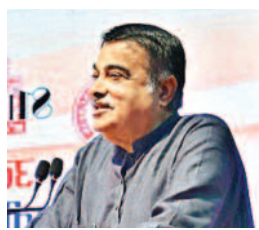**Dengue Virus:** A Possible Threat To Community? **P-2**

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POLLUTION Festival Of Lights Turning Into Smoky Ashes **P-8**

UK In Turmoil: Economic Revival On The Top

Vasindra Mishra

The election of Rishi Sunak as Prime Minister of UK is the biggest political development in the history of England. For the last over two hundred years, first time a non-white, non -christian, non -British, youngest person of Asian origin ,has become its Prime Minister. For a moment ,it is a proud moment for all Asians, specially Indians and Pakistanis, living around the world. But it is the worst economic scenario, deindustrialisation and inflation which compel the ruling party to select Rishi Sunak as its Prime Minister. Our country has also been one of a colonial country for so many decades. After independence, at the time of adopting our new constitution, we copied so many things from British constitution. But in the present context , it seems that British parliamentarians are copying our politicians. It seems that history is repeating itself.

Rishi Sunak has played the same role as Late Prime Minister VP Singh played in India. Late VP Singh was finance minister in Rajiv Gandhi government in India. He protested against the policies of his own government and levelled serious charges of corruption on the then prime minister Rajiv Gandhi. VP Singh resigned from Rajiv Gandhi government and played a key role in ousting Rajiv Gandhi from the power. Similarly Rishi Sunak was finance minister in Boris Johnson government. He raised the issue of poor governance and financial mismanagement and resigned from the cabinet. He challenged Boris Johnson and compelled him to resign. He wanted to replace Boris Johnson but couldn't succeed. In his first attempt his party and member parliaments elected Liz Truss as successor of Boris Johnson. But after few weeks Liz Truss was also compelled to resign. She couldn't fulfill her poll promises and economic scenarios of England proved welcome worst. Finally, Rishi got the chance and he was elected by his party MPs as PM of England. The United Kingdom has got its third Prime Minister in three months and its fifth in over six years. The election of Rishi Sunak is the result of economic crisis. The Britain's productivity growth and wage growth have slowed in an unparallel way. Sunak has become the youngest UK PM in over last two centuries. He is the first of its asian origin parents.

The crisis is Political, Economic Social and Structural. Brexit and Liz Truss ideology driven policies have wrecked the economy. With in short span of his term in office Boris Johnson presided over the drift that has since helped India climb up the global GDP ladder overtaking Britain to become world's fifth largest economy. The stakes for Sunak, his political party and his country are very high. Conservative party appears to have acted in desperation. Labour party is gaining ground and there is no magic formula available that would satisfy all. Sunak's own economic policy prescription are such that they may continue to divide an already divided nation. His fiscal conservatism stands in opposition to Truss's fiscal elitism. Externally there is unlikely to be in change of Britain's view of itself and the world. It remains firmly entrenched in the western camp, dependent on the US. The British state, its security apparatus and the world of money and finance remains firmly in the hands of english upper class. His foreign policy challenges are too closer to home, focussed on Europe, US ,Russia and China.

In dealing with India ,the first task for Sunak would be getting the FTA done and taking forward initiative on defence and security cooperation. Brexit was a stupid idea and having entered the maze the UK does not know how to get out of it. After turning its back on Europe, Britain hoped the US would welcome it. It did not beleaugered Britain. At a time when ethno nationalist and majoritarian far right parties are on the top in so many countries of the world, the election of Rishi Sunak as Prime Minister of England, is really commendable decision of British MPs of ruling party.

AICTE To Bring Railways Engineering Into Prominence

IMS News Service

New Delhi :The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has joined hands with the Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication (IRISET), Telangana, to impart training on Railways signalling and 'KAVACH'- Indigenous Automatic Train Protection System. Two essential streams related to Railways Engineering will include detailed projects such as Railways pilot monitoring, surveillance of train movement and monitoring the speed of trains together with other safety norms. The Indian Railways will provide experts to take lectures and internship opportunities to the students. Speaking to Education Times, MP Poonia, vice-chairman, AICTE, says, "Students of Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) will have the subject related to Railways Engineering dealing with ensuring the safety and security of the trains. While receiving formal education on railway signalling and KAVACH-Indigenous Automatic Train Protection System.

JNUEE 2022 Ph.D. Registration For Entrance Exam

IMS News Service

New Delhi : JNUEE correction window will be opened from November 22 as per the schedule. During this, if any candidate feels that the checking of their answer is not correct, then they can file an objection for it.

The candidates have to login to the portal. The registration process for JNU Ph.D. entrance exam has started. The National Testing Agency has activated the online link for the registration process for the JNU Entrance Examination (JNUEE) 2022 to be conducted for admission to Ph.D. program on the official website jnuexams.nta.ac.in. Now in such a situation, all the candidates who are going to appear in this examination can visit the portal and fill the form. Candidates should note that the last date to apply for this exam is November 20, 2022. No application forms will be accepted after the last date. After this the correction window will open for making corrections in the form. As per the schedule, the JNUEE correction window will be opened from 22 November 2022. During this, if any candidate feels that the checking of their answer is not correct, then they can file an objection. for it. *Continued on Page 2...*

Important Dates to Remember

- Last date to apply for JNUEE - November 20, 2022
- Last date for submission of JNUEE fees - 20 November 2022
- Correction in JNUEE Entrance Exam Form – 22nd to 24th November, 2022
- JNUEE Exam Dates - 7, 8, 9 & 10 December 2022

Most Delhi University Entrants From CBSE

IMS News Service

New Delhi : With Common University Entrance Test (CUET) being adopted as the mode of admission at Delhi University this year, the first allocation of seats shows that Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) students constituted the largest chunk with over 50,000 applicants.

Interestingly, unlike last year, when students from Kerala Board of Higher Secondary Education (KBHSE) constituted the second largest chunk, this year so far just 342 students have taken admission. Last year, at Hindu College alone, 615 students from Kerala board had taken admission. The admission data accessed by TOI shows out of 59,019 admissions that took place under the first allocation round, 50,941 students were from CBSE. The interim report prepared by a committee constituted by the university showed that in 2021, there were 37,767 applicants from CBSE and 1,890 from KBHSE. As the admission is still ongoing, the numbers may slightly vary with DU having a total of 70,000 seats. This year, around 2020 students from Council for Indian School Certificate Examination have been admitted. Last year, there were 1,606 applicants.

Unlike 2021, there were 1,348 Bihar board students this year after the first allocation, followed by Uttar Pradesh board with 1,057. With 848 students admitted to DU in the first round, Rajasthan board featured in the top five. There were 454 students from Haryana board. Last year, CBSE, KBHSE, Haryana (1,824), ISC (1,606) and Rajasthan (1,329) boards constituted more than 90% of the applicants who took admission at the undergraduate level. Citing this disproportionate representation from the different boards, *Continued on Page 2...*

IT Companies Are Facing Moonlighting Syndrome

Dr. Sandeep Sharma

New Delhi. Moonlighting has become a hot topic in the IT industry as working from home became the new normal during the pandemic which is believed to have led to an increase in dual or multiple employment as the world was going through a tough time and many people had faced pay cuts.

The practice of working for one organisation while also taking up extra responsibilities and jobs, typically without the employer's knowledge, is referred to as moonlighting. It is called so the side employment is typically performed at night or on the weekends. The IT sector is divided when it comes to moonlighting. Some call it unethical while others believe it is the need of the hour. Wipro Chairman Rishad Premji is absolutely clear about his take on this. He simply considers moonlighting as 'cheating

Moonlighting Can Affect Mental Health

People who work for 11 hours or more are 2.5 times more likely to develop depression than those who work normal hours. According to research published in National Library of Medicine, long work hours contribute to psychological stress and work stress.The term moonlighting has come under spotlight after Wipro sacked its 300 employees for taking up side jobs. Ever since the world is busy debating whether this practice of earning extra money after work hours is right or not. While this discussion will continue for longer, health experts say working for 11-12 hours can be detrimental to your physical as well as mental health. People who work for 11 hours or more are 2.5 times more likely to develop depression than those who work normal hours. *Continued on Page 2 ...*

As per industry reports, the reasons moonlighting employees give for working on multiple jobs are:
- to have more money to spend
- to pay off debt
- to add to their savings/investment
- to gain additional work experience
- to pursue their passion
- to combat boredom

with the employer'. Whereas Mohandas Pai, the former director of Infosys does not consider moonlighting as 'cheating' but 'Employment is a contract between an employer who pays one for working for 'n' number of hours a day.'IT companies are worried that their employees taking up secondary job after regular work hours will have an impact on their productivity. It will lead to conflict of interest and misuse of company's resources. It will lead to absenteeism and poor attentiveness or fatigue. It can also cause possible data breaches.

Industrial Visit To M/s Shriram Piston & Rings Ltd.

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : An industrial visit was organized for members from other member industries and institutes on 12 October 2022. 12 members from 5 industries and 2 institutional members participated in the visit led by Mr. Dharmendra Singh, President GMA and Dy.

Executive Director, SPRL. The itinerary of the visit started with a brief presentation of the plant, its history, story of its growth and the present expanse PAN India. The team was taken around the Tech centre, Ring plant and the Pistons plant. All were very interested in the explanations that the plant's representatives made during the visit.

DENGUE VIRUS:
A Possible Threat To Community?

Dr. Umesh Kumar

New Delhi: In recent years, dengue has spread rapidly to all regions of the WHO. The dengue virus is transmitted mainly by female mosquitoes of the species Aedes aegypti and, to a lesser extent, by Ae. albopictus. Moreover, these mosquitoes carry the chikungunya, nya, yellow fever, and Zika viruses.

The risk of dengue varies throughout the tropics, depending on mate parameters, social factors and environmental factors. There are many diseases caused by dengue. Symptoms can range from subclinical infection (people may not even be aware of being infected) to intense flu-like symptoms. Even though dengue is not common, severe dengue can encompass a range of complications, including severe bleeding, organ impairments, and plasma leaks. When treated improperly, severe dengue carries a higher risk of death. The 1950s saw the first identification of severe dengue during dengue epidemics in Thailand and the Philippines. Dengue fever has become a prominent cause of illness and death among children and adults in most Asian and Latin American nations today. There are four different but closely related serotypes of the virus that causes dengue, which belongs to the Flaviviridae family (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3 and DENV-4).

Symptoms

Dengue should be suspected if you have a high fever (40°C/104°F) and two of the following symptoms during the febrile phase (2-7 days). whereas a severe dengue patient usually enters the critical phase 3 to 7 days after the illness starts. A small percentage of patients may experience a dramatic deterioration of symptoms during the critical phase's first 24 to 48 hours. The warning signals of severe dengue can appear at this point when the patient's temperature is dipping (below 38°C/100°F). Due to plasma leakage, fluid accumulation, respiratory difficulties, severe bleeding or organ dysfunction, severe dengue is a potentially deadly consequence.

Diagnosis

The diagnosis of DENV infection can be made in a number of ways. Different diagnostic techniques may be applied more or less appropriately depending on the time the patient presents. Both of the following testing techniques should be used on patient samples obtained during the first week of illness:

▶ Viral Isolation Techniques- In the early stages of illness, the virus may be isolated from the blood. The gold standard for reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) techniques is available and can be used. Also, the virus may be found by looking for the NS1 protein, which is generated by viruses. Commercially produced rapid diagnostic tests are available for this and the analysis of the results takes just 20 minutes.

▶ Serological Tests- It is such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), can establish the existence of a recent or past infection by detecting anti-dengue antibodies. IgM antibodies are evident one week after infection and last for around three months. IgM indicates a recent DENV infection when it is present. The body retains IgG antibody levels for years and they take longer to develop. IgG indicates a prior infection because it is present.

Risk and Treatment

Previous DENV infection raises the likelihood of getting severe dengue. Through a variety of social and environmental factors, including population density, human mobility, availability of a dependable water source, water storage practices, etc., urbanization (particularly unplanned urbanization) is linked to dengue transmission. Moreover, the population's knowledge, attitude, and behavior about dengue as well as the implementation of regular sustainable vector control operations in the community all affect the community's risks for the disease. As a result, disease risks could change as a result of climate change in tropical and subtropical regions and vectors may be able to adapt to the new environment. Further, there is no specific treatment for dengue fever. Patients should relax, drink plenty of water and consult a doctor. Patients may be sent home, sent for in-hospital management, or require emergency care and an urgent referral depending on the clinical symptoms and other factors.

