



ABHIVYAKTI '22

DECEMBER, 2022

Department of
Information Technology



Heritage Institute of Technology

4th Edition

FROM HOD's DESK



Prof. Siuli Roy

It gives me immense pleasure to announce the release of the latest edition of Abhivyakti, the e-magazine of department of Information Technology, Heritage Institute of Technology, Kolkata. True to its name, this magazine provides a platform to expose the hidden talents of our students and teachers, give wings to their imaginations and exhibit their literary skills and innovative ideas. I applaud the editorial team for their hard work and dedication towards realizing this goal. I wish that Abhivyakti will continue to fascinate us with its exciting and informative contents.

FROM OUR MENTOR

Dear Readers and Contributors,



Welcome to the 4th edition of "Abhivyakti"!

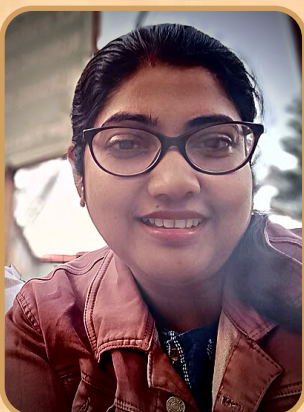
The magazine "Abhivyakti", meaning "Expression", encourages the students and teachers of the department, by providing a platform to express their emotions, societal concerns, technical ideas, and their insights of life, framed in words or artworks.

I heartily appreciate all the contributors of this magazine, for dedicating their time and effort in this regard. I admire their willingness to share the knowledge and insights that has made this magazine possible. Thank you all.

I express my sincere gratitude to the head of the department, Prof. Siuli Roy for her support, and to the editorial team members, Aritra Dutta, Shlok Jain, Sameeksha Sriram, and Debtanu Goswami, for their hard work and dedication towards the successful completion of the magazine.

Finally, I would also like to thank the readers of Abhivyakti, for their interest in the magazine and would appreciate their invaluable feedback and ideas for further improvement.

Happy Reading!!!



Rituparna Sinha

Dept. of IT

EDITOR'S

Note

"Nothing can encompass and convey our emotions better than our ART"

So continuing the legacy forward, here we present you the 4th edition of the departmental magazine 'Abhivyakti'. With a set of new editors, contributors and impressions; we had so much to share. The making of this magazine gave us the chance to reflect and introspect the editor inside us.

From reading the contributions, to design the aspects of this magazine , it was an overwhelming journey. This release is just a small proof of talent that the contributors hold.

We are grateful for each and everyone, be it our Contributor ,or our Readers.



Shlok Jain

IT' 3rd Yr

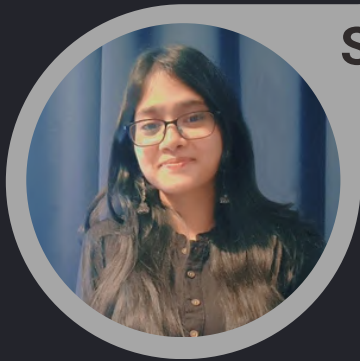
Aritra Dutta

IT' 3rd Yr



Sameeksha Sriram

IT' 3rd Yr



Debtanu Goswami

IT' 3rd Yr



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Department of Information Technology

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A TRIBUTE TO NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE (ENLIGHTENING THE MYSTERIES OF THE LOST HERO)

In Tagore's short story "Badnam", written almost at the same time as Bose's disappearance, Tagore paid his greatest tribute to Bose through The protagonist, a freedom fighter called Anil, who was crossing Afghanistan as Bose too did, remarked: "You are trying to chain me in your shackles, but do you yet have such chains?"

In 1942, Gandhiji called Bose the "Prince among the Patriots". Gandhiji said that Netaji's patriotism is second to none. His bravery shines through all his actions.

Pride of our motherland, Patriot of Patriots, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose born on 23rd January, 1897 in Cuttack City of Orissa. From Ravenshaw Collegiate School in Orissa to University of Cambridge in England, he showed his class and quality as a student and also stood 4th in Civil Service Examination in 1920 from University of Cambridge. In between this tenure, he showed his nationalist activities for which he was expelled from Presidency College, Calcutta in 1916.

But in 1921, he denied lucrative carrier opportunity after Civil Service and came back to India for his motherland's freedom struggle. He joined Indian National Congress, participated in nationalist movements. He became imprisoned many times by British rulers. In 1938, he was elected president of Indian National Congress and formed India's first National Planning Committee. He had a strong conflict with Mahatma Gandhi regarding way to achieve freedom. This conflict climbed it's top when he defeated a Gandhian Rival, Pattavi Sitaramaiya in 1939 and was reelected Congress President again. But he had to resign for the non cooperation from the Gandhian politicians. He then founded Forward Block and continued his freedom struggle. He was arrested in July 1940 and he continued hunger strike in determination to fast to death, which frightened the British government into releasing him and made a home imprisonment for him in his Elgin road house. On January 26, 1941, though closely watched, he escaped from his Calcutta residence in disguise and, traveled via Kabul and Moscow, eventually reached Germany in April.

The prime idea which motivated Netaji was to explore all possible means for achieving the cherished goal of India's independence. It seems that he had adopted the concept that the 'enemy's enemy is your friend. He looked at Nazi Germany solely from that perspective. Within certain limitations he was allowed to pursue his organizational work, and he was able to mobilize Indians living in Germany at the time under the banner of the Free India. One important activity of his in Germany was the formation of the first unit of what he thought would be the future Indian army recruited from the Indian prisoners of war from North Africa. In forming this he had the idea that: it would not be a part of the German military; it would be self sufficient; it would only fight against the British army on Indian soil and not on any other front or country. But Germany was so far for India and from military strategic point of view this long geographical distance was not suitable for military operations in India and also German Chancellor Adolf Hitler was not interested in this part. After seeing this scenario, Netaji determined to move to Far East in Japan, where India's great revolutionaries under the leadership of Rash Behari Bose was calling him again and again to take the leadership of Indian Independence League and Indian National Army. The long journey to the Far East was very dangerous. He boarded a German submarine (U Boat) on February 8, 1943 from Kiel with another Indian colleague, Abid Hassan, travelled around the Cape of Good Hope to the southeast of Madagascar, where he was transferred to the I-29 for the rest of the journey to Imperial Japan. Netaji arrived in Singapore on July 4, 1943. The Indian Independence Movement had already been launched in East Asia by the late Rash Behari Bose, a veteran nationalist exiled in Japan. The old leader handed over charge to the new arrival, Subhas Chandra Bose, who was acclaimed as 'Netaji'. Netaji took charge of the Indian National Army and expanded it to three divisions. On October 21, 1943, he formed the Provisional Government of Azad Hind with a Cabinet of Ministers and Advisers. On October 24, 1943, as Head of the State of the Provisional Government, he declared war on Britain and America for the liberation of forty corners of our brothers and sisters in our motherland.

The Tri-color Flag of the Congress was the flag adopted by the Provisional Government. A new National Anthem was adopted. "Chalo Delhi" was the war cry and "Jai Hind" was the acknowledged greeting among Indians. Great and memorable were the scenes of enthusiasm evidenced on the declaration of war, in the presence of a very large civil and military gathering in Singapore.

In December 1943, INA and Japanese Army freed the Andaman and Nicobar islands from the British and were renamed as Swaraj and Shaheed Islands. Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to free India from the Eastern front. INA marched through Burma and crossed into India on the night of 7th March, 1944. By March 12, INA and Japanese Army advanced to Imphal Plain. By March 29, they cut-off the Imphal-Kohima road and effectively laid siege Imphal. The Siege of Kohima began on 4th April 1944. Kohima was important as it allowed access into India directly from Myanmar. Fierce fighting took place in an around Kohima and Imphal for the entirety of April. But unfortunately due to lack of supply of food and arms, lack of fighter planes availability from Japanese side and also monsoon came with heavy rainfall, on July 18, INA and Japanese High Command decided the withdrawal and they left back to Burma.

By the second week of August 1945, World War Two had all but ended in Asia. Japan was on the ropes anyway but the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ensured its quick surrender. Japan's allies in Asia knew they had to prepare themselves for what was to come. Japan had just a few days before its soldiers laid down their arms. The war was over. But Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, prime minister of the Provisional Government of Free India (PGFI) and chief of the Indian National Army (INA), had other plans. His mission to free India of British rule remained to be accomplished. Bose returned to Singapore from Seremban on the evening of August 13. Japan's surrender was not India's surrender. Many ideas must have crowded Netaji's mind. He conferred immediately with his military and civil chiefs. The cabinet discussion went on throughout August 14. Bose hinted that he was inclined to stay and face surrender with the rest. His cabinet wanted him to go – somewhere, anywhere. Bose kept thinking about the many alternatives. Bose decided to leave. General M.Z. Kiani was given the charge of INA in Singapore and Malaya. Netaji handed over charge to General J.K. Bhonsle of the INA in Bangkok. Bose called all officers at his residence and discussed with them various plans. He chose S.A. Aiyer, Debnath Das, Colonel Habibur Rahaman, Captain Gulzara Singh, Colonel Pritam Singh and Major Abid Hasan to fly out with him to a safe place. None of them were informed where they were flying to. But they presumed that they were heading for Dairen, where Netaji would explore Soviet asylum for the future struggle. The team took off for Saigon in two planes accompanied by some Japanese officers. The team reached Saigon at around 8-9 am.

Upto this part all are documented properly, but after that the events afterwards mentioned in below paragraph are the conflicting comments of so called eye witness, one or two victims in front of British and American Intelligence Enquiry and also in front of three consecutive Indian Government's appointed committee of judges to find you what happened on and after 18th August, 1945.

Now on conflicting stories continues as follows:

There was one plane waiting at the aerodrome to fly to Tokyo, with 11 already on board. They could carve out one space from there for Netaji. Netaji strongly refused to accept this offer. He wished to take the entire team with him. The INA officers, for the sake of Bose's safety, agreed to let him go but with one person for company. Netaji chose Habibur, to which the Japanese agreed. The plane was a two-engine bomber with the capacity of carrying one tonne load. The bomber took off from Saigon at 5:20 pm, August 17. While the passengers were having a night's halt at Tourane, the pilot detached the machine guns, its ammunition and anti-aircraft gun that were fixed to the plane, to reduce weight. The plane took off from Tourane at sunrise, August 18. It reached Taihoku (Taipei) at noon. It was filled with gasoline to capacity. The team was headed for Dairen (Dalian) in Manchuria to drop off Shidei. Netaji agreed to go with him and to Mukden (Shenyang), the capital of Manchuria. It took off at around 2-2:30 pm. No sooner was the plane was airborne; at about an altitude of 20-30 meters, there was a sound of an explosion followed by three-four loud bangs. The plane nosedived. The propeller on the left side of the plane fell off. On crashing beyond the concrete runaway, the plane broke into two. Netaji severely burnt and injured with other co-passengers along with Col. Habibur Rahaman, taken to Nanmon Military Hospital south of Taihoku. Few hours later he died there. On 23 August 1945, the Japanese news agency Domei announced the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and General Shidea.

Here comes the twist in the scenario. Till now in India, three commissions has been formed to investigate in the issue of so called death of Netaji Subhash Chardra Bose in so called air crash at Taihoku (Taipei) Airport in 18th August, 1945. The Shah Nawaz Committee (1956) and Khosla Commission (1970) and the Mukherjee Commission (1999) were appointed to investigate. While the Mukherjee Commission (1999) concluded that he did not die in an air-crash, the Shah Nawaz Committee (1956) and Khosla Commission (1970) said that Bose died in an air crash on August 18, 1945 at Taihoku airport in Japanese-occupied Taipei.

Many renowned persons died in a plane crash world-wide, but why controversy occurs in this case? I am coming one by one into it:-

Netaji's so called dead body had been wrapped up in a cover, no photo of his so called dead body or even only face part of that dead body had been shown.

No death certificate was available in this regards. The Shah Nawaz Committee said that Netaji was secretly cremated in the name of Okara Ichiro. When Harin Shah, editor of INTUC Journal Indian Worker, went to Japan and Formosa (Taiwan) to check the authenticity of the report, he did find a death certificate send by Army Hospital to Bureau of Health and Hygiene, dated August 21, 1945. But it referred to Ichiro as a Taiwan Military Officer. The cause of death mentioned was 'suicide, poison, by sickness, killed or natural death. The 'sickness' was dated August 17, 1945, a day before the alleged plane crash. The time of death was noted as 4 P.M. on August 19. There are too many anomalies in the account. How could Netaji have been admitted to any Army Hospital a day before the crash and died on August 19, when he is supposed to have died on August 18? Also the cause of death mentions various reasons apart from burn injuries.

