



ANIMATENESS

A QUARTERLY LIFE SCIENCES NEWSLETTER

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VOLUME 1 | ISSUE 1

Newsletter



Department of Anthropology
Department of Botany
Department of Zoology



PROF. ALOK KUMAR CHAKRAWAL
Vice Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya

I am delighted to know that the School of studies of Life Science is publishing ANIMATENESS The quarterly newsletter of the school. I am sure, the newsletter will provide recent progress of the departments, departmental achievements, ongoing activities and a vision document of the departments. This newsletter will take the activities going on in our departments to the rest of the people which will brighten the name of the school.

The school has an excellent track record and venously provide placements in different fields. Many students got job in central as well as state govt. Hope this newsletter proves to create a dynamic bond between the department and the students. The Dean of the School of Studies of Life Sciences, all Heads of the departments in the school, teachers, supporting staff, research scholars and students deserve my heartiest congratulations for this wonderful initiative. I trust that this newsletter will be great success and all the participants will be benefitted in true sense.

My best wishes and good luck to everyone.

PROF. ALOK KUMAR CHAKRAWAL
Vice Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
alochak69@gmail.com



PROF. SHAILENDRA KUMAR
Registrar, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

I am glad to learn that the School of Studies of Life Science is publishing newsletter ANIMATENESS, the quarterly newsletter of the school. A newsletter informs students about a school's mission, vision, and goals. Moreover, schools can use this tool to share their growth roadmap with students. Furthermore, it provides crucial information to parents and keeps them updated about different activities. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya has a stronghold of nurturing hardworking students in India.

Track record of achievement of the School of Studies of Life sciences is indeed commendable. We are confident that this newsletter will also help towards the all-around development of our talented human resources. I am sure that this newsletter will provide the information of our achievement, upcoming programs which will be beneficial to the students and people outside from our school.

I wish all the success to this newsletter and congratulate the editorial team for taking this new initiative.

Prof. Shailendra Kumar
Registrar, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.
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PROF. LVKS BHASKAR
Dean School of Studies of Life Sciences
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

I am happy and proud to publish the first newsletter “ANIMATENESS” from the School of Studies of Life Sciences, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya. It has been launched with an objective of providing updates regarding our SoS in Life Science’s activities to Life Science professionals.

The ANIMATENESS Life Sciences Newsletter is a new initiative to bring forth interesting articles and recent updated within the exciting field of life sciences every three month. This newsletter is special, as it is the first issue of the ANIMATENESS Life Sciences Community. I am happy to learn that in our special issues, we focus on specific topics at hand. These topics are in the scope of the life sciences and of great interest to our community. I wish to congratulate all the stakeholders of the department of Anthropology, Botany and Zoology for this initiative and I am certain that the Life Science professionals of GGV will be benefited immensely by this ANIMATENESS newsletter. The successful publishing of the first issue of “ANIMATENESS” is possible in these pandemic times with the encouragement given by our beloved Vice Chancellor PROF. ALOK KUMAR CHAKRAWAL.

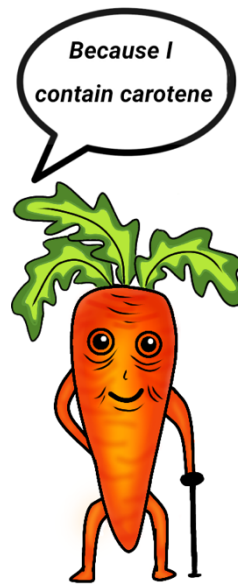
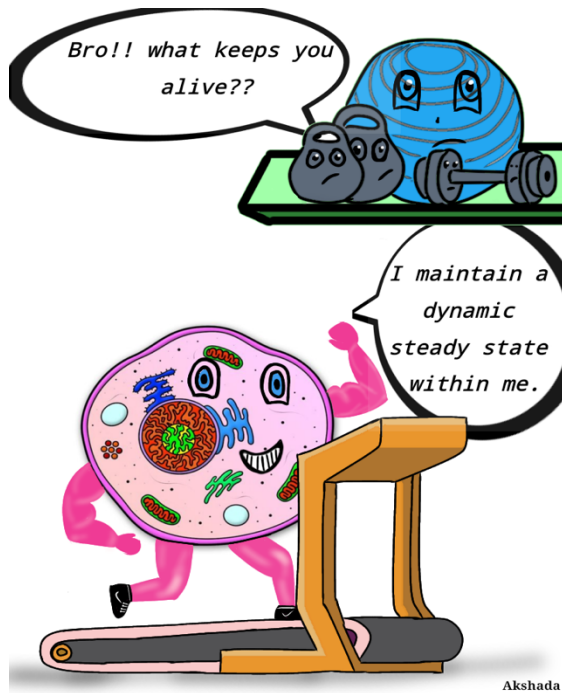
We ensure that our ANIMATENESS newsletter remains a relevant and trusted source of information that meets the needs of Life Science professionals. I request the readers to feel free to give your suggestions and thoughts to improve the content and design of the ANIMATENESS newsletter.

