील हैं निजी क्लीनिक । केवल क्लीनिक ही नहीं अन्य बहुत सी संस्थाएं भी हैं जो सेवा के नाम पर जनता को लूटती हैं । एक क्लीनिक सामान्य जांच पड़ताल के बाद 20,000 रु. तक लेता है तो यह लूट नहीं है तो और क्या है ? ऐसे बेरोकटोक लूटंत्र को देखने के लिए या फिर लगाम लगाने के लिए न ही यहां का प्रशासन दिलचस्पी लेता है और न ही सरकार का संबंधित निकाय । लेते तो अवश्य होंगे लेकिन उनके घर में प्रत्येक महीने लाखों रुपयों का पुलिंदा पहुंच जाता होगा तो फिर क्यों करें कोई माथापच्ची ? एक क्लीनिक चलाने वाले इंसान की करोड़ों की संपत्ति होती है इसके लिए जांच पड़ताल में कोई प्रशासन या सरकार के पात्र खुलमखुला रूप में आगे नहीं आते । अगर डाकू को डकैत करने का मौका सुरक्षित तौर से मिलेगा तो वह अवश्य ही डकैती करेगा ही ।

धीरे-धीरे शिव कुमार की सारी संपत्ति समाप्त होती गई । उसने अपनी पत्नी को बचाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया लेकिन वह विफल हुआ । अंततः उसकी सारी संपत्ति भी गई और पत्नी भी । बचा तो सिर्फ एक छोटा सा घर ।

अब आप ही सोचिए, शिवकुमार पर क्या बीती होगी ? उसने अपने ग्रास (कौर) को काटकर के जीवन जीने का रास्ता बनाया था । सुबह-शाम मेहनत करके कुछ संपत्ति जोड़ी थी और वह सारी संपत्ति एक दो साल के अंतराल में समाप्त हो गई ।

“पिताजी! मम्मी को क्या हो गया ? वह क्यों नहीं उठती ? उसके शरीर को सफेद कपड़े से क्यों ढका गया है ? उस कपड़े को क्यों हटाया नहीं जाता ?” सबीना अपनी मां को देखते हुए अपने पिता से पूछती है ।

एक अबोध बालिका के ये शब्द वहां मौजूद लोगों का हृदय कचोट देते हैं । अपने हाथों से आंख पोंछते हुए शिव कुमार अपनी बेटी को सीने से लगा लेता है । यह देखकर प्रत्येक की आंखों से आंसू गिरने लगते हैं ।

मनुष्य को कब क्या झेलना पड़ता है किसी को पता नहीं चलता । रंग बिरंगे फूलों की बगिया में कब आंधी आकर फूलों को तहस-नहस कर देती है यह कोई नहीं जानता ।

शिवकुमार ऐसे ही पीड़ित इंसान था । उसका दिल पूरा टूट चुका था । फिर भी क्या करें, मनुष्य को इस संसार में चलना ही पड़ता है । अपनी नौ साल की बच्ची का लालन-पालन अब अकेले उसके कंधे पर आ गया है । वह एक कंपनी में नौकरी करने लगा । सुबह बच्ची को खिला पिलाकर स्कूल पहुंचाता था और ऑफिस के लिए निकल जाता था और शाम को आकर उसकी देखरेख करता था । बच्ची दिन के करीब 3:00 बजे के आसपास स्कूल से घर लौट आती थी और पड़ोसी निर्मला काकी उसकी देखभाल करती थी । शिवकुमार ने निर्मला काकी से अनुरोध किया था कि जब तक वो ऑफिस से नहीं लौटेगा तब तक उसका ध्यान रखिएगा । कुछ महीने इसी तरह गुजरे लेकिन धीरे-धीरे गांव के लोग उससे कहने लगे- “शिवकुमार जी ! आप शादी कर लीजिए ।”

“नहीं, मैं दूसरी शादी नहीं करूंगा । दूसरी शादी करूंगा तो इस बेचारी का क्या होगा ?” सविता को सहलाते हुए जवाब देता था ।

“इसी के लिए आपको दूसरी शादी करनी होगी । अगर इसे मां मिलेगी तो इसकी भी देख-रेख होगी और आपकी भी । आप कब तक पड़ोसी से कहते रहेंगे कि जरा मेरी बेटी का भी ध्यान रखिएगा ।”

आदमी के जीवन में जब दुख-कष्ट एक ही बार आ जाते हैं तो या तो फिर वह टूट जाता है या फिर वह लौह पुरुष बनकर निकल जाता है ।

प्रत्येक दिन उसके मित्र उसे ऑफिस के बाद मदिरा होटल में जाने के लिए कहते थे लेकिन वह सख्त मना करते हुए घर की ओर चल देता था । वह सीधा कह देता था कि “मुझे मदिरा नहीं पीना है और घर में सबीना अकेली है, देर हो जाएगी तो वह डर जाएगी । वह भूखी प्यासी मेरे इंतजार में रहती है ।” पर न जाने आज क्यों उसने अपने मित्र को स्वयं कहा कि आज मुझे भी मदिरालय ले चलो ।

जिस बात को आदमी नहीं चाहता हो और उसी बात को करने के लिए अगर उसे बार-बार कहा जाए तो वह इसके विरोध में झगड़ने लगेगा या तो फिर उसे भुलाने के लिए कोई दूसरा रास्ता ढूंढ़ने लगेगा ।

“पता नहीं यार! मेरी और सविता की जिंदगी कैसे गुजरेगी ?” मदिरा पीते हुए अपने मित्र को सुनाता है ।

“अरे चिंता क्यों करते हो? भूल जाओ उन सारे कष्ट-वेदनाओं को, देखो हम कितने बेफिक्र होकर पीते हैं । हम पर भी क्या-क्या नहीं बीता ? लेकिन हम सब भूल कर आराम से जी रहे हैं । आखिर दुनिया में रखा ही क्या है ? मरने के बाद क्या होता है किसको क्या पता ? इसलिए हंसी खुशी के साथ जी भर के जीना है ।”

“देखो अर्चना! तुम मुझे माफ कर देना, तुमने मरते वक्त कहा था- ‘अगर आप मुझे प्यार करते हैं तो इस बच्ची को सारी खुशियां देना । इसे कभी मां का अभाव न होने देना । इसे इतना प्यार देना कि मेरी याद न आए और भूल कर भी मदिरा सेवन न करना ।’ लेकिन मैं