A few days later, after the so called plane crash, the first spotting of Bose after his death was reported. An American Journalist embedded with US Army, Alfred Wagg, a war correspondent for The Chicago Tribune, rudely interrupted a press conference of Jawaharlal Nehru to shout that Bose was "alive and seen in Saigon four days ago". You can spot this part in the movie "Gumnaami" also, which was released in 2019 and directed by Srijit Mukherji.

An eminent journalist and once the High Commissioner of India to Singapore, Prem Bhatia appeared before the Khosla Commission of Enquiry (1970-74) and filed an affidavit mentioning his meeting with Balraj Trikha who had seen Bose at the Saigon Airport in 1971.

Refer to this image below:

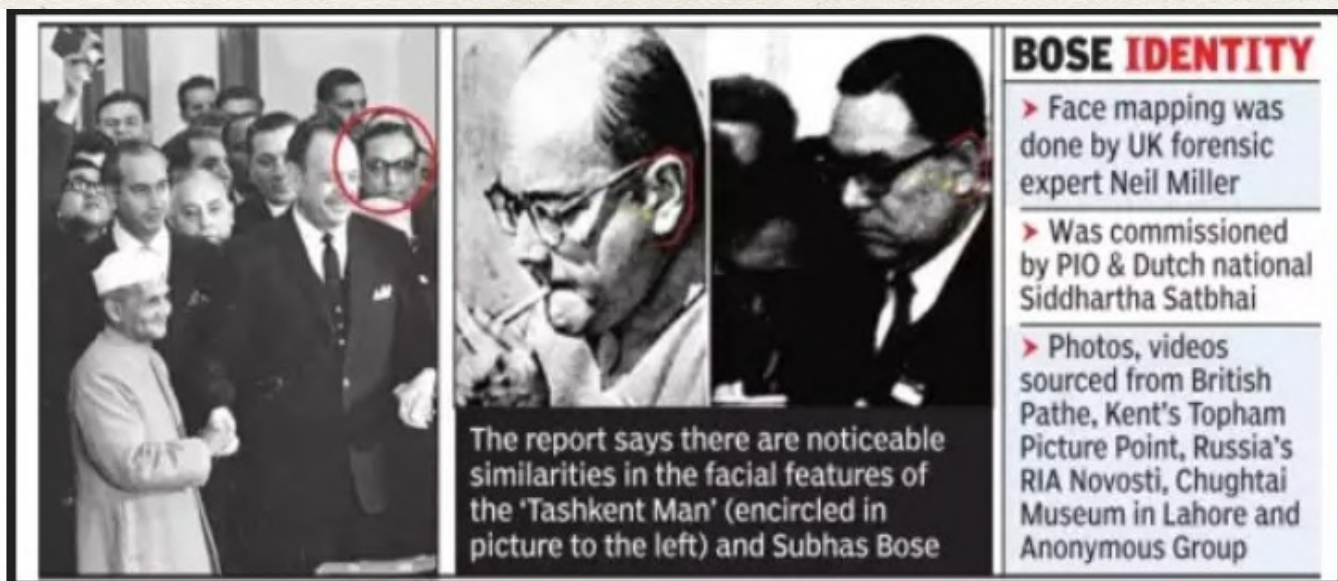


This picture was taken on 10 January, 1966 at the Indo-Pak Peace treaty at Tashkent, Russia. This very treaty ended the Indo-Pak war of 1965. It was hours after signing this treaty that the Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died mysteriously. But our focus is on the red encircled area where we can find a man behind in between Pakistan's then President Ayub Khan and Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin. An enterprising young London-based NRI, Sidhartha Satbhai commissioned Neil Millar, a former veteran of the Royal Signals Regiment of the British Army, to conduct an imagery analysis (face mapping) on the video and photographic evidence supplied to him in the case of The Bose Mystery. The forensic face mapping report has found strong resemblance between S.C. Bose and the man with red circled in the above picture.

The detailed reference of how Neil Millar did the analysis can be found in the below mentioned link: <https://openthemagazine.com/voices/the-tashkent-man/>.

Most interesting development happened, when on 29th March, 2016, Government of India declassified many files related to S. C. Bose. File No. 87011p1692Pol from Prime Minister's Office (PMO) refers to three radio broadcasts made by Netaji after his so-called death on 18th August, 1945. The first broadcast was on 26th December, 1945, second broadcast was on 1st January, 1946 and the third one was in February, 1946.

Eminent Journalist, one of the founders of Mission Netaji and leading researcher in Netaji Mystery, Anuj Dhar, via email, elicited the information regarding the missing air crash from Taipei Mayor and Minister of Transportation and Communication, Lin Ling-San. Mayor emailed to Anuj Dhar and mentioned that the only plane crash thereafter was a USC-47 Transporter plane carrying 26 persons, mostly former American prisoners-of-war released from camps in The Philippines. It crashed between September 20 and 23, on Mount Trident in Taitung, roughly 200 nautical miles away from Taipei. Mayor made it very clear that there was no plane crash on 18th August, 1945.



Justice M K Mukherjee, heading the one-man commission of inquiry into Netaji's disappearance, told newsmen on February 3, 2005 that the Taiwanese authorities have confirmed to him in his recent visit to Taiwan that there was no record of any air crash in Taihoku, the old name of Taipei, between 14th August and September 20th, 1945.

Bhagwanji, also known as Gumnami Baba, was a mysterious monk, who lived in different parts of Uttar Pradesh for last thirty years starting from mid-1950. Bhagwanji died on September 16, 1985, in Ayodhya. He lived in various parts of Uttar Pradesh, like Neemsar, Basti, Ayodhya/ Faizabad in his time period.

Many followers of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose like Leela Roy, Pabitra Mohan Roy, Satya Bakshi and many revolutionaries of Bengal Volunteers (BV) had close contact with him. After his death the issue has come to limelight. All his belongings are made available in a museum created by Uttar Pradesh Government in Rambhawan. For detailed information for it, I refer all of you to read the book "CONUNDRUM" by Chandrachur Ghose and Anuj Dhar. Also I refer all of you to see the movie "GUMNAMI" directed by Srijit Mukherjee. Again I refer all of you to see the documentary "BLACKBOX OF HISTORY" directed by Amlan Kusum Ghosh, where you will find the confession of Justice Monoj Mukherjee (Mukherjee Commission) on Gumnami Baba.

In recent development on October 2022, in response to a RTI of Sayak Sen, a team member of Mission Netaji, The Central Forensic Laboratory (CFSL), Kolkata, has refused to share the electropherogram report of the DNA sample of Gumnami Baba. But they have admitted that electropherogram report of DNA sample of Gumnami Baba, who died in 1985, is in its custody. Directorate of forensic services shows a lame excuse that if this report has been disclosed, it can affect international relationship of India with other countries and also it can create political unrest in our country. Even they argued that Indian Security and financial situation can be in trouble. How funny it is.....a monk, who has been declared by Justice Sahai Commission that he was a very close follower of Netaji but not him.....a monk, who had been convicted again and again as imposter, fraud etc..... By some persons with different interest, but disclosure of the electropherogram report of the DNA sample of his teeth will create unrest in the country and even effect worldwide. So these are few unsolved puzzles, many things are yet left. A lot of research on Netaji's life , his sacrifices, and his mysterious disappearance is carried out. Yes, we can also be part of that. But miles to go.... India has the right to know what happened to Netaji. Like United States is incomplete without George Washington, Bangladesh is incomplete without Mujibar Rahaman, same thing here....India and Indian Independence Struggle is incomplete without Netaji Subhash and his Azad Hind. Jai Hind. Vandemataram.

Mr. Shantanu Ghosh
Dept. of IT

বনসাই

-- জীবনের অনুপ্রেরণা --



একটি গাছ একটি প্রাণ।।

গাছ লাগান প্রাণ বাঁচান।।

এটা আমরা সবাই জানি।কিন্তু কোনো কথা না বলে আমাদের অনেক কিছু শেখায় এই গাছ।
"বনসাই"----- আমরা সবাই জানি --- নানা মুনির নানা মত। কেউ বলে ঘরে রাখা ভালো,কেউ বলে খারাপ। কেউ বা বলে এটা গাছের ওপর অত্যাচার।

আজ আমি সবাইকে একটু অন্যভাবে ভাবতে বলব।

হাজার হাজার গাছ চারিদিকে থাকে কিন্তু আমরা কি তাদের দিকে ফিরে দেখি? হয়তো হ্যাঁ হয়তো না।

কিন্তু যখনই আমরা একটি গাছকে ' বনসাই ' করি তখন আমরা সবাই ভালো করে দেখি, অবাক হয়ে ভাবি, সৌন্দর্যে মুগ্ধ হই আর প্রশংসা ও করি। ঐ গাছটির মূল্য তখন অনেকগুণ বেড়ে যায়।তখন কিন্তু ওটা আর সাধারণ গাছ নয় ও তখন হয়ে উঠেছে অসাধারণ।তাই তার কদর ও বেড়েছে।এখন তার স্থান হয় বড় বড় প্রদর্শনী,বড়োলোকের গৃহসজ্জায় বা কোনো সৌখীন গাছপ্রেমীর বাড়ি বা বাগান।

এই সাধারণ থেকে অসাধারণ হয়ে ওঠার লড়াইটা কিন্তু দীর্ঘ সময় সাপেক্ষ,নিয়মানুবর্তিতা ও কষ্টের ফল।

একটা ছোট গাছকে প্রথমে তার মতো করে বড় হতে দিতে হয়। তারপর তাকে এক নতুন রূপ দেওয়ার জন্য তার অপ্রয়োজনীয় ডালপালা কেটে দেওয়া হয়।আর সর্বশেষে তাকে এক সুন্দর গঠন দেওয়ার জন্য তার দিয়ে বেঁধে নির্দিষ্ট আকৃতি দেওয়া হয়। এইভাবে সে তার চারিত্রিক গুণগুলি বজায় রেখে সুন্দর এক আকৃতি নিয়ে বড় হয়।নিজেকে মেলে ধরে তার সর্বস্ব দিয়ে আর ধীরে ধীরে হয়ে ওঠে অতি সাধারণ থেকে অসাধারণ এক "বনসাই"।

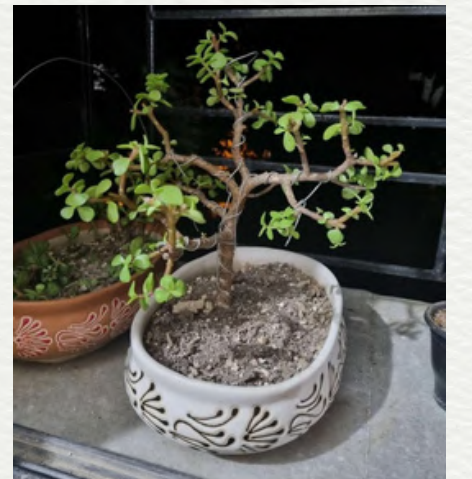
রাস্তার ধারে অবহেলায় গজিয়ে ওঠা সাধারণ এক গাছও হয়ে ওঠে অসাধারণ।আর আমাদের এই শিক্ষা দেয় যে কিভাবে আমরাও চাইলে নিজেদের চারিত্রিক গুণগুলি দীর্ঘ কৃচ্ছসাধন ও নিয়মানুবর্তিতার সাথে অভ্যাস করে হয়ে উঠতে পারি অতি সাধারণ থেকে অসাধারণ।

এই পৃথিবীর এক ছোট প্রাণ আমাদের শেখায় নতুন ভাবে ভাবতে,নিজেকে গড়তে আর নতুন করে বাঁচতে----এক নতুন পথের সন্ধান দেয় এই "বনসাই"।



