



बियानी टाइम्स

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...जो देता है पॉजिटिविटी, एनर्जी एंड अपडेट JAIPUR

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The Green Shift Starts With Us



Last night I asked an AI chatbot to fix a boring email for me. It took three seconds. What I didn't see was the water.

Every prompt, reel or cloud photo is handled by a data centre. These buildings full of computers get very hot, and they are often cooled with fresh water

that could have been drinking water. Estimates for one chat range from a few drops to a small bottle. Multiply that by billions of prompts a day, and technology's thirst becomes impossible to ignore.

Now think about India. We are about 17% of the world's people but have only about 4% of its fresh water. We pump more groundwater than any other country. Chennai nearly ran dry in 2019, and Bengaluru in 2024. Here in Rajasthan, we don't need a report to tell us how precious water is.

The heat is changing our hills too. In Himachal, orchards in the lower hills are losing their apples as winters get warmer. And look at Nepal. Nepal dooba nahi hai, Nepal ko doobaya hai. Concrete on riverbanks, cut forests and blocked drains did what rain alone could not. Nature isn't taking revenge. It is just sending back the bill.

So where is the hope? Honestly, it's sitting in this college and the countless young people of India.

The average Indian is around 29 years old. We are one of the youngest countries in the world, and that is our biggest advantage. People often say the world's first trillionaire will be whoever solves climate change. That person could be a student reading this paper. Carbon capture, cheaper solar, green hydrogen, water-free cooling for data centres, smart irrigation and e-waste recycling all need young minds. The big idea behind them is a circular economy, where one person's waste becomes another's raw material. Our stepwells were practising this centuries ago.

Look at the Earth from space and you won't see borders, brands or bank balances. You'll see one small blue planet. From up there, a minister and a student are the same size, which is tiny. That's exactly why small actions matter: when everyone is small, everyone counts. Here are some micro habits you can start this week:

- Turn off the tap while brushing.
- Use RO waste water for mopping or plants.
- Carry your own bottle. Say No to Plastic
- Fix that dripping tap.
- Think before sending the tenth "make it better" prompt.
- Walk, cycle or share a ride for short trips.
- Say No to Fast Fashion. Buy fewer, better clothes and repair before you buy new.

None of these will make the news. But if 140 crore people each do one small thing every day, that stops being a small thing. It becomes a movement. The green shift won't come from one hero. It will come from millions of ordinary choices. So the next time you open a tap, or a chatbot, remember that every drop counts.

— CA Sakshi Gattani Biyani
Assistant Director
(Strategic Growth & Innovation)
Biyani Group of Colleges

GREEN TECHNOLOGY: FROM JAPAN TO INDIA

From Waste to Power

Can our canteen waste become tomorrow's electricity?



What if the vegetable waste produced in our college canteen could be turned into electricity?

That is the idea behind **Eco Standalone**, an innovative system

developed by **Environmental Microorganism Research Institute (EMI), Japan**. The company is led by **Prof. Baba Yasunori, President & CEO**, whose research began with a simple question: Can everyday plant waste become a source of energy?

The technology uses special microorganisms called Rumen bacteria found in the stomachs of cattle to break down weeds and vegetable waste inside a specially designed tank. This process produces methane gas, which can then be used to convert zero value of organic waste into sustainable energy. The leftover liquid can also be used as organic fertilizer.

In Japan, the system is being tested at a supermarket, where vegetable waste that

would normally be sent for disposal is instead converted into energy.

From Japan to India

The idea is now being explored closer to home. Prof. Baba Yasunori visited the Biyani campus during BICON 2026, where discussions were held on the possibilities of collaboration and implementing this technology at Biyani.



DID YOU KNOW?

EMI's current demonstration system can process about 30 kg of vegetable waste a day and generate enough electricity to charge 150+ smartphones.

The first proposed step is to explore an Eco Standalone system for the college canteen, where food and vegetable waste is generated every day. If the model proves successful, the concept could eventually be explored on a much larger scale for managing organic waste across Rajasthan.

Clean air project Health and smile of children

Air pollution is something we all experience, but finding practical solutions is the real challenge. A Japan-India research collaboration led by Prof. Hiroshi Tanaka of Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan, is exploring one such solution: can existing diesel vehicles be made cleaner instead of replacing them completely?

The Clean Air Project is developing a retrofit exhaust gas purification system—technology that can be added to existing diesel vehicles to reduce harmful particles released through their exhaust.

The project is studying two filtration approaches: DOC + CPF + PFF for partial filtration and DOC + CPF + DPF for full filtration. The full system is designed to target around 90% particulate filtration efficiency. But behind these technical terms is a simple goal: cleaner air and healthier communities.

The technology will be tested

under real Indian driving conditions, including on vehicles such as school buses. Researchers will study how effectively the system reduces pollution while working on Indian roads.



DID YOU KNOW?

Retrofit technology means making an existing vehicle cleaner instead of replacing it with a new one.

The Clean Air Project is exploring filtration systems that can be fitted to diesel vehicles and could target around 90% reduction of particulate emissions with the full filtration approach.

The idea is simple: Cleaner vehicles → Cleaner air → Healthier children.



Prof. Hirohisa Tanaka
Specially Appointed Professor: SANKEN,
The University of Osaka, Japan
Professor Emeritus:
Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

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FROM A LOCAL PROBLEM TO A COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

A Jaipur example of how young citizens can respond to local environmental concerns



Since its beginning in February 2025, the team has conducted 40+ clean-up drives, engaged more than 1,200 citizens and built a community of 400+ active volunteers. As shared within the group, more than 15,000 kg of waste has been collected, including over 12,000 kg of single-use plastic.

Our activities have taken us to places such as Nahargarh, Jal Mahal Paal, Patrika Gate, Central Park, Amer, baoris, hills and trekking routes. These experiences have shown us that keeping public and natural spaces clean is not only about picking up waste. Waste segregation, reducing single-use plastic, responsible consumption and responsible tourism are equally important.

