

तीज



राजकीय महाविद्यालय

NAAC Accreditation Grade "B"

हंसी (हिसार)

सत्र : 2023-24



या कुन्देन्दुतुणारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रावृता।
या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासनाम्
या ब्रह्माच्युत शंकरप्रभृतिभिर्देवैः सदा वन्दिता।
सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाड्या
शुक्लां ब्रह्मविचार सार परमाम् आद्यां जगद्ग्या
वीणा-पुस्तक-धारिणीमभयदां जाड्यान्धकाराणां
हस्ते स्फटिकमालिकां विदधतीम् पद्मासने संस्थिताम्।
वन्दे तां परमेश्वरीं भगवतीं बुद्धिप्रदां शारदाम्॥२॥



**प्राचार्य की
कलम से.....**

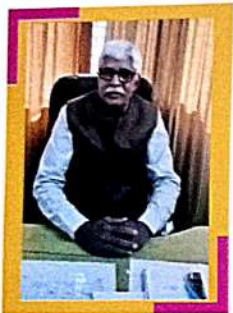
महाविद्यालय पत्रिका 'तोज' का नवीनतम अंक आपको समर्पित करते हुए मैं अत्यंत गर्व और गौरव अनुभव कर रहा हूँ। महाविद्यालय पत्रिका का मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्षभर में सम्पन्न होने वाली गतिविधियों एवं उपलब्धियों को सूचित करने के साथ-साथ विद्यार्थियों के आन्तरिक गुणों को मंच प्रदान करते हुए उनकी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन करवाना है।

युवावस्था ऊर्जा से भरपूर होती है और विद्यार्थियों का कर्तव्य है कि वे इस ऊर्जा का सदुपयोग सकारात्मक क्रियाओं में करते हुए अपने भविष्य को उज्ज्वल करें तथा राष्ट्र एवं समाज के उत्थान में अपना योगदान दें। आज के परिवेश में विद्यार्थियों का उत्तरदायित्व और अधिक बढ़ जाता है। उन्हें चाहिए कि वे प्रतिस्पर्धा के इस युग में अपना उचित लक्ष्य निर्धारित करें और अनवरत प्रयास के द्वारा इसे प्राप्त करें। विद्यार्थियों को इसके लिए कठिन परिश्रम के साथ-साथ सामाजिक मूल्यों का संरक्षण भी करना चाहिए। हमें यह समझने की आवश्यकता है कि जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए धैर्य एवं सहनशीलता को अत्यंत आवश्यकता है और यह भी जरूरी नहीं कि हम प्रत्येक काम में सफल हो सकें, अतएव हमें असफलता मिलने पर हताश होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें निरंतर प्रयासरत रहना चाहिए तथा नियमित दिनचर्या को पालना करते हुए पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ अन्य गतिविधियों जैसे खेलकूद तथा अन्य सामाजिक कार्यों में भी प्रतिभांगिता करनी चाहिए। हम सभी जानते हैं कि स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मानसिक निवास करता है। विद्यार्थियों का कर्तव्य है कि वे नवीन के प्रति प्रयत्नशील होते हुए अपनी पुरातन संस्कृति के जीवन मूल्यों एवं संवैधानिक कर्तव्यों के प्रति भी सचेत रहें।

अन्त में मुझे आप सभी को सूचित करते हुए अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि महाविद्यालय में नए भवन का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है तथा आशा करता हूँ कि नया भवन शीघ्र ही बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा और विद्यार्थियों का अध्ययन कार्य और अधिक सुविधापूर्वक हो सकेगा और वे उन्नति के सोपान पर आरुढ़ होकर देश सेवा के पुनीत कार्य में अपना योगदान दे सकेंगे।

मेरी शुभकामनाएँ आप सभी के साथ।

प्रो० (डी०) पवित्रमोहन शर्मा
प्राचार्य



मुख्य सम्पादक की कलम से

प्रिय पाठकों ! महाविद्यालय की वार्षिक पत्रिका 'तीज' के सत्र 2023-24 के इस अंक को आप सभी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते हुए हमें अत्यंत हर्ष और गौरव की अनुभूति हो रही है। महाविद्यालय पत्रिका का मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्षभर की गतिविधियों और उपलब्धियों को परिचित कराने और विद्यार्थियों को लेखनकला को मंच प्रदान करते हुए उनकी कल्पना शक्ति और उनके अन्दर निहित क्षमता को प्रस्फुटित कराना है।

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों ! शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य व्यक्तित्व का सर्वांगीण विकास है, अतः आप सभी को महाविद्यालय में सम्पन्न होने वाली गतिविधियों में सक्रिय रूप से प्रतिभागिता करना चाहिए। आपको जीवन के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए। जीवन में सकारात्मकता का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आप सभी सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर सफलता के सोपान पर अग्रसर हो सकते हैं। आप सभी के लिये यह समझना आवश्यक है कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल रोजगार प्राप्त करना नहीं है, अपितु अपने अन्दर निहित प्रतिभा एवं कला को विकसित करना है। शिक्षा प्राप्ति के साथ-साथ आपको अपने स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सचेत रहना चाहिए। इसके लिए अपनी जीवनचर्या नियमित रखनी चाहिए। खेलकूद एवं योग आदि को इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए एवं किसी भी प्रकार के नशे से दूर रहना चाहिए। अच्छी प्रेरणा देने वाले साहित्य का अध्ययन करना चाहिए, आप सभी को अपनी प्रतिभा का आँकलन करते हुए अपने लक्ष्य का निर्धारण करना चाहिए एवम् सतत तथा निरन्तर प्रयास द्वारा इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। जो विद्यार्थी अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके समुचित परिश्रम एवं प्रयास द्वारा उसे प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, वे सभी सफलता अवश्यमेव प्राप्त करेंगे। मैं समस्त महाविद्यालय परिवार की ओर से आप सभी को मुख्त भविष्य की शुभकामनाएँ प्रेषित करता हूँ। अन्त में मैं, महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य डा. पवित्रमोहन जी का आभार व्यक्त करना अपना पुनीत कर्तव्य समझता हूँ जिसके मागदर्शन में पत्रिका प्रकाशन का यह कार्य सम्पन्न हो सका। मैं अपने सहकर्मियों द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष सहयोग के लिए उनका शुक्रगुजार हूँ।

कर्मवीर सिंहा
मुख्य सम्पादक



Govt. College, Hansi
TEEJ 2023-24

Cultural Activities....



