Message from the Issue Editor

Dear Readers,

Information and communication technology has been essential in enhancing the quality and accessibility of healthcare, education, governance and many other areas essential to social and human development. Among the technologies, the Internet has played a central role in bringing about today’s digital revolution, by allowing individuals and businesses to collaborate with others across town or globe, enabling them to buy and sell things, to share and learn information, and in general to communicate with each other in ways and at scales never possible before.

This new and improved means to accessing information proved invaluable; empowering its users and bringing a wealth of opportunity for businesses, educational institutions and scholarly research alike. Unfortunately, most of the gains of the digital revolution have been restricted to the developed regions leaving the rural areas aside. Most people living in rural or remote areas of developing countries around the world have no access to affordable communication solutions.

Many residents of urban areas receive quality wired Internet services that they take for granted. However, the vast distances that wires must cover to make such services available to rural communities prevent Internet service providers from supplying the same services to these rural areas. An alternative to the high prices and inconvenience of extending wires to vastly spaced rural residents is wireless Internet service. Not only does network access give rural residents the basic web-browsing, online shopping, and information gathering privileges many of the rest of us enjoy, but networks could also be used within the farmers. Farmers can use networked systems to monitor crops and animals or even operate certain equipment from a distance, saving farmers from the time and inconvenience it can take to monitor land in person.

With the growing need for Internet connectivity in rural areas, an alternative to the wired technology...
need to be used to provide Internet connectivity because of cost constraint. Wi-Fi can be a cost effective and efficient solution to provide Internet connectivity in rural areas. Wi-Fi based long distance networks with long distance outdoor links have become an attractive option to provide low cost Internet connectivity to rural areas. Irrespective of people with various lifestyle, Wi-Fi technology can play an important role in making it more productive, convenient and fun. Wi-Fi uses radio waves - just like cellular phones, television and radio - to create reliable high-speed connections between computers, printers, gaming devices, cameras phones and home entertainment systems. Wi-Fi can be used in our home, at work or on-the-go at hotspots worldwide. Wi-Fi connects us to our office, our family, our entertainment, to the world. It is available in thousands of devices and millions of locations, and it is easy to set up and use.

Wi-Fi Alliance is a global non-profit industry association of hundreds of leading companies devoted to seamless connectivity. With technology development, market building, and regulatory programs, Wi-Fi Alliance has enabled widespread adoption of Wi-Fi worldwide. The Wi-Fi Certified program was launched in March 2000, it provides a widely-recognized designation of interoperability and quality, and helps to ensure that Wi-Fi enabled products deliver the best user experience. Wi-Fi Alliance has certified more than 15,000 products, encouraging the expanded use of Wi-Fi products and services in new and established markets. The computers and handsets enabled with this technology use radio technologies based on the IEEE 802.11 standard to send and receive data anywhere within the range of a base station. Initially used for mobile devices and LANs, but now often used for Internet access enables a person with a wireless-enabled computer or PDA to connect to the Internet when in proximity of an access point. Using this technology we can connect computers anywhere in a home or office without the need of any wires. The computers connect to the network using radio signals. A wireless network uses radio waves, just like cell phones, televisions and radios do. Communication across a wireless network is a lot like two-way radio communication. The procedure is as follows:

• A computer’s wireless adapter translates data into a radio signal and transmits it using an antenna.
• A wireless router receives the signal and decodes it. The router sends the information to the Internet using a physical, wired Ethernet connection. The process also works in reverse, with the router receiving information from the Internet, translating it into a radio signal and sending it to the computer’s wireless adapter.
Despite all the possible advantages of wireless alternatives in rural America, many rural areas are still without wireless access. Sometimes this is due simply to limitations of technology. Residences can be tens of miles apart in rural areas, making it difficult to propagate a signal to many homes around a base station. The fact that homes are so sparse in rural areas also hinders companies from making the investments necessary to supply rural areas with quality Internet service, even when technology exists to make such service possible. Each alternative has its own unique approach to serving the rural communities, each of which comes with its own advantages and disadvantages. Different service providers may choose different alternatives, and over the past few years, the use of certain alternatives has increased or declined as technology has changed.

Mr. Sanjib Das
Assistant Professor
Department of IT & Mathematics
ICFAI University Nagaland

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**Campus News**

**Football Match:** The IUN Football Team participated in the 16th Naga Students’ Federation (NSF) Martyr’s Trophy 2015 organised by the Angami Students’ Union (ASU) at Kohima between 16th and 17th September 2015. The IUN Football Team played against 10 Nagaland Armed Police (NAP).

**Annual Freshers’ Day:** The 9th Annual Freshers’ Meet was held in the university campus on the 22nd of September 2015 with various songs and events.

*Photographs taken by: Tapasya Team*
**BizHorn:** The BizHorn 2015 – a management festival organised by the department of Management was hosted for the second time during the 24th and 25th of September 2015. Smt. Secretary & Team

Khrienuo C. Metha, Leader, NBDA, Govt. of Nagaland, inaugurated the festival as the Chief Guest. The formal programme was chaired by Smt. Vindhya Sagar, Senior Lecturer, Department of Management, IUN.