Prevention

If you have dengue fever, avoid obtaining any further mosquito bites during the first week of your illness. Because the virus might be circulating in your blood at this time, you run the risk of spreading it to fresh, uninfected mosquitoes, which could then infect more individuals. An important risk factor for dengue is the presence of mosquito breeding grounds close to places where people live. At the moment, eliminating mosquito vectors is the principal strategy for limiting or stopping the spread of the dengue virus. This is accomplished by preventing mosquito breeding, providing personal protection against mosquito bites, actively monitoring for mosquitoes and viruses, etc. Furthermore, numerous groups of worldwide partners are conducting continuing research in search of breakthrough tools and innovative techniques that will help to global efforts to stop dengue transmission. The WHO promotes the integration of vector management strategies to produce sustainable, productive local adaptations of vector control programs.
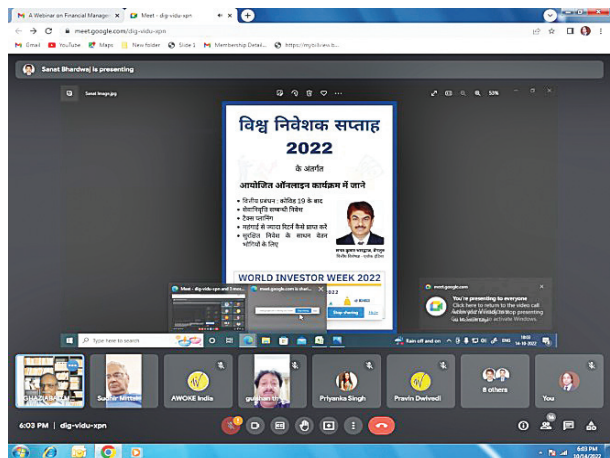

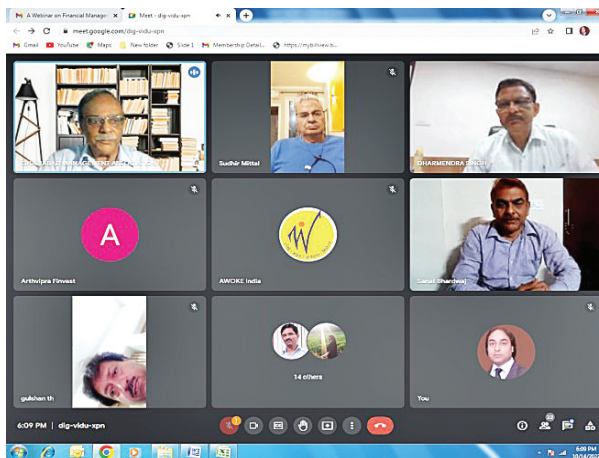# A Webinar Organized On 'Financial Management–Post COVID'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad: In collaboration with Awoke India Foundation, introduced by the Lucknow Management Association, Ghaziabad Management Association organized a Webinar on Financial Management – Post COVID for members of GMA and employees of its corporate & institutional members.

Awoke India have been associated with BSE, NSDL, NSE India Ltd, India Literacy Board and many others to conduct financial awareness sessions for faculty/ students/ employees of various institutions, government and non-government organizations at national level. The unique knowledgeable session of global standard program was a part of celebrating International Organization of Securities Commissions' World Investor Week 2022 from 10th Oct-22 to 16th Oct'2022 to upgrade skill and enhance investor competencies to take informed investment decisions and managing risks. About 35 members attended the webinar. The distinguished speaker was Mr. Sanat Kumar Bhardwaj, a professional trainer and CPE Trainer for three Modules for NISM. He is the Resource Person as Content Writer for NISM. On the on-line address, the speaker gave a lucid presentation on Mutual Fund, Capital market, Debt market and Derivative Market, Fundamental Analysis and behavioral Finance, Banking / Insurance and Currency Segment – Functional Analysis, Soft Skill on Functional Skill Set.

After MP, Yogi Govt. Set To Introduce Hindi MBBS Textbooks, Forms Panel

IMS News Service

LUCKNOW: After Madhya Pradesh, the Yogi Adityanath government in UP is set to introduce Hindi language textbooks for MBBS courses in state medical colleges.

According to medical education officials, the state government has constituted a three-member panel that is reviewing MBBS Hindi textbooks on three subjects - biochemistry, anatomy and medical physiology- launched recently in MP as part of NE. Apart from this, other MBBS textbooks are being translated into Hindi and the said committee will examine this translation. Talking to TOI, UP's Director General of Medical Education, Shruti Singh said, "Nearly a month ago, the committee was formed, and a state-run medical college located in Meerut is expected to adopt these books first." She, however, said the launch date/session, and other modalities are yet to be chalked out. As of now, Hindi textbooks will be limited to MBBS students only, she added. She added, "The step will benefit students, especially those with Hindi-medium background, to easily grasp concepts and procedures in their own tongue." Additional Director of Medical Education, NC Prajapati said, "The panel is trying not to translate and remove medical terminology from textbooks. It is not possible to translate the entire text. Besides, it will make things complex (for students)."

JNUEE 2022 Ph.D...

The candidates have to login to the portal for this. This entrance exam will be conducted on December 7, 8, 9 and 10, 2022. The exam will be conducted in two shifts in computer based mode. According to this, the first session will be held from 9.30 am to 12.30 pm and the second session will be held from 2.30 pm to 5.30 pm.

Moonlighting Can...

According to research published in National Library of Medicine, long work hours contribute to psychological stress and work stress and working for 10 or more hours per day, 40 or more overtime hours per month and 60 or more hours per week tended to create stressful feelings. The study also found an association between long hours and depression and said female workers have a higher risk of experiencing depression and anxiety than male workers when working the same number of hours.

"Moonlighting has become quite a common phenomenon in employees post-Covid. There is a sudden rise in this trend of having a second job because the pandemic led to slashed salaries, and loss of employment and income.

Most Delhi University...

the university-constituted committee suggested holding admission through CUET, instead of the cut-off marks system.

Compared with last year, there were fewer applicants from various state boards this year. This year, there were 5,695 applicants from UP board as against 55,000 in 2021. There were 5,305 applicants from Bihar board in 2022 and 16,000 in 2021. Last year, there were 37,473 applications from Haryana as against 1,895 this year. While from Kerala board, there were 1,847 applications last year as against 6,380 in 2022.

Colleges are yet to analyse the data individually, but the top institutions mostly have students from CBSE. Tanvir Aeijaz, an admissions convener at Ramjas College, said, "Though we were not actively marking the boards while going through the certificates, we largely noticed that students were from CBSE. There were definitely fewer students from the state boards, which was a matter of discussion among the members. However, we will have to wait for the final data to analyse things correctly."

Online Foreign Univ Ph.D Not Recognised, Warns UGC

IMS News Service

New Delhi: The University Grants Commission (UGC) has warned students that it and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) do not recognise online Ph.D programmes offered by EdTech companies in collaboration with foreign educational institutions on Friday. In a latest notice, the UGC reiterated that it is mandatory for all higher education institutions to follow UGC regulations and its amendments to award Ph.D. degrees.

This is the second such warning this year to students by the higher education and the technical education regulators. Earlier this year, the UGC and the AICTE had warned their recognised varsities and institutions against offering courses in distance learning and online mode in association with EdTech companies, saying no 'franchise' agreement is permissible.

"In order to maintain the standards for awarding Ph.D. degrees, the UGC has notified the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of MPhil, Ph.D. degrees) Regulation 2016. It is mandatory for all higher educational institutions to follow UGC Regulations and its amendments for awarding Ph.D. degrees," according to a joint order issued by the UGC and the AICTE. "Students and the public at large are advised not to be misled by the advertisements for online Ph.D. programmes offered by EdTech companies in collaboration with foreign educational institutions," the UGC said.

"Such online PhD programmes are not recognised by the UGC. Aspiring students and the public at large, are requested to verify the authenticity of PhD programmes as per UGC Regulation 2016 before taking admission," a joint order issued by the UGC and the AICTE said.

In another set of regulations notified by the UGC in September allowing students to pursue two academic degrees in physical mode simultaneously, the regulator kept Ph.D. programmes out of their ambit. The Central Government had in July warned EdTech companies against unfair trade practices. The government is also working on a policy to regulate EdTech players in the country. The aim of the proposed policy is to curb monopoly and prevent the exploitation of students by some EdTech platforms through lofty promises or unfair practices. The Union education ministry is in talks with the ministry of law and the ministry of electronics and information and technology to work out a common policy for the sector. The EdTech sector has witnessed an upswell in the past two years after education moved to online mode due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Technical Faults: Errors Plaguing The World's Deadliest Roads

Kirti Saini

New Delhi: Every three and a half minutes, one citizen is killed in a traffic accident in India, as per the official statistics by the Government of India. This amounts to about 150,000 people in a year. But in all likelihood, the misery is much worse.

As per the World Health Organization (WHO), the number could be anywhere close to 300,000 traffic deaths every year – which is more than the total population of Barbados combined. It is no secret that Indian roads have always been mayhem. And a large part of this accountability falls on the public, given the gross disregard for road safety rules. Pedestrians weave into flowing traffic, drivers disregard lane markings, traffic lights are only regarded as an advisory, and the constant honking of the horn is the only safety measure. In addition to competing for space with crammed vehicles, rickety auto rickshaws, pootling scooters, roaring motorcycles, and various forms of livestock are all constantly jostling for space. However, one of the most overlooked aspects of this mayhem – bad road design and negligent infrastructure maintenance, also plays a significant role in the low safety standard of Indian roads. These fundamental faults make our roads designed to kill. With most roads and highways even lacking crash barriers or adequate safety markings, the technical flaws plaguing Indian roads go to the elementary level.

Engineering standards are frequently broken regarding design, which creates dangerous roads, particularly in rural areas, which were responsible for 59.5% of accidents in the report. Potholes and curves on roads are significant examples of how poor roads that violate the standards set by the Indian Road Congress are to be blamed for the large number of accidents that occur in rural areas. Not only that, the majority of roads are in poor shape, and the curves where many accidents occur are defective. With defective widths, most roads have a deficit slope-to-width ratio, eventually leading to accidents. According to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways study (2018), roads with sharp curves, potholes, and steep gradients tend to be more accident-prone since navigating them calls for skill, extra care, and vigilance. The survey added that the biggest increase in accidents occurred on bridges, curves, and straight highways.

Engineering requirements are typically subpar to avoid land acquisition issues. For instance, to lower the cost of land acquisition, curves with the appropriate radius are compromised with counterparts having a smaller radius. In practice, the PMGSY (Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana) program's objective has been to improve existing roads and not go for land acquisition. As a result, the engineering requirements have frequently been neglected while connection has been given priority. Land acquisition issues also force authorities to relax essential restrictions while building new motorways. When highways cut through villages, little thought is given to building underpasses at suitable distances. This forces individuals to cross the highways while evading accelerating cars. These aspects are frequently curtailed and then resumed when it becomes a black spot — a location where many accidents occur. Most highways in developing nations are modeled after those in developed countries, where vehicles and trucks make up the great majority of traffic. However, 70% of all vehicles in India are motorbikes and scooters. They are 30 times more likely to be involved in an accident than a car. However, there is little attempt to accommodate two-wheelers on Indian roadways, such as by allocating distinct lanes for them.

Another significant error made when constructing roadways is that frequently the lanes are not built to maintain an acceptable spacing between two vehicles. High-speed vehicles require a sufficient stopping distance and space to swerve to the side without entering the parallel lane. Lack of consideration for this during the design phase may result in circumstances where collision risk is increased. Union road transport and highways minister Nitin Gadkari, in 2020, remarked that the primary causes of traffic accidents and fatalities include poor road engineering, poor DPRs (detailed project reports), poor junction design, and insufficient signs and road markings. Similarly, the ministry's report on traffic accidents in 2020 points out that human infractions like speeding and driving on the wrong side do not constitute human error alone. Instead, it is crucial to consider road engineering solutions to problems initially assumed to be due to human error and enforcement problems.

