

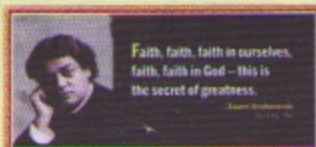


ABHILASHI NEWS LETTER

OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 2015 Vol. 01 No. 01

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Faith, faith, faith in ourselves,
faith, faith in God -- this is
the secret of greatness.

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Dr. R.K. Abhilashi

Hon'ble Chancellor Abhilashi University



With the blessings of **H.H.Satguru Baba Hardev Singh** the ABHILASHI UNIVERSITY was inaugurated on 17 th September 2015.HH said the Abhilashi Group of Institutions was making significant contributions in the field of Education. Today, there is a great need of moral education along with the academics so that the youth become best citizens of the society and the country. Youth power when used properly becomes a boon and if used otherwise ,it becomes a bane. On this occasion ,Hon'ble Chancellor of the Abhilashi University Dr.R.K.Abhilashi welcomed His Holiness and briefly highlighted the University's History and its gradual development.

Chancellor's Message

Education, in the present day context, is perhaps the single most important means for individuals to improve personal endowments, build capability levels, overcome constraints and in the process, enlarge their available set of opportunities and choices for a sustained improvement in well being. It is not only a means to enhance human capital, productivity and, hence, the compensation to labour, but it is equally important for enabling the process of acquisition, assimilation and communication of information and knowledge, all of which augments a person's quality of life. Education is important not merely as means to other ends, but it is an attribute that is valued in itself, by most individuals. More importantly, it is a critical invasive instrument for bringing about social, economic and political inclusion and a durable integration of people, particularly those 'excluded', from the mainstream of any society. The process of education and attainments thereof has an impact on all aspects of life. It captures capability of acquiring knowledge, communication, and participation in community life.

"A dream becomes a goal when action is taken toward its achievement."

With Best Wishes.



Er. L.K. Abhilashi
Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor

Pro-Chancellor's Message

The Abhilashi University and the other Institutions of the Abhilashi Group of Institutions are the pioneer in higher education and are the best destination for the aspiring students who want to use their fertile minds to optimum for excelling in their studies and beating the crowd of this competitive and fast-changing world.

I believe that no country can advance and progress unless the youth of that country is given right direction at right place of education at right time. With this forethought and philosophy, we plan quality education for our students so that they realise their dream and attain unimaginable and incredible heights in their lives and be capable to meet all challenges of dynamic world squarely and deliver results for

the betterment and development of the nation and world in turn.

In addition to the above, we always plan the education in our University and other educational institutions of our Group in such a way that the overall personality of our students is developed so that they not only prove better professional, technocrats or academicians but also become better citizens who value the Indian culture, practice the same and become the epitome of the Indian ethics and social conduct. Thus we endeavour to transform our students into perfect citizens.

With best wishes



Prof. H.S. Banyal
Vice-Chancellor

I am glad to communicate to you all through this edition of Abhilashi News Letter and indeed happy to note that the University has been making steady progress. The University continuously conducting seminars, workshops, refresher course, sports & cultural events. A part from the regular academic schedules for the all over development of the students.

best wishes



World Food Day-2015

Abhilashi University, Chail Chowk

Faculty of Agriculture

Every year, World Food Day is celebrated on 16th October by the faculty, students and those who are associated with food production and consumption of food with the following objectives:

- To encourage agricultural food production and to stimulate national, bilateral, transnational and non-governmental initiatives to this end.
- To encourage economic and technical co-ordination among developing nations.
- To enhance the participation of rural people, particularly women and the under privileged strata, in decisions and events impacting their living conditions.
- To augment public awareness of the issue of hunger in the world.
- To advocate the transfer of technologies to the developing world.
- To revitalize international and national solidarity in combating hunger, malnutrition and poverty and attract attention of the policy makers for the accomplishment of food and agricultural development.



