The Editorial Board

MMM UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

योगः कर्मसु कौशलम्

The Editorial Board
–Beckoning Creati'wit'y

November Issue

Expanding Erudition

#Adorning the new normal

CONTENTS

Interviewing
Dr. Rajeev Srivastava
HOD, CSE, Indian Institute of Technology, BHU

With sunflowers and chrysanthemums blooming, the world ushers deeper into the autumn's sun as the leaves change colour. The season brings in with itself a transition to a cooler weather as the nightingales, cuckoos, swifts and swallows fly south to warmer climates. In all its majestic grandeur, the months are filled with the festive fervour bringing in exhilaration to the lives of the people. The world in anticipation and with optimism looks forward towards pulling itself out from the major setback of the year.

While the days are marred by COVID-19 and everyone is still trying to deal with the crisis; the terror attack in Vienna shook everyone highlighting yet another major challenge that we are still grappling with. Undoubtedly, with all these challenges, the year has taken a great toll on human lives and the initial world order as the economy of numerous nations represents a gloomy front. However, amidst the raging chaos, there was a great relief as The Brickwork Rating pointed to the fragile revival of the Indian economy indicating that slowly and steadily, we shall recover from the afflictions of the pandemic.

Altering the rhythm and mode of the year, there was some rejoicing and celebrations as the festivities of Durga Pooja and Dussehra came along. Focussing on the positive side, some progress was still witnessed in several domains. The prestigious Nobel Prizes were awarded in October to acknowledge the progress, persistent efforts and dedication of people in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Literature, Peace and Economics. Also, the Defense Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) carried out the final trial of the indigenously developed Nag anti-tank guided missile with a warhead which will now enter the production phase. All these scientific, technological and ideological advancements have brought in new ideas, prospects and possibilities.

It's said that pure water is the world's first and foremost medicine and actuated by this quote, **The Editorial Board** interviewed the Waterman of India, Dr. Rajendra Singh. Adorned with the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award and Stockholm Water Prize, Dr. Rajendra Singh reminded Malaviyans about their duty towards mother nature. The message was loud and clear for the young generation that they need to come together and save the rivers so that freshwater could still be accessible to the upcoming generations.

From checking the ink in the pens to checking the speed of the internet, the preparations before exams changed for the Malaviyans in this quarantine. With the commencement of mid-semester online exams, the testing of memory, creativity and understanding of Malaviyans recommenced. Events like Hackathon and Rendezvous not only tested the competency of students but also gave them incentives for their future endeavours.

No one wants hurdles in life. A smooth life is the desire of all but hurdles are ineluctable. They come in the scene at the most unanticipated moments and assess your will. Gold becomes valuable by going through the hurdle of the tough metallurgical process. So, fight with the hurdles, strengthen your armour, prove your will to the hurdles and in the end, you will realise that you have achieved the lustre and value of your life.

With the message of tenacity, perseverance and resilience, **The Editorial Board** presents the November issue of Tiresia.

bienvenidos!

MESSAGE FROM
Faculty Advisor

Dr. S. N. Singh
Faculty Advisor

Madan Mohan
Malaviya University
of Technology,
Gorakhpur - 273010

www.mmmut.ac.in
www.mmmut.ac.in/
ViewNewsletter.aspx

It is really a pleasant juncture that the students are releasing the November issue of Tiresia. In this month, countless activities were organised by the University under the banner of CSR activities and GP permission. When technology is available to all and is used for aiding mankind, it becomes a marvellous tool for societal reforms. Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology launched its project in the village, Jangl Ram Lakhan where an elaborate display of minimal and safe use of fertilizer and pesticide sprinkling in the fields was preached, and a lot many issues were addressed and resolved. The University also initiated the extension of its social services by volunteering for various tasks, which is an admirable feat.

The month of November brings us the auspicious festival of knowledge, light and learning. However, it also points towards the grim reality of the startling and alarming rise in COVID-19 cases in India and other parts of the world as well. Albeit, the campus is desolate in the absence of robust scholars and students, academic activities are progressing via online means. In such an environment, we lost a few members of our MMMUT family. Mathematics department lost its brilliant scholar Shivangi Mishra. Our sweeper lady Tara Devi ji, a person responsible for the indispensable task of cleaning the environment also passed away. Mr. Hari Ram Ji, who was levied with the colossal task of the security of the MMMUT community, will also be missed by us.

Tragedies cannot defeat and undermine the vibrancy of human life. Life goes on at its own pace and hence, numerous activities are still going on even in this pandemic-ridden time. Our very dear member of parliament, Mr. Ravi Kishan ji visited the University campus and met our hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. P. Pandey on November 21, 2020. His gesture will definitely empower the sense of belongingness and enthusiasm in the MMMUT community. However, for the restoration of life up to the level of pre-COVID scenario, a lot many steps are yet to be taken and technology will play a pivotal role there.