A clean-up drive can address the visible problem, but lasting change requires

awareness and changes in everyday behaviour. Being part of this journey has reinforced a simple lesson: young people do not have to wait for a big opportunity to contribute. They can observe a problem, understand it and take one small, meaningful step.

What Students Can Learn:

- See a problem and do not ignore it.
- Start with a small action in your college, neighbourhood or community.
- Use your skills, time and resources to contribute.
- Involve friends and encourage community participation.
- Practise simple habits such as using dustbins, separating waste and reducing plastic.
- Remember that regular small efforts can create meaningful change.

Awareness Before Action:

Cleaning a place once is not enough. If people continue to throw waste or use plastic carelessly, the problem will

return. Real change begins with everyday habits—using dustbins, separating waste, reducing unnecessary plastic and respecting public and natural spaces.

Students can make a difference by being aware of local problems and taking responsibility for their surroundings. Small actions become meaningful when they are regular and consistent. A simple concern can also bring people together and encourage others to participate.

You do not need a big platform or a large team to make a positive contribution.

See the problem. Understand it. Take a small step. Encourage others. Keep going.



— TEAM KARTAVYA

Environmental responsibility can begin with simple local issues like litter, plastic waste and neglected public spaces. One such example from Jaipur is Kartavya, a youth-led civic and environmental initiative started by three residents in February 2025. I am also associated with the group and have been a part of its efforts. The initiative focuses on cleanliness, waste awareness and community participation.

What We have learned through our Efforts:

The Green Blueprint: Designing Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Campuses



A green campus is a campus that uses natural resources carefully, produces less waste and takes steps to protect the environment. The aim is not just to make a campus look green, but to make it cleaner, healthier and more sustainable for the future.

Green Campus: Use natural resources wisely, reduce waste and protect the environment.

Renewable Energy: Use solar and wind energy to reduce pollution and dependence on conventional energy.

Save Electricity: Use LED lights and energy-efficient equipment and avoid unnecessary electricity use.

Save Water: Promote rainwater harvesting and suitable wastewater reuse.

Waste Management: Use separate wet and dry waste bins, recycle materials

and compost food and garden waste.

Reduce Plastic: Encourage students to use reusable bottles and avoid unnecessary plastic.

Student Participation: Let students learn sustainability through practical activities such as recycling, composting and rainwater harvesting.

Healthy Campus: Sustainable practices create a cleaner, healthier and more comfortable environment.

Small Steps Matter: Save energy, conserve water, reduce waste and work together for a sustainable and climate-resilient campus.



Neer Naruka
BJMC-II Year,
Biyani Girls College

CLIMATE JUSTICE: GIVING NATURE A VOICE

"The Earth is not inherited from our ancestors; it is borrowed from our children."

Climate change is no longer a distant warning. Rising temperatures, irregular rainfall, water shortages, pollution, floods and biodiversity loss are affecting everyday life. It is also an issue of justice and equality, as vulnerable communities often face greater environmental harm despite contributing less to it.

India's Constitution provides a strong foundation for environmental protection. **Article 21** includes the right to a clean and healthy environment, **Article 48A** directs the State to protect the environment, forests and wildlife, and **Article 51A(g)** makes environmental protection a fundamental duty of citizens. **Article 14** is also important where environmental harm affects communities unequally.

Indian courts have developed important environmental principles. In Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India (1996), the Supreme Court recognized sustainable development, precautionary principle and polluter pays principle. In M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (1997), the public trust doctrine was reinforced, recognizing natural resources as being held for public benefit. Other M.C. Mehta cases addressed industrial pollution, vehicular emissions and protection of the Ganga.

A major development came in M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India (2024), where

the Supreme Court recognized a constitutional right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change, linking it with Articles 14 and 21.

Important environmental laws include the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (Sections 3, 5 and 7), Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981, and National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (Sections 14, 15 and 20). These laws provide mechanisms for pollution control, environmental protection and environmental justice.

Green growth means development and environmental protection moving together through responsible policies, innovation and sustainable practices.

"Go Green, Grow Sustainably."

"Protect Nature Today. Secure Life Tomorrow."

"Climate Justice is Social Justice."

Laws and courts can protect the environment, but lasting change also depends on citizens. Sustainability begins in our homes, classrooms, workplaces and communities. Protecting nature today means securing a healthier and more sustainable future for everyone.



Dr. Madhuri Sharma
Asst. Professor,
Biyani Law College



Micro Activism vs. Macro Policy: Do Small Actions Really Help?

Small Actions Big Change

Environmental responsibility often begins with everyday choices. Reducing single-use plastic, saving water and electricity, composting kitchen waste, using public transport, walking for short distances and avoiding unnecessary consumption are simple steps that individuals can adopt.

The value of these actions goes beyond their immediate environmental effect. When sustainable habits become visible in families, schools and neighborhoods, they can encourage others to reconsider their own choices. Small efforts can also help people feel more connected to environmental protection instead of seeing climate change as a problem only for governments and large organizations.

However, personal responsibility cannot replace wider environmental action. Large problems such as pollution, waste management and climate change require institutional support as well.

Small sustainable habits may seem simple, but together they can help create a more environmentally conscious society.



Smita Sisodiya
Asst. Professor
Department of Science
Biyani Girls College

Do Small Actions Really Help?

Small actions like composting, reducing waste, cycling, saving energy and avoiding fast fashion can build sustainable habits and inspire others. However, individual efforts alone cannot solve large environmental problems. Pollution, climate change and industrial waste also require government policies, regulations, investment and responsible business practices.

At the same time, public participation can influence policy. When people adopt sustainable habits, join community discussions and raise their voices for change, they can encourage wider action. Good policies can also make sustainable choices easier—for example, safe cycling lanes encourage people to cycle.