PROF. LVKS Bhaskar
Dean SoS in LS, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bhaskar.lvks@ggu.ac.in

WONDERING....



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AKSHADA

Name – Akshada Tilwanker
M.Sc. 4th Sem.
Department of Zoology

THE MAN BEHIND THE NOBLE PRIZE

Vaishali Yadav
B.Sc. 4th Sem.

Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

The Nobel Prize is the legacy of Alfred Nobel, a chemist, engineer, inventor and entrepreneur. Nobel was born on 21 October 1833 in Stockholm, Sweden, and died on 10 December 1896 in San Remo, Italy. When he signed his last will in 1895, Nobel declared that he wanted the bulk of his assets to go to a fund, and that the interest from that fund should be distributed as annual prizes. Nobel's own inventions include blasting cap, dynamite and smokeless gun powder. He became famous across the world when the St. Gotthard tunnel in the Swiss Alps was completed in 1881 and dynamite was used for the first time on a large scale. At the time of his death, Nobel held 385 patents in different countries. There were Nobel companies in more than 20 countries, with explosives of all kinds being manufactured under his patents in around 90 factories worldwide. Nobel lived and worked in many countries including Sweden, Russia, France, the UK, Germany and Italy.

BIODIVERSITY IN LOCAL HEALTH TRADITION IN CHHATTISGARH

Mansee Patel
M.Sc. 4th Sem.

Department of Zoology

Plants have always been considered as primary drugs and medicine sources in traditional and alternative medicine systems in different forms such as crude form, juice, decoction, and crude extracts. The Indian subcontinent is known for its rich cultural and botanical diversity, and a considerable number of people still live in tribes. India ranks 2nd in export of medicinal plants, losing only to China for the first position.

The green State of Chhattisgarh, located in the center of India, is endowed with a rich cultural legacy and attractive natural diversity supporting several resident tribal communities. These tribal people have access to a wealth of unreleased ethnomedicinal and ethnopharmacological information on the flora in their environment. Because there are few choices for health services in many of the forest-based settlements, medicinal plants and the services of traditional healers (locally known as 'Baigas') are the primary source of health care for much of Chhattisgarh's rural population. Traditional healers had been practicing their specialized, esoteric traditional medicine in isolation until recently, passing down knowledge only through word of mouth.

The Kanwar tribe employs the most floral species for therapeutic purposes, followed by the Oraon tribe, Korva tribe, and Gond tribe. These four tribes mostly use Haldi and bhuineem for medical purposes. Given the names of some medicinal plants used by tribes, Ashwagandha's leaves and roots (*Withania somnifera*) help control fat and enhance force, pacifying arthritis and nerve weakness. Leaves and thick rasp of Ghritkumari (*Aloe vera*) are used for skin protection. The bark of Mango (*Mangifera indica*) helps cure syphilis, wounds, and ulcers. Leaves of Hadjoj (*Cissus quadrangularis*) and Minjur chundi (*Elephantopus scaber*) effectively treat a bone fracture. Leaves, roots, bark, and latex of Aakand (*Calotropis gigantea*) show promising results in treating fevers, rheumatism, and indigestion. The whole Satyanashi plant (*Argemone conyzoides*) can be used to treat diseases such as Guinea-worm infestation, skin diseases, itching, inflammation, all types of poisoning, constipation, flatulence, colic, malarial fever. Makoi plant (*Solanum nigrum*) pacifies vitiated thridoshas, swellings, cough, asthma, inflammation, and even the plant is a proven anti-cancer drug. Roots of the plant Akarkara (*Achyranthes Aspera*) are effective in paralysis, nervous weakness, dental pain, tonsillitis, headache, epilepsy, indigestion, diarrhea, sexual weakness, impotence, and erectile. Lajjavanti (*Mimosa pudica*) is used in edema, allergy, bronchial asthma, hemorrhoids, menorrhagia, ulcer, jaundice, arthritis, and fever. Giloy (*Tinospora cordifolia*) is a potent immunity booster, anti-toxic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and more.

Recognizing the importance of the knowledge of these traditional healers, Chhattisgarh aims to explore and enhance their intellect in the field of medicine (Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and more.) to overcome various medical challenges the world is facing now. As a part of this endeavor, the **Chhattisgarh State Medicinal Plants Board (CGSMPB)** was constituted on 28th July 2004, which has been renamed the '**Chhattisgarh Adivasi Sthaniya Swasthya Parampara Avam Aushadhi Padap Board**' (**Chhattisgarh Tribal Local Health Tradition and Medicinal Plant Board**) with the intention that it will speed up preservation of tribal traditional and popular health practices and knowledge of traditional medicine practitioners (Vaidya).