In a situation where the lights are symbolically giving happiness and preaching survival and prosperity, **The Editorial Board** is coming up with the new issue of Tiresia. Kudos to their efforts for doing such a massive task with an unprecedented dedication. Wish you all a happy reading and Tiresia will keep coming up with many more great issues.

With best regards
Dr. Sudhir Narayan Singh
Faculty Advisor,
The Editorial Board, MMMUT.

Tête-à-tête

A talk with Dr. Rajeev Srivastava

Dr. Rajeev Srivastava is a professor and head at the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, IIT BHU. An alumnus of MMMEC, Gorakhpur and University of Delhi, he has worked as an investigator in major projects funded by DRDO and MHRD. He has more than 22 years of teaching experience and is an expert in various fields such as Computer Vision, AI and Algorithms. He has also published four books and many research papers in International journals in fields such as Image Processing and Computer Vision. **The Editorial Board** got a chance to interact with him.

Q How would you describe your experience in Malaviya?

A During the period of four years (1992-1996), I experienced the best part of my life which was full of enthusiasm, aspirations, and learning. In those times, we concentrated more on our studies as our teachers were very motivating, strict and always presented us with challenging problems related to the subject. Self-study, discussion with batchmates after dinner till late night for completing the assignments, and going out every evening to the main gate of Malaviya with batch mates for tea and samosa was the routine. There were no campus recruitments back in those days and hence, we prepared ourselves accordingly for our career. Only hard work with honesty is the key to success which we learnt from Malaviya. Apart from regular studies, extra-curricular activities such as participation in sports, NCC and going to Golghar every Saturday for dinner by college bus were other main activities. Overall, it is one of the most cherished periods of my life.

Q The way education was delivered earlier, will not be the same after this pandemic. How do you analyse this transformation?

A This pandemic period is quite challenging for both teachers and students. Digital learning cannot replace actual classroom teaching and laboratory practice sessions. Extracurricular activities have also been completely stopped. But this period is also giving rise to a new way of online learning which, if clubbed with offline learning may increase the rate of learning and prepare us for dealing with similar situations in the future.

Q Renowned theoretical physicist Prof. Stephen Hawking once told BBC in an interview, "The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race." Since AI is one of your research areas, what are your thoughts on this?

A Artificial Intelligence technologies are being developed for solving the real-time problems related to the day-to-day life of human beings and helping them in various domains including healthcare, education, security and surveillance, smart cities, smart vehicles, agriculture, drug discovery, prediction, decision making and many more. I don't think that the development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race if used in a controlled manner.

Q What are your areas of interest, apart from academics? What's your advice to the students on productive usage of their free time?

A Apart from research and academics my areas of interests include reading history, culture, civilization, constitution, knowing the origin of religions and their philosophy and its impact on society, visiting old heritage and religious places, trying to understand the problems of common people and understanding mechanisms for solving them. I also listen to old songs and watch documentaries. I encourage the students to read the materials as per their interests and as required by the time. You have to define your preferences as per requirement.

Q You have expertise in the area of computer vision and algorithms. What do you think is the future of autonomous vehicles in India?

A My research interests include AI, Computer Vision, Machine Learning/Deep learning and algorithms applied to practical problems related to health care, security and surveillance. Curriculum development for CS, AI/ML, and Data Science is another area of interest. As a researcher, we concentrate on applying research on problems of both global as well as local relevance. The research is already at various advanced stages in the area of autonomous vehicle development for its various technical components including sensors, perception, planning and control. As an AI researcher working in computer vision, my interests lie in the perception and planning modules. The use of fully automatic vehicles in India by common people will take sufficient time due to various constraints. However, the use of semi-autonomous vehicles with human control is already being done and will increase with time. Autonomous vehicles will be of much use in the field of defence.

Q How is this pandemic going to affect the jobs in the engineering sector? What are the extra requirements for students to grab opportunities?

A Though the pandemic initially affected the jobs in the engineering sector up to a great extent, it is now back to normal conditions and I don't see any employment-related problems for engineers in the future.

Q In the present scenario, very few students are going for a Ph. D, what should be done to increase the participation of students in the field of research in our country?

A It will depend on the curriculum of study, its effective implementation and motivation by the teachers. If research interest is generated among the students at the UG level by involving them in real-time research projects or research-based academic projects, then the students will automatically be motivated. Students need research exposure and the opportunity to work. A research-based ecosystem involving all stakeholders has to be evolved. Students should be encouraged to visit other research organizations, do research-based internships, attend technical workshops, participate in conferences and present their work. Talks by inviting experts may be conducted at regular intervals and students should be motivated to attend the same.