The 'Manual of Specifications and Standards' is currently the only comprehensive set of highway planning and design standards. The Indian Roads Congress created and released this for two-lane, four-lane, and six-lane highways in 2007, 2009, and 2010, respectively. However, their application is not consistent. The concern is that there isn't a suitable system for road safety assessments, which means there isn't a genuine, independent attempt to guarantee that road and highway designs and construction are as safe as possible. A report on the black spot on the Yamuna Expressway, which connects Greater Noida to Agra, shows that the one reason for the large number of accidents occurring on it is the concrete surface which increases the likelihood of tire bursts. The friction with the concrete road surface causes these tires to overheat. This problem could have been detected if early safety audits had been performed during the development stage. Road safety is not a matter of common sense. In actuality, it is cutting-edge science. High-income nations like the U.S. and Europe have tried using education to alter behavior. However, altering human behavior is quite challenging. Education that leads to behavior change, which leads to safety, is a zero-sum game. It is difficult to win this game and attain safety through education without significant damage to life. Road infrastructure should be built on a forgiving nature – that slight mishaps and omissions caused by an error in human judgment give individuals a chance to survive. The need for expert injunctions, technological interjections, and actual infrastructure changes is the need of the hour to save human life on the world's deadliest roads.

Story In Numbers

- One citizen is killed every three and a half minutes in India.
- As per WHO, the traffic deaths in India could mount close to 300,00 deaths every year – which is more than the combined population of Barbados.
- Within the country, national highways shared 35.65% of all road deaths, state highways 25.46%, and other roads 38.89 percent. What is significant is that national highways and state highways constitute only 5.04 percent of all roads but account for 61.11 percent of all road deaths.
- Amongst those killed, 70 percent were in the 18-45 age group.
- In 2019, two-wheelers were involved in the highest percentage of road deaths—35 percent. Cars, taxis, vans, and light motor vehicles (LMVs) came next at 18.6 percent, followed by pedestrians at 13.9 percent, trucks and lorries at 10.7 percent, buses at 4.9 percent, and auto-rickshaws at 4 percent.
- Uttar Pradesh stood at the top with 22,665 deaths, followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu – each accounting for more than 10,000 deaths.

गाजियाबाद की सड़कों पर लापरवाही का आलम

शुभ दीक्षित

नई दिल्ली। किसी भी देश के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा और उसके नियम, सड़क पर यात्रा कर रहे लोगों के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए जिन नियमों का गठन हुआ है, वह हैं तो काफी अच्छे हैं, पर उनका पालन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाता और वक्त के साथ-साथ हमें इन नियमों में कुछ कमियां देखने को भी मिली हैं।

इसी बारे में लोगों और प्रशासन की राय जानने के लिए आईएमएस की टीम गाजियाबाद के हापुड़ चुंगी के एक व्यस्त चौराहे पर पहुंची, जहां कुछ लोगों से बातचीत की। सड़क संबंधी नियमों की पालना के संबंध में उनकी राय ली।

राहगीर विनोद कुमार ने बताया कि गाजियाबाद में दो पहिया वाहन चालक सबसे ज्यादा लापरवाही कर रहे हैं। पिछली सीट में बैठने वाले ज्यादातर लोग हेलमेट नहीं पहन रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से वे सड़क हादसे का शिकार हो रहे हैं। एक अन्य राहगीर ने बताया कि कुशल सिंह जी ने कहा कि सड़क हादसों के लिए, गाड़ी चलाने वाले लोग जिम्मेदार होते हैं। ऐसा देखा गया है कि वे यातायात नियमों का ठीक से पालन नहीं करते हैं। यातायात पुलिस निगरानी अवश्य करती है, पर वह यह काम अकेले नहीं कर सकती। सड़क नियमों में सख्ती और उसके पालन के लिए वहां पर मौजूद सहायक परिवहन अधिकारी (एनफोर्समेंट) ने बताया कि सरकार तो नियम को लागू कर देती है। पर नियमों का पालन करना जनता का है। लोग नियमों का पालन करते रहें, यह देखना पुलिस प्रशासन का काम है। हमें आये दिन लापरवाही के कारण सड़क दुर्घटना देखने को मिलती है जिसके कारण हर साल लाखों लोग अपनी जान गंवा देते हैं।

नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में हर दिन लगभग 1250 लोग सड़क दुर्घटना का शिकार होते हैं जिसमें लगभग हर 425 लोगों की सड़क हादसे में मौत हो जाती है। केवल दिल्ली-एनसीआर में ही पिछले साल 5115 लोग सड़क दुर्घटना का शिकार हुए। इनमें से 1239 लोगों ने सड़क हादसों में अपनी जान गवाई। सड़क यातायात को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए सरकार लगातार प्रयास करती है। उल्लेखनीय है कि केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने कुछ समय पूर्व, कार निर्माताओं को हर कार में 6 एयरबैग और रियर सीट बेल्ट लगाना अनिवार्य कर दिया था है।

Road Accidents–A Challenging Problem For The Nation

Muskan Jaiswal

There are numerous traffic rules in India for citizens to keep them safe and sound. Yet the implementation of these rules and negligence of citizens stand as the biggest challenge.

The unfortunate and sudden death of former Tata Sons Chairman, Cyrus Mistry has made earnest concerns of road safety across the nation. The recent released NCRB report has raised significant questions about the road safety. The report showed data on traffic accidents including road accidents being increased from previous year. Number of road accidents in country have increased from 3,54,796 in 2020 to 4,03,116 in 2021.

Uttar Pradesh contributes 14% of total deaths

State-wise distribution of road accidents has showed maximum number of accidents in Tamil Nadu (57,090) followed by Madhya Pradesh (49,493) and Uttar Pradesh (36,509). The highest fatality rate was however reported in Uttar Pradesh (21,792) contributing 14% of total deaths.

Uttar Pradesh witnessed more deaths than the person injured.

Speeding accounts for 59.7% of total accidents

NCRB report revealed that over speeding accounted for most of the road accident cases (2,40,828) followed by dangerous /careless driving or overtaking (1,03,629). The above data also shows lack of road safety awareness in citizens.

Need of safety measures

The current situation demands extra safety measures with strict rules and a strengthened way of implementation. Need of traffic safety education among the citizens tops the priority list in order to lessen the number of accidents. The conditions of roads and National Highways needs repairing too. The Government has to focus on all reasons and should come with a promising solution to overcome this life threatening problem.

There are also states where number of deaths are more than the caused injuries. Mizoram, Punjab, Jharkhand

State/UT	No. of road accident cases during 2021	No. of road accident deaths during 2021
Uttar Pradesh	33,711	21,792
Tamil Nadu	55,682	15,384
Maharashtra	26,598	13,911
Madhya Pradesh	48,219	12,480
Karnataka	34,647	10,038

Source – NCRB traffic accidents data report 2021

Sudoku

	1				6			
		2		7			2	
8				5				4
	8			4			1	
		6	3		1	2		
	9			8			3	
6				9				5
			5		4		9	
		5				7		

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1. Which group is not concerned with the solar system
   a) Nebulae
   b) Asteroids
   c) Nervous system
   d) Planets
2. Electric transformers are used to
   a) Filter current
   b) Regulate current
   c) Serve as a fuse
   d) Change voltage
3. Evaporation of water is
   a) A process accompanied by a chemical reaction
   b) An endothermic change
   c) An exothermic change
   d) A process of in heat exchange reaction
4. A north- west wind would be from a compass direction of
   a) 45 Degree
   b) 135 Degree
   c) 225 Degree
   d) 315 Degree
5. Early morning heavy dew is most likely to be the result of
   a) Cloudy sky and strong wind
   b) Clear sky and clam wind
   c) Cloudy sky and calm wind
   d) Clear sky and strong wind
6. The production of excess pigment in the skin is stimulated mainly by
   a) Infra red rays
   b) Vitamin C
   c) Ultraviolet rays
   d) Vitamin D
7. At sun rise or sun set the sun appears red because
   a) Scattering of light
   b) Diffraction
   c) Sun is hottest at these times
   d) Refraction
8. Which of the following synthetic fibers was discovered first
   a) Nylon
   b) Teryline
   c) Ploythene
   d) Rayon
9. Sound waves above 20,000Hz are called
   a) Overtones
   b) Infrasonic
   c) Supersonic
   d) None of these
10. Stainless steel is an alloy of steel and
    a) Strontium
    b) Copper
    c) Platinum
    d) Chromium

Participation format

Quiz No...
Name of Student...............................
(also attach your PP size Photo)
Class.................................Year...........
College ame......................................
Mobile umber...................................
Email...
Present Address................................
Permanent Address...........................

Answers (QUIZ-96) October, 2022 issue:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	b	d	a	b	c	c	c	a	c

Prepared By: Prof. Pradeep Kumar, Assistant Professor (AS&H)

बहुत कठिन है डगर खड़गे की

कां ग्रेस ने अपना राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष गांधी परिवार से बाहर चुनकर संपूर्ण राजनीतिक जगत को एक संदेश दिया है कि कांग्रेस परिवारवाद से दूरी बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन कांग्रेस के नवनिर्वाचित अध्यक्ष मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे को वर्ष 2024 के आम चुनाव से पहले पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिए कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि 24 साल से अधिक समय बाद गांधी परिवार के बाहर का कोई व्यक्ति पार्टी का अध्यक्ष चुना गया। हालांकि खड़गे को इसका साथ लेकर चलने के लिए जाना जाता है और उनकी यह खूबी यहां से आगे का सफर तय करने में उनके लिए काफी फायदेमंद साबित हो सकती है। कर्नाटक के दलित परिवार से नाता रखने वाले 80 वर्षीय खड़गे ने ऐतिहासिक चुनाव में अपने प्रतिद्वंदी शशि थरूर को मात दी। अब हिमाचल प्रदेश और गुजरात में होने वाले विधानसभा चुनाव उनकी पहली चुनौती हैं, जहां सत्तारूढ़ भारतीय जनता पार्टी (भाजपा) की मजबूत पकड़ है। वर्तमान में केवल दो राज्यों राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ में ही कांग्रेस की सरकार है। इस परीक्षा के बाद 2023 में राज्यों में विधानसभा चुनाव होने हैं जिसमें उनका गृह राज्य कर्नाटक भी शामिल है। पार्टी में पीढ़ीगत विभाजन भी एक चुनौती है और उन्हें अनुभवी व युवाओं के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना होगा। भाजपा ने खड़गे को गांधी परिवार के लिए काम करने वाला और रिमोट संचालित अध्यक्ष बताकर उन पर निशाना साधा है।

विश्लेषकों और पार्टी के कुछ अंदरूनी लोगों के मुताबिक, नए अध्यक्ष की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती होगी पार्टी पर अपना नियंत्रण कायम करना, अपना सिक्का जमाना, अपनी बात मनवा पाना है। वास्तव में असली ताकत गांधी परिवार के हाथों में ही रहेगी। अध्यक्ष का 'रिमोट कंट्रोल' सोनिया गांधी और राहुल गांधी के पास है। 80 वर्षीय मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे को राजनीतिक का लंबा अनुभव है। 57वर्ष से अधिक का उनका राजनीतिक सफर में तजुर्बा रहा है। वे ग्रासरूट वर्कर हैं और अपने छात्र जीवन में ब्लॉक व तालुका स्तर से राजनीतिक जीवन की शुरुआत की है। वह छात्र राजनीति के साथ ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन में भी सक्रिय रहे हैं।

वर्ष 1964 के कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे सबसे पहले वर्ष 1969 में कर्नाटक के गुलबर्गा शहर के पार्टी अध्यक्ष चुने गए। 1972 में उन्होंने पहली बार विधानसभा का चुनाव लड़ा और कामयाब हुए। वर्ष 1972 से लगातार नौ बार विधानसभा के लिए निर्वाचित हुए और राज्य की हर कांग्रेस सरकार में मंत्री बनाए गए। कर्नाटक के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री देवराज अर्स के राजनीतिक शिष्य और नेहरू-गांधी परिवार के पुराने वफादार मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे एक दलित परिवार से हैं और कांग्रेस के 137 वर्षों के इतिहास में यह दूसरी बार है जब कोई दलित नेता पार्टी के सर्वोच्च पद पर पहुंचा है। सीधे-साधे स्वभाव के मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे तीन बार कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री पद की दौड़ से बाहर हो चुके हैं। वह एक शरीफ आदमी के रूप में जाने जाते हैं, जो बहुत अच्छी हिंदी जानते और बोलते हैं।

