



GOVT. V.Y.T. PG AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, DURG, CHHATTISGARH

(Erstwhile: Govt. Arts & Science College, Durg)

CPE Phase- III By UGC

Awarded Star College by DBT, New Delhi



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

SESSION 2022-23

**A REPORT
ON
EDUCATIONAL TOUR IN
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
AND
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY (U.P.)
18th March to 24th March, 2023**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Educational tour provides students with a great opportunity to learn in an informal environment, while building long-lasting relationship with other students and teachers. It's even more important for college students, who are setting out in an unfamiliar world to grow professionally.

We are very thankful to our Principal **Dr. R. N. Singh** for providing us such a great opportunity and financial support.

We are also very thankful to our **HOD Dr. Padmavati** a great inspirer and motivator behind this event and the professors of Mathematics Department, Govt. V.Y.T. PG. Autonomous College Drug (C.G.). This tour was completed in the guidance of **Dr. Rakesh Tiwari** and **Ms. Ambalika Chauhan**.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of our educational tour is to learn mathematics by visiting Universities and educational places and temples of Uttar Pradesh.

Also acquire knowledge about Indian culture and architecture. We also learned how to manage limited money and time while going out which is a part of our subject Operations Research.

SCHEDULE

20/03/2023- Banaras Hindu Vishwavidyalaya (BHU) and Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Varanasi (U.P.)

21/03/2023- Ganga Snan at Ganga Ghat and Sarnath, Varanasi (U.P.)

22/03/2023- Chandra Sekhar Azad Park (Alfred Park), Anand Bhavan and Jawahar Planetarium, Prayagraj (U.P.).

23/03/2023-Triveni Sangam, Allahabad University, Prayagraj (U.P.).

Banaras Hindu Vishwavidyalaya (BHU)

Banaras Hindu Vishwavidyalaya is the first destination of our educational tour. The Banaras Hindu University was jointly established by Madan Mohan Malviya, Annie Besant, Maharaja Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga Raj and Prabhu Narayan Singh and Aditya Narayan Singh of Narayan dynasty, while the university is the brainchild of Malviya. BHU was established in 4 Feb. 1916. The university's main campus, spread over 1,370 acres (5.5 km²), was built on land donated by the Kashi Naresh Prabhu Narayan Singh. BHU is organized into six institutes, 14 faculties (streams) and about 140 departments.



Permission for Educational Visit

3/11/23, 4:26 PM

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D. R. Sahu <drsahudr@gmail.com>

(no subject)

1 message

Rakesh Tiwari <rakeshtiwari66@gmail.com>
To: "Dr. D. R. Sahu" <drsahudr@gmail.com>

Sun, Mar 5, 2023 at 3:52 PM

To,
Dr. D. R. Sahu
Professor, Dept. of Mathematics
B. H. U.
Varanasi (U.P.)
Subject :- Regarding permission for educational tour.

Respected Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, the PG students of Mathematics, Department of our College are very eager to visit your renowned Department for getting advantages of various facilities in your Department as well as the intellectual company of your experienced professors. The educational tour for this purpose is scheduled on 22nd March, 2023. Kindly grant permission for this tour. We shall be highly obliged if ^{20th} accommodation for the group may be arranged in your campus from 19th evening to 21st morning.

Details of the group are as under :-

1. No. of students (Boys) - 07
2. No. of students (Girls) - 09
3. No. of Professors (male) - 01
4. No. of Professor (female) - 01

Looking forward to your positive response.

Thanks.

Regards.

-
Dr. Rakesh Tiwari
Asstt. Prof. in Mathematics
Govt. V. Y. T. PG. Autonomous College,
Durg (C.G.) 491001, INDIA
Dist. Co-ordinator Regional Mathematical Olympiad (RMO)
Dist- Durg-Bhilai

The Head, Dept. of Maths,
you are requested to
permit him

11/3/2023

Dr. Rakesh Tiwari

You are allowed for educational
tour in the Dept of Maths, B.H.U.
during 19th March to 21st March, 2023
on your request, please.

11 March, 2023

विभागाध्यक्ष / Head

गणित विभाग / Department of Mathematics...

मशी विद्यापीठ / Banaras Hindu University

वाराणसी / Varanasi

11/3/23

Sh. G. C. Roy S.O. (Maths)
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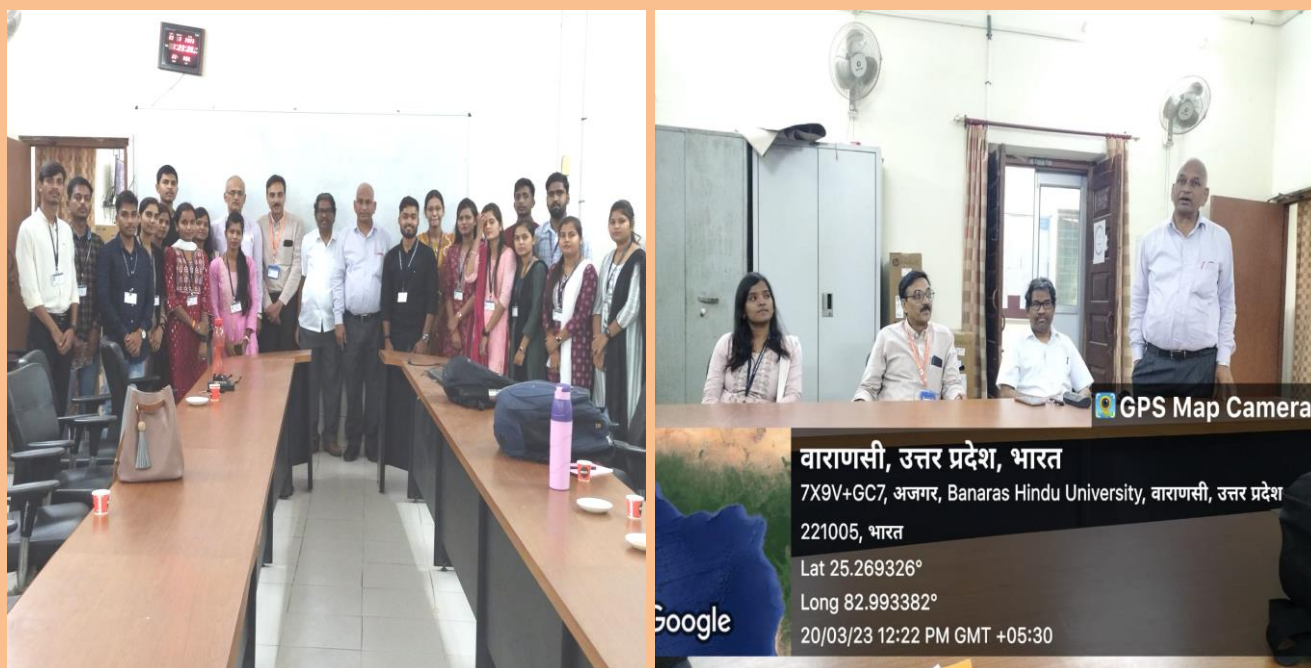
11 March 2023

