



The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu graced and addressed the third convocation of the Central University of Jharkhand as a Chief Guest. The ceremony was also graced by the presence of former Governor of Jharkhand, Shri C.P. Radhakrishnan, former Minister of State for Education, Smt. Annapurna Devi, former Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Champai Soren, Chancellor Prof. Jai Prakash Lal, Vice Chancellor of Central university of Jharkhand Prof. Kshiti Bhusan Das and other notable academicians, scholars and students.

## CUJ: A Destination for Excellence

Prof K.B. Panda, DOS

The Central University of Jharkhand was established by an act of Parliament in the state capital Ranchi on 1st of March, 2009, keeping in mind the needs and aspirations of the state in general and the tribals in particular. The University, over a short span of 15 years of its existence, has made remarkable headways in teaching, learning, research and extension activities. Offering degrees in as many as 80 programmes across 25 disciplines under 9 schools, it has embraced the National Education Policy 2020 since 2022-2023 academic session, taking the pride of being the first University in the state and one of the first few Universities in the country to adopt NEP.

The University, taking birth from an attractive environment situated at the outskirts of Ranchi, has been operating from its permanent campus, an area of scenic beauty typical of Ranchi, for over two years with most of the Departments being shifted from the old campus. The administration, headed by the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Prof. Kshiti

Bhusan Das, is determined to transfer the entire establishment from the old premises to the permanent campus within 2024, making the campus full-fledged and vibrant.

The Vivekananda Central Library of the University, which is fully automated, has been a focal point for students and faculties from the standpoint of availability of latest books, journals, periodicals, e-journals and a spacious Reading

the University as the Chief Guest. Other small auditoriums, both indoor and outdoor, are there to host various programmes of the University. Gymnasium, Playground, Canteen, as parts of University system, are available. To and fro bus service from the city and old campus to the new campus is being provided. Attempts are on to meet other deficiencies of students with priority. Another milestone of the University lies in its faculties who are not

that students from disciplines like Business Administration, Chemistry, Education, Geo-Informatics, Life Science, Mass Communication, Mathematics, Physics, Engineering etc. stand a fair chance of selection for employment. New programmes of study such as M.A./M.Sc. in Statistics and M.Sc. in Geology have been introduced, taking widespread applications and vast mineral-deposit in the state, respectively, into consideration.

CUJ focuses on holistic development of its major stakeholders, exposing them to Skill Developments in the areas such as Computer Applications, Art & Music, Yoga, NCC, NSS, Sports & Games, Regional, Cultures including Tribal Culture. Students are encouraged to actively participate in events like Man ki Baat, Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat, Swachha Bharat, Har Ghar Tiranga, Tobacco Free Campaign, Blood Donation Camp and so on.

Against the backdrop, the inference that can be drawn is "CUJ envisions a bright future for the society through optimization of the intrinsic worth present in the youth, the sky being the limit". Students are, therefore, advised to choose CUJ as their Alma Mater, making it a hub of education in Eastern India.



Room. Hostels, both boys and girls, have been made functional with the construction of new hostels in the pipeline. A four hundred fifty-capacity Auditorium has recently been inaugurated by Hon'ble President of India and the Visitor of the University Her Excellency Smt. Droupadi Murmu on 28th of February, 2024 when she graced the 3rd Convocation of

only well qualified but committed to the cause of the students. Academic activities receive top priority from each of them. Research output is worth acknowledging. Large number of students, having accomplished their studies, are either pursuing research in reputed institutes or suitably placed across the globe. It is highlighted here

## Binary Accreditation: A New Norm Transforming India as a Knowledge Hub

Prof. R.K. Dey, DOC

Accreditation is a process by which an educational organization or program is evaluated against a set of standards. Such evaluation aims at ensuring meeting quality standards required for delivering education effectively. National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) aims at transforming both the economic and social development of the nation in the coming decades. In this context, strengthening the assessment and accreditation of Higher Education Institutions is a priority. Considering various portfolio that has been emphasized in NEP for educational institutions e.g., Multi-disciplinary education and focus on creation of research-intensive, teaching intensive universities, focusing on specialized streams of education, focusing on vocational and skill-intensive education, community engagement and service, etc., a different framework for existing manual/hybrid systems of assessment and accreditation is required for minimizing the subjectivity and to enhance the transparency and credibility of system of assessment.