आज मदिरा सेवन कर रहा हूँ और तुम ऊपर से देख रही होगी । देखो न, मैंने नहीं पीने का वायदा किया था लेकिन वायदा निभा नहीं पाया ।” आंखों से आंसू पोंछते हुए कहता है- “गांव के लोग सब मेरे दुश्मन निकले, उनको तो मेरा सहयोग करना था लेकिन वे दूसरी शादी करने के लिए कहते हैं । कहते हैं बच्ची को कब तक पास पड़ोस के देखरेख में रखोगे ? और मैं क्या करूँ ? काम ना करूँ तो कैसे बच्ची को पढ़ाऊँ-लिखाऊँ ? काम करने बाहर निकलूँ तो उसके लालन-पालन में कमियाँ । बस आज तो पी लिया कल नहीं पियूंगा, मुझे माफ कर देना हां ।”

धीरे-धीरे वह मदिरा का पुजारी बन जाता है । गांव वाले उसे मदिरा सेवन न करने का उपदेश देते हैं और दूसरी शादी के लिए जोड़ देते हैं । अंततः उसकी एक महिला से विवाह हो जाता है । उस महिला ने इससे पूर्व भी तीन पुरुषों से विवाह किया था । किसी ने उसे छोड़ा था तो किसी को उसने खुद छोड़ा था । कुछ दिन तो उसकी हालत सुधर जाती है परंतु धीरे-धीरे फिर उसी मदिरालय में जाने लगता है । उसकी दूसरी पत्नी के साथ संबंध अच्छा नहीं बन पाता है । उन दोनों का अधिकांश समय झगड़ा होता रहता था ।

वह महिला बहुत आलसी थी और सबीना के साथ नौकर का सा व्यवहार करती थी । आखिर एक सौतेली मां ही थी वह । वह कितना प्यार देती उस बच्ची को । उन दोनों का झगड़ा सबीना को ले करके ही होता था । शिव कुमार सबीना को कोई मारे गाली दे या फिर खराब बर्ताव करें सहन नहीं कर सकता था । आखिर एक दिन वह भी उसे छोड़ कर भाग जाती है ।

अब तो शिवकुमार भी मदिरा के लत में पूरी तरह फंस चुका था । उसे लत से निकलना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है । बच्ची भी लगभग 12 साल की हो चुकी थी और घर का छोटा मोटा काम भी करने लगी थी ।

शाम 7:00 बजे तीनों शराबी दोस्त मदिरालय में पहुंच जाते हैं और खूब पीने लगते हैं ।

“अरे शिव कुमार! सुना है कि तुम्हारी पत्नी तुम्हें छोड़कर दूसरे के साथ चली गई है ।” एक ने कहा ।

“अरे यह उसे संतुष्ट नहीं कर पाया होगा । तभी तो दूसरे के साथ भाग गई ।” दूसरे ने व्यंग्य किया ।

“अरे तुम लोगों को क्या मतलब मेरे घर के बारे में, मेरी जिंदगी के बारे में । वह चली गई मैं खुश हूँ, कितना मारती थी वह सबीना को, कितना सताती थी उसे ।” चिल्लाते हुए उसने कहा ।

“अर्चना! मैंने अपना वादा पूरा नहीं किया । मैं सबीना को खुश नहीं रख पाया । तुम कितनी देखभाल करती थी उसकी । दिन में तीन-तीन बार खिलाती थी उसे । उसे नहलाती थी, उसका श्रृंगार कर देती थी, उसके कपड़े धो देती थी, कितनी सुंदर दिखती थी मेरी बेटी लेकिन अब क्या कहें...” वह रोने लगता है । और उसके दोस्त उसे बहलाते हैं ।

“सविता क्यों रो रही हो तुम?”

“.....” उत्तर नहीं आता है । वह अपने दोनों हाथों से चेहरा ढक कर सिसकती रहती है ।

लड़खड़ाते हुए सबीना के समीप पहुंच जाता है और सिर पर हाथ फेरते हुए कहता है- “ मत रो सबीना, डर लग रहा होगा न ! मैं आ गया रो मत, और देखो तुम्हारे लिए मैं क्या लाया हूं ।”

“.....” कोई आवाज नहीं । केवल सिसकती रहती है वह । शिव कुमार ने ध्यान से देखा तो उसके वस्त्र फटे हुए थे और जमीन पर खून की बूंदें थीं ।

“अरे यह क्या हो गया तुझे! यह कपड़े कैसे फटे और यह खून की बूंदें !”

वह शिवकुमार के बाहों में चिपक कर फफक फफक कर रोने लगी ।

“क्यों रो रही हो बेटी? क्या हुआ है तुम्हें ? बताओ न ।”

“बाबा! पड़ोस के पिटर भैया ने मेरे साथ.... और कहा कि अगर यह बात किसी से कहीं तो तुझे और तुम्हारे मधु मस्त बाबा दोनों को मार दूंगा ।”

इस घटना से शिवकुमार को बहुत बड़ी सदमा लगी । वह पश्चाताप की आग में जलने लगा क्योंकि उसने अपनी पत्नी के साथ किए गए वायदे को नहीं निभाया और सबीना की हिफाजत नहीं कर पाया और उसी रात उसने आत्महत्या कर ली ।

सुबह होते ही जब सबीना अपने पिताजी को रस्सी में झूलते हुए देखती है तो वह जोर जोर से रोने चिल्लाने लगती है । गांव वाले उसके चित्कार सुनकर इकट्ठे होने लगे । बातें सारे गांव में फैल गई । पुलिस पहुंची और सबीना से पूछताछ के बाद सब को वास्तविकता का पता चला । पुलिस पीटरसेन को पकड़ने उसके घर पहुंची तो वह नौ दो ग्यारह हो चुका था । लोग आश्चर्य में पड़ गए क्योंकि पीटरसेन पढ़ा-लिखा लड़का था मानवतावादी संगठन से जुड़ा हुआ था और प्रतिष्ठित घराने का था ।

सबीना को अस्पताल भेजा गया । जब यह खबर चारों ओर फैली कि वह बलाकृत हो गई है तो अनेक समाजसेवी कहलाने वाली संस्थाएं, अनेक पत्रिकाओं के पत्रकार, राजनीतिक संगठन के कार्यकर्ता वहां पहुंच जाते हैं और कहने लगते हैं-

“बलात्कारी को फांसी दो”

“फांसी दो फांसी दो”

“प्रहरी प्रशासन मुर्दाबाद”

“मुर्दाबाद मुर्दाबाद”

“..... सरकार मुर्दाबाद”

“मुर्दाबाद मुर्दाबाद”

“सबीना का परिवार जिंदाबाद”

“जिंदाबाद जिंदाबाद”

.....
इस घटना से पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं को कुछ दिन विरोध करने तथा सरकार प्रमुख का त्यागपत्र मागने का मौका मिला तो कुछ अखबार के मुखपृष्ठ मुख्य समाचार से सुशोभित हो गए ।