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Department of Mathematics, BHU

The mathematics department of BHU is very systematic and well recognized in the field of mathematics. The department has made notable research contributions in the areas of Functional Analysis, Geometry, Relativity, Mathematical Programming, Topology, Fluid Mechanics and Fuzzy Mathematics. Two Research journals "Progress of Mathematics" and "Proceeding of the Mathematical Society, BHU" are regularly published.

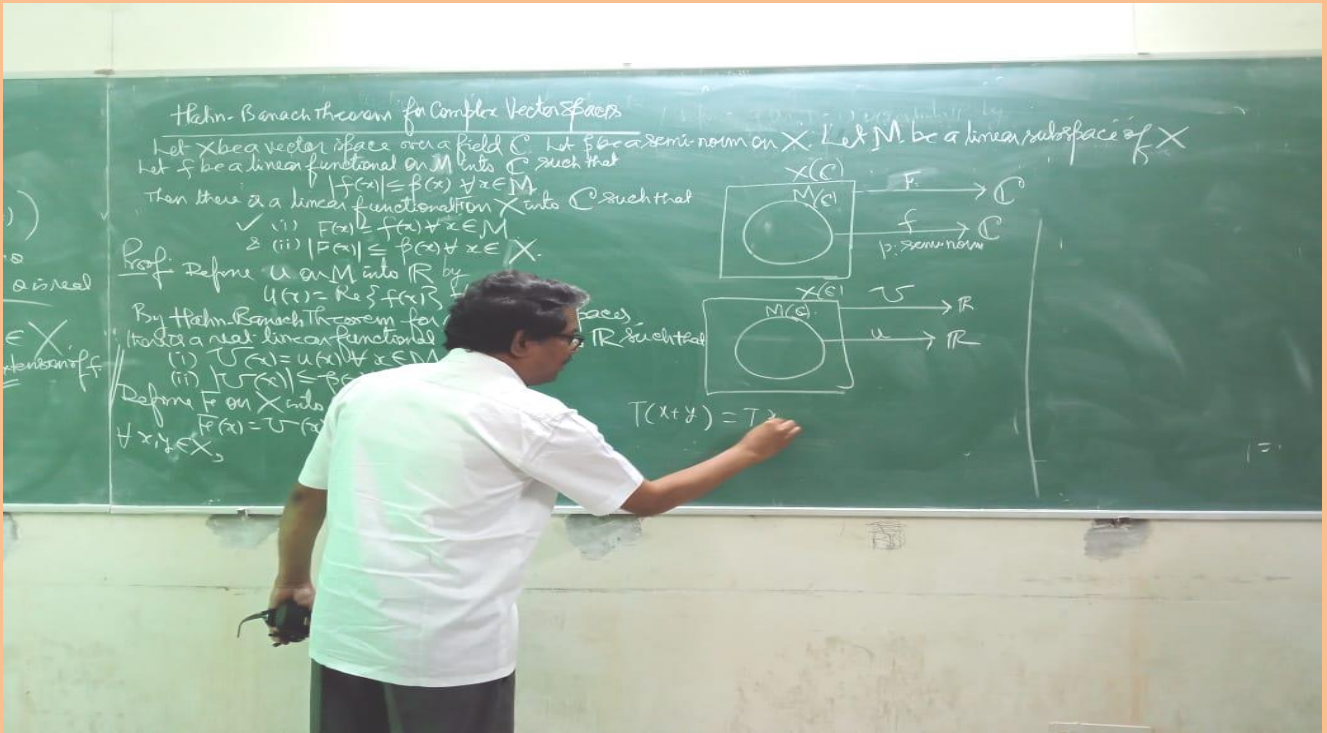
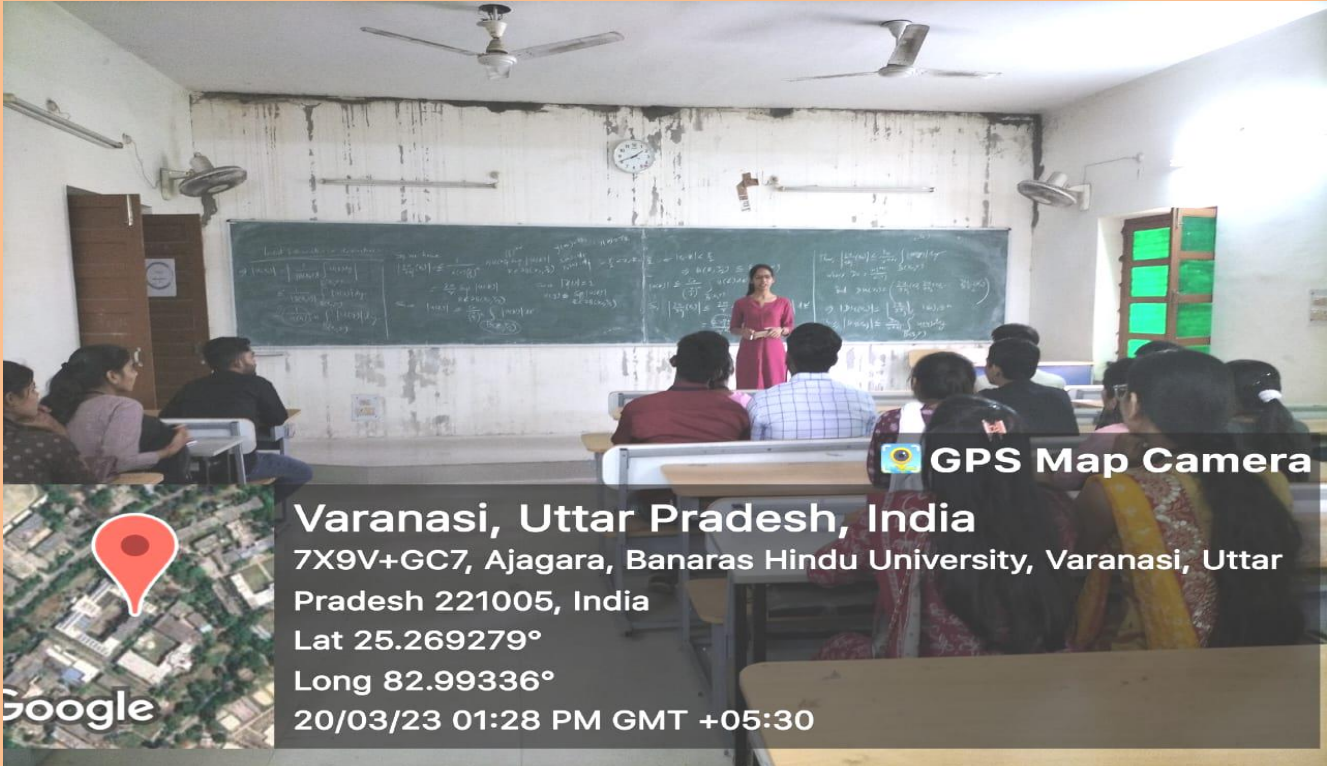
We met Dr. Shyam Lal (Professor and HOD), Prof. D.R. Sahu and Prof. Harish Chandra. They welcomed us and took an introductory session. After that they discussed about course curriculum and papers of mathematics that is taught in the university.