NAAC is in the process of implementation of binary accreditation for all higher educational institution in the country. It is duly acknowledged that binary accreditation process shall strengthen the idea of holistic education and education along multiple dimensions that forms the core of NEP 2020 recommendations. Binary accreditation process focuses on the achievement of learning outcomes along the intellectual dimension as well as achievement of learning outcomes along multiple dimensions. More importantly, a fair, robust, and transparent grievance redressal mechanism is also suggested to improve the functioning. The proposed framework is based

on four parameters e.g. input, process, outcome and impact. For example, a curriculum "input" requires source of the content which should be open for public viewing in higher educational institution portals. Similarly, the 2nd parameter i.e., "process" - follows students' feedback, teachers' feedback, stakeholders' involvement, method of periodic upgradation, review mechanism, transparent responsible and inclusive methods of functioning, expanding access to high-quality technical, vocational education and training, emphasis on the importance of enabling life-long learning (focusing on skilling, re-skilling, and up-skilling), and encouraging mobility of students, scholars, across higher education institutions.

The third parameter i.e., "outcome" of the curriculum shall address successful completion of course, updating knowledge, time management catering to the needs of the semester system, innovative ideas/ways of exercising policies/patents/high impact publications, books, teaching content contextualized leading to real-world skilling in the learners, enabling personal accomplishment and enlightenment, constructive public engagement, and productive contribution. The 4th parameter, i.e., "impact" of curriculum shall be observed in progression towards higher level of education in the society, increased possibilities of skilled work-force

leading to placement or self-generated jobs, involvement in entrepreneurship/innovations, awards/recognition/inventions/wealth generation and preparation of students for more meaningful and satisfying lives and work roles thus enabling economic independence. All these efforts has goal of making the higher education system globally competitive in offering quality higher education in terms of making India as an attractive study destination for foreign students and to foster international competencies in faculty and students. Developing a global mindset of our learners with deep rooted pride in being Indian shall foster a linkage between Indian and Foreign Higher Education Institutions in a more meaningful way to improve global ranking.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar, DMC

The Indian education system is witnessing significant reforms with the implementation of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). The policy framework envisions a comprehensive roadmap from school to higher education system in the 21st Century, which is more experiential, holistic, integrated,



inquiry-driven, discovery oriented, learner centric, discussion based and flexible in nature. NEP 2020 envisages the idea of multi-disciplinary and holistic approach, flexible teaching, learning and evaluation process through multiple-entry exit, graduation of boundaries between arts and sciences, between curricular and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic streams and unity and integrity of all knowledge. The focus on conceptual understanding, creative and critical thinking with three language formula, emphasis on ethical and constitutional values, respect for local and diverse cultures, life skills, extensive use of new information and communication technologies and the role of a teacher as a reformer is most important aspects in the policy framework which will bring sea change in Indian education system. National Education Policy also connects links with indigenous knowledge to the international education system; Overall, National Education Policy 2020 visualises legacy of traditional to modern education system by broadly covering various aspects of school and higher education system with massive reforms. It envisages India as a "Global Knowledge Hub" in the 21st Century. However, the effectiveness of NEP 2020 depends on its implementation, which should be done in a phased and time-bound manner in coordination with all the stakeholders and review of various provisions of the policy framework at the ground level is must.







# 'Culture' in Indian Context

**Prof. Rabindranath Sarma, DATS**

The word CULTURE in English had been derived from the Latin language. The term CULT or CULTUS in Latin language which mean tilling, care, refinement and worship. As per the meaning of the word CULT or CULTUS, tilling, care and refinement is appropriate in Bharat or Indian context. But the "worship" as meaning or understanding of the word CULT or CULTUS leads differently in Indian context. Many times, when we discuss about Bhartiya culture or Indian culture, generally people perceived it from the "worship" point of view and immediately people mix our behaviors or culture with Indian religion or Hindu religion.



In this place when we use the word Sanskrit, we found a clear idea actually what the Bhartiya Sanskrit means. The word Sanskrit has come from the Sanskrit root KRI. The meaning of KRI is "to do". After adding certain prefixes in the verbal root KRI can give rise to several nouns. There are three

words which bears direct context to our discussion- PRAKRITI, SANSKRITI and VIKRITI. The "PRAKRITI" means the primary condition or basic matter, the "SANSKRITI" means refined or polished state or condition or matter and "VIKRITI" means decaying state or condition or matter. So, if we observe the word PRAKRITI, SANSKRITI or VIKRITI is appropriate in the context of Indian culture BHARTIYA SANSKRITI. When we use BHARTIYA SANSKRITI we understand the traditional refined way of life of Indian people.

