Raja Balwant Singh Ji of Awagarh Estate, CIE, (1853-1909) was a noted zamindar and philanthropist from Awagarh. He was noted for his philanthropy in field of education. He purchased land and started Rajput High School in 1885 at Agra with a donation of Rs. 12 Lakhs. This institution has now grown into Raja Balwant Singh College (former B.R.College, Agra), the biggest college in Asia Pacific in terms of area and disciplines taught. He made an further endowment of Rs. 9,30,000 for the college before his demise in the year 1909. He also donated more than 100 acres of land in Agra for agriculture known as Khandari Farm. Raja Balwant Singh ji was also a close friend and associate of Madan Mohan Malviya. In 1898, he was party to the delegation led by Malviyaji along with Maharaja Pratap Narayan Singh of Ayodhya, Raja Ramprasad Singh of Mandu, Sri Krishna Joshi, Dr. Sunderlal to Sir Antony McDonald, then deputy Viceroy requesting for inclusion of Hindi or Nagri script as one of the working languages in courts and government documents. It was due to their efforts Hindi was added as one of the working languages in government documents and courts. He along with Thakur Umarao Singhji of Kotla, Raja Uday Pratap Singh of Bhinga was instrumental in founding of Akhil Bharatiya Kshatrika Mahasabha in year 1897 and also presided over the Mahasabha for the year 1897.
RAJA BALWANT SINGH
ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CAMPUS
BICHPURI (AGRA)

“SRAJAN”
ANNUAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE
SESSION: 2018-19

ESTD. 1885

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Observer, R.B.S Engineering Technical Campus
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It gives me immense pleasure and satisfaction to finally introduce our college magazine “SRAJAN”. Just like the Gods and the Asuras churned the ocean of milk to extract the nectar, we have tried to churn out creativity. We hope you shall enjoy reading this issue as much as we have enjoyed making it.

The magazine committee is glad to note that many of the teachers and the students have evinced interest in the magazine by contributing creative and interesting literary, technical, science, art articles in Hindi and English. Amidst the busy schedule of the semester, our students have worked hard to convert the dream of this magazine into a reality. Through this magazine, we have made an attempt to bring out the innovative ideas of our students.

This issue is a treasure of technical and literary articles, poems, stories, beautiful pictures, anecdotes, art-works, and a host of other things. The works not only mirrors the creative talent of the contributors but also their analytical thinking and reflects the Institution as a whole..

The publication of the college magazine included a lot of planning compounded with team work. I was lucky to have a team of motivated teachers and students who played a strong role in envisioning the layout of SRAJAN.

I would like to thank all my editorial team members for their help and support. I express my considerable appreciation to all the authors for their contribution to this magazine and their willingness to share knowledge, concerns and special insights with fellow beings that has made this magazine possible.

SRAJAN your future!!
I am pleased to know that Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus, Bichpuri, Agra, is bringing out its Annual College Magazine "SRAJAN".

The publication of College Magazine is one of the valuable assets of the College as it provides a platform to students, teachers and supporting staff to voice their ideas and aspirations and bring out the latent potentialities through their creative writings. I am sure that the Magazine will be informative and resourceful.

I extend my best wishes to the Management, Principal & Faculty, Students and Staff Members of the College in their endeavours and wish the Magazine every success.
I am pleased to know that the Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus, Agra is bringing out its Annual College Magazine "SRAJAN" as an annual book for the students of the college and shall focus the important highlights and events from the humble beginnings in 1885 to till date covering a long span of yeoman service to the community & the country as a whole along with the glimpse of Institute & student activities along with Academics & Technical articles from staff.

I offer my best wishes for the success of this publication and greet students, faculty, staff and management of the colleges for a bright and prosperous future.

(Prof. Vinay Kumar Pathak)
Vice-Chancellor
It gives me great pleasure to note that Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus, Agra is going to publish the annual college magazine “Srajan”.

We know that the words and sentences are dynamics of communication in public domain through newspaper and magazines. The power of pen and writing skills create excellent communication to convey the feelings and expectations. I hope that “Srajan” the college magazine will offer the opportunities to students and staff to enhance their writing skills and fathom scope of their success and will add to the articulation and presentation of facts and fiction acquired through readings.

To foster an understanding and appreciation of the intellectual and cultural heritage of mankind, we are committed to maintaining total quality management at all levels and I wish that our students grow up as an asset to the society and the nation, which shall make us truly proud.

I congratulate the editorial committee and college staff for their efforts to make this magazine “Srajan” a source of inspiration for the Institute & society as a whole.

(Raja Anirudh Pal Singh)
Vice-President
Balwant Education Society, Agra
I am delighted to know that Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus, Bichpuri, Agra is going to publish the Annual College Magazine “Srajan”.

I firmly believe that an academic Institution stands on the four major pedestals viz. faculty members, students, infrastructure and honesty that contribute towards its growth and reputation. We are strongly committed on the empowerment of these. Students are the real ambassadors of an Institute & they carry forward the reputation of the Institution to new heights. Hence along with academics, we should focus on the overall personality development of the students.

The modern Education system hinges around reading and writing. Reading provides us knowledge and writing is manifestation of knowledge enables us to judge our understanding of a subject. I am glad that the faculty members & students have contributed richly to this through their articles & write ups in this magazine. I am sure that “Srajan”- the college magazine of R.B.S Engineering Technical Campus will be the showcase of literary talents of our students and faculty members.
I feel immense pleasure to pen down my words for the unique creation “SRAJAN”-our college magazine. The objective of the SRAJAN is to present literary abilities, academic competency, innovativeness, co-curricular potentialities, reverence for nation and glimpses of college activities. It is a platform for highlighting and reflecting all arenas of RBSTEC family.

Excellence is the only way to achieve success in any field. Student life is the high time for getting oneself tuned up for the habits which will lead towards the path of excellence. Excellence is an art won by training and habituation. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, thus, is not an act but a habit. In my opinion-“The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled.” SRAJAN kindles the imagination of our learners. Experiencing rural ecology on one hand and pollution free natural habitat on another hand, swaying from serious thinking to playful inventiveness, the students of RBSTEC are brimming with a zeal for life empowering themselves with skills and creativity.

The aim of this institute is to produce good citizens along with worthy professionals. I also take this opportunity to request you all to be a part of “Swachh and Unnat Bharat Mission”. Please maintain cleanliness, let cleanliness be a part of our lives. As Mahatma Gandhi had rightly said, “Cleanliness is next to Godliness.”

SRAJAN is a milestone that marks our growth, unfolds our imaginations, and gives life to our thoughts and aspirations. It unleashes a wide spectrum of creative skills ranging from writing to editing and even in designing the magazine. I congratulate all concerned for their hard work and dedication in making this dream come true. As long as our ideas are expressed and thoughts are kindled, we can be sure of learning, as everything begins with an idea.

Finally I pay my tribute to our Indian soldiers, the real heroes who have been sacrificing their lives for keeping “our head held high and mind without fear” and make us feel proud to be an Indian Citizen. Jai Hind.
I am happy to note that the Institute is bringing out its annual magazine “Srajan” for the session 2018-19.

Raja Balwant singh Engineering Technical Campus has undoubtedly emerged as a centre of excellence in the field of Technical & Professional education and ranks amongst the top notch institutions in Northern India. The Institute is constantly striving to ensure the all around personality development of the students and “Srajan” is one such effort to inspire the young minds and encourage their literary talents and to enrich their power of expression.

I am sure that the college magazine would prove to be beneficial for all and would help in creating new dimensions in the field of awareness on new topics thus justifying its name – “SRAJAN”.

I offer my best wishes for its successful publication and widespread publicity.
I am quite pleased to learn about publication of the annual college magazine, 'SRAJAN'. The title itself gives expression to the educational philosophy of this Institute. Nurturing creativity and inspiring innovation are the two key elements of successful education, and a college magazine is the perfect amalgamation of both. It harnesses the creative energies of the academic community, and distils the essence of their inspired imagination in the most brilliant way possible. I am sure that this creative endeavor will bring out a wide spectrum of artistic and scientific expressions from students and faculty members.

High standards and expectations for each student in regard to academic performance, co-curricular participation and responsible citizenship are the foundation of our institute. It is with pride that we hold these high standards and are committed to maintaining the extra ordinary record of achievement and contribution that has been the legacy of our students for the past 23 years.

I appreciate and applaud the editorial team for their successful completion of this tedious yet daunting task of putting together the myriad thoughts and dreams of our students and faculty into a meaningful and inspiring visual fest named 'SRAJAN'.

I sincerely wish that all our students may soar high in uncharted skies and bring glory to the world and their profession through their merit, sincerity and dedication.
Mission:

To maintain high academic and ethical standards in the field of Professional and Vocational education and to continuously improve upon the quality of teaching and learning process with a student-centric approach aimed to develop their intellect and overall personality and to prepare them as worthy professionals.

Vision:

To keep abreast with the latest developments in education, especially the professional education with focus on awareness, learning, research and development so as to help develop well informed technocrats.

Our Objectives

- To impart quality technical education in Engineering & Technology, Pharmacy & Architecture.
- To nurture the innovation and creativity of students.
- To foster the spirit of entrepreneurship amongst the students.
- To connect with the leading institutions and organizations to improve upon the academics.
- To develop competence to meet the challenge of rapidly changing technological environment.
- To strengthen relations with the alumni and involve them in the development of the institute.
- To transfer the benefits of research and technological advancement to the society.
- To develop synergistic partnership with the industries.
- To promote all round development of students and create a sense of social responsibility in them.
ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus, Bichpuri, Agra is a well known and established name in the field of Technical Education .It comprises of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology and Faculty of Pharmacy. It is involved in imparting education in B.Tech, M.Tech and B.Pharm courses.It is governed by Balwant Educational Society chaired by District and Sessions Judge, Agra as the President and Raja Anirudh Pal Singh Ji of the royal family of Awagarh as the Vice President. The credit for the same goes to Late Raja Balwant Singh Ji, the erstwhile ruler of Awagarh Estate known for his vision and commitment for the spread of education, way back in 1885.

The Faculty of Engineering and Technology was started in the year 1996 with three branches of engineering viz. Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Food Technology. The branch of Chemical Engineering was added in the year 1999. In the year 2004, two more branches of Biotechnology and Mechanical Engineering were added. In the year 2006, M.Tech course in Food Technology was added with an intake of 18 Seats. The Faculty of Pharmacy & Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning were added from the Academic Session 2011 -12 for the B.Pharm and B.Arch. Courses. B.Tech course in Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and M.Tech course in Electronics & Communication Engineering were added in the academic session 2012-13. M.Tech Course in Bio-technology and Computer Science & Engineering were added in the academic session 2014-15.

All these courses are approved by AICTE and are affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow (College code-004). The B.Pharm course is approved by Pharmacy Council of India (Code -1122) and B.Arch Course is approved by council of Architecture.

FEATURES:

- Affiliated to AKTU & Approved by AICTE, PCI & CoA.
- State-of-the-art fully equipped laboratories, library, classrooms, sports and medical facilities.
- The institute has a well established training & Placement cell.
- Separate hostel facility for boys and girls within the campus with all necessery amenities.
- For the Transport facility, institute has its own fleet of buses.
- The institute has a fully furnished air conditioned guest house for visitors and guardians.
- The institute has centrally A.C auditorium for extracurricular activities and conferences.
- Well furshnied conference hall for meetings, placement activities and workshops.
- Remote centre of IIT Mumbai for the Faculty Development Programs.
- MoU signed with well known organizations and statutory bodies
- Conduction of NPTEL online certification courses.
Computer Science & Engineering is one of the popular courses among engineering aspirants which focuses on the basic elements of computer programming and networking. Students pursuing computer science courses will gain knowledge of design, implementation and management of information system of both hardware and software, analysis of algorithms, programming languages. Going by the name, the course is offered across the globe in technical institutions at undergraduate as well as postgraduate levels awarding B.Tech and M.Tech degrees, respectively.

Our Computer Science & Engineering department provides a dynamic environment for students to enhance the knowledge, sharpen their career and motivate the students towards the area of research. Our department consists of senior, devoted and dynamic faculties. They help students to become outstanding professionals. Our department is recognized as one of leading departments with infrastructure and facilities to match with the current scenario.

DEPARTMENTAL LABs:
1. Central Computing Lab
2. Distributed Systems Lab
3. Computer Organization Lab
4. OOPS & Algorithm Lab
5. DBMS Lab
6. Operation System Lab
7. Project Lab
8. Computer Network Lab
9. Computer Graphics Lab
10. Compiler Design Lab
11. Software Engineering Lab
12. Web Technology Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Avaneesh Vats
DGM
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd
New Delhi

Vijay Chaturvedi
Project Manager
Wipro

Vikas Singh
Software Developer
TCS

Anurag Pathak
Senior Scientist
DRDO

Rajat Singh
Project Engineer
Infosys

Abhinay Sharma
Project Manager
HSBC
The Post Graduate Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering is working as an independent department since the inception of the “Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus” formerly known as “Faculty of Engineering & Technology RBS College, Agra” in 1996. The department offers an Under Graduate (B.Tech with 90 seats) and Post Graduate (M.Tech with 18 seats) program in Electronics & Communication Engineering. The department provide quality and contemporary education in the domain of Electronics & Communication Engineering through periodically updated curriculum, best of breed laboratory facilities, collaborative ventures with the industries and effective teaching learning process. Department has state of art laboratory facilities for Undergraduate and Postgraduate students in the area of electronics as well as communication. Beside this the department also have an advanced Seismo-Electromagnetics & Space Research lab. The department has successfully completed many sponsored research projects funded by Ministry of Earth Sciences (MOES), New Delhi and Department of Science & Technology (DST), New Delhi.

DEPARTMENTAL LABs:
1. Integrated Circuit Lab
2. Measurement Lab
3. Electronics Lab
4. PCB Electronics Workshop Lab
5. Communication Lab
6. A D C Lab
7. Analog Communication Lab
8. Electronics Circuits Design Lab
9. Digital Signal Processing
10. CAD of Electronic Circuits Lab
11. Microwave Fiber Optic Lab
12. Control System Lab
13. Microprocessor Lab
14. Digital Electronics Lab
15. Analog Circuits Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS:

Prestigious Alumni:

Avadhesh Pandey
Scientist B
ISRO

Sumit Yadav
Manager,
SONY India Pvt Ltd.

Anuvesh Gupta
Deputy Manager
Samsung, Noida

Vikram Singh Kushwaha
Product Chief Engineer,
Nokia Networks

Avinash Porwal
Software Engineer
L&T Infotech, Pune

Kartik Gupta
Asso. Platform Spec.
Huawei Tel. Co. Gurgaon
The department is currently offering M. Tech. in Chemical Technology with specialization in Food Technology (Two years course) with intake of 18 students (since 2006) and B. Tech. in Food Technology (Four year course) with intake of 60 students since 1996. So far eighteen batches have passed out successfully and the students are placed in various companies in India & abroad in big brands of food sector such as ITC Foods Division, Cadbury, Nestle, Cargill Foods, Amul, Britannia, Parle, Bikano, Ecolab, Pepsi Co. India, Dabur, Priyagold, Reliance, Perfetti, Mahan Proteins, Satnam Overseas, J VS Foods, Coca Cola India, Farelabs etc.

We target at bringing together the technical skills of the industry along with academic expertise to disseminate knowledge on the various newer advances and developments in the Food Processing Sector and to emphasize on the different Processing Technologies and its relevance to the Indian Market.

**DEPARTMENTAL LABS:**

1. Analysis of Food Constituents Lab
2. Basic Food Microbiology Lab
3. Food Biochemistry & Biotechnology Lab
4. Food Chemistry Lab
5. Food Preservation and Processing Lab
6. Food Quality Evaluation Lab
7. Advanced Food Processing Lab
8. Research Lab

**GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:**

- Poster Competition
- Invited Lectures
- Mock Interview
- Technical quiz “Food Worm”

**INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:**
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Prateek Goyal
Manager (Technical)
ITC Foods, Bangalore

Amit Chandra Sachan
Operation Manager
IFFCO, Sharjah

Chahar Pushpendra Singh
Environmental Health & Safety Manager,
Atlantis-The palm, Dubai.