Q Would you like to share an incident from your days in Malaviya, that makes you nostalgic?

A Hostel life, chatting with friends in groups in their rooms, and going to the gate in the evening every day, visiting Golghar every Saturday evening by college bus are memorable and joyful events of life at Malaviya. I always remember my first and last day at Malaviya. I always wish to visit my rooms in the hostels where I lived and it makes me most nostalgic.

Q What message would you like to impart to the Malaviyans?

A Work hard with honesty. You will only carry with you what you have learnt. Malaviya gives a lot of opportunities to learn every facet of life and due to this learning, Malaviyans are excelling everywhere.

Dr. Rajeev Srivastava
conducting a workshop

CAMPUS

OCT 02 — **Association of Civil Engineers** conducted a webinar on **Civil Services Examination** with **IAS Baba Founders Mr. Mohan Kumar S & Mr. Tauseef Ahmed** on October 2, 2020.

OCT 04 — **Entrepreneurship Cell** conducted a webinar on **Career in Financial Markets** in collaboration with FinST₹EET on October 4, 2020.

OCT 04 — **Developer Students Club** in collaboration with **Robotics Club** conducted an online event **Hacktober Fest 2020** on October 4, 2020.

OCT 04 — **Developer Students Club** in collaboration with **Robotics Club** conducted an online workshop on **Working on GitHub** on October 4, 2020.

OCT 04 — **Robotics Club** conducted an online session with MMMUT Alumnus **Mr. Praveen Ojha** on October 4, 2020.

OCT 04 — **IEEE Student Branch** organized a poster-making competition on **Is work-life balance for Women Engineers an Illusion?** on the occasion of IEEE Day from October 4, 2020 to October 11, 2020.

OCT 05 — **The Editorial Board** conducted an online session with **Dr. Rajendra Singh – The Waterman of India** on October 5, 2020.

OCT 06 — **Computer Engineering Society** conducted a virtual session on **Introduction to Competitive Programming** on October 6, 2020.

OCT 07 — **SAE Collegiate Club** conducted the final session of **Rendezvous** with MMMEC alumnus **IPS Mohit Agarwal, IG Range, Kanpur Zone** on October 7, 2020.

OCT 08 — **Computer Engineering Society** organized a **Coding Contest** in collaboration with **Codechef** on October 8, 2020.

OCT 08 — **Training and Placement Cell** conducted a webinar on **The Essential Soft Skills an Engineer Needs** on October 8, 2020.

OCT 13 — **Association of Civil Engineers** conducted an online session with **TEDx Speaker, Digital Influencer and Author Geetika Saigal** on October 13, 2020.

OCT 14 — **IEEE Student Branch, NIT Patna** in collaboration with **MMMUT Gorakhpur, IIT Patna, NIT Durgapur, NIT Raipur** and **BIT Mesra** in association with **Techienest Pvt. Ltd.** organized **E-ROBO: A Virtual Robotic Simulation Event** from October 14, 2020 to November 13, 2020.

BUZZ

OCT 17 **Computer Engineering Society** conducted its first ever Hackathon **ConcEptionS** from October 17, 2020 to November 1, 2020.

OCT 20 **Association of Civil Engineers** conducted an online session on **COVID & its implications on education and industries** with MMMUT Alumni on October 20, 2020.

OCT 22 **IEEE Student Branch** unfolded the **Campus Ambassador Program** for **techSRIJAN'20** on October 22, 2020.

NOV 09 **SAE Collegiate Club Team Raptor 3.0** participated in **Rendering Reveal Challenge** organized by **BAJA SAE** on November 9, 2020.

NOV 13 **Day Scholars Club** conducted the social event **Flash** on November 13, 2020.

NOV 15 **Day Scholars Club** conducted first session of **Samagam** on November 15, 2020.

NOV 17 **Association of Civil Engineers** conducted an online session with **Dr. PV Venkitakrishnan, Director, Capacity Building Program Office ISRO, Bengaluru** on November 17, 2020.

NOV 20 **Robotics Club** conducted the online event **Cladding the Code** from November 20, 2020 to November 21, 2020.

NOV 26 **IIChE Student Chapter** in association with **Edu-Vitae Services** conducted a webinar on **Distillation Column Design & Simulation using ASPEN** on November 26, 2020.

NOV 27 **SAE Collegiate Club MMMUT Chapter** started a video series on **YouTube** on **Supercars** from November 27, 2020.

NOV 30 **Cultural Synod** conducted a webinar on **Best companion of life is Music** with **Mr. Siddhant Kashyap, Company Brand Manager, CASIO INDIA** on November 30, 2020.

DEC 01 **Chemical Engineering Department** conducted a webinar on **Frontiers in Chemical and Sustainable Engineering** on December 01, 2020.