Krishan Kumar Sihag
Research Scholar
Department of Botany

In our society generally people are not aware of Cognitive Processing Therapy which can be used for our special needs for the treatment of human mind. For example :- “Neha and Mitali” are two sisters. Mitali is younger to Neha. Neha thinks that their parents love and care for her sister (Mitali) and do not love or care equally to both of them. Neha is somewhat aggressive and short tempered girl. Due to this reason her parents scold her. But she thinks that they don't love her and so they scold her and sometimes punish her. When Neha gets scolded or punished she becomes very depressed. During such moments Neha thinks of taking revenge upon her sister, Mitali. Neha thinks Mitali to be the cause of all the scolding from her parents. She fails to examine her own shortcomings. At that time she goes through a trauma and depression. Actually Neha had an elder sister Pooja. When Neha was small she saw her sister Pooja getting scolded and punished when she did something wrong. When Pooja get used to punished from her parents she used to lock herself in a room. Due to loneliness and hopelessness, one day Neha's sister Pooja committed suicide. Now whenever Neha gets scolded and punished she remembers her sister (Pooja). Her parents took Neha to the psychologist. After examining Neha, the psychologist diagnosed that she is suffering from a trauma which can be treated by Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT). CPT is actually a manualized therapy used by clinicians to help people recover from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder(PTSD). 12 sessions or more are generally recommended for best results in treating PTSD across a variety of population. It can be provided in individual and group treatment formats.

The cognitive therapy is based on Information processing Model which posits that during psychological distress a person's thinking becomes more rigid and distorted, judgement becomes over generalised and absolute and the person's basic beliefs about the self or others and the world becomes fixed. In other words, when the person becomes emotionally distressed, their normal information processing abilities tend to become faulty because they introduce a consistently negative bias into their thinking. For example, when a person makes himself angry over not being invited to a party he denounces his friends as back stabbers but fails to consider other reasons for not being invited. As he becomes aggressive he might have had too much of a drink. This leads to trauma, emotional distress etc. This feeling of being unable to make sense of the trauma they are facing can make them avoid thinking about or dealing with their memories. CPT is a process of learning new ways to deal with our trauma. The following steps are suggested for under Cognitive Processing Therapy:

1. First, the patient is given learning about his/her Post-traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms. Here, CPT begins with educating about the specific Post-traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms and how the treatment will help the patient. Also, the therapy plan will be reviewed and the reason for each part of the therapy will be explained. And then the patient can be able to ask questions and can know exactly what is going to be done in this therapy.
2. After that, CPT will focus on helping the patient become more aware of his /her thoughts and feelings. He/she is advised when bad things happen one has to make sense of why it happened. In CPT, the patient is taught how to pay attention to his/her thoughts about the trauma feel. Then, he/she is advised to step back and think about how her trauma is affecting her now. This will help the patient think about the trauma in a different way than he/she did before.
3. After the patient has become aware of his/her thoughts and feelings he/she learned skills to help him/her question or challenge his/her thoughts. And he/she does this with the help of worksheets. This will enable the patient to use the skills to declare the way she wants to think and feel about her trauma, other problems in her day-to-day life.
4. Finally, the patient will learn about the common changes in belief that occur after going through trauma e.g. Neha had problems in understanding how to live in the world after trauma. Her beliefs about safety, trust, control, self-esteem, other people and relationships can change after trauma. In CPT she will get to talk about her beliefs in different areas. She would learn to find out a better balance between the beliefs she had before and after her trauma.

In this way she will be treated from post-traumatic stress disorder and she will overcome her problem. The more we practice our new skills, the sooner we will begin working. Cognitive Processing Therapy has been shown to be one of the most effective treatments for Post-traumatic Stress Disorder.

DEAR BEST FRIEND

Aakriti Tiwari
B.Sc. 4th Sem.
Department of Zoology

We're like the Enzyme-Substrate Complex
You being the Bio-Catalyst ,I'm the one who is in need

Both fitting together unambiguously like lock and key.

When my attempts run ineffective and I become unable to cross the threshold barrier, You stand in loco parentis, providing me an alternative pathway to move forward.

Seamlessly, I always achieve the stable states, following it!

People say that our bondings are weak,
But these silly weak interactions are what that provide us specificity.
Otherwise, strong interactions forces friendship and reactions get blocked, instead.

And yes!

Don't you dare to have allosteric sites in your brain,
I don't want you to be regulated and our reaction go in vain.

Dear Bestfriend ! You're my Catalyst.