Monika Rawat
Head, Regulatory Affairs
Heinz India, New Delhi

Nilesh Patel
Production Executive
Britannia International, Dubai, UAE

Sapna Bisht
Head
Cor. Quality & Food Safety
Dukes Products Rudrapur
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT:
Dr. SHRADDHA RANI SINGH
B.TECH, M.TECH, Ph.D

REGARDING DEPARTMENT:
Welcome to the Department of Chemical Engineering, R.B.S. Engineering Technical Campus, Bichpuri, Agra. This Department, since it was established in 1999, with a 4-year B.Tech course, is committed to its growth and excellence. The Department is working to achieve excellence in its field using the highest standards of quality, innovation, and visibility, while at the same time providing a friendly and supportive atmosphere. Our goal is to provide to our student's strong fundamentals with practical Industrial exposure, complemented by professional skills including communication. Students are encouraged to get acquainted with the latest developments in the various areas of Chemical Engineering. Our target is to produce students and faculty who will become leaders in their areas.

DEPARTMENTAL LABS:
1. Chemical Engg. & Fluid Mechanics Lab
2. Heat Transfer and Operation Lab
3. Chemical Technology Lab
4. PDI & Control Lab
5. Energy Lab
6. Mechanical Operation Lab
7. Mass Transfer Lab
8. Chemical Reaction Instrumentation Lab
9. EPM & Control Lab
10. CAD Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS:

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Saurabh Singh
Asst. Manager SAIL Bokaro, Jharkhand

Akash Kumar
Scientific Officer NPCIL, Mumbai

Munna Gupta
Scientific Officer BARC, Mumbai

Aditya Jaiswal
D M Essar Refinery, Jamnagar

Rajneesh Kumar
Production Engineer ONGC, Dehradun

Alok Patel
Scientific Officer ISRO, Bangalore
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT:
Er. AMIT AGARWAL
B.TECH, M. TECH

REGARDING DEPARTMENT:
Mechanical engineering is broad-based and often viewed as the unseen foundation of the other Engineering disciplines. Any system that involves motion of one form or another invariably requires the inputs of mechanical engineers. Hence, Mechanical Engineers are involved in the research, development, design and manufacturing of all kinds of products ranging from small devices such as the ubiquitous mobile phone to the largest aircraft and ocean going vessels.

To recognize department regionally, nationally and internationally for outstanding education and research leading to cater well-qualified engineers, who are innovative, entrepreneurial and successful in advanced fields of engineering and research.

DEPARTMENTAL LABS:
1. Material Science & Testing Lab
2. Applied Thermodynamics Lab
3. Measurement & Metrology Lab
4. Refrigeration & A.C Lab
5. Fluid Machinery Lab
6. CAM Lab
7. Workshop
8. Fluid Mechanics Lab
9. Manufacturing Science Lab
10. Heat & Mass Transfer Lab
11. Manufacturing Science Lab – IT
12. CAD Lab
13. Automobile Lab
14. Mechanics Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp  Technical Quiz  Personality Dev. Program  Special Lecture

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS:

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Tarun Gupta
Marketing Head
Nestle, Pune

Siddhant Garg
Production Engineer
Eaton, Pune

Manish Sharma
Quality Engineer
Zindal Saw, Jaipur

Ankush Sharma
Production Engineer
Raj. Power Generation, Jalore

Prabhat Saxena
Design Engineer
EGIS INDIA, Gurugaon

Parvez Akhtar
Senior Field Engineer
J P Associates LtdParo, Bhutan
The Department of Biotechnology was started in 2004. Aim of the department is to provide a multidisciplinary research and teaching program in modern biology and bioengineering. The department offers undergraduate and postgraduate (B. Tech & M. Tech) program in Biotechnology and the faculty conduct research in diverse areas of basic and applied biology. Research interests of the department include cell & molecular biology, structural & computational biology, bioinformatics, bioremediation, and bioprocess engineering. The department has developed extensive research facility and infrastructure to support the teaching and research activities.

As a complete and self-sufficient department, Biotechnology Engineering has equipped with several Lab facilities in cutting edge technology to give students complete exposure. The pass out students of the department is well placed in various multinationals like Biocon, Panacea Biotech, Lupin, Biozone, Himalaya, Sun Pharma etc.

DEPARTMENTAL LABs:
1. Bio-chemistry Lab
2. Immunology Lab
3. Fermentation Technology Lab
4. Genetic Engineering Lab
5. Modern analytical technique Lab
6. Project Lab
7. Microbiology Lab
8. Genetics & Molecular Biology Lab
9. Bio-Process Engineering Lab
10. Food Biotechnology Lab
11. DSP Lab
12. Bioinformatics Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
Prestigious Alumni

Richa Singh
UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA

Deepika Rawat
ICON Clinical Research, Bengaluru

Sanatan Pandey
Lupin India Ltd, Bengaluru

Apoorva Goel
IBM India Private Ltd, Mumbai

Devendra Singh Jadon
Biocon India Limited, Bengaluru

Ashwani Pandey
Roche Biotech, Singapore
The Department of Electrical Engineering has a fine blend of young and dynamic personalities as faculty, who are involved in imparting quality education. The Department is fully equipped with all the labs required for the curriculum like Basic Electrical Engineering Lab, Electrical Machines lab, Power System lab, Electric Drives lab, Power Electronics lab, Control System lab, Electronics Measurement and Instrumentation lab, Project lab Etc. For the extra curriculum activities, Departmental society has been established by the students. This society conducts various technical and cultural events regularly.

DEPARTMENTAL LABs:
1. Electrical Drives Lab
2. Electrical Workshop
3. Electrical Measurement Lab
4. Simulation Lab
5. Electrical Engineering Lab
6. Electrical Machine Lab
7. Power Electronics Lab
8. Network Lab
9. Control System Lab
10. Power System Lab
11. Electrical CAD Lab
12. Project Lab
13. Microprocessor Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

Alumni Interaction  Invited Lecture  Poster Presentation  Workshop on MATLAB

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Pankaj Mishra
BK Birla Group of Companies

Krishnaveer Solanki
L & T Pvt. Ltd, Maharashtra

Anuj Kumar
NPC India Limited

Anshul Senger
BARTEC India Pvt. Ltd.

Avnish Gupta
Auto. Engineer, ANDRITZ

Shubham Kumar
Power Star transformer Pvt. Ltd.
Civil engineering is a professional engineering discipline that deals with the design, construction, and maintenance of the physical and naturally built environment, including public works such as roads, bridges, canals, dams, airports, sewage systems, pipelines, structural components of buildings, and rail ways.

The Department of Civil Engineering at R.B.S. Engineering Technical Campus was established in 2012 with a intake of 60 students in under graduate course i.e. B.Tech. The objective of Civil Engineering Department is to provide the students good understanding of civil engineering problems and solutions in a global and environmental context, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

A team of well qualified and dedicated faculty trains the students capable of identifying, formulating and solving civil engineering problems that meet specified performance, quality and objectives. The students are learn to use various software's like Auto CAD, STAAD. Pro, Water gems, ArcGIS etc. to meet the requirements of latest technologies.

**DEPARTMENTAL LABs:**
1. Fluid Mech Lab
2. Surveying Lab
3. Structural Analysis Lab
4. Hydraulics & Machine Lab
5. Geotechnical Engineering Lab
6. CAD Lab-1
7. Quantity Surveying Lab
8. Structural Detailing Lab
9. Environmental Engineering Lab
10. Building Planning & Drawing Lab
11. Geoinformatics Lab
12. CBSNT Lab
13. Transporting Lab
14. CAD Lab-2
15. Project Lab

**GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:**

- Model On ITS
- Technical Webinar
- Workshop on CAD CAM
- Workshop on Design of Multi. Story Building
INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:

DEPARTMENT IN NEWS

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Shekhar Singh
Engineer
Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation

Abhay Pratap Singh
Director
A S Developers & Const. Pvt. Ltd

Karamveer Singh
Asstt. Engineer
GAIL India Ltd

Vivek Yadav
Asstt. Engineer
GAIL India Ltd

Durgesh Rathore
Tech. Officer
Capri Global Pvt Ltd

Tushar Kulshrestha
Engineer
Heidelberg Cement India Ltd
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE & HUMANITIES

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT:
Dr. SAPNA TOMAR
B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D

REGARDING DEPARTMENT:
Department of Applied Science, in perfect conformity and balance, is a department that provides an enduring foundation in the fundamental sciences. The purpose of applied sciences in Engineering study is to lay a strong foundation of basic principles of various disciplines such as Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Communication skills in the mind of the learners so that they proceed to rest of their years of study with up to date knowledge and training of basic engineering skills. The methodology adopted in the classroom teaching is based on application of innovative strategies, regular assignments and interaction between teachers and students. At, RBSETC, Bichpuri, Agra, due attention has been given to this aspect thereby the applied sciences department constitutes of qualified faculty and is always striving to perceive and resolve students queries and to inspire them to develop their technical skills.

DEPARTMENTAL LABs:
1. Engineering Physics Lab
2. Engineering Chemistry Lab
3. Applied Chemistry Lab
4. Numerical Techniques Lab
5. Professional Communication Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:
National Conference (March 8-9, 2019)
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: 
Dr. NITIN AGRAWAL  
B.Pharm, M.Pharm, Ph.D

REGARDING DEPARTMENT:
The Department of Pharmacy was started in 2011 with an intake of 60 students in B.Pharm. The laboratories of the departments are well equipped with the all the modern equipment's required for pharmacy processes. The major areas of research undertaken by the department are Natural Product and Standardization of Herbal Drugs. The aim of the Department is to prepare personnel in the field of Pharmacy who could utilize their knowledge for the betterment of society and improve mankind health. In 2019 also applied for the Diploma in Pharmacy and the course is approved by PCI and AICTE. The students of the department is well placed in different pharmaceutical companies such as Eris Life Sciences Ahmedabad, OMICS International Hyderabad, Wingston Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd., Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Win Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Shining Life Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., AKUMS Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd. Haridwar, Turacoz Healthcare Solutions Gurugram etc.

DEPARTMENTAL LABs:
1. Pharmaceutics Lab
2. Pharmaceutical Chemistry Lab
3. Pharmacognosy Lab
4. Physical Pharmacy Lab
5. Microbiology Lab
6. Pharmaceutics Analysis Lab
7. Pharmacology Lab
8. Anatomy, Physiology & Path Physiology Lab
9. Biochemistry Lab
10. Computer Fundamental & Programming Lab

GLIMPSES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:
- Pharmacist Day
- Blood Donation Camp
- Demonstrating instruments to Class 12th standard students
- Invited Lecturer

INDUSTRIAL TOURS ORGANIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT:
DEPARTMENT IN NEWS

PRESTIGIOUS ALUMNI

Priyesh Dubey
B. D. Executive
FDC Ltd. Gorakahpur

Shreyansh Kulshrestha
B.D. Executive
Win Medicare, Agra

Brij Kishor
B.D. Executive
Inno Pharm Healthcare

Mohit Sharma
Production Officer
B.Braun India

Aksh Bijlani
B.D. Executive
Win Medicare

Sonu Raguvanshi
B.D. Executive
FDC Ltd. Agra
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES
The IoT (Internet of Things) has already penetrated in almost every industry. It’s time for workplaces to revolutionize themselves with this technology. IoT, in simple terms, means the exchange of data with multiple devices connected over a network. One thing that couldn’t be ignored is cyber security because as the number of devices increase, the greater the risks.

The biggest benefit IoT can offer in a workplace is to ease communication. Productivity enhancement, employee satisfaction, and self-automated intelligence are the other advantages that are worth being mentioned. Let’s delve into the techniques one can apply to enhance performance in a workplace thanks to IoT.

With multiple devices and computers connected over a network with IoT, more than thousands of tasks can be performed. With IoT devices interfaced, more than a thousand tasks can be performed in a matter of a few seconds. Managers and floor supervisors can operate workplace regulations such as floor temperature and lighting. Telepresence means utilizing a technology, like Virtual Reality, to give a user an entire overview of an environment. IoT merged with telepresence can give employers and executives an upper hand and can detect any backdrop that needs to be driven away. The department that will benefit the most from this innovation will be the HR.

Digital gateways have taken the place of keys and locks. Fingerprints and face scanners have removed the idea of writing down your name and arrival time on a thick register. All thanks to IoT, IT experts came up with the idea of doing this task with mobile apps. Any employee who has access to an app or a certain electronic entity can bypass blockades. This feature is essential in terms of office security. Thus, granting certain access rights to certain people can reduce threats from the outside. Apart from keeping track of an employee’s performance and preferences, IoT can make the workplace interactive than ever. Detecting the space in a trash bin, the level of water in a water dispenser and when it needs to be changed are a few examples to make employees remind them of something other than their work. Who would work nonstop the entire day?

Sensors have made our lives easy. From our home to shopping malls, every place where people gather has been rejuvenated with automation. It’s time that offices implement IoT in order to boost their profits and increase their market value. Values like productivity, time management, and workplace satisfaction will get instilled in employees automatically. Apart from the techniques IoT applies to enhance the workplace, further innovations are on their way as well. Who knows what we might see employees signing in and off from a smart-watch they wear on their wrists? Offices and organizations are expected to witness a conquest by intelligent hardware and automation.
Food Security is the ability to assure, on a long term basis, that the system provides the total population access to a timely, reliable and nutritionally adequate and socially acceptable supply of food. The World Food Summit of 1996 defined Food Security as existing “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”. Commonly, the concept of food security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people’s dietary needs as well as their food preferences.

While India has seen impressive economic growth in recent years, the country still struggles with widespread poverty and hunger. We are among the top few producers of many agricultural commodities in the world, yet our share in world food trade is only 1.6 %. The post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables are estimated to be 25 to 40 %, amounting to more than Rs. 30,000 crores annually, yet less than 2 % is processed. We have a middle class of 250-300 million people with adequate purchasing power to buy manufactured goods, Yet value addition to agricultural products is less than 7% . We have more than 220 million tonnes of food grains production, yet more than 130 million people go to bed hungry every day !

In this context, the food processing industry is of great importance for a rapid transformation of the rural economy and in eradicating hunger, in India. Rural food processing industries are beneficial to establish linkages between agriculture and industry, increase employment opportunities, improve the economic well-being of rural people by increasing their income and above all in reducing Post Harvest losses and Food Wastage thus contributing to Food Security.

Indian agriculture provides sufficient raw materials for processing especially by the small enterprises at the village level itself. In absence of such small enterprises the food items get spoiled over a period of time and this contributes to the huge post harvest losses, that otherwise could have been saved through processing.

It is high time we promote Micro/ Small Scale Processing Technologies to utilize the surplus fresh produce to shelf stable value added products like Jam & Jellies, Squashes, Pulps, Pastes and Purees, Chutneys, Pickles, Candied fruits and dried products. Both the Centre and state Governments should have policies to promote small scale processing units to utilize the natural resources and manpower in a better way for socio-economic development, reduction of Food Wastage and hence achieve Food Security.
Technology depends upon discovery, and discovery upon the advancement of technology; that is certainly the case with Computational Intelligence. Intelligence distinguishes us from everything in the world, because we have the ability to understand and apply knowledge. We can also improve skills that play a significant role in our evolution.

Nature-inspired algorithms (NIA) are a group of problem-solving methodologies and approaches that have been attracting researchers for their good performance. Nature inspired algorithms (NIA) are categorized under computational intelligence. NIA has its own way of dealing with complex optimization problems. The problems are solved on the basis of inspiration attained from the nature. The problems solved by these techniques are often those complex problems which cannot be solved by available deterministic algorithms efficiently in a given amount of time. Representative examples of nature-inspired algorithms include artificial neural networks (ANN), fuzzy systems (FS), evolutionary Algorithms (EA), and swarm intelligence (SI), and they have been applied to solve many real-world problems, and unlocked a wide field for artificial intelligence.