But when we use the word Culture or Indian culture, which also brings or compel to bring the image of religion of Indian way of life. This is why many people perceive the Hindu religion, when we mention about Indian culture. But when we use BHARTIYA SANSKRITI, it clearly depicts the Indian way of life, irrespective of all people including caste, creed and religion. Therefore, it is high time for us to use BHARTIYA SANSKRITI instead of Indian Culture.

# Tribal Festivals in Digital Age

**Ayushi Keshri, DMC**

Jharkhand, a state rich in cultural diversity, is home to various tribal communities, each celebrating unique festivals that embody their customs and traditions. In the digital era, these festivals play a crucial role in preserving tribal culture. Sarhul, celebrated by the Oraon, Munda, and Ho tribes, marks the arrival of spring and honors the Sal tree, symbolizing nature's life cycle. This festival features traditional songs, dances, and tribal spirituality, highlighting community spirit. Social media enables the younger generation to share these vibrant celebrations globally, promoting cultural awareness and pride.

Karma, observed by the Oraon, Munda, and Santal tribes, celebrates nature and the bonds of friendship and brotherhood, with rituals involving the worship of the Karma tree. Digital platforms are used to document these rituals, ensuring their

preservation for future generations, unlike oral traditions that can be easily lost. Tusu Parab, celebrated by the Kurmi community during the harvest season, features Tusu songs, emphasizing the community's agrarian roots. In the digital age, these songs are recorded and shared, preserving the cultural narrative for new generations.

Finally, Sohrai, celebrated by the Santhal tribe, honors cattle and agriculture. Known for its unique Sohrai art, the festival showcases intricate wall paintings that narrate tribal myths and stories. Digital platforms provide artists with opportunities to reach international markets, promoting this traditional art form. In the digital era, Jharkhand's tribal festivals are essential in sustaining cultural identity while adapting to contemporary expression and preservation methods, ensuring their legacy continues.



## NEWSLETS

### CUJ Alumna in Forbes Asia 30

Udita Pal, an alumna of the Department of Mass Communication, has been featured in the Forbes Asia 30. She is an entrepreneur & digital content creator.

### ICSSR Dissemination Workshop

ICSSR Dissemination Workshop on Institutional Readiness for the Implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) in School Education of Jharkhand was held.

### Indian Knowledge System

ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar titled 'From Roots to Heights: Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into the Tapestry of Contemporary Education and Modern Practices' was organised.

### Gender Film Festival

The Department of Mass Communication in collaboration with Child in Need India (CINI) and Nehru Kala Kendra, Ranchi, jointly organised a Gender Inclusion Discourse and Film Festival titled 'Born This Way.'

### Indigenous Language Workshop

A One-Week Literary Workshop on Language, Indigenous Intellectual Heritage, and Sustainable Well-being concluded with fruitful discussions.

### Alumnus Talk on Career Opportunities

The Department of International Relations organized an Alumni Connect Talk titled "Navigating Your Path to Higher Studies Abroad (France): Preparation, Benefits, Scholarships, and Career Opportunities," delivered by Shivam Kumar.



झारखंड के दीय विश्वविद्यालय में धूमधाम से मनाया गया विश्व आदिवासी दिवस।

## विकास का आदिवासी पक्ष

डॉ. अमृत कुमार जनसंचार विभाग

प्रत्येक समुदाय का विकास के प्रति अपना एक पक्ष होता है, आदिवासी पक्ष प्रकृति सचरान के साथ है। तथाकथित आधुनिक विकास मापदंड अर्थात् प्रकृति दोहन ने बड़ी तेजी से अपना वैश्विक विस्तार किया जिससे प्रकृति सचरान के साथ में रहने वाले समुदायों का दायरा सिमटता गया, इन समुदायों में अधिकांशत आदिवासी ही थे परिणामस्वरूप प्रकृति को विनाश की कगार पर हम सभी जाते हुए देख रहे हैं। ऐसे वातावरण में विकास के आदिवासी पक्ष पर चर्चा प्रासंगिक बन जाता है क्योंकि जब हम आदिवासी पक्ष की बात करते हैं तो अपने आप ही हम प्रकृति के सचरान की चर्चा कर रहे होते हैं। समय के साथ साथ विकास के पाश्चात्य



मापदंडों ने देशज संस्कृति को रुढ़िवादी करार देकर इसे विकास के लिए अवरोधक तत्व बताया। कई समुदायों ने आर्थिक दबाव में इसे स्वीकार भी कर लिया लेकिन आदिवासी समुदायों ने इसे स्वीकार करने से मना कर दिया।