पापा A POETRY ON FATHER

Manindra Manhar
B.Sc. 6th Sem.
Department of Zoology

पापा -प्यार तो बहुत करते है हम से पर कभी जताते नहीं।
डांट लगा देते है कभी, पर उस डांट में भी तो उनका प्यार ही छुपा होता है।।
मांह में 9 महीने कोख में रखती है, तो रातों को पापा भी जागते हैं।
मां हमें ज़िन्दगी देती है इस दुनिया में लाती है।
तो पापा हमें ज़िन्दगी की चुनौतियों से लड़ना सीखाते हैं।।
बिना दोनों के लगता अधूरा यह कायनाथ है।
मां बाप क्या होते हैं यह उनसे पूछो जिनके साथ नहीं उनके मा बाप है।।

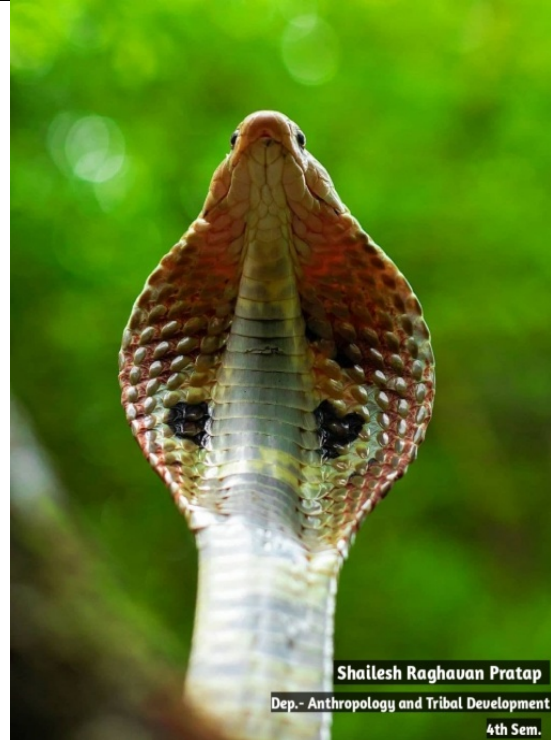
डांट दे पापा कभी तो हम मां के पीछे छुप जाते हैं।
पर यही वो शख्स है जो हमें डांट ने के बाद उसने खाना खाया ना यह मां से पूछने आते है।।
जेब खाली हो भले ही कभी
फिर भी अपने परिवार के खुशियों का पूरा खयाल रखते हैं। खुद पुराने कपड़े पहनेंगे पर हमें त्योहारों
में या जब कभी भी ज़रूरत हो नए कपड़े दिलाते हैं।
केवल कपड़ों की ही बात नहीं है यार, जब कभी भी हमें किसी भी चीज की ज़रूरत होती है, वो हमारी
सारी ज़रूरतें पूरी करते हैं।।
चाहे लाख मुश्किलें हो दफ्तर में पर अपनी परेशानियों को कभी घर नहीं लाते हैं।
यह पापा लोग भी ना बहुत स्ट्रॉन्ग होते है यार।
खुद छुप छुप कर रोएंगे पर हमें हमेशा हंसाते हैं।
तकलीफ़ में वो भी होते हैं पर कभी बताते नहीं हैं।
प्यार तो बहुत करते है हमसे पर जताते नहीं है।
रातों को सोते नहीं है ठीक से चिंता सताती रहती है, उन्हें हमारी की, भविष्य कैसा होगा उनके बच्चे
का।
ख्वाहिश बस इतनी सी होती है उनकी कि कामयाब हो उनका बच्चा। और ज़िन्दगी में वो मुकाम
हासिल कर दिखाए जिस पर सभी को गर्व हो।।
हां... ऐसे होते हैं पापा
जो प्यार तो बहुत करते है हमसे पर कभी जताते नहीं।
हां ऐसे होते हैं पापा।

THROUGH THE LENSES.....

Photographs






GGV taught me that life isn't about what you know; it's about having a goal and the tenacity to follow through and adjust when necessary.



A snake knows more about what is happening around than any other creature, because it has no ears to listen the gossip ,only direct perception.