AI is applied in these algorithms that take their intelligence from nature, follow its characteristics and work in a similar way as these species perform, but in a better way without getting bored or fatigued. Swarm intelligence is a category of algorithms in which agents act in a group and learns from each other for food foraging, surviving etc. Evolutionary computation is evolved from the biologically inspired concepts such as populations, mutation and survival of the fittest to generate increasingly better solutions to the problem.

So, this area is an emerging platform to build a basis for artificial intelligence as its core, and can be used to solve real world problems in which it was even hard to conclude that the solution is possible.
Just like every coin has two faces, the world of internet or e-commerce, etc may have improved our status or socialized us in their world but they have also provided a medium for criminals to spread crime all over the world. The crime occurred through e-mails, e-banking, on social networking sites is referred to as cybercrime or any activity that uses a computer either as instrument, target or a means for perpetuating further crimes come within the act of cybercrime.

Cybercrime is the latest and perhaps the most complicated problem in the cyber world. It is rapidly evolving from simple e-mail mischief where offenders send obscene e-mail, to more serious cases like theft of information, e-mail bombing to crash servers, etc. The types of cybercrime includes pornography, cyber fraud, cyber stalking, data hostage, e-mail bombing, cyber war, illegal EFT. The Indian parliament considered it necessary to give effect to the resolution by which U.N. General Assembly adopted Model Law of Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commissions on Trade Law. As a consequence, of which the Information Technology Act, 2000 was passed. This act was a welcome step at a time where there was no legislation in this field.

Cybercrime in the act is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Cases of spam, hacking, stalking and e-mail fraud are rampant although cybercrime cells have been set up in major cities. The problem is that most cases remain unreported due to lack of awareness. It is not possible to eliminate cybercrime from cyber space. However, it is quite possible to check them. ‘Prevention is better than cure’ needs to be followed to control cybercrime.

**ELECTRICAL HAZARDS AND ITS PREVENTIONS IN INDUSTRIES**

Er. Rajendra Kumar  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of E.E.

Electricity acts like our friend and also like faithful servant, if safely used. The same electricity sometimes acts like our enemy (killer)/bad master and leads to electrical accident if adequate care is not taken in use.

There are two main Electrical Hazards:

**1. Electrical Shock:** It occurs when the body becomes part of the electric circuit. The current enters the body at one point and leave at another. This happens when the victim...
touches bare electric wire/conductor. Severity of Shock depends on amount of current, path of current, duration of shock, body resistance and voltage.

Effect of Electrical shock:

- More than 3 mA painful shock
- More than 10 mA muscle contraction
- More than 30 mA lung paralysis- usually temporary
- More than 50 mA possible ventricular fibrillation
- 100 mA to 4 A certain ventricular fibrillation,

2. Electrical Burn and fire:

- An arc flash occurs when electrical current passes through air.
- The heat generated can be devastating
- An arc flash can generate temp. up to 19,982.22 °C.
- Electrical fire occur due to short circuit, overloading and loose connection.

Always consider these safety precautions to avoid Electrical Hazards

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) like Electrical rubber hand gloves as per NFPA70E class 00 for 415 volt., Electrical safety shoes, Face shield, Arc Flash suit 8 cal/ cm².
- Use proper grounding of electrical equipment and machines. Every machine should be earthed at two points.
- Use properly sized circuit breakers like MCB, MCCB, ELCB, RCCB.
- Guard live electrical parts in order to avoid accidental contact
- Use properly flexible cords
- Inspect tools, wiring, circuits and electrical systems.
- Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs)
- Lock-out/tag-out System (LOTO): In this system, after switching off power supply, lock is put in such a way that power cannot be switched on.
- The switch must be also tagged.
- The tag lets others know why the switch is off.
- Display of 415 Volt Danger board and warning LIVE signage on each Electrical panel.
- Close electrical panels in order to avoid entry of rat, lizards etc.
- Use of PTW (Permit to work system to take shut down of any electric machine. Permit to work is a written document mentioning details like date, time of work, persons details involved in the work, Name of machine with location on which work is to be done, signature of authorized foreman and Engineer in-charge.
- Use of rubber insulating mat as per IS: 15652:2006 in front of Electrical Panels.
• Use of double insulated tools in order to avoid short circuit due to fall or touch.
• Test before touch
• Availability of fire extinguisher in Electrical substation.
• Working staff should be First Aid trained.
• Display of shock treatment chart in the substation.

GUIDE TO GOOD STORAGE PRACTICES FOR PHARMACEUTICALS
Dr. Tripanshu Gupta
Assistant Professor
Faculty of Pharmacy

This article is intended for those involved in the storage, transportation and distribution of pharmaceuticals. It is closely linked to other existing guides recommended by the WHO Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations, such as:
• Good trade and distribution practice (GTDP) of pharmaceutical starting materials
• The stability testing of pharmaceutical products containing well-established drug substances in conventional dosage forms Good manufacturing practices (GMP)
• The cold chain, especially for vaccines and biologicals;
• The International Pharmacopoeia

The guidelines are applicable not only to manufacturers of medicinal products but also to pharmaceutical importers, contractors and wholesalers, and community and hospital pharmacies.

Glossary
The definitions given below of some of the terms used in this document take into account the terminology of current regulations and recommendations.

Active pharmaceutical ingredient (API): Any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical dosage form and that, when used in the production of a drug, becomes an active ingredient of that drug. Such substances are intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease, or to affect the structure and function of the body.

Contamination: The undesired introduction of impurities of a chemical or microbiological nature, or of foreign matter, into or onto a starting material, or intermediate or finished product during production, sampling, packaging or repackaging, storage or transport.

Cross-contamination: Contamination of a starting material, intermediate product or finished product with another starting material or product during production.

Expiry date: The date given on the individual container (usually on the label) of a drug product up to and including which the product is expected to remain within specifications, if stored correctly. It is established for each batch by adding the shelf-life to the date of manufacture.
Labelling: The action involving the selection of the correct label, with the required information, followed by line clearance and application of the label.

Manufacture: All operations of purchase of materials and products, production, quality control, release, storage and distribution of finished products, and the related controls.

Packaging material: Any material, including printed material, employed in the packaging of a pharmaceutical product, but excluding any outer packaging used for transportation or shipment. Packaging materials are referred to as primary or secondary according to whether or not they are intended to be in direct contact with the product.

Pharmaceutical product: Any medicine intended for human use or veterinary product administered to food-producing animals, presented in its finished dosage form or as a starting material for use in such a dosage form, that is subject to control by pharmaceutical legislation in both the exporting state and the importing state.

Personnel: At each storage site (e.g. that of a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, and community or hospital pharmacy) there should be an adequate number of qualified personnel to achieve pharmaceutical quality assurance objectives. National regulations on qualifications should be followed. All personnel should receive proper training in relation to good storage practice, regulations, procedures and safety. All members of staff should be trained in, and observe high levels of, personal hygiene and sanitation.

Storage areas: Precautions must be taken to prevent unauthorized persons from entering storage areas. Storage areas should be of sufficient capacity to allow the orderly storage of the various categories of materials and products, namely starting and packaging materials, intermediates, bulk and finished products, products in quarantine, and released, rejected, returned or recalled products.

Documentation: written instructions and records: Written instructions and records should be available which document all activities in the storage areas including the handling of expired stock. These should adequately describe the storage procedures and define the route of materials and pharmaceutical products and information through the organization in the event of a product recall being required. Permanent information, written or electronic, should exist for each stored material or product indicating recommended storage conditions, any precautions to be observed and retest dates. Pharmacopoeia requirements and current national regulations concerning labels and containers should be respected at all times.

Returned goods: Returned goods, including recalled goods, should be handled in accordance with approved procedures and records should be maintained. All returned goods should be placed in quarantine and returned to saleable stock only after this has been approved by a nominated, responsible person following a satisfactory quality re-evaluation.

Dispatch and transport: Materials and pharmaceutical products should be transported in such a way that their integrity is not impaired and that storage conditions are maintained. Special care should be exercised when using dry ice in cold chains. In addition observing to safety precautions, it must be ensured that the materials or product does not come in into contact with dry ice, as this may adversely affect the product quality.
Drugs are frequently taken with food, and patients often use mealtime to remind them to take their medication. However, food can have a significant effect on the bioavailability of drugs. Food or certain dietary items influence the activity of a drug e.g. Food-Drug interaction. Food may influence drug absorption indirectly, through physiological changes in the GI tract produced by food, and/or directly, through physical or chemical interactions between the drug molecules and food components. However, some drugs have to be taken with or after a meal in order to avoid gastric irritation or to reduce the side effect. Food often may affect the rate and extent of absorption of drugs from GI tract. Exact mechanism of food-drug interaction is complex and unpredictable. Drug absorption may be reduced, delayed, enhanced or unaffected by the presence of food.

**The Effect of Food:**

**Anti-infective agents-Food:** The presence of food in GIT will reduce the absorption of many anti-infective agents (e.g. Penicillin and tetracycline derivatives).

**Captopril-Food:** The presence of food in GIT has been reported to reduce the absorption of captopril by 30% to 40%. It is advisable to administer the drug 1 hr before the meal.

**MAOIs-Tyramine:** There have been reports of serious hypertensive crisis reactions occurring in people being treated with MAOIs (e.g. Isocarboxazid, Phenelzine etc.) following ingestion of food with a high content of tyramine (e.g. aged cheese, wine, pickled fish, concentrated yeast extracts, broad-been pods). The interaction can cause a potentially fatal rise in blood pressure.

**Grapefruit Juice:** Grapefruit juice reduces the activity of cytochrome P-450 enzyme in the gut wall that are involved in the metabolism of certain calcium channel blockers (e.g. Amlodipine, felodipine, nisoldipine Varapamil etc.), HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (e.g. Lovastatin) and cyclosporine As a result, larger amounts of unmetabolized drug is absorbed, and serum concentrations are increased.

**Orange juice** should not be consumed with antacids containing aluminum. The juice increases the absorption of the aluminum. Orange Juice and milk should be avoided when taking antibiotics. The juice’s acidity decreases the effectiveness of antibiotics, as doe’s milk.

**Digoxin-Oatmeal:** Large amounts of oatmeal and other high-fiber cereals should not be eaten when taking digoxin. The fiber can interfere with the absorption of the drug, making the act of swallowing the pill a waste of time.
Caffeinated beverages and asthma drugs taken together can cause excessive excitability. Those taking Tagament (Simetidine), quinolone antibiotics (Cipro, Penetrex, Noroxin) and even oral contraceptives should be aware these drugs may cause their cup of coffee to give them more of a Java jolt than they expected.

Theophylline-Grilled meat: Grilled meat can lead to problems for those on asthma medications containing theophyllines. The chemical compounds formed when meat is grilled somehow prevent this type of medication from working effectively, increasing the possibility of an unmanageable asthma attack.

NSAIDs-Food: Regularly consuming a diet high in fat while taking anti-inflammatory, arthritis medications can cause kidney damage and can leave the patient feeling, drowsy and sedated.

Tomatoes contain small quantities of a toxic substance known as solanine that may trigger headaches in susceptible people. They are also a relatively common cause of allergies. An unidentified substance in tomatoes and tomato-based products can cause acid reflux, leading to indigestion and heartburn. Individuals who often have digestive upsets should try eliminating tomatoes for 2 to 3 weeks to see if there is any improvement.

Building Information Modeling (BIM) in the Modern Times

Harsh yadav
B.Tech(CE)4th YEAR

During much of modern history architectural designs were communicated through the medium of two dimensional hand drawings and written specifications. These technical drawings were produced by applying ink or pencil to a medium of paper, velum or Mylar. The 1990’s brought the advent of computer-aided design (CAD) as the popular medium to draw a building. In the 2000’s Building Information Models (BIM) were introduced to the architecture and engineering professions as the latest medium for designing and drawing a building. In spite of the evolution of technology over the years, construction disputes continue to occur.

Architects utilize BIM to create three dimensional spaces and buildings. BIM has the potential to enhance the design team’s visualization of a project as well as improve the design team’s coordination of a project. It has been shown that BIM has the ability to aid the contractor’s efforts to manage acceleration, avoid delays and mitigate disruptions.

Better coordinated 2D drawings can potentially now be extracted from BIM models. Changes to three dimensional models during the design process are automatically updated in extracted 2D drawings. Historically, 2D drawings were manually checked for coordination and accuracy. A quality control specialist spent multiple days reviewing two dimensional
drawings attempting to make sure the architecture and engineering components blended properly into an integrated design. Available BIM software includes programs for semi-automated quality control. When properly utilized, these programs perform coordination checks called clash Detection.

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) is the leading producer of the designand construction industry’s standardized contract documents. In 2007 the AIA explicitly stated in their Owner-Architect Agreement B101 what the standard of care was to which an architect must perform. That document, although mentioning digital models and listing BIM as an additional service, does not define BIM. In recognition that BIM was becoming a force in the industry the AIA introduced the E202 Building Information Modeling Protocol Exhibit in 2008. A key element in this protocol was the term “levels of development” or LOD, the ubiquitous five levels of progressive model element completeness. In 2013 the AIA updated this document to AIA E203 – Building Information Modeling and Digital Data Exhibit. This document expands the definition of how BIM will be utilized by the project team including: 1) who will be modeling what portions of the project including the architect, engineers and possibly the contractor; 2) what levels of LOD will be provided in the model elements; 3) if the model will be utilized for facilities management; and 4) What facilities management responsibilities the architectural firm will have and how they will be compensated for these services.

BIO-REFINERY: CONCEPTS, CURRENT STATUS & DEVELOPMENT TRENDS
SUYASH SACHAN
B.Tech(BT)3rd YEAR

Bio refineries are expected to effectively utilise abundant biomass resources in a sustainable manner in order to ensure energy security, mitigate climate change and meet the endless demand for chemicals and materials. Till date, the bio refinery industry is mainly in the pilot and demonstration stages. Considerable developmental work is underway, and new bio refinery concepts are expected to be commercially deployed by 2020. The deployment of bio refi-neries, based largely on lingo cellulosic feedstock, depends on the technical maturity of a range of production processes. The combination of market formation and governmental support for biomass-derived products is one of the important factors in determining the type and rate of bio refi-nery deployment.

Bio refi-ner is similar to petroleum re-fi-ner except that it utilises biomass instead of crude oil to produce transportation fuels, heat, power, chemicals and materials. Because biomass is renewable and carbon-neutral, the use of industrial bio refi-neries has been identifi-ed as one potential solution that may help to mitigate the threat of climate change and meet the seemingly boundless demand for energy, fuels, chemicals and materials.
SELF MEDICATION: EMERGING CHALLENGE TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

JYOTI
Assistant Professor
Faculty of Pharmacy

Self-medication can be defined as the self-consuming of medication without getting advice from a physician for either diagnosis or treatment. Self-treatment may lead to several health problems: misuse of over-the-counter (OTC) medication, concurrent use of several medications, and use of home remedies to treat potentially serious diseases, which may lead to misdiagnosis or masking of potential health problems. In many developing countries, patients can purchase a large number of medicines, including antibiotics, without prescription, except for narcotics and major tranquilizers. According to a study conducted in Amman to evaluate self-medication patterns, self-medication behavior was a common health care practice among the peoples. Several reasons were behind this finding according to the study: minor diseases do not need a physician visit, long waiting times in the physician’s clinic, and the desire to save money. Unfortunately, a small percentage of patients were engaged with a pharmacist for therapeutic consultations.

There are various sources for self medication including Families, friends, neighbors, the pharmacist, previous prescribed drug, or suggestions from an advertisement in newspapers or popular magazines, Urge of self care, feeling of sympathy toward family members in sickness, lack of time, lack of health services, financial constraint, ignorance, misbelieves, extensive advertisement and availability of drugs in other than drug shops are responsible for growing trend of self medication are many common sources of self medications.