खड़गे 2009 में पहली बार गुलबर्गा संसदीय सीट से लोक सभा के लिए चुने गए और डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह सरकार में श्रम, रेलवे और सामाजिक न्याय मंत्रालय में कैबिनेट मंत्री बनाए गए। 2014 में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी देश भर में लोक सभा चुनाव बुरी तरह हारी मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे उन चुनावों में गुलबर्गा से दोबारा निर्वाचित हुए और लोक सभा में कांग्रेस संसदीय दल के नेता बनाए गए। मगर वर्ष 2019 का लोकसभा चुनाव हार गए। राजनीतिक विश्लेषकों का मानना है कि नेहरू-गांधी परिवार ने पार्टी अध्यक्ष के रूप में मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे का समर्थन करके दलित कार्ड चला है और पार्टी आला कमान का मानना है कि ऐसा करके पार्टी को अपना वह खोया हुआ जन आधार ब्राह्मण, मुस्लिम, दलित। वापस मिल सकता है जो 1977 तक उसका वोट बैंक हुआ करता था। लेकिन अहम सवाल यह है कि जहां कांग्रेस का मुकाबला भाजपा जैसी सशक्त राजनीतिक दल से हो, वहां पर खड़गे क्या करिश्मा कर पाएंगे, यह तो आने वाला समय ही बताएगा।

डार्क वेब पर चल रहा जेहादी एजेंडा

डॉ. अनिल कुमार निगम

डॉ र्क वेब देश के युवाओं को बर्बाद कर रहा है। यह न केवल युवाओं को पथभ्रष्ट कर रहा है बल्कि इससे भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इसका नेटवर्क देश में तेजी से पैर पसार रहा है। डार्क वेब के माध्यम से अन्य देशों में बैठे शरारती तत्व जेहादी एजेंडा संचालित कर रहे हैं। यह देश की सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के समक्ष बहुत बड़ी चुनौती बन कर उभरा है। आज डार्क वेब के माध्यम से ड्रग की तस्करी, असलहों की खरीद फरोख्त, चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी, डाटा हैककर फिरौती मांगने जैसी घटनाओं का अंजाम दिया जा रहा है। हालांकि केंद्रीय गृहमंत्री अमित शाह ने सभी राज्यों को इस संबंध में खास तैयारी करने के निर्देश दिए हैं लेकिन राज्यों के समक्ष सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि उनके पास आईटी विशेषज्ञों में ब्लॉक नहीं हैं। ऐसे में सर्वाधिक अहम सवाल यह है कि सुरसा के मुंह की तरह बड़ी होती इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए राज्यों के पास क्या ब्ल्यू प्रिंट है? यह समस्या क्या आतंकवाद से भी ज्यादा गंभीर चुनौती बनने वाली है? क्या राज्य आईटी विशेषज्ञों की टीम के बिना इस समस्या से निजात पा सकेंगे? कुछ ऐसे ही सवालों का जवाब इस आलेख मेंखोजने की कोशिश की गई है।

डार्क वेब देश की सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए बड़ा खतरा बनकर सामने आया है। इसके माध्यम से ड्रग तस्करी के साथ ही बच्चों की पोर्नोग्राफी, आतंकी संगठन-एके-47 सहित घातक असलहों की खरीद-फरोख्त, बड़ी कंपनियों का डाटा हैककर फिरौती मांगने की घटनाएं धड़ल्ले से हो रही हैं। हैकर वेब के ही जरिए बड़े बड़े कारनामे विश्व के किसी भी कोने में भारत में बड़ी बड़ी ड्रग की खेपेभेज रहे हैं। नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो ने गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेशके मुजफ्फरनगर में छापेमारी के दौरान ड्रग की बरामदगी की है एजेंसी को इनमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेक्सस का पता चला है। ध्यातव्य कि डार्कवेब के जरिये चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी के सबसे ज्यादा मामले सामने आ रहे हैं। पोर्नोग्राफर इन साइट के माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में पहुंच रहे हैं। बच्चे इस साजिश का शिकार भी हो रहे हैं। बच्चों को यू-ट्यूब पर डार्कवेब तक पहुंचने की ट्रेनिंग भी दी जा रही है। केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह ने हाल ही में सभी राज्यों के आला पुलिस अधिकारियों को डार्क वेब के माध्यम से हो रहे अपराधों के बारे में चौक चौबंद होने के निर्देश दिए हैं। लेकिन नहां पर दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण यह है कि देश के अधिकसंख्य प्रदेशों की पुलिस डार्कवेब की समस्या से निपटने में सक्षम नहीं है। उनके समक्ष सबसे बड़ी चुनौती यह है कि पुलिस विभाग पूरी तरह से आईटी विशेषज्ञों से लैस नहीं है।

आईबी और अन्य एजेंसियों की पड़ताल के अनुसार, डार्क वेब पर अनेकसाइटों के बारे में पता चला है। ये खुलेआम हेरोइन-स्मैक और कोकीन बेच रहे हैं। इनका नेटवर्क भारत में तेजी से बढ़रहा है। भारत का पड़ोसी दुश्मन पाकिस्तान घात लगाए बैठा है। पाकिस्तान में संरक्षण पाए, आतंकी संगठन डार्क वेब के माध्यम सेजेहादी एजेंडा को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। हालांकि मुख्यमंत्री इससे बखूबी वाकिफ हैं कि इस काम को बिना आईटी विशेषज्ञों की टीम के अंजाम नहीं दिया जा सकता। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने गृह विभाग को ऐसे विशेषज्ञों से लैस करने की बात भी कही है टीम में आईटी विशेषज्ञों के अलावा साइबर विशेषज्ञ और साफ्टवेयर डेवलपर होंगे। यही नहीं,एनएंटीएफ कर्मचारियोंको तकनीकी रूप से प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) से अनुरोधकर टीम को दिल्ली में विशेष प्रशिक्षण

तो ही वे पैसा निकालने की अनुमति दें। इसके लिए किसी थर्ड पार्टी की मदद भीली जाती है।

इस बढ़ती समस्या के मद्देनजर ही उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने राज्य में अवैध नशे के कारोबार के खिलाफ डार्क वेबपर शिकंजा कसने के निर्देश दिए हैं। मुख्यमंत्रीके निर्देश के बाद एंटी नारकोटिक्स टास्क फोर्स (एएनटीएफ) प्रदेश में डार्क वेब के माध्यम से होने वाले अवैध ड्रग कारोबार के खिलाफ एक्शन मोड में आ गया है। हालांकि मुख्यमंत्री इससे बखूबी वाकिफ हैं कि इस काम को बिना आईटी विशेषज्ञों की टीम के अंजाम नहीं दिया जा सकता। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने गृह विभाग को ऐसे विशेषज्ञों से लैस करने

यही नहीं, आतंकी संगठनों ने असलहे बेचने के लिए विश्वसनीय सिस्टम बना रखा है। आतंकीअसलहा खरीदने वालेमाफिया अथवा गैंग को विश्वासदिलाते हैं कि माल की डिलीवरी होने पर ही उनसे वे रकम लेंगे। इसके लिए वे खरीदार से कहते हैं कि कीमत आमुक खाते में जमा कर दी जाए और जब माल उनको मिलजाए

दिया जाएगा। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि डेटा की हैकिंग को रोक पाना इतना सहज नहीं है। हैकर्स भारतीयों के डेटा कोअलग-अलग माध्यम से उड़ा लेते हैं।

डेटा में रजिस्टर्ड ई-मेल, लोगों का पता और पासवर्ड, रजिस्टर्ड फोन नंबर, ट्रांसमिटेड ओटीपी इन्फॉर्मेशन, लॉगिन आईपी, व्यक्तिगत यूजर आईडी और ब्राउजर फिंगरप्रिंट इन्फॉर्मेशन शामिल है। इस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए हर राज्य की पुलिस को साफ्टवेयर विशेषजों की टीम तैनात करनी होगी, जो पुलिस के साथ मिलकर आईटी विशेषज्ञ के रूप में डार्कवेब की मानीटरिंग करे। यह काम अकेले राज्य नहीं कर सकते। इस पर अंकुश केंद्र सरकार की एजेंसियों के साथबिना तालमेल संभव नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इसमें संलिप्त लोगों को पुलिस गिरफ्तार कर शीघ्र कठोरतम दंड दिलाने का काम करे ताकि इस काम में संलिप्त लोगों में भय पैदा हो और वे इससे दूरी बनाना शुरू कर दें।

BLOCK CHAIN

Mayank Tyagi

A blockchain is a distributed database that maintains a continuously growing list of ordered records, called blocks. These blocks are linked using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp and transaction data. A blockchain is a decentralized, distributed and public digital ledger that is used to record transactions across many computers so that the record cannot be altered retroactively without the alteration of all subsequent blocks and the consensus of the network.

Blockchain was invented by Satoshi Nakamoto. While blockchain is still largely confined to use in recording and storing transactions for cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, proponents of blockchain technology are developing and testing other uses of blockchain. Some of them are : 1). Blockchain for payment processing and money transfers: Transactions processed over a blockchain could be settled within a matter of seconds and reduce (or eliminate) banking transfer fees. 2). Blockchain for monitoring of supply chains : Using blockchain, businesses could pinpoint inefficiencies within their supply chains quickly, as well as locate items in real time and see how products perform from a quality-control perspective as they travel from manufacturers to retailers. 3). Blockchain for digital ID's : Microsoft is experimenting with blockchain technology to help people control their digital identities, while also giving users control over who accesses that data. 4). Blockchain for data sharing : Blockchain could act as an intermediary to securely store and move enterprise data among industries. 5). Blockchain for copyright and royalties protection : Blockchain could be used to create a decentralized database that ensures artists maintain their music rights and provides transparent and real-time royalty distributions to musicians. Blockchain could also do the same for open source developers. 6). Blockchain for healthcare : Blockchain could also play an important role in healthcare: Healthcare payers and providers are using blockchain to manage clinical trials data and electronic medical records while maintaining regulatory compliance.

The primary benefit of blockchain is as a database for recording transactions, but its benefits extend far beyond those of a traditional database. Most notably, it removes the possibility of tampering by a malicious actor, as well as providing these business benefits. Blockchain slashes transaction times from days to minutes. Transaction settlement is faster because it doesn't require verification by a central authority. Transactions need less oversight. Participants can exchange items of value directly. Blockchain eliminates duplication of effort because participants have access to a shared ledger . Blockchain's security features protect against tampering, fraud, and cybercrime.

Citizen Journalism: When The Public Plays The Fourth Estate

Kirti Saini

The 21st-century world is touted as the era of information. It is a time when humans primarily function on image consumption and data absorption. Information is the most important commodity in the global landscape. It is capable of forming and tearing apart nations. There used to be a time when journalists played the role of gatekeepers in this information cycle. The fourth estate was the privileged class with discretionary powers about what reached the public eye.

Today, that front row is more or less gone

There is more amount of information at one click in your phone at this very moment than what newsrooms ever had. Odds favor the idea that you might be scrolling through your social media feeds, sharing bits of information, or presenting your own news or opinion. In this digital age of the Internet and new technologies, you are the gatekeeper too. You are an active, flourishing part of what is now named citizen journalism.

Any time you decide what news to share, you perform the duties of a news editor. Anytime you post an incident you witnessed; you are the news reporter. When you comment or share your opinion, you are the opinion writer in your own world. And while you might think that this world is concentrated within a circle of approved acquaintances, think of the people who have found global fame or worldwide humiliation with posts that have gone viral.

The conversations around policies, governments, taxation and electoral campaigns are now influenced by citizen journalists and contributors that exist beyond the field of conventional journalism.

Citizen journalism, however, did not arise due to the Internet era – although the medium has democratized the information-sharing cycle and will continue to be a tool that highlights public issues. Arguably the first instance of citizen journalism dates back to 1963, when Abraham Zapruder, a normal citizen until then, recorded the assassination of John F Kennedy. The video recorded by Zapruder proved to be a handy resource in the investigation process. Throughout the history of the world, several examples, like the Hong Kong protests, Kashmir Valley, or the recent American Black Lives Matters movement, have stated the importance of citizen journalism.