MEDICINAL PLANTS AVAILABLE IN THE GGV CAMPUS

Satish Dubey
Ph.D. Scholar
Department of Botany

Plant Name	Images	Description
<p><i>Hedychium coronarium</i> (Zingiberaceae)</p> <p>Hindi: Gulbakavali</p> <p>English: Butterfly ginger lily</p>		<p>The butterfly ginger lily is a lovely and fragrant flower that grows in East India. In containers, it will reach a height of 6 feet. The stems are crowned by 6-12 long clusters of fragrant white blooms that resemble butterflies from July to fall. The beautiful seed pods packed of brilliant red seeds gradually replace the blossoms. In Manipur, the rhizomes of the Butterfly ginger lily (also known as loklei) are used to make eromba, a traditional meal. The Eastern Himalayas, from Nepal to Sikkim, and NE India, are home to the butterfly ginger lily. Bronchitis is treated with a rhizome extract. Rhizome decoction is used as a mouthwash or for gargling in the case of tonsillitis. The plant is used as a tonic, anti-rheumatic, and febrifuge. On bruises and sprains, rhizome paste is used.</p>
<p><i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Rubiaceae)</p> <p>Hindi: Kaim</p> <p>English; True Kadamba</p>		<p>Kaim is an Indian native tree. Can be considered the Indian relative of Kratom (<i>M. speciosa</i>), which is more popular in the West. Rather than the tree that is today known as Kadamb, this is the actual Kadamb that occurs in Lord Krishna legends. Mitragyna species are utilised for medicinal purposes as well as quality wood in the places where they grow. Kaim may grow to be 50 feet tall with a 15-foot branch spread. The stem is straight and branches out. Yellow flowers bloom in clusters in the form of balls. The blooms have a strong scent and resemble one of the most well-known Kadam flowers. The leaves are dark green in colour, smooth and rounded in form, and grow in opposing directions.</p>
<p><i>Centella asiatica</i> (Apiaceae)</p> <p>Hindi: Brahmamanduki</p> <p>English: Indian Pennywort</p>		<p>Indian Pennywort is a creeping plant with shovel-shaped leaves that emerge in clusters at the stem nodes. The inch-long leaves with scalloped margins rise above the runners on long crimson petioles. In the summer, the small greenish-to pinkish-white blooms are produced on individual stems in thick umbels (clusters with all flower stalks arising from the same location). Indian pennywort is a multi-purpose wonder plant in Oriental medicine. It has been used to treat practically every disease known to man for thousands of years. Ayurvedic leaf and root extracts have long been used internally and topically, although cosmetic application is relatively new. It also possesses the Vayasthapana effect, which aids in Ayurvedic anti-aging.</p>

LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY

S/No.	Date	Discovery
01	Mar. 11, 2022	<p>Scientists find new colony structure of fire ants evolved in one species before spreading to others:-</p> <p>Scientists from Queen Mary University of London have discovered that a new form of ant society spread across species. They found that after the new form of society evolved in one species, a "social supergene" carrying the instruction-set for the new social form spread into other species. This spread occurred through hybridization, i.e., breeding between ants of different species. This unlikely event provides an alternate way of life, making the ants more successful than if they only had the original social form.</p>
02	March 18, 2022	<p>The colored skeletons of Çatalhöyük, Turkey, from 9,000 years ago</p> <p>An international team with participation of the University of Bern provides new insights about how the inhabitants of the "oldest city in the world" in Çatalhöyük (Turkey) buried their dead. Their bones were partially painted, excavated several times and reburied. The findings provide insight into the burial rituals of a fascinating society that lived 9000 years ago.</p>
03	Mar. 9, 2022	<p>Beheaded croc reveals ancient family secrets</p> <p>The partially fossilized remains of a giant extinct crocodylian that could have been ritualistically beheaded explain how modern crocodylian species may have evolved. Discovered in southern China, the new species is estimated to have been 6 meters long and the top predator of its environment. Human migration into southern China and subsequent hunting might have driven it to extinction only a few hundred years ago. The discovery may impact knowledge of ancient Chinese civilization.</p>
04	March 9, 2022	<p>New study sheds light on early human hair evolution -</p> <p>Researchers have examined what factors drive hair variation in a wild population of lemurs known as Indriidae. Specifically, the researchers aimed to assess the impacts of climate, body size and color vision on hair evolution.</p>
05	Feb. 28, 2022	<p><u>Ancient Humans Impact African Island Environment-</u></p> <p>UngujaUkuu, an archaeological settlement located on the Zanzibar Archipelago in Tanzania, was a key port of trade in the Indian Ocean by the first millennium when the island was populated by farming societies establishing trade links toward the Indian Ocean, China and beyond. New research describes how human activities modified the shoreline at UngujaUkuu.</p>
06	Mar. 2, 2022	<p><u>Archaeologists Discover Innovative 40,000-Year-Old Culture in China-</u></p> <p>When did populations of Homo sapiens first arrive in China and what happened when they encountered the Denis vans or Neanderthals who lived there? A new study opens a window into hunter-gatherer lifestyles 40,000 years ago. Archaeological excavations at the site of Xiamabei in the Nihewan Basin of northern China have revealed the presence of innovative behaviors and unique toolkits.</p>
07	Mar. 2, 2022	<p>Gradual Evolution Is Back: Darwinian Theory of Gradual Process Explained in New Research-</p> <p>Abrupt shifts in the evolution of animals -- short periods of time when an organism rapidly changes size or form -- have long been a challenge for theorists including Darwin. Now a newly published research paper supports the idea that even these abrupt changes are underpinned by a gradual directional process of successive incremental changes, as Darwin's theory of evolution assumes.</p>