Major problems related to self medication are increased resistance of pathogens and causes serious health hazards such as adverse reaction and prolonged suffering. Antimicrobial resistance is a current problem world wide particularly in developing countries where antibiotics are available without any prescription. Hence, the government should take necessary steps to regulate responsible self medication. This can be done by making availability of safe drugs along with proper instructions about its use and if in need consulting a physician.

Brain Port – The Vision Device

ShristiAgarwal
B.Tech(CSE)1st YEAR

A new device that could make the blind people gain their vision, has been developed by scientists. This device is known as Brain Port vision device or the electric lollipop. Images of the objects are captured by a tiny external camera and then the images are converted into a pattern of electronic impulses and sent to the electrode which is placed at the top of the tongue. This works in a similar fashion, like tasting a toffee.
After a couple of days of practice people, who couldn’t see were able to figure out shapes, read signs and even read letters. The BrainPort technology could totally change the way of interaction for the blind people with others. It may help in their personal growth and make them feel that they are not blind anymore. This machine, the BrainPort vision device is manufactured by Wicab .Inc, a bio-medical engineering company based in Middleton, Wisconsin, United States. It relies on sensory substitution, the process in which if one sense is damaged, the part of the brain that would normally control that sense can learn to perform another function. This device is based on the preposition that one sees with the brain, not with the eyes. Embedded in the headset is a camera, and surrogates “eye”, that translates the shapes or things in the physical world into vibrations that can be felt through a device placed on the user’s tongue and with practice, one can learn to interpret the vibrating patterns and actually start to see.

**CYBER SAFETY**

SPARSH PANDEY  
B.Tech(CSE)1st YEAR

Cyber Safety refers to the maximization of the user’s personal safety & security risks to private information & property associated with using the internet, & the self-protection from computer crime in general.

As the number of internet users continues to grow worldwide, it is important to make people aware of the potential threats dwelling in the cyber world. While talking about the cyber world, it is important to check each plank of wood, before forcing your whole weight down upon it.

Sensitive information such as personal information & identity, passwords are often associated with personal property such as bank account no. or date of birth. These details may present security concerns if leaked. Unauthorized access & usage of private information may result in consequence such as identity thefts, as well as theft of property.

Common causes of information security breaches include:-

i. Phishing - It is a type of scam where scammers disguise themselves as trustworthy source in attempt to obtain private information. Phishing often occurs through emails or internet messages and may contain link to websites that direct the user to enter their private information. These fake websites are often designed to look identical to their legitimate counterparts to avoid suspicion from the user.

ii. Internet Scams – These are schemes that deceive the user in various ways & aim to cheat the victim of personal property directly rather than personal information through false promises, confidence tricks and more.

iii. Malware – These are malicious softwares in disguise. They collect & transmit private information without the user’s consent or knowledge.
Certain other threats prevalent in the cyber world include cyber stalking, cyber bullying, etc. As it is almost impossible to prevent the use of cyber world, one must know how to ensure safety over the net. As the saying goes – “Care about the share”, the users should be careful while sharing any personal data over the internet.

Only trustworthy applications should be downloaded from legitimate stores and the content should be read carefully before generating permissions to the App. Privacy settings should be regularly checked and the user should be vigilant about updating softwares, including apps, anti-viruses & even the humble browsers as most of the security breaches are caused by software that isn’t up-to-date.

**SUPERCAPACITORS**

Er. Dhananjali Singh  
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Dept. of EC

A supercapacitor is an electrochemical device which is capable of storing and supplying high power electricity quickly and for up to millions of cycles with good performance. Supercapacitors are also called as ultracapacitor, Goldcap or supercap. Supercapacitors are double layered capacitor with low voltage limits and very high capacity. In comparison to capacitors, Supercapacitors have high energy storing capability and a larger area for storing charge. Supercapacitors provide fast charging and high load currents due to low equivalent series resistance. Micro-supercapacitors can tolerate repeated bending so they are suitable for flexible applications and are ideal for wearables and Internet of Things (IoT) applications. Flexible supercapacitors glass, paper and silicon substrates are being developed. Two separate charge layers are produced on the surface, when a voltage is applied to a supercapacitor and the separation distance of these layers is smaller than those of electrolytic capacitors. So, supercapacitors are also called as double layer electrical capacitors.

The supercapacitors can be an alternate to the rechargeable batteries and based on nanotechnology, they are offering a new method of energy storage. In comparison to batteries, the recharging time of supercapacitors is very less as they can recharge within seconds and they can withstand unlimited charge cycles. From a long time, batteries have been a dominant form of energy storage. So, how can a capacitor overcome them, even of the “super” variety? As the capacitors offer virtually endless charging and discharging cycles while batteries gradually lose recharging ability. With that, in comparison to batteries, capacitors have lower internal resistance and can provide more instantaneous power. The ability to incorporate such powerful energy storage devices in to a chip is an essential requirement for IoT applications with an energy supply mechanism. The two tools which can fulfill these requirements are supercapacitors and micro batteries. Lithium ion batteries are capable of supplying power to almost all modern portable electronic devices and to all
electric cars also. But they have slow charging and discharging process and with time, their power density and storage capacity decays as the chemical compounds within the battery degrades. Supercapacitors use different energy storage mechanism as in them, the energy is stored electrostatically on the surface of the material and chemical reactions are not involved.

**Applications of Supercapacitors**

When the supercapacitors are used as an auxiliary power source for peak output then the size of the power supplies can be reduced and overall performance can be improved. Some applications of supercapacitors are:

- **Electric Vehicles**: Supercapacitors can overcome the limitations of electric battery vehicles such as low power density, high temperature dependence, limited recharging cycles and extended charging times.

- **Storage and backup of memory data when power failure occurs**: Supercapacitors can be integrated with IT devices, consumer electronics and communication systems to protect memory content. They can be used as a battery replacement or for providing short term backup power supply.

- **Applications for renewable energy**: It is necessary to replace the batteries in around 4-7 years in solar photovoltaic applications as they tend to wear out. This need of replacement and frequent maintenance can be eliminated by the use of supercapacitors.

Supercapacitors are an emerging energy storage technology that could be integrated with many electronic systems and the coming times shall witness the extended use and applications of these.

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**FUNCTIONAL FOODS**

ASHISH KHARE  
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Functional foods are defined as food and food components that provide health benefit beyond the basic nutrition i.e. they are performing the basic role; as well as beyond that basic role also including the conventional foods, fortified, enriched or enhanced food and dietary supplements. They provide essential nutrients often beyond the quantities that are required for the normal maintenance, growth and development of other biological active components; that impart health benefits or desirable physiological benefits. The concept of functional foods originated from the ancient China and then shifted to Japan, long ago. Japan Ministry of Health and Welfare initiated the world’s first policy of legally permitted, the commercialization of selected functional foods named ‘Food for specified Health Use’, that is FOSHU.
To make it natural food product functional, there are so many ways. We can add something to it that is beneficial to us. We can remove something that is harmful. Even we can enhance something from the outer sources to make it functional and that will provide health benefits to the human beings. Basically functional foods are divided into two categories. First, basic or natural functional foods. These are the foods that naturally contain biologically active non-nutrient compound in high concentration, that provide health benefit. Second is the formulated foods and this category includes the food products especially formulated to have the higher amounts biologically active compound. For example we can say high fiber bread. Then there are some examples of the conventional foods like nuts, tomatoes that contain lycopene.

The health benefits of functional foods are categorized in three categories like maintenance, reduction and treatment. In the maintenance they enhance the function like gastro-intestinal health, like our gut micro-flora, then anti-oxidants, they affect the ageing or act as anti-ageing. In the reduction side or for a specific illness or specific deficiency disease; like calcium is very important to prevent the osteoporosis. Vitamin A is very necessary for the night blindness, and then polyunsaturated fatty acids are helpful in the cardio-vascular diseases. Now the third category is the treatment or management of the illness. If we will shift to low fat products, it will solve the problem of overweight. Gluten free products will solve the problem of celiac disease.

In India the Food Safety and Standards (Food or Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Foods for Special Dietary Uses, Foods for Special Medical Purpose, Functional Foods and Novel Food) Regulations, 2016 govern the manufacturing, sale and distribution of functional foods. These regulation cover eight categories of foods namely Health supplements, Neutraceuticals, Food for special dietary use, Food for special Medical purpose, Specialty foods containing plant or botanicals, Foods containing Probiotics, Foods containing Prebiotics and Novelty Foods. Different countries have different regulatory bodies. In Japan its FOSHU and it approves the statement made on the food labels concerning the physiological effect of the food on the human body. In United States of America Food & Drugs Administration,

YOUTH- A DOUBLE EDGED SWORD

Sanidhya Kumar Singh
B.Tech (M.E.) 3rd Year

"The Youth is the hope of our future" - Jose Rizal

With 430 million young people in the age bracket of 15-34 years old, India is gifted with the world’s largest youth population. Most of the population of Europe and Japan are ageing quickly. China is the second largest world leader in terms of youth population; however it will start contracting in proportion of its aggregate population as a result of slacked negative impact of its one child policy. Every developed nation will encounter a demographic deficit, but India won’t. India is one of the largest reservoir of the youth population.

The role of youth is very important in any society. Youth represents the most vibrant and vocal section of the society. They can bring about the socio-economic changes in a country.
The power of the youth is a big energy source. And like all energy sources, this power can either be used for the good or even the ugly. And that’s what led the famous American writer, F. Scott Fitzgerald to proclaim: ‘Youth is a dream, a form of chemical madness.’ And that is why the youth of the 21st century has the power to initiate revolutions.

In a nation like India with half of the population under 25 and two thirds under 35, this role assumes even greater significance. If this power is to be channelized, there is absolutely nothing that seems impossible to achieve. If India wishes to become THE GLOBAL SUPERPOWER, it needs to channelize youth power. The Indian government should help the youth in becoming aspiring entrepreneurs rather than mere workers. Only when the energy of the youth is constructively and productively channelized, a nation can progress.

India, today is striving hard to be on equal footing with all the developed countries of the world and the government of India is conscious of the need to tap youth power. Indian youth has the capacity to become a forceful political power if it works in close unity with the working class. Youths of India have the power to convert our country from developing country to the developed country. However the youth can be double edged sword also.

It can be elucidated with the question -‘How many young people are violent and how many young people are peace builders? Youth can inject the governments with fresh ideas and energy, but it can also lead to impetuousness and a disregard for the tried and true. If the government is unable to harness the young power that India possess, then these youths have the capability to destroy the nation. The apt example is the number of youths taking arms and militancy in the Kashmir area. Lack of policies of the government towards the youth can lead them towards the path of destruction and terrorism. However if the government is able to utilise the youth capability that India possesses, it can lead the nation to be on same footing along with all other developed nations.

Hence, I would like to conclude my article by putting forward the point that having the much more important thing.

SHOULD I BE A WOMAN.....??

Aprajita
B.Tech(EE)3rd YEAR

I want to be a woman.
Frail and meek,
Shy and sweet,
I should be,
Shouldn't I?

I want to be a woman.
Fettered by custom,
Bound by culture
I should endure,
Violence and subjugation,
Shouldn’t I?
I want to be a woman.
Walking down the aisle
At a tender age,
Sharing the bed and the flesh
With a hitherto unknown man
Shouldn’t I?

I want to be a woman.
To bear guilt,
To bear pain,
And procreate without fail.
Shouldn’t I?

But, I don’t want to be woman and you know above why?

LIBERAL FEMINISM IN INDIA

Harshita Bhadauria
B Pharm (2nd year)

Women are supposed to be very calm in general, but the needs of women are the same as that of men, they too feel the same way, they can also have an opinion, they need exercise for their health, and a field for their efforts, as much as men do, precisely as men would suffer. It is narrow minded in to say that they ought to confine themselves to make puddings and knitting stockings, or playing piano and embroiling bags.

Women empowerment policies are the topmost priority in terms of development. Women issues have been subjugated across the whole universe in varying degrees, to capture the patriarchal structure of the society that traditionally comes down upon this. Some historic judicial pronouncements of the supreme court and their various courts in INDIA upheld some landmark judgment in favour of women, but these interventions are not enough to bring the desired change to the conditions of women in INDIA, varying across a vast range of caste, class, region etc.

Liberal feminism as the most widely accepted social and political feminist philosophy comes to the rescue. This strand of feminism emphasizes the urgent need to provide equal rights and liberties to women across the globe. Rejecting all form of an ideal European society, liberal feminists universally acknowledge the need to question on the social conditions hierarchical status of men and women by eliminating coercion.

The feminist movement in INDIA has been built upon multiple and varied historical experiences, by drawing on social -political conditions such as caste, family and traditional marriage structures including the dowry, which are specific to INDIA. The development of feminist movement in INDIA has been dissimilar to the western feminist in that there are
multiple patriarchies in the Indian context, which have given rise to multiple feminist in the country.“An awareness of women’s oppression and exploitation in society, at work and within the family, and conscious action by women men and change this situation”.

It is in the face of this, that we attempt to look at legal nuances and historic pronouncements in this country, to problematize the issue of women empowerment and as an answer, provide some basic guidelines which must be followed by women to know their true potential in Indian context. This article humbly locates the need for more rigorous and stringent legal interventions in the Indian judicial structures.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

Kuldeep Singh Bedi
B.Tech(FT)2nd YEAR

Health can generally, be measured on three major parameters:-

1. Physical
2. Psychological
3. Nutritional.

Physical health means the physical fitness of a person. Psychological health means the ability of a person to maintain patience, calm and composure in all circumstances of life. Nutritional health means the presence of essential nutrients in the body to fight diseases with immunity. Health professionals consider cancer, diabetes and several other mental and physical health issues such as depression, lethargic attitude, etc to deficiencies in fitness and well-being of a person. Unhealthy and unfit lifestyle of a person also results in premature death. Obesity and lack of physical fitness in young generation sets the stage for diabetes, heart disease, and other serious health problems.

Walking, running, cycling, playing, swimming, gardening, skipping, weight-lifting and Yoga are some of the important activities which help us to maintain fit and healthy lifestyle. A person who is fit both physically and mentally is strong enough to face the ups and downs of life, and is not affected by drastic changes in the circumstances. One should also spend time outdoors in the sun, inhaling fresh air and taking part in healthy activities. Staying active makes you stay energetic. Out of the several components that affect one’s health, following are the FIVE key physical components to ensure the overall good health, fitness and mental well-being:

1. Cardiovascular/Aerobic Conditioning, Stretching – Muscles, Ligaments and Tendons
2. Core Stability – Both physical and mental
3. Nutrition and Supplementation – Balanced Diet
4. Mental Rest and Relaxation – Balanced lifestyle
5. Sleep – Regular sleep

These are directly related to our mental, physical and emotional health. Fitness and mental well-being are essential parts of a healthy life. The benefits of an active and healthy lifestyle are undeniable by all means. To conclude we can say that sound health not only means keeping a healthy body but it also includes a healthy mental condition.
Farmers are considered as the “National hero”. Almost everyday, we come across the news of farmers committing suicide in different parts of the country. Undoubtedly, farmers play a vital role in the progress and development of country, but still if they get prompt to end their lives due to any reason so far, it’s a matter of grave concern.

A major reason why the farmers commit suicide is that they borrow huge amount of money from moneylenders or landlords for their land cultivation, but many times they fail to repay the huge debt. Such situation becomes more vulnerable for those farmers who don’t have their own land to cultivate their crops. For the purpose of farming, they take land from the landlords under the agreement of *Batai* which means the harvesting shall be divided equally between the farmers and their landlords.

Due to this, farmers become barehanded as they give half of the crop to their landlords and the other half of the crop is used in the part-payment of the loan taken from the landlords or the money lenders. On the other hand, landlords enter only at the time of crop harvesting in order to crave the profit and fulfill their share.

We are already aware that, every year the farmers have to suffer huge losses either due to floods or draughts. Whatever may be the reason so far for the loss of their crops, they end-up empty handed and fail to repay their debt. In that scenario, they suffer huge humiliation and in that case their persisting mental agony compels them to commit suicide.