तथाकथित विकासवादियों ने इसे गलत बताया। उन्होंने इन तथ्य को नजर दाय किया कि अपने सांस्कृतिक विशिष्टताओं के साथ रहने वाले आदिवासी समुदायों का अस्तित्व प्रकृति के सानिध्य में हमेशा ही संरक्षित और सुरक्षित रहा है। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण विकसित होने का दावा करने वाली संस्कृति तो नष्ट हो गयी लेकिन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण किसी भी आदिवासी समुदाय के नष्ट होने की सूचना अभी तक नहीं है। विकास का आदिवासी पक्ष 'संस्कृति' जो प्रकृति सचरान पर आधारित है के साथ शुरू होता है और यही से स्वदेशी तथा आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त हो सकता है।

by the youth resulting in threat to governance process in Bangladesh. The over focus of government on what does not work while ignoring which does work and secondly lack of clarity as to where government intervention is paramount is less visible in country's public policy. Political parties that are important part in democratic governance did not get appropriate platform to grow and they found playing majority role in country's factional politics, organizing strikes, activating students for demonstration than engaging and shaping country's developmental work. Importantly, bureaucracy is found corrupt, inefficient, non transparent, lack accountability and therefore people reduced their faith on it.

# Governance Crisis in Bangladesh

**Dr. Rajashree Padhi, DPS&PA**

Our neighboring country, Bangladesh encounters a violent protest by the youth on reservation policy and demanded reforms in civil services while reinstating the quota system. The continuous protests compelled Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to leave her country and taking political asylum in India. Bangladesh, being ahead of India in its economic performance suddenly encountered governance crisis. People have been facing complete stoppage of communication, social media uses, enforcement of curfew with shoot on site orders, etc. women and children face maximum impact within the country due to massive protests.



Political analysts highlights that Bangladesh faced governance crisis with human rights violation, restrictions on press, wide corruption, non- participation of people in the country's governance. Despite returning to parliamentary democracy following a mass movement in 1990, and



subsequent free and fair elections, the establishment of real democracy has not been found smooth in the country. Weak democratic institutions and governance mechanism result in failure in restructuring administration, making progressive policy decisions, creating a conducive environment and providing effective leadership to the nation and democratic governance. On the contrary, lack of accountability and transparency inspired widespread corruption, deteriorating law and order situation within Bangladesh. The government increasingly facing confrontations, protests and demonstrations

Hence, good governance is a must for the all-round development of Bangladesh and all sorts of conflict resolution. Rule of law should be established and implemented strictly. Democratic institutions should be created to fulfill the people of Bangladesh's aspiration. The State should encourage for a vibrant civil society with freedom of press. The corruption has to be minimized while creating anti corruption squads, ombudsman, etc to resolve such crisis in future.





# Swami Vivekananda: Role Model for Youth

Kaushik Kumar Hota, DED

*Everything is Easy  
When you are Busy,  
But nothing is Easy  
When you are Lazy*

This inspiring quote was said by Swami Vivekananda, an inspirational personality. Swami Vivekananda-the name symbolises enthusiasm, energy and amp. Courage. Millions of people have been influenced by his thoughts and personality. This Youth Icon's words were so influential that they shook people out of their passive approach of life. The famous Chikago Speech of Swami Vivekananda, which he delivered on

September 11,1893 is still relevant. In his speech, Swami Vivekananda touched upon the fact that though people may follow different religions, yet all pathseventually lead to the same God. His speech that began with Sisters and Brothers of America got him a standing ovation at The Parliament of the World Religions.

Vivekananda said in his speech, I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the World both tolerance and Universal Acceptance. We believe not only in Universal toleration but we accept all religions as true. Swami Vivekananda was the disciple of Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa.



Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Math, a monastic order based on his guru-Ramakrishna Paramhansa - teachings in Kolkata and a worldwide spiritual movement

Swami Vivekananda's teachings and his style of oratory captured the imagination of Americans. After coming back to India, he worked for youth with his teachings for an all encompassing Society. There was a vision for India and its youth in the mind of Swami Vivekananda when he said play football before reading Srimad Bhagwadgita.

He said, 'A man is not poor without a rupee, but a man is really poor without dream and ambition. We are the creator of our own destiny.'

known as The Ramakrishna Mission based on the ancient Hindu Philosophy of Vedanta. On 4th July, 1902 Vivekananda awoke early, went to the monastery at Belur Math and then meditated for three hours. While meditating, he died at 9:20 pm.

According to his disciples, Vivekananda (Narendranath Datta) attained 'Mahasamadhi'. He was cremated on the bank of The Ganga in Belur. This great personality will remain in our heart for ever as a role model. The newly inaugurated statue of Swami Vivekananda on the auspicious occasion of National Youth Day-2024 at our CUJ Campus is a living source of inspiration for us. His legacy will remain in the hearts of every Indian forever. Let's arise, awake and stop not till the dreams of Swami ji is achieved.