In all these instances, regular citizens practicing citizen journalism have helped galvanize civil, political, and social movements across the globe. Especially in countries where freedom of expression is limited, citizen journalism has proved to be the primary watchdog, challenging sovereign and authoritative powers. It has changed how information is shared worldwide and given rise to proactive actions toward ideas

and communities that never found space in traditional newscasts.But if citizen journalism has managed to reshape collective mobilization and action, it has undoubtedly been the home ground of limitations. The limitations of citizen journalism lie in its inborn freedom. Yardsticks of traditional journalism like fact-checking and objectivity are generally not met in haphazardly gathered information. Moreover, the sudden engagement of the common public in current affairs and public matters can often burr the boundaries between a reporter and a righter of wrongs. Lack of self-regulation, accountability to sources, and misinformation are significant challenges evoked in the face of digital journalism.

Through citizen journalism, a citizen gains participatory power in the course of media, history, and political spheres. And despite its limitations, this form of journalism challenges the gross centralization of information sharing. It has revitalized information gathering and sharing and created a world where citizens make and break their own news.

सामाजिक समरसता में मीडिया की भूमिका

प्रो पूनम कुमारी

भा रत जैसे विविधता वाले देश में, लोगों को एक दूसरे से बांधे रखने में, मीडिया महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। किसी भी राज्य और देश के विकास में सामाजिक समरसता बेहद जरूरी है। सामाजिक समरसता से तात्पर्य है, समाज के सभी वर्गों के लोगों में प्रेम भाव उत्पन्न करना एवं सामाजिक समस्याओं का निदान करना। मीडिया बहुत हद तक समाज को सही आकार और उद्देश्य प्रदान करने में मददगार साबित होता है। आज की मीडिया देश की दिशा और दशा को तय करने की क्षमता रखती है। मीडिया द्वारा समाज के संपूर्ण विश्व में होने वाली घटनाओं की जानकारी मिलती है। समाज में मीडिया की भूमिका को नकारा नहीं जा सकता। समाज में व्याप्त विषमताओं को दूर कर व्यापक समरसता के निर्माण में मीडिया का योगदान अतुलनीय है।

देश बड़ा है, आबादी अधिक है, रंग रूप, खानपान, जीवनशैली आदि सभी प्रदेशों की अलग अलग है, फिर भी मीडिया की कोशिश हमेशा सही होती है कि वह वही दिखाता है जो सच की बड़ी आबादी देखना चाहती है। कहीं न कहीं मीडिया लोगों में एकता का निर्माण कर लोकतंत्र में उल्लेखनीय भूमिका निभाती है। तकनीकी विकास

मीडिया के स्वरूप में बदलाव लाया है, साथ ही साथ समाज के हर वर्ग के लोगों में आत्मविश्वास को भी जगाने का काम भी किया है। इतना ही नहीं मुख्यधारा से दूर सुदूर गाँव और देहात में बसने वाले लोगों को भी मुख्यधारा से जोड़ कर लोकतन्त्र के चौथे स्तम्भ होने का दायित्व बखूबी निभाया है।

मीडिया कितना प्रभावशाली है, इसका अंदाजा हम कई उदाहरणों से लगा सकते हैं जैसे कि जब कोरोना जैसी महामारी ने पूरे विश्व में हाहाकार मचा रखा था, तब मीडिया में कार्यरत कई लोग, हम आप तक पल पल की खबर अपनी जान जोखिम में डालकर पहुंचा रहे थे, या डिजिटल मीडिया की ही देन हैं जो समाज के हर वर्ग को अपनी बात रखने का समान अधिकार दे रहा है । बिना किसी धर्म, जाति, समुदाय, राज्य एवं देश के आधार पर भेदभाव किए सभी को समानता का एहसास दिलाता है।

सामुदायिक मीडिया का सशक्त माध्यम जो विलुप्त होती सभ्यता, संस्कृति, भाषा, समुदाय इत्यादि को फिर से जीवित कर मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने के हर संभव प्रयास कर सामाजिक समरसता को ही

कर देती हैं, पर ये मीडिया ही तो है जो आम आदमी के अधिकारों की भी बात करता है।

पहले तो मीडिया के दो ही रूप थे, प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पर जबसे डिजिटल मीडिया का दौर आया, लोगों के अंदर बदलाव आना शुरू हुआ। लोग अपने अधिकारों की बात करने लगे और एक कारवां बनता गया जो कभी संकोच करते थे, उन लोगों में भी डिजिटल मीडिया ने एक आवाज दी। अपनी बात लिख कर दुनिया के सामने रखने को आज वे भी लोग पत्रकार हैं जिनके पास पत्रकारिता की डिग्री नहीं हैं और उनमें से कई लोग अपने काम को बखूबी कर भी रहे हैं। ये डिजिटल मीडिया की ही देन हैं, जो समाज के हर वर्ग को अपनी बात रखने का समान अधिकार दे रहा है। बिना किसी धर्म, जाति, समुदाय, राज्य एवं देश के आधार पर भेदभाव किए सभी को समानता का एहसास दिलाता है।

तो बढ़ा ही रहा है। आज भी देश के ज्यादातर सामुदायिक रेडियो समुदाय विशेष द्वारा ही चलाया जाता हैं ताकि लोगों में जागरूकता आए। कुल मिलाकर मीडिया देश में सामाजिक एकता और भाईचारा को बढ़ाने की ही बात करता है।

मीडिया ने सामाजिक जागरूकता फैलाने तथा लोगों में देश और समाज के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वाह करने के लिए प्रेरित करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। अगर मीडिया का साथ नहीं होता तो पोलियो और एड्स जैसी बीमारियों के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करना देश और सरकार के लिए एक बहुत कठिन कार्य होता।

अभी हाल ही में, प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा मीडिया के विभिन्न आयामों द्वारा देशवासियों से आजादी के अमृत महोत्सव के उपलक्ष्य पर हर घर तिरंगा घर घर तिरंगा का आह्वान किया था, साथ ही साथ, यह महोत्सव उन स्वतंत्रता के दीवानों को समर्पित हैं जिनके दम पर देश को स्वतंत्रता मिली।

साथ ही उन्होंने यह महोत्सव इस पंचहत्तर सालों में उन सभी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक जीणोद्धार करने वालों को समर्पित किया जिन्होंने देश को अविकसित देश से विकासित देश की श्रेणी

में लाया। उनके इस मीडिया के माध्यम से प्रसारित आह्वान पर लोगों ने इस महोत्सव को पर्व की तरह मनाया।

देश में लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए मीडिया के विभिन्न आयामों द्वारा देशवासियों से विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के क्रियाकलापों पर नजर रखता है ताकि लोगों के अधिकार भी सुरक्षित रहें और सामाजिक शांति भी कायम रहे ,मीडिया अपनी भूमिका द्वारा समाज में शांति, सौहार्द, समरसता और सौजन्य की भावना से लोगों को अभिभूत करता है

मीडिया किसी भी राष्ट्र की आंख, कान व मुंह होता है, और मीडिया जो भी सोचता है, लिखता है या बोलता है, उससे पूरे समाज पर असर पड़ता है । इसलिए मीडिया का भी दायित्व बनता है कि वह अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वाह सही प्रकार से करे। सामाजिक समरसता के लिए लोगों के अंदर भाईचारा, प्रेम, सहिष्णुता होनी चाहिए और मीडिया की जवाबदेही होती है कि वह सामाजिक समरसता के इन घटकों का ध्यान रखे और समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाये।

Indian Students In Ukraine

Vimal Mishra

New Delhi: Almost around 7 months before the Russia-Ukraine crisis almost more than 20,000 students studying medicine in Ukraine were forced to return to India.

However we've seen since September almost 1500 students have reported back to their universities in Ukraine and are continuing to do so despite the Central Govt. issuing two consecutive advisories asking its citizens to leave the country. Despite the advisories the students are being adamant on their decision to continue their studies by staying in Ukraine or temporarily shifting themselves to the neighbouring countries like Hungary and Slovakia which have been issuing 30 day permit at the border.

Earlier in the month of July Dr. Bharati Pawar, the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, conveyed the Central Government's decision in Rajya Sabha said, "Indian medical students who returned from Ukraine midway following the Russian invasion in late February will not be allowed to continue their education in institutions in the country because admitting students who have already joined the medical colleges in a foreign country would be violation of the Indian Medical Council Act (1956) and National Medical Commission Act (2019)". Earlier the Foreign Medical Graduate Licentiate stated that the period to complete the academic programme of medicine can be extended up to 10 years. Unfortunately, as the situation stands, the medical boards did arrange internships in Indian hospitals for the graduates from Ukraine, but not any facilities for the ones who were in the midst of their academic courses.

Looking at all these situations in the past, one of the students said, "Our future is not secure in India either. When we returned home in February, there was a lot of hope. But now, we are left with none. We have to finish our course here because there is no other option". Although few days back, a fresh advisory brought back the anxieties of these students and their parents. Many medical students still believe that returning to India is not an option as they have crucial practicals to finish in person -- without which their degree is incomplete. They are also scared by the fact that if they won't complete their 54 months offline classes their degree might not be considered in India by NMC (National Medical Council) or when they appear for FMGE (Foreign Medical Graduates Examination). In September, the NMC approved the academic mobility programme for those enrolled in universities in Ukraine. This, however, would not be viable for all as it would be an expensive affair.

So, students of all batches are uncertain – those in the first three years are unsure of whether they should be in Ukraine or India and those in their fourth and fifth years are apprehensive because they have practical classes and internships.

> Despite the advisories the students are being adamant on their decision to continue their studies by staying in Ukraine or temporarily shifting themselves to the neighbouring countries like Hungary and Slovakia which have been issuing 30 day permit at the border.

Elite Corporate Interface Series (CIS) For Budding Professionals

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad: Carrying forward its numerous initiatives for the holistic development of its budding professionals, under the mentorship of Dr. Urvashi Makkar, Director, IMS Ghaziabad, we are proud to share that our twelve perseverant students from PGDM Batch 2022-24 completed One Month Internship and participated as organizing team during the glittering 'CEO Conference 2022' on the theme 'India Beyond 75' held on August 21, 2022 at Le Méridien Hotels & Resorts, New Delhi. The endeavour was organized under the unique Student Outreach and Corporate Interface Series (CIS) of the Institute, conceptualized to provide a transparent, vibrant and participative platform for the all-inclusive development of our students.

Grand Diwali Celebrations at IMS Ghaziabad

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad: IMS Ghaziabad, under the leadership of Director, Dr. Urvashi Makkar celebrated 'Deepavali – The Festival of Lights' with full fervour and enthusiasm on October 21, 2022. The students, faculty and staff joined in the festivities in a resplendent campus adorned with an array of diyas, flowers and rangoli. Taking forward the glorious culture of the institute, the day began with the pious 'hawan', showering a divine aura on one and all. Dr. Urvashi Makkar along with the entire IMS team, sought growth, prosperity and fame for the institute amidst chanting of vedic mantras and the echoing sound of 'swaha'. Making the day even more special, lavish gifts were distributed by the gracious management of the institute. The spirit of kinship was strengthened in the gala lunch wherein the whole team feasted on yummy bites together. IMS Ghaziabad Wishes Everyone a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous Deepavali. May the Year Brings Smiles as Bright as Deepawali Lights!!

Patience Is The Key To Success For New Gen. Artist : Pankaj

Abhilasha Saini

Ghaziabad : "The past often shapes the present. Film history is a central part of film education. It's important to understand those who pioneered cinema. To understand the creation, one has to understand the creator."

This was stated by filmmaker, media consultant, cinema academic and writer Prof. Pankaj Saxena, at the 2 day filmmaking masterclass held at IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus). Prof. Saxena gave an introduction to the history of cinema, through films which were made as early as the 19th century. He shared some old black-and-white films belonging to the initial era of film-making. These included films made by French filmmaker Alice Guy Blaché, who moved into filmmaking from her erstwhile career as a steno typist. Students were delighted to see moving images in 1890. Alice made close to a thousand films, including the 1896 silent film,' The Fairy of the Cabbages'.

Abhilasha Saini the Reporter of IMS Today, talked to renowned film maker Pankaj Saxena in detail some excerpts from his talk:

Would you like to tell us what inspired you to enter into the world of films?