-Ms. Chhanda Dey

Dept. of IT



তাঁহাৰে আৰতি কৰে চন্দ্ৰ তপন

সামনে ফুলেৰ সাজে সঞ্জিত মন্দিৰ। ভোৱেৰ আলোয় উদ্ভাসিত মন্দিৰ চত্বৰ ভক্ত পদ ধূলাঙ্কিত, অপেক্ষায় কখন খুলবে মন্দিৰেৰ ৰুদ্ধ দ্বাৰ। মন্দিৰেৰ পেছনেই বৰফে ঢাকা কেদাৰ পৰ্বত। দুপাশে জয় ও বিজয় পৰ্বত। প্রচন্ড ঠান্ডা। মোবাইলে দেখাচ্ছে মাইনাস দুই ডিগ্রী। ছোটো ছোটো গুল্ম গাছ গুলিৰ ওপৰ শিশিৰেৰ কণা যেন স্ফটিক টুকৰো, ঘাসেৰ ওপৰে শিশিৰকণাৰ ও এক ই দশা। আমৰা এগিয়ে চলেছি ভৈৰবনাথ মন্দিৰেৰ দিকে। পৰ্যাপ্ত শীত পোশাকে মাথা থেকে পা অবধি ঢাকা। কিন্তু এই মূহূতে তা অপৰ্যাপ্ত ঠেকছে। কেদাৰ থেকে ভৈৰবনাথ এক কিলো মিটাৰ চড়াই। নবীন সূৰ্যেৰ নৰম আলোয় স্তত প্রকৃতি যেন তাৰ ৰং, ৰূপ ,গন্ধ সব কিছুৰ ডালি সাজিয়ে নিয়ে অঞ্জলি দিচ্ছে কেদাৰেশ্বৰেৰ পায়ে। আমৰা অনেক টা উঠে এসেছি। এখান থেকে কেদাৰ মন্দিৰ সহ পুরো ভ্যালী টাই দেখা যাচ্ছে। তীব্র বেগে ছুটে চলেছে মন্দাকিনী তাৰ স্বচ্ছ ফেনিল জলম্বোতে আছড়ে পড়ছে ইতস্ততঃ ছড়িয়ে থাকা পাথৰেৰ ওপৰ। দৰজা খুলবে ছটাৰ সময়। সামনে লম্বা লাইনে অসংখ্য পুণ্যাৰ্থী অপেক্ষায়। এদেৰ অনেকেই সাৰাৰাত হেঁটে এসেছেন, অনেকে হয়তো মন্দিৰে পৌছেছেন মন্দিৰেৰ দৰজা বন্ধ হয়ে যাবাৰ পর তাই সাৰাৰাত অপেক্ষা কৰছেন মন্দিৰ চত্বৰেই। জায়গায় জায়গায় আগুন জ্বালানো হয়েছিলো তাৰেৰ ঠান্ডা থেকে ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ জন্য। আমৰাও হেঁটে এসেছি দুদিনে। আমাৰ নয় বছৰেৰ বালক পুত্ৰেৰ জন্য আমৰা একটু বেশি সময় নিয়েছি। লিঞ্চলি তে এক ৰাত কাটিয়ে পৰেৰদিন দুপুৰে এসে পৌছেছি। কিছুক্ষণ আগে পূজা দিয়ে এসেছি। মন ভৰে আছে তাই। এখন চলেছি আদি ভৈৰবনাথ দৰ্শনে। ঠান্ডায় কাঁপতে কাঁপতে চলেছি আমৰা। আমাৰ হাতেৰ বুড়ো আঙুলেৰ চামড়া ফেটে ৰক্ত বেরিয়েছে ঠান্ডায়। অথচ যে পাহাড়ে গা বেয়ে আমৰা উঠছি তাৰ চূড়ায় একজন মানুষ কে দেখতে



পাচ্ছি যিনি কোনো ৰকম গৰম পোশাক ছাড়াই এক পায়ে, এক হাত আকাশেৰ দিকে তুলে দাঁড়িয়ে আছেন। আমি দূৰ থেকেই তাঁৰ এই অসাধাৰণ ক্ষমতা কে প্রণাম জানালাম। এগিয়ে চলেছি, মন্দিৰে অগণিত ভক্তেৰ আনাগোণা দেখছি আৰ ভাবছি কিসেৰ এত টান!!! আসমুদ্র হিমাচলেৰ আনাচ কানাচ থেকে লোক ছুটে আসছে, অনেক বিদেশী কেও দেখছি.... কেন? এই অমোঘ আকৰ্ষণেৰ

না। শুধু পুণ্য অর্জনের জন্য আসি নি এটুকু বলতে পারি কারণ আমি বিশ্বাস করি শুধু তীর্থ করলে পুণ্য হয় না, সৎ কর্মেই পুণ্য হয়। যে কর্ম সামান্য হলে মানব জীবনের কল্যাণে লাগে। তবু এই সব স্থানে একটা ধনাত্মক শক্তি আছে যে শক্তির কম্পন মানুষ কে সংসারের সব রকম ভোগ থেকে বেরিয়ে আসার প্রেরণা যোগায়। তাপিত ব্যাখিত জর্জরিত মনকে জুড়িয়ে দেয়। ঘটে যাওয়া ভালো খারাপ সব ঘটনা কে এই বিরাট অনুভবের কাছে সামান্য মনে হয়। ব্যস্ত জীবনের মাঝে আত্মার আপন খোঁজ অনুভব করা যায়।-"কবে আমি বাহির হলেম তোমার ই গান গেয়ে সে তো আজকে নয় "। শুধু মন্দির অভ্যন্তরে নয়, এখানের আকাশে, বাতাসে, তুষারাবৃত অস্তিত্ব অনুভূত হয়। কেমন সে অনুভূতি বোঝাতে পারব না শুধু ভীষণ ভালো লাগে এটুকু বলতে পারি। অনেকটা উঠে এসেছি এই সব

ভাবতে ভাবতে। সামনে একটা স্বল্প পরিসরের রাস্তা পেরোতে হবে। তাই মন দিতে হল রাস্তায়। পেরিয়ে এসে দাঁড়ালাম মন্দিরের সামনে। জুতো খুলে পাথরের মেঝেতে পা রাখতেই যেন হাঁটু অবধি অবশ হয়ে গেলো। বেশীক্ষণ দাঁড়িয়ে না থেকে চলতে শুরু করলাম। মুক্তস্থানে মন্দির। কোনো ছাদ নেই। পাথরের মেঝে চারদিক পাথর দিয়ে ঘেরা।

তার মাঝে কেদার শিলার মত একটি শিলা তার গায়ে কিছু মূর্তি খোদাই করা। জনশ্রুতি এটিই নাকি আদি কেদার মন্দির। এখান থেকে প্রায় পুরো কেদার ভ্যালী দেখা যায়। ২০১৩ র এ ভয়ংকর প্লাবনের পর আবার ও এই ভ্যালী কংক্রীটের জঙ্গলে ভরে উঠেছে। এত টা বোধহয় না হলেই ভালো হত। অস্থায়ী ব্যবস্থা হলে ভূমির ওপর চাপ কম পড়ত। যাই হোক, মন্দির দেবতা কে প্রণাম জানিয়ে নিচে নেমে এলাম। আজ ঝকঝকে আবহাওয়ায় মন্দির যেন স্বর্ণসজ্জায় আভূষিত। দ্বার খুলে গেছে। মন্ত্রধ্বনি শোনা যাচ্ছে। আমরা ভান্ডারা থেকে চা খেলাম। আমার বালক পুত্রের এই প্রথম চা

পান। সে যেন তার কাছে অমৃত পানের সমান। আমাদের খাওয়া শেষ হয়ে গেল কিন্তু তার ছোটো কাগজের কাপ যেন যাজ্ঞসেনীর রন্ধনস্থালী, চা শেষ ই হয় না। অনেক তাড়া খেয়ে বাবু চা পান শেষ করলেন। আমরা চললাম আদি শঙ্করাচার্যের সমাধি মন্দির দেখতে। বড় শান্ত সে জায়গা, ভিড় কম। গোলাকার পথে হেঁটে পৌঁছাতে হয়। জগৎগুরু শঙ্করাচার্যের শান্ত সৌম্য মূর্তি টি যেন মনকে থামিয়ে দেয়, অবাঞ্ছিত চিন্তায় জর্জরিত হওয়ার থেকে। এক ক্ষণজন্মা তরুণ বাইশ-তেইশ বছরে সনাতন ভারতবর্ষ কে যে জ্ঞান ভান্ডার দিয়ে গেছেন আচার আচরণ সর্বস্ব ধর্মের উর্ধে উঠে যারা জ্ঞান কে চিনেছেন তারাই হয়তো উপলব্ধি করতে পারবেন। প্রণাম জানাই সেই তরুণ জ্ঞানী কে। এবার ফেরার পালা। এখানে থাকা বাতিল করায় আমাদের হাতে বাড়তি একটা দিন। আমরা ঠিক করলাম ত্রিযুগীনারায়ণে থাকব একদিন। ওখানকার জে এম ভি এন এ থাকার জন্য রুম পাই কি না দেখতে গিয়ে



সৌভাগ্যবশত পেয়েও গেলাম যা জনগণের এই রাশের সময় খুব ই কদাচিৎ ঘটে। ওখানে গিয়ে বুঝেছিলাম কতটা সৌভাগ্যশালী আমরা। সব রুম ভর্তি ছিলো। আমরা ঘোড়ায় নামব ঠিক করেছিলাম। হেঁটে নামতে অনেক সময় লাগবে। তাড়াতাড়ি নামতে পারলে সুবিধা, তাই।

আগেই বলেছি, আজকের আবহাওয়া ভীষণ ভালো। মালপত্র নিয়ে যখন ফিরে আসছি, তখন খুব মন খারাপ হচ্ছে কেন আরো একটা দিন থাকতে পারলাম না, আমি এখন মানিয়ে ফেলেছি, কিন্তু ছেলে তো থাকতেই চাইছে না জোর করলে হয়তো থেকে যেত কিন্তু কাল যেভাবে কেঁপেছে আমার আর সাহস হচ্ছে না। আবার আসতে হবে ছেলেকে বাড়িতে রেখে। ও এবার বড় হয়ে নিজে সিদ্ধান্ত নেবে আসবে কি আসবে না। ঘোড়া পাঁও থেকে ঘোড়া নিয়ে চলা শুরু। সামনে আমি, পেছনে ছেলের বাবা, মাঝে ছেলে। সে তো দারুন উত্তেজিত। ঘোড়ায় চড়বে। একটু একটু ভয় পাচ্ছে তাকে ঘোড়ার পিঠে উঠিয়ে দিয়ে মাফলার দিয়ে বেঁধে দেওয়া হয়েছে ঘোড়ার পিঠে বসানো আসনের সঙ্গে। ঘোড়া রওনা দিলো। এই ধরনের পাহাড়ি রাস্তায় আমি ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে ঘোড়ায় নামাটা একদম পছন্দ করি না। খুব কষ্ট হয়। কোমর পা ব্যাথা হয়ে যায়, আর ভীষণ ঝুঁকি ও। ঘোড়াওয়ালা ধরে থাকলেও ঘোড়া নিজের তালেই চলে। ওদের ঝাঁক হচ্ছে কিনারা ঘেঁষে চলা যেটা ভীষণ ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ। এছাড়া ও জানে কোথায় জল খেতে হবে, কোথায় জল ছাড়তে হবে। শুধু জানে না কোথায় পেট খালি করতে হবে। তাই সারা রাস্তা পেট পরিষ্কার করতে করতে চলে। আর রাস্তা আর আবহাওয়া ভেজা থাকলে ঘোড়া খুরের আঘাতেই আপাদমস্তক এ কাদা ভর্তি হয়ে যায়। কিন্তু আজ আমরাই ঘোড়ার পিঠে। আর আবহাওয়া আজ ভীষণ ভালো। তাই আজ কেদার প্রকৃতির পূর্ণ রূপ দেখলাম দুচোখ ভরে। রজত শুভ্র তুষারাবৃত পর্বত চূড়া, তার নিচে ঘন সবুজ বনে ঘেরা পাহাড়, বহুদূর থেকে প্রবল স্রোতে বয়ে চলা মন্দাকিনী, আশপাশের পাহাড় থেকে নেমে আসা ঝরনা সব যেন ঝলমল করছে। এ পাহাড় ও পাহাড়ের সবুজ গাছপালার মধ্যে নানান রঙের পাখির যাওয়া আসা আর তাদের নানারকম ডাক কি ভালো যে লাগছে। এখানের ই একটা কোনো ছোট্টো গুহায় যদি থেকে যেতে পারতাম, তারপর চিতা, ভালুক, পাহাড়ি বিচ্ছে, বা সাপের দয়ায় বাপ মা প্রদত্ত প্রাণটা যেত হয়তো.... তবু, ভালো লাগাটাকে তো আটকাতে পারছি না। এত সুন্দর প্রকৃতি কে আসার সময় অনুভব ই করতে পারি নি আজ যে কি ভালো লাগছে। দুঘন্টার মধ্যে লিঞ্চেলি পেরিয়ে গেলাম।