Athletic

Meets Capture





Govt. College, Hansi
TEEJ 2023-24

NSS Activities



Govt. College, Hansi
TEEJ 2023-24

ANNUAL FUNCTION GLIMPS





Govt. College, Hansi
TEEJ 2023-24

TALENT SHOW



हिन्दी लेखन

प्रो० (डॉ०) जोगिन्द्र सिंह
सम्पादक
हिन्दी अनुभाग

स्नेहा
छात्र सम्पादिका





सम्पादकीय

महाविद्यालय पत्रिका 'तोज' का यह अंक आपके समक्ष है। पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखों से विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। पत्रिका महाविद्यालय का दर्पण है। आज का विद्यार्थी मेहनत से बचना चाहता है, जबकि शिक्षा एक ऐसा साधन है जो व्यक्ति को सर्वोत्तम शिखर तक पहुँचा सकती है। शिक्षा प्राप्ति के प्रति एकलव्य जैसी निष्ठा की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा को ही हम पर अनेकों व्यक्तियों ने देश तथा समाज का नाम रोशन किया है और विश्व के मानस पटल पर अपनी अमिट छाप छोड़ी है।

विद्यार्थियों से कहना चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा और सफलता का चोली-दामन का साथ है। अतः मेहनत से जी न चुरायेँ, मेहनत करते हुए विद्यार्थी प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ें ताकि कोई भी समस्या आपका रास्ता न रोक सके। जीवन में मेहनत करते हुए उस मुकाम को हासिल कर सकते हैं जो आपको जिन्दगी में मिल का पथर साबित होगा। अन्त में कहना चाहूँगा कि विद्यार्थी सद्साहित्य पढ़ें तथा अपने अन्दर सतोगुण का अधिक से अधिक विकास करें। इसके विकसित होने पर युवा वर्ग को ऊर्जा स्वतः ही सृजनात्मक रूप ले लेगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। ईमानदारी, सच्चाई, मजबूत इरादे, आत्मविश्वास आदि गुण सफलता के सूत्र हैं। संकल्प शक्ति से ही सिकन्दर विश्व विजेता तथा अर्जुन पृथ्वी पर सर्वोत्तम धनुर्धर बना।

मनुष्य को कभी कमजोर नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, कमजोरी के त्याग से ही "तमसो मा, ज्योतिर्गमय" की परिणति को परिपक्व किया जा सकता है। प्रतिस्पर्धा के इस दौर में विद्यार्थी अपने आचरण को शिष्ट बनाएं एवं कठिन परिश्रम से चुनौतियों का सामना करें।

प्रो० (डा०) जोगिन्द्र सिंह



अध्यापक शिक्षा के मसीहा

शिक्षा समाज की नींव होती है और उसका मजबूत स्तंभ अध्यापक होता है। शिक्षा मानवता के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण दानों में से एक है। इस दान का सच्चा मसीहा हमारे अध्यापक होते हैं। वे न केवल पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं बल्कि उनकी उपस्थिति में विद्यार्थियों के जीवन में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आते हैं।

अध्यापक हमें न केवल सिर्फ ज्ञान का स्त्रोत प्रदान करते हैं बल्कि उनके मार्गदर्शन में हम अपनी सोच का निर्माण करते हैं। उनकी प्रेरणा हमें अपने सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।

एक अच्छे अध्यापक के पास सभी छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए समय होता है, उनकी जरूरतों को समझने और उन्हें उचित मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए वे छात्रों के साथ संवाद करते हैं, उनकी समस्याओं को सुलझाते हैं और उन्हें स्वतन्त्रता का विकल्प प्रदान करते हैं।

अध्यापक का यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सिर्फ कक्षा में ही सीमित नहीं होता अपितु वे छात्रों के जीवन में सच्चा नेतृत्व करते हैं। उनकी सीख और मार्गदर्शन से हम जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण क्षणों में सही निर्णय लेने की कला सीखते हैं।

समाज के विकास में शिक्षा के मसीहा, हमारे अध्यापक अद्वितीय योगदान देते हैं। उनके बिना समाज में चारो ओर अंधेरा छा जायेगा। इसलिये हमें अपने अध्यापकों की बात को समझना चाहिए और उनका सम्मान करना चाहिए।

मैं हमारे सारे शिक्षकों पर कुछ पंक्तियाँ लिखना चाहूँगी।

- गुरु हैं वो महान जो ज्ञान की पाठशाला सजाते हैं, छात्रों को देते हैं मार्गदर्शन, जीवन के हर पहलू को चुकाते हैं।।
- जीने की कला सिखाते शिक्षक, ज्ञान की कीमत बताते शिक्षक, किताबों के होने से कुछ नहीं होता अगर मेहनत से नहीं पढ़ाते शिक्षक।

हम आप जैसे शिक्षकों का सम्मान करते हैं, जो अपने सभी कार्यों में अपना योगदान देते हैं। तो धन्यवाद, मेरे शिक्षक, गुरुजनों आपने जो कुछ दिया उसके लिए मैं आपकी छात्रा होने के नाते आभारी हूँ। मुझे अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ बनने के लिए चुनौती देने और मुझमें सीखने के लिए जुनून पैदा करने के लिए।