08	February 3, 2022	<p>Prehistoric human vertebra discovered in the Jordan Valley tells the story of prehistoric migration from Africa.</p> <p>A new study presents a 1.5 million-year-old human vertebra discovered in Israel's Jordan Valley. According to the research, ancient human migration from Africa to Eurasia was not a one-time event but occurred in waves.</p>
09	January 28, 2022	<p>Post-Mortem Interval of Human Skeletal Remains Accurately Determined by Means of Non-Destructive Techniques-</p> <p>A UPV/EHU study has for the first time determined the post-mortem interval of human skeletal remains using real samples, which has been made possible by the combination of two non-destructive analytical tools: Raman spectroscopy and chemo metrics. This opens up new avenues for dating in the field of forensic medicine and anthropology.</p>
10		<p>5,300 YEARS OLD, FAMOUS ICEMAN OTZI HAS THE WORLD'S OLDEST TATTOOS</p> <p>In 2015, scientists studying Ötzi the Iceman tattoos declared that his were the oldest tattoos in the world. A 5,300 year old mummified body frozen in ice discovered in the mountains of Italy in 1991.</p> <p>A series of geometric dots and crosses were discovered on tzi the Iceman. Ötz has 61 tattoos on various places of his body including his left wrist, lower back, and lower legs. There are 19 groups of black lines ranging from 1 to 3 mm in thickness and 7 to 40 mm long. Researchers say that while Ötzi tattoos are currently the oldest, they demonstrate that the practice of tattooing predate him. They believe that older mummies may also have undiscovered tattoos.</p> <p>Source: https://www.oldest.org/artliterature/tattoos/#:~:text=%C3%96tzi%20the%20Iceman&text=In%202015%2C%20scientists%20studying%20%C3%96tzi,1%2C000%20years%20older%20than%20%C3%96tzi's</p> <div data-bbox="491 1196 1378 1615"> <p>Otzi the iceman tattoos. Otzi had some strange tattoos. They were lines on his lower back, wrists, ankles and knees. Otzi probably had neuropathy. Those patterns were probably for the use of a tapping stick to ease pain.</p> </div>

Relevance of The Bhagwad Gita in Present Times

Rohit Seth, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Zoology, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G.)

The entire world is in a turmoil state. There is a war within and without. In recent times we have encountered a very unprecedented situation like COVID-19, which lasted for more than 2 years. During this time the world has defined a “new normal” for everything. Our vision of the world has changed, it has deeply affected our relations with our neighbours as well as our close associates.

Bhagwad Gita (‘The Song of God’) appears amidst the war, the biggest war also known as ‘Mahabharata’. It



was a war that would decide ‘dharma’—the inherent order of reality that is nurtured by right thought and action. Gita was spoken to Arjuna by the Lord (Shri Krishna). Arjuna, who was the hero of this story, all of the sudden became perplexed and was in a dilemma. He was sure that he was on the side of dharma but could not imagine fighting his loved ones. Amidst this confusion and lamentation, Lord Shri Krishna speaks the Bhagavad Gita to Arjuna and through Arjuna to all of us. This unique book can be considered a roadmap for life. Krishna’s advice to Arjuna was straightforward. Arjuna’s duty as a warrior was to protect his people, and the only dharma was to fight and not to worry. Arjuna’s main problem was that he was becoming attached to the result of his actions. But once he received the message of the Lord his dilemma was vanquished and he understood that he needs to follow the Kshatriya dharma of fighting for the righteous cause without becoming attached to the result of his actions. To have a goal is not the problem—to become so entangled in the goal where the action is tainted lends itself to suffering

and lamentation.

This prevailing crisis has created an inner turmoil for the frontline worriers; the Bhagavad Gita teaches us not to let fear hold one back but to teach one’s mind with mental focus and resolve, especially in the difficult times we are living in these days. Furthermore, the Bhagavad Gita also teaches us that we must learn to detach ourselves from the results of our actions, and renunciate the desire for a particular outcome. One thing that the past two and half years have taught us is to become humbler and embrace this renunciation.

Another important lesson we learned from his pandemic was that we are mere conduits of dharma and have no power in dictating the events that concern all the population on the planet Earth. COVID-19 has unmasked the large structural inequalities in our society that have always been present for racial/ethnic minority groups and weaker sections of society. Marked disparities in access to healthcare and insurance, crowded living spaces, food insecurity, and employment in services that frequently interface with the public have placed those most vulnerable amongst us in direct harm’s way for COVID-19 infection, critical illness, and death.

Now the question is in the post-Covid era, will we again remain on the side of dharma? The crisis has shown us that we need to change tactics for the next battle ahead for addressing both acute and chronic health issues, or we will again miss our mark. We cannot allow the lessons from the pandemic to be erased from our memories.

To be continued

मां काली मंदिर

Himanshu Sahu
B.Sc. 2nd Sem.

Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

पिछले शनिवार, मैं और मेरे दोस्त मां काली मंदिर गए जो गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय के परिसर में स्थित है, जो मेन रोड से लगभग 1.5 किलोमीटर अंदर है। आकृति में गोल यह मंदिर बहुत ही भव्य और आकर्षक है। मां महाकाली, महालक्ष्मी और महासरस्वती इस मंदिर की प्रमुख देवियां हैं, इसके साथ-साथ मंदिर में श्रीगणेश जी एवं हनुमान जी की मूर्ति भी स्थापित है। मंदिर परिसर में लगे पुष्प और वृक्ष

मंदिर की सुंदरता में चार चांद झील में लगे कमल के फूल है। चारों तरफ पेड़, चिड़ियों की हवाएं दर्शनार्थियों को प्रसन्नता है। यहां आपको लगभग हर जाते हैं, बच्चे, बूढ़े, जवान, तो याचना लेकर तो कुछ अपनी कोई अपने दोस्त के साथ, मंदिर परिसर में आते हैं। यह फैला हुआ है, यहां सुविधा है। रात में रोशनी की है। यहां हर रोज आरती के जाता है। कुछ खास पर्व में कराया जाता है। यहाँ कुलपति पूजन सम्पन्न कराया गया। यह आप प्रति दिन सुबह 5:30 से। मंदिर खुलने का समय सुबह



लगाते हैं। यहां पर एक छोटी सी आकर्षण का एक प्रमुख कारण चहचहाहट और चलती शीतल और शांति का अनुभव कराती प्रकार के लोग देखने को मिल कुछ अपने दुःख दूर करने की कामयाबी की खुशी लेकर, तो सभी किसी न किसी कारण से, परिसर काफी बड़े पैमाने में परबैठनेकी, घूमने की पूरी भी बहोत अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई बाद प्रसाद भी वितरण किया यहां भंडारे का आयोजन भी महोदय द्वारा सहपरिवार हवन, परिसर निशुल्क योग केंद्र भी है, 7:00 तक यहां योग कर सकते हैं 7:00 से 11:00 बजे तक और

शाम को 5:00 बजे से रात 8:00 बजे तक का रहता है। रात के समय यह मंदिर और भी मन मोहक लगता है। जब भी मन अशांत हो या किसी बात की चिंता आपको परेशान कर रही है तो मंदिर परिसर में आकर आप खुद को कुछ पल के लिए ही सही पर उन चिंताओं से मुक्त कर सकते हैं। मंदिर में होने पर एक सकारात्मक ऊर्जा (Positive Energy) के होने का एहसास दिलाता है, जैसे परमात्मा हमारे साथ खड़े है।

CREATIVITY ON PAPER



Theme - "Everyone deserve to be a part of mother nature" By - Shivali Sharma Ph. D.







By - Shreya Dubey
M. Sc. 4th Sem. Zoology





By - Shreya Dubey
M. Sc. 4th Sem. Zoology

THE GOLDEN ZONE

ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR ALUMINI AND CURRENT RESEARCH SCHOLARS:

S.N	Name	Achievement	Batch	Photos
1	RITU PATEL	Rank 1 , Asst Prof. (CGPSC) GATE(XL)-2021, CGSET-2018	M.Sc.- 2016- 2018	
2	SANJAY KUMAR KURREY	Rank 70, Asst Prof.(CGPSC) Asst. Vet. Field officer in 2013	M.Sc. 2009-2011	
3	ARJUN SINGH	Rank 91, Asst Prof. (CGPSC) CGSET-2018	M.Sc.- 2015- 2017	
4	ROSHAN LAL SAHU	Rank 39, Asst Prof. (CGPSC) CGSET-2018, MPSET-2018 CSIR-NET JRF- JUNE 2019	M.Sc.- 2016- 2018 Research Scholar 2019	
5	ASTHA TIRKEY	Rank 126, Asst Prof. (CGPSC)	M.Sc.-2016- 2018 Research Scholar 2019	
6	KOUSHAL NAIK	Rank 65, Asst Prof. (CGPSC) CGSET-2018&19, GATE(EY)-2020 DBT-BET JRF 2020,	M.Sc.- 2017- 2019	

7	MAHENDAR SINGH	Rank 66, Asst Prof. (CGPSC) CGSET-2019, GATE(XL)-2020	M.Sc.- 2017 - 2019	
8	RAGHVENDRA KUMARDEWANGAN	Rank 68, Asst Prof. (CGPSC) CGSET-2018	M.Sc.- 2017- 2019	
9	Dr. DEEPIKA MAHOBIYA	Rank 80, Asst Prof. (CGPSC)	Project Scholar	
10	Liladhar Kanwar	Scientific Officer (CGPSC)	Research scholar 2014	
11	DILESHWAR PATEL	Rank 75, Asst Prof. (CGPSC)	M.Sc. 2015-17	
12	PRATIMA SINGH	Rank 121, Asst Prof. (CGPSC)	M.Sc.- 2016- 2018	
13	PANKAJ KUMAR SAHU	Asst Prof. (CGPSC)	Research Scholar 2019	

FELLOWSHIP GRANTS:

S.N.	Name	Grant
1	Mohineeta Pandey	CSIR-UGC NET JRF
2	Shivali Sharna	CSIR-UGC NET JRF
3	Chanchal Devnani	CSIR-UGC NET JRF
4	Manisha Gritlahre	UGC-NET,SRF
5	Prabhat Bhagat	NFST fellowship is 2020-21-NFST-CHH-00689
6	Ravindra Singh	UGC, NFSC
7	Nikita Meher	CSIR-UGC NET-LS
8	Bikram Keshari Das	CSIR-UGC NET-LS
9	Bhoomika Sahu	CSIR-UGC NET-LS
10	Aman Kumar	UGC- NET-LS
11	Dhanshay Tandon	UGC-NET-LS
12	Krishna Kant Manas	UGC-NET-LS
13	Shatrughan Singh Shyam	State Forensic Science, Laboratory, Chhattisgarh

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TEACHERS:

Sl. No.	Name	Achievement
01	Dr. Subal Das, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Tribal Development	Awarded with the Minor Research Project under the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), during the year 2022. The title of the Project is “Anthropometric Assessment of nutritional status among Underprivileged children among 6-12 years in four adopted Gram Panchayats of Kota Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India” for 2 years with an approved Budget of 4,00,000 (4 lakhs).

STUDENTS OPTED FOR HIGHER STUDIES (M.PHIL AND PH.D):

S/No.	Name	Institution/University
01	Varsha Sandilya	University of Delhi, Delhi
02	Gladis S. Mathew	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, M.P
03	Kritika Mishra	Guru Ghasidas Vshwavidyalay, C.G
04	Kunal Kashyap	
05	Priyanka	
06	Puja Kumari	
07	Dhanshay Tandon	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar, M.P
08	Krishnakant Manas	
09	DaminiSwanakar	
10	Suman Sahu	
11	Jyoti Garewal	
12	Krishnakant Manas	
13	Rohit Rai	

STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS:

SL. No.	Name	Class	Achievement
01	Riya Biswas	B.Sc. III Sem.	Secured first position in block level story telling competition (mission clean city) Secured first position in photography at university level competition organized on the day of national science day. Completed diploma in fine arts
02	Sambhavi Tiwari	B.Sc. III Sem.	Inter - Institutional Debate Winner (Ekta Diwas). Book Published as a Co - Author (The Lost Umbrella). Vice Chancellor Certificate for best speaker on that day and research work on freedom fighters. Selected for National Environment Youth Parliament -2022 (Loksabha) at National level.
03	Kritika Mishra	Ph.D	Invited as a speaker in the symposium "Tribal Tourism and Bio-cultural Diversity" at Indian Anthropology Congress (2022 organized by Department of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad.
04	Kunal Kashyap	M.Sc.	Selected as Field Investigator in AIIMS, Bhopal in a project of "Community based management of Children with Sever Acute Malnutrition (CSAM) and Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) Programme" under RCoENRRT
05	Mahi Sharma	UG VI Sem.	Awarded as "Best speaker for the topic" in online debate competition on the occasion of Guru Ghasidas Jayanti. Selected as Gender champion for the session of 2019 - 2020.
06	Any Rose Tadar	B.Sc VI Sem.	Certificate by ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Gov. of India for one day Swachhata Action plan 2021-22 at GGV. Internship on Agyat Swatantrata Senani organized by Vice Chancellor (GGV) for research work on freedom fighter. Seven days NSS Camp organized at Pudu of Kota Tehsil.
07	Shilpi Das	B.Sc IV Sem.	Participated in seven days NSS Camp organized by Pudu of Kota Tehsil from 23/0/22 to 30/03/22.
08	Drishti Chandra	B.Sc IV Sem.	Participated in seven days NSS Camp organized by Pudu of Kota Tehsil from 23/0/22 to 30/03/22.
09	Nisha Sahu	B.Sc IV Sem.	Participated in seven days NSS Camp organized by Pudu of Kota Tehsil from 23/0/22 to 30/03/22.
10	Dharna Srivas	B.Sc I Sem.	Participated in three days training program on Approaches to sustainable farming jointly organized by the Department of Rural Technology and Social Development and Skill Development CELL, GGV from 05-08March 2022.

BOOK CHAPTERS AND REVIEWS:

S.N.	Book Title	Chapter	Author's Name	ISBN and Publisher
1	Recent Trends and Advances in Medicinal Plants Research.	Biocompatible Drug Development Strategies (BDDS) for the Characterization of Antimicrobial properties (APs) of Medicinal Plants (MPs) regarding multidrug resistant microorganisms (MDRMs)	<i>Satish Dubey, Akanksha Singh, Kundan Ojha, Shilpa Vinodia, Robin amigo Minj, Ashwini Kumar Dixit*</i>	ISBN - 978-81-953735-8-1 Edited by – Dr. Prashant Kumar soni Publisher/Imprint: P. K. Publishers & Distributors.
2	Microbes and Microbial Biotechnology for Green Remediation	Bioremediation with Biochar and its Microbial Aspects	<i>Mohineeta Pandey, Astha Tirkey, Ankesh Tiwari, Sudhir Kumar Pandey*, Mohammed Latif Khan</i>	ISBN - 9780323904520 Edited by- Junaid Ahmad Malik Publisher/Imprint: Elsevier

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