सबीना को ‘माइती नेपाल’ नामक संस्था ले गई । बेसहारा हो गई थी वह। आखिर उसके लिए दूसरा स्थान भी नहीं था । उसी संस्था की निगरानी पर वह पड़ने लगी । वहां बहुत ही किशोरियां, युवतियां, नवोद्गा महिलाएं और कुछ माताएं थीं ।

धीरे-धीरे वह वहां बढ़ती गई और उस संस्था के सदस्यों तथा संस्था द्वारा संरक्षित सभी से उसकी घनिष्ठता बढ़ती गई । उसे यह भी पता चला कि वहां उपस्थित सब बलात्कृत होकर आई थी या फिर कोठे से छुड़ाकर लाई गई थी । जब उसे सावित्री, महिमा, काली, निरुता की वास्तविकता का पता चलता है तो वह सोचती है कि दुनिया में विश्वास करने लायक कोई भी नहीं है । फिर यहां उसे देखरेख करने वाले उनके खून के रिश्तेदार भी नहीं थे । पर उसे इस प्रकार देखरेख करते थे जिस प्रकार कोई मां-बाप अपने बच्चों को करते हैं ।

सावित्री अपने मामा जी की बातों में आकर नौकरी करने शहर के लिए निकली थी तो उसे मुंबई के वेश्यालय में बेच दिया गया । वह वहां 2 साल तक मनुष्य रूपी दानव को संतुष्ट देती रही । 2 साल तक नारकीय जीवन बिताने के बाद इसी संस्था ने उसका उद्धार किया था ।

महिमा को अपनी बुआ बहला-फुसलाकर तथा अनेक प्रलोभन का झांसा देकर शहर ले जाती है और ₹10000 में यौन दलाल को बेच देती है । दलाल उसे कुछ दिनों तक नोचता है फिर ₹50000 उसे उसका सौदा करता है और वह कोठे में पहुंच जाती है ।

काली अपने ही पिता जी से बलात्कृत हुई थी । उसका दानव पिता उसका यौन शोषण करता रहता था । जब उसका गर्व 3 महीने का हो जाता है तो समाज को पता चल जाता है । तब पुलिस आकर उसके दानव पिता को जेल ले जाती है और उसे मायती नेपाल यहां लेकर आती है ।

निरुता एक युवक के प्यार में फंस जाती है । युवक उसे इतना प्यार करने का नाटक रचता है कि वह उसके प्यार में दीवानी हो जाती है और सुंदर भविष्य का सपना देख कर उसके साथ भाग जाती है । युवक उसे भगाकर कहीं दूर ले जाता है । उसे पता ही नहीं चलता कि वह कहां पहुंची । युवक उसे एक बड़े से घर में ले जाता है और कुछ देर तक आराम करने के लिए कह कर वह बाहर निकल जाता है । निरुता उसका इंतजार करती रही पर वह नहीं आया । कुछ देर बाद वहां एक अपरिचित महिला पहुंच जाती है । उसके द्वारा उसे मालूम हो जाता है कि वह अपने प्रेमी से बेजी गई है । वह बहुत रोती है, चिल्लाती है, प्रेमी को कोसती है, भगवान को पुकारती है, परिवार को

याद करती है लेकिन सब निरर्थक और 1 साल बाद इसी संस्था ने उसका भी उद्धार किया था ।

यहां जितनी भी किशोरी, युवती थीं सब के सब पीड़ित थीं, बलाकृत थीं । कोई अपने सगे-संबंधों से, कोई गांव वालों से, कोई अपने पति से, कोई प्रेमी से, तो कोई अपरिचित से, कोई... .

सबीना पूर्ण युवती हो जाती है । वह उसी संस्था से 12वीं कक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर स्नातक की पढ़ाई करने लगती है । सबीना समाज में व्याप्त दूषित यथार्थ से परिचित होती जाती है । यह सब देख कर वह हैरान हो जाती है क्योंकि लोग कहते हैं सभी प्राणियों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी मनुष्य है और मनुष्य का कर्तव्य है कि सभी प्राणी को प्यार करते हुए मनुष्य की सहायता करना । परंतु जब उसे सावित्री, महिमा, काली और निरुता और संस्था में रह रही अन्य महिलाओं का विगत और उन पर घटी घटनाओं की जानकारी होती है तो वह बहुत दुखी हो जाती है । लोग चंद पैसों के लिए बेकसूर लोगों का जीवन तहस-नहस कर देते हैं । चंद रुपयों के लिए किसी के जीवन को नारकीय बना देना कितना बड़ा पाप है । क्या समाज में विद्यमान नैतिकता, आस्था, उदारता, करुणा, आदर्श का स्थान गायब हो गया है ।

सबीना ने अपने अध्ययन को जारी रखते हुए अनेक महापुरुषों की जीवनी और उनके द्वारा लिखे गए साहित्यों का भी अध्ययन किया । उसने विश्व में चर्चित समाज सुधारकों को भी पढ़ा और उसे यह भी पता चला कि मनुष्य का जीवन केवल जीने के लिए नहीं, केवल अर्थ संकलन करने के लिए नहीं, केवल अमीर बनने के लिए नहीं, केवल नाम कमाने के लिए नहीं, यह जीवन सेवा के लिए भी है तथा दूसरों की सहायता के लिए भी है ।

आज तो अनेक संघ-संगठन सेवा के नाम पर लूट मचाते हैं । कितनों के लिए तो संगठन कमाने का साधन बन गया है । जबकि संगठन सेवा के लिए होना चाहिए था, मदद के लिए होना चाहिए था पर यहां तो सेवा के नाम पर पैसे जुटाने के लिए हो गया है । लेकिन यह बिल्कुल अनुचित है ।

वह अपने अध्यक्ष जी को प्रत्येक दिन श्रद्धा सुमन चढ़ाती है क्योंकि वे निस्वार्थ मन से कार्य कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने बहुत सी पीड़ितों का उद्धार किया है । अपने सुख एवं ऐश्वर्य को तिलांजलि देते हुए पीड़ितों की सेवा की है । राष्ट्रीय, अंतरराष्ट्रीय जगत से प्राप्त अनुदान को उन्होंने सेवा और जनहित के लिए पारदर्शी रूप से प्रयोग किया था । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसे ही व्यक्तियों के बल पर इस संसार में मानवता टिकी हुई है । नहीं तो यह समाज कब का मनुष्य रूपी जानवर समाज बन जाता ।

वह अपनी योग्यता के अनुसार समाज सेवा में जुट जाती है । उसके विचार एवं सेवा से सब लोग प्रभावित हो जाते हैं । वह सिर्फ खून से बंधे रिश्ते जैसे पिता-पुत्र, मामा-मामी, काका-काकी, भाई-बहन, नाना-नानी, दादा-दादी को ही रिश्ते नहीं मानती । वह उससे बढ़कर सोचती