## The Legend of Subhash Chandra Bose

Aadarsh Kumar, DMC

*"Freedom is not given. It is taken"*

A person from middle class became a great and contributed unmeasurable sacrifice for the India's independence and welfare. He was one of the most powerful and brave since his childhood.

Subhash Chandra Bose was the only leader who had unique, modern and scientific approach of thinking about the nation. He was the only leader who was equally accepted by Congress and Muslim League.

He had not only worked for India within India but also from abroad. His diplomacy and bravery made India's presence at Global arena more powerful and bright. Our

country is always thirsty for such brave sons. Subhash Chandra Bose was the youngest president of Indian National Congress before Independence. He was the 9th of 14th children. He had married Emily Schenk in 1937 and had daughter Anita Bose in 1942. He was a very disciplined and practiced Yoga and meditation for his wellbeing. He was a prominent reader having a vast personal library. He had a strong bond with his mother who inspired and motivated him for patriotism. He faced mental health problems including depression throughout his life due to the situation of our



country. He was the youngest person to crack ICS exam not withstanding various challenges in his life. Subhash Chandra Bose was inspired by Swami Vivekananda. He has great ability of leading in adverse situation. Not only Netaji but his several siblings were involved in freedom struggle.

He was a man of intellectual and nationalist. His family continued to play a pivotal role in Indian Society after his death. His home in Kolkata, currently a museum which signifies his personal belongings and his legacy. His death is still a mystery or a conspiracy. He is not only living in the heart of every Indian but Netaji for all. He led and contributed an incomparable role in different walks of freedom. His leadership not only inspired Indians but also different leaders of the world. Our Country requires such leaders in each and every society for the growth and welfare of the society. We should try to inculcate even a page from his life.

## Youth and Nation Building

Akanchcha Kumari, DES

The Future of National Sovereignty As we celebrate Independence Day, it's crucial to recognize the vital role of the youth in shaping the future of our nation's sovereignty. Independence is not just about freedom from colonial rule; it's about maintaining the ability to govern ourselves and make decisions that serve our country's best interests. "Invest in the potential of youth skills, and watch the world transform into a masterpiece." Today's youth are the torchbearers of this responsibility. With their energy, creativity, and fresh perspectives, they have the potential to drive the nation towards greater selfreliance and global respect. However, this requires more than just patriotism; it calls for informed and active participation in the nation's political, economic, and social spheres.

By staying educated, engaging in constructive dialogue, and voting, young people can influence policies that strengthen national sovereignty. Whether it's advocating for sustainable development, supporting local industries, or promoting social harmony, their actions today will determine the strength of our independence tomorrow. In essence, the vigour and vision of the youth are essential in safeguarding and advancing our national sovereignty.

Youth who think independently are often more confident and effective leaders. They bring fresh solutions to complex problems and inspire others to think creatively. Movements led by youth, like climate activism or racial equality campaigns, frequently lead to significant societal reforms and inspire broader progress. Overall, the impact of independent thinking among youth extends to driving innovation, social progress, leadership, personal growth, and resilience, all contributing to a dynamic and forward-moving society. Hence youth must optimize their full potential and contribute for the overall development of the society and nation as well.



## National Symbols: Pride of the Nation



Janmejey Behera, DES

National Symbols are often seen as just images or icons, like a flag waving in the wind, Ashoka Chakra living in the heart of the flag, majestic bird soaring in the sky, or a flower blooming in the spring. But if we look carefully, these symbols are more than just pictures. They speak the unspoken history of the past, carry emotions, and weave together the fabric of a nation's identity.

Triranga, it is not just a piece of cloth with colours and patterns; it is the name of the protagonist of the novel called BHARAT, representing soul of the nation. It carries the weight of history, the struggles, and the victories of its unsung heroes. Every colour and the pattern of the flag is like piece of the character's past, telling us about the journey they came through. When I see it fluttering in the breeze my eyes throw out tears by saying " Hey! There is not enough space for you". The Ashoka Chakra is the beating heart of Bharat's flag, a wheel that never stops running. With its 24 spokes, it reminds us to keep moving forward hour by hour embracing truth and justice. Like a hero in a story, it inspires us to grow, embrace peace, and strive for a better tomorrow.



The national anthem, with its melody and lyrics, is like the chorus in a play. It brings people together, telling a shared story of struggling past, pride and hope. Just as a chorus tells about the action of the play, the anthem reminds the people of their shared journey and the values they hold in common. It's as if the anthem is narrating a powerful tale of collective pride and dreams.