DEC 01 **Civil Engineering Department** conducted a webinar on **Recent Trends in Design Construction and Maintenance of Rigid Pavements** with **Er. Binod Kumar Singh, HOD, Rigid Pavement, CRRI, New Delhi** on December 01, 2020.

DEC 01 **Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur** celebrated its **Foundation Day** on December 01, 2020.

SAVIOUR BABIES

The world is built on biology and once we begin to understand it, then it becomes technology.

With advancements in the field of genetics and biotechnology, there has been enormous growth in the production of many new drugs, diagnostic methods, and types of equipment that have led to the rapid development in the field of medicine around the world. Genomics, Proteomics, Neuropsychiatry, Stem cell, and Organ therapy are some of those new technologies that make it very clear that the medical sciences are entering the most powerful phase of their evolution. This combination of technology and medicine has many advantages such as improving the quality of life. India, like many other countries, is working consistently in this field, fabricating products and projects that can cure diseases and increase our life expectancy.

One of the best examples of biotechnology had been shown in the case of the first Indian 'Saviour siblings' Kavya and Abhijeet. Abhijeet was suffering from a deadly disease Thalassemia (a disorder where the haemoglobin count is low in blood and such person requires frequent blood transfusions). A team of doctors successfully transfused 150- 200 ml of Kavya's bone marrow in Abhijeet curing him of the disease.

A saviour baby (Kavya in the above example) is a child that is created to save an older sibling by donating their organs, bone marrow, or cells. They are designed mainly to cure fatal diseases like Cancer, Thalassemia, or Fanconi anaemia. The world's first saviour sibling, Adam Nash, was born in 2000 in the USA.

Creating a saviour child is not a simple process. The first step is to conceive multiple embryos through the In-vitro fertilization (IVF) procedure. The next step is to use Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT), which is the genetic profiling of embryos. In this procedure, it is ensured that if the sick child has any hereditary disease, then the next child does not inherit the genes that carry it. This testing is also necessary to find embryos that are an HLA or Human Leukocyte Antigen match (used to match patients and donors for blood or marrow transplants) to the older sibling. Embryos that are a match are implanted into the mother. Lastly, cord

The process of Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis

01 Embryos are grown invitro

Embryos are grown invitro up until they are composed of 8 cells usually in three days.

02 Cells removed

One or two of the cells are removed from the young embryo.

03 DNA

DNA is removed from the cells, amplified to obtain larger amounts for tests and then evaluated for the presence of any genetic abnormalities present in the embryo.

04 Implantation

Once the procedure has been performed and embryos free of genetic disorders are identified, one of the embryos will be placed back in the uterus, and implantation will be attempted.

05 Saving and discarding

Additional embryos free of genetic disorders are frozen for later use while those with abnormalities are destroyed.

blood is collected from the umbilical cord at birth and transplanted into the sick sibling to replace the failing bone marrow. The baby is not harmed by the procedure and children born in this way are known as 'saviour siblings'.

We may often imagine the need of conceiving a new baby instead of using a person's bone marrow. This is so because bone marrow transplantation requires a donor that is an immunological match to the recipient. Generally, the best option is a family member specifically a sibling due to shared parents. Hence, doctors choose an embryo that has HLA genes that match the critically ill sibling and would also be free from any inherited disease.

Various ethical considerations and implications are also associated with this process. In 2004, a paper published in the Journal of Medical Ethics, UK, researchers debated whether selecting saviour siblings should be banned. Some believe that saviour siblings will feel special and even heroic because of the role they played in their family, whereas others are concerned that they will be psychologically or emotionally damaged. The paper concluded that the selection of saviour siblings should be permitted, especially given that prohibiting it would result in the preventable deaths of a number of existing children.

Medical technology is imminent and regulation is imperative for a virtuous future for saviour siblings. Currently, there is a significant gap between biotechnological advancements in prenatal testing versus the necessary legal and ethical framework. Bioethics, in relation to saviour siblings, is fundamental in clarifying the dynamics of the physician, the child, and the parents. It is important to consider whose autonomy is being represented over the other. In addition to this, it is also essential that legal and ethical standards should be set for the benefit of both the families and professionals involved in the creation of saviour children.