Since its inception in 1979 more than 150 countries of the world have been highlighting the awareness of the issues behind poverty and hunger on this day. This year, the students and the Faculty of Agriculture of Abhilashi University, also became a part of these celebrations. The celebrations started with the reception of Chief Guest, Dr. R K Abhilashi, Hon'ble Chancellor, Abhilashi University by the Faculty and students of Agriculture at 10.30 AM on 16th October, 2015. Er. L.K. Abhilashi, Hon'ble Pro Chancellor and Prof. H.S. Banyal, Vice Chancellor were Guests of Honour. Prof. S.S. Masand welcomed the Chief Guest, Guests of Honour, faculty members of the University and the students numbering about 400. Earlier, the celebrations had a component of food packaging session which had started right at 9 AM in which a group of 20 students participated under the able guidance of Prof. Amit Kapur of Hotel Management. The group prepared 400 food packets of nutritious food which were served during the lunch time to the invited guests

and students. The students participating in the food packaging session can be seen in the photographs. The proceedings started with an inspiring address by Prof. A. D Ahluwalia, who was the Guest speaker on the occasion. He deliberated on the environmental issues pertaining to the Himalayan region and the food security. This was followed by a presentation by Prof. R.C. Thakur, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture on the World Food Day-2015 theme, "SOCIAL PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE: BREAKING THE CYCLE OF RURAL POVERTY". Prof. Thakur highlighted the objectives of the World Food Day celebrations, hunger situation in the world and within the country, food scarcity dangers that the humanity may face in coming decades, the neglect that is being exercised by the planners and policy makers, role of Agriculture in providing food security and alleviating rural poverty and gave suggestions for enhancing the food security of the people.

The Chief Guest in his address emphasized on the economic consumption of food and help in feeding the hungry. Food should not be wasted in functions and public gatherings. He also emphasized on the habit of cleanliness and be punctual in our duties. He advised the students to refrain from drugs.

Seven students participated in the declamation contest which was based on the current theme and the themes of past food day celebrations since 1981. The students presented a brief cultural programme. It included folk dances from Sikkim, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Solo songs and Western dance. In-between the audience was served with working lunch also.

The students participated in the poster session. The posters were based on the past and current theme of World Food Day. In the concluding Session, the prizes were distributed to the winners of declamation contest and poster session. Ms. Tshering Lhamu Sherpa and Gaurav Katoch bagged 1st and 2nd position in declamation contest, respectively. Prajwal Rai and group, Rinzing Wangmo & group and Sujata Rai and group bagged 1st, 2nd and 3rd position in the poster session, respectively.



Role of Private Sector in Higher Education

Swami Vivekananda, the great philosopher and the son of our great country whose philosophy of education was: (Quote) "If you want to plan for one year, plant rice; if you want to plan for ten years, plant a mango tree; if you want to plan for one hundred years, plant education and qualities of leadership in the minds of men" (Unquote). Therefore, the most important factor for the development of a man and a nation is education because the education ensures the overall development of the personality of a man and in turn man develops the country. Initially, it was presumed that to impart education to the citizens of the country is the responsibility of the Public Sector only. However, this thinking changed with the due course of time and the private sector came forward in this field and contributing a lot in the education sector and especially in higher education. Particularly, the major structural transformation policy of the Government after 1990-91 has assigned a significant role to the Private Sector in India's economic development. At the same time, Public, private participation in the country has been given special emphasis. A comparative study of public and private sectors witnessed a significant contribution in the form of income, savings, investment and employment by private sector as compared to public sector. Similarly, in the process of structural transformation, major institutional changes occurred in India. As on date, in India, many Government and Private Institutions, Colleges and Universities are imparting quality education and enabling Indian students to compete with their counter parts in other developed nations. According to the survey conducted in 2012-13, there were more than 700 Degree Granting Universities and 35,539 affiliated Colleges were functioning in India and imparting education to 1, 50, 10,262 students.

The Private Un-aided as well as aided Universities/ Institutions and Government Universities including Colleges imparting education to 37%, 24% and 39% respectively of the total students of the nation which means the Private Sector including Private Un-aided and Private aided Universities/Degree Granting Institutions are imparting education to more than 60% of the total students in higher education of the nation excluding the participation of the private sector in the primary school level. Thus, it can be seen that today the Private Sector is the backbone as well as an important player in providing educational services in our country.