The only solution to avoid this problem lies with the Government which is required to run crop guarantee scheme, besides it may also arrange for providing loans to the farmers on negligible interest rate. The biggest step in this direction that the Government may take to help the farmers can be – to make financial arrangements especially to support the farmers while making the yearly budget.

It is urgent to pay attention to the rising incidents of the farmers committing suicide. The government should come forward and take necessary steps to safeguard the farmers against all those issues which compel them to commit suicide.

**VALUE OF TIME**

*Hafeez Ullah Padder*

B.Tech (CE) 3rd YEAR

**One Year:** The value of one year is best known to a student who fails in examination and has to wait for the next year.

**One month:** The value of one month is felt by a mother who has delivered a premature baby.
One week: The value of one week is known to an editor who has to bring out the issue of a magazine within a week.

One hour: The value of an hour is felt by a bereaved family when the doctor says that the patient should have been brought an hour earlier, for he could not be saved now.

One minute: The value of one minute is known by a person who has missed the train by one minute.

One second: A victim of a road accident knows the value of one second.

One tenth of second: The value of one tenth of second is known to a sportsman who wins the silver medal losing a golden one.

If u love life, don’t waste time, for time is what, life is made up of..!!!

TIME MANAGEMENT IN COLLEGE LIFE
Dr. Gyanendra Singh
Faculty of Pharmacy

The College life is called the stepping stone to a student’s future. The manner in which you shape your character and personality in college will determine the kind of job and life that awaits you in future. To make yourself successful, the most important quality that you need to learn is ‘Time Management’.

In college, there are various things happening around us. From studies, to sports, to fests and other fun activities, college life opens a lot of prospects for you. Talking about effective time management, a lot of college students are seen complaining about the lack of time. Most of you have seen that there is a lack of time for the given task. But that is all an excuse for our inability to manage your time efficiently. The problem is not the shortage of time but how we manage it.

Tips that will help you to develop better time management skills in college are:

1) Maintaining the workout balance between college life and your personal life.
2) Always try to note the things and stick to a routine at the beginning of the semester so that you can adjust to it.
3) Keep your study station clean and organized so that you can concentrate on your study properly.
4) Make a ‘To do list’ as To do lists are one of the most effective ways to stay on the track. Record all the things you need to accomplish and then focus on completing one task at a time.
5) Prepare a Study Schedule, and stick to it. Set aside a fixed time each day for your studies and ensure that your friends, family, and colleagues do not disturb during this time, so that it goes uninterrupted.
6) Make a habit of studying small portions of the topics daily.
7) Set the priorities of assigned work and performs accordingly.
8) Place the things away from you which create a distraction. For example you are studying or writing, turn off your phone’s ringtones and vibrations and put it in a drawer where you won’t be tempted to answer calls and messages.

9) It is vital to be aware of the time wasters or they will consume your valuable time. Surfing the internet, watching TV, gaming, and browsing social media sites are all notorious time wasters.

INSPIRATION

Shweta Singh  
B.Tech(EE) 3rd YEAR

Thomas Alva Edison once said “Genius is 99% perspiration and 1% inspiration but still that 1% of inspiration is the sole requirement for converting that 99% into success”. Inspiration comes in many forms and can strike randomly. Some days we have an abundance of creative energy which comes naturally, other days it’s not so easy. Have you ever wondered that a pencil, can teach us so many things?

● It tells us that everything you do, leaves a mark, whether it is good or bad it will surely leave a positive or negative impression on others.

● It tells us that what matters is what we are from inside and not outside. It is our qualities and virtues which leave a lasting impression on others, not our external beauty.

● It tells us that in life we will go through painful experiences which make us a better person. The difficult times are always there to make us stronger. As a great philosopher said, “not every season is a growing season, and those were the times where God is testing what you are made of...!”

● Also, it tells us that we can always correct are mistakes, so don’t be afraid to take risk, we should take challenges, accept the difficulties because even if we fall, there is always a next time.

“Allow yourself to be guided and held by the God’s hand and which holds you”

Be at your best.
And leave the rest,
Joys and sorrows come and go,
And surely you have to pass through,
Life is a struggle but,
Crossing all be barriers,
You make your way,
Think you can do it...In the end, the man who wins is the man who thinks that he can.
SAVE THE GIRL CHILD

According to Hinduism, “yatra nari astu pujyante, ramante tantra devataa” means God resides in places where a woman is worshipped. In such a society, female foeticide is an ironical but sad reality. Earlier in the Vedic Ages, women were given lot of respect and honour in Indian society. They used to get education before their marriage as well as military training for their own safety. In ancient times, birth of a girl child was considered as auspicious. As per an Indian proverb, “A home without a daughter is like a body without soul”. The daughter is considered as Goddess Laxmi or the Goddess of knowledge. However in middle age, due to various ill practices, the status of women got deteriorated. Although they have been given equal rights and privileges (as enjoyed by their male counterparts) by constitution, practically the condition has not improved much. They are forced to live under the influence of parents before marriage whereas under the influence of husband after marriage.

In thousands of families across India, girls are unwanted. Sons are preferred as they are supposed to carry forward the generations. Sweets are distributed at the birth of sons and the family goes into profound grief when a girl is born. Worst of all female foetuses are killed in the womb of their mother through medical termination of pregnancy. This is called female foeticide. The practice of Foetus Killing after the sex determination is fearlessly continued in our society. What is more distressful is to learn that some well educated families also prefer sons over daughters and are supporting the age old patriarchal mindset of society. They even go to the extent of female foeticide.

The crime of “Female Foetus Killing” is spreading not only in rural areas but in urban areas too. This practice leads to the skewed sex ratio. There are various new techniques which have made it possible to determine the sex of unborn baby, and if it is found to be a girl child, this is followed by abortion. There are laws against the misuse of the prenatal diagnostic techniques as they are meant only for detecting abnormalities in unborn infant and associated risks to the pregnant mother if any.

To stop this evil practice of female foeticide, strict punishment in the form of fine and jail to the person requesting abortion of the unborn girl child is prescribed under Pre Natal Diagnostics Techniques(PNDT) act. Simultaneously the practitioner who helps in sex determination for this purpose is also to be punished equally under the law.

It is a social and moral responsibility of every citizen of this country to put an end to the practice of killing of female foeticide and also spread awareness about the need for believing in the importance of women to play multiple roles in the life of nation as they have proven to be an outstanding performer in different professions. Nature too has gifted women to play different roles of a daughter, sister, wife and mother with equal ease and success.

"Beti bachao,beti padhao”  
(Save and educate the girl child)
“RULE YOUR MIND OR IT WILL RULE YOU”

Shashank Mishra  
B.Arch(1st YEAR)

Our actions are the practical manifestations of our thoughts. The life has changed the way we think. Isn’t it? As we all know it started as something which is all regulated and controlled by our mind.

People have a negative distorted view of the world when they are in a negative state of mind. It becomes a cycle where negative thoughts reinforce negative emotions, which in turn produces negative actions. If the cycle is not broken and left to run uninterrupted, it inevitably has a detrimental physical and mental effect on the person experiencing the spin. In addition, if these cycles spin often enough, they can lead to clinical depression and anxiety.

The key to avoid this negative distortion and stopping the mental spin is to understand what initiates the cycle. Once mind is full of the triggers, people can train themselves to avoid it, or stop it before it does any harm. Although it is really cumbersome to control the mind but if we develop a positive mindset then mind can be trained and controlled easily. It is well said by someone that positivity begets positivity. Positivity ameliorates the self control in an individual which is necessary for an individual to have sound mind. Meditation also provides a great rest to mind and enables us to control the aggression, depression, lust and other negative thought that keeps bubbling in our minds.

Sometimes in our life we are driven by overbrimming emotions and then later we regret for our wrong actions, it can happen with anyone of us so we need to rule our mind or in other words gain control over our mind so as to live a beautiful life we should never take adverse situations too seriously as change is the law of nature and even worst situation will change if dealt with little patience and courage.

Let us be a master rather than a servant of your own mind. We are the ruler of the kingdom of our own happiness. We should not allow other people or circumstances to make us happy or sad and not depend on material possessions to create happiness for you. It is for us to choose to be happy whatever the situation. So, it’s all up to us that whether we wish to live a life of a master or a slave.

BE POSITIVE!!

Nitish Mahajan  
B.Tech(CSE)4th YEAR

Positive thinking is an attitude that pushes us to expect good and desired results. Power of positivity helps us in creating and transforming energy into reality. Positive mindset helps us to seek happiness, health and a happy ending regardless of the situation. Lots of successful people have recognized the positivity as the key to success. Power of positivity
may change our personal and professional life. Thus, in the tough situations, people ask us to think positive.

We win half of the battle if we are confident of our abilities. Power of positivity promotes confidence. It boosts our self-esteem as we work independently believing in our skills. Thinking positive is the ultimate requirement for us to stay motivated in life.

We must believe in power of positivity no matter how tough the situation is. Humor is the best medicine to deal with the stress. Hence, we must try reading or watching some comedy film if stress troubles us. Moreover, we must meet some friends to chill out our mind.

Success and failures are part of live. There is no successful person who has not failed somewhere. Learning from the failures and giving up separate- the successful and failed people. In other words, the people who focus on learning from mistakes achieve success. The people who become demoralized due to failure can’t find success. Thus, our key to success is to learn from the failures. We must assess our work after completing. We must find out the points that seems hindering our progress. It will help us in making compelling plans for the next time we sit to attempt the task. We will get positive results due to believing in power of positivity.

ENGINEER’S LIFE

“Engineers are responsible for some of the greatest inventions and technology the worlds depend on.”

“Scientists dreams about doing great things but engineers do them.”

“Engineers like to solve problems. If there are no problems handily available, they create their own problem.”

Sneh
B.Tech(CSE)3rd YEAR

Engineering is at the centre of society- that engineers have a unique set of skills and perspective which should be used to create a better future for all of us.

Qualities of an Engineer are positive attitude, quick learning ability, communication skills, technical knowledge, creativity, ability to think logically, problem solving skills.

responsibility of engineers are investigating new technology, knowing user requirements, providing useful output, keeping environmental risks as low as possible.

There should be a view that engineers must be more involved in thinking through the relationship between their work and broader society. Engineers cannot predict the future but we can use our expertise to have a positive influence on that future. An essential engineering skill is being able to recognise the limits of one’s competencies and to procure expertise where necessary, working with people from different sectors and cultures.

We can’t simply blame the engineers when things go wrong because, no matter how well they plan, things don’t always go according to plan.
Student life is a period of learning and grooming, a student needs to be sincere, dedicated and focused to his/her goal. Students play a vital role because students are the future of nation. Student should follow the rules and regulation to achieve their goals or aims.

Discipline plays a significant role in shaping his/her personality and molding his/her character. Discipline means complete obedience to certain rules and regulations. It is important for the progress of society and development of one’s personality as well. A student needs to be very punctual to his/her routine. She/he should be very regular and sincere to his/her studies.

Student life is the formation period of life. The foundation of adulthood is laid down during the time.

**There is one SHLOK in SANSKRIT -**

काक चेष्टा, बको ध्यान, श्वान निद्रा तथैव च।

अत्यहारी, गृहत्यागी, विद्यार्थी पंच लक्ष्मण॥

These are the five qualities that a student must have and in fact each one of us is a student in our life and this is why we should possess and try to cultivate these five qualities. All of us should possess these Five Qualities.

- **The first quality is KAKA CHESTA (काक चेष्टा)**
  Ka-ka means a crow and chestha means effort. Kaka chestha refers to the patience, hard-work and the effort of the crow. All of us in childhood read the story of a crow. This is all about the effort and hard-work of individual to achieve their respective goals. And success not comes before hard-work. Lesson is to put efforts like a crow.

- **The second quality is BAKO DHYANAM (बको ध्यान)**
  Bako dhyanam means the intense focus like a crane. Lesson is to Focus on your goal like a crane.

- **The third quality is SHWAN NIDRA (श्वान निद्रा)**
  Shawn means a dog and nidra means sleep of a dog. Students should be alert in their life. Lesson is to Stay alert like a dog.

- **The fourth quality is ALPHAHARI (अत्यहारी)**
  Ahar in sanskrit means food and alpa means less, so literally alphari means that a vidyarthi one seeking knowledge should eat less. This doesn’t means student should eat less food. The statement vidyarthi should be Alpahari it means we should be very careful of what
inputs we give to our senses because this very deep indelible impression on our inner system. Lesson is to give right input to your senses.

- **The fifth quality is GRIHTYAGI (गृहत्यागी)**

Griha means home, Tyagi means to give up. Grihtyagi means leaving home, to go in pursuit of knowledge. In its real sense, grihtyagi doesn’t mean leaving home it means leaving our comfort zone. Simply means coming out of our comfort zone, which is what no pains no gains means. Lesson is to Leave your comfort zone.

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**ENGINEER’S DAY IN INDIA**

**Ranu Singh**

B.Tech(CSE)3rd YEAR

Every engineering college celebrates 15th September as Engineers’ Day but...

Why do we Celebrate Engineers day in India?

In India, the engineering community celebrates 15th September as Engineers’ Day every year to give tribute to the first engineer Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya.

First talking about the first engineer of India Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya better known as Sir M.V. He was born on 15 September, 1861 in Muddenahalli (kingdom of Mysore). He was a man of principles or discipline. His father was a prominent Sanskrit scholar of his time. He completed his primary education from his village. He belonged to a middle class family. His father died when he was just 15 years old. So in order to continue his education he started giving tuition to small children of his village. For higher education he joined the central college in Bangalore and completed his bachelor degree in 1881. He completed his engineering from Pune University from a prestigious college in civil branch in 1884. He found a job in public works department (P.W.D) at Mumbai. He was India’s most prolific civil engineer. In 1895, he designed and carried out the waterworks for municipality of Sukkur. After that his works became more popular so government of India sent him to Aden to study water supply and drainage system. He completed his study in Aden in one year since 1906 to 1907. Sir M.V also became the Dewan of Mysore from 1912-1918. His major works include the construction of the “Krishna raja Sagara Lake and dam “in 1924. This dam is not only become the main source of irrigation, but has also become the main source of supply of water in nearby areas for drinking.

Someone once said to him, “You have done great service to the country. You are like Bhishmacharya.” M.V. said, “you make me remember what a small man I am. What am I before Bhishmacharya? He died at the age of 102 year on 14 April 1962. This great engineer lived a long and productive life.
Great achievement of his life -

- He was knighted as the commander of the order of the Indian empire (KCIE) by the British for his contribution to the society in 1915.
- He was also awarded with the greatest honour in India by Bharat Ratna in 1955 for his outstanding contribution in field of engineering and education. Thus Engineers’ day is celebrated.

BIOTECHNOLOGY: ‘A UNION OF BIOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY...’
Samridhi Kulshrestha
B.Tech.(BT) 3rd year

BIOTECHNOLOGY: As the term itself explains, the encapsulation of biosciences with technology is known as ‘biotechnology’. The Science dealing with the modifications in genetic material of living organisms is known as ‘Genetic Engineering’. And the incorporation of technology in genetic engineering makes it Biotechnology. Biotechnology is perceived as a revolution. Scientists through research have developed and are still developing remedies for diseases that have been affecting mankind since ages. They have been able to develop the Genetically Modified Crops that can fight the threats of nature, thus helping the poor farmers to increase the yield manifold.

After becoming an IT gaint, India is now driving its way to one of the most potent industry of the future, Biotechnology. With its large pool of scientific talent, vibrant pharmaceutical sector and world class IT industries, India has full potential to emerge as a significant player in the global Biotech arena. With the realisation of the scope of Biotech, its market is growing exponentially worldwide. The demand of biotechnologists from India has enhanced rapidly as India is now visualised as their potential market in this field. Our nation holds better advantages over other nations in this respect mainly because of the most varied types of climate and weather conditions, prevailing here. Another important reason for the same is, India’s agriculture sector, which is one of the largest sector across the globe. Also, the large population of India serves as a huge market for products and services. The most varied species of flora and fauna found in the country may also serve as a great asset for this industry.