है । वह कहती है कि हमारे लिए प्रत्येक मनुष्य कुटुंब है । जिस तरह खून के रंग अलग नहीं है उसी प्रकार मनुष्य भी सब समान है । किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए । अगर हम किसी से आत्मीयता या समाज द्वारा निर्धारित संबोधन को संबोधित करते हैं तो हमारे मन में भी वही भावना होनी चाहिए दिखावे और आडंबर रहित ।

राष्ट्रीय, अंतरराष्ट्रीय जगत में पहचान बनाई हुई संस्था से लोग जुड़ना चाहते हैं, कोई निस्वार्थ सेवा के लिए, कोई अपना योगदान बांटने के लिए, कोई दिखाने के लिए, कोई स्वार्थ के लिए तो कोई नाम के लिए ।

हालांकि जिसकी जो भी मंशा हो फिर भी सेवामुलक संस्था में जुड़ने वालों को अच्छे ही माने जाते हैं । मिस्टर धीरेंद्र वर्मा भी उस संस्था की प्रशंसा करते हुए कभी-कभी अनुदान स्वरूप पैसे देते थे । उनका संगठन के स्वयंसेविका से परिचय था, सबीना को भी वे जानते थे और वास्तव में वे उनसे प्रभावित है । उनके भाषण, सेवा भावना, व्यवहार अद्वितीय थे । एक दिन वे सबीना से मिलकर कहते हैं- “मैं आपको एक बात कहना चाहता हूं ।”

“कहिए, क्या बात है ?”

“आप नाराज तो नहीं होंगी?”

“नहीं, मैं क्यों नाराज हूंगी ।”

मिस्टर धीरेंद्र बर्मा ऐसे ही 40 के आसपास के थे । उनका व्यापार अच्छा था । शहर के आर्थिक प्रतिष्ठित में से एक थे वे । लेकिन वे बिधुर ।

“देखिए मैं आपसे शादी करना चाहता हूं । मैं आपको खुश रखूंगा, मेरे पास किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है, धन दौलत, गाड़ी, बंगला, व्यापार-व्यवसाय सब कुछ है मेरे पास । अगर मेरे पास कुछ कमी है तो आपकी ।”

“पर धीरेंद्र जी, आपको पता है कि नहीं? मैं बलाकृत कन्या हूं ।”

“हां मुझे पता है आप बलाकृत हैं । पर इसका मतलब तो यह नहीं है कि आप खराब है । प्लीज आप मेरी बात मान लीजिए ।”

“धीरेंद्र जी! आप अच्छे इंसान हैं, आपकी भावना अच्छी है, आपको बहुत सुंदर लड़की मिल जाएगी क्योंकि आप अच्छे भी हैं और धनवान भी । और रही बात मेरी, मुझे भगवान ने इसी संस्था से जुड़ कर बलाकृत नारियों की सेवा के लिए भेजा है इसलिए मुझे अपने मार्ग पर छोड़ दीजिए ।”

कलाई में बंधी घड़ी को देखते हुए वह कहती है- “अच्छा तो मुझे जाना है, मुझे बहुत काम है ।”

सबीना चली जाती है धीरेंद्र जी देखते रह जाते हैं । हालांकि वे सुंदर थे, धनवान थे, सामाजिक थे, बलिष्ठ थे । आज भी उनके पीछे दर्जनों युवतियां शादी करने के लिए तैयार हैं । उनके रिश्तेदार उन्हें अनेक लड़कियों की तस्वीर दिखाते थे पर वे शादी के लिए तैयार नहीं होते थे । उन्हें विश्वास था कि सबीना उनसे शादी के लिए मान जाएगी । उन्होंने सोचा था कि एक बलाकृत युवती, अभाव ही अभाव में जी रही

युवती, यश और आराम से वंचित युवती, समाज की दृष्टि से अवहेलित युवती, प्यार और करुणा की भूखी युवती... अवश्य उनसे शादी के लिए तैयार हो जाएगी । लेकिन उसने तो इंकार कर दिया । उसने भद्र और शालीन तरीके से धीरेंद्र जी के प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार किया और उन्हें निरुत्तर बना दिया । उसने अपने जीवन को सिर्फ अपना न मानकर पीड़ितों का बताया । ऐसी उदात्त भावना शायद ही किसी की होती है । वह जिस मार्ग पर चल रही है अब वहां से पीछे मुड़ नहीं सकती ।

**“A woman is like a tea bag-
you can't tell how strong she is
until you put her in hot
water.”**

-By Eleanor Roosevelt



उषा तिवारी (विष्णुदेवी तिवारी "उषा")
प्राज्ञ सदस्य एवं कलासंस्कृति संयोजक
भरतपुर महानगर प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान,
भरतपुर महानगरपालिका, चितवन, नेपाल

लघु कहानी (बदनियत)

पूरी दुनिया में गोवा अपने खूबसूरत सामुंद्रीक तटों और मशहूर स्थापत्य के लिये लोकोप्रिय है। मनमोहक पहाड़ों को साजाती सवारती प्राकृतिक छटा समुंदर किनार बाह फैलाए हरवक्त पर्यटकको को आकर्षित करती रहती हैं। हम भी उनसे कुछ देर प्रीत लगाने चले आए। शहर के कुछ ही दूरी में था एक बिच जिसके सामने खडी स्टार बीच रिसोर्ट, जहाँ बैठकर हम विता रहे थे कुछ यादगार लम्हें।

'चलो माही कुछ देर बाहर टहलें', 'सोने दो न वीर नीद आ रही है',

'कितना सोती हो तुम भी न घुमने आई हो या सोने चलो जल्दी उठो नहीं तो मै अकले ही चला जाता हूँ', 'अहो! रुको मैं भी चलती हूँ। तयार होकर हम लोग निचे रिसेप्शन मे उतरे। वहाँ कुछ गरमा गर्मी चलरही थी। खाने की टेबल पर बरतन इधर उधर बिखरे पडे थे। एक लडके से पुछा तो पता चला की खाने में कुछ पडने की वजह से खलबलि मचि हुई है १२ लोग हैं सब चिल्ला रहे हैं एसा भी कोही करता है क्या? दुसरा जोर जोर से माहोल को और गरम करते हुए कह रहा है 'सावन का महिना है शिव जी की पूजा चलरही है, इक माह तक हम लोग मास को हाथ भी नहीं लगाते। छि छि छि सब अपसगुन करदिया सालों, ने कौन है यहाँ का मेनेजर? जल्दी बताओ, नहीं तो'.... यैसे ही जो मु में आए अनाबसनाब बक रहे थे सब। रिसोर्ट वाले डरावनी सी मुँ लिए सरि सरि कहरहे थे।

मैने कहा चलो वीर यहाँ से, इस झमेले ने सारा मुड खराब करदिया। हम लोग निकल ही रहे थे वे लोग भी चिल्लाते हुवे वहाँ से निकले हम दोनो गेट पर खडे उनलोगों को देखते रहगए। वै लोग जब बाहर निकल रहे थे तो जाते जाते एक ने कहा की अरे भाइ क्या तीर मारा निशाने पर लगा, दुसरा हसते हुवे कहता है कल रात पकडी हुइ कक्रोज काम आइ नहीं तो कैसे भरते फोकट में पेट?