Small actions create awareness and momentum, while strong policies bring large-scale change. Both are important for a sustainable future.



Ms. Kanishka Joshi
Asst. Professor,
Dept. of Social Science
Biyani Girls College

सूक्ष्म प्रयास और व्यापक नीतियाँ: सामाजिक परिवर्तन की दो धाराएँ

जब भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन की बात होती है, यह प्रश्न सामने आता है कि बदलाव का सबसे प्रभावी मार्ग क्या है—व्यक्ति और समाज के छोटे-छोटे प्रयास या सरकार और संस्थाओं द्वारा बनाई गई व्यापक नीतियाँ? वास्तव में, स्थायी सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए दोनों का साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ना आवश्यक है।

माइक्रो एक्टिविज्म यानी व्यक्तिगत और स्थानीय स्तर पर किए जाने वाले छोटे प्रयास सामाजिक बदलाव की पहली सीढ़ी हैं। प्लास्टिक की जगह कपड़े के थैलों का प्रयोग, पानी और बिजली की बचत, स्थानीय स्तर पर स्वच्छता के प्रयास, सामाजिक मुद्दों के प्रति जागरूकता फैलाना और सकारात्मक विचारों का प्रचार जैसे छोटे कदम समाज में धीरे-धीरे व्यवहार और सोच में बदलाव लाते हैं। इसकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसमें बड़े बजट या किसी विशेष सत्ता की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। हालांकि, ऐसे प्रयासों का प्रभाव सीमित और धीरे-धीरे दिखाई दे सकता है।

दूसरी ओर, मैक्रो पॉलिसी सरकारों और संस्थाओं द्वारा बनाए गए कानूनों, नियमों और व्यापक नीतियों को कहा जाता है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून और पर्यावरण संरक्षण से जुड़ी नीतियाँ इसके उदाहरण हैं। इनके माध्यम से बड़े स्तर पर तेजी से बदलाव लाया जा सकता है, लेकिन किसी भी नीति की सफलता उसके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन और जनसहयोग पर निर्भर करती है।

इसलिए माइक्रो एक्टिविज्म और मैक्रो पॉलिसी एक-दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक परिवर्तन के पूरक माध्यम हैं। नागरिकों के छोटे प्रयास और संस्थाओं की व्यापक नीतियाँ जब एक दिशा में आगे बढ़ती हैं, तभी जागरूकता, जिम्मेदारी और स्थायी परिवर्तन का निर्माण संभव होता है।



Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay Bundela
HOD,
Department of Social Science
Biyani Girls College

Climate Change and Crisis Management: Adapting to a New Normal

Climate change has become one of the major challenges of the 21st century. Rising temperatures, unpredictable weather and changing ecosystems are affecting not only the environment but also societies, economies, infrastructure and public health. From wildfires in Australia and California to floods in Europe and South Asia, climate-related risks are becoming increasingly visible. The impact is often greater in communities that have fewer resources to adapt.

Climate-Induced Crises

Climate change can create different forms of environmental and social crises. Floods and rising sea levels threaten low-lying coastal regions through flooding, storm surges and permanent land loss. Cities such as Miami, Jakarta and Dhaka face increasing risks.

Extreme weather events, including hurricanes, floods, droughts and heat waves, can cause loss of life, property damage and long-term economic disruption. Heat waves can affect vulnerable groups, reduce agricultural productivity, increase pressure on energy systems and raise wildfire risks.

Changing rainfall patterns can also result



in droughts and water scarcity, threatening agriculture, food security and public health. In parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, prolonged drought can also increase competition over limited water resources.

Wildfires are becoming more intense in several regions, damaging homes and ecosystems and reducing air quality. They also release carbon dioxide, contributing further to global warming. Climate change is also a public health concern, increasing heat-related illness and creating conditions that can support the spread of diseases such as malaria and dengue. Poor air quality and extreme

weather can further affect respiratory and cardiovascular health.

Role of Crisis Management

Climate crisis management involves both immediate disaster response and long-term preparation. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) can reduce vulnerability through early-warning systems, stronger infrastructure and sustainable land-use planning.

Adaptation strategies help communities manage unavoidable climate impacts. These may include sea walls, improved storm-water systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, policy changes, public education and community participation.

Adaptation should reflect local needs and strengthen the resilience of people, ecosystems and infrastructure.

At the same time, mitigation addresses the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse-gas emissions. Renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable practices in agriculture and industry are important measures.

Building Climate Resilience

Adapting to the new climate reality requires strong policies, international cooperation and effective leadership. Initiatives such as Germany's Energiewende, the Paris Agreement and adaptation efforts in Kiribati demonstrate different approaches to climate action.

Climate resilience cannot be achieved through one solution. Governments, institutions and communities must work together to reduce risks, prepare for emergencies and build sustainable systems. The challenge is not only to respond to climate crises but also to create communities that are better prepared for the future.

Dr. Anupama Goyal
Professor,
Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University,
Jaipur

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Youth Green Innovation & Climate Action

The Evolution of Future Products: From Smart to Intelligent

In this interview Mr. Vijay discussed "The Evolution of Future Products – From Smart to Intelligent", exploring how emerging technologies, data, AI, and connected systems are transforming products from devices that simply perform predefined functions into intelligent solutions that can understand context, learn from interactions, and deliver more personalized experiences. The discussion will also look at what this evolution means for product engineering, technology development.

Q.1 How is technology changing everyday consumer products?

Technology is making everyday products more connected, convenient and responsive. If I give few examples of the products we use on the daily basis and compare it with the devices and appliances, we used to have a decade ago:

- Smart Refrigerators can manage energy, monitor temperature and stuff inside and can send alerts for shopping needs.
- Air conditioners can adjust cooling based on occupancy and weather conditions, while televisions and mobile phones have evolved into platforms for entertainment, communication, banking, health monitoring and work.

Q.2 What are the major trends shaping consumer durables?