পাঁচ ঘন্টার মাথায় ভীমবালি। এখানে খাওয়ার জন্য নামলাম। নেমে মনে হল, এতক্ষণ প্রচন্ড এবড়ো খেবড়ো রাস্তায় লড়ঝড়ে রিক্সায় আসছিলাম আর রিক্সাটা খুব স্পীডে



চালাবার চেষ্টা করছিল। কোমর যেন সোজাই করত পারছি না। যাই হোক ওখানে ভাত আর ডাল দিয়ে লাঞ্চ করে আবার ঘোড়ায় চড়ে বসলাম। ঘোড়া নামতে শুরু করলো। রাস্তায় এত ভিড়, এখনো লোকে উঠছে। আজ ১৫ ই নভেম্বর, আর সাতদিন পরে মন্দিরের দরজা ছয় মাসের জন্য বন্ধ হয়ে যাবে। তবু ও ওঠার ভিড় কিছু কম দেখছি না। দুপুরের রোদ পড়েছে জঙ্গলে। এসময় জঙ্গলের দিকে চাইলে কেমন একটা রহস্যময় লাগে। জ্যাকেট অনেকক্ষণ খুলে ফেলেছি। বেশ গরম লাগছে। হঠাৎ আমার ঘোড়া টার পা পিছলে গেল। আমি হাত বাড়িয়ে কোনোরকমে পাহাড়ের গা ধরে নিজেকে সামলাবার চেষ্টা করতে করতে উঠে দাঁড়ালো প্রীতি, আমার ঘোড়াটার নাম। আবার চলতে শুরু করলো। মনে মনে এদের চার পায়ে প্রণাম জানালাম। কি কষ্ট ই করে এরা। সারাদিন অক্লান্ত ভাবে ওঠা নামা করে যাচ্ছে এরা পিঠে এত ভার নিয়ে। যখন আমরা উঠছিলাম কত ঘোড়ার মৃতদেহ দেখেছি, দেখেছি পাগল হয়ে যেতে। কি পরিশ্রম করে এরা মহাদেব, তোমার স্থান মাহাত্য কে এরাই ভরিয়ে রেখেছে, এরা না থাকলে এত জনসমাগম হতে পারত কি না কে জানে। এরাও যেন তোমার আশীর্বাদ পায় প্রভু।

আড়াই টা নাগাদ গৌরীকুন্ড পৌঁছালাম। উফ্, ঘোড়া থেকে নেমে যেন বাঁচলাম। রাতে কোমরে পায়ে খুব যন্ত্রণা হবে বুঝতে পারছি। ঘোড়ার ভাড়া মিটিয়ে একটু বিশ্রাম নিয়ে বেশ অনেকক্ষণ দৌড়োদৌড়ি করে জীপে উঠতে পারলাম। কারণ জীপ ধরার কোনো সুষ্ঠু ব্যবস্থা নেই। শোণপ্রয়াগ পৌঁছে চারটে নাগাদ আমাদের এবারকার সঙ্গী খ্যাত সিং জীর গাড়ি করে রওনা দিলাম ত্রিযুগীনারায়ণের উদ্দেশ্যে। পেছনে থাকলো কেদার আর মনে থাকলো বিশ্বাস আর বিশ্বাস নিসৃত শক্তি যা নিয়ে আমায় আগামীর দৈনন্দিন-তার পরীক্ষা গুলি উৎরতে হবে। সেই ভরসা নিয়েই ফিরে যাচ্ছি। যদি শারীরিক ভাবে সুস্থ থাকি আবার আসব এই বিরাটত্বের কাছে, আবার আসব আমার সেই "বিশ্বাসের" কাছে, যাঁহারে "আরতি করে চন্দ্র তপন, দেব মানব বন্দে চরণ,/ আসীন সেই বিশ্ব শরণ, তাঁর ও জগত মন্দিরে"। জয় শঙ্কু।

-Ms. Samadrita Ray

Dept. of IT

”

Journey



Memories neither good nor bad
It always hurt, but I'm glad...
That I had them.
What I do and what's my way
None are wrong, just time say.
Yes or no, my decisions decide
Where in future, my dreams reside.
How and when, I want to know
Never stopping the race, till life flows.
My response on event might create
Difference in persons, failure or great.
Failure is success, inside out
Followed a way, and never doubt.
This journey makes memories good or bad
It always hurt, but I'm glad...
At least I had them.

- Sandeep

IT 1st YEAR



SUKOON NAZAARON KE KHWAAAB MEIN

Sukoon uss kashti ke kinare nahi lagti,
Jis kirane ki kashti mein sangharsh na ho.
Lehron ki masti unn kinaro mein kahan?
Unhein pyaalon mein utaro, toh sangharsh shuru ho.

Doobi doobi si yeh nazrey uthao
Nazaaro ki nazar, sitaron par hai.
Khoje ho doobey se nazron mein kahan?
Zara palke uthao, aasmaan udhar hai.

Khwaab unn aankhon mein chhipe-chhipe se
Chupa lo unhe, uss andheri raat mein.
Unn motiyon mein aise chhupe hai kahan?
Chand shabdon mein utha lo, unhe jazbaat mein.

- Sandeep

IT 1st YEAR

DYSMORPHIA

Perhaps its strangulated now
Dying out of asphyxiation ,
While the curtain falls
And the gramophone plays a
melancholic tune
Aspiration hails the setting
autumn sky.

Eyes halt upon the famished
child
Rolling tyres down the
pavement ,
His visible ribs hint
petrifying reality
His youthful teeth break free
into a smile.

Aspiration cries-
For it can't unsee the hunger
chasing him down the
bylanes,

Or unhear the suppressed
calls of his empty stomach,
It is louder than the
cacophony of media,
Shriller than the data on
board.

Aspiration dies-
Die with those

Clashed with swords,
For they refused to follow
conformist practices.
Or with the ones crucified
under the illusory of time,
Clinging firmly to age old
beliefs.

I stand where I started
Before the lake of dying
hopes,
It ripples in the fading light
Under the impression of
communal fights,

Flaccid promises and empty
minds
Glimmering in pedestal high,
It is common back that
strains.

I plunge in the peril the
thousandth time
Mind jarred in an unrest,

To see-
Preachers of scriptures
repelled by feminine faces.

The unfurled hijab meet the
hearts in shadow ,
Beyond the horizon bodies
unite with the bleeding ink.
And the wounds crack open
in ghastly scream,
Remember a tale of sorrows
was once a dream.

- **Ishika Choudhury**
IT,1st Year



You Live Close To My Heart

You are near my heart every single moment,
You call this life a sweet thirst...

Yesterday, I saw you in my own dreamland.
It was as if you were saying, 'tie me in a bond,'
What kind of relationship is this,
What kind of dreams are these,
even though we are not related,
why do we feel so close?
I keep thinking, and say only with a hesitation...
that every moment, you live close to my heart..!

SUBHADEEP HAZRA
IT, 1st Year

मन नहीं है

जो करना है वो कर लो , अब डरने का मन नहीं है
पिछली बार तो खड़ी हुई थी ना , अब बस लड़ने का मन नहीं है।

सीता के अपमान के बदले , पूरा लंका दहन ही कर डाला,
द्रौपदी को चीर हरण से , बचाया था तुमने गोपाला,
निर्भया के वक्त तुम , कहां खो गए थे प्रभु ,
क्यों आशिषा का बचपन उन जल्ललादो ने कर दिया काला।

कहते कहते थक चुकी हूं , अब कुछ करने का मन नहीं है ,
पिछली बार तो खड़ी हुई थी ना , अब बस लड़ने का मन नहीं है।

उस पिता के आंसू तो पोछो , जिसकी थी वो एकमात्र सहारा ,
उस मां को तो समझाओ , जिसकी डूबती कश्ती की थी वो किनारा ,
क्या थी यार उसकी गलती , की थी वो एक लड़की ,
बंद करो खेलना हमसे , जब पड़ा हुआ है जग सारा।

हां लगता है डर मुझे हर पल , अब साहस भरने का मन नहीं है ,
पिछली बार तो खड़ी हुई थी ना , अब बस लड़ने का मन नहीं है।

हम लड़कियां बहुत बुद्धू होती है , समझती नहीं है एक बात ,
हर बार भरोसा कर लेती है , खाके भी हजारों आघात,
आंसू भी सूख चुके है हमारे , अब तो हमे बक्श दो ,
परियों की कहानियां थी पहले , अब खौफ में बदल गई है हर रात।

मुझे पता है अच्छाई मर चुकी है , अब खुद से झगड़ने का मन नहीं है ,
पिछली बार तो खड़ी हुई थी ना , अब बस लड़ने का मन नहीं है।

हम निर्भया से किया हुआ वादा , भूल गए है कैसे ,
फिर से निर्लज्जो की तरह , मोमबत्तियां जला रहे है ऐसे ,
आग तो लगानी है , उन दरिंदों की दुनियां में ,
उनको भी उतना ही तड़पाना है , की भूल न पाए जैसे

एक बार में मार डालो यार , रोज रोज मरने का मन नहीं है ,
पिछली बार तो खड़ी हुई थी ना , अब बस लड़ने का मन नहीं है।

-Anupriya

IT,1st Year



LGBTQ+


PROBLEMS AND SOCIETY

“When people mock or curse members of the LGBTQ+ community, they may be mocking or cursing their own children, friends, and loved ones.”

-Anna Quindlen


Various people from the LGBTQ+ community have outshined themselves, despite all the difficulties. Such as Joyita Mondal is the first transgender judge in the Supreme Court.

Gouri Sawant is a popular transgender activist. Born as Ganesh, she emerged victorious against a society that wasn't too tolerant towards transgender people. Laxmi Narayan Tripathi, who is a transgender rights activist and a Hindi film actress, recognizes herself as a part of the Hijra community. Prince Manvendra Singh Gohil, India's first declared gay prince, was forced to marry a woman as part of shock therapy. After facing a backlash from society, along with his family resorting to physical torture, he is now fighting for the rights of others like him. He knew that he was gay at the age of 12. But he revealed it at the age of 41 in an interview in 2006. Homosexuality was illegal in India at that time. The former President Ram Nath Kovind conferred the Padma Shri upon Manjamma Jogathi who is a transgender dancer. And many more like them who contributed to the betterment of society and made India proud in every field. But still, we find many of them on the roads begging or engaging in other illegal activities. Generally, the people of India consider them to be peripheral to their existence. We do not even care to know their origin or where they live. Why do they beg? Where are their families? Nobody has the time or inclination to ponder over such issues.



During the Colonial period, homosexual intercourse was considered unnatural and was declared a criminal offence in Section 377 under Article 18 of the Indian Penal Code. After lots of protests and opposition, on 6th September 2018, the Supreme Court issued its verdict. The Court unanimously ruled that Section 377 is unconstitutional as it is an infringement on the fundamental rights of autonomy, intimacy, and identity. It led to the legalisation of homosexuality in India. It took around 71 years after independence to change the law. How much time will be needed to change the mindset of our society?

Imagine the plight of persons who are born transgender or identify themselves as lesbian or gay and are suddenly disowned by their families because of their gender. A child fails to understand what his crime is and why his parents and family abandoned him! He does not know what to do in a world full of malicious people, human traffickers, and the like. The Hijra community, often used as a cuss word, accepts the child and rears it without any future directives. Of course, people donate generously to NGOs but do nothing to sustain them. To survive, the child learns to beg and do other menial jobs. It is very sad that in a DEMOCRATIC country like India, these people are still not given any jobs, respect, or entry to religious places, as they do not conform to the so-called definition of 'normal'. We still shrink, when they come closer. We avoid their contact, show disrespect, and exploit them like animals. Because of societal pressure, various people who identify themselves as lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and so on are not allowed to disclose their identities. Each moment they are made to behave in a certain manner, and forced to marry irrespective of their choices or will. They are not treated as an equal in schools or offices by friends or colleagues.