Students from numerous colleges and institutes in Nagaland attend to take part in the various events of the festival which included Table Tennis, Sketching, PC Gaming, Role Play, Quiz, Ad Campaign, Dance Mania, and others.

*Photographs taken by: Tapasya Team*
**CASCT:** The Centre for Advanced Studies in Computer Technology (CASCT) was inaugurated in the university campus on the 1st of October 2015 by Professor C. P. Alexander, Pro Vice Chancellor of the IUN. This centre will provide various short term computer related courses. Mr. Kamal Hussain, Lecturer and Mr. Sanjib Das, Asst. Professor (both from the department of IT & Mathematics) delivered talks on the importance of teamwork and the rapid pace of technology. A skit was also played by the students of the BCA programme during the function.

**Inter-District Quiz:** A Quiz Competition was conducted by the department of commerce on the 7th of October 2015. A total of ten higher secondary schools from the state participated in this competition with Pranab Vidyapith (Dimapur) bagging the 1st position, Delhi Public School (Dimapur) acquiring the 2nd and Ram Janaki Higher Secondary School (Dimapur) getting the 3rd, respectively.
**NJY Memorial Lecture:** On the 8th of October 2015, the 4th NJY Memorial Lecture was conducted at the university auditorium with Dr. H. N. Dutta, Vice Chancellor, The Global Open University of Nagaland delivering a talk on the subject “Archaeological Importance of Doyang-Dhansiri Valley in Assam”.

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Great Expectations (A Graphic Novel) – Part 6

Ms. Temsurenla Ozukum, Assistant Professor, Dept. of English

This graphic novel is the outcome of a class project which was conducted as part of the internal assessment for a course titled ‘Fiction from Richardson to Hardy’ in the MA (English) class. For this project, the class was divided into eight groups and was assigned different tasks based on the text “Great Expectations” by the Victorian novelist, Charles Dickens.

One of the groups was assigned to create a comic book based on fifteen important incidents found in the novel. They were very creative and delivered a presentation using these comic panels involving events and incidents

Here is a short summary of the novel:

Great Expectations is the coming of age story about Pip. The novel is narrated by Pip, a young orphan who order to earn cold hearted adopted by the Havisham to seek help from a rich but strange lady Miss Havisham to seek revenge on men. With the mysterious benefactor, Pip leaves his country home in Kent for London to become a fine young gentleman. In the process, he distances himself from the coarse life and upbringing of which Estella has made him ashamed. Eventually, Pip redeems himself and the novel ends with Pip as a matured and chastened individual.

This is the sixth installment in the series.
Incident 6: A Change in Fortune

After 4 years.
Pip is now working as an apprentice to Joe. A lawyer from London, Mr. Jaggers, comes to meet him.

Pip: You are going to London, where great legislation awaits you. Take this money and buy some clothes.

Mr. Jaggers also offers money to Joe, but he refuses it.

You are now the inheritor of a great fortune, but the beneficiary's name cannot be disclosed.

They all smiled to be happy for him. They decided to cheer him up.
Rendezvous
Tsase Annar, MA(Eng.) 3rd Semester

Steady runs of time
Creates a hollow space
Fresh air refuses to mind
When anger boils political face

Light the fire of peace
Slogans resound! Yet the feelings remain
Of wrath, war won’t cease
How deep the scar domain

Fancies they blow up kisses
As poor ladies in colourful attires,
Broken hearted with neighbours muses
Dances a play, hearts soon retires.

Life indeed is a music!
Culture to lasting emotions
Like show girls revers and tunic;
Festival of festivals! Come, liberate commotions.

...
Song For My Lord

Many a song sung and written in your honour,
Many a hero laid to rest for thine glory.
An inspiration to many thou art;
Praises like showers of blessings
Pour in for you bosomed many a
great children.

Appreciation is halted!
The heroes no more seen,
Songs no more from the heart.
Corruption, treachery, murder and
immorality takes the place of
Hospitable brotherhood clan.
Tears and bloodshed has ousted the peace.
Many an unbearable loss
We face!

Oh, My Nagaland, thy unfathomable
Beauty is now screwed by lies
And false promises of leaders.
Though all hope is not at bay,
The visionaries are on the more
Even stronger.
Hope is not lost when though
Still our shelter.

Yes, it is that only hope which
Lights our way
From sunrise to sunset
Through every pain.
Hope whispers, that day shall be near
When innocence of mankind
    Shall be born again.
    Like a guest on earth
    For a while my life is.

Once I was a child and I still
Remember those bygone days
I wish to go back but never will I.
Sunshine never hurt me before
    But it started to hurt me now.
    Everything seemed to
    Like a dream on earth.
    And for a while, life is made.

Very soon, I am going to desert this world.
Like dry leaves that falls in the winter.
    As I have grown old now,
    My hopes and dreams
    Are going to evaporate
    Like ocean water to the sky.
    Life is made for a while,
    No one is made eternal.
    When time comes, everyone
    Has to leave this world
    Because we a made for a while
    And we all are like a guest on earth.

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Photo-Synthesis

Painting by Julin Zhimomi, BA 1st Semester.

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