सिमरन (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं०, 1220421002260



नारी शक्ति

को बटियाँ जो सुफ़ारे नरक से बचेंगी
आप में तप नया इतिहास रचेंगी।
जिन्हें मिखाया गया कानाफूसी करना
अब मुलद आवाज बनकर लौटेंगी।
जिन्हें मिखाई गई मिर्च मर्यादाएँ
अपनी तकत से मारा जहाँ नाप लेंगी।
तुम चाहोगे कि को घुटने टेके रोज-रोज
खुदरादी से भर चुकी हैं, अब नहीं झुकेंगी।
तुम कोशिश करना उन्हें खामोश करने की
पर सारी दुनिया में उनका टैका बजेगी।
तुम कोशिश करना उन्हें बाँधने को
और को हर पर्वत वादी चौर कर बहेगी।
जिन्हें तुम ठहरा हुआ तालाब समझते हो
को सारी धरती को समंदर सा जीत लेंगी।
तुम ने जो रंग-रूप के दायेर बना रखे हैं
को शाहीन है, तुम से नहीं होंगी।
तुम चाहें जितना कैद कर लेना उन्हें
मगर, एक दिन ये बेटियाँ पिंजरा ले उड़ेंगी।

स्नेहा टांक (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

छात्र सम्पादिका

रोल नं. 1220421002206

प्रकृति

हम सबसे सुंदर ग्रह पर निवास करते हैं। जो हॉ धरती, जो हरियाली ये युक्त बेहद सुंदर और आकर्षक हैं। कुदरत हमारी सबसे अच्छी साथी होती है। जो हमें धरती पर जीवन जीवन जीने के लिये सभी जरूरी संसाधन उपलब्ध कराती है। प्रकृति हमें पीने की पानी मौसम लेने को शुद्ध हवा, पेठ के लिये भोजन, रहने के लिये जमीन, पशु-पक्षी, पेड़-पौधे आदि हमारी बेहतरी के लिये उपलब्ध कराती है। हमें बिना इसके पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को बिगाड़े इसका आनंद लेना चाहिए। हमें अपने प्राकृतिक परिवेश का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। स्थिर बनना चाहिये, साफ़ रखना



शहीद जयान

सरहद पर देश की रक्षा करते-करते
कुछ और वीर भगवान को प्यारे हो गये
शहीद होकर वतन की खातिर
आसमान को चमकते सितारे हो गये
धी हाथ में बंदूक कमर पर बंधी धो गोशियाँ
पर हुकूमत को कुछ फैसलों से बेचारे हो गए।
अगली छुट्टियों में मिल्गां कहकर गया था जो
आया है तिरंगे में लिपट, कि सब दुखियारे हो गए।
न जाने कितने ख्याब दूटे है उनके जाने से
माएँ बेसुध, बच्चे अनाथ और पर बेसहारे हो गए।
रगों में खेलता है लहू का इक-इक कतरा जैसे
बदन की तपिरा ऐसी की सब अंगारे हो गए
पूछता है सवाल आज हुम्मारों से "तिरंगा"
लेंगे बदला बलिदानों का अब, या तुम भी हत्यारे हो गए।।

जय हिन्द !

स्नेहा टांक (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

रोल नं. 1220421002206

एक ख्याब

एक ख्याब है, उड़ जाने का
दूर क्षितिज को छू जाने का
एक ख्याब है सबको खुशियाँ देने का
पलझड़ में फूल बन जाने का
एक ख्याब है जो चाहा है, जिंदगी में उसे पाने का
एक ख्याब है जिंदगी के हर मोड़ पर
हमेशा हैसते, मुस्कराते रहने का
एक ख्याब है, सब को खुशी बन जाने का

रितुरानी (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष)

रोल नं. 1231063095

कोई अर्थ नहीं

जिन जीवन के संपर्कों में
जब दूट चुका हो अन्तर्मन,
तब मुख के मिले समन्दर का
रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

जब फसल मुख कर जल के बिना
लिनका-लिनका बन गिर जाये,
फिर होने वाली कृपा का
रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

सम्बन्ध कोई भी हो लेकिन
यदि दुःख में साथ न दे अपना
फिर मुख में उन सम्बन्धों का
रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

छोटी-छोटी खुशियों के क्षण
निकल जाते हैं रो जहाँ
फिर मुख को नित्य प्रतीक्षा का
रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

मन कटुवाणो से आहत हो
भीतर तक छलनी हो जाये,
फिर बाद कहे प्रिय वचनों का
रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

मुख साधन चाहे जितने हो
पर काया रोगो का घर हो
फिर उन अनागत सुविधाओं का
रह जाता कोई अर्थ नहीं।

डिंपल (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)

रोल नं. 1220421002206



कमजोर नहीं तुम

खुद को भी लिखी हर एक बात से मुकर जाता हूँ मैं,
कभी ना चाह था जो, वही सारे काम कर जाता हूँ मैं,

क्या हुआ है मुझे जो क्यों खुद से भी इतना नाराज हूँ
क्यों फिर जरा सो तन्हाई पाकर भी बिखर जाता हूँ मैं,

छामोशो तो फितरत में थी मेरी तो आज क्या नया हुआ है
क्यों फिर अब बात-बात पर खुद से भी बिछड़ जाता हूँ मैं,

हर फँसले पर हजार बार सोचने का आदत से परेशान था
क्यों अब चूँ बेफिक्र हो, आवागो करने पर उतर जाता हूँ मैं,

हर एक गज़ल में लिखता हूँ "साकेत" की कमजोर नहीं तुम
कैसे फिर खुद को लिखो इस बात से भी मुकर जाता हूँ मैं।

अफसाना खान (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002050



हमेशा ध्यान में रखिये कि
आपका सफल होने का संकल्प
किसी भी और संकल्प से महत्वपूर्ण है।