The strongest trends are smart



connectivity, energy efficiency, personalization and predictive maintenance. Products are increasingly capable of learning user preferences, identifying potential faults and recommending timely action. Consumers now expect appliances not only to perform their basic function, but also to save time, reduce operating costs and simplify daily life.

Q.3 How is the automotive industry responding to technological change?

The automotive sector is moving from conventional petrol and diesel vehicles towards electric and hybrid alternatives. Advances in batteries, charging infrastructure and energy-management systems are making this transition more practical. Connected vehicles, driver-assistance technologies and predictive maintenance are also improving safety, comfort and ownership experience.

Watch out when automotive trendsetters like Tesla are perfecting and derisking



Autonomous driving, it will be the next focus after taming of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV's).

Q.4 How important is sustainability in future product development?

Sustainability has become a central design consideration. Manufacturers are focusing on lower energy consumption, recyclable materials, reduced packaging, longer product life and improved repairability. The challenge is to deliver environmentally responsible products without compromising performance, reliability or affordability.

Q.5 How's solar energy changing the landscape of future products?

Solar technology is expanding beyond rooftop panels into lighting, charging, water pumping and integrated home-energy systems. The most exciting trend is likely the combination of Solar + batteries + AI, it will enable energy generation, storage and the use of stored energy smartly.

Q.6 What is the most important trend to keep an eye on which will transform our lives completely?

Keep an eye on the robots, who will support you with daily tasks like completing house chores or running errands. Perhaps – in next decade house maids and house helps will not be needed anymore.

Q.7 Do we need to be careful before adopting new technology due to unknown risks?

Yes, absolutely. One of the biggest mistakes organizations and its users make is assuming that every new technology is automatically an improvement. While new technologies create opportunities, they can also introduce unexpected technical, safety, business, social, or environmental risks. I would suggest everyone to do their own research, understand the pros and cons and then proceed with the decision.

Technology is reshaping our lives faster than ever before. Individuals, businesses and manufacturers must continuously learn, adapt and upgrade their capabilities. Those who embrace change (early adapters) will help define the future; those who delay may find themselves struggling to catch up.



Mr. Vijay Paliwal
METC-Technology Management,
University of Southern Queensland,
Australia

Science, Sustainability, and The New Normal: Building a Future we can Live in

From the invention of the wheel to the emergence of artificial intelligence, science has remained a fundamental force behind human civilization. It has transformed how we travel, communicate, produce food, treat diseases, and understand the universe. Modern society is largely shaped by centuries of scientific inquiry and technological innovation.

However, humanity now faces a challenge unlike any before. Planetary warming, resource depletion, biodiversity loss, and growing pressure on food and water systems have changed the central question of progress. It is no longer simply what can we invent, but what kind of future can we sustain?

Redefining "Normal" in An Era of Disruption:

Climate change was once considered a distant environmental concern. Today, severe heatwaves, unpredictable rainfall, droughts, floods, and changing agricultural conditions demonstrate that environmental disruption is already affecting everyday life. Climate change has become a systemic challenge influencing economies, public health, infrastructure, food security, and global supply chains.

Extreme heat puts pressure on electricity systems and threatens outdoor workers. Irregular rainfall can disrupt agriculture and increase food-price volatility, while water shortages can interrupt industrial activity. Poorly managed waste also contributes to pollution, methane emissions, and the loss of valuable resources.

For decades, development largely followed a linear model of extract, produce, consume, and discard. Treating natural resources as virtually unlimited has created serious consequences. Sustainability is therefore no longer merely an ethical aspiration; it is an operational necessity.

Science and research must remain central to addressing these challenges. Basic research expands knowledge, while applied research converts discoveries into practical solutions. Yet innovation has limited value if it remains confined to laboratories. Effective communication, supportive regulations, accessible technologies, and equitable distribution are equally important.

Biotechnology and the Green Transition:

Biotechnology is becoming an important

tool for building a sustainable future by using biological systems and molecular technologies to meet human needs while reducing environmental pressures.

Climate-Resilient Agriculture:

Advanced breeding and gene-editing technologies can help develop crops tolerant to drought, heat, salinity, and emerging pests, strengthening food security without continuously expanding farmland.

Green Industrial Chemistry:

Biopolymers and microbial fermentation can reduce dependence on fossil-based materials and support more resource-efficient production processes.

Environmental Bioremediation:

Microorganisms and bio-enzymes can help treat polluted water, break down contaminants, and convert organic waste into biogas and useful soil products.

Adaptive Public Health:

Next-generation diagnostics and biosensors can enable earlier disease detection and help health systems respond to climate-related changes in disease patterns.

Building a Resilient Future:

Technology alone cannot solve environmental challenges. Scientific progress must be supported by responsible policies, sustainable economic incentives, circular industrial practices, and conscious consumption.

Governments must sustain investment in research and development, industries should adopt resource-efficient and circular production systems, and researchers should consider ecological impact alongside scientific and commercial objectives.

Science has given humanity unprecedented capabilities. Our responsibility is to direct those capabilities toward creating a resilient, resource-efficient, and ecologically sustainable world. The goal is not simply to build a more advanced future, but a future that we can live in—and generations to come can inherit.



Dr. Vishnu Sharma
Research Scientist,
Biyani Biosolutions Pvt. Ltd.