India’s Biotech industry can be divided into numerous segments amongst which some of the largest and fastest growing segments are as follows -

The first one is the medical Biotech segment. The Indian pharma is expected to grow to an innovational lead with a significant market capitalisation from the genetic based drug
industries. The modern biotechnology can be used to manufacture drugs more economically and easily in enormous amount.

Another important segment is the agri-Biotech segment where the nutraceutical is growing well. Our country has excellent scientific infrastructure in agriculture, rich biodiversity and skilled human resources as well, that too at a lower cost. India also possess rich aqua culture and its marine resource development has great potential.

Thus this extremely fresh brand new union of biosciences is the next promising ray of hope for our industrial hub.

FUTURE TECHNOLOGY SCENARIO

Sonali Sharma
B.Tech(EC) 2nd YEAR

Technology is the science or knowledge that is put into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools. The advancement of new technology has been taking place since the beginning of human history, gradually increasing from the invention of wheel to machines like robots. Technology has become an integral part of our daily life which is constantly surrounded by gadgets and technological applications. With each passing day, technology is growing vigorously. There are upcoming technologies that will continue to transform the world and improve the human welfare. Some of them are:-

**Self-Driving Cars** - Cars are the leading cause of decline of people. Self driving cars in the 21th century will reduce such mishappenings as the cars will communicate with one another to avoid accidents and traffic jams.

**Virtual and Augmented Reality** - Apart from Gaming, VR and AR will be used to monitor 3D objects, computer processors. Companies like Facebook, Google, Apple and Microsoft are working hard to make VR and AR more effective, comfortable and affordable.

**Space drones** - NASA has challenged designers to develop a conventional drone which would work in a Space Station.

**Power plants** - Forest can become the energy stations of the future i.e. you can charge your phone with the power of a plant. BIOO is a clean technology company capable of generating electricity from plant's photosynthesis.

**Folding smart phones** - Samsung has been working on a foldable smart phone for years with the features of having a large screen which will be a book style fold.

These are some of the future innovations and technologies that we will see in the future. The world is changing so fast than we think and the way we learn things should be changed.
IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Nisha Khan
B.Tech (CSE) 1st YEAR

The educationists have, from time to time, laid stress on physical education. They consider games and sports as an integral part of education. Even Gandhi Ji also emphasized that education must lead to all round development of a person comprising of physical, mental, social and spiritual. The fact that the absence of physical education will retard the mental progress, has been accepted by almost all the specialists throughout the world. Physical education plays a vital role in achieving a healthy body.

The words, ‘Sports and games’ are self-explanatory. They mean physical exercises. All strenuous games, particularly cricket, football and gymnastics are a part of sports. Morning and Evening walks are light forms of exercise. But all types of exercises have a singular purpose that is to keep the body fit and in perfect condition- healthy and free from diseases.

Sports and Games create self-discipline and control over oneself. Discipline is the need of the hour. Therefore, it is imperative for all educational institutes to pay constant attention to this basic need. Institutions should try their best to bring discipline through sports. It is very hearting to note that a true sportsman will never resort to violence or indiscipline. So, Sports should be introduced as a compulsory part of the present day education.

Another benefit of sports is that it injects a feeling of co-operation, team-spirit and fraternity in a Sportsperson. Sportsperson get an opportunity to live, laugh and share their experiences together. In a sense, they develop an element of responsibility towards one another. Hence, it the duty of our society to pay more attention towards the promotion of games and sports in educational institutions in order to make the nation strong.

*Stand Up & Start Up: Youth of India Mission*

Dr. D.S. Tomar
Associate professor
Department of Applied Sciences & Humanities

*RBS Engineering Technical Campus launches a campaign against unemployment by the Innovative Education System*

It is said that change does not necessarily assure progress, but progress implacably requires change. Education is imperative to change, for education creates both new wants and the ability to satisfy them. Raja Balwant Singh College is known for its epoch-making
phenomenal progress in the field of education. Our aim is to create dynamic, versatile, confident and competent personalities who stand out in the crowd and make their presence felt. Constant innovation, inclusive education, harnessing technology and invigorating pedagogical practices are some of the strengths which set us apart. We empower our youth to develop their passion and ignite their young minds. With a positive attitude they are able to march forth with self confidence and reach the pinnacle of success.

Established in 1885, RBS College owes its existence to late Raja Balwant Singh ji, erstwhile ruler of Awagarh Estate, known for his vision and commitment for the spread of education. Raja Sahab played an instrumental role in developing and upgrading the education system of the country along with other famous contemporary revolutionaries like Sh. Ravindra Nath Tagore ji and Sh. Madan Mohan Malviya ji. It was the vision of Raja Balwant Singh ji to impart visionary education to the youth of the country.

The efforts of Dr. R. K. Singh of Harward university, the first Principal of this college, have also been noteworthy in the direction of making the institution a famous centre for higher education with world-class facilities in Asia pacific.

At present the institution is making phenomenal progress under the guidance of Raja Anirudh Pal Singh ji (Vice President) and Yuvraj Ambareesh Pal Singh ji. The college has been accredited A+ by NAAC.

The progress we have made in the last several years is reflected in the fact that the alumni of this institute are placed in government and various non government esteemed organizations. As technological advancement is taking place constantly at a very high pace, we are working with an aim to embed a technology oriented education to the students. In order to make students compatible to deal with these advancements, special attention is given to technical improvement of the students. In order to meet out the expectations of today’s competitive environment, we focus on application oriented academics, hand-on learning, stellar placements and more.
ज़िंदगी

जयवीर सिंह
लेख सहायक
मैकेनिकल इंज़िनियरिंग विभाग

बिना मतलब के जबरदस्ती हंसना,
कुछ मतलब से अकेले में रोना,
सिखा दिया बहुत कुछ इस जिंदगी ने।
सब पाकर भी भागते रहना,
कुछ खो कर भी जागते रहना,
सिखा दिया बहुत कुछ इस जिंदगी ने।
खास सपनों का टूट जाना,
साथ अपनों का छूट जाना,
सिखा दिया बहुत कुछ इस जिंदगी ने।
फिरस्तों की कोई कट्र ना होना,
रिस्तों की कोई उम्र ना होना,
सिखा दिया बहुत कुछ इस जिंदगी ने।
सबकुछ होकर भी कुछ तो कमी रह जाना,
चेहरे की हांसी का कहीं आंखों की नमी में बह जाना,
सिखा दिया बहुत कुछ इस जिंदगी ने।
कांटों के बीच गुलाब है जिंदगी,
खाली पनों की किताब है जिंदगी
जी लो इसे जी भर बो,
ईश्वर की सोगात है जिंदगी।
दूसरों की खुशी में खुश हो जाय करो,
कभी किसी का दिल दुखाया ना करो,
जिंदगी तो है एक अनहोल तोहफा,
बुरे कर्म करके इसे गवाया ना करो।
जितना दिया ईश्वर ने उसी में रहो खुश,
दूसरों की मदद करो वही है सच्चा सुख,
अमीरी-गरीबी से ऊपर उठकर सबको सम्मान दो।
काम करो कुछ ऐसा कि युगो-युगो तक नाम हो,
इसके मुख्त जी लो इसे ईश्वर ने दी है जो भेंट,
इसका नहीं है कोई मोल क्योंकि ये जिंदगी है अनमोल।
एकाग्रता द्वारा सफलता

डा.संजय उपाध्याय
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
रसायन विभाग

यदि किसी के दिमाग में कर्मप्रेम है तो वह भौतिक समृद्धि को स्वार्थ के साथ उपभोग को ही सफलता मान लेता है जोकि अपने अहंकार से विग्रह व असांति के साथ जीवन को अभिलाषा बना देता है जबकि ह्यूम में कर्मप्रेम करने वाला आध्यात्मिक समृद्धि व पुरुषार्थ के साथ स्वाधीनता से ईश्वर के उपाकर जीवन में सफलता स्वीकारता है तथा जीवन में आंतरिक सुखशांति की अनुभूति करता है।

हमारा विश्वास विभिन्न श्रेणियों में बंटा हुआ है विश्वास तब तक बना रह सकता है जब तक उसका परीक्षण करके मत खोड़त नहीं कर दिया जाता है। इसके बाद संबंध की स्थिति में व्यक्ति असुरक्षित महसूस होने लगता है। आध्यात्मिकता के साथ अंतिम के होने पर आत्मक मत को खोड़त करके विचार करना जरूरी है जबकि मधुमक्तियों मानसिक एकाग्रता व लगन के साथ जीवन में सुख सफलता प्राप्त करती है। इससे प्रेरित होकर अपने अंतिम में ध्यान केन्द्रित करके आप मन व आत्मा में एक नयी शांति व शांति के साथ नये बल को महसूस कर सकते हैं। अंततः ध्यान से विचारों में चंगवाली शांत होकर ईश्वरीय शांति के साथ चेतना जाग्रत हो जाती है जिसे मनोरथ के साथ एकाग्रता से जोड़ लेते हैं जिसके बार-बार प्रवास से कर्मप्रेम सिद्ध हो जाता है। ईश्वर शांति से सराबीर यह एकाग्रता शांति मन की न्यूनता को मिटाकर असफलता के सारे बीज को नष्ट करके सफलता को प्रकट करती है।

ईश्वर के द्वारा प्रदत्त समय व गति के अनुकूल प्राकृतिक सम्पदा के साथ वैज्ञानिक प्रविधियों व आत्मचिंतन से दूतगामी व अचूक सफलता का मार्ग प्रस्ताव हो जाता है।

अतः एकाग्रता के साथ संतुलन में आध्यात्मिक विश्वास से मानसिक एकाग्रता ही सफलता का मानदंड है।

कुदरत ही भगवान

दीपशिखा वाणी

बी. फार्मा., (प्रथम वर्ष)

कभी धूप चाँदनी कभी बादल हवा
कभी बरखा गुलिस्तां होती है।
हेरत गंज नबायो रण-रण में भरी
कुदरत मौजूद तो हमारा वजुद,
पाबनतियों से सजी लंय-लाल, टान होती है।
नामुमकिन अत्फाज-ऐ-बर्यों,
कुदरत बढ़ी बलबान और महान होती है।
जिन चुनौतियों पे तुझे नाज़,
बिगाड़ना सवाररा कुदरत के हाथ
विजान के लिए चुनौतियों से भरा इम्तिहान होती है।
रूढ़ीत हम से कुदरती आपदाये बन
मतलब परस्ती से जब परेशान होती हैं।
रहमत बफा दोस्ती ममता समेते किसी न किसी रंग में
बन्दरी की भाषा खूब जानती हम जुमा होती है।
तु चाहेगा एक बार सी बार चाहेगी तुझे
न्योैंजल्ल कर रहमतें मेहरबान होती है।
इबादते जिसे मंदिर, मजलिज, गुइंदारों ,
गिरिजाहरों में कुदरत उस दला का बदाम होती है।
मन की आँखे खोलोगे तो जन पाओगे तुम
ग्रंथों का मूल, सत्यमिश्रितमस्युंदरम भगवान होती है।
इबादते कुदरत ही मोक्ष का द्वार है,
यदि पर मोक्ष परमोक्ष परम ज्ञान होती है।

राष्ट्रीय गौरव: राजा बलवंत सिंह जी
ई मुनेद्र सिंह परमार
एम.टेक. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन, (प्रथम वर्ष)

हमारा देश जब अंग्रेजों की गुलामी की सजीव में जबड़ा हुआ था उस समय आम समाज की आधिक एवं
शैक्षणिक स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय थी। एक तरफ सामाजिक संगठन का अभाव व दूसरी तरफ अशिक्षा ने समाज की
उन्मत को क्षयखाला कर रखा था। अधिकांश बड़े-बड़े राजा व महाराजा अंग्रेजों के कठुली बन चुके थे।
सामाजिक चेतना की जागृति करने का तो किसी ने योगा भी नहीं था। ज्यादातर रजनीं अपनी सुख-सुविधाओं को
बनाये रखने के लिए ही अंग्रेजों के आर्थिक थे, उन्हें समाज के उद्धार से कोई लेना-देना भी नहीं था। देश के कुछ
गिने-चुने राजाओं और जागीरदारों के मन में यह विचार आया कि सर्व-समाज के साथ देश का कंसेम उद्धार सम्बंध
हो क्योंकि परिस्थितियां उस समय बहुत प्रतिकूल थी।

सामाजिक सुधी के साथ हुआ कि कुछ जागीरदार एवं शिक्षित राजपूतों ने विचार कर समाज के शैक्षणिक विकास
व सामाजिक उद्धार के लिए संगठन बनाने का मंडल और चिंतन किया जिसमें राजपूत राजा बलवंत सिंह जी अवाग़,
राजपूत राजा उदयप्रताप सिंह विशेष, ताकूर उमराव सिंह, राजा प्रताप सिंह जी जम्मू-कश्मीर ने प्रचार-प्रसार करके
सर्व-समाज में शिक्षा व सामाजिक उद्धार के लिए जागृति के लिए आभारित चलाया।

सन् १९०२ में राजा बलवंत सिंह जी को लाई कर्जन के समय दिल्ली दरबार में बुलाया गया तथा उनको मिन्टीय
रिफाय के अन्तर्गत प्रताय काउन्सिल का सदस्य नियुक्त किया गया जिसमें लगभग दो वर्ष कार्य करने के उपरांत
उनको सी.आई.सी. की उपाधि प्रदान की गयी। उस दौरान सरकारी काम-काज अंग्रेजों में हुआ करता था जिससे आम
हमने जमाने को बदलते देखा है

उपासना
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एण्ड कम्यूनिकेशन, (तृतीय वर्ष)

हमने जमाने को बदलते देखा है
दानव को मानव और मानव को दानव बनते देखा है
जब दर्द में को रोता है और हाथ मदद के खोता है
हजारों लगती गुहार पर साथ नहल को होता है
ये कृष्ण लेखा जोहर है,
कि उसी आंख के पानी में उम्मीद को बहते देखा है
हमने जमाने को बदलते देखा है।

पहले जमाना कुछ और था, अब जमाना कुछ और है
तब इसा बेड़मन न था अब चच्चा-चच्चा चोर है
उस हर बच्चे के जेब में सिक्कों को फीतते देखा है
फिर, सिक्कों की आड़ में मान को बिकते देखा है
हमने जमाने को बदलते देखा है।

तब हर इसा संस्कारी था, अब हर को भ्रष्टाचारी है
जमाने को बदलने में अरे किसको भागीदारी है
तब हर घर के मनदर में देवी को पुजते देखा है।
अब हर घर के आंगन में कन्या को तुझों देखा है।
हमने जमाने को बदलते देखा है।

सम्भवता तो भरी हुई थी हर किसी में कूट कूट कर
बतायी थी नहीं पर अब निकल रही फूट फूट कर
मसीहा था हर शख्स उस समय पापी है हर शख्स हजारों इस समय
पापी रफ्त के कण कण में बेषाम पुलते देखा है।
हमने इंसान को बदलते देखा,
हमने जमाने को बदलते देखा है।

कलियों की कहानी से

गौरव शुक्ला
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
मैक्सिनियल इनजीनियरिंग विभाग

कलियों की कितनी पूर्ण साथी और आकर चली गयी,
कुचली, मसली, स्वापर हुआ,जन-जन से छली गयी।
फिर भी इनका हस्तना-खिलना कितनी सदियों से जारी है,
कभी पूर्णा कलियों से, कैसे इत्रों में छली गयी।
चुभने को कौटे रोज़ चुभे, कांटो से हार नहीं मानी,
होने को हमले रोज़ हुये, हमलाओं से हार नहीं मानी।