The Private Sector is further playing a vital role in the higher education because the private expertise and education innovations can add value to the public education; can accelerate competition between the multi-providers which will improve the quality of the services that they provide and can also reduce the costs of educational services. Thus, Private Sector today is providing academic excellence through best and competitive facilities; providing best trained talent to the MNCs

world over and assisting the Public Sector in providing higher educational institutions to meet the many fold increased demand of higher education. The Private Sector today has reduced the financial burden of the nation as well as its contribution in Education Industry has brought Indian Universities at par with other Universities world over. This sector made it possible for our students to get high and competitive education in our own country and we can still hope for bright future of educational sector in the hands of Private Sector.

Major J. C Patial, H.A.S. (Retd)
Registrar.

Foundation Day Celebration



Foundation Day was celebrated on 15th August, Chief Guest was Hon'ble Chancellor of the University. Today being the Independence Day also so the auspicious occasion was celebrated with fervour and enthusiasm. Chief Guest unfurled and saluted the National Flag. The students and staff participated the ceremony. There after cultural function was organized in the multipurpose hall of the university. The Chief Guest and other dignitaries including Dr. Om Raj Sharma, Dr. S.K. Shukla, Er. B.R. Rahi, parents of the students from Sikkim and media personnel were honoured by the officials of the University by presenting caps and shawls. The Hon'ble Vice Chancellor welcomed the guests on the occasion. He enumerated the achievements of the University during the last academic session. He highlighted the academic performances of the students and threw light on activities carried by the different faculties. He also mentioned Abhimanthan (the one day National Conference on Ayurveda), Abhiudaya (sports and cultural activities), workshop, seminars, blood donation campus and vermi composting days organized by the University.

The students overwhelmingly participated and presented cultural programme as group dance, solo dance, songs etc. The Kullvi Nati was highly applauded by the audience. The Hon'ble Chancellor gave very significant blessings. He admired the progress of the University during the last one year and advised the students and staff to be disciplined, punctual, hardworking and emphasized the 'route to success is only through hard work and dedication'. He also informed the audience that with the involvement of Ayurveda, Agriculture and Pharmacy departments an Ayushgram providing treatment through Ayurvedic system of medicines will be established on the University campus which will be beneficial to people all over India and even abroad. The function was concluded with a vote of thanks by Dean of students Welfare.

Rashtriya Ekta Divas.



Celebration of Hundred Fortieth Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel as Rastriya Ekta Diwas on 31st Oct. 2015 at Abhilashi University, Chail Chowk, Tehsil Chachyot, District Mandi (H.P.)-175028

Hundred and fortieth Birth Anniversary Celebration of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was celebrated on 31st October, 2015 at Abhilashi University, Chailchowk, Mandi as a mark of befitting respect to our beloved leader. His birthday was observed as "The National Unity Day" or "Rastriya Ekta Diwas". A number of activities in the form of lectures, seminar, debate, quizzes and declamation were organized at Abhilashi University. Students, Teachers and non-teaching staff of the University took part in the aforementioned activities. The Faculty of Pharmacy coordinated all the activities and played a leading role in speeches, quizzes, declamation and debate under the leadership of Prof. L. Raju (Dean of Pharmacy). Students of pharmacy belonging to Sikkim or other states participated and won prizes in various activities including Ahana rai, Rosku rai, Pema Sherpa and Gaurav.

Prof. A.S. Guleria, Dean of studies welcomed the Chief Guest, Prof. H.S. Banyal Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Abhilashi University and all the staff of the University Present. In his address the Chief Guest recalled the series of contributions made by the iron man Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel towards country's freedom, national unity, integration and strength. Prof. H.S. Banyal also thanked the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the country for involving entire nation in celebrating Sardar Sahib's birthday as "Rastriya Ekta Diwas". The Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor advised all the students and staff of the University to work in harmony for building India a strong nation and a force to reckon with in the world. On this occasion, Major (retd) J.C. Patial, the Registrar of the University applauded the contribution of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel for uniting all the small provinces of India. The geographical size of present India is due to efforts of the Sardar vallabh Bhai Patel. He further emphasized that this being a noble and praiseworthy decision of the Government to celebrate the birthday of the Iron Man of India as "Rastriya Ekta Diwas".