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The prospective future of NEP 2020 on our education and society.

Abstract The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India represents a transformative blueprint for reshaping education and society. This abstract examines NEP 2020's visionary components and their potential implications. NEP 2020 aims to revolutionize education by prioritizing critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills over rote learning. Technological integration is central to bridging the digital divide and empowering students from diverse backgrounds. Teacher empowerment through continuous professional development is emphasized to ensure successful implementation. The societal implications of NEP 2020 are explored, including its influence on cultural norms and career choices. Despite challenges in implementation, such as infrastructural constraints and resistance to change, NEP 2020 stands as a catalyst for shaping a future where education transcends conventional boundaries, shaping both individuals and society.

Keywords:

NEP 2020, curriculum reforms, technology integration, teacher training, inclusivity, societal impact, challenges.



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नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय

नालंदा प्राचीन भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण और विख्यात केन्द्र था। महायान बौद्ध धर्म के इस शिक्षा-केन्द्र में हीनयान बौद्ध-धर्म के साथ ही अन्य धर्मों के तथा अनेक देशों के छात्र पढ़ते थे। वर्तमान बिहार राज्य में पटना से ८८.५ किलोमीटर दक्षिण-पूर्व और राजगीर से ११.५ किलोमीटर उत्तर में एक गाँव के पास अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम द्वारा खोजे गए इस महान बौद्ध विश्वविद्यालय के भग्नावशेष इसके प्राचीन वैभव का बहुत कुछ अंदाज़ करा देते हैं। अनेक पुराभिलेखों और सातवीं शताब्दी में भारत के इतिहास को पढ़ने आया था के लिए आये चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग तथा इत्सिंग के यात्रा विवरणों से इस विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त होती है। यहाँ १०,००० छात्रों को पढ़ाने के लिए २,००० शिक्षक थे। प्रसिद्ध चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग ने ७ वीं शताब्दी में यहाँ जीवन का महत्त्वपूर्ण एक वर्ष एक विद्यार्थी और एक शिक्षक के रूप में व्यतीत किया था। प्रसिद्ध 'बौद्ध सारिपुत्र' का जन्म यहीं पर हुआ था।

सब कर्मों का खेल ही है

कैसे चित्त प्रसन्न रहेगा

कैसी खुशी हमारी

किस बात पर हम रोते हैं

जग से कैसी यारी

सब कर्मों का खेल ही है

और सर्व धर्म अध्याय भी

जो हम बोएंगे चमन में

कटेंगे भी हम वही

- डॉ. संजय कुमार



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Bihar University Muzaffarpur

सोशल मीडिया खत्म कर रहा लोगों की संवेदनाएँ एवं नैतिक दायित्व

हम मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। प्रकृति ने मनुष्य को सबसे उपर के श्रेणी में रखा है। मनुष्य का तब तक कोई आस्तित्व नहीं जब तक उनके पास संवेदनाएँ नहीं हैं। किसी व्यक्ति को दुख में देखकर हमारा मन का स्वतः दुखी हो उठना ही संवेदना है। लेकिन आजकल मनुष्य संवेदनहीन होते जा रहे हैं। पहले सड़क पर कोई दुर्घटना होती थी तो आस-पास के लोग स्वतः ही मदद करने चले आते थे। लेकिन अब पहले वीडियो बनाकर सोशल मीडिया पर अपलोड करना पहली प्राथमिकता बन गई है, चाहे तब तक घायल पड़े व्यक्ति की मृत्यु क्यों न हो जाए। इस तरह की घटनाओं से ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि मनुष्य के तौर पर धीरे-धीरे हमारा पतन हो रहा है, क्योंकि संवेदना ही एक ऐसी कड़ी है जो मनुष्य को एक-दूसरे के सुख-दुख को समझकर उन्हें भावनात्मक रूप से जोड़े रखती है। हम आधुनिकता की दलदल में ऐसे फंसते जा रहे जिससे उबरने में काफी वक्त लगेगा। हम धीरे-धीरे रिश्ते, मर्यादाएँ एवं नैतिक दायित्वों को भूलते जा रहे। समाज में निर्दयता और हैवानियत बढ़ती जा रही है। हम नैतिक और सम्य होने का ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं, जबकि हमारे समाज की स्थिति कहीं इसके विपरित है। हम हर रोज ऐसी हजारों खबरों से रूबरू होते रहते हैं, जो हमारे समाज का बहुत विभत्स रूप दर्शाता है, जहाँ कम उम्र की लड़कियाँ प्रेम में पड़ कर अपने प्रेमियों से मिलने के दौरान पकड़ी जाती हैं, उस वक्त उन्हें समझाने के बजाए उनकी वीडियो बनाकर सोशल मिडिया पर दिखाया जाता है। इससे आहत होकर पुरा परिवार ही आत्महत्या कर लेता है। कितना दुखद है कि हम इस आधुनिक युग में तकनीकी तौर पर उन्नति करके विकास तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन नैतिक दायित्वों एवं अपने मूल्यों, संस्कारों को भूलाकर अवनति की खाई में गिड़ते जा रहे हैं। किसी भी समाज या देश की उन्नति और विकास तभी संभव है जब एक इंसान दुसरे इंसान से स्नेह करना सीखेगा। हमें अपने समाज, देश के लोगो के सदभाव एवं प्रेम रखाना चाहिए। जब तक हम अपने अंदर मानवीय संवेदनाओं के भाव को जागृत नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम अपने इंसान होने के बुनियादी मूल्य को नहीं ग्रहण कर पाएँगे।



**Mr. Ankit Prakash,
Research Scholar
Commerce & Management
YBN University,Ranchi**

Digitalization on Modern Recruitment Techniques: A Study on the Impact of Digital Trends Reshaping Talent Acquisition

Abstract

In the contemporary landscape of talent acquisition, organizations are increasingly turning to digital recruitment strategies to navigate the dynamic and competitive job market. This study delves into the transformative impact of digital technologies on talent acquisition processes, exploring how organizations leverage these tools to streamline recruitment, enhance candidate experiences, and optimize overall hiring outcomes. The research examines the evolution of traditional recruitment methods to the digital realm, highlighting the adoption of artificial intelligence, data analytics, and automation in the recruitment process. It investigates the effectiveness of digital platforms and tools in sourcing, screening, and selecting candidates, shedding light on the efficiencies gained and challenges faced by organizations in this digital revolution. Moreover, the study investigates the implications of digital recruitment on diversity and inclusion, exploring whether these technologies contribute to a more equitable and unbiased hiring process or inadvertently perpetuate existing biases. The research also considers the impact of digital recruitment strategies on employer branding, candidate engagement, and the overall competitiveness of organizations in attracting top talent. Through a comprehensive analysis of case studies, surveys, and interviews with HR professionals, this study aims to provide insights into the best practices and emerging trends in digital recruitment.