Dr. Shyamlal discussed about some fundamental concept used in functional analysis and measure theory.

Here we saw the library of mathematics department and Dr. D.R. Sahu sir shared his experiences during the research and importance of research activities that is helpful towards real life applications. After then we met one of the research scholars of department Ms. Jaya Bisht in BHU, who shared

her perspective towards research and shared her experience about the preparation of CSIR Net exam and suggested some recommended books as well some strategies for the preparation of exam. It was motivating and learning session for us.



Centre For Interdisciplinary Mathematical Sciences (CIMS)

The Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, funded the establishment of a Centre for Mathematical Sciences named as DST-Centre for Interdisciplinary Mathematical Sciences (CIMS), Banaras Hindu University on November 20, 2007. 'For evolving core group research facilities' at Banaras Hindu University, primarily to impart Training and Research in Mathematical Sciences and to establish Core-Group Research Facilities in this region. At present CIMS has been, and is, well-known for their teaching, research and Academic Activities likes Workshops, Training Programs, Conferences. CIMS was formed with the active cooperation from the Departments of Mathematics, Statistics, Computer Science and Applied Mathematics.





Shri Vishwanath Temple, BHU

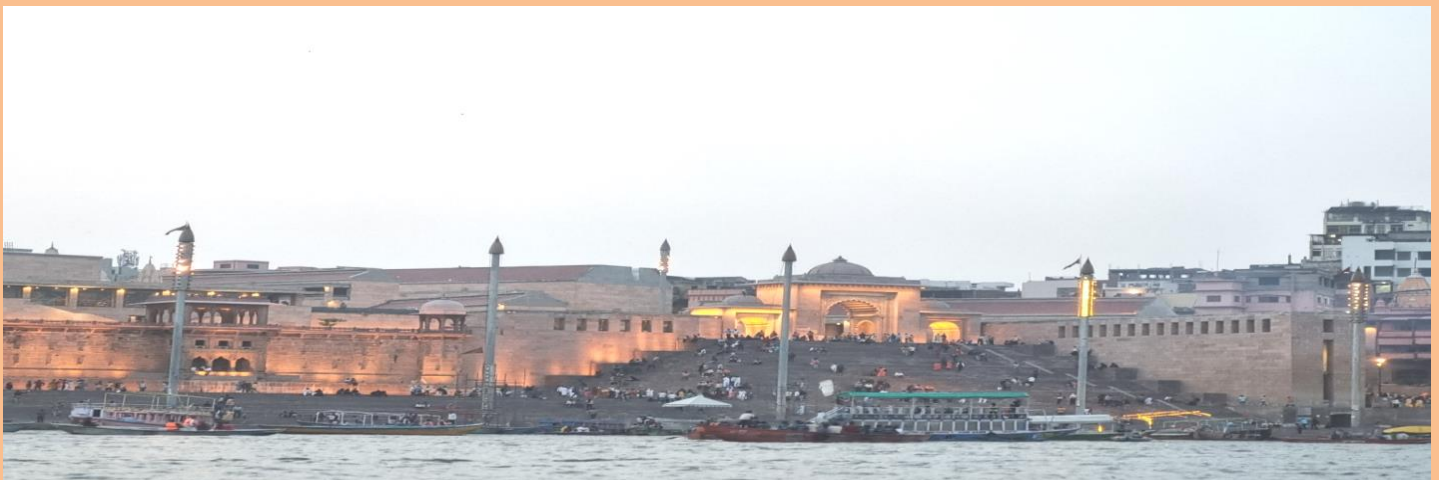
Shri Vishwanath Mandir's construction took thirty-five years to complete (1931-1966). The temple is one of the tallest temples in India. Total height of the temple is approximately 77 meters. Temple's design was inspired by Shri Kashi Vishwanath Mandir and is made mostly of marble.

The Shiva shrine is in the ground floor and the Lakshmi Narayan and Durga shrines are on the first floor. Other shrines within Shri Vishwanath Mandir are Nataraj, Parvati, Ganesha, Panchmukhi Mahadev, Hanuman, Saraswati and Nandi. Entire text of Bhagavad Gita and extracts from sacred Hindu scriptures are inscribed with illustrations on the inner marble walls of temple.