Thus, national symbols are not just icons; they are like characters, symbols, and themes in the wholesome tale of a nation. When we gaze at these symbols, we don't see a fabric, icon or other material things, but a story—a story that belongs to all of us.



## Role of Technology in Development

Riya Kumari, DoP

In the modern world, this is the age of Technology. We unable to imagine a step of life without science and technology. From morning till bed we use technology. So, for the development of any nation science and technology and dependency on it plays a vital role in shaping the overall growth and development of the nation. This is the era of technology.

To become emerging power at global forum without having self reliance in the field of technology one can't imagine about it. As we understand the value of water when we are thirsty, in the same way one know the value of technology when one think about the sovereignty and dignity across the globe. India is growing giant in defence

technology, agricultural innovations and modern technological development. In the field of defence, development of indigenous missiles like Agni, Prithivi and Brahmos,



advancement of fighter jets like Tejas and Arjun tanks, modernisation of naval forces with aircraft carriers and submarines, cyber security to protect ourselves and keep eyes on enemies activities. The development of space based surveillance and communication system leads India on the top. In the field of Agriculture, high yielding crops, irrigation

management and water conservation techniques, and the organic farming for sustainable development practices leads India as one of the global leader. India is one of the leading player in the field of Information Technology and its services, e-commerce, AI, Machine Learning, renewable energy and electric vehicle adoption.

The steps towards technological advancements and innovations enhanced India's national security, reduced dependence on foreign arms import, boosts indigenous manufacturing and job creation and strengthen international relations through defence diplomacy.

India is also going towards sustainable development practices through agriculture and eco friendly technological development. So, we should try to utilise Technology for positive purpose and overall welfare of the nation. In coming days India will be the leading giant in the field of Science and Technology in the world.





# The Power of Unity...

Chhoti Kumari, DED

"Where there is unity there is always Victory"

As we celebrate our nation's independence, we are reminded of the power of unity in the face of diversity. Our country is a melting pot of cultures, religions, and languages, yet we stand together as one. In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, "We are citizens of a great country, on whose soil, great empires have risen and fallen, and where great religions have been born." Unity is the thread that weaves our diverse fabric together. It is the foundation upon which our nation is built. When we embrace our differences and come together, we become



stronger. We can achieve great things when we put aside our individual interests and work towards a common goal. Our independence was won through the collective efforts of people from all walks of life. Freedom fighters from different regions, religions, and backgrounds came together to fight for a common cause. They put aside their differences and united against a common enemy. As we celebrate our independence, we must remember the power of unity. We must celebrate our diversity and embrace our differences. We must work towards creating a society where everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed, regardless of their background or identity. In conclusion, on this Independence Day, let us come together to celebrate our unity in diversity. Let us strive to build a nation where everyone can live together in peace and harmony.

# The Real Azadi...

Rayena Khan, DLS

"Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high" is the vision Rabindranath Tagore had for our India. And today, we are on our path to accomplish this vision. It took more than 200 years for the British to tear us apart but, just 77 for us to emerge much more powerful and influential. It was not easy, the 'सोने की शिलिया' was destroyed in such a way as to never get back but we, are emerging as a SUPERPOWER. There were many challenges we faced, and the most difficult among them was to be free from the 'Colonial Mindset'. The British went away but they left their mindset behind, the colonial mindset which bounded our ideas and thoughts. But today, I am a proud Indian, You are a proud Indian. We are all proud Indians who take pride in our



culture and heritage and promote it to the world. As Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose said "Freedom is not given, it is taken". We are taking our freedom from the world. Today, India is influencing the world in every aspect. From being one of the world's largest exporters, our economy has gotten stronger. Our women have been empowered. In 2023, the world witnessed India's presidency in the G-20 Summit and gained the ideology of 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्'. And this in real sense is freedom. At present, the world is witnessing our excellence in Paris Olympics. From being a colony to being world's largest democracy and maintaining it to emerging as a superpower. We Indians have proved ourselves that we were never and will never be less than anyone. And thus, we have gained the REAL AZADI!