जिंदगी का ताना-बाना

तू जिन्दगी को जी, उसे समझने की कोशिश न कर

सुंदर सपनों के ताने-बाने बुन
उसमें उलझने की कोशिश न कर।

चलते वक्त के साथ तू भी चल
उसमें सिमटने की कोशिश न कर।

अपने हाथों को फैला, खुलकर साँस ले,
अन्दर ही अन्दर घुटने की कोशिश न कर।

मन में चल रहे युद्ध को विराम दे,
खामख्वाह खुद से लड़ने की कोशिश न कर

कुछ बातें भगवान पर छोड़ दे,
सब कुछ खुद सुलझाने की कोशिश न कर

जो मिल गया उसी में खुश रह
जो सुकून छीन ले, वो पाने की कोशिश न कर

रास्ते की सुंदरता का लुप्त उठ
मंजिल पर जल्दी पहुँचने की कोशिश न कर

अफसाना खान (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002050



मन करता है

मन करता है सूरज बनकर
आसमान में दौड़ लगाऊँ।

मन करता है चंदा बनकर
सब तारों पर अकड़ दिखाऊँ।

मन करता है बाबा बनकर
घर में सब पर धौंस जमाऊँ

मन करता है पापा बनकर
मैं भी अपनी मूँछ बढ़ाऊँ

मन करता है तितली बनकर
दूर-दूर मैं उड़ता जाऊँ

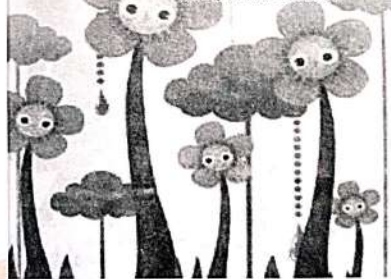
मन करता है कोयल बनकर
मीठे-मीठे बोल सुनाऊँ

मन करता है चिड़िया बनकर
चीं-चीं, चूँ-चूँ शोर मचाऊँ

मन करता है चर्खी लेकर
पीली, लाल पतंग उड़ाऊँ।

बेबी (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)

रोल नं. 1210421002351



कुछ पल की जिंदगी है

कुछ वक्त बचा है जो तू इसे
बस इतनी सी चाहत है कि खुलकर जी तू
न लड़ना किसी से, ना शिकवा किसी से
बस कुछ पल की जिन्दगी है जोना है खुल के
जो पास है उसके साथ खुश हूँ।

जो दूर है उसके अहसास से खुश हूँ
कुछ पल की जिन्दगी है, जो तू इसे हँस के
पाने-खोने का खेल तो चलता ही रहेगा।

जो मेरा है, कह तू उसे अपना
कुछ पल की जिन्दगी है, जो तू इसे खुल के

ज्योति (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002033

गिरना भी अच्छा है

गिरना भी अच्छा है
औकात का पता चलता है..
बढ़ते हैं जब हाथ उठाने को..
अपनों का पता चलता है।

जिन्हें गुस्सा आता है,
वो लोग सच्चे होते हैं
मैंने झुठों को अक्सर
मुस्कराते हुए देखा है।

सीख रही हूँ मैं भी
मनुष्यों को पढ़ने का हुनर
सुना है चेहरे पे...
किताबों से ज्यादा लिखा होता है

अनु रानी (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002385



माँ-बाप

जो खुद रूलाएँ, फिर मनाएँ, वो हैं बाप
जो रूलाके खुद रोने लग जाए वो हैं माँ...
आज वो दिन याद आते हैं
जब माँ रोटी लेकर पीछे भागती थी,
लेकिन आज हमें रोटी के पीछे भागना पड़ रहा है
हैं गरीब हैं मेरी माँ, कितना खयाल रखती हैं मेरी माँ
मेरी लिये पूरी रोटी, खुद पतौले खुरच कर खाती हैं माँ
तेरी ही गोद में बीता बचपन, तुमसे ही है दिल को धड़कन,
इसो रिश्ते को कहते हैं माँ-बाप
मेरे लिये तो भगवान हैं, आप।

रचना (पी.जी.डी.सी.ए.)
रोल नं. 2232070021

माँ

माँ की ममता, माँ का प्यार
झुंझ है सारा संसार
गोद उठाती, लोरी गाती
कभी खाना हमें खिलाती
करती पल-पल हमें दुलार
माँ की ममता, माँ का प्यार
माँ की आँखों के तारे हम
घर के राज दुलारे हम
मीठे सुर में रही पुकार
माँ की ममता, माँ का प्यार
झुंझ है सारा संसार

अंशु (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002127



माँ

तू ही बरकत, तू ही मन्नत, तू मेरी दुआ है।
तेरा बिना अधूरा, लगता ये जहाँ है।
तू ही हसरत, तू ही जन्नत, तू मेरी खुदा है।
तेरा बिना अधूरा, लगता ये जहाँ है।
तू ही हैंसी, तू ही खुशी, तू मेरा आसमाँ है।
तेरे बिना अधूरा, लगता ये जहाँ है।
तू ही आरम्भ, तू ही अंत, तू मेरी माँ है
तेरे बिना अधूरा, लगता ये जहाँ है।

निशु (बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1220421002355



विश्वास

खुद पर करो विश्वास,
पूरी होगी हर आस।
इरादो को रखो मजबूत,
निंदकों को जाओ भूल।

आलस है तो कुछ न आसान,
उठ जाग रुकना न तेरा काम।
शक्ति से होता है जीवन,
निर्बलता से होता है मरण।

चाहते हो मन की एकाग्रता,
तो रखो मन की संयमता।
ज्ञान ही है वर्तमान,
सत्य को शाश्वत जान।

चाहते हो यदि ध्यान शांति,
तो चलो-चलो प्रकृति की भाँति।
आज तू बिखरा है,
इक रोज तू निखरेगा ही।

माना तेरी मंजिल,
इन लोहो की जंजीरों में है।
पर तू तपेगा जब, तेरी तपन से,
वो लोहा भी पिघलेगा ही।
मंजिलो के रास्ते में काँट तो सभी के हैं,
पर तेरा जनून है तो काँटो पर भी चलेगा।

ये आसमाँ छिन गया तो क्या,
नया ढूँढ लेंगे।
हम वो परिंदे नहीं,
जो उड़ान छोड़ देंगे।