जापान के ओसाका कॉलेज ऑफ टूरिज्म एंड बिजनेस और बियानी ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेजेज के बीच एमओयू हस्ताक्षरित

इंडो-जापान ग्लोबल कोर्स के जरिए भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को जापान में मिलेंगे शिक्षा और रोजगार के अवसर

बियानी ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेजेज में आयोजित चार दिवसीय 21वीं इंडो-जापान इंटरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस 'बायकॉन-2026' के तीसरे दिन कॉमर्स, मैनेजमेंट एवं आईटी विभाग द्वारा 'बिल्डिंग द एआई-पावर्ड इकोनॉमी- इनोवेशन, स्ट्रेटेजी एंड गवर्नेंस' विषय पर विशेष सत्र आयोजित किए गए। विशेषज्ञों ने ग्लोबल एआई एडॉप्शन, डिजिटल इक्लूजन, प्रेडिक्टिव मॉडलिंग, बिजनेस ऑप्टिमाइजेशन और डेटा प्राइवसी जैसे विषयों पर विचार साझा किए।

इसी क्रम में महत्वपूर्ण पहल के रूप में ओसाका कॉलेज ऑफ टूरिज्म एंड बिजनेस (ओसीटीबी) के मिस्टर क्यौ और मिस्टर नवीन तथा बियानी ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेजेज के चेयरमैन डॉ. राजीव बियानी के बीच एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। इस अवसर पर एकेडमिक डायरेक्टर डॉ. संजय बियानी एवं रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट डायरेक्टर डॉ. मनीष बियानी मौजूद रहे।



यह एमओयू भारत-जापान के बीच शैक्षणिक सहयोग और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारी को नई दिशा देने की पहल है।

वहीं कॉन्फ्रेंस के ऑर्गेनाइजिंग चेयर एवं डायरेक्टर (रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट) डॉ. मनीष बियानी ने बताया कि इस साझेदारी के तहत ओसीटीबी-बियानी टी2सी (ट्रेनिंग टू करियर) जॉइंट एजुकेशन एंड जॉब प्रोग्राम

की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है।

तीन वर्षीय इस कार्यक्रम में पहले वर्ष विद्यार्थियों को बियानी ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेज में जापानी भाषा और संबंधित कोर्स की ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी, साथ ही जापान जाने की तैयारी कराई जाएगी। जबकि दूसरे और तीसरे वर्ष में जापान के ओसाका में विद्यार्थियों को जापानी भाषा की पूरी ट्रेनिंग, प्रोफेशनल एजुकेशन और जॉब के लिए तैयार किया जाएगा। इसके साथ ही उन्हें अच्छी

सैलरी और 100 प्रतिशत प्लेसमेंट के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना है।

उन्होंने बताया कि विद्यार्थियों को जापान में पढ़ाई के साथ टूरिज्म, होटल, रेस्टोरेंट, रिटेल और कस्टमर सर्विस जैसे क्षेत्रों में पार्ट-टाइम जॉब के अवसर मिलेंगे, जिससे वे अपनी पढ़ाई का खर्च खुद उठा सकेंगे और आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेंगे।

'स्टार्ट इन इंडिया, स्टडी इन जापान, बिल्ड अ ग्लोबल करियर' की सोच के साथ यह तीन वर्षीय कार्यक्रम बियानी से ओसाका तक विद्यार्थियों के लिए पढ़ाई, ट्रेनिंग और जॉब का नया रास्ता तैयार करेगा।

ओसाका कॉलेज ऑफ टूरिज्म एंड बिजनेस से मिस्टर क्यौ और मिस्टर नवीन ने विद्यार्थियों को ओसाका कॉलेज का परिचय देते हुए जापान की संस्कृति एवं व्यवस्था से रूबरू कराया। उन्होंने ओसाका में शिक्षा एवं करियर से जुड़े अवसरों की जानकारी भी दी।

Climate Activism 2.0:

How Social Media Is Mobilising Young Minds

Climate change is no longer just a topic discussed at international conferences. For today's youth, it has become a part of everyday conversations and social media is helping turn those conversations into action.

Platforms like Instagram, YouTube and X allow young people to share information, raise awareness and organize campaigns within minutes. A short video about plastic pollution, a post about saving water or a local clean-up challenge can reach thousands of people and inspire them to participate.

What makes this new form of activism different is that young people are not simply waiting for change, they are creating it. Students are organizing tree-planting drives, promoting

sustainable lifestyles and supporting local environmental initiatives, often using social media to bring more people on board.

However, social media activism also has its challenges. Misinformation, "green washing" and online trends without real-world action can weaken genuine efforts.

The magic of Climate Activism 2.0 is to make a share, like or post count for something offline. It takes just one little step from young voices coming together online and making a difference in the real world.



Ankita Chauhan
BJMC-III Year
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गुलाबी एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम

भारत-जापान सांस्कृतिक संवाद को मिली नई उड़ान, जापानी विद्यार्थियों ने जाना राजस्थान का संस्कृति और विरासत



बियानी ग्रुप ऑफ कॉलेजेज में 'ग्लोबल यूनिटी थ्रू लर्निंग, आर्ट, लैंग्वेज एंड कल्चर थ्रू बियानी एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम' के तहत गुलाबी एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम का शुभारंभ हुआ। कार्यक्रम में जापान से आए विद्यार्थियों का स्वागत किया गया और उन्हें भारतीय संस्कृति, परंपराओं एवं जीवनशैली से परिचित कराया गया।

डायरेक्टर डॉ. संजय बियानी ने कहा कि इस एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम से विद्यार्थियों को भारतीय संस्कृति और जीवन मूल्यों को करीब से समझने का अवसर मिला। डायरेक्टर रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट डॉ. मनीष बियानी ने कहा कि यह पहल भारत-जापान के युवाओं को संस्कृति, शिक्षा, तकनीक और रोजगार के अवसरों से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण है।

कार्यक्रम के दौरान जापानी विद्यार्थियों ने जयपुर दर्शन, होमस्टे, हिंदी, योग-मेडिटेशन, राजस्थानी लोकनृत्य और भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के साथ संवाद जैसी गतिविधियों में भाग लिया। विद्यार्थियों को बियानी टीवी, रेडियो सेल्फी और बियानी टाइम्स के माध्यम से मीडिया की जानकारी भी दी गई।

असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर सीए अभिषेक बियानी एवं सीए साक्षी बियानी ने राजस्थान की संस्कृति और विरासत से विद्यार्थियों को परिचित कराया। वहीं, डॉ. राधिका बियानी डागा एवं प्लेसमेंट हेड डॉ. स्मृति तिवाड़ी के निर्देशन में रीको एवं औद्योगिक भ्रमण, पुष्कर-किशनगढ़ यात्रा, मार्बल इंडस्ट्री का अनुभव, जापान में उच्च शिक्षा-करियर सेमिनार और BICON-2026 में सहभागिता जैसी गतिविधियां आयोजित की गईं।



Responsible Tourism: A Green Transformation

Travel Green – Choose eco-friendly transport and reduce plastic use.