# National Statistics Day

CUJ Newsletter Team

National Statistics Day is observed annually on 29 June to commemorate the birth anniversary of the eminent statistician Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The day is dedicated to highlight the importance of Statistics in India and encourage its use in various fields. Department of Statistics organized the event to mark the 18th National Statistics day on 29 June, 2024. The event was organized under the approval of Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Prof. Kshiti Bhushan Das, who extended his best wishes for the occasion. The



मतदाता जागरूकता अभियान के दौरान झारखंड केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक।

# भारतीय स्वाधीनता आंदोलन और हिंदी साहित्य

श्रेया पटेल, हिंदी विभाग

स्वाधीनता आंदोलन की शुरुआत 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से मानी जाती है। इस आंदोलन का उद्देश्य अंग्रेजी हुकूमत को धुल देना था। इस आंदोलन का प्रसार-प्रसार तभी से हो रहा था। इस बात पर अकबर इलाहाबादी का एक शेर गुंजे याद आता है - "खोबो न कमानी को न तलवार निकालो जब लोग मुकामिल हो तो अखबार निकालो" इस युग के साहित्यकारों ने अंग्रेजों की अत्याचारपूर्ण नीतियों को खतरा रूप में ही नहीं शोषण का चरित्र चित्रित किया।

भारत में नवीन चेतना का संचार कर रहे थे। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, सामाजिक पत्रों के माध्यम से स्वदेशी का प्रचार-प्रसार तभी से हो रहा था। इस बात पर अकबर इलाहाबादी का एक शेर गुंजे याद आता है - "खोबो न कमानी को न तलवार निकालो जब लोग मुकामिल हो तो अखबार निकालो" इस युग के साहित्यकारों ने अंग्रेजों की अत्याचारपूर्ण नीतियों को खतरा रूप में ही नहीं शोषण का चरित्र चित्रित किया।



सहित्य तथा अंग्रेजों की मुद्रिका बजाते हुए लिखा - "राज्य सब मिले कि आवह भारत माई। हा - हा भारत दुर्दशा न देखी जाई।" मैथिली शरण गुप्त ने अपनी रचना भारत माई में उन लोगों को पशु के समान बताया है जिनके अंदर राष्ट्र प्रेम की भावना नहीं है। उन्होंने लिखा - "जिसको न निज गौरव तथा निज देश का अभिमान है वह नर नहीं पशु निर और मूक समान है।" हमारा देश कभी सोने की थालिका हुआकरी थी आज अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के परिणामस्वरूप उसकी स्थिति खतरा और दयनीय हो चुकी है इस सन्दर्भ में गुप्त जी ने लिखा - हम क्या थे, क्या हो गए और क्या होये अभी। अंग्रेजों विचार मिलकर वे समझाए ली।

देश प्रेम को प्रकट करते हुए साहित्यकार नया प्रसाद गुप्त ने लिखा - "जो मर नहीं है भावो से, बहती चिरने स्वप्नार नहीं वह इन्द्र नहीं पल्लव है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं (निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि साहित्य समाज के भीतर जनता है और समाज में कोई महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव होता है तो उसका अंतर साहित्य पर दिखाई पड़ता है।)

इस प्रकार साहित्य रचना अपने प्रत्येक काल में समाज में व्याप्त जड़ियों तथा रुढ़ियों पर प्रहार करती है और समाज को नई दिशा के तरफ मोड़ने में सक्षम बनाती है। हमारे देश के साहित्यकारों ने भी अपनी रचना द्वारा समाज का मनोबल बढ़ाया तथा लोगों को अंदर आत्मबल जागृत करने का कार्य किया। युवाओं को सोचने पर मजबूर किया तथा उनके मन - नरिणिक पर अहित प्रण छोड़ी और उनके भीतर नवीन चेतना का संचार कर राष्ट्रवाद की भावना से देश प्रेम हेतु तैयार किया।



program's chief guest was Prof. Ratan Kumar Dey, Director, IQAC, CUJ. The event featured insightful presentations by various distinguished speakers who shared their perspectives on the relevance and applications of Statistics.

Dr. P.K. Parida, Head of the Department of Mathematics, delivered a lecture on the applications of Statistics in different fields. He emphasized the role of statistical data in decision-making processes. Prof. Kunja Bihari Panda, Head of the Department of Statistics, presenting the bio-sketch of Prof. Mahalanobis, the father of Statistics in India, informed students the importance of Statistics from the standpoint of employment opportunities.

Prof. Ratan Kumar Dey highlighted the significance of Statistics in the modern era and its essential role in various sectors. Dr. Hrishikesh Mahato, Associate Professor in the Department of Mathematics, spoke about the use of Statistics in daily life. The program concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. Mahato, who expressed his gratitude to all the guests, speakers, and students for their participation.