Key Words:

Digital Recruitment, Talent Acquisition, Artificial Intelligence in Hiring, Candidate Experience, Diversity and Inclusion in Recruitment



Mr. Ankit Raj
School of Paramedical
YBN University,Ranchi

A.I in modern day Radiology

AI has emerged as a transformative pressure in medical radiology imaging, revolutionizing the way healthcare carriers diagnose and deal with illnesses. Its role encompasses several important features, improving performance, accuracy, and affected person effects. Firstly, AI aids in image interpretation by means of unexpectedly reading huge amounts of medical imaging records, consisting of X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs. Machine getting to know algorithms can locate patterns, anomalies, and subtle abnormalities that is probably ignored by means of human observers. This capability expedites diagnosis and enables early detection of diseases, main to timely interventions and advanced diagnosis. Moreover, AI augments radiologists' skills by using offering choice help tools. This equipment offer insights, differential diagnoses, and treatment recommendations based totally on proof from clinical literature and affected person records. By integrating AI-driven choice help into their workflow, radiologists could make greater knowledgeable selections, lessen diagnostic mistakes, and customize treatment plans tailored to individual patients' desires. AI additionally plays a vital role in photograph enhancement and reconstruction, improving the excellent and clarity of radiological pix. By eliminating noise, artifacts, and distortions, AI algorithms produce sharper pix with better resolution, facilitating extra accurate prognosis and treatment planning. Furthermore, AI contributes to workflow optimization and resource allocation in radiology departments. Automated scheduling, triaging, and prioritization of imaging research help streamline methods, reduce wait instances, and optimize aid usage. This efficiency gains particular significance in busy healthcare settings, wherein well timed get entry to to imaging services is important for affected person care. In addition to diagnostic imaging, AI is increasingly utilized in radiation remedy planning and photo-guided interventions. By precisely delineating tumor barriers, optimizing treatment plans, and helping in actual-time photograph steerage in the course of strategies, AI enhances the precision, efficacy, and protection of therapeutic interventions. Overall, AI's integration into scientific radiology imaging represents a paradigm shift in healthcare shipping, presenting unprecedented possibilities to improve diagnostic accuracy, treatment outcomes, and affected person studies. As technology maintains to strengthen and AI algorithms evolve, the position of AI in radiology is poised to expand in addition, remodeling the practice of drugs and reshaping the destiny of healthcare.

कविताएं

“तुम मिले ही क्यों थे”
तुम मिले ही क्यों थे
नयन अश्रु स्वप्न सत्य सा
कर आघात सौरव बिखरा
चिर परिचित करुणा जल सा
झूम रहा मन मधुरस पीकर
हृदय हुआ केशर करणों सा
सांसों के खिलते क्षण में भी
मन विचलित विचरण एकाकी सा
सत्य स्वप्न के सार्थक स्पंदन
नीलम नीलाभ जीवन मोती सा
आलोक अवसान के भ्रांति में भी
कोई काया न दिखा तुम सा
तुम मिले ही क्यों थे.....

“तुम कभी मत मिलाना”
तुम्हारी नमकीन हवाएं
मुझे तड़पा जाती है
साहिल पर खड़ा-खड़ा मैं
थक जाता हूं
मेरा मन तुम्हें
आलिंगन करने के लिए
बाहें फैलाए
खड़ा रह जाता है
और तुम हो कि
मेरे सामने
शंख और सीप
बिखेर देती हो
और मैं रेत के
हर कण में
तुम्हारा दीदार करता हूं
और सोचता हूं कि
तुम कभी मत मिलाना
क्योंकि
मैं तुम्हारा आलिंगन
नहीं कर पाता

- डॉ० संजय कुमार
अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग
वाई.बी.एन. विश्वविद्यालय, रांची

Workshop

One Day Workshop on “From Roots to Remedies: Traditional Medicinal Plants in the War on Cancer” was organised by School of Pharmacy and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Conference Hall, YBN University on 10 January.



National Dietetics Day

This day is celebrated on 10 January every year. The School of Science had organized this program to aware all about the food diet on 12 January. The theme of the event was Dietary Management for Diabetic Mellitus. The event was celebrated in YBN University



On the occasion of National Youth Day (which is celebrated the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand on January 12, 2024) NSS wings of YBN University has organised live streaming of “The P.M. Speech for youth” for all students of YBN University, Ranchi in Conference hall, YBN University



Blood Donation Camp

NSS wings of YBN University had organised blood donation camp collaboration with Sadar Hospital, Ranchi on January 13, 2024 at Block-C, YBN University, Ranchi, where 25 units of blood sample has been collected by Blood Bank team of Sadar Hospital. On this remarkable occasion Hon'able Pro Vice Chancellor, YBN University, Ranchi inaugurated this and motivated all for donating Blood to save lives.



Parakram Diwas

On the occasion of Parakram Diwas which is celebrated on January 23 every year as a birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chand Bose. NSS wings of YBN University has organised this program at Conference hall, YBN University, Ranchi.



National Voters Day

On the occasion of National Voters Day (which is celebrated on January 25, 2024) NSS wings of YBN University has organised live streaming of “The P.M. Speech for youth” for all students of YBN University, Ranchi to encourage them to cast their vote to build the nation, in Conference hall, YBN University.



Republic Day Parade

One student Miss Khushboo Kumari from YBN University has participate in Republic Day Parade at Delhi, who is selected through NSS



गणतंत्र दिवस परेड के लिए वाईडीएन यूनिवर्सिटी की कुमारी खुशबू का हुआ चयन - खबर सेल - Khabar Cell
रांची: नई दिल्ली में होने वाले गणतंत्र दिवस परेड में भाग लेने के लिए वाईडीएन यूनिवर्सिटी की कुमारी खुशबू का चयन किया गया है।
khabarcell.com

<https://khabarcell.com/jharkhand/miss-khushboo-of-ybn-university-selected-for-republic-day-parade/>
9:22 PM ✓



Republic Day Celebration

Republic Day was celebrated in our university campus. The Hon'able Chancellor and The Hon'able Pro Vice Chancellor gave speech to students in interest of nation. In their speech they tell us the value of Republic. A parade was passed by the students of the University Ground.