According to statistics, millions of people around the world have dropped out of schools and colleges due to shame, mockery or ill-treatment. Can we do anything to check this?

We have strict laws against dowry and for the safeguarding of women, but the practice continues. During COVID, thousands of LGBTQ+ people were not given proper healthcare facilities due to their gender. Perhaps they don't qualify as humans! We have a law that allows them to live freely, but society still does not accept them or let them live. Still, parents disown their children due to "log kya kahenge" what would people say syndrome.

Acceptance is the simplest solution to their problems- An acceptance by the person concerned and acceptance by society.

I feel overwhelmed that I was born in a generation where irrespective of the existing problems, there is a constant attempt to create awareness to respect every gender and person. Movies like "Laxmi" by Akshay Kumar, "Maja Ma" by Madhuri Dixit and various others are instrumental in creating this awareness. I am glad that when I travel by train, I see women talking to them like fellow beings and not animals.

A lot needs to be done to make our society more inclusive, to see them get their due in society and contribute towards the growth of the country. We can surely bring about a change sooner if we unite across our differences to establish universal opposition to all acts of intolerance and violence.

-ANJALI PANDEY

IT, 3rd Yr



Social Awareness

THE CHALLENGES OF REMOTE EDUCATION

The beginning of **COVID** era marked the importance of remote education not only in India but also in the entire world. Along with the socio-economic issues, we're also concerned with halt in the academic growth. Many technical and approachable methods have aided in making the distance education a success. Even though as conducive as it sounds, it came with a load of challenges making it difficult for both the learners and educators.

Due to this new environment, everybody had to spend a significant duration in adapting the new technique. Several teachers who were experienced in a particular arena found themselves to be out of place with this new kind of exposure, because of this many students have taken advantage of the situation.

Since the procedure is virtual specially remote, we cannot expect an immediate feedback from the students. Lag in communication, faulty internet connectivity, unavailability of signals and many-many more. Moreover, there are several families who cannot afford the necessary equipment's required for virtual education which in turn hampers with their education.

This mode of education comes with a lot of problems but the saying, "**For every problem, there is a solution**" holds true. From the previously mentioned problems, beginning with the first; we have YouTube and numerous alike platforms providing us the benefit and method to use tools. The second issue; it can be solved by the help of schemes, funds from **NGOs, Government** and several other. It is the responsibility of the present and future generations to come up with new revolutionary ideas so that if any pandemic like **COVID** arises again we can fight with our full might.

-Anuska Bose

It 1st Year

The background is a rich, deep purple marbled paper with intricate, swirling patterns of lighter and darker shades of purple, creating a textured, organic appearance. The text is centered and written in a white, elegant cursive font.

*Tones
Of
Color*

"Even the moon passes through phases to return to full"



Sameeksha, IT 3rd



Ayana Samanta, IT 3rd



Aditya Kumar
IT 3rd



"One is a museum full of Art, You just have to look"



Nikki Priya, IT 4th



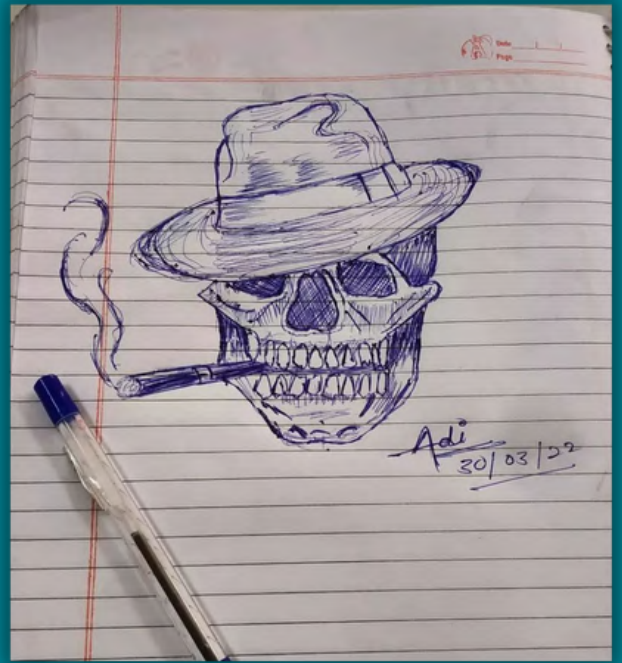
Pronit Dobe, IT 3rd



"God is so big that he fills the heavens and the earth and
he is so small that he fits in my heart"



Pronit Dobe, IT 3rd



Aditya Kumar, IT 3rd



Sangram Maitra, IT 3rd



Jhinuk Guhait, IT 1st

"You don't need to find your spark, because it's
already within you"



Rishov Saha IT 1st



Shubhankar Mondal
IT 3rd



Nikki Priya, IT 4th



Shubhankar Mondal
IT 3rd

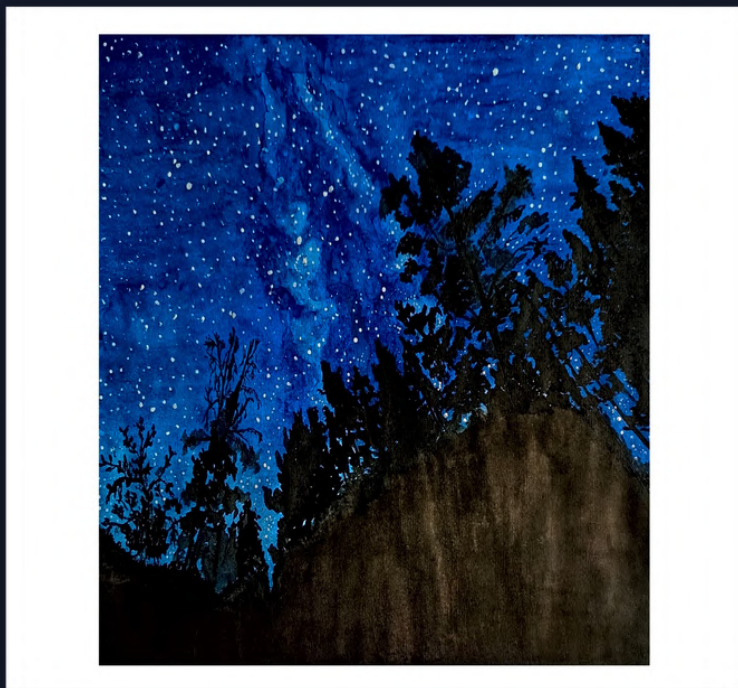
"There was always something new to be seen in the unchanging Night Sky"



Sameeksha, IT 3rd



Aditya Kumar, IT 3rd



Shrishti Majumdar, IT 1st

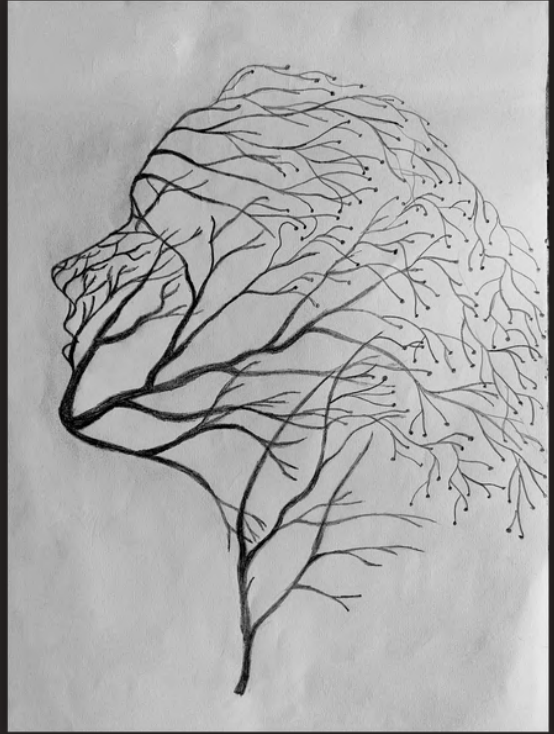


Aditya Kumar, IT 3rd

"Be the reason someone believes in the goodness of people"



Bhargobi Roy, IT 2nd



Shrishti Majumdar, IT 1st

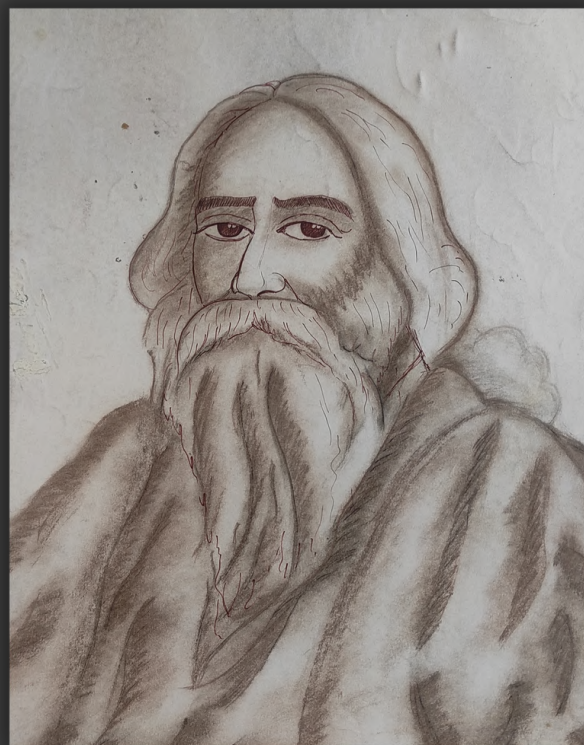
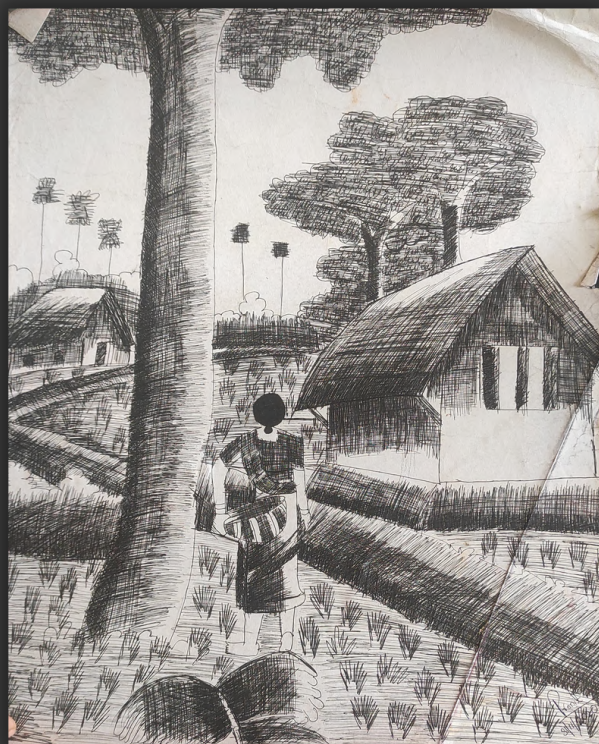
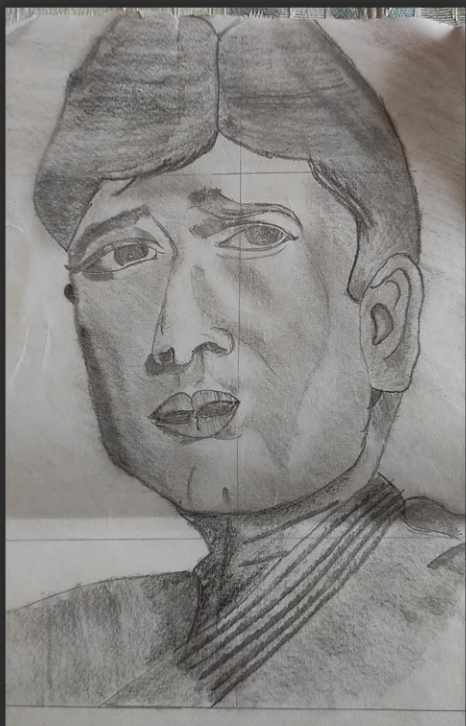


Aditya Kumar, IT 3rd



Pronit Dobe, IT 3rd

"Simplicity is a difficult thing to achieve"



Pronit Dobe, IT 3rd

"A little journey into an unknown world on one's fantasy"



Subhodeep Ghosh, IT 4th



Aditya Kumar, IT 3rd



Anushka Nath, IT 1st



Nikki Priya, IT 4th

*"She would rather walk alone in darkness than follow
anyone else's shadow"*




Nikki Priya, IT 4th

Our Special Present

SHARING IS LEARNING







GET. SET. SECURE.