साक्षी (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002039

गुरु और शिष्य

एक बार की बात है एक शिष्य अपने गुरु का बहुत
सम्मान करता था। गुरु भी अपने शिष्य से बहुत स्नेह
करते थे। लेकिन वह शिष्य अपनी पढ़ाई के प्रति
आलसी था और हमेशा टालमटोल करता था। सदा
काम से दूर भागने की कोशिश करता था।

अब उसके गुरुजी तनाव में रहने लगे कि
कहीं उसका शिष्य जीवन को लड़ाई में हार न मान
जाए। आलस्य में किसी भी आदमी को निकम्मा
बनाने की पूरी ताकत होती है। ऐसा व्यक्ति बिना
मेहनत के भी फल पाने की इच्छा रखता है। वह शीघ्र
निर्णय नहीं ले पाता है और किसी भी काम को ठीक से
नहीं कर पाता है।

इसलिय गुरु जी ने एक तरकोब लगाई, एक
दिन उन्होंने काले पत्थर का एक टुकड़ा अपने शिष्य
के हाथ में देते हुए कहा -

“ मैं तुम्हें यह जादुई पत्थर का टुकड़ा दो दिन के लिए
दे कर बाहर गाँव जा रहा हूँ। इस पत्थर के टुकड़े को
किसी भी लोहे की वस्तु से स्पर्श करोगे, वह लोहा
सोने में बदल जायेगा लेकिन याद रहे की दूसरे दिन
सूर्यास्त के बाद इसे तुमसे वापस ले लूँगा।

उसने खान लिया कि वह इस पत्थर का पूरा
इस्तेमाल करेगा। उसने सोचा कि वह बाजार से
बड़े-बड़े लोहे के बर्तन ले आयेगा और उन सबको
सोने में बदल देगा। दिन बीतता गया, उसने सोचने में
बिल्कुल भी आलस नहीं किया, वह इसी सोच में बैठा
रहा कि अभी तो बहुत दिन पड़े हैं कभी बाजार से
जाकर सामान ले आयेगा।

उसने सोचा कि अब तो वह दोपहर का भोजन
करने के बाद ही बाजार जायेगा, परन्तु खाने के



कोशिश कर

बाद उसे विश्राम करने को आदत थी, तो उसने बाजार जाने का कष्ट न उठाकर, आलस्य का गुलाम बनकर मस्त घोड़े बेचकर सो गया और जब वह उठ तो दिन अस्त होने को था।

अब वह जल्दी-जल्दी बाजार की ओर भागने लगा, पर रास्ते में हो उसे गुरुजी मिल गये और फिर शिष्य ने कहा गुरु जी आप मुझे सिर्फ एक दिन के लिये और वह पत्थर दे सकते हैं, लेकिन गुरु जी अपने शिष्य को साफ इंकार कर दिया।

परन्तु अब इस घटना उसे सीख मिल चुकी थी और उसे अपने आलस्य पर पछतावा होने लगा, वह समझ गया था कि आलस्य उसके जीवन के लिये अभिशाप है और उसने प्रण लिया कि वह अब कभी भी अपने काम में जो नहीं चुराएगा और कर्मठ, सजग और सक्रिय व्यक्ति बन कर दिखलायेगा।

निशान्त (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

रोल नं. 1210421002096

दो भाईयों की कहानी

दो भाई समुद्र के किनारे टहल रहे थे, दोनों में किसी बात को लेकर बहस हो रही थी। अचानक बड़े भाई ने छोटे भाई को थप्पड़ मार दिया। छोटे भाई ने कुछ नहीं कहा, सिर्फ रेत पर लिख दिया "आज मेरे भाई ने मुझे थप्पड़ मारा" आगे दिन दोनों फिर समुद्र किनारे घूमने निकले छोटा भाई समुद्र में नहाने लगा और वह डूबने लगा तो बड़े भाई ने उसे बचा लिया। उसने यह बात पत्थर पर लिखी "आज मेरे बड़े भाई ने मुझे बचाया" बड़े भाई ने छोटे से पूछ कि जब मैंने कल तुम्हें मारा तो तुमने रेत पर लिखा और आज मैंने तुम्हें बचाया तो पत्थर पर लिखा, ऐसा क्यों ? विवेकशील छोटे भाई ने कहा - जब हमें कोई दुःख दे तो रेत पर लिखना चाहिए ताकि वो जल्दी मिट जाए, परन्तु जो हमारे लिए अच्छा करता है तो उसे हमें पत्थर पर लिखना चाहिए। जो मिट न पाए और हमेशा के लिये यादगार बन जाए।

रोहित (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002104



जिन्दगी

जिन्दगी में कभी उदास न होना,
कभी किसी बात पर निराश न होना।
ये जिंदगी एक संघर्ष है चलती ही रहेगी,
कभी अपने जीने का अंदाज न खोना।।

दुनिया को खुश करने के चक्कर में मत पड़ो,
दुनिया कभी किसी से खुश नहीं होती।
अपने माता पिता को खुश रखो,
जिन्होंने आपको जिन्दगी बनाने में
अपनी सारी जिन्दगी समर्पित कर दी।

पानी अपना पूरा जीवन देकर पेड़ को बड़ा करता है,
इसलिये शायद पानी लकड़ी को कभी डूबने नहीं देता।
माँ-बाप का भी कुछ ऐसा ही सिद्धान्त है,
जो अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी ही अपने बच्चों को दे देते हैं।।

रिश्ता ऐसा ही जिस पर नाज हो,
कल जितना भरोसा, उतना आज हो।
रिश्ता केवल वो नहीं जो गम या खुशी में साथ दे।
रिश्ता तो वो है जो अपनेपन का अहसास दे।।

अंदाज कुछ अलग है मेरे सोचने का,
सबको मंजिल का शोक है।
और मुझे सही रास्ते का,
लोग कहते हैं पैसा रखो,
बुरे वक्त में काम आयेगा,
हम कहते हैं अच्छे लोगों के साथ रहो,
बुरा वक्त ही नहीं आयेगा।।