Prof. Mishra and Prof. L.Raju addressed the students and desired that all the staff and students of the University as citizens of India should work in unison for the unity, integrity and harmony of the Nation. They also desired that all of us should carry forward the ideas and teaching of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the Iron Man of India.

At the end of the celebrations, the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Guest administered the unity pledge to all the staff and students of the University to work with dedication for the Unity Integrity and Security of India.

Radiation Detection and its use in Human Modern Civilization

Major J.C Patial introduced and welcomed the speaker Dr. D.R.Mishra on 24th Nov.2015 at 11 Am in the Multipurpose Hall of Abhilashi University. Dr. Mishra explained the structure and functioning of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Mumbai. Role of (BARC) in transformation of the society and modernization of civilization was made clear to the Students, Teachers, and participants specially; however, Dr. Mishra discussed the use and relevance of Radiation Detection Technology to strengthen the service sector. He also made cautious about the use of such technology. Mishra imposed that Protons carry a negative charge. Without neutrons, the nucleus would split apart because the positive protons would repel each other. Elements can have nuclei with different numbers of neutrons in them. Dr. Mishra made the concept and applications clear about Radiation, Radioactivity and ionization. He also narrated the energy scale used by most nuclear Scientists. Further, he distinguished Radiation exposure due to natural source and human activities. Its use in NMR (MRI) computed technology Immerring CCT, Scan, CAT Scan and energy production was made clear. Dr. Mishra also gave several instances of negative impacts of Radiation on the health & life of Scientists and mankind However, most Countries in the World are nuclear power for domestic electric production. In this, France alone accents for highest 76.9 %. In India, Nuclear Power plants with the total capacity 4780 MW are operating in Tarapur, Rajasthan, Madras, Kakrapara, Naroka, and kaiga. This Thought provoking lecture was appreciated by the participants. However, some of the questions were raised about its application in rearing crop and livestock husbandry and also its harmful impacts on preserving food and eatable. Similarly, radiation effects mankind due to commercial use of modern machinery & equipment especially in the field of industries and service sector. At the end Prof. A. S. Guleria, Dean of Studies presented a vote of Thanks.

Dr. D. R. Mishra
(scientific officer)

Radiological Physics and Advisory Division
Bhabha Atomic Research Center
(BARC), Mumbai, India



Understanding H index & input output coefficient - Prof. L. Raju

The H-index was developed by Jorge E Hirsch, a physicist, to quantify the output of individual researchers and to overcome the limitations of using number of publications and/or number of citations for the same. It measures the number of highly impactful papers that a research scholar has published. The H-index is only one of several bibliometric measures that are used. "A scientist has index h if h of his/her Np papers have at least h citations each, and the other (Np-h) papers have no more than h citations each." H-index, as defined by Hirsch, is the number of papers with their citation number. The h-index basically reflects the number of papers a researcher has published and the number of times these have been cited (i.e. reflects quality). However, it can be used to compare individuals who do research in the same field and who are at the same level. When Hirsch developed this index he suggested that for physics an h of 12 could be considered for tenure i.e. associate professor whereas for full professorship an h of 18 could be used. For membership in the US National Academy of Sciences an h of 45 may be considered. Hirsch later showed that the h-index is a better predictor of future scientific achievement than are other indicators. Hirsch calculated the h-index of Nobel prize winners and 84% of them had an h-index of at least 30. An h-index of 100 corresponds to about 10000 citations. It is possible that in Social Sciences h-indices may be lower than in others.

The merit of the h-index is that it relies on citations not the journals in which the papers have been published. If only citations were used there could be one or a few papers that are highly cited but it would give a skewed measure of the productivity of a researcher. It is not influenced by the total number of papers that are rarely cited and thus overcomes the disadvantage of using number of papers as a measure. It can be used not only to compare individuals, but can also be applied for comparison of departments, programmes or a group of research scholars or scientists.