PGD should be used to produce savior siblings

	Yes	No
	51.4	48.6

■ PGD should be used to produce savior siblings
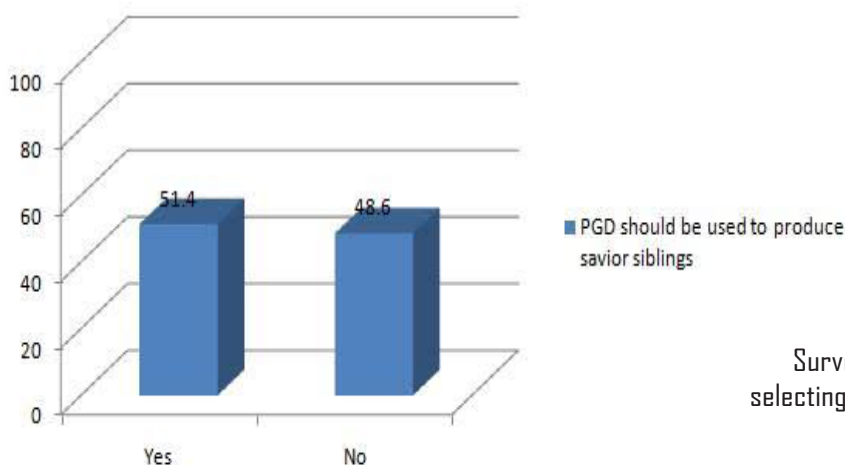
Survey illustrating whether selecting saviour sibling should be allowed or not

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

" *The main fuel to speed the world's progress is our stock of knowledge, and the brake is our lack of imagination.*
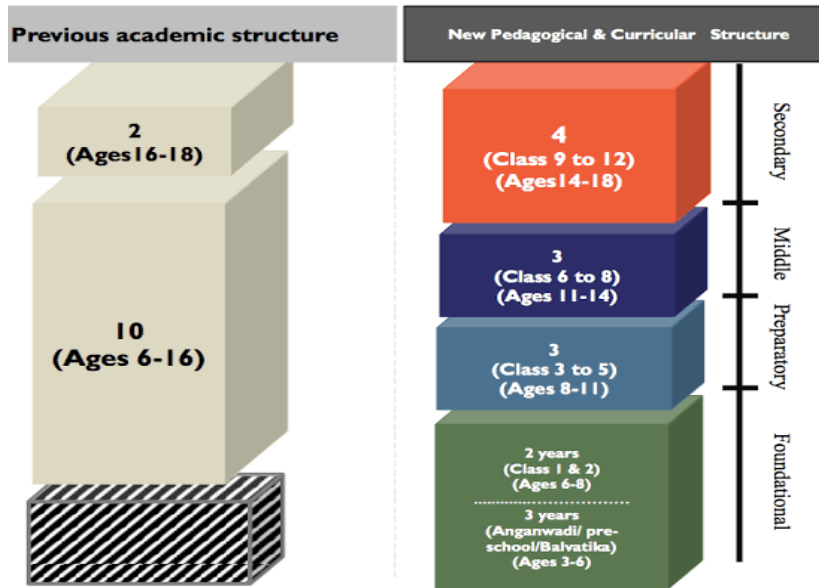
Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable society and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent. The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics also calls for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines thus, heightening the vital need for multidisciplinary learning.

Education must move towards less content and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve problems, how to adapt and grasp new material in a novel and changing world. Pedagogy must evolve to make education more holistic and integrated. Education must build character, enable learners to be ethical, while at the same time prepare them for gainful employment. The gap between the current state of learning outcomes and what is required can be bridged through certain major reforms that bring the highest quality, equity and integrity into the system.

The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century which aims to address such crucial developmental imperatives of our country. The aim of the policy is to revise and revamp all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals while building upon India's traditions and value system. Best international institutions are now prompted to open their campuses in India after the implementation of NEP. This policy envisages that the 10+2 structure will be modified with the curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4, which aims to focus on the cognitive-developmental stages of the child-early childhood, school years, and secondary stage.

Shifting from memorization to 'learning to learn'

Previous academic structure	New Pedagogical & Curricular Structure
2 (Ages 16-18)	4 (Class 9 to 12) (Ages 14-18) — Secondary
10 (Ages 6-16)	3 (Class 6 to 8) (Ages 11-14) — Middle
	3 (Class 3 to 5) (Ages 8-11) — Preparatory
	2 years (Class 1 & 2) (Ages 6-8) / 3 years (Anganwadi/ pre-school/Balvatika) (Ages 3-6) — Foundational

Some highlights of this policy are -

- **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**- Appropriate care and stimulation of the brain in the early ages to ensure healthy brain development is the foundation of learning. The overarching goal will be to ensure universal access to high-quality ECCE across the country in a phased manner.
- **Curtailing dropout rates and ensuring universal access to education at all levels**- Providing effective and sufficient infrastructure is the need to prevent students from dropping out. In addition to this, ensuring quality of education and deploying teachers with knowledge of the local language to areas with high dropout rates will be the key in retention of the students.
- **Efficient resourcing and effective governance through school complexes/clusters**- The establishment of school clusters and sharing of resources across complexes will have a number of benefits, such as improved support for children with disabilities, more topic-centred clubs and better incorporation of vocational subjects.
- **Motivated, energized and capable faculties**- Acknowledging the criticality of faculty in achieving the goals of higher education, various initiatives have been introduced in the past several years to systematize recruitment and career progression, and to ensure equitable representation from various groups in the hiring of faculty.
- **Promotion of Indian languages, art and culture**- Indian languages, cultural awareness and expression are among the major competencies considered

important to be developed in children, in order to provide them with a sense of identity, belonging, as well as an appreciation of other cultures and identities. It is this cultural and natural wealth that will truly make Incredible India, as per India's tourism slogan.