किसी को इतना भी दुख मत दो,
चाहे वह पड़ोसी, चाहे रिश्तेदार हो,

चाहे वह भाई या माँ-बाप हो,
किसी को इतना भी न रुलाओ,
कि वह भगवान से कह दे।
हे ! परमात्मा ऐसी जिन्दगी से,
तो मर जाना ही बेहतर है।
आत्मा से परमात्मा,
सच्चे इन्सान को पुकार भगवान मुन जाते हैं

दोस्तो जो उसके साथ जुल्म-अत्याचार कर रहा
कोई भी पैदा नहीं उसे बचाने वाला यहाँ
भगवान जब हिसाब लेते हैं तो
अच्छे से हिसाब लेते हैं
किसी को हँसा नहीं सकते तो
रुलाने का किसी को हक नहीं तुम्हारा

ज्योति (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1231063183

उड़ान

जमीन पे चल न सका
आसमान से भी गया
काटा के पर वो परिदा
उड़ान से भी गया।

तबाह कर गये उसे पक्के
मकान को खाहिश
वो अपने गाँव के
कच्चे मकान से भी गया

पराई आग में कूटा
तो क्या मिला उसे
उसे बचा भी न सका
और अपनी जान से भी गया

काजल (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002080



गामा की मिट्टी

जो मजा हरियाणे को खेता में
ना मजा पावे को खिलेता में
गामा के देसी बाणे में
सुबह उठ सैर पे जाने में
गामा की मिट्टी बोली में
बालका को घुमती टोली में
मिले अमी में और खेला में
ना दिखे कदे भी बेला में
पे धाकड़ छेरे गामा के
छेरे रक्के हमेशा चुस्ती में
मेडल जीते कचड़ड़ी-कुरती में
कुत्ते-बिल्ली को पे, पशुओं ने पालते
बड़े-बड़े मसले बड़े-बुजुर्ग मिनटा में टालते
माटी ते हैं चुड़े लोग और माटी में हो मिल जाणा
इस माटी में ही पले-बड़े, अर माटी ते ही अण खाना
जय किसान, जय जवान और जय हरियाणा

सुमित (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002045

कन्यादान

कन्यादान हुआ जब पुरा, आया समय विदाई का
हैसी-खुशी सब काम हुआ था सारी रस्म अदाई का
बेटी के उम्र कातर खर ने बाबूल को झकझोर दिया
पूछ रही थी पापा, क्या तुमने सचमुच में छोड़ दिया
अपने आँगन की फूलवारी मुझको सदा कहा तुमने
मेरे राने की पल भर विल्कुल सदा नहीं तुमने
क्या इस आँगन के कोने में मेरा कुछ स्थान नहीं
अब मेरे राने का पापा तुमको विल्कुल ध्यान नहीं
देखे अन्तिम बार देहरी लींग मुझको पुजवाते हैं
आकर के पापा क्यों इनको आप नहीं धमकाते हैं
नहीं रोकते चाचा, ताऊ, भैया से भी कोई आस नहीं

भ्रष्टाचार

भ्रष्टाचार अर्थात् भ्रष्ट आचार। भ्रष्ट यानि बुरा या बिगड़ा
हुआ तथा आचार का मतलब है आचरण। अर्थात् भ्रष्टाचार
का शब्दिक अर्थ है वह आचरण जो किसी भी प्रकार से
अनैतिक और अनुचित है। जब कोई व्यक्ति न्याय व्यवस्था
के मान्य नियमों के विरुद्ध जाकर अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के
लिए गलत आचरण करने लगता है। तो वह व्यक्ति
भ्रष्टाचारी कहलाता है। आज भारत जैसे सोने की चिड़िया
कहलाते वाले देश में भ्रष्टाचार अपनी जड़ें फैला रहा है।
आज भारत में ऐसे कई व्यक्ति मौजूद हैं जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं।
आज पूरी दुनिया में भारत भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में 94वें स्थान
पर है। भ्रष्टाचारी के कई रंग रूप हैं जैसे - रिश्वत, काला
बाजारी, जान-बूझकर दाम बढ़ाना, पैसे में काम करना,
सस्ता सामान लाकर बहुत अधिक महँगा बेचना आदि।
भ्रष्टाचार के कई कारण हैं जैसे - टैक्स गिरी, झूठी गवाही,
अपने कार्यों को करवाने के लिए नगद राशि देना यह सब
भ्रष्टाचार ही है।

सोनिया (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002294

ऐसी भी क्या निवृत्तता है, आता कोई पास नहीं
बेटी की बातों को सुनकर पिता नहीं रह सका खड़ा
उमड़ पड़े आँखों से आँसू, बदहवास सा दौड़ पड़ा
कातर बछिया सी चह बेटी लिपट पिता से रोती थी
जैसे यादों के अक्षर वह अश्रु बिंदु से धोती थी
माँ की लगा गोद से कोई मानो सब कुछ छीन चला
फूल सा भी घर की फूलवारी से कोई ज्यों बीन चला
छोटा भाई भी कोने में बैठा-बैठा सुबक रहा
उसको कोन कराये चुप, अब वह कोने में दुबक रहा
बेटों के जाने पर घर ने जाने क्या-क्या खोया है
कभी न राने वाला बाप भी फूट-फूटकर रोया है

पूजा (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)



एन.सी.सी. कैम्प

वो कैम्प के दिन,
दिन थे गजब के।
उस्तादों से गाली भी बहुत सुनते थे,
उनका प्यार भी बहुत मिलता था।

करते जब भी गलती कोई,
वो डंडी लेकर आ जाते थे।
कभी बैड पोजिशन तो,
कभी राइफल लेकर दौड़ाते थे।

परेड के डर से आलसी की डेड्स,
हर रोज बोमार पड़ जाते थे।
पटा कर अपने सीनियर को,
कुछ बच्चे रोज सिकल लिव वाते थे।