क्या केवल अपनी ही खिलक, वो जाने कब से से जलता है,
क्या केवल अपनी ही खिलक वो जाने कब से गलता है।
क्या कभी बताया है उसने, तन के छले अब कैसे हैं,
कभी पूर्णा सुरज से, कौन अंधेरों से लड़ता है।
जलने को सुरज रोज़ जला,जलने से हार नहीं राती,
बुझने को सुरज रोज़ बुझा, बुझने से हार नहीं मानी।।
ये ममता की मारी है क्या, जो मस्ती में झूम रही है,
ये अपनी से हारी है क्या, जो अपनों को झूठ रही है।
आँखों में आँधू की नदियों, और सीने में इलाला लाहा,
कभी पूर्णा इस धरती से क्यों सदियों से झूम रही है।
पुटने को धरती खुब लुटी, पुटने से हार नहीं मानी,
मिटने को धरती खुब मिटी, मिटने से हार नहीं मानी।।
बिज्ञान बड़ा या भवगावन

संजय पाल
मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग (तृतीय वर्ष)

जनाव विज्ञान को जजते जजते सो गये हम,
अपनी ही तन्क यों में खो गये हम,
खुशी में देखा लड़ रहे थे दो इमान
खुशी की बात यह भी उनके बीच विद्वान था विज्ञान।
एक था धर्म का पुजारी,
दूसरा वैज्ञानिक विज्ञान का आभारी,
पुजारी ईश्वर का भक्त,
दूसरे के पास विज्ञान संशक,
पुजारी बोला विज्ञान एक है
वैज्ञानिक बोला विज्ञान एक है,
ईश्वर तेरे रूप अनेक
में बोला, विज्ञान के भी रूप अनेक।
ईश्वर चाहे तो पल भर में सारी दृष्टि उड़ादे,
विज्ञान परख ले एक पल में परमाणु बम गिराए।
पुजारी कहाँ चुप रहने वाला था
वैज्ञानिक ने भी अपना डॉक्टर डाला था,
मेरे ईश्वर का नहीं कोई सानी,
वो चाहे सूखी घरती निकाल दे पानी।
वैज्ञानिक बोला मत कर बात बेमल,
तू पानी को बात करता है, हम पानी के भीतर से निकाल दे तेल।
सुनकर दोनों हो गये भावुक,
तभी बड़ी के अलाम ने मारा चावुक,
खाव मेरा बीच मे ही टूट गया
वैज्ञानिक और पुजारी कहीं पीछे छूट गया,
सोचा मैंने विज्ञान को ही देखता मान लिया जाए
जाति धर्म में बैठे देश को बचा लिया जाए।
दिल ने चाहा ये नया प्रयोग अब तो कर लिया जाए,
दिमाग ने कहा सही जनव इसे लॉक कर दिया जाये।

अभिवृत्ति

अरुण सिंह
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग

दोस्तों किसी भी ईसान का अभिवृत्ति वो चीज है। जो उसे रंक से राजा बना सकता है। दुनिया को आपके कदमों में झुका सकता है। आपके सोचने और काम करने के तरीके को बदलकर आपको एक लीडर बना सकता है।

बड़ी से बड़ी हस्ती मिट गयी मुझे झुकाने में,
बेटा तू तो कोशिश भी मत करना,
तेरी उम्र गुलार जायेगी मुझे गिराने में।

अब सवाल उठता है कि एटिट्यूड जन्म कैसे लेता है। किस ईसान के अंदर एटिट्यूड होता है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा—जिस ईसान के अंदर एटिट्यूड होता है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा—जिस ईसान को अपने आप पर भरोसा हो, अपने काम पर भरोसा हो, अपने गुणों पर भरोसा हो, अपने द्वारा लिए गए फैसलों पर भरोसा हो। मुसीबत आने पर वह अपने लिए या फिर किसी दूसरे के लिए खड़े होने की हिम्मत रखता हो। ऐसे ईसान के अंदर ही एटिट्यूड मिल सकता है।

बाकी लोगों का एटिट्यूड दीपावली के उस पटक को तरह होता है। जो आग लगाने पर लवगारी तो दिखाता है मगर फटने के समय फुस्स हो जाता है। रतन टटा जी ने कहा है—

मैं सही फैसले लेने में विश्वास नहीं करता,
मैं पहले फैसला लेता हूँ,
फिर उन्हें सही साबित कर देता हूँ।

ये ही होती है, एटिट्यूड की असली पहचान। एटिट्यूड उन्ही लोगों का मजबूत होता है। जो अपनी जिजिंदगी में सख्त फैसले लेते हैं और उन्हें पूरा करने में अपनी जान लगा देते हैं।
शेर की तरह बनो। जंगल की अर्थव्यवस्था जो भी हो। शेर कभी भी घास-फूस नहीं खाता। यह उसका आंतकार

नहीं है। यह उसका एटिट्यूड है। वह जानता है कि वह कौन है और क्या कर सकता है। जब उसे भूख लगती है वह

हर छोटे-बड़े जानवर को एक भोजन की नजर से देखता है।

बाज की तरह बनो। आँखी-टूफान, बारिश से बचने के लिए पक्षी घॉसला बनाते हैं, लेकिन बाज ऊँची उड़ान

भरकर बादलों से ऊपर चला जाता है।

यह इन सब का एटिट्यूड ही तो है। जो इन्हें बाकी सब से अलग करता है। शेर अपने एटिट्यूड के कारण ही

जंगल का राजा कहलाता है। जंगल में चुरान नहीं होते। एटिट्यूड कहीं बाजार में नहीं मिलेगा, यह आपके ही अंदर

है जब तक नहीं पहचानेगे, यह बाहर नहीं आयेगा।

हारना तब तक आवश्यक हो जाता है,

जब लड़ाई अपनी से हो और

जीतना तब आवश्यक हो जाता है,

जब लड़ाई अपने आप से हो।

दादा जी की याद

क्रमशः समाधिया

वी. फार्मा. (प्रथम वर्ष)

अपने मुझे बिठाकर बहुत समझाया था,
धरती का तो पता नहीं, मगर आकाश जितना मुझ पर आपका साया था।
मैंने कहना माना तुम्हारा, देखो सब कुछ पाया,
लेकिन खोकर तुमको दादा जी,
मन मेरा भर आया।
आशीर्वाद तुम्हारा इतना है,
कि सब कुछ मैंने पाया,
मेरा दुर्भाग्य इतना है कि
मैं तुम्हारे साथ रह नहीं पाया।
तुम कहते थे पढ़-लिख कर
जग में नाम कमाओ,
मेरा नाम रोशन कर दो,
कुल के दीपक बन जाओ।
आज रो रहा बैठा-बैठा,
आकर राह दिखाओ,
वैसे नहीं आ सकते तो, तुम सपनों में आ जाओ।
जूनून

श्रीमती सिकरबार
बी.टेक., फूड टेकनोलॉजी (द्वितीय वर्ष)

जो मनज़र मैंने देखा था उसे भी भूल गयी मैं।
अपनी ख़ुशियों को जो पुरा करने निकली थी मैं
चंद ख़ुशी के पल सजोने के लिए
अपने मकसद को ही भूल गयी मैं।
उलझन तो बहुत हु। ये समझने में मगर
जब ख़ुद को देखा, तो लगा बिखरने लगी हूँ मैं।
एक जूनून ही था जो मुझसे नदारद था
आज फिर उसी जूनून से
ख़ुद को इकड़ा कर दीड़ में आगे बढ़ने लगी हूँ मैं।

ऐसा नहीं है कि मेरे सपने बहुत है
पर ख़ुद को ख़ुश रखने की लड़ाी में हारना नहीं चाहती।
बस बस नहीं जो जूनून हैं जिससे
ख़ुद को समेटने लगी हैं मैं।

लक्ष्य

गणेश बासवान
बी.टेक., फूड टेकनोलॉजी (द्वितीय वर्ष)

अगर क्रूः करना है, तो डटकर कर,
इस दुनिया से हटकर कर,
सीधी राह पर, तो हर को चले,
तू ईतिहास के पनों को जरा पलटकर चल।
जब तक मेहनत का फल न मिले,
रुक मत बस चलता जा जल की भाँति बहता जा।
तेरा लक्ष्य तेरे सामने होगा,
जो तुम्हा है जो कर दिखाना होगा।
बिना काम के मुकाम कैसा
बिना मेहनत के दाम कैसा,
जब तक न मिले मंजिल, तो राह में आराम कैसा।
पेड़ बचाओ

गोरख

मैकेनिकल इनजीनियरिंग (तृतीय वर्ष)

पेड़ हमें जीवन देता है और जीवन जीने के लिए बहुत जरूरी होता है। बहुत सारे लोग आँखों का रूप से जीने के लिए पेड़ों पर निर्भर होते हैं उद्धरण के तौर पर कागज उद्योग, रबर उद्योग, मालिस उद्योग आदि। पेड़ सोने की तरह मूल्यवान है इसी बज़ार से इन्हें बुराई पर "हरा सोना" कहा जाता है। समस्तिकते के साथ ही हमारी सेहत का ये वातावरण स्रोत है क्योंकि ये ऑक्सीजन, ठंडी हवा, फल, मसाले, सब्जी, दबा, पानी, लड़की, फर्नीचर, छाया, जलने के लिए इंधन, घर, जानवरों के लिये चारा आदि बहुत कुछ उपयोगी देता है। पेड़ सभी CO₂ उपभोग करता है, जहाँ बारह की गेजों से हवा का ताजा करता है और हमें प्रदूषण से बचाता है। पेड़ धरती पर बायोस लाभ का साधन होता है क्योंकि वो बालकों की आकारणतित करते हैं जो अंत में बायोस लाभ है। जहाँ मुद्रा अपवाद होने से भी बचाते हैं और प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए पर्यावरण को ताजा रखते हैं। पेड़ जंगली जानवरों का घर भी हैं और जंगलों में जंगली जानवरों का साधन है। पेड़ बहुत मददगार होते हैं तथा मानवता के उपयोगी मित्र होते हैं। वे सीवेज और रसायनों को खाने के लिए मिट्टी को साफ़ करते हैं, ध्वनि प्रदूषण, वायु प्रदूषण को निर्यात करते हैं, आकारण का उत्पाद को घटाते आदि हैं। हमारे जीवन में पेड़ों की महत्व और मूल्य का देखते हुए हमें जीवन और पर्यावरण बचाने के लिये पेड़ों का सम्मान करना चाहिये।

धरती पर जीवन जल, ऑक्सीजन और पेड़ों की बज़ार से मुक्तिन हो और हम ये दरकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि धरती पर ऑक्सीजन और पानी के लिए पेड़ मुख्य साधन के रूप में है। अगर हम पेड़ और जंगल को खत्म करेंगे, तो हम हमारी पृथ्वी से जीवन और पर्यावरण को खत्म करेंगे। धरती पर इंसान सबसे बुढ़मान प्राणी के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसलिये हमें प्रकृति की ओर अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझना चाहिये और पेड़, धरती के हरे सोने को बचाने की शुरुआत करनी चाहिये।

आज का विवाद

संजय गांधी

मैकेनिकल इनजीनियरिंग (तृतीय वर्ष)

“दो पने की काओं लेकर कॉलेज पड़ने जाते हैं।
रास्ते में मिल गये बार तो पिक्चर को मुड़ जाते हैं।
रफ एंड टैफ जीन्स का एएट, चश्मा आँखों पर होगा।
व्हाइट शार्ट रंगीन स्माल और जूता चमकदार होगा।
इंटारनल की जंटी लगी तो चौराइ पर जाते हैं।
रुपये एक का पान चबाकर सिगारेट भी मुलगाते हैं।
अटेंडेंस नियम नहीं लगी तो दीड़े भागे फिरते हैं।
प्रोफेसर यदि नहीं सुने तो अपनी जुगाड़ लगाते हैं।
पेपर हॉल में बैठे-बैठे अपनी अक्ल दौड़ाते हैं।
रिजल्ट आउट होने पर बैठा पर छोड़कर जाते हैं।
आहिस्ता चल जिन्दगी

आहिस्ता चल जिन्दगी अभी।
कई कार्ज चुकाना बाकी है।
कुछ दर्द निराना बाकी है।
कुछ फर्ज निभाना बाकी है।

रफ्तार में तेरी चलने से,
कुछ रूढ़ गए कुछ छूट गये
रूढ़ों को मनाना बाकी है।
रोटो को हँसाना बाकी है।

कुछ रिस्ते बनके टूट गए।
कुछ जुड़ते-जुड़ते रह गए।
उन टूटे-छूटे रिश्तों के
जख्मों को मिटाना बाकी है।

कुछ हसरतें अभी अभूरी हैं,
कुछ काम भी जरूरी है।
जीवन की उलझी पहेली को,
पूरा सुलझाना बाकी है।

जब साँसों को थंब जाना है,
फिर क्या खोना क्या पाना है।
छाया मन के जिद्दी बच्चे को,
यह बात बताना बाकी है।
आहिंसा चल जिन्दगी अभी,
कई कार्ज चुकाना बाकी है।
कुछ दर्द मिटाना बाकी है,
कुछ फरख निभाना बाकी है।

जीवन

सुमित कुमार
इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग (चतुर्थ वर्ष)

“आँखों में जीत के सपने है, ऐसा लगता है अब जिन्दगी के हर पल अपने हैं।”

“जिन्दगी गुजारने के दो तरीके हैं जो पसंद है इसे हासिल करने या जो हासिल है इसे पसंद करना।”

“मोती का नाम से ही बदनाम है, बरना तकलीफ तो जिन्दगी ही देती है।”

“जिन्दगी अपने दम पर जियो उठाए, पर नहीं।”

“मैं इस जवाब से Successful नहीं हूँ कि कुछ लोगों को लगता है, कि मैं Successful हूँ मैं इस जवाब से Successful हूँ क्योंकि मुझे लगता है, कि मैं Successful हूँ।”

“मंजिल पाना तो बहुत दूर की बात है, गुरूर में रहेंगे, तो रास्ते भी न देख पाएगे।” अपनी कामयाबी की इतना छोटा ना समझो, सिर्फ नसीब बालो को नसीब होती है।”

“यह एक हारा हुआ इस्तान, हारने के बाद भी स्माल करने तो, जितने बाला अपनी जीत की खुशी खो देता है। अगर हारने से दर लगता है तो, जितने की इच्छा कभी मत रखना !!”

“संघर्ष इसान को मजबूत बनाता है! फिर चाहे जो क्रिताधि भी कमजोर कियों न हो सफलता हमारा परिचय दुनिया को करवाती है, और असफलता हमें दुनिया का परिचय करवाती है।”

“भोजन खुद पर खटों तो ताकत बन जाती है, और दूरसे पर रखो तो कमजोरी बन जाती है।”

“शिखर तब पहुँचने के लिए ताकत चाहिए होती है, चाहे वो माउंट एवरेस्ट का शिखर हो या आपके पेशे का।”

“किसी भी काम में अगर आप अपना 100% दे तो आप सफल हो जाएंगे। न भागना है, न रुकना है, बस चलते रहना है, चलते रहना है।”

“चलता रहेंगा पथ पर, चलते में माहीर हो जाऊँगा, वा तो मंजिल मिल जायेगी, या अच्छा मुसाफिर बन जाऊँगा। मंजिल चाहे कितनी भी ऊंची क्यों ना हो दोस्तो रास्ते हमेशा पैरों के नीचे होते हैं।”
घुटनों से रंगते-रंगते, मुझको खुद के पैसों पर खड़ा किया,
सच में माँ तुमने मन जाने कितने दुख सहकर हमको इत्मा बड़ा किया।
बचपन में जब रात में हमें नींद नहीं आती थी,
तब तुम खुद जागकर हमको अपनी गोद में सुलाती थी।
हमने न जाने बचपन में तुम्हें कितना परेशान किया,
फिर भी माण तुमने मुझे अपनी जान से ज्यादा प्यार किया।
सच कहता हूँ माँ तुमने हमको जन्म देकर हम पर बहुत बड़ा उपकार किया,
माँ तुमने खुद के सपनों को भूलकर हमारे सपनों को साकार किया।
तुम खुद भूली रहकर हमको अपना विवाला खिला दिया,
फिर भी हमने तुम्हारे अहसासों के बदले उनका न को सिला दिया।
तुम्हारे साथ-साथ किसी और ने भी हमारे पर अहसास किया,
माँ तुम्हारे साथ-साथ पापा ने भी अपने सपनों को भी कुब्जन निया।
उन्होंने अपने कंधों पर बिठकर हमको बहुत कुछ सिखाया है,
मेरे पापा ने ही मुझको अपना नाम दिया।
खुद फटे जूतों को पहनकर हमें नयी-नयी पोशाकों को दिलवाया,
मेरा बेटा एक दिन अफसर बनेगा ये सपना देखकर हमको अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ाया।
आज तक जो भी आपसे माँगा आपने कभी मना नहल किया,
सच कहता हूँ पापा आपके समक्ष मैंने ईश्वर को भी गरीब पाया।
माँ-बाप बिना किसी स्वार्थ के अपने बच्चों के लए सब कुछ कर जाते हैं,
इनके लाड़-प्यार में न जाने कब बच्चे बड़े हो जाते हैं।
ये दोनों अपने-अपने बच्चों को पालने में खुद तकलीफों को भूल जाते हैं,
समय के साथ बच्चे बड़े होकर मतलबी हो जाते हैं।
अपने ही माँ-बाप से धन-दीलत लेकर उन्हें वृद्धाश्रम छोड़ आते हैं,
और ऐसे ही लोग लजदमी भर दर-दर की ढोकर खाते हैं,
क्योंकि भगवान भी वही आते हैं जहाँ माँ-बाप पूजे जाते हैं।
महिला सशक्तिकरण आज आवश्यक है तो क्या पुरुष आज पूर्ण रूप से सशक्त है?