Ganga Ghat, Ganga Aarti

& Interesting Mathematical Concept

Varanasi is known as ``Town of Ghats''. There is total 84 ghat's on the bank of river Ganges at Varanasi. Most of the ghats are bathing and puja ceremonial ghats, while two ghats, Manikarnika and Harishchandra, are used exclusively as cremation sites. Most of the ghats in Varanasi were rebuilt in the 18th century under the Maratha patronage. The patrons of current ghats are Marathas, Shinde's (Scandia's), Holkar's, Bhonsles, Peshwes (Peshwas) and Maharajas of Banaras (Varanasi). A morning boat ride on the Ganges along the ghats is a popular visitor attraction. According to the Puranic sources, there are five key ghats on the riverfront which are important because of their association with a defining feature of the holy city of Kashi: Assi Ghat, Dashashwamedh Ghat, Manikarnika Ghat, Panchganga Ghat, Rajendra Prasad Ghat, and Adi Keshav Ghat. After the complete visit of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) near about 5:00 pm evening we reached first the Assi Ghat because it is one of the major ghat that is closest to BHU. Assi ghat is very popular because it is one of the very few ghat that is linked with the city through a wide street. At Assi ghat, we had decided to explore all the ghats through motorboating and watch the Ganga Aarti at Dashashwamedh Ghat on the boat because the Dashashwamedha Ghat is regarded as the main ghat of Varanasi. This ghat is located very close to the Kashi Vishwanath Temple.



The sailor of the boat guided us about historical background of ghats of river bank of Ganga.

Mathematical Concept: During the visit at Dashashwamedh Ghat we were watching the Ganga Arti at that moment we suddenly observe one mathematical concept of "Queing Theory: Queing Model System" practically. Since we are all of M.Sc. Final Year (Mathematics) students and in our 4th Sem syllabus we have 4th paper of Operations Research. There is concept of "Queuing Theory: Queuing System".

We observed that those boats are getting stoppage first near Dashashwamedh Ghat which comes first near to the ghat. This event reminds us the example of Queuing Discipline of 'FCFS' (First Come First Served) and in the mid of this a young boy came suddenly to everyone randomly for Aarti with a lamp in the Aarti Plate. Now here we observed the Queuing Discipline of 'SIRO' (Service in Random Order) and after the completion of Ganga Aarti when we want to get back then again, we observed that those boats which had come last at Dashashwamedh Ghat that were going back first in the river. This shows the example of Queuing Discipline 'LCFS' (Last Come First Served).



Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple

Ratneshwar Mahadev Mandir (also known as Matri-rin Mahadev, or Leaning temple of Varanasi) is one of the most photographed temples in the holy city of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, India. The temple, while apparently well-preserved, leans significantly towards the back side (north-west), and its garbhagriha is generally below the water much of the year, except for a few months during the summer. The Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple is situated at Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi. The temple has developed a nine-degree (9-degree) slant.

The temple is elegantly constructed in the classical style with a Nagar Shikhara and Phamsana mandapa. the temple is built at a very low level. In fact, the water level can reach the shikhara part of the temple. The temple leans over 25 degrees. It is constructed at a very low spot; the builder must have known that its garbhagriha would be underwater for much of the year. The temple is 74 feet in height. The Temple is also known as Kashi Karvat (Kashi is the ancient name for Varanasi and karvat means leaning in Hindi).