Cybersecurity is one of the most important things to keep in mind today while doing...well, literally anything. Awareness about cyber threats thus becomes of utmost importance. The ***Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)*** is an online community that produces freely-available articles, methodologies, documentation, tools, and technologies in the field of web application security, and makes it easier to be aware about serious threats by publishing the top 10 vulnerabilities by which users get hacked. Let's peep into the ***OWASP*** top 10 vulnerabilities as of 2021:

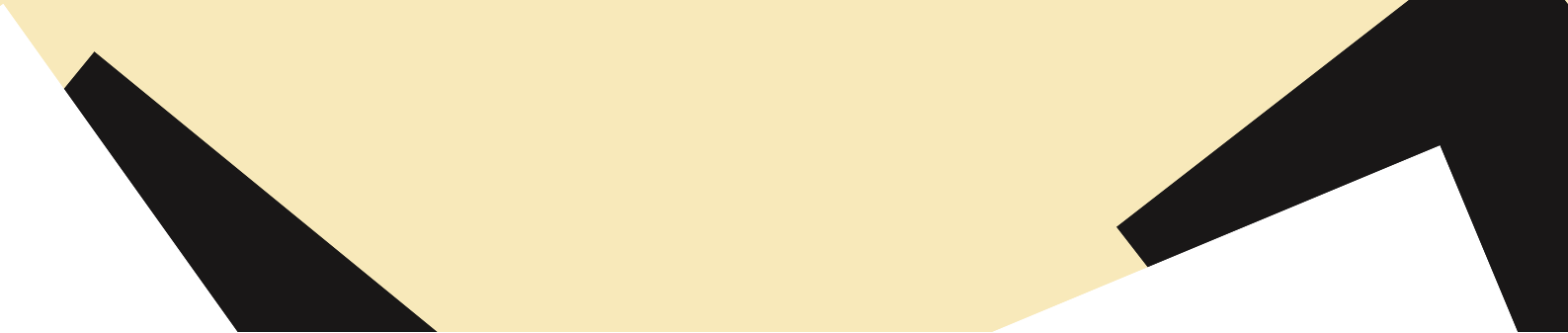
1) Broken access control : Access control (or authorization) is the application of constraints on who (or what) can perform attempted actions or access resources that they have requested. In the context of web applications, access control is dependent on authentication and session management. Broken access control vulnerabilities exist when a user can in fact access some resource or perform some action that they are not supposed to be able to access. Hackers exploit this vulnerability to masquerade as users and access resources using privileged functions. There have been several instances in which Broken Access Control vulnerabilities have led to real-world consequences. In August 2015, for instance, the security researcher *Laxman Muthiyah* found a Facebook vulnerability that allowed them to become an administrator of any Facebook page. This was done by making a POST request to a vulnerable API endpoint of Facebook.

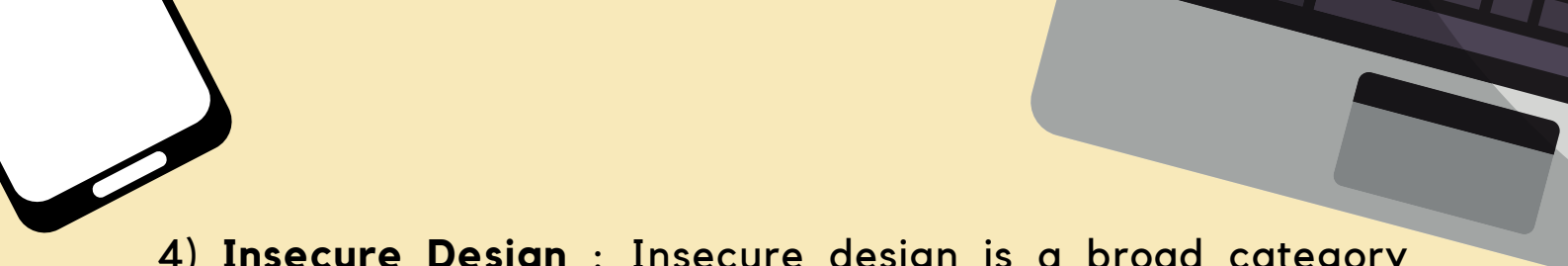




2) **Cryptographic Failures** : In simple words, weak encryptions might result in the exposure of sensitive data through potential vulnerabilities. And this is known as cryptographic failures. Some of the issues that come under this category are - sensitive data transmitted (via HTTP, FTP, SMTP, etc) or stored in clear-text (in database, files, etc), use of old or weak cryptographic algorithms, use of weak or default encryption keys or re-use of compromised keys, encryption not enforced or server certificates not validated while communicating with it and several other causes. Ensuring that cryptography is properly implemented is critical. Understanding why cryptography is important and how it works is paramount to using it correctly.


3) **Injection** : An injection flaw is a vulnerability which allows an attacker to relay malicious code through an application to another system. This can include compromising both backend systems as well as other clients connected to the vulnerable application. The effects of these attacks include allowing an attacker to execute operating system calls on a target machine, compromise backend data stores, compromise or hijack sessions of other users, force actions on behalf of other users or services. Many web applications depend on operating system features, external programs, and processing of data queries submitted by users. When a web application passes information from an HTTP request as part of an external request, set up a way to scrub and validate the message. Otherwise an attacker can inject special (meta) characters, malicious commands/code, or command modifiers into the message. Successful injection attacks may completely compromise or destroy a system. It is important to test for and protect against these types of attacks.

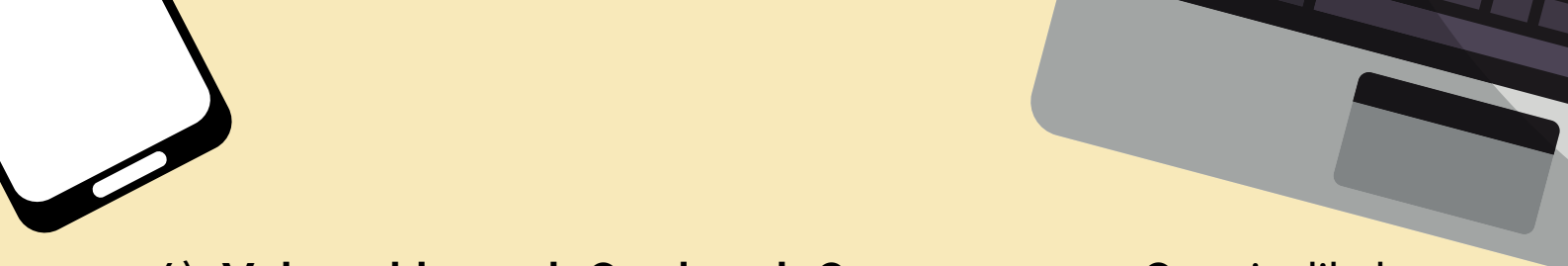




4) **Insecure Design** : Insecure design is a broad category representing different weaknesses, expressed as “missing or ineffective control design.” There is a difference between insecure design and insecure implementation. **OWASP** differentiates between design flaws and implementation defects for a reason, they have different root causes and remediation. A secure design can still have implementation defects leading to vulnerabilities that may be exploited. An insecure design cannot be fixed by a perfect implementation as by definition, needed security controls were never created to defend against specific attacks. One of the factors that contribute to insecure design is the lack of business risk profiling inherent in the software or system being developed, and thus the failure to determine what level of security design is required. An example scenario might be - a cinema chain allows group booking discounts and has a maximum of fifteen attendees before requiring a deposit. Attackers could threat model this flow and test if they could book six hundred seats and all cinemas at once in a few requests, causing a massive loss of income.


5) **Security Misconfiguration** : Security misconfiguration vulnerabilities take place when an application component is vulnerable to attack as a result of insecure configuration option or misconfiguration. Misconfiguration vulnerabilities are configuration weaknesses that might exist in software subsystems or components. For instance, web server software might ship with default user accounts that a cybercriminal could utilize to access the system, or the software might have a known set of standard configuration files or directories, which a cybercriminal could exploit. Furthermore, software might have vulnerable services enabled, such as remote administration operations. Misconfiguration vulnerabilities cause your application to be vulnerable to attacks that target any component of the application stack.

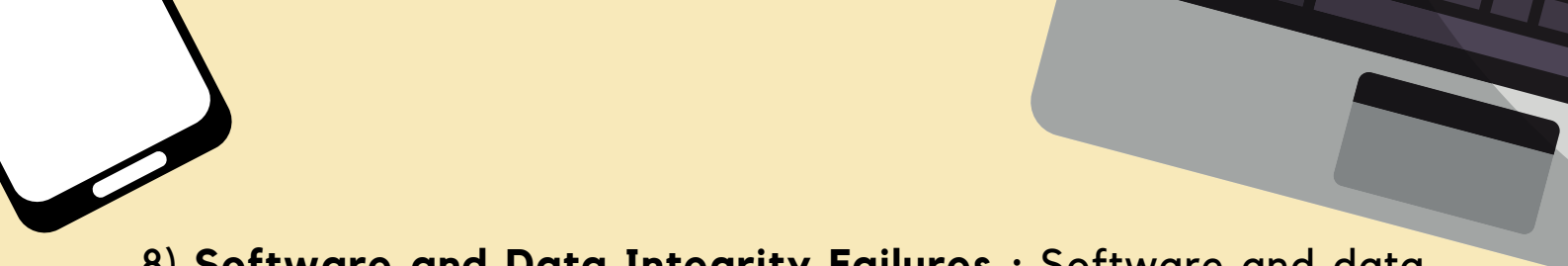




6) **Vulnerable and Outdated Components** : One is likely vulnerable to this if one does not know the versions of all components he/she uses (both client-side and server-side, includes components directly used as well as nested dependencies), if the software is vulnerable, unsupported, or out of date (this includes the OS, web/application server, database management system (DBMS), applications, APIs and all components, runtime environments, and libraries), if you do not scan for vulnerabilities regularly and subscribe to security bulletins related to the components you use, If you do not fix or upgrade the underlying platform, frameworks, and dependencies in a risk-based, timely fashion (this commonly happens in environments when patching is a monthly or quarterly task under change control, leaving organizations open to days or months of unnecessary exposure to fixed vulnerabilities), or if software developers do not test the compatibility of updated, upgraded, or patched libraries.


7) **Identification and Authentication Failures** : Identification and authentication failures can occur when functions related to a user's identity, authentication, or session management are not implemented correctly or not adequately protected by an application. Attackers may be able to exploit identification and authentication failures by compromising passwords, keys, session tokens, or exploit other implementation flaws to assume other users' identities, either temporarily or permanently. Attackers use a range of techniques to exploit broken authentication, including brute force/credential stuffing, session hijacking, session fixation, Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF), Execution after Redirect (EAR), one-click attack






8) **Software and Data Integrity Failures** : Software and data integrity failures relate to code and infrastructure that does not protect against integrity violations. An example of this is where an application relies upon plugins, libraries, or modules from untrusted sources, repositories, and content delivery networks (CDNs). An insecure CI/CD pipeline can introduce the potential for unauthorized access, malicious code, or system compromise. Lastly, many applications now include auto-update functionality, where updates are downloaded without sufficient integrity verification and applied to the previously trusted application. Attackers could potentially upload their own updates to be distributed and run on all installations. Another example is where objects or data are encoded or serialized into a structure that an attacker can see and modify is vulnerable to insecure deserialization.

9) **Security Logging and Monitoring Failures** : Security logging and monitoring failures are frequently a factor in major security incidents. Failure to sufficiently log, monitor, or report security events, such as login attempts, makes suspicious behavior difficult to detect and significantly raises the likelihood that an attacker can successfully exploit your application. For example, an attacker may probe your application or software components for known vulnerabilities over a period. Allowing such probes to continue undetected increases the likelihood that the attacker ultimately finds a vulnerability and successfully exploits the flaw. Insufficient logging, monitoring, or reporting makes your application susceptible to attacks that target any part of the application stack. Attacks like code injection, buffer overflow, command injection, cross-site scripting(XSS), forceful browsing may result from a failure to log, monitor, or report security events.