- **Online and digital education**- New circumstances and realities require new initiatives. The recent rise in epidemics and pandemics necessitates the need for alternative modes of quality education whenever and wherever traditional and in-person modes of education are not possible. It is important that the use of technology for online and digital education adequately addresses concerns of equity.
- **Strengthening the Central Advisory Board of Education**- In this context, the Policy recommends strengthening and empowering the Central Advisory Board of Education(CABE) which will have a much greater mandate and not only a forum for widespread consultation and examination of issues related to educational and cultural development.

The effectiveness of a policy depends on its implementation. Such implementation will require multiple initiatives and actions, which will have to be taken by multiple bodies in a synchronized and systematic manner. It's not the ideas; it's the implementation that counts. In the decade of 2030-40, the entire policy will be in operational mode, following which another comprehensive review will be undertaken.

Cabinet under PM Modi has given approval to new education policy for the 21st century

inSights

Two springs, each having stiffness of 0.6 N/cm and length 20 cm are connected to a ball B of weight 50 N. The initial tension developed in each spring is 3.2 N. The arrangement is initially horizontal. If the ball is allowed to fall from rest, what will be its velocity at D, after it has fallen through a height of 15 cm?

CIVIL ENGINEERING

The center of the wheel is travelling at 30 ft/s. If it encounters the transitions of two rails, such that there is a drop of 0.25 inch at the joint between the rails, determine the distance 's' to the point where the wheel strikes the next rail.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Give the output if the following code fragment is execued:

```c
int fun()
{static int num = 40;
return num--; }
int main()
{
for(fun(); fun(); fun())
{ printf("%d ", fun());}
getchar(); return 0;}
```

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

A voltage source delivers 4 A, when the load connected to it is 5 ohm and 2 A, when the load becomes 20 ohm. Calculate the power transfer efficiency of the source when the source delivers 30 W.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

When the gate-to-source voltage of a MOSFET with threshold voltage of 400 mV, working in saturation is 900 mV, the drain current is observed to be 1 mA. Neglecting the channel width modulation effect and assuming that the MOSFET is operating at saturation, find the drain current for an applied gate voltage of 1800 mV.

ELECTRONICS AND
COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

The elementary second order liquid phase reaction A+B creates C+D, is carried out in an isothermal plug flow reactor of 2 m^3 volume. The inlet volumetric flow rate is 10 m^3/h. The initial concentration of both A and B are 2 mol/m^3. The rate constant is given 1.5 m^3 kmol^{-1}h^{-1}. The percentage conversion of A is?

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Find the output of the following if the code fragment is executed.

```cpp
int found = 0, count = 5;
if (! found || - -count == 0)
cout<<"danger"<< endl;
cout <<"count ="<< count << endl;
```

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING

Winners of the Tech inSights of **Tiresia** Volume 12, Issue 1 couldn't be decided as the answers received were either late or unsatisfactory.

In the memory of...

Prof. B.N. Sharma

Miss Shivangi Mishra

Mr. Dilip Kumar

Mr. Janardan Yadav

Mr. Swaminath

Amidst the chaos and wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, institutions and educational bodies are now on the brink of reopening for the continuation of academic activities. This pandemic, as horrific as it is, has cost us dearly, both in time, money, and above all, the very human life itself. Through this column, **The Editorial Board** pays tribute to the members of our MMMUT family who left us, in what can possibly be termed as the worst of times. We pray to the almighty, to provide their family members the strength to endure this unbearable loss.

1) **Prof. B. N. Sharma** - Former principal of erstwhile Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College for more than 15 years and a man immensely dedicated towards his job, Prof. Sharma passed away on November 17, 2020 due to natural causes.

2) **Shivangi Mishra** - Miss Shivangi Mishra was a Ph. D scholar and a lecturer working in the Applied Science department. Sadly, she passed away on November 6, 2020 due to liver infection.

3) **Dilip Kumar** - Mr. Dilip Kumar was employed as Senior lab Technician in the Department of Physics. He got infected with COVID-19, and died of the same on August 22, 2020.

4) **Janardan Yadav** - As a Senior Lab Technician of the department of Electronics and Communication, Mr. Janardan Yadav had a working experience of more than 25 years. He expired on November 18, 2020. His demise is surely a terrible loss to us.