Comparison with leaning tower of Pisa

Pisa Tower
Italy



5.5 Degree
183.27 feet

Ratneshwar
Mahadev Temple
Varanasi, India



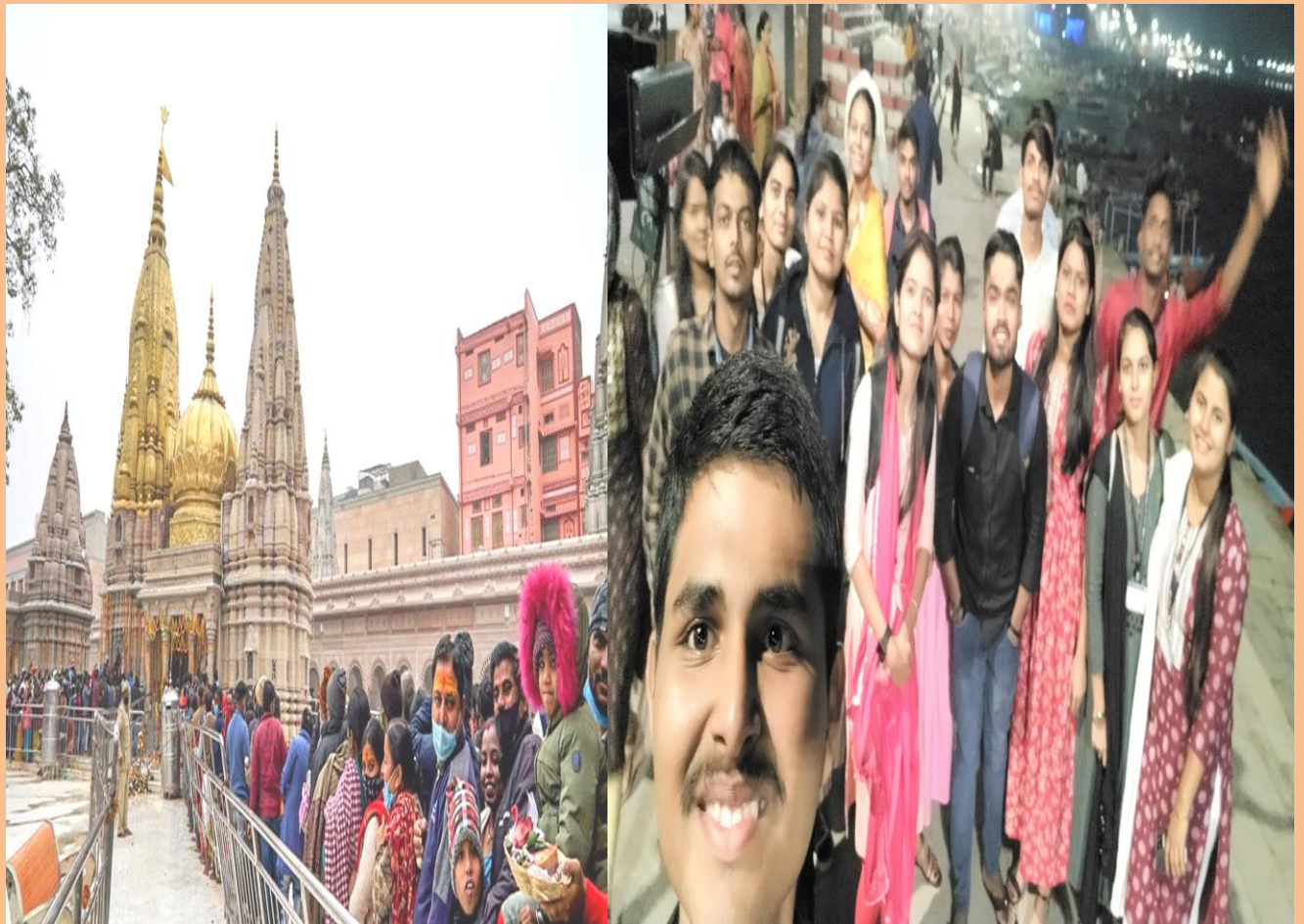
9 Degree
240 feet

Kashi Vishwanath Temple

After watching the Ganga Aarti, we were going towards Kashi Vishwanath Temple which was our next destination. All of us went to the temple then we saw that the temple was very deep in the middle of small streets. In the temple there was very long queue, then we slowly went ahead.

The Kashi Vishwanath Temple is a famous Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is in Vishwanath Gali, Varanasi. The temple stands on the western bank of the holy river Ganga and is one of the twelve Jyotirlinga.

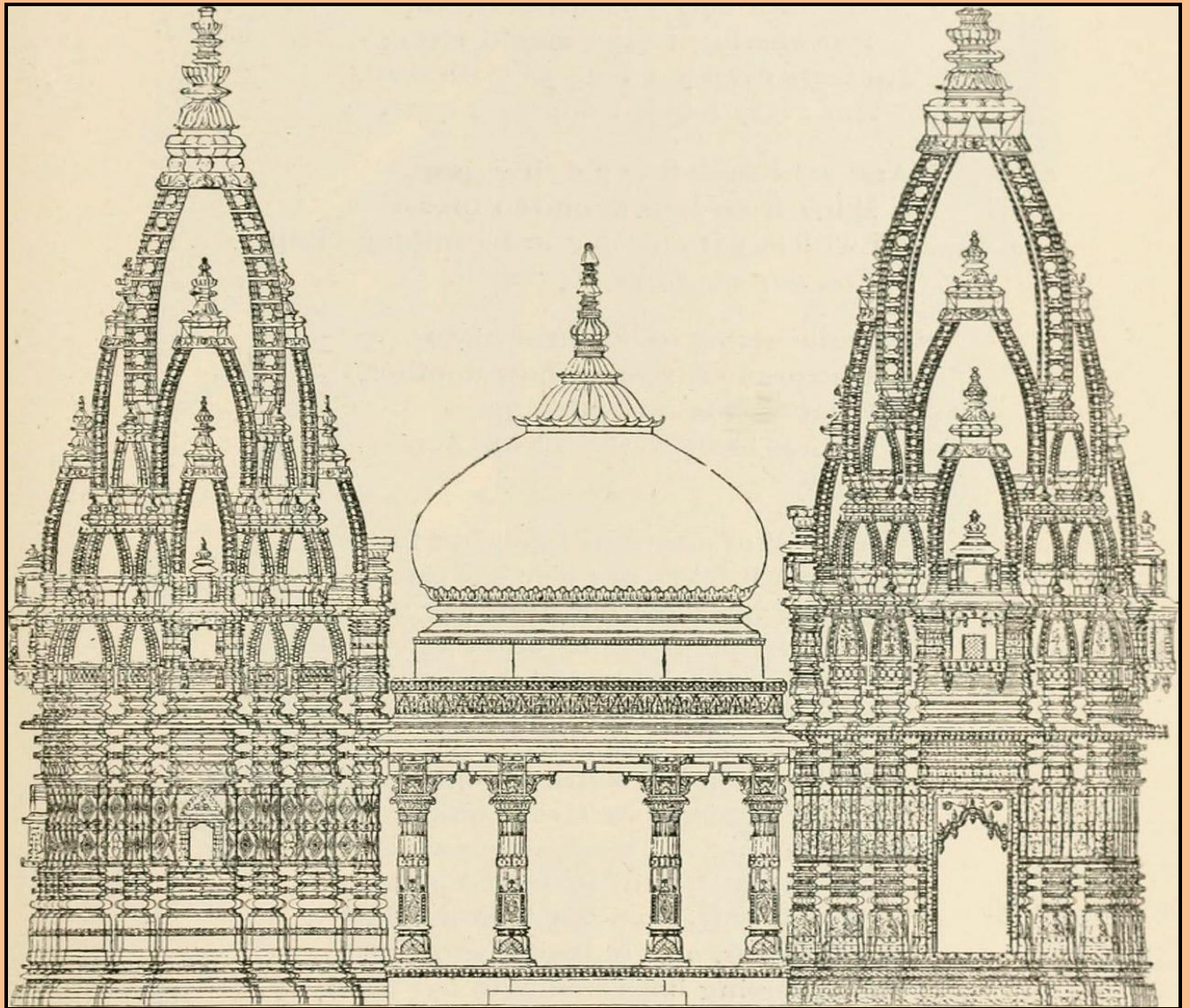
The main deity is known by the names Shri Vishwanath and Vishweshwara literally meaning Lord of the Universe. Varanasi was called Kashi ("shining") in ancient times, and hence the temple is popularly called Kashi Vishwanath Temple.



Kashi Vishwanath Temple:Architecture

The temples here exhibit the **Nagara style** of architecture with spires converging on the top. The structure of the temple has three parts. The first part is a spire, the second is a gold dome, and the third one is a gold spire on top of the sanctum with a flag and a trident.

The main temple is shaped like a quadrangle and is surrounded by many smaller shrines dedicated to other gods, including Kaalbhairav, Vishnu, Sanishwara, Avimukteshwara, Dhandapani, Virupaksha, Vinayaka and Virupaksh Gauri. On entering the main temple, you can see a 60 cm tall and 90 cm wide Shivalinga, beautifully enshrined in a silver altar.