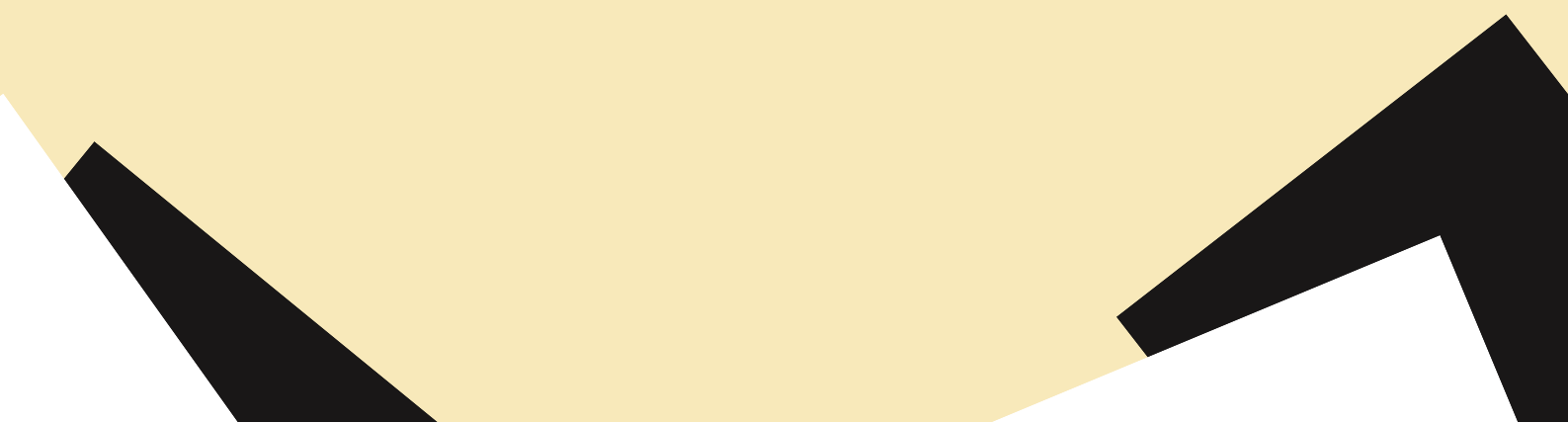


10) **Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)**: Server-side request forgery (also known as SSRF) is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to induce the server-side application to make requests to an unintended location. In a typical SSRF attack, the attacker might cause the server to make a connection to internal-only services within the organization's infrastructure. In other cases, they may be able to force the server to connect to arbitrary external systems, potentially leaking sensitive data such as authorization credentials. A successful SSRF attack can often result in unauthorized actions or access to data within the organization, either in the vulnerable application itself or on other back-end systems that the application can communicate with. In some situations, the SSRF vulnerability might allow an attacker to perform arbitrary command execution. An SSRF exploit that causes connections to external third-party systems might result in malicious onward attacks that appear to originate from the organization hosting the vulnerable application. SSRF attacks often exploit trust relationships to escalate an attack from the vulnerable application and perform unauthorized actions. These trust relationships might exist in relation to the server itself, or in relation to other back-end systems within the same organization.

Bibliography : owasp.org, PortSwigger Academy, blogs

-Ishika Saha

IT, 3rd Yr



THE FUTURE OF TECHNOLOGY: WHAT IS YOUR PREDICTION?

Technology is growing at such a rapid pace that we have no idea what's coming next. In the past few years, we have seen massive growth in the adoption of **AR, VR, AI** and more. With each new technology emerging into the market, it seems like there are no limits to how far tech can go. But with so many new technologies hitting the market every day, it can be difficult to keep track of which ones will stick around and which ones will fade away. *Which technologies will continue to grow and thrive? Which ones are on their way out? And which ones are just beginning to sprout in their infancy?* These are all questions that you may have as a tech enthusiast. Fortunately for you, this article answers them all!

What will be the future of technology?

The future of technology is likely to be very different from what we've come to expect. This is because we are seeing more adoption of emerging technologies by more people around the globe. In the past, only a small percentage of the world's population had the technology to experience emerging technologies. Nowadays, the number is much higher. This means that the next **5-10 years** will be an important time in the history of technology. We're at a point in our history where the old ways of thinking and doing will be left behind. We are seeing a shift from a world that only uses a small percentage of the technology we have today to a world where almost all of it is available to us. This means that the future of technology is likely to be very different from the past.

How we use technology: on our phones, in our homes, or at work?

As you can see from the above section, there are many different types of technology that we use in our daily lives. *What will the future of technology be in each of these areas?* The future of technology will almost certainly be very different in each of these areas. With so much technology being released each year, it can be difficult to keep track of which ones will stay around and which ones will fade away. In recent years, we have seen an upsurge in the popularity of phones with large screens. It is possible that we are nearing the end of this trend. Additionally, **VR technology** is starting to make a mark in the healthcare, leisure and automotive industries.



As we keep looking back at the past, it becomes clear that each new technology has a set of traits which make it distinct from previous ones. We can expect this trend to continue with each new emerging technology.

Globalization and how it will change everything

As we mentioned above, the old ways of thinking and doing will almost certainly change as a result of the adoption of new technologies. New research can be done, new ideas can be conceived, and new solutions can be sought. This will all happen as a result of the adoption of new technologies and the journey that each new technology takes. It is important to note that the old ways will almost certainly change too. Many jobs will become obsolete as a result of the new technologies, and there will be a push for more innovation and creativity in these areas. For example, scientists believe that the ability of AI computers to think and reason like humans is just a few years away. With new technologies, such as AI that can understand and react to context, jobs such as law enforcement can be done more effectively. The same can go for other industries. New technologies can be used to improve the efficiency of production, reduce the carbon footprint of production, and increase the speed of delivery of goods and services.

5 Technologies You Can Start Using Right Now

Artificial intelligence (AI) - This is already being used in a variety of areas, such as in driver assistance systems and other automation. With AI, computers can "read" traffic signs and upcoming stops to help drivers avoid accidents.

Augmented reality (AR) - AR allows you to place virtual objects in 3D space, usually on a smartphone screen. It can be used to enhance the user experience, for example by adding GPS information or providing a virtual storefront for online purchases.

Virtual reality (VR) - VR is a technology which lets you "step inside" another world. It is different from computer graphics in that it uses the computer's graphics to create a realistic environment. It can be used for many different purposes, such as allowing you to look inside a different body and see how it works, or giving you a "virtual tour" of your neighborhood. Is it possible to completely replace one job with another? It is an interesting thought, but it isn't happening any time soon. It will take many years before we see widespread adoption of AI and VR in the workplace.

AR: The Next Big Thing

Augmented reality is a concept which places virtual objects in the real world, often with the help of "augmented reality" glasses. For example, you could put a virtual sign in front of you which says "Welcome to the future." With AR, you can see what the sign looks like in augmented reality. This is a relatively new concept, and it is still developing. It is likely to be a while before we see AR used in the workplace.



VR: The Future of Interactive Entertainment

VR can totally change the way you experience interactive media. It gives you a completely immersive experience which is often accompanied by sound and images. It is not just computer graphics that can be used in **VR**; anything that can be captured by a camera and rendered as **3D** graphics can be used in **VR**. **VR** can also provide additional information and benefits beyond what is provided by an external display. **VR** can also be used to train machines to do tasks, and it can be used to create new forms of media. **VR** can be used to enhance other types of media, including video and pictures, and it can also be used to watch live **TV** or video on demand. It will be interesting to see what uses **VR** gets in the future.

How to Create & Store your Technology forever

If you love technology, it is likely that you have a box of gadgets and accessories somewhere in your house. You probably have an **iPhone**, an **iPad**, a laptop, an **Amazon Echo**, a **Google Home**, etc. These devices all use various types of technology. Some of them are old and slow, while others are new and fast. Most importantly, they all use batteries. Batteries will eventually run out of juice and eventually you will have to replace them. *What should you do with your old devices? Give them away? Sell them?* You can keep them if you want to. But the storage and the maintenance cost will eat away at your savings. That is why it is better to just get a new device each time you need a new version of a certain software, or when you feel the old one is getting tired.

-Mayuk Das

IT,4th yr



CLICK

VIEW



**"YOU CAN'T CROSS THE SEA MERELY BY STANDING
AND STARING AT THE WATER"**



**Abhilash Acharya
IT, 4th Year**

**Aritrick Bhowmick
IT, 3rd Year**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**

"BELIEVE THAT EVERYTHING IS GOING TO TURN OUT FOR GOOD"



Abhilash Acharya, IT, 4th Year



Ashutosh Jha IT, 2nd Year

**"HAD I, A PAIR OF WINGS, I WOULD FLY AWAY AND SEARCH
THE WORLD FOR THE PEACE OF WILD THINGS"**



**Aritrick Bhowmick
IT, 3rd Year**

**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**

**"SUNSETS ARE THE PROOF THAT ENDINGS CAN BE
BEAUTIFUL TOO"**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**

"A SINGLE LIGHT BEAM IS ENOUGH TO DRIVE AWAY MANY SHADOWS"



**Ashutosh Jha
IT, 2nd Year**

**Sulagna
Bandopadhyay
IT, 2nd Year**



**Abhilash Acharya
IT, 4th Year**

**"GREAT THINGS ARE DONE BY A SERIES OF
SMALL THINGS BROUGHT TOGETHER"**



**Ashutosh Jha
IT, 2nd Year**



**Aritra Dutta
IT, 3rd Year**



**Ashutosh Jha
IT, 2nd Year**

**"LUCKY ARE THOSE WHO CAN FEEL THE ESSENCE OF TRAVELLING,
RATHER THAN WAITING FOR THE DESTINATION ONLY"**

**Aritrick Bhowmick
IT, 3rd Year**



**Sulagna
Bandopadhyay
IT, 2nd Year**



**Aritrick Bhowmick
IT, 3rd Year**



**"LOOK AT SKY AND REALIZE THAT WE ARE NOT ALONE,
THE WHOLE UNIVERSE IS FRIENDLY TO US"**



**Ashutosh Jha
IT, 2nd Year**



**"NATURE SHOWS US HOW TO LIVE, LOVE AND GROW
ALONGSIDE EACH OTHER"**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**

**Aritrick Bhowmick
IT, 3rd Year**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**

**"LOVE FOR ALL LIVING CREATURES IS THE MOST NOBLE
ATTRIBUTE"**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**



**"IF DARKNESS NEVER ARRIVES,
HOW WILL THE LIGHT OF YOURS EVER BE SEEN"**



**Subhadeep Hazra
IT, 2nd Year**

**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**



**Subhadeep Hazra
IT, 2nd Year**

**"PLEASE REMEMBER THAT BEAUTIFUL THINGS CAN
BLOOM FROM THE SEEDS OF THE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES"**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**

**Subhadeep Hazra
IT, 2nd Year**



**Sayan Das
IT, 2nd Year**



RETROSPECT

Events organized
by Our Department



2022

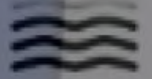
SEMINAR SERIES

DEPARTMENT OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
HERITAGE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Chak Kalar Khal Rd, Mundapara, Kolkata, West Bengal 700100, India

Kolkata
West Bengal
India



36°C
97°F

2022-06-06(Mon) 03:41(PM)

Speaker: Prof. Debabrata Dutta
Dept. of IT & Joint Director, Research & Development,

**P. C. Mahalanobis Memorial
Seminar Series on
"Data Science in Industrial
Applications"**



Topic: Statistics in Data Science

**Organized by: Department of
Information Technology,
Heritage Institute of Technology**

**May 23rd, 2022
3.30 PM - 5.00 PM
Venue: ICT 615**



Chak Kalar Khal Rd, Mundapara, Kolkata, West Bengal 700100, India

Kolkata
West Bengal
India

32°C
90°F

2022-06-20(Mon) 12:03(PM)

Speaker: Dr. Indranil Mukhopadhaya

**P. C. Mahalanobis Memorial
Seminar Series on
"Data Science in Industrial
Applications"**



Topic: Data Science OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLE.