Save Resources – Use water and energy wisely while travelling.

Protect Heritage – Respect local culture, traditions and historic places.

Reduce Waste – Carry reusable items and keep destinations clean.

Think & Innovate – Support smart ideas for sustainable tourism.

Support Local – Choose local food, products, guides and businesses.

Care for Nature – Respect wildlife, natural spaces and ecosystems.

Youth Lead the Change – Make responsible choices and inspire others.

Responsible tourism is not just about exploring new places. It is about protecting them for the future.



What Should We Learn from Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

- Dream Big – Have big dreams and work hard to achieve them.
- Keep Learning – Stay curious and learn something new every day.
- Believe in Yourself – Have confidence in your abilities.
- Learn from Failure – Treat failure as a lesson and keep moving forward.
- Think Differently – Use creativity and new ideas to solve problems.
- Stay Humble – Remain simple and humble even after achieving success.

- Be Disciplined – Stay focused, dedicated and consistent towards your goals.
- Serve Society – Use your knowledge and skills for the betterment of society and the nation.

Dream big, work hard, and never give up.



ZERO- WASTE SYSTEMS: FROM WASTE TO VALUE

WASTE TO WORTH

Recycling and upcycling are simple and effective ways to reduce waste and protect the environment. Recycling converts materials like paper, plastic, glass and metal into new products through collection, sorting and processing, while upcycling creatively reuses old or unwanted items to make useful products, such as turning an old glass jar into a flower vase. Both practices help conserve natural resources, reduce pollution and waste, promote responsible consumption, and encourage creative and sustainable habits. Reduce Waste Reuse Items Recycle Materials Create Sustainably.



Sakshi Poonia

B.Sc. Nursing-5th Sem.,
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THE ANNA MITRA CARD

Food left on canteen trays may seem small, but it wastes the water, energy and effort used to produce it, while decomposing food can release methane. The Anna Mitra Card is a simple idea to reduce this waste by rewarding students for clean plates. Every completely clean plate earns one point, and monthly top scorers become Green Plate Champions, featured in Biyani Times. Canteen staff can record the points, while the Journalism Department can share the results. The aim is not to lecture or create guilt, but to make food-saving a fun habit. When many students take this small step together, it can become a positive campus culture.



Khushnuma

BCA-3rd Semester,
Biyani Girls College

SAVING ENERGY FOR A BETTER FUTURE

We use energy every day for lights, fans, phones, ACs and other devices, but sometimes we waste it without even noticing. Simple habits can help, such as switching off lights and fans when not needed, using natural sunlight, choosing LED bulbs, and avoiding unnecessary use of electronic devices. For short distances, we can walk or cycle, while public transport and carpooling can help reduce fuel use. We should also use AI and digital technology thoughtfully because they need electricity too. Saving energy does not mean giving up comfort, it simply means using what we have wisely. Small changes in our daily routine can help create a cleaner and healthier future.



Priyanshu Tiwari

B.Sc. Nursing-5th Sem.,
Biyani Inst. of Science & Mgmt.

SAVE WATER, SAVE LIFE

Water is essential for our life, but increasing water scarcity makes it important for all of us to use it carefully. Saving water helps protect nature, support plants and animals, and reduce the impact of drought. We can save water through simple daily habits like fixing leaking taps and pipes, turning off the tap while brushing or soaping, using water-efficient fixtures, and reusing suitable water for gardening or cleaning. We should also avoid wasting water while washing, irrigation and other daily activities. Saving water is not difficult it starts with small changes in our everyday routine. If we use water wisely today, we can help make sure there is enough for future generations.



Muskan Sharma

B.Sc. Nursing-5th Sem.,
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FROM CAMPUS WASTE TO REAL VALUE

Food and plastic waste around canteens is not just a cleaning problem; it can become an opportunity for students to find practical solutions. The E-Cell "Circular Campus Loop" suggests three simple steps: use QR-tagged reusable containers with a refundable ₹20 deposit, track daily food waste through digital scales and reward students with Green Credits for returning clean plates, and turn waste into useful products through upcycling. For example, plastic caps can be made into ID holders, while suitable food waste can be composted for campus plants. The idea is simple: make waste visible, reduce it, reuse resources and encourage students to create a cleaner and more sustainable campus.



Lovely Saini

BCA-3rd Sem.
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यूथ नेटवर्क इन एक्शन: स्थानीय पर्यावरण परिवर्तन को बढ़ावा

आज के समय में जब जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरणीय नुकसान हमारे भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा बन चुके हैं, तब युवा अब मूकदर्शक बनकर नहीं बैठे हैं। दुनिया भर में युवा नेटवर्क एक सक्रिय नेता के रूप में आगे आ रहे हैं और अपने स्थानीय परिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सुरक्षा व बहाली के लिए ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं। अपने उत्साह, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी के बल पर युवाओं के यह नेटवर्क जमीनी स्तर पर सकारात्मक पर्यावरणीय बदलाव ला रहे हैं।

प्रमुख पहल और स्थानीय प्रयास: हमारा युवा नेटवर्क ऐसे जमीनी कार्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है जो हमारी पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं का समाधान करते हैं।