Ganga Snan

On 21st morning, we woke up near about 6 0'clock and went back to the Ghat again for Ganga snan passed through the streets of Banaras. Before Ganga Snan we took camel and horse ride. All the studends enjoyed such a fun ride for the first time. Snan in the Ganga River is considered very important according to Hindu methodology and it is also belief that many diseases can be cured by taking Snan into Ganges. After Ganga Snan we were going to explore Sarnath in Varanasi.



Bharat Mata Mandir

The temple was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1936. Bharat Mata Mandir (meaning “Mother India Temple”) is located on the Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith campus in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. Instead of traditional statues of gods and goddesses, this temple has a huge map of undivided India carved in marble. This temple is dedicated to Bharat Mata and claims to be the only one of its kind in the world.



भारत मान-चित्र का संक्षिप्त विवरण

१- इसकी धरातल भूमि १ इंच में ६.४ मील अर्थात्, ६ मील ००४ गज बनाई गई है। ऊंचाई १ इंच में २००० फुट दिखाई गई है समुद्र की गहराई भी इसी हिसाब से दिखाई गई है।

२- समुद्र तट से ५००, १०००, २०००, ३०००, ६०००, १०००० १५०००, २०००० और २५००० फुट की ऊंचाई स्पष्ट रेखाओं द्वारा काट कर दिखाई गई है और अङ्कित कर दी गई है जिससे हर एक नगर की समुद्रतट से लगभग ऊंचाई जानी जा सकती है।

३- इस भूचित्र की पूर्व से पश्चिम तक लम्बाई ३२ फुट २ इंच है और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक ३० फुट ७ इंच है जिसमें ७६० चौकरी ११ इंच बर्गीय मकानों के स्थित पत्थर काट कर लगे हैं। इस हिसाब से हमारी भारत भूमि पूर्व से पश्चिम तक २३९.३६ मील या ११९६ ३/४ चौकरी और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक २३९.३६ मील या ११९६ चौकरी का धरातल दिखाई गई है इस मान चित्र से हमारा देश बहुत ५०५५०० गुना लम्बा और उन्ना ही चौड़ा है। अर्थात् हमारे देश का बर्ग इस भूचित्र के बर्ग से एक अरब, चारसहस्र करोड़ तीस लाख, पचास हजार गुना बड़ा है।

४- इसमें हिमालय और दुसरे पर्वतों की ४८० चोटियों जो नापी जा चुकी है ठीक एक इंच में दो हजार (२०००) फुट के हिसाब से काट कर दिखाई गई हैं। ८०० छोटी और बड़ी ७ नदियाँ अपने अपने स्थानों में लेकर उठीं बर गिरी है ठीक ७ भाग में दिखाई गई हैं। मुख्य २, परबत, पहाड़ियाँ, भूतले, नाले, और वायु वर्तमान काल के सब नगरी, शीर्ष स्थानों और प्रान्तों के नाम हल्कासे लिख दिये गये हैं।

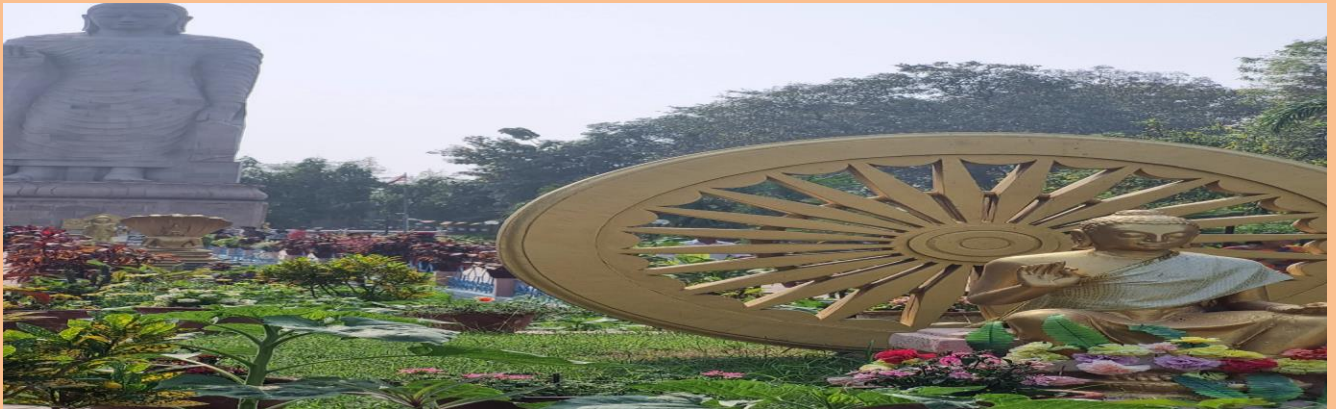
५- भारत भूमि के उपरान्त उत्तर में पामीर, तिब्बत और मुक्तिमान और पूर्व में बर्मा देश, मलय प्रायद्वीप, चीन की दीवार का छोड़ा पहाड़, दक्षिण में बङ्गाल की खाड़ी, बंगाल, दाम और पश्चिम में अफगान तिब्बतान, तिब्बत, सिन्धु, तिब्बतान और अरब का समुद्र दिखाये गये हैं।

६- असापन विभाग के १५,१८० बाले नकशों को ८ गुना बड़ा बना कर यह भूचित्र ६ वर्ष में तैयार किया गया है। इस नकशे का डिजाइनिंग और ड्राइंग प्रतिपत्न रबिन्द्र सेवल १९८५ बि: की श्री इन्द्रकान्त भगवान द्वारा कीं कर कलकत्ते में हुआ था और इस नकशे का उद्घाटन आश्विन शुक्ल २, सेवाल १९३६ बि: की महात्मा मोहन दास करमचन्द गान्धी के कर पास में हुआ है। नकशे की कलाई का काम किलो-५५०५ में प्रारम्भ होकर ६ वर्षों में समाप्त हुआ



Sarnath

Sarnath is a place located 10 km northeast of Varanasi near the confluence of the Ganga and the Varuna River in Uttar Pradesh. The name Sarnath derives from the Sanskrit word “saranganatha (or saranganath in pali)” which translates to “lord of the deer” in English language. The name refers to an ancient Buddhist legend in which the Bodhisattva was a deer and offered his life to a king instead of doing the king was planning to kill. The king was so moved that he created the park as a deer sanctuary.