5) **Swaminath** - Late Mr. Swaminath was employed as the ward boy of Vishweshraiya Hostel, of the MMMUT campus. He passed away a few months back. We pay our deepest condolences to him.

6) **Hari Ram** - A dedicated and a committed fellow, Mr. Hari Ram was a security personnel of MMMUT. Sadly he passed away on November 1, 2020. He will surely be missed.

7) **Tara Devi** - A devoted and dedicated lady, Late Tara Devi ji was a contract worker of MMMUT campus. Her soul peacefully departed us a few months back. We deeply regret over her sudden demise.

झूठों ने झूठों से

खबर वह होती है जिसे कोई दबाना चाहता है। बाकी सब विज्ञापन है। मकसद तय करना दम की बात है। मायने यह रखता है कि हम क्या छापते हैं और क्या नहीं छापते।

झूठों ने झूठों से कहा है सच बोलो
सरकारी ऐलान हुआ है सच बोलो
घर के अंदर झूठों की एक मंडी है
दरवाजे पर लिखा हुआ है सच बोलो

राहत इंदौरी साहब की शायरियाँ हर किसी के लिए होती हैं। फिर चाहे वह आम जनमानस हो या फिर एक नेता, हर कोई इनकी कही शायरियों का समान रूप से आनंद उठाता है। एक विशिष्ट बात जो इनकी शायरी को औरों से अलग बनाती है वह यह है कि इनके शब्द किसी विशेष प्रकार से अलंकृत नहीं होते| ये आम बोलचाल की शैली में ही होते हैं| परंतु फिर भी इनमें एक गहन संदेश छुपा होता है जो काफ़ी लोग समझ नहीं पाते| इनकी उपरोक्त पंक्ति भी एक ऐसा ही संदेश देती है - समाज में फैले भ्रष्टाचार का संदेश| किस प्रकार एक भ्रष्ट समाज में हर कोई कहीं न कहीं भ्रष्टाचार का साथ देता है, उसमें लिस रहता है, तथा दूसरों पर ऊँगलियाँ उठा कर उन्हें ईमानदारी का ज्ञान देता है| यह बात आज के समाज में गिरते मूल्यों को देखकर मंथन करने पर स्पष्ट रूप से पता चलती है| परंतु जिनका काम ही लोगों तक सच पहुँचाना है, अगर वो ही इस पंक्ति का जीता-जागता उदाहरण बन कर उभरने लगें तो जिस आदर्श और स्वच्छ समाज की कल्पना हमारे पूर्वजों

ने की थी, वह मलिन होती दिखाई देती है| किसी भी स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में पत्रकारिता का महत्व बहुत अधिक है, इसीलिए पत्रकारिता को लोकतंत्र के चौथे स्तंभ के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है| सरकार की बातें जनता तक और जनता की बातें सरकार तक पहुँचाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य पत्रकारों द्वारा ही संभव हो पाता है| परंतु पत्रकारिता का गिरता स्तर एक बड़ी समस्या है, जिससे परोक्ष रूप से सारा भारत जूझ रहा है|

भारत विकासशील देशों की श्रेणी में आता है| सभी विकासशील देशों की तरह इसमें भी कुछ बुनियादी समस्याएं जैसे गरीबी, भुखमरी, बेरोज़गारी व्याप्त हैं| एक देश के तौर पर हम इनसे निपटने में कई अच्छे प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं| लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार से पत्रकारिता में भ्रष्टाचार अपनी जड़ें फैला रहा है, यह कहना अनुचित नहीं होगा कि आज भारत को इस छुपी हुई बीमारी को ढूंढकर जड़ से समाप्त करना होगा| इस बात में कोई दो राय नहीं कि पत्रकारिता एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसपर विशेष रूप से ज़िम्मेदारी का भार होता है, क्योंकि देश की उपलब्धियों की सराहना और खामियों पर मंथन करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष समालोचना की आवश्यकता होती है| परंतु आज के समय में यह मालूम पड़ रहा है कि कहीं न कहीं समाचार चैनल और पत्रकार दोनों ही पक्षपात कर रहे हैं| आम जनमानस की परेशानियों को उजागर करने की बजाए आज हमारी मीडिया सिर्फ़ चीन को जवाब