# Rebellion of the Mind : Mental Freedom from Societal Norms

Suhani Bhardwaj, DES

Between stimulus and response there is a space. In that space is our power to choose our response. In our response lies our growth and freedom: Victor Frankl

In the present times we as humans exist in societies brimmed with thoughts, voices and perspectives. We're thriving in an era of social media where nothing goes unnoticed. Sure this might be the place connecting varieties of cultures and diversities, however, that too is happening at an enormous extent that it's truly a tedious task to maintain one's own identity.



When we talk about freedom of the mind, the majority of people let go of the fact that they might never truly be free since we're continuously imprisoned either by political influences or false beliefs. Most of us tend to blame the outside world and other people for how we feel and act but here

we fail to realize that we ourselves are the only ones to have power over what we personally think and do. Whilst thriving in a society where we're at a constant comparison and imposed with the shackles of societal expectations.



- Society often expects us as individuals to conform to certain behaviors, values and lifestyles. This constant pressure to "fit in" can suppress individuality and creativity, making people afraid to express their true selves.
- The rigid gender roles confining men and women to walk on predefined paths sidelining their own interests and talents.

- The societal definition of success which is tied to material wealth and creates a narrow and stressful pursuit of success which leads to feelings of constant comparison.
- Society also imposes certain beauty standards which can lead to self-esteem issues.

Our society constantly preaches this idea of a monotonous "perfect life" which ultimately creates mental barriers that restricts personal freedom and self expression. Recently we came out of a worldwide pandemic that shook the entire nation's belief system and in a way taught us that it might not be entirely correct to believe that the free way of living would only come from paying taxes on time and following government made laws.

Moreover, people need to understand that 'freedom is an inside job' and you can be free regardless of how unfree the environment you live in may be. Hence before we even consider standing up against the limitations placed on our freedom by the government and others, we must first recognise, accept and work through these self-imposed limiting ideas that keep us trapped in a prison of our own making.



# I Know...

Anshuman Samanta, DCSE

*I know I am different,  
I know I am unique,  
I know I am something special,  
I know I have a dormant spark in me,  
but I don't know how to ignite it.  
I know I am different,  
I know I do not belong to this league,  
I know I do not belong to these celestials  
where vaunting is the new normal,  
I know what I was unaware of before,  
I know what to do now but the mind is grappling  
with the heart inside me which is urging me to take a leap.  
I know I am somehow different,  
I know I was lost before,  
I know I do not belong to the league,  
I know I am different.*

## कड़ी मेहनत की तो 'हार' मिली



## झारखंड आकर लगता है अपने घर आ गयी: द्रौपदी



# दुनिया...

डॉ. जगदीश सोरभ, हिन्दी विभाग

आनी दुनिया, जानी दुनिया  
कितनी है यह फानी दुनिया  
कभी तो अपनी लगती है फिर  
लगती है बेगानी दुनिया  
बाहर कितना बड़ा शहर, और  
भीतर से वीरानी दुनिया  
हम वैसे के वैसे रह गए  
दिन-दिन हुई सयानी दुनिया  
साँच कहो तो आँच लगे, बस  
झूठ कहे पतियानी दुनिया  
सबकुछ कितना टूट गया है  
गजब की खीचातानी दुनिया  
बचपन में लगती थी हमको  
दूध गात सी सानी दुनिया  
रिश्तो के अम्बार लगे थे  
अम्मा, दादी, नानी दुनिया  
दिल का दरिया सूख गया अब  
बचा आँख का पानी दुनिया  
जीवन जीने चक्कर में  
हुई तेल की घानी दुनिया  
व्यंग्य, चुटकुला, नाटक-प्रहसन  
कविता गजल कहानी दुनिया

## महत्वपूर्ण खबरें



**सीयूजे के आठ छात्रों को ताइवान की छात्रवृत्ति**  
सीयूजे के आठ छात्रों को ताइवान की छात्रवृत्ति (अनुसंधान विभाग)।

## सीयूजे की छात्रा का जेएनसीएसआर के पीएचडी प्रोग्राम में चयन



सीयूजे की छात्रा का जेएनसीएसआर के पीएचडी प्रोग्राम में चयन।

## सीयूजे के पांच विद्यार्थियों का अजीम प्रेमजी फाउंडेशन में चयन



सीयूजे के पांच विद्यार्थियों का अजीम प्रेमजी फाउंडेशन में चयन।

## सीयूजे के एमबीए विद्यार्थियों को 10.50 लाख का पैकेज

सीयूजे के एमबीए विद्यार्थियों को 10.50 लाख का पैकेज।

## बायोडीजल पर प्रो मास्कर और दीपेश को मिला पेटेंट

बायोडीजल पर प्रो मास्कर और दीपेश को मिला पेटेंट।



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