World Pulse Day

World Pulse Day is Celebrated each year on 02 Febuary.The School of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry had organized this program in the Meeting Hall of YBN University.It is organized to spread the benefits of taking Pulses in our diet.



National Science Day

This day is celebrated on 23 Febuary every year to spread the value of science among all. This time the School of Science organized this event in GUMS Namkum School. The theme was Indigenous Technology for Vikshit Bharat



Fresher's Day Celebration

On 23 February Student of Tribal College of Nursing organized Fresher's Day at TCN Campus of YBNU



Central Excise Day

It is celebrated on 24 February every year in India to aware peoples about the hard work and commitment of CBIC"Central Board of Indirect of Taxes and Customs".It is delicated to commemorate the Cental Excise and Act. The School of Legal Studies had organized this program in YBN University, Ranchi



Voter Awareness Program

NSS wings of YBN University, Ranchi has conducted Voters awareness rally and aware the villagers about the value of their vote casting at adopted Village Lali, Namkum, Ranchi on 24 February



Motivational Speech

NSS wings of YBN University, Ranchi has conducted Motivational speech by motivational speaker Mr. Nobel Nasir to know Yourself at Conference Hall of YBN university Ranchi on 29 February.



Voter Oath & Rally

In YBN University students of NSS wings organised voter awareness rally at village Kabali ,Namkum, Ranchi and take pledge to cast vote at YBN university ,Kabali campus dtd 02 March.



World Wildlife Day

World Wild Life Day is Celebrated each year on 03 March, Commemorates the Day of signature of the conservation of International Trade in Endangered Species of wild life Flora and Fauna in 1973. So for the year 2022 is “Connecting People and Planet: Exploring digital innovation in Wildlife Conservation” The School of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry had organized this program.

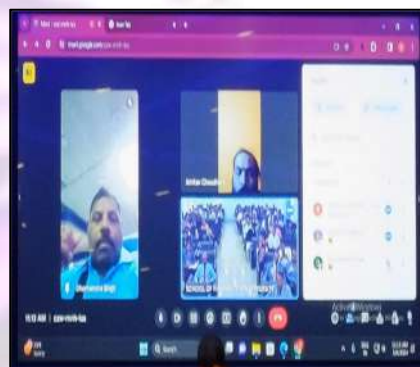


Falaria camp Organised by NSS on 05 March in M.K.I Building, YBN University



Pharma-Anveshan -2024

“Pharma-Anveshan” was organized by School of Pharmacy (Under YBN University, Ranchi) on 06th March 2024 on the occasion of M.L. Schroff Birth Anniversary. Theme: “Leveraging Synergism - Industry-Academia Partnership for Implementation of National Education Policy” in conference Hall, YBN University



International Woman’s Day

This day is celebrated on 08 March every year to recongnise and to appreciate the contribution and achievements of the women in various fields. The School of Legal Studies had organized this program in Conference Hall of YBN University, Ranchi (9 March)



Zero Oil Zero Risk

A Workshop was organized by the School of Science on 12 March to spread the awareness among all regarding the effect of eating oil in food and putting life in risk. Conference Hall, YBN University, Ranchi



Industrial Visit of TCN

An Industrial Tour was organized for TCN students at Salt Industry Namkum, Ranchi on 12 March. TATA consumers products were celebrating 53rd national safety week and theme for national safety week was “Focus on safety leadership for ESG excellence”. Total 76 students along with five coordinators faculties were there in journey.



Cyber Security Program

One Day Cyber Security Workshop Program is organized in Conference Hall of our University Campus on 14 March to spread the awareness among all regarding the cyber threat.



Intellectual Property Right Awareness Programme

From School of Legal Studies I.P.R (Intellectual property rights) Awareness Program was done in Simdega with in tie up of MSME made to enable creators and inventors to earn recognition and financial benefit from their work on 21 March 2024



Educational Tour of B.Ed Students

All the B.Ed students went to puri on the educational tour and they thoroughly inspected and submitted all the tour files in YBN College For Teacher Education Dated on 22.02.2024 to 23.02.2024



Holi Milan

This program was successfully conducted by Ybn College for Teacher Education. All the teachers of this college were present there. The event was held on 23 March at YBNU.



International Conference in Our University

School of Arts and Humanities organized Multidisciplinary International Conference on 02nd and 03rd Feburary, held at Conference Hall YBNU.

DATE: 02nd & 03rd FEB 2024
TIME: 10:30 AM

YBN UNIVERSITY, RANCHI
SCHOOL OF ARTS & HUMANITIES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT:
ETHICS CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

VENUE: Conference Hall, YBN University, Ranchi-10

SPEAKER
Dr. Firdous Ahmed Malik
Asst. Prof. Economics
Univ. of Peoples in Pasadena
California, United States

SPEAKER
Dr. Kamari Laxmi Joshi
Asst. Prof. Hindi
Tribhuvan University
Kathmandu, Nepal

SPEAKER
Dr. Badriya Saleh Al Rahbi
Asst. Dean
Academic Sup. & Research
Oman College of Health Sc.
Oman

GUEST OF HONOUR
Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Singh
Vice-Chancellor
Sant G. C. Vastwavidyalaya
Sarguja, Ambikapur
Chattisgarh

CONVENOR
Dr. Arti Gupta
Dean
Sc. of Arts &
Humanities
YBN University

ORGANIZING SECRETARY
Dr. Soniya Rani
Asst. Prof. & Head,
Univ Dept. of Psychology
YBN University

SPEAKER
Dr. Rajkumar Sinha
Ret. Prof. Philosophy
Ranchi University
Ranchi

SPEAKER
Dr. D. K. Pandey
Assoc. Prof. English
JHPC College
Varanasi

Galaxy of Intellectuals was part of the conference.



Our Achievements



Er. Kumari Vinita, Assistant Professor ECE (SET), YBNU had attended International Conference at Bangkok, Thailand on 24 January

Ph.D Awarded In the Month of January



Ms Ruby Kumari under the supervision of Dr. Nupur Lal had been awarded Ph.D in Zoology on 08 January. Her research was on the topic “Experimental Investigation on diversity of Lepidonteran species”.



Mr. Y. Vamsi Krishna under the supervision of Dr. Chandrajeet kumar had been awarded Ph.D in Biochemistry on 10 January. His research was on the topic “Study of Arsenic Levels in the Biological Samples of Breast Cancer Patients of Bihar Versus Non-Arsenic Zone Breast Cancer Patients”.