स्वच्छता और कचरा प्रबंधन अभियान: प्लास्टिक कचरे को समाप्त करने और सही रीसाइक्लिंग की आदतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्थानीय पाकों, जल निकायों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर नियमित सफाई अभियान चलाना।

वृक्षारोपण और हरियाली: जैव विविधता बढ़ाने, हरियाली का क्षेत्र विस्तृत करने और बढ़ते तापमान का मुकाबला करने के लिए स्थानीय और देशी पौधों का रोपण करना।

जागरूकता और टिकाऊ जीवन शैली: स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और सामुदायिक केंद्रों में कार्यशालाएं आयोजित करके लोगों को कचरा अलग करने, सिंगल-यूज

प्लास्टिक को कम करने और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल आदतें अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करना।

डिजिटल नेटवर्किंग: स्वयंसेवकों को जोड़ने, जागरूक सामग्री साझा करने और स्थानीय पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करना।

साझा साझेदारी: स्थानीय निकायों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर काम करना ताकि संसाधनों और ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान हो सके।

सामुदायिक संवाद: नेटवर्क के सदस्य स्थानीय निवासियों, दुकानों और सोसायटियों से सीधे बात करके उन्हें पर्यावरण-अनुकूल विकल्प चुनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

समन्वित प्रयासों, डिजिटल नेटवर्किंग और निरंतर नेतृत्व के माध्यम से युवा नेटवर्क यह साबित कर रहे हैं कि बड़ा वैश्विक बदलाव हमेशा स्थानीय प्रयासों से ही शुरू होता है। युवाओं का यह सशक्तिकरण ही एक स्वच्छ, स्वस्थ और सुरक्षित भविष्य की नींव है।



Ayush Dadhich

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Gandhi's Vision : Simple Living, Sustainable Thinking

Mahatma Gandhi believed that a happy life is a simple life. Long before climate change became a global issue, he understood that destroying nature would ruin humanity. His ideas shows us how to live in harmony with the earth.

His most famous idea is simple: the earth has enough for our needs, but not for our greed. Gandhi believed that ecological problems start when people want too much. He taught that we should only consume what we truly need. By avoiding waste, we protect the planet's resources. Gandhi also supported local living. He wanted people to make goods in their own villages using local materials. He also introduced the idea of trusteeship. This means we do not own the earth; we are just caretakers.

The Chakra was Gandhi's ultimate symbol of interconnectedness and mindful production. In an era moving rapidly toward mass industrialization, the spinning wheel proposed a different rhythm of life—one that respected both human dignity and environmental limits.

Khadi was more than just a textile; it was a philosophy worn on the body. By choosing Khadi, Gandhi demonstrated how personal choices in everyday life could drive systemic change.

Finally, his rule of non-violence applied to nature too. Hurting animals, cutting forests, and polluting water are acts of violence. Today Gandhi's vision reminds us that fixing the planet requires a change in how we live. The problem is not about buying more things, but about living gently.

In conclusion, Mahatma Gandhi showed us that saving the planet starts with changing ourselves. His lifestyle proved that we do not need to consume more to live better. By choosing simplicity over greed and local care over waste, we can heal our relationship with nature. Living gently today is the only way to guarantee a tomorrow for future generations.



Dipti Saini

BJMC-1st Sem.
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CAMPUS EVENTS



BIYANI TIMES 7

Youth Green Innovation & Climate Action



Blood donation camp on the occasion of death anniversary of founder Shri Jugal Kishore Ji Biyani, Biyani Group of Colleges (02-09-2026)



Shri Krishna Janmashtmi Celebration (03-09-2026)



Teachers Day Celebration (05-09-2026)



Biyani International Conference (BICON-2026) organised by Biyani Group of Colleges (20-23 Sept., 2026)



बढ़ती चकाचौंध की दुनिया में भूल गया मानव स्वयं को, क्या सचमुच याद रखेगा वो हमारी धरोहर और मूल्यों को?

यह एक बड़ा सवाल, चुनौती और वैश्विक पटल पर उभर चुका एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। जहाँ एक ओर हम औद्योगिक, तकनीकी और विकसित भारत का सपना देख रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर हम Global Changes और Environmental Harm से भी अछूते नहीं हैं। ऐसे में सवाल यह है कि जवाबदेही क्या सिर्फ सरकार की ही है? या एक आम नागरिक के तौर पर हमारा दायित्व भी कहीं न कहीं बनता है?

सचमुच, अगर हम अपने हिस्से का भी किरदार निभाएँ, तो धीरे-धीरे इस समस्या पर नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है। Youth का एक बड़ा हिस्सा भी यदि इस मुहिम में शामिल हो जाए, तो Climate Change और Environmental Harm को कम करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव लाया जा सकता है।

आज मानव जीवन तेजी से बदल रहा है। तकनीक, उद्योग, शहरीकरण और आधुनिक सुविधाओं ने विकास को नई गति दी है, लेकिन इसके साथ पर्यावरण



पर दबाव भी बढ़ा है। वायु और जल प्रदूषण, पेड़ों की कटाई, बढ़ता कचरा, जल संकट और जलवायु परिवर्तन इस बात का संकेत हैं कि विकास की दिशा पर नए सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

वास्तविक प्रगति केवल ऊँची इमारतों, बड़े उद्योगों और नई तकनीकों तक सीमित नहीं हो सकती। ऐसा विकास जरूरी है जिसमें आर्थिक प्रगति के साथ प्रकृति और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण भी हो। इसी

विचार को सतत विकास (Sustainable Development) कहा जाता है। ऊर्जा की बचत, जल संरक्षण, सौर एवं पवन ऊर्जा का उपयोग, सार्वजनिक परिवहन और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल तकनीकों को अपनाकर विकास और प्रकृति के बीच संतुलन बनाया जा सकता है।