Buddha Statue

This is the picture of the Buddha statue located in Sarnath. It is a very big statue of Lord Buddha looking very attractive and beautiful. It is a solid body made up of stone structured by the architecture. The Buddha statue is 80ft high and the statue was 90-degree angles; it was originally of stone over 19 years during the Indo-Thai joint effort.



Ashoka Wheel

Buddha statue in front the great picture of the Ashoka wheel located in the circle having 24 sticks. Both side of the wheel has nice looking greenery scenes. A well lighting system is there to give an amazing look to the scene at night.



Dhamek Stupa

Dhamek stupa is the place where lord Buddha had given his first conversation of Dharma. It is made up of brick in a solid and cylindrical shape of height 43.6 meter and diameter of 28 meter. It was found by the king Ashoka the greatest Mauryan emperor in 249BCE. It was rebuilt during 5th century when modification was added. It was also called the “DHARMA CHAKRA STUPA”. This stupa contains 8 niches having image of lord Buddha.



Ashoka Pillars

Ashoka pillar is the great thing to see at Sarnath. It is structured representing broken stone cylinder. Actually, these are considered as the remnants of the real Ashoka pillar at Sarnath Ashoka was a great Mauryan emperor who has constructed various pillars after his name all over the India. Originally these are having height of 12.25 m and diameter of 0.71meter base, 0.56meter top having lion capital (four back-to-back lions).The lion capital is still kept safely for the exhibition purpose at the Sarnath archaeological museum.



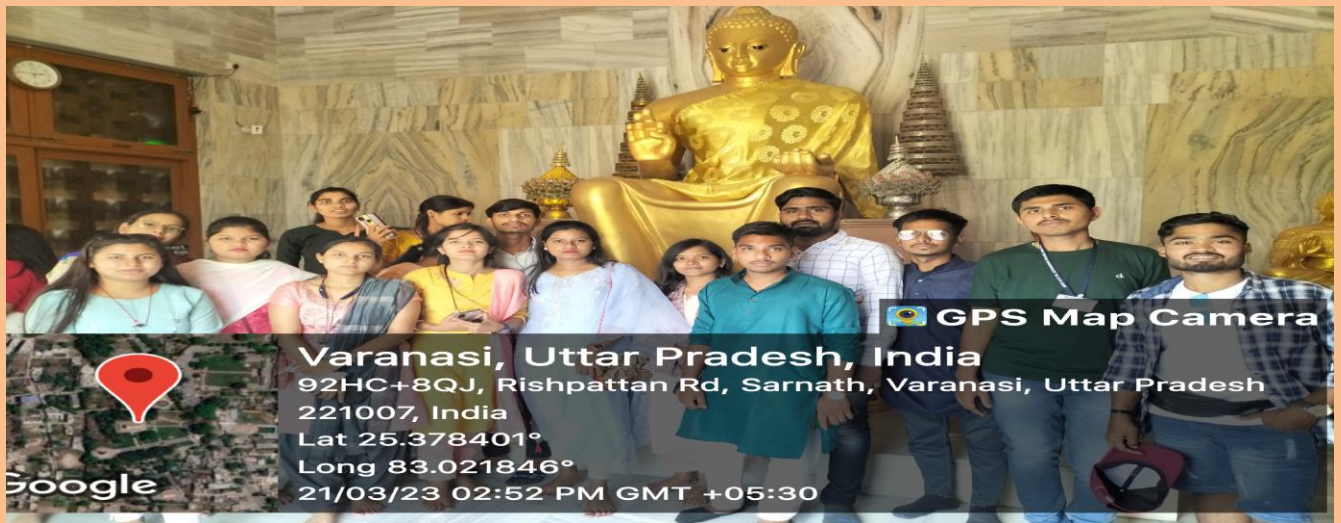
Sarnath Archaeological Museum

There is a famous archaeological museum at the Sarnath built for placing and protecting the historical things very safely as an ancient antae. It is located near to the archaeological ruins across the road. It has various ancient objects from Buddhist art, image of Hindu gods and etc. It consists of the five galleries and two verandahs.



Budhha Mandir

After visiting in Sarnath Archaeological Museum we were going to visit temple of Buddha in Sarnath. The temple is built in the memory of lord Budhha.



Sankat Mochan Hanuman Mandir

Sankat Mochan hanuman temple is included in the historical temple of the country, is about 400 years old. In this temple, hanuman had given darsan to ram devotee Goswami Tulsidas, after which Bajrangbali assumed the form of clay and got established here. It is said that this temple was built between samvat 1631 and 1680. It is believed that this temple was established where the great poet Tulsidas had a dream of hanuman for the first time. Sankat Mochan temple was established by poet Tulsidas.



Jawahar Planetarium

The Jawahar planetarium is located in the city of Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built in 1979 and is situated beside Anand Bhavan, the former residence of the Nehru-Gandhi family and now a museum. It is managed by the 'Jawaharlal Nehru Fund', which has its headquarters at Teen Murti House, New Delhi.



The Meaning Of Planetarium

A model or representation of the solar system. An optical device for projecting various celestial images and effects. A building or room containing such a projector.

The Methodology includes: -

(a) **Live case studies of planetarium:** - A planetarium is one place you can go to see what the night sky looks like. The planetarium consists of a large room with a dome-shaped ceiling and many seats. A special projector

in this room can beam images onto the vaulted ceiling and show you stars and other objects in the night sky.



(b) Observation of circulation pattern in planetarium: -

In a planetarium, stars and other scenery are projected onto a dome screen surface that is a full or partial hemisphere. The permanent domes are aluminum sheets carefully made with millions of tiny holes. The holes allow sound and air to flow unimpeded to the audience.



(c) The first landing on moon: - Apollo 11 was the American spaceflight that first landed humans on the moon. Commander Neil Armstrong and lunar module pilot Buzz Aldrin landed the Apollo Lunar Module Eagle on July 20, 1969, at 20:17 UTC (Universal Time Coordinate).



(e) The zodiac: - The Zodiac is a belt-shaped region of the sky that extends approximately 8° north and south (as measured in Celestial latitude) of the ecliptic, which is the apparent path of the sun across the celestial sphere over the course of the year. The orbital path of the Moon and major Planets are within the belt of the Zodiac. In western astrology and formerly astronomy, the Zodiac is divided into the following twelve signs: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.