He answered, "What inspired me is films actually. The society we live in has a certain connection with films and the industry it has been linked with. When I was young, we didn't had TV, so we always had to approach cinema theaters to watch the film and my dad used to take us on merely every Sunday to make us watch the kids centered films like Dak Bangla, Jaaduyi Shank and more. My interest in cinema developed with my upgrowing interest in listening to stories."

What is the complete procedure of script designing you would like to take us through?

He answered, "Cinema is storytelling through pictures and sound. The words that expel a story while telling a story is done through the artwork of pictures and graphics in cinema. It isn't always mandatory to have a story while creating a film."

What would you prefer as our modern day techniques that our today's filmmaker must abide by?

He answered, "Cinema is a language of pictures and sound. More than technology one must understand this language & the one who masters it is a great filmmaker. The manner of storytelling is a must that everyone must abide by. There's a great shift in the technology that makes a successful film, then it might be modern day light weight cameras or upgraded microphones. The film duration is also a matter that has reduced over time."

A piece of advice from your experience bag that you would like to share with readers.

He answered, "New generation of filmmakers and artists must understand that patience is the key. Your work of art must make lives around you better. The artist must act with what comes from his/her inside & not a creative aspect. He also gave the example of French magician George Méliès, known for his 1902 adventure film 'A Trip to the Moon'." The professor said that Méliès found the same quality of magic in cinema and became a filmmaker. Another example he gave is that of Edwin Porter, who was working with Thomas Edison as a projectionist, later becoming an American film pioneer, producer, director, studio manager and cinematographer. Prof. Saxena said that many American filmmakers have been inspired by him in the past and present. His 1903 silent film 'The Great Train Robbery' was also showcased during the masterclass. In recent years -besides making his own films and consulting major production houses – Mr. Pankaj has been teaching film and television at various academic and professional institutes/universities all over India. This includes the Film and Television Institute of India-Pune, Indraprastha University-New Delhi, Asian College of Journalism-Chennai, Rama Naidu Film School Hyderabad, KIIT University-Bhubaneswar and India Today Media Institute NOIDA. He is on the selection panel of many of these institutes and is on the board of studies of Apeejay Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi. He has also designed the syllabus for the 2 year course in Electronic and Digital Media launched last year at the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata. Mr. Pankaj has served on the jury of a wide range of film festivals and awards like the IDPA Awards for Excellence, Green Heroes Film Festival, India International Science Film Festival, Prism - the Film and Photography Festival of JIMS, New Delhi.

Orientation Program 'Runtime Hackers'

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): 'RUNTIME HACKERS', the official coding club of the CSE department of IMSEC, has successfully conducted the orientation program for the 2nd and 3rd-year students. The department wants to express its gratitude to the HOD of the CSE department, Dr. Sonali Mathur, and the club Faculty Coordinator, Monika Ma'am, for making this event a successful one. The department of Computer Science and Engineering wants to congratulate President, Deependra Singh, and the core team members, Prajjwal Rathore, Divyansh Shrivastava, Devansh Pradhan, Chitransha Varshney, and Yashverdhan Gupta for their hard work and dedication towards the club.

Expert Talk On 'Big Data For Society'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : The Department of Computer Science and Engineering of IMSEC organized an online expert talk on 'Big Data for Society' on 14 October 2022. The speaker was Dr. Satwinder Singh, Associate Professor and HOD, CST from the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda. The Faculty Coordinator of the session was Dr. Reema Gupta, Associate Professor from the CSE department, IMSEC. The session was extremely informative and skill-building. Around 150 CSE students from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of the CSE department attended the session and learned the role of big data in multiple industries ranging from banking, healthcare, energy, technology, consumer, and manufacturing. The students gained a lot from this session.

IT Department Organized Coding Contest

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): Ghaziabad : With the aim of providing the opportunity to improve and demonstrate their problem solving and programming skills, the IT department hosted the 'Coding Contest' a coding competition on 17 October 2022 for IT Department students with participation of 73 Students. This competition not only aimed to improve and enhance the students' programming knowledge but also improved their speed, accuracy and efficiency in solving these challenging programming statements.

Participants were given three programming problems to solve within a limited time frame of two hours. Students of B.Tech-IT of 2nd Year and 3rd year actively participated in the coding contest. The students effectively enhanced the relevant knowledge through the coding contest. The entire programme was coordinated with the support of the Director, Dean, HoD of IT, Event Co-coordinators (Ms. Prabhjot Kaur ,Dr Priyanka Tyagi, Ms Yashi Bhardwaj) and faculties and staff of IT Department , IMS Engineering College.

Cultural Committee Organized Plantation Drive

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): Nature can do more than physicians'. The Cultural Committee of IMS engineering college Ghaziabad organised a medicinal plant drive on the occasion of 7th ayurveda day under the aegis of "Ayurveda @2047 - Azaadi ka Amrit Kaal'. Ms.Kanika Malik, Ms.Dhanshri Parihar organized the event in which several medicinal plants like Ashwagandha, Amla, Heena, Periwinkle etc were planted in the Herbal Garden of BT department. Dr.Vikram Bali, (Director IMSEC), Dr.S.N Rajan (Dean Academics) and faculties from other departments participated in the event.

Campus Visit Of Chairman & Governing Council Members

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : We were privileged to be blessed by the august presence of Honourable Shri Naresh Agarwal, Chairman, IMS Group of Institutions; Shri Nitin Agarwal, Managing Trustee, Governing Body, IMS Ghaziabad; General Secretary, Shri Rakesh Chharia and Treasurer, Shri Sanjay Aggarwal at IMS Ghaziabad campus on October 08, 2022.

The Chairman appreciated

the IMS team for achieving glorious milestones under the leadership of Dr. Urvashi Makkar, Director, IMS Ghaziabad and encouraged them to cohesively take forward the illustrious

legacy of the Institute. The visionaries interacted with the faculty members and discussed strategies for taking the Institute to soaring heights through the collaborative efforts,

dedication, discipline and perseverance of all members of the IMS fraternity. We once again convey our deepest gratitude to our mentors for their constant enablement and guidance.

Expert Talk On 'Innovation In Machine Learning'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : Department of Computer Science and Engineering IMSEC Ghaziabad organized an Expert talk on 'Innovation in Machine Learning' on 13 October 2022.

The session was conducted by Innovation Ambassador Dr. Gaurav Agarwal. Dr. Amit Chugh, Associate Professor coordinated the session and the audience were faculty members and students of 3rd & 5th semester CSE department.

Around 170 students attended the session. Dr. Gaurav Agarwal enlightened the students regarding the basic concept and types of machine learning. He further

educated students regarding various concepts of machine learning like classification, clustering, and regression. He also explained the importance of machine learning in today's era and how students can

incorporate the concept in designing their projects. It was a very informative and knowledgeable session for the students They gained a lot from the session and showed enthusiastic and positive responses.

Celebration Of Ayurveda Day

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : Millets: the super grain that is high in protein, fibre, vitamins and minerals, is often touted as a 'superfood' because of its high nutritional value.

As per Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, India is a major producer of Millets, accounting for 80 per cent of Asia's production and 20 per cent of global production. In order to bring back millets in the kitchen and create domestic, global demand to provide nutritional food to the people, the Government of India decided to mark the National Year of Millets in 2018. In 2021, India had

proposed to United Nations for declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets (IYOM).

The proposal of India got support from 72 countries and United Nation's General Assembly (UNGA) declared 2023 as International Year of Millets. Today to contribute to the cause, cultural committee arranged a field visit for the students to a millets' field. There, the faculty and students met with farmers and learnt about how millets are sown and the requirements of water, temperature and other weather conditions for growing millets in the crop fields.

Director, IMS Ghaziabad Conferred With 'Award'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad: IMS Ghaziabad proudly announces that Dr. Urvashi Makkar, Director, IMS Ghaziabad, has been conferred with the prestigious 'Business with Ethics & Service to Humanity Award' during the elite International Conference on 'Harps-Integrated Management Systems-Karma Yogis and Raj Yogis' on October 16, 2022, at Indian Aviation Academy, New Delhi.

Hon'ble director received

the award from Dr. Harpreet A De Singh, Executive Director, Headquarters, Air India Ltd. in presence of an assemblage of luminaries from Aviation, Government,

Industry, Academia, Media and many more.

She also shared her insights in the Expert led Panel Discussion in the high profile conference. IMS

Ghaziabad extended heartfelt congratulations to the dynamic director Dr. Urvashi Makkar, for yet another glorious recognition!!

IMS Organizes 'Celebrating Leaders Of Tomorrow (CLT)'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : 'Celebrate your Wins! Build that Momentum!' It is a pleasure to share that under the leadership of Dr. Urvashi Makkar, Director, IMS Ghaziabad, the Institute is witnessing glorious placements of PGDM Batch 2021-23.

Believing that journey is more important and it should be celebrated, IMS Ghaziabad organized the

novel initiative of 'Celebrating Leaders of Tomorrow (CLT)' on October 21, 2022. While commemorating the successful placements, the much awaited program was instrumental in inspiring the budding managers to dream big and put in perseverance for their realization.

'Deepotsav' : Cultural Program Organized

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : Music is the sound track for a happy and successful life. The students charge themselves for further studies by enjoying the cultural events and also to bring out the hidden talent in them, IMS Engineering college, Ghaziabad organised a cultural program, 'Deepotsav' for both B.Tech and MBA students on 15 October 2022 at B and C Blocks.

Programs included Rangoli making, Face painting, Triple R along with Dance & Singing competition, Ramleela,

Nukkad Natak. Dr. Shomini Parashar (Head of cultural committee) conducted the event. Dr. Vikram Bali (Director IMSEC) and Dr. Pankaj Goel (Dean Student Welfare) graced the occasion by their presence. Students from all the branches participated in all the events with full zeal along with faculty and staff members. Gifts and certificates were distributed to all the participants and winners. The amalgamation of the festive month with the excitement of the students resulted in the extremely successful program which was enjoyed by all.

One Day Workshop On 'React For Web And Mobile Application Development'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : The Department of CS organized one day workshop for the students of Final Year and Third Year CS and Second year CS & CSD for Hands on Practice on React Native.

The workshop was scheduled on 19 October 2022 in C Block Auditorium. The workshop was

coordinated by Mr. Ram Krishan Singh A.P, CS and Ms. Neha Chaudhary, APCS Dept. The speakers demonstrated the use of React Native in developing applications. The eminent speakers were Mr. Varun Khera and Mr. Mayank Gupta who demonstrated the use of React Native in developing applications and provided hands on sessions

to the students. The workshop was attended by 199 students. The workshop aimed at enhancing the technical skills of the students which will be further helpful for them in developing standardized projects. React Native is an open-source user interface software framework used to develop applications for Android, iOS, macOS, and

Web, by enabling developers to use the React framework along with native platform capabilities. Dr. Sonia Juneja, HoD, CS welcomed the Guest Speaker, Mr. Varun Khera, Principal Engineer, IBM and Mr. Ram Krishan, A.P, CS welcomed Mr. Mayank Gupta, Vice President, Blackrock Corporation with a sapling to show a token of respect.

FDP on 'Institutionalizing Outcome Based Education'

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service) : The institute organized a Faculty Development Programme on 'Institutionalizing Outcome Based Education Teaching-Learning System' on 28 September 2022. The expert resource speaker for the session was Dr. J.R. Sharma, Managing Director, Stemvogel Consulting (OPC) Pvt. Ltd and Mentor, IMS Ghaziabad. In her Inaugural Address, Dr. Urvashi Makkar,

Director, IMS Ghaziabad, expressed her regards to Dr. Jeet Sharma for his guidance and mentoring in enabling the institute to successfully navigate through the rigors of the prestigious NBA Accreditation of the PGDM Program. She highlighted to the delegates that IMS Ghaziabad is amongst very few B-Schools of the country, who have got uninterrupted NBA accreditation since 2005.

Buddy Lecture Organized

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): The School of Journalism & Mass Communication, IMS UC Campus organized a 'Buddy Lecture' on 12 October 2022. The session was for 1st and 2nd year students to get an insight and grip over the topic 'Significance in the field' by Ms. Pankhudi Srivastava, 3rd year student. It was conducted under the guidance of Professor Girish Singh in Mini Auditorium. Ms. Pankhudi Srivastava, bearing an insight knowledge on the topic, enlightened the students on the core topic, slight notable aspects to be considered and changes brought in the industry. The whole session was a gleam of cognition for every student as they got a glimpse over the topic in an easy and convenient way to recall. It was a great learning experience for all. She talked about the confidence required in India for Public Speaking. She shared her deep knowledge on the topic. Students learnt about the topic, stance it holds in today's industry and its importance in a very effective manner.