Critics of the h-index feel that it has less predictive accuracy than the total number of citations for a scholar and that it can be manipulated with self-citations etc., hence alternatives have been proposed such as m-index. While it takes into account the number of citations, it does not consider whether the citation is negative, the number of authors or the position of the author.

Researchers can calculate the h-index using Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar. However, each of these may well give a different h-index for the same person, because the coverage is different.

Reference: Hirsch, J. E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 102(46), 16569-16572. doi:10.1073/pnas.0507655102

Understanding Impact Factor

Librarians and information scientists have been evaluating journals for at least 75 years. A classic study of citation patterns was conducted by Gross and Gross in the 1920s. Computer technology made possible the preparation of statistical reports on journal output based on citation frequency, known as citation indexes. Thomson Reuters began to publish citation indexes and in the '60s they invented the journal "Impact Factor."

Impact Factor is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is a citation measure produced by Thompson Scientific's ISI Web of Knowledge database. Impact factors are published annually in ISI's Journal Citation Reports Database and are available only for journals that are indexed in ISI databases.

Impact Factors are influenced by several factors. Journals having more research focus, inclusion of review articles, and sustained for a longer period have higher impact factor. The subject fields that change/grow rapidly such as science and technology have higher impact factor as their articles are cited more when compared to other fields. It is also possible that a journal may have high citations only for selective articles, giving a false impact factor. ISI's indexing policy also plays its

role in calculation of impact factor of the journal. Since its advent, impact factor has gained acceptance as a quantitative

measure of a journal's quality. Impact factor is used by librarians in selecting journals for library collections, and, in some countries, it is used to evaluate individual scientists and institutions for the purposes of academic promotion and funding allocation.

Source:

<http://libguides.lib.msu.edu/impactfactors>



INPUT-OUTPUT COEFFICIENTS IN A NORTH- WESTERN HIMALAYAN REGION AND ITS IMPLICATION TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES -AMAR S. GULERIA

Development depends upon availability and utilization of resources like men, material, capital, entrepreneurial ability. Availability and utilization of these resources by economic system and its organization in public and private sector transform the economy. Indian economy witnessed unprecedented demographic changes which substantially increased human labour in the country. The working population (15-59 years of age) in India likely to increase from 585 in 2001 to over 64 percent by 2021. This is a challenge as well as opportunity to effectively use and improve the productivity of public and private sector enterprises. Rural and urban linkages have been studied in the context of capital formation, labour migration, flow of input output, sectoral growth and its relative importance. Therefore, the magnitude of existence and persistence of dualism in the economy changes with the level of its growth and development. The planning era witnessed stress on development of industries and linkages between the two sectors weakened during 1980s compared to pre-green revolution period. An attempt has been made in this paper to estimate and study the inter-sectoral linkages of human and non human resources in rural and urban areas in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Our analysis suggests effective men- power planning and relevant policy implication for growth, development and social justice in an economy. However, use of proper prices and realistic inter-sectoral coefficients would not only enhance the manufacturing sectors growth with poverty eradication, but it would sustain it beyond 14 percent per annum which would account for over 35 percent share in the national income. Allocation and investment priorities in selected sectors of the economy till today seems to have been made arbitrarily. Similarly the percent share of investment under each sector of the economy has been analyzed. It is noted that the size of the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) in this hilly region of Himalayas was of the order of Rs. 0.53 Crore. Its highest priority was given to industrial sector (46.3 per cent), while agriculture stood second highest (14 per cent) in the plan investment at that beginning era of Indian Planning. Today, the size of the Plan (12th-2012-17) in this Himalayan region has substantially increased to Rs. 2.5 thousand Crore. But, highest priority investment changed in favour of social service (30.9 per cent) and service sector (18.9 per cent). Therefore, agriculture and industry linkages were not only ignored, but thrown out of priorities. Resultantly, food insecurity, hunger, poverty, unemployment and social unrest will further grow especially in the Himalayan region. It would not only cause serious threat to the geography and topography of Himalayan region, but also disturb ecology, climate and environment.