Anand Bhavan

Anand Bhavan is a large mansion established by prominent Indian political leader Motilal Nehru in the nineteenth century. It served as the ancestral home of the Nehru–Gandhi family (the late prime ministers of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi were born there). The premise stands as mute testimony to the Indian freedom struggle. It is the ancestral home of the first Prime-Minister of India and the freedom fighter, Jawaharlal Nehru. The Bhawan has been home to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who was known as the "Iron Lady of India". At present, this place has been turned into a fine museum. Several momentous decisions and events related to the freedom struggle also took place inside this Bhawan. The main building houses a museum, showcasing the Nehru family's memorabilia. In 1970, Anand Bhawan was donated to the Government of India by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This place was later converted into a museum at her behest. The exhibits inside the house highlight the events, which describe the participation of the prestigious family in the struggle for independence.



Chandrasekhar Azad Park

Chandrasekhar Azad Park (also known by its former name Alfred Park, and Company Bagh during the Company Raj) is a public park in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India. Built in 1870 to mark Prince Alfred's visit to the city, with an area of 133 acres, it is the biggest park in Prayagraj. It was renamed by the Uttar Pradesh Government after revolutionary Chandra Shekhar Azad who sacrificed his life here during the Indian independence movement in 1931.



Here, we met Dr. Sahadeo Padhi, Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT) Allahabad, Prayagraj. He completed his Bachelor degree (B.Sc.) and Master's degree (M.Sc.) from Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.) and completed his Ph.D. in Cryptography from Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.). He motivates and encourages us to pursue career in Higher Mathematics. He shared his valuable experienced about study life with us.



Triveni Sangam

The TriveniSangam in Allahabad is a confluence of 3 rivers, the Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati. Of these three, the river Saraswati is invisible and is said to flow underground and join the other two rivers from below. Here the muddy and pale-yellow waters of the Ganga merge with the blue waters of Yamuna. The river Yamuna merges into the Ganga at this point and the Ganga continues on until it meets the sea at the Bay of Bengal. At the confluence of these two great Indian rivers, where the invisible Saraswati conjoins them, many tirtha yattris take boats to bathe from platforms erected in the Sangam. This, together with the migratory birds give a picturesque look to the river during the Kumbha Mela, in the month of January. It is believed that all the gods come in human form to take a dip at the Sangam and expiate sins.



The Triveni Sangam is believed to be the same place where drops of Nectar fell from the pitcher, from the hands of the gods. So, it is believed that a bath in the Sangam will wash away one's sins and will clear the way to heaven. Devout Hindus from all over India come to this sacred pilgrimage point to offer prayers and take a dip in the holy waters. The Kumbh Mela is held every 12 years on the banks of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati at Sangam. The Maha Kumbh Mela is held every 144 years. According to Hindu tradition, the Prakriti Yagya was performed here by Lord Brahma. That is why Allahabad was known as Prayag in ancient times. Allahabad (Prayag) is also called Tirtha-Raja (Prayagraj), king of all holy places. It is said that Lord Rama visited Allahabad when he was in exile.

Visit of Allahabad University

The University of Allahabad is a collegiate central university located in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established on 23 September 1887 by an act of parliament and is recognized as an institute of national importance. It is one of the oldest modern universities in India.

Mathematics Department was established in 1872 and situated in the Muir Central College Campus, the Department of Mathematics, University of Allahabad, is one amongst the oldest and the most prominent departments of mathematics of Indian Universities. The department offers courses for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees and has Doctoral program leading to the Ph. D degree.



On the last day of our educational tour, we visited department of mathematics, University of Allahabad. At mathematics department we met Dr. Brajesh Kumar Sharma, Assistant Professor, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj. His specialization in the field of Algebra and Number Theory.



The Visitors Team

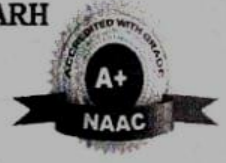


GOVT. V.Y.T. PG AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, DURG, CHHATTISGARH

(Erstwhile: Govt. Arts & Science College, Durg)

CPE Phase- III By UGC

Awarded Star College by DBT, New Delhi



No. 471

Date - 11.3.23

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the following Faculties and Students of M.Sc. semester IV of Department Of Mathematics of our college are on educational tour to Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Prayagraj (U.P.) during 18th March to 24th March, 2023. Kindly permit the visiting the group and oblige.

Details of visiting group are as follows:

S. N.	Name	Age	Gender	Status	S. N.	Name	Age	Gender	Status
1.	Dr. Rakesh Tiwari	56	M	Faculty	11.	Kajal Sharma	22	F	Student
2.	Ms. Ambalika Chauhan	25	F	Faculty	12.	Chhabbu Yadav	22	F	Student
3.	Prashant Dayal	23	M	Student	13.	Lachi Rajput	22	F	Student
4.	Hitesh Dewangan	23	M	Student	14.	Divya Bharti	22	F	Student
5.	Siddhant Sahu	22	M	Student	15.	Priti	22	F	Student
6.	Domendra Sen	23	M	Student	16.	Pritibala	22	F	Student
7.	Khilendra Nirmalkar	23	M	Student	17.	Kanchan Sahu	22	F	Student
8.	Jaswant Uke	22	M	Student	18.	Nargis Mandley	22	F	Student
9.	Akshay Chandrakar	23	M	Student	19.	Chanchal Tripathi	23	F	Student
10.	Nidhi Dewangan	22	F	Student					

It is further requested to provide concession for entry fee etc. if possible.

Thanking You.


Principal

Govt. V.Y.T. PG Autonomous College

Durg, (C.G.)

Principal

Govt V.Y.T.P.G. Autonomous
College Durg (C.G)

CONCLUSION

The Educational tours provide us valuable opportunity of learning through travelling. During this educational visit, we learned management techniques especially management of time and money as well as communication skills through interacting with the scholastic minds of several renowned educational institutes.

We really enjoyed and appreciated the educational visit to Varanasi and Prayagraj under the guidance and vision of **Dr. Rakesh Tiwari** and **Ms. Ambalika Chauhan**.

This journey developed many qualities in the students, so many such educational tours should be taken into account by all the Educational Institutions for each educational session.

THANK YOU.