Ms Jyotsna Sethi under the supervision of Dr. Chandrajeet kumar had been awarded Ph.D in Biotechnology on 10 January. Her research was on the topic “Study of Anticancer Activity of Aegle marmelos (Wood Apple) and Ocimum sanctum (Tulsi) against Benzo[A] Pyrene-Induced Lung Cancer in Rats”.



Mr. Jyoti Prakash under the supervision of Dr. Chandrajeet kumar Had been awarded Ph.D in Biotechnology on 10 January. His research was on the topic “Evaluation of Anticancer Activity of Amomum subulatum (Black Cardamom) and Mangifera indica (Mango) Against DMBA Induced Breast Tumours in rats”.



Ms Mahato Laxmi Khemlal under the supervision of Dr. Sanjay kumar had been awarded Ph.D in Hindi 11 January. Her research was on the topic “कबीरदास के साहित्य एवं उसके समसामयिक संदर्भ का अध्ययन”.



Ms Rimpi under the supervision of Dr. Janardan choudhary had been awarded Ph.D in Physics on 27 January. Her research was on the topic “Organic-inorganic nanocomposites for the application for electron transport layer (ETL) in OLED devices application”.



Ms Umasankar Das under the supervision of Dr. Janardan choudhary had been awarded Ph.D in Physics on 27 January. His research was on the topic “Polymer nanocomposites for the application of electron transport / emissive layer in OLED devices”.

In the Month of February



Mr. Gabriel Surin under the supervision of Dr. Manoj kumar had been awarded Ph.D in Economics on 07 February. His research was on the topic “भारत में वित्तीय विकास मुद्रास्फीति और आर्थिक विकास का एक अध्ययन”



Ms Nirmala Kumari under the supervision of Dr. Brajesh kumar Singh had been awarded Ph.D in Commerce on 16 February. Her research was on the topic “impact of leadership styles on various business functions of msms: a study (With Special Reference To District Madhubani, Bihar)”



Ms Nirmala Kumari under the supervision of Dr. Brajesh kumar Singh had been awarded Ph.D in Commerce on 16 February “प्रधानमंत्री जनधन योजना के विशेष संदर्भ में झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोगों के बीच वित्तीय समावेशन का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (रांची के संदर्भ में)”



Ms Kumari Divya Rani under the supervision of Dr. Brajesh kumar Singh had been awarded Ph.D in Commerce on 16 February. Her research was on the topic “The effect of global economic factors on stock market volatility”



Mr.Saji.V.U. under the supervision of Dr. Awadhesh kumar Yadav had been awarded Ph.D in Education on 17 February. His research was on the topic “TECHNOLOGY’S ROLE AND IMPACT ON VISIONS OF THE FUTURE IN HIGHER EDUCATION.”



Mr.Sandeep Anand under the supervision of Dr. Awadhesh kumar Yadav had been awarded Ph.D in Education on 17 February.His research was on the topic “महाविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक उपलब्धि, सीखने की शैली, तनाव समायोजन एवं पारिवारिक वातावरण: एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन”



Mr. Arnada Shankar Acharya under the supervision of Dr Renu Singh had been awarded Ph.D in Sanskrit on 17 February. His research was on the topic“श्रीमदेवी भागवत महापुराणे शक्तितत्व विमर्श”



Mr. Rudra Nath Biranchi under the supervision of Dr. Nazai Abbas Abidi had been awarded Ph.D in Management on 24 February. His research was on the topic “Emerging Tourism Trends Impacting the Livelihood of Tribal Communities and Society: A case study of Ranchi and Ramgarh Districts in Jharkhand”.

In the Month of March



Mr. Kumar Navin under the supervision of Dr. Kamal Kant Patra had been awarded Ph.D in Chemistry on 12 March. His research was on the topic “Environmental Risk Assessment and its management for the industrial activities in M/s GCTL PL, District Bokaro, Jharkhand”



Mr. Davendra Nath Mahato under the supervision of Dr. Anil Prasad Yadav had been awarded Ph.D in Management on 28 March “A Study of Management Information System report of student’s Performance in School education of Ranchi in Jharkhand”.



YBN UNIVERSITY

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Rajaulaṭu Namkum Ranchi-834010



Sri Ramjee Yadav
Chairman



Under Scholarship Admission Open

Bus Facility

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Free Coaching Classes for Govt. Jobs

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• B. Pharm • D. Pharm

NURSING

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- Post Basic B. Sc. Nursing
- G.N.M. • A.N.M.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

• B.P.T • M.P.T

JOUR. & MASS COMM.

- M.A. • B.A.
- Diploma

COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

- M.B.A. (HR/Fin./Mkt/Retail Mang./Hospital Management)
- B.B.A. • M.Com.
- B.Com. • PGDM in Retail Management | Ph.D

TOURISM & TRAVEL

- MBA • BBA • Diploma

YOGA SCIENCE

- PGDY • Diploma in Yoga

LAW

- L.L.B. • BBA LL.B.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

- MBA (Agri, Business & Value Change Mgmt.)
- M. Sc. Agriculture
- B. Sc. Agriculture
- Diploma in Agriculture | Ph.D

EDUCATION

- B. Ed • D. El. Ed. • BA (Education)
- MA (Education) | Ph.D

BASIC SCIENCE

- M.Sc. • B.Sc. • MPH (Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biotech, Microbiology, Botany, Zoology), Bio-Chemistry, Ph.D

Computer Application & IT

- MCA • BCA
- PGDCA • DCA | Ph.D

ARTS

- MA, BA (Hindi, English, Sociology, Sanskrit, Geography, Political science, Psychology, History, Home Science, Music, Economics), Ph.D

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SC

- M. Libs. • B. Libs.

PARA MEDICAL

B.Sc. in

- Medical Lab Technology • Radiation & Imaging Technology • Operation Theatre Technology • Dialysis Technology
- Anesthesia • Forensic Science
- Microbiology • Biotechnology
- Biochemistry • Bioinformatics

M.Tech in

- Computer Science • DC
- Power Electronics
- Thermal Engineering • Machine Design
- CTM • Structure Engineering

Diploma in

- Medical Lab Technology • Optometry Technician • X-Ray Technician
- Operation Theatre Technician
- Dialysis Technician • Multipurpose Health Worker • Emergency and Trauma Care Assistant • Dental Assistant
- Yoga & Marmotherapy

Certificate in

- Emergency and Trauma Care Assistant
- Homeopathic Dispensing • Dresser

POLYTECHNIC

- Mechanical • Electrical
- Civil
- Electrical & Electronics

ENGINEERING

- Mechanical • Electrical
- Civil • Electrical & Electronics
- Computer Engineering



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