देने तथा पाकिस्तान की गिरती अर्थव्यवस्था का मज़ाक उड़ाने जैसे कर्मों में लिप्त है| ऐसा नहीं है कि ये विषय बिलकुल ही महत्वहीन हैं, परंतु केवल इन्हीं प्रकार की ख़बरों को दिनभर बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आम जनता के सामने पेश करना तथा टीआरपी लूटना नैतिक मूल्यों का पतन ही है| अगर हम टीआरपी की बात करें तो आज समाचार चैनलों के लिए यही भगवान है| हर चैनल को अपनी टीआरपी बढ़ाने की इतनी जल्दी है कि इसके लिए वे किसी भी हद तक जाने के लिए तैयार हैं| इसी का एक परिणाम हमें हाल ही में हुए टीआरपी घोटाले के रूप में मिला है| अपनी टीआरपी बढ़ाने के लिए तीन सूचीबद्ध चैनलों पर आरोप है कि उन्होंने 'ब्रॉडकास्ट ऑडियंस रिसर्च काउंसिल' द्वारा विभिन्न सेट टॉप बॉक्स में लगे यंत्रों से छेड़-छाड़ की है, जिनका काम टीआरपी नापना होता है| ऐसा आरोप भी है कि टीआरपी बढ़ाने के लिए लोगों को प्रतिदिन अपना टीवी एक ख़ास समाचार चैनल पर लगा कर 2-3 घंटे के लिए छोड़ने के लिए कहा जाता था और बदले में उन्हें 300-500 रूपए भी महीने के हिसाब से दिए जाते थे| इसके पीछे की वजह यह है कि जितनी अधिक किसी चैनल की टीआरपी होती है, उसे उतना ही अधिक विज्ञापन राजस्व मिलता है| भ्रष्टाचार के रूप में जब ऐसी भयावह स्थिति देखने को मिलती है, तो समझ नहीं आता कि क्या चैनलों की दृष्टि में हमारा मूल्य केवल इतना है कि हम मात्र टीआरपी बढ़ाने का साधन बन कर रह गए हैं?

टीआरपी का जोड़-तोड़ ही इसलिए किया जाता है जिससे ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा विज्ञापन राजस्व प्राप्त हो, अतः ख़बरें भी ऐसी दिखाई जाती हैं, जो निवेशकों के मन को भाएं| आज ख़बर ज्ञानवर्धन की नहीं, बल्कि मिर्च-मसाले से भरपूर मनोरंजन का साधन हो गई है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य निवेशकों को खुश रखना है| आम आदमी की परेशानियों जैसे महंगाई, बेरोज़गारी, यहाँ तक की मूलभूत समस्याएं जैसे सांस लेने के लिए शुद्ध हवा एवं पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी तक को यह दिखाने के लिए नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया जाता है कि आज किस अभिनेता-अभिनेत्री ने क्या खाया-पहना| अप्रैल 2020 में किये गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आज भारत में 23.50 प्रतिशत लोग बेरोज़गार हैं| यह अब तक के आंकड़ों में सबसे बड़ी संख्या है| वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक में भारत 2020 में 94वें पायदान पर है| यहाँ तक कि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों जैसे बांग्लादेश और पाकिस्तान से भी काफ़ी पीछे हैं| ऐसे में इन मूलभूत समस्याओं को छोड़कर निरर्थक ख़बरें दिखाना ठीक नहीं है|

आज के समय में पत्रकारिता उस स्थिति में पहुँच गयी है जहाँ वह स्वयं ही अपराधी को ढूँढने से लेकर उसे सजा देने में सक्षम हो गयी है| अब तो यह प्रतीत होने लगा है जैसे पत्रकारों का मुख्य कार्य केवल पत्रकारिता तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि वे कार्यपालिका, व्यवस्थापिका और न्यायपालिका के कार्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं| प्रिंट मीडिया तो फिर भी अपनी गुणवत्ता बहुत हद तक बनाये हुए है, परंतु जब हम डिजिटल मीडिया को देखते हैं तो ख़बरों से ज़्यादा निराशा हमारे हाथ लगती है| वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि समाचार के चैनलों पर समाचार से ज़्यादा विज्ञापन आते हैं| अब यह आवश्यक होता जा रहा है कि पत्रकार अपने कर्तव्यों को समझें और टीआरपी के लिए समाचार दिखाने की जगह पत्रकारिता का स्तर बढ़ाने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करें जिससे लोकतंत्र अपने मूल लक्षणों के साथ विकसित हो सके| देश का विकास तभी संभव है जब देश की मूलभूत समस्याएं सरकार तक पहुंचाई जाएं और किसी विशेष पक्ष की ओर से पत्रकारिता न करके निष्पक्ष भाव से पत्रकारिता की जाए| पत्रकारों द्वारा उनकी तरफ़ से देशहित में यह योगदान सभी के लिए लाभदायी सिद्ध होगा|

Get in Touch

The Editorial Board
–Beckoning Creati'wit'y

Scan the code to download an electronic version of the newsletter.

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology
Gorakhpur (U.P.) India
Established by U.P. Act No. 22 of 2013 of U. P. Government
(Formerly Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College)