यादे बहुत हैं कैम्प की,
में कैसे लिखूँ एक साथ उन्हें?
कम पड़ जाते हैं शब्द भी,
उन कैम्प की यादों को लिखने में।

सौरभ (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1231063062

जुनुन

आज तू बिखरा है, एक रोज तू निखारेगा,
ढला है आज जो 'सूरज' कल वो निकलेगा।
माना तेरी मंजिल इन लोहे की जंजीरों में है।
पर जब तू तपेगा तेरे तपन से वो लोहा भी पिघलेगा।
मंजिल के रास्तों में कटि तेरी सभों के हैं,
मगर तेरे अंदर जुनुन है तो, तू काँटो पर भी चलेगा,
आज तू बिखरा है, एक रोज तू निखारेगा।
ढला है आज जो सूरज, कल सुबह फिर निकलेगा,
हवाएँ विपरीत ही क्यों न चले, तू कदम से कदम मिला चलेगा,

कारगिल जाने के बहाने

देश की खातिर मरने का मौका कभी-कभी हो आता है
जो मर जाये देश की खातिर, वो शहीद कहलाता है
कारगिल जाने के बहाने ऐसा मौका आया है,
जो लड़े हैं देश की खातिर, जिसने शौरा चढ़ाया है।
हर रिश्ते को छोड़ जिसने यह फर्ज निभाया है,
भारत माँ का सच्चा बेटा बहो कहलाया है
देश की खातिर मरने का मौका कभी-कभी हो आता है
जो मर जाये देश की खातिर वो शहीद कहलाया है।
जीता पहले तो लोलिंग अब टाइगर भी जीत के आया है,
देश की खातिर जिसने अपना खून बहाया है।
पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाते और मिट्टी में मिलाने को,
भारत माँ के बेटों ने एक और कदम बढ़ाया है।
देश की खातिर मरने का मौका कभी-कभी हो आता है
जो मर जाये देश की खातिर वह शहीद कहलाया है।
मरने को तो हर कोई इम जहान में आया है,
देश की खातिर जो मरा सच्ची मौत वो पाया है,
भारत माँ के बेटो ने पीठ ना कभी दिखलाई है,
देश की खातिर हर बेटे ने सोने में गोली खाई है।
देश की खातिर मरने का मौका कभी-कभी हो आता है
जो मर जाये देश की खातिर वह शहीद कहलाया है।

ज्योति (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002324

तुझे कल के लिए तैयार है होना, तो आज तू गिरेगा,
आज तू बिखरा है, एक रोज तू निखारेगा।
तेरी कोशिश देख, हवा का रूख भी एक रोज बदलेगा।
भले आज तू बिखरा है, एक रोज तू निखारेगा।
ढला है आज जो 'सूरज' कल वो निकलेगा

वेदी (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002351



उड़ान

भर्ती निकले तो इन्तिहान नहीं,
परीक्षा हो तो परिणाम नहीं।
परिणाम निकले तो ज्वाइनिंग नहीं,
आखिर क्यों युवाओं का सम्मान नहीं?

बंद करो मजाक अब,
युवा मँगते हैं जवाब अब।
बात करो, संवाद करो,
हमारे प्रश्नों का दो जवाब अब।

क्यों हर भर्ती पंचवर्षीय योजना है,
किस नए भारत को यह परियोजना है।
कौसी ने परीक्षा प्रणाली है ?
आजकल के युवा की छीन ली जवानों है।

क्यों परीक्षा में गलत सवाल डालते हैं,
फिर 100-100 रू. का व्यापार करते।
रैंक लिस्ट का नहीं प्रावधान करते,
बोटिंग लिस्ट का नहीं समाधान करते।
साखब: दो-चार हो तो बोलुं अब,
अरे आप तो जुलूम हजार करते।

जागो सरकार जागो, बस यही है कहना,
युवाओं की समस्याओं पर ध्यान दो।
कुछ दिनों के अंदर पूरी प्रक्रिया हो,
रह नहीं, बस नौकरियाँ हो।

युवाओं से भी कहना है,
अब नहीं और कुछ सहन करना है।
अपनी आवाज बुलंद करनी है:
आज कुछ ऐसी हुंकार भरेगें,
आ जाए आधी-तुफान अब
हमें नहीं रुकना अब।
अपने हकों का हिस्सा करना है अब।

लवली (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002349

भाषा

प्रेम की जो भाषा है, हमें हिन्दी सिखाती है,
क्या है मौ की परिभाषा, हमें हिन्दी बताती है।
सुबह मौ का भजन हो या, रात को दादी की लोरियाँ,
हमें सपनों का बिस्तर सदा हिन्दी दिखाती है।
मगर जब भी चोट लगती है, जुबानें चिल्लाती है
दिखावे में हम भले मोम-डैंड कहें
प्रेम की जो भाषा है, वो हमें हिन्दी सिखाती है।

नितिन (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002129

प्रकृति

हरी-हरी खेतों में, बरस रही हैं बूँदें
खुशी-खुशी से आया सावन, भर गया मेरा आँगन।
ऐसा लग रहा है जैसे, मन की कलियाँ खिल गईं वैसे
ऐसा कि आया बसंत लेके फूलों का जश्न।
धूप से प्यारी मेरे तन को, बूँदों ने दी ऐसी अंगड़ाई,
कूद पड़ा मेरा तन-मन, लगता है मैं हूँ एक दामन।
यह संसार कितना सुंदर, लेकिन लोग नहीं उतने अवलमंद,
यह है एक निवेदन, न करो प्रकृति का शोषण।

रितु रानी (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002107



ENGLISH SECTION

Dr. Mukesh
Editor

Simran
Student Editor



Personal Development and Self-Improvement

• Introduction:

In today's fast-paced and competitive world, personal development and self-improvement have become essential for individuals seeking to thrive and reach their full potential. The journey of personal growth not only empowers us to enhance our skills and capabilities but also allows us to cultivate a positive mindset, build meaningful relationships, and lead a more fulfilling life. In this article, we delve into the significance of personal development and explore practical strategies to embark on this transformative journey.