School Of J & MC Organized 'Alumni Talk'

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): The School of Journalism and Mass Communication of IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) organized an interactive 'Alumni Talk' on 10 October 2022 to ensure holistic growth of their students with one of their prestigious alumni Ms. Mansi Tyagi (Batch 2015-2018) who is currently working as a video editor in India Today Group. Ms. Tyagi gave valuable tips for the students aspiring to become journalist and shared various anecdotes from the industry. He explained that the students must prepare themselves for hard work and struggle in the early days of their career with the news industries and summed up by saying that the only way to succeed is continual self-development and skill. It was a very interactive and fruitful meet for the students. Students learned about professionalism and work ethics of current working industry .

School of Biosciences Organized 'Milan 2022'

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): Marking the commencement of a new delightful journey, the students from the School of Biosciences, IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) organized a fresher's party : MILAN 2k22 on October 18, 2022 in the campus auditorium to welcome the new batch of 2022. The event marked the official beginning of a new chapter in their lives with utmost joy and enthusiasm. The new students were guided by their seniors for the finest preparations for the special day, strengthening their bonds and creating wonderful memories which would last forever. Everyone was skillful on their own accord and the performances were a great feast for the audience. This was further led by the individual ramp walk of the finalists with utmost confidence and joy. The seniors also went all out to give their magnificent dance performances. The pulsating music, dazzling lights, and joyful cheers of the crowd made the atmosphere full of exhilaration and cheerfulness.

Industrial Visit To 'Yakult Danone India Pvt. Ltd.'

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): An industrial visit to 'Yakult Danone India Pvt. Ltd.' Food Park, Rai Industrial Area, HSIIDC, Sonipat, Haryana 131029 was organized by the School of Biosciences of IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) for the B.Sc.(H) Microbiology and Biotechnology IIIrd year students and M.Sc. Ist and IInd year on 28 September 2022 and 1 October 2022. Students got an opportunity to learn the insight of the industry machinery, latest demanding technologies. In this visit, students were highly enthusiastic for listening the industrial higher authorities. Students, got the insight of probiotic product development and future scope associated with the emerging trend in the microbiology field.

SQUID GAME: Fight To Survive

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : Big Ideas Club of IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) organized Squid Game, its first event for 1st year students on 7 October 2022.

The objective of the activity was to provide platform to the students where they can test their knowledge and analytical skills in most fun and practical way and to analyze the Emotional and Intelligence Quotient of participants. The event was conducted in three rounds. First round was the eliminating round where one member of each team had to participate. The team who reached the finishing round within the given time got the chance to move to the second round. The Second round was battle of strength, tug of war between the top performers of the First round which had 12 teams. For the surprise element, it had a small fun game which lead only 3 teams reaching to the final round. The main event was started by the introduction given by the anchors of the event. They explained all rules and regulations for the smooth flow of event. There were total of 3 teams consisting 5 members in each team. They had to solve riddles given to them in order to reach the treasure. Every team had to be very attentive in order to reach to the clue. Whole event was lively as every team decided and followed their strategies. Audience actively participated by supporting and cheering the participants. In the later stage bidders changed the dynamics of the game by eliminating some players. Every team took this challenge positively and changed their strategies accordingly. The event was coordinated by big ideas club under the mentorship of our faculty coordinator Prof. Nidhi Sharma and big ideas club promises to come up with more such activities

Workshop On 'Reimaging Project Management With AI'

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad: The School Of Management, IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) organized a workshop on 'Reimagining Project Management With AI' on 14 October 2022.

The guest of honor for the workshop was Mr. Gaurav Dhooper (AVP-Genpact). The objective of the event was to make students learn about the difference between the hype and practicality of AI in the field Project Management. The MOC of the workshop introduced Dr. Arun Kumar Singh, Director, IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus), faculty members and students. Dr. Pooja Rastogi, Head of Department, welcomed the guest and motivated students with words of wisdom. After introducing himself, Mr. Dhooper spoke on the following topics: Evolution of AI, Evolution of AI in Project Management, How AI is Reimagining Project Management and AI for Project managers.

Mr. Gaurav mentioned that the report given by IFTF states that, "85% of the jobs that will exist in 2030 still haven't been invented". He also explained the key difference between Digitizing, Digitalization and Digital Transformation. He mentioned reports by institutions like Gartner and explained the past, present, and future of the AI in the field of project management. He addressed questions about where and how we can use AI to simplify our tasks in day-to-day work. At last, he concluded by saying that the project manager's role has evolved, not dissolved after the introduction of AI in daily operations. He encouraged the students by saying, "Don't Fight It, Embrace It".

HOLA JUNIORS 2022

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): The School of Management, IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) organized the Departmental Freshers, 'Hola Juniors 2k22' for the students of the BBA Department (Batch 2022-25) on 11, 12, and 14 October 2022 in the auditorium. The event was organized to familiarize the newly inducted BBA batch with their seniors from 2nd year and to welcome them in the new college environment. To achieve this objective the students were asked to register for the event and showcase their talents on stage. As per the protocol 2nd year students welcomed the 1st year students. Based on the performances, the judges screened them for the following titles: Mr. & Ms. BBA, Mr. Dude & Ms. Diva, Mr. & Ms. Evening and Mr. & Ms. Talent.

Workshop Organized On 'Tableau'

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): A Workshop introduces a new idea to the participants with the use of visuals and captivating methods. It is a great way to teach hands-on skills.

Tableau is the fastest growing data visualization software that is used for data science and business intelligence aims to help people to see and understand data.

In order to transform the way people use data to solve problems, tableau software ensures to converts raw data into a very easily understandable format. It comes with tools that allow drilling down data and seeing the impact in a visual format that can be easily understood by any individual. It creates a wide range of different visualization to interactively present the data and showcase insights. Keeping this in view, School of Computer Science IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) organized a workshop on 'Tableau' on 7 October 2022.

SJMC Organized 'MILAN' Program

Ghaziabad (IMS News Service): 'Every new beginning comes from some other beginning's end' With this quote, the day started with Maa Saraswati's blessings. The event began by acknowledging the support of Dr. Arun Kumar Singh, Director, IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) and Dr. Anil Kumar Nigam, Head of Department, School of Journalism and Mass Communication. It was followed by the acknowledgement of the judges for the day Mr. Monil and Mr. Sumit Gaur. The event focused on the new beginnings of the next chapter of life. With fervor, enthusiasm, and vivacity, the juniors were welcomed who were a part of the evening filled with much experience and ecstasy. The day continued with the performance of seniors as a tribute to the juniors. The long-year legacy was followed by the juniors with their ramp walk and talent rounds. Students on the basis of their performance were given titles. Yash Gaur and Naina were bestowed with the titles of Mr. BAJMC & Ms. BAJMC respectively to compete ahead for the title of Mr. IMS and Ms. IMS.

BNHAF Award Festival Organized

IMS News Service

Ghaziabad : "It's not just about the depression and anxiety that one has to talk about but it also includes a single like on these modern days social media platforms which often lead to strong mental pressure." quoted counseling psychologist, life skill trainer, and parenting coach, Dr. Geetanjali Kumar at the BNHAF Awards & Festival in its 6th Edition in association with IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus), held on the occasion of the World Mental Health Day.

The event focuses upon acknowledging the efforts put in by the various people who contribute to the easy happening of life, and be it a teacher, manager, artist or the hospitality department. The event focused upon the mental health and well being of the students in the world where every student goes under something every day.

With fervor, enthusiasm, and vivacity, the campus opened its doors to more than 100 students who were a part of the evening filled with much experience and ecstasy. Dr. Arun Kumar Singh, Director, IMS Ghaziabad (University Courses Campus) opened the program with his zealous words, terming the students with the best of their courage, truthfulness, and strength in their life. Mr. Singh opened the forum for the guests of the day, recalling the students about his days of growth and how he managed his work life and personal life balance with discipline and utter concentration. Mr. Arun Kumar Singh adds upon offering the students a piece of advice from his own bag of experiences to focus upon the good side of everything that comes to them. Continuing to his words, Dr. KK Khanna, guest for the day said, "It's life and its conscience that leads where you're today. Be strong, be brave and fight with your full strength." He served the students with his enlightening words that not only inspired them but motivated them to do best in their life. The Programme had Mr. Amit R Aggarwal (Filmmaker, Actor, Screenwriter, Film Festival & Film Market Consultant), Dr. KK Khanna (M.S. with 53 publications, Motivational Speaker), Dr Geetanjali Kumar (counseling psychologist, life skill trainer, and parenting coach), Ms. Rekha Vohraa (founder of Rekha Vohra Foundation - Share to Care for speechless animals) and Ms. Swarupa Mitra (Senior Consultant and Chief of Gynecological and Genitourinary Radiation Oncology, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi.) as the guests for the day.

दीपोत्सव का इंद्रधनुषी रंग

सरवन कुमार कोरी

दीपावली उन त्योहारों में से एक त्योहार है जो किसी एक धर्म की सीमा में बँध कर नहीं रहती, बल्कि इसके बहुत आगे निकल जाती है। उत्साह एवं हर्षोल्लास से फलीभूत दीपावली, एक ऐसा त्योहार है जिसे हिन्दू धर्म के साथ-साथ सिख, बौद्ध तथा जैन धर्म आदि के लोग भी खूब उत्साह के साथ मनाते हैं, हर धर्म, क्षेत्र में इस उत्सव को मनाने की कहानियों में अंतर मिलता है।

जहाँ एक ओर जैन धर्म में इसे महावीर के मोक्ष दिवस के रूप में मनाने की बात कही जाती है, तो वहीं दूसरी ओर सिख धर्म में यह बात काफी प्रचलित है कि 'दाल रोटी घर दी, दिवाली अमृतसर दी', ऐसा इसलिए कि इसी दिन सिखों के छठवें गुरु 'गुरू हरगोबिंद जी' मुगल सम्राट जहांगीर के कैद से मुक्त हुए थे, और तभी से इस दिन को सिख धर्म में 'बंदी छोड़ दिवस' के रूप में बहुत उत्साह के साथ मनाया जाता है।

दीपावली के विषय में बौद्ध धर्म में यह कहा जाता है कि इसी दिन गौतम बुद्ध कपिलवस्तु वापस आए थे, और उनके आगमन पर स्थानीय निवासियों ने लाखों दीप जलाकर उनका स्वागत किया था। यह वही समय है जब बुद्ध ने शिष्यों को 'अप्पो दीपो भव:' का उपदेश दिया था, और तब से ही उनकी याद में दीपावली का त्योहार मनाया जाता है। हिन्दू धर्म में दीपावली को जश्न के तौर पर मनाने को लेकर ढेर सारी कहानियाँ प्रचलित है, चाहे वो भगवान श्री कृष्ण के द्वारा इसी दिन नरकासुर का वध कर 16000 स्त्रियों को उससे मुक्त कराने की बात हो, या श्री लक्ष्मी जी को समुद्र मंथन के द्वारा पुन: अवतरित कराने की कहानी, परन्तु उत्तर भारत में दीपावली को लेकर यदि कोई सबसे अधिक प्रचलित मान्यता है तो वह यह कि इस दिन श्री रामचन्द्र जी अपने चौदह वर्ष के वनवास के पश्चात अयोध्या लौटे थे' और अयोध्यावासियों ने उनके स्वागत के लिए पूरा नगर दिए से सजा दिया था, और तब से ही यह परंपरा प्रारम्भ चली जो आज तक उसी उत्साह के साथ चली जा रही है।

दीपावली के संदर्भ में धर्म निरपेक्ष बात यह भी है कि मानसून के पश्चात खरीफ फसलों की कटाई होती है, जिस कारण कई खेतिहर इलाकों में इसे फसल उत्सव के रूप में भी मनाया जाता है, बिल्कुल तमिलनाडु के पोंगल और असम के बिहू पर्व की तरह।

दीपावली जहाँ एक ओर किसानों का पर्व है वहीं दूसरी ओर व्यापारियों और साहुकारों का भी एक महत्वपूर्ण त्योहार है, इसी दिन पुस्तकों को