सोम मिश्र

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग (द्वितीय वर्ष)

आज हमारे देश में महिला सशक्तिकरण की काफी चर्चाएँ की जा रही हैं। एवं उनके सशक्तिकरण के लिए काफी योजनाएँ भी चलाई जा रही हैं लेकिन महिला सशक्तिकरण के बारे में जानने से पहले हमें ये जानना जरूरी है कि सशक्तिकरण क्या है। तो पहले सशक्तिकरण के बारे में जानना आवश्यक है। क्योंकि इसके बाद ही हम नारी सशक्तिकरण को समझ सकते हैं। सशक्तिकरण उसे कहते हैं जो शक्तियों के साथ हो। सशक्ति अर्थात् स-साथ, शक्ति शक्ति। शक्तियों के साथ हो और शक्तियों वो हैं कि वो शिक्षित हो कौशल विकसित हो और अधिकारों पर जीवन यापन करने की आजादी हो पाबंधियों के बेडिंगों से मुक्त हो और परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकें और जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि समाज पुरुष प्रधान समाज है और सदैव ही महिलाओं को दूसरे दर्जा का समझना का आवश्यकता आया है। और उन्हें इनके अधिकारों को डापर जीने की आजादी नहीं दी गई। जबकि महिला सशक्तिकरण का सीधा सा अर्थ है उसकी वह क्षमता जहां वह परिवार और समाज के सभी बन्धनों में मुक्त होकर अपने निर्णय की स्वतंत्र निर्माता हो।

महिला सशक्तिकरण का यह अर्थ नहीं कि Fashionable हो तथा घरेलू कार्यों से विचार हो बल्कि अर्थ है कि वो शिक्षित हो। क्योंकि वह शिक्षित है तो वह अपने परेलू कार्य तथा बच्चों की शिक्षा और सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार लाएगी। क्योंकि हमारे देश का 48% औसत महिला है। और महिला दो पीढ़ी को शिक्षित करती है। पालन करती है जबकि पुरुष प्रधान समाज होने के कारण हमने यह मानसिकता बना रखी थी कि पुरुष पूर्ण रूप से सशक्त है और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सक्षम लेकिन मेरे विचारपुस्तार अगर पुरुष सशक्त हो तुका होता तो समाज में जो बेरोजगारी मढ़ रही है अपराध की दिशा में आग्रह होता जा रहा है तथा आने वाले भविष्य में समाज का विघटन होता जा रहा है जो नहीं होता। इनें स्वतंत्र के विचारपुस्तार अभी भी हमारे देश का पुरुष सशक्त नहीं है उसके सशक्त होने के लिए भी हमें योजनाओं चलाने चाहिए उनकी बढ़ती बेरोजगारी को कम करने के लिए भी हमें योजनाओं चलाने चाहिए एवं विचार करना चाहिए तथा उन्हें Skill Development से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। जैसे कौशल विकास योजना प्रशिक्षित शिवार आदि से उनकी योग्यता में निकाह लाना चाहिए। जिससे उनकी रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान हो सके। बजाने से उन्हें आत्मविश्वास बनाने को प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि किसी भी राष्ट्र का भविष्य उस राष्ट्र की युवा पीढ़ी है। हमारे देश में आज 22 वर्ष का युवा आत्म निर्भर नहीं है अगर उसे घर से मंदिर किया जाए तो दो वर्ष की रोटी नहीं खा सकता इन्हीं कारणों से हमारा देश आज पूर्ण रूप से सशक्त नहीं है। पुरुष प्रधान समाज होने की जगह से वह मजबूत तो है लेकिन आज भी वह अस्वस्थ है क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं वह आज भी दूसरे की योग्यता पर निर्भर है और खुद योग्य नहीं हो पा रहा है और न उन्हें बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहा और ऐसा ही रहा तो समाज की समस्या समाप्त नहीं हो पाएगी। इसलिए हमें महिला सशक्तिकरण के साथ-साथ पुरुष सशक्तिकरण को और विचार करना चाहिए वे वृत्त वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान आदि हो। क्योंकि यही हमारे राष्ट्र की मूल्य इकाई है। जब महिला एवं पुरुष साथ में सशक्त होंगे तो देश का समाज का विकास होगा। और आने वाले समय में हमारा राष्ट्र विकसित राष्ट्र कहलाएगा।
प्रकृति की देन हूँ में,
रब को हूँ एक कला।
अभी बनी भी नहीं पूरी में,
भगवान को मुझे पूरा बनाने तो दे।
माँ मुझे इस दुनिया में आने तो दे।

नहीं बनुंगी बोझ तेरे सर का,
बेटा बनकर दिखांगी इस पर का।
कुछ कर दिखाने की हिम्मत जुटाने तो दे,
माँ मुझे इस दुनिया में आने तो दे।
किसे हक है मुझे मारने का,
मेरे अरमानों को उँगूं जिंदा गाड़ने का
तू भी किसी को बेटी है।
अपने आप को बेटी की माँ कहलाने तो दे।
माँ मुझे इस दुनिया में आने तो दे।
भगवान को बनी एक कली हूँ में,
स्वर्ग की बहों में पली हूँ में,
तेरी बेटी बनकर मिलने आयी हूँ तुझसे
तू ही साँस की छीनना चाहती है मुझसे।
अभी पूरी तरह मुझमें साँस लाने तो दे।
माँ मुझे इस दुनिया में आने तो दे।

हमारी संस्था

करमेंद्र सिंह
बी. आर्क. (तृतीय वर्ष)

एकता स्वतंत्रता समानता रहे।
संस्था में चरित्र की महानता रहे।
हर कांटा गाये गीत एक संस्था का
रंग है अनेक, चित्र एक संस्था का
रूप है अनेक, भाव एक संस्था का 
शाय है अनेक, अर्थ एक संस्था का 
चेतना, समग्रता, समानता रहे 
संस्था में चरित्र की महानता रहे ॥१॥

विकास में विवेक, स्वभाव एक संस्था का 
योजना अनेक, ध्यान एक संस्था का 
कर्म है अनेक, लक्ष्य एक का 
पथ है अनेक, धर्म एक संस्था का 
सादगी सहिष्णुता समानता रहे 
संस्था चरित्र की महानता रहे ॥२॥

पंथ है अनेक, रत्न एक संस्था का 
पंक्ति है अनेक, लेख एक संस्था का 
किरण है अनेक, सूघर एक संस्था का 
जागरण, मनुष्यता, समानता रहे 
संस्था में चरित्र की महानता रहे ॥१॥

एकता स्वतंत्रता समानता रहे 
संस्था में चरित्र की महानता रहे ॥२॥

मेरे देश के जवान

अतुल जैन
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग

ऐ कलम श्रुंगार न अंगार लिख
एक नहीं सो बार बारम्बार लिख,
सामने दुर्मन तेरा स्पष्ट है
देश-हित में युद्ध आरम्भार लिख।
जिसमें दम है उसका बस संसार है
अब सहारा गैर का बेकार है,
भाषणों से क्रम अब चलता नहीं
सैनिकों को युद्ध का अधिकार लिख।

हर तरफ संवेदना, अन्ध्रांजली
सैनिकों के शाव पे है पुष्पांजली,
यलगार का उदग्रोष होना चाहिए
देश की सेना को मत लाचार लिख।

हर तरफ आतंक है अब देश में
रोष ही बस रोष सारे देश में,
सेकते हैं जो सियासी रोटियां
देश का दुर्मन उन्हें गद्दार लिख।

एक के बदले हमें सो चाहिए
हर हदिय में बस यही ली चाहिए,
दुर्मनों के बक्स में बाहर भर
बात ये इक बार न हर बार लिख।

बंद होनी चाहिए हिज़ागिरी
पूछ उनसे जिनके घर बिजली गिरी
हर तरफ कोहरा ही कोहरा है,
शहीद का रोटा हुआ परिवार लिख।

आने का वादा किया पिछले बरस
अब नहीं हो पायेगे उनके दरस,
ढ़ार पर दंगी जो स्वागत के लिये
डोलती बचें मंदनवार लिख।

निंदा नपुसकता की रिश्तेदार है
शिखाँदियों का सिरफ ये हथियार है,
मदनसंगी पर प्रसन्नवाचक चिह्न है
छोड़ इसको इसका तू परिहार लिख
ऐ कलम श्रंगार न ........................
India is prone to variety of natural hazards that include floods, draughts, cyclones, landslides and earthquakes which cause wide-spread death and destruction almost every year. While sophisticated techniques have been developed for prediction of many of these hazards, earthquake is the one for which no reliable technique has been developed till today with the result these are huge losses of life and property caused by earthquakes. Of the thirty major earthquakes that have cumulatively caused about hundred thousand fatalities in the Indian subcontinent in the past two centuries, more than half have occurred in the past forty years, and more than half of these recent events have occurred within the Indian plate itself. Considering the complexity of earthquake hazards, the Government of India has given top priority for research and development in this area through special shells created in the Department of Science and Technology and India Meteorological Department.

Out of various techniques developed recently and applied thoroughly for earthquake prediction all over the globe, seismo-electromagnetics is the newly found technique which is based on monitoring of electromagnetic emissions associated with earthquakes. The frequency range of emissions varies from DC to High Frequency (HF) and corresponding signals may be propagated in the atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere. In majority of observations the signals have been found prior to occurrence of earthquakes as precursors. The phenomena of association of electromagnetic emissions with seismic activities is known as “Seismo-Electromagnetism” and the technique of its monitoring is popularly known as “Seismo-Electromagnetic technique”. The so called VAN method which is based on monitoring of seismo electric signals (SES) has been successful in predicting many impending earthquakes in Greece, though the technique is still in the process of approval by the global scientific community. Hence, in the event of practically no full-proof prediction technique available, seismo-electromagnetics forms a new and promising tool for earthquake prediction.

The volcano eruptions are also associated with earthquakes, lava and gas discharge, and electromagnetic emissions. Seismic monitoring remains the principle tool for eruption prediction for which there is a network of short-period seismographs to keep track of the number of earthquakes occurring in an active volcano. During the last few decades very high resolution electromagnetic sensors have been developed which are now commonly used to monitor volcanic activities. These include measurement of 3-components magnetic field, self-potential and telluric fields. Measurements of resistivity changes around the potential volcanoes form a useful method for predicting volcano eruptions also.

In India, seismo-electromagnetic studies were started first at R.B.S. College, Agra in February, 1998 with a research grant sanctioned by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi. The experiment was started first by measuring the vertical component of electric field
emissions associated with earthquakes employing a borehole antenna. Subsequently, other experiments were added which include the measurement of Ultra Low Frequency (ULF) magnetic field emissions using 3-component search coil magnetometer, phase and amplitude measurement of fixed frequency VLF transmitter signals, and study of ionospheric perturbation of earthquakes using ground based ionospheric data. Recently, a GPS receiver has been procured to monitor Total Electron Content (TEC) on a routine basis.

Here, the question may be asked why, besides VAN method employing SES, no serious attempt has been made to predict earthquakes using ULF/VLF or ionospheric anomalies so far. The simple answer is that the research work based on this technique is still in primitive stage. The major predicament is that there are a number of natural and man made sources which generate electromagnetic emissions in the ULF-HF frequency range such as lightning, atmospheric emissions, power line radiations, radio transmissions etc. and no reliable technique has been developed so far to identify and isolate the seismogenic signals from these signals. Further, the physical mechanisms of their generation and propagation through the crust, ionosphere, and magnetosphere are still at a speculative stage. However, the growing interest of scientific community across the world, and development of new equipments for ground and satellite based observations suggest that the days are not far when short-term earthquake prediction employing seismo-electromagnetic technique may be possible.

RBS ENGINEERING TECHNICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION (RBSETAA)

RBS Engineering Technical Alumni Association (RBSETAA) was founded on March 29, 2012. The registered office of the Association is located at RBS Engineering Technical Campus, Bichpuri, Agra-283105(UP), India. RBSETAA provides a common platform for the alumni of the Institute to reach out other alumni across various batches, branches, and interests. The Alumni Association represents a very significant group of professionals, contributing effectively in their chosen areas of activity. The Alumni Association is functioning at the Institute as a nodal agency for maintaining liaison with the alumni all over the world and to involve them in the development of the Institute. RBSETAA promotes and encourages the alumni to exchange professional knowledge by undertaking and facilitating conferences, seminars, lectures and meetings amongst alumni, students, faculty and others.
National Conference on Advances in Chemistry, Food Technology & Environmental Sciences Towards Sustainable Development

(March 08-09, 2019)
R.B.S. Engg. Technical Campus, Bichpuri, Agra
The Training & Placement Cell, Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus Bichpuri, Agra facilitates the process of placement of students besides collaborating with leading organizations and institutes in setting up of internship and training program of students. The Training & Placement Cell provides the infra-structural facilities to conduct group discussions, tests and interviews besides catering to other logistics. The Cell interacts with many industries & corporate houses in the country for holding campus interviews.

The placement season runs throughout the academic session commencing from August through to April. Pre-Placement Talks are also conducted in this regard as per mutual convenience. The Placement Cell is assisted by a committee comprising of students representative & staff. The committee evolves a broad policy framework every year along with a set of rules for the same.
I’m glad to share that our institute has been selected under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, a flagship program of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India as Participating Institute. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan the Participating Institutes were selected through a challenge mode application. Under UBA we selected five villages viz. Akbara, Arsena, Runkata, Lohkarera and Bichpuri. The awareness program includes the meeting with panchayat Secretary, Gram Pradhan, BDO, elders, youth group, women groups, identifying one problem and providing immediate solution. Our Institute completed the meeting and awareness program by engaging the faculty members and students. The program is coordinated by Vivek Kumar Srivastava and co-ordinated by Dr. Sanjay Kumar Upadhyay.
Institute in the News

Institute in the News

पूर्व राज्यपाल की किया याद

राजा बलराम सिंह की शिक्षा के बारे में विधेयक का उद्घाटन

बुलंद दर्शन में 94 करोड़ के बुन उपयोग नहीं हो जाता है

रिपब्लिका कॉलेज के हृदय के संगीत

RBS College celebrates 166th founder's day

दुनिया में खोज करने से पहले भारत को खोजिए

‘परिचय’ में विचारधारियों ने विचारधारा प्रदर्शित

द्वारा लेने के साथ उसके वर्तमान को दर्शाते हुए
GLIMPSES OF ACTIVITY IN THE INSTITUTE