• Understanding Personal Development:

Personal development encompasses a range of activities, techniques, and mindset shifts aimed at enhancing one's self-awareness, skills, and overall well-being. It involves a commitment to continuous learning, self-reflection, and a proactive approach to growth. By focusing on personal development, individuals can gain clarity about their goals, strengths, and areas for improvement, leading to greater self-confidence and resilience.

• The Benefits of Personal Development:

- **Self-Awareness:** Personal development helps individuals understand their values, beliefs, and motivations, enabling them to align their actions with their authentic selves. This self-awareness fosters a stronger sense of purpose and direction in life.
- **Skill Enhancement:** Engaging in personal development activities allows individuals to develop new skills and improve existing ones. Whether it's through formal education, professional training, or self-study, acquiring new knowledge and abilities opens doors to new opportunities and personal growth.
- **Improved Relationships:** Personal development emphasizes effective communication, empathy, and emotional intelligence. By developing these interpersonal skills, individuals can cultivate stronger and more meaningful relationships with others, fostering a supportive network and enhancing their overall well-being.
- **Resilience and Adaptability:** Through personal development, individuals learn to embrace change, overcome challenges, and bounce back from setbacks. Building resilience and adaptability enables individuals to navigate life's uncertainties with confidence and flexibility.
- **Strategies for Personal Development:**



- **Goal Setting:** Setting clear and achievable goals provides a roadmap for personal development. Start by identifying specific areas you want to improve and establish realistic targets. Break down your goals into smaller, manageable steps, and regularly review and adjust them as needed.
- **Continuous Learning:** Cultivate a thirst for knowledge and actively seek opportunities for learning and growth. Read books, attend workshops or seminars, enroll in online courses, or find a mentor who can provide guidance and support on your journey.
- **Self-Reflection and Journaling:** Dedicate time to reflect on your experiences, emotions, and thoughts. Journaling can be a powerful tool for self-reflection, allowing you to gain insights, identify patterns, and track your progress over time.
- **Embracing Challenges:** Step outside your comfort zone and embrace new challenges. By pushing your boundaries, you'll discover hidden strengths, develop resilience, and foster personal growth.
- **Practicing Mindfulness:** Incorporate mindfulness practices into your daily routine. Mindfulness helps you cultivate present-moment awareness, reduce stress, and develop a deeper understanding of yourself and your surroundings.
- **Building a Support Network:** Surround yourself with supportive and like-minded individuals who inspire and motivate you. Engage in discussions, seek feedback, and collaborate with others to foster personal growth.
- **Conclusion:**
- Personal development and self-improvement are lifelong journeys that empower individuals to unlock their full potential, achieve personal fulfillment, and make a positive impact in the world. By investing in personal growth, embracing challenges, and cultivating a growth mindset, you can embark on a transformative path towards self-discovery, continuous learning, and enhanced well-being. Remember, the key lies in taking consistent action, staying committed to your goals, and embracing the journey of self-improvement with open arms.

Dr. Mukesh Kumar
Deptt. of English



TIME WAITS FOR NO ONE

Time is fleeting : Embrace the present moment, make the most of your opportunities, and cherish the experiences that shape your journey.

Time is valuable : Once spent, it can't be regained. It worth extends beyond monetary measures, influencing personal growth, relationships and overall life satisfaction.

Time is the essence of life : Time shapes our experiences, decisions and achievements. How we spend our time defines the quality of our existence, influencing our experiences, relationships and personal development.

Yes I am a Time and I will not come back ! everything can come back, but I can't. I am the only thing which never asks you before going.

If I'm somewhere positive, then I'm negative too And if I'm negative somewhere, then somewhere I'm positive too!

You must know how to manage me, because if you use me in a correct way, then I will make your life a heaven. But still, you must work hard. But if you don't use me in a correct way then I will destroy your life. Be precise to me, because I will not come back !

- To realise the value of One Year : Ask a student who has failed the final exam.
- To realise the value of One Minute : Ask the person who has missed the train, bus or plane.
- To realise the value of One Second : Ask the person who just avoided an accident.
- To realise the value of One Milli Second : Ask the person who won a silver medal in the olympics.

Indeed, time waits for no one.

Recognizing its importance helps in prioritizing tasks and making the most of life.

Simran (Student Editor)

B.A. IInd

Roll No. : 1220421002260



Importance of English Language

English's importance extends far beyond being a language. It's a passport to the global community. In business, diplomacy and academic, English is the lingua franca, enabling effective communication. Proficiency in English enhances job prospects, as many multinational companies require it. More ever the internet, a treasure trove of information, is predominantly in English. English literature and media expose us to diverse cultures and ideas. It fasters cross cultural understanding and tolerance. Learning English allows us to appreciate worldclass literature, films and music. In education, English is often the medium of instruction for internatinal programs and research. It connectes students worldwide and promoters collaboration. English keeps us updated on advancements. It empowers us to access cutting-edge research and participate in global innovation. In summary, English is not merely a language it's gateway to knowledge, culture exchange and career growth. It's a tool for global citizens to navigate an interconnected world.

Bhawna

B.A. 3rd - 1210421002215

Fashion

Fashion refers to anything that becomes a rage among the masses. Fashion is a popular aesthetic expression. Most noteworthy, it is something that is in vogue. Fashion appears in clothing, footwear, accessories, makeup, hairstyles, lifestyle and body proportions. Further more, Fashion is an industry supported expression. In the contemporary world people take fashion very seriously. Fashion is something that has permeated every aspect of human culture.

History of fashion - the origin of fashion is from the year 1826. Probably everyone believes Charles frederick to be the first fashion designer of the world. He also established the first fashion house in Paris. Consequently he began the tradition of Fashion Houses. At the beginning of