How Technology could help the Society

The word "technology" encompasses essentially three meanings: tools and instruments to enhance human ability to shape nature and solve problems (such as a hammer and nail), knowledge of how to create things or how to solve problems (such as to brew beer or to make an atomic bomb), and culture (our understanding of the world, our value systems). Historically, the emergence of human civilization has been closely connected to the development of tools for hunting, agriculture, irrigation and water management, and navigation. In the second meaning, knowledge, technology becomes reflexive in that understanding of how to make and use tools and instruments becomes encoded and transmissible as technological knowledge and know-how. Related to this second meaning of technology is the development of modern scientific knowledge, based on empirical observations, hypotheses, and generalizations on the natural laws concerning the behavior of materials and the living environment.

In the third sense, culture, technology has permeated society to such an extent that separation between technology and culture is no longer meaningful. All human activities, like housing, nutrition, transportation, work, leisure, even art and imagination, become heavily enmeshed with technology. We "own" products of technology by a process of "cultural appropriation", in which the use of technologies is learned, interpreted, and given meaning in everyday life. We are living in a "culture technique" in the sense that our deepest and most private knowledge and emotions are permeated by technology.

The transition from technology as tool use to knowledge began around the emergence of the first industrial revolution more than two centuries ago. The transition to technology as culture accelerated after the Second World War and is closely related to the rise of information and communication technologies, biotechnology, computers, and the Internet. In contrast to technology, science is seen as an organized search for "truth" and "objective knowledge" about reality and the laws of nature. Science can be characterized by a rigorous methodology exemplified by Popper's claim that science is an unending process of conjecture and falsification. In practice, the boundaries between modern science and technology have become blurred; moreover, modern philosophy of science treats scientific knowledge to a certain extent as "socially constructed" (see also the section on decision-making and new technologies below). In this paper, we focus primarily on technology, but science is relevant as one of the pillars of technological knowledge.

In the literature, technological innovation is generally understood as bringing a new product, process, or service successfully to the market, meaning that it can be sold for a profit. Technological innovation thus goes beyond invention, which depicts the elaboration and prototyping of a new technological principle; it is related to diffusion, which refers to the spread of new technology into the wider society. Of course, innovation is by no means identical with creating the physical conditions for a "good life" as defined above. Because of companies' profit motives, as well as unintended and unforeseen consequences, the contribution can be both positive and negative. In a Great Transition society, the definition of technological innovation will be changed.

Dr. S.K. Shukla
Director (Admin.)

T.R. Abhilashi Memorial Institute of
Engineering and Technology



PROFESSOR A.S. GULERIA (DEAN OF STUDIES and DIRECTOR RESEARCH) AND PROFESSOR R.C. THAKUR (DEAN FACULTY AGRICULTURE) PRESENTED THEIR RESEARCH AT THE HPU/UGC SPONSORED CONFERENCE AT SHIMLA ON NOVEMBER 4-5, 2015. PROFESSOR GULERIA ALSO ACTED AS SESSION CHAIRMAN. HIS RECENT PRESENTATION INCLUDE:

- 1 Professor Guleria acted as Technical Session Chairman on "Political, Administrative, and Economic Issues", in the "Himalayan Studies Conference 2015" Organized by IIHS (UGC Centre of Excellence) at Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, November 4-5, 2015.
- 2 Joyti Sondhi and A.S. Guleria, "Financial Management: Some Considerations for Resource Mobilization in India", International Journal BMET, Vol. 7 (1):71-81, (January-June, 2015).
- 3 Amar S. Guleria, "Input -Output Coefficients in a North-Western Himalayan Region and its Implication to Financial Resources", in the "Himalayan Studies Conference 2015" Organized by IIHS (UGC Centre of Excellence) at Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, November 4-5, 2015.

Swachh Bharat Program in Campus



Independence Day Celebration

On August 15, 2015 the Independence Day Celebrations at Abhilashi University campus was celebrated in the august presence of Chairperson Hon'ble Chancellor Dr. R.K. Abhilashhi and Hon'ble Pro Chancellor Dr.L.K.Abhilashi as Chief Guests ,Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Prof. H.S.Banyal was also present during the function. The National flag was Unfurled by the Hon'ble Chancellor.



Blood Donation camp



54th National Pharmacy Week Celebration



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