संतुलित करने और खातों की नई पुस्तकें खोलने की प्रक्रिया सम्पन्न करने की परंपरा है जो हर साल पूरी नियमता के साथ की जाती है।

दीपावली पूर्ण रूप में पंच दिवसीय त्योहार है, जो अमावस्या से दो दिन पहले शुरू होती है और दो दिन पश्चात समाप्त होती है।

ढलते चंद्रमा का 13वां दिन दीपावली का पहला दिन होता है जिसे धनतेरस कहते है, उत्तर भारत में इस दिन नए बर्तन या धातुओं की वस्तुएं खरीदने का रिवाज होता है।

अगले दिन, यानी ढलते चंद्रमा के 14वें दिन, नरक चतुर्दशी होती है जो नरकासुर वध से सम्बंधित है।

15 वें दिन यानी अमावस्या की रात, देवी लक्ष्मी की पूजा की जाती है, क्योंकि इसी दिन देवों और असुरों के सामूहिक प्रयास से, उन्हें क्षीर सागर से निकाला गया था। ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि यह पूरे साल की सबसे अंधेरी रात होती है, दुनिया के अलग-अलग सभ्यताओं में इस समय को भूत-पितरों के साथ भी जोड़ कर देखा जाता है, जिसमें कहा जाता है कि पूर्वज इसी समय पितृ-लोक से सबके पास मिलने आते है और फिर लौट जाते है, हर जगह लैंप/दिए जलाने का मकसद होता है कि पूर्वजों को पितृ-लोक तक लौटने में कोई असुविधा न हो, ईसाइयों का हैलोवीन और उड़ीसा की तरफ भुत्र चतुर्दशी आदि इसके उदाहरण है।

ऐसे ही 16 वा एवं 17 वा दिन यानी चंद्र उदय का पहला एवं दूसरा दिन राजा बलि और यम देवता से सम्बंधित दिन है, और इसके पश्चात दीपावली पूर्ण हो जाती है।

दीपावली की विशेषता है कि प्राकृतिक तौर पर साल की सबसे अंधेरी रात होने के बावजूद यह साल की सबसे जगमगाती रात होती है, अर्थात अंधकार पर रोशनी की जीत दीपावली है, राम जी के लौटने यानी बुराई पर अच्छाई की जीत दीपावली है, 'अप्पो दीपो भव:' यानी अपना प्रकाश खुद बनो (अपना ज्ञान स्वयं तलाशो) अर्थात अज्ञानता पर ज्ञान की जीत दीपावली है, फसल, धन, समृद्धि, पर्यावरण, सीमित प्राकृतिक सम्पदा आदि सब दीपावली के केंद्र है तो हमें जश्न मनाते वक्त यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उस प्रक्रिया में हम उनका अपमान न करें जो इसके केंद्र में है।

Creative Corner

क्या खोजना है इस खोज में उमर गई है बीत

डॉ. अरविंद कुमार शर्मा

क्या खोजना है इस खोज में उमर गई है बीत
भाव का तो पता नहीं बस सुनना है संगीत।
इस जीवन का नियम ही है कुछ ऐसा।
लक्ष्य का पता नहीं कमाना है बस पैसा।
तरीके मुख़्तलिफ़ स्वभाव सबका एक जैसा।
पता तुझे भी नहीं के हाल मेरा भी तेरे जैसा।
भजन में गुज़ार दी जिंदगी मन से हुई न मीत।
क्या खोजना है इस खोज में उमर गई है बीत।
जो साधन है पास उसका उपयोग कैसे हो।
ये तो पता नही लगे और इकट्ठा कैसे हो।
सुनहरे पड़े हैं अवसर हम सबके सामने,
छोड़ के इन्हे लगे हैं इनसे अच्छा कैसे हो।
रहते हैं किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़, करते हैं विपरीत।
क्या खोजना है इस खोज में उमर गई है बीत।
मंज़िल का तो पता नहीं बस चले जा रहे हैं।
खुद समझ नहीं पाए दूसरो को सिखा रहे हैं।
दूसरे हमसे इसलिए हो नहीं पाते प्रभावित,
देते हैं उपदेश व्यवहार में दिखा नहीं पा रहे हैं।
जीवन हो सरल और पारदर्शी भर जाए संगीत।
क्या खोजना है इस खोज में उमर गई है बीत।
गर जो ले वर्तमान में तो भविष्य होगा अपना।
बीता हुआ लम्हा बन कर रह जायेगा सपना।
अगर समझ लें जीवन, सीख लें जीने की कला,
सफलता चूमे कदम और ज़म होगा अपना।
ईर्ष्या नफ़रत छोड़ो, कर लो जनमानस से प्रीत।
क्या खोजना है इस खोज में उमर गई है बीत।
भाव का तो पता नहीं बस सुनना है संगीत।

मंज़िल

श्रेया कुमारी

पहाड़ की ज़मीन में
उसका पूरा आसमान था,
मजबूरी थी उसकी पहचान
खुदा था उसका भगवान।

जाने कब से सोचा था उसने
अब जाकर उठा है वो नींद से,
अपनों को खोकर उसने
खुद को रोज मरता पाया है।

देखा था जिसके साथ उसने ख्वाब कभी,
जो आज खुद एक ख्वाब बन गए।
दोस्तों के साथ बैठकर चलने से लेकर
उनकी अर्थी भी उठते देखा है उसने।

नफरत को इस तरह अपने अंदर सजाया उसने,
मानो उसके सिरहाने का तकिया था वो।
आगे बढ़ना ही एक सहारा था उसका,
मंज़िल को पाना ही था इरादा उसका।

Festival Of Lights Turning Into Smoky Ashes

Shreya Kumari

New Delhi: India and its culture are well known around the world. Every year we celebrate different festivals from every religion. Similarly, Diwali is one of the Hindu festivals celebrated to rejoice in the home coming of Lord Rama after an exile of 14 years.

This is celebrated by lightening the candles, decorating homes, buying new stuff, and lastly, we burn firecrackers on the day of Diwali. Now, here is the debate which rises every year: Air Pollution. India has the highest number of polluted cities in the world and it gets worsened during this Diwali eve.

Delhi Environment Minister, Gopal Rai said, bursting firecrackers in the national capital on Diwali will attract a jail term of up to six months and a fine of Rs 200. This was primarily said to control firecrackers. An AQI (Air Quality Index) is concerned to measure the air quality in a particular location, henceforth, an AQI between 0-50 is considered
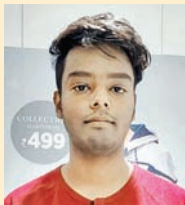
> Every year Diwali is celebrated in November when winter is at its head point but this year it was celebrated in October which made the sky a bit less hazy with a decrease in PM (Particulate Matter) 2.5 levels, it's quite above the acceptable level but there is a drop than the previous year.

'good', 51-100 is 'satisfactory', 101-200 is 'moderate', 201-300 is considered 'poor', 301-400 is 'very poor' and 401-500 is 'severe'.

On Monday the AQI in the following districts were Ghaziabad (301), Noida (303), Greater Noida (270), Delhi (323) and Faridabad (256) these ranges in the 'poor to the very poor' category. Gurugram which is top on the list of the polluted district in India had an AQI of 325 which means the quality of air was so unhealthy that it may cause serious breathing diseases

like bronchitis, asthma, wheezing, fatigue, and lung problems. Nearly, 50 percent of heart diseases are somehow caused due to poor air quality. Many cases were reported for itchy eyes and a burning sensation in their eyes due to smoke and dust released from firecrackers. On Tuesday the day after Diwali, the air quality remained above 300 which means that the effect of burning the crackers leaves a deep impression in the air for longer periods.

In control of this, specific measures were taken by Delhi Environment Minister by setting up a team to implement a ban on firecrackers and on storing or selling of firecrackers in the city the shop owner will be punished with a fine of Rs. 5000 and three years in jail under section 9B of the explosive act. The commission of Air Quality Management has also implemented some pollution control protocols under the GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan) in Delhi. The four-stage action plan involves forbid of diesel

generators, prohibiting them in construction sites, disallowing of using private vehicles, and school closure to limit the children's exposure to air quality. Additionally, GRAP II was also implemented which included banning the use of coal and firewood, and tandoors in hotels and restaurants. Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal has given light on the issue of air pollution by focusing on stubble burning in the farms in nearby states like Haryana, Punjab, and some parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Every year Diwali is

celebrated in November when winter is at its head point but this year it was celebrated in October which made the sky a bit less hazy with a decrease in PM (Particulate Matter) 2.5 levels, it's quite above the acceptable level but there is a drop than the previous year. Finally, we conclude that there are many circumstances due to which we face poor air quality which are industrial emissions, usage of coal in high amounts, vehicular emissions, stubble burning in nearby states, and lastly the firecrackers on Diwali.

There should be a law made for every term mentioned above to control air pollution but even though there are many reasons behind this but we still can't ignore the fact during this five-day festival we breathe harmful elements with oxygen which can damage our immune system and cause a long-lasting disease. The air during Diwali is very toxic henceforth, the government should come up with some action plans to overcome this issue by implementing some harsh punishments or by setting a common time for burning crackers.

If not love

Kirti Saini

I can not remember
My grandparents ever being in
love.
Just my amma waiting
For the door bell to ring every
evening.
And getting up to boil water
For his chai, before my
grandfather.
Even took his shoes off
The whistle of that kettle
Surrounded my childhood.
It's never been easy
To live in that silence.
But tonight on their thirty fifth
anniversary
With Amma gone for five.
When he heard the whistle
He came in to the kitchen
For the first time in his life,
Because the men in my family
Have been taught
To not cross boundaries drawn by turmeric
And looked at me like he was
Searching for her in my face
If not love,
I don't know what else to call that.

उदास मन

चाहत सिंह

उदास है मन न जाने कितने समय से
खेलता था दिल हर खेलों की खुशी से,
आज हार थक कर बैठा है मन बड़ी मायूसी से।
सोचती हूं हर बात को नजर अंदाज करूं,
लेकिन नजर अंदाज करने की शुरुआत कैसे करूं।
उठता है तूफान इस दिल में लहरों की तरह
उठे हुए तूफान को शान्त कैसे करूं।
जी चाहता है कुछ ऐसा करूं की सब खत्म हो जाए,
ये तूफान भी और ये लहरें भी
जो हर वक़्त मुझे झकझोर कर रख देती हैं
उदास है मन बहुत, लेकिन मन को शान्त कैसे करूं।

पिता

सरवन कुमार कोरी

उन्होंने प्रेम किया
पर कभी उसे जताने की कला नहीं सीख पाए।
सारी उम्मीदें, सुख, हिम्मत, सुकून
सब बाँट दिए बिना किसी संकोच के
और अपने हिस्से रख लिए।
सारे डर, लाचारी, पीड़ा, और दुख
पिता हमेशा खुदगर्ज़ रहे।
जितना बाँटते नहीं उससे ज्यादा रख लेते
खुद के पास, खुद के भीतर
बहुत भीतर!

जहाँ रोना था उन्हें, वो नहीं रोए
जहाँ कहना था कि बस!
अब नहीं होगा मुझसे
उन्होंने नहीं कहा,
बस हो गए मौन कुछ क्षणों के लिए
अगले ही क्षण में 'देखते हैं – कहने के लिए'।
पिता जी का देखना! उम्मीद का देखना होता
संभावना से भरा होता
विरले ही ऐसी परिस्थिति आती
जो उनके द्वारा देखी न जाती।

पिता चट्टान से थे, चट्टान नहीं थे
हर थपेड़े उन्हें वैसे ही झकझोरते जैसे माँ को
हर भाव उन्हें वैसे ही महसूस होते जैसे माँ को
पर दो में से एक ही माँ होने का सुख सम्भव था।
घर एक ही माँ वहन कर सकता था
उन्होंने मौन, जड़ता, और दृढ़ता को
अपने हिस्से चुन लिया, और पिता बन बैठे
कहते हैं–

'कि हम जैसे देखते है, सुनते है
अवसर वैसे ही बन जाते हैं'।
पता नहीं उन्होंने क्या देखा-सुना
पर मैंने तो बचपन से ही सबसे अधिक
उन्हें ही देखा, सुना, जाना
और न जाने कब? अजीब जैसा ही हो गया।
यह भी उनके हिस्से का एक दुख ही है
कि बच्चे को पिता सा होना पड़ा
पिता को समझने के लिए।