बढ़ता हुआ कचरा भी पर्यावरण के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती है। कचरे को केवल समस्या मानने के बजाय उसके Reuse और Recycling पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। घरों और संस्थानों में गीले और सूखे कचरे को अलग करना, प्लास्टिक का कम उपयोग करना और अनावश्यक वस्तुओं की खपत को कम करना जैसे छोटे प्रयास पर्यावरण संरक्षण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

सतत विकास केवल सरकार या किसी एक संस्था की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की छोटी-सी जिम्मेदारी भी बड़ा बदलाव ला सकती है। पानी और

बिजली की बचत, पेड़ लगाना, स्वच्छता बनाए रखना और प्रकृति के प्रति संवेदनशील व्यवहार हमारी दैनिक आदतों का हिस्सा बनना चाहिए।

आज आवश्यकता ऐसी प्रगति की है जिसमें विकास की रफ्तार के साथ प्रकृति की सुरक्षा भी सुनिश्चित हो। प्रकृति सुरक्षित रहेगी, तभी प्रगति स्थायी होगी। इसलिए सतत विकास केवल भविष्य की जरूरत नहीं, बल्कि वर्तमान की जिम्मेदारी भी है। हमें यह समझना होगा कि प्रकृति हमारी जरूरत है, हमारी सुविधा नहीं। विकास तभी सार्थक होगा, जब उसके साथ हमारी धरती, हमारी धरोहर और आने वाली पीढ़ियों का भविष्य भी सुरक्षित रहे।



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AI for Climate Action: Can Technology Help Predict and Prevent Climate Disasters?

Climate change is no longer a problem of the future. We are already seeing its effects around us through extreme heat, heavy rainfall, floods, cyclones and wildfires. These disasters can cause serious damage to people, homes, agriculture and the environment. While technology cannot completely stop climate disasters, Artificial Intelligence (AI) may help us prepare for them in better ways.

AI can study a huge amount of information collected from satellites, weather stations, oceans and previous weather records. By finding patterns in this data, AI can help scientists and authorities predict events such as floods, heatwaves and cyclones. Even a few hours of extra warning can be important when people need to move to safer places or protect their homes and belongings.

AI can also help identify areas that are more likely to face climate-related risks. For example, satellite images can be analysed to monitor floods or the spread of wildfires. This information can help emergency teams understand where help is needed most.

However, AI is not a perfect solution. Its predictions depend on the quality of the data available. Technology can also be expensive, and not every community has equal access to it. Most importantly, a warning is useful only when people receive it and are able to act.

AI should therefore be seen as a tool, not a replacement for human decision-making. Scientists, governments and local communities still have an important role to play.

Climate disasters may not always be preventable, but better prediction and preparation can save lives. If used responsibly, AI can help us understand climate risks and build a safer future.

Kunika Singh, BJMC-3rd Sem.

धरती का बढ़ता तापमान: ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का गंभीर खतरा

दुनिया भर में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का खतरा लगातार बढ़ रहा है। वर्ल्ड मेटियोलॉजिकल ऑर्गनाइजेशन (WMO) की 2026 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2015 से 2025 तक का 11 साल का समय अब तक का सबसे गर्म समय रहा है। 2025 में, दुनिया का औसत तापमान 1850-1900 के औसत से लगभग 1.43°C ज्यादा था।

वैज्ञानिकों ने आने वाले सालों को लेकर भी चिंता जताई है। WMO का अनुमान है कि 2026 और 2030 के बीच, दुनिया का औसत तापमान 1850-1900 के स्तर से 1.3°C से 1.9°C ज्यादा होगा। इस बात की 86 प्रतिशत संभावना है कि इनमें से कम से कम एक साल का तापमान 2024 में दर्ज किए गए रिकॉर्ड तापमान से ज्यादा होगा।

ग्रीनहाउस गैसों का बढ़ता स्तर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का मुख्य कारण है। NASA के अनुसार, अगस्त 2026 में वातावरण में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की मात्रा 428 पार्ट्स पर मिलियन (ppm) दर्ज की गई थी। औद्योगिक युग की शुरुआत के बाद से CO₂ का स्तर 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बढ़ गया है।

बढ़ते तापमान का असर सिर्फ मौसम के पैटर्न तक ही सीमित नहीं है। समुद्र का तापमान बढ़ रहा है, और भीषण गर्मी, भारी बारिश और ट्रापिकल साइक्लोन जैसी घटनाएँ दुनिया के अलग-अलग हिस्सों को प्रभावित कर रही हैं। नतीजतन, उत्सर्जन कम करना और जलवायु परिवर्तन के असर से निपटने की तैयारी करना आने वाले सालों के लिए बड़ी चुनौतियाँ हैं।

Upendra Yogi, BJMC-3rd Sem.

Young Innovators Solving Environmental Problems

Environmental problems such as climate change, plastic pollution, water scarcity, deforestation and air pollution are affecting communities across the world. While governments and large organizations have an important role in solving these challenges, young people are also showing that age is not a barrier to innovation.

Today, many young innovators are coming up with creative ideas to protect the environment. From developing ways to reduce plastic waste to finding smarter methods of saving water and energy, their efforts show how technology and creativity can work together for a cleaner future.

Environmental challenges are often complex, and there is no single solution to them. This is why involving young people in eco-innovation projects is important. When students are given opportunities to work on real environmental problems, they do more than simply learn about climate change or pollution. They learn how to identify problems, think critically and develop practical solutions.

Hands-on environmental projects can also build confidence among young people. Instead of seeing environmental problems as something only governments or scientists can solve, they begin to understand that their ideas and actions can also make a difference. A small school project, a recycling idea or a technology-based solution can inspire others to take action.

Young innovators may not have all the answers, but their fresh ideas can bring new perspectives to old problems. Encouraging their creativity today can help create a generation that is more responsible, innovative and ready to build a sustainable future.

Payal Meena, BJMC-1st Sem.