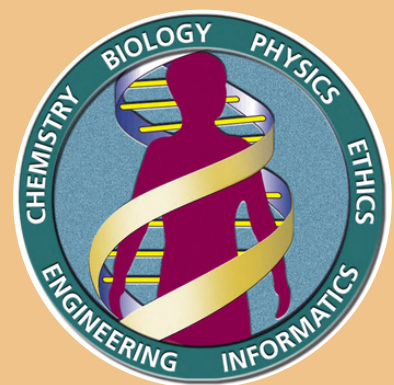
**Organized by: Department of
Information Technology,
Heritage Institute of Technology**

**June 20th, 2022
11 AM - 12.30 PM
Venue: MCA103**



Speaker: Prof.Rituparna Sinha
Asst. Professor, Dept. of IT

Human Genomics: Big Data



**Organized by: Department of
Information Technology,
Heritage Institute of Technology**

**May 25th, 2022
3:15 PM Onward**



Speakers: Udit Singh, Aritra Das, Shreya Bose
Dept. of IT

Seminar with
Alumni

**Organized by: Department of
Information Technology,
Heritage Institute of Technology**

**August 25th, 2022
11:00 AM Onward
Venue: ICT211**

FDP
on
BLOCKCHAIN
and its Practical
Implementation

Organized by
Department of Information Technology
Supported by
IQAC
Heritage Institute of Technology

22ND AUGUST TO 26 AUGUST, 2022





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Highlights

DAY 1:

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY,
BITCOIN, HANDS-ON
(BLOCKCHAIN)

DAY 2:

BITCOIN MINING, BLOCKCHAIN
SECURITY, HANDS-ON (BITCOIN)

DAY 3:

ETHEREUM BASICS, BASICS OF
SOLIDITY, HANDS-ON
(ETHEREUM)

DAY 4:

BLOCKCHAIN
INTEROPERABILITY,
DECENTRALIZED APP (DAPP),
HANDS-ON (DECENTRALIZED
APP)

DAY 5:

BLOCKCHAIN ENTERPRISE USE
CASES, HYPERLEDGER FABRIC,
HANDS-ON (HYPERLEDGER
FABRIC)

Glimpses of the Program

Inaugural Program



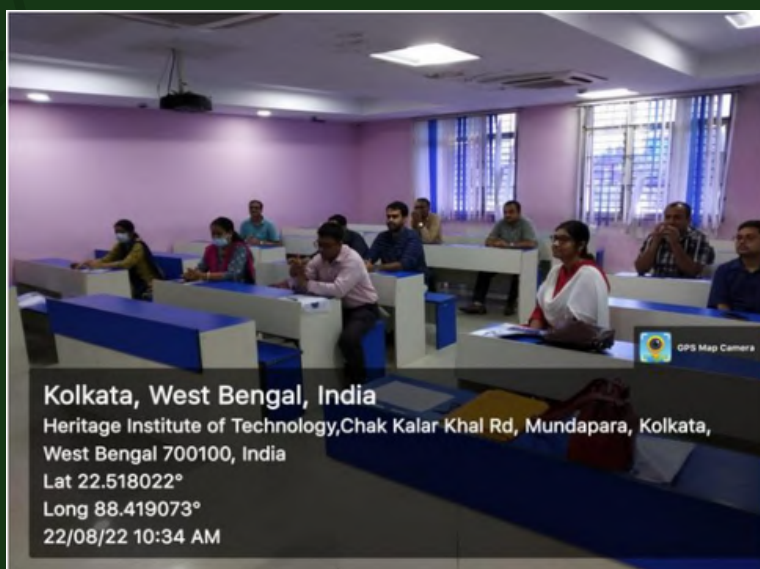
Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Heritage Institute of Technology, Chak Kalar Khal Rd, Mundapara, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700100, India
Lat 22.518022°
Long 88.419073°
22/08/22 10:34 AM



Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Heritage Institute of Technology, Chak Kalar Khal Rd, Mundapara, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700100, India
Lat 22.518022°
Long 88.419073°
22/08/22 10:28 AM



Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Heritage Institute of Technology, Chak Kalar Khal Rd, Mundapara, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700100, India
Lat 22.518022°
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22/08/22 10:34 AM



Kolkata, West Bengal, India
Heritage Institute of Technology, Chak Kalar Khal Rd, Mundapara, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700100, India
Lat 22.518022°
Long 88.419073°
22/08/22 10:34 AM

Lecture Sessions



Kolkata, WB, India
Munda Para, Kolkata, 700107,
Lat 22.518098, Long 88.419251
08/23/2022 03:28 PM



Kolkata, WB, India
Munda Para, Kolkata, 700107,
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08/23/2022 03:28 PM

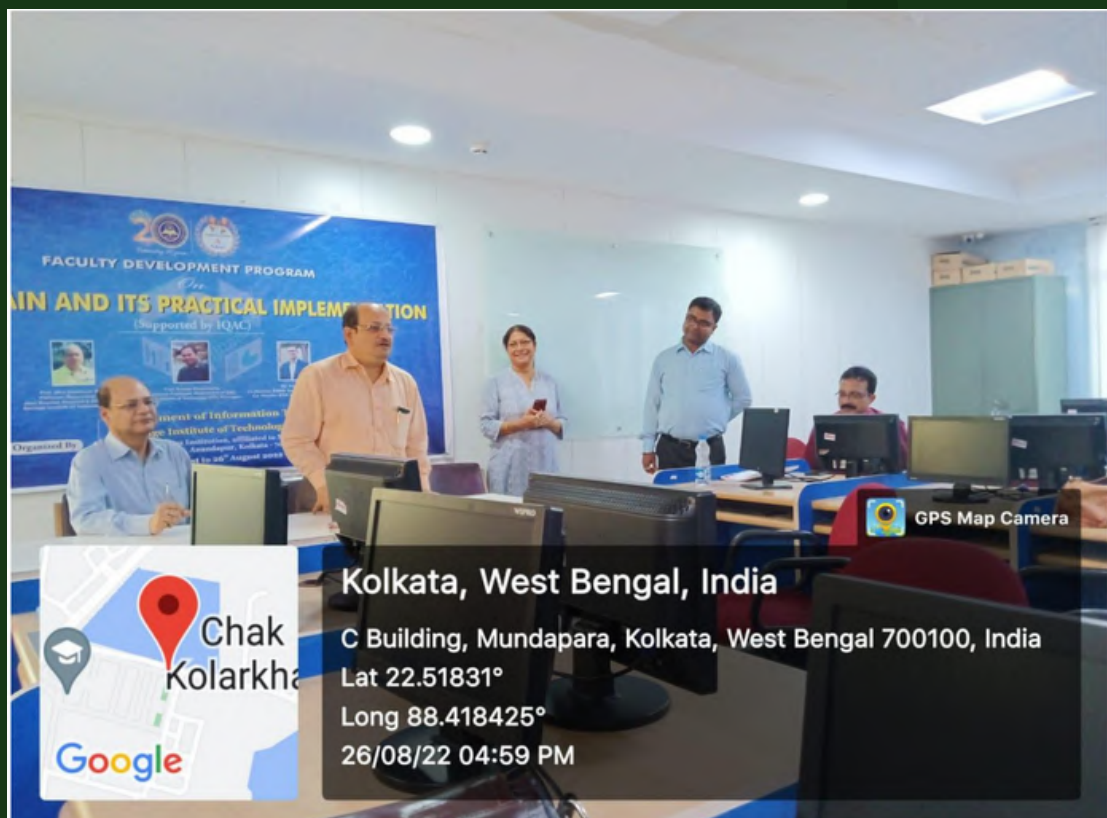


Chak Kolarkhal, West Bengal, India
GC99+3FQ, Mundapara, Chak Kolarkhal, West
Bengal 700100, India
Lat 22.51808°
Long 88.418992°
26/08/22 10:41 AM



Chak Kolarkhal, West Bengal, India
GC99+3FQ, Mundapara, Chak Kolarkhal, West B
India
Lat 22.51808°
Long 88.419005°
26/08/22 11:46 AM

Valedictory session



An inter-college

Tech Fest

TECHNOVATION

2022

After a break of two years due to the vulnerable pandemic, the 4th edition of TECHNOVATION was welcomed with great enthusiasm. This year TECHNOVATION hosted 7 events in which students from nearly 12 different esteemed colleges across the city had participated.

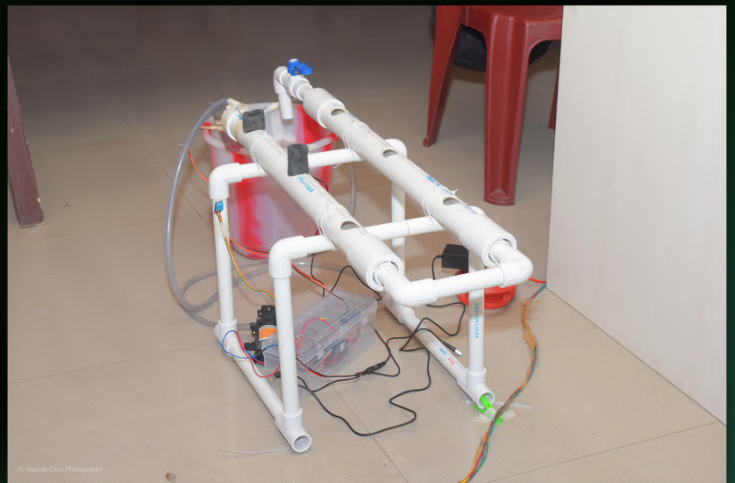
- Tech Quiz (2 rounds)
- Workshop on React JS
- Code Marathon (2 rounds)
- Bug out
- Innovation Meet
- Technovation Smart Project (TSP)
- Seminars

The events had taken place on September 23 and 24, 2022.

Organized by: Department of
Information Technology,
Heritage Institute of Technology

GLIMPSES OF TECHNOVATION





Teachers Day Celebration



**Organized by: Department of
Information Technology,
Heritage Institute of Technology**

Acknowledgement

The Student's magazine of IT department has been created with the joint efforts of HOD ma'am, the faculty members, technical staffs, and each and every student of our department.

We would like to express special gratitude to our mentor Prof. Rituparna Sinha for her constant guidance and encouragement.

The magazine embraces artwork ranging from paintings to poems, articles to photography and also contains the glimpse of various departmental activities conducted throughout the year.

Finally, we would like to thank all the contributors for their valuable works.

HOD:

- **Prof. Siuli Roy**

Faculty Mentor Abhivyakti:

- **Prof. Rituparna Sinha**

Editors Abhivyakti:

- **Shlok Jain** (3rd Year)
- **Aritra Dutta** (3rd year)
- **Sameeksha Sriram** (3rd Year)
- **Debtanu Goswami** (3rd Year)

Contributors:

- **Mr. Shantanu Ghosh**
- **Ms. Chhanda Dey**
- **Ms. Samadrita Ray**
- **Subhodeep Ghosh** (4th Year)
- **Mayuk Das** (4th Year)
- **Nikki Priya** (4th Year)
- **Abhilash Acharya** (4th Year)
- **Akanksha Maloo** (3rd Year)
- **Anjali Pandey** (3rd Year)
- **Sameeksha Sriram** (3rd Year)

- **Ayana Samanta** (3rd Year)
- **Aditya Kumar** (3rd Year)
- **Pronit Dobe** (3rd Year)
- **Ishika Saha** (3rd Year)
- **Aritrick Bhowmick** (3rd Year)
- **Aritra Dutta** (3rd Year)
- **Sangram Maitra** (3rd Year)
- **Shubhankar Mondal** (3rd Year)
- **Sayan Das** (2nd Year)
- **Bhargobi Roy** (2nd Year)
- **Ashutosh Jha** (2nd Year)
- **Sulagna Bandopadhyay** (2nd Year)
- **Sandeep** (1st Year)
- **Ishika Choudhury** (1st Year)
- **Subhadeep Hazra** (1st Year)
- **Anupriya** (1st Year)
- **Jhinuk Guhait** (1st Year)
- **Shrishti Majumdar** (1st Year)
- **Rishov Saha** (1st Year)
- **Anushka Nath** (1st Year)
- **Anuska Bose** (1st Year)



**THANK
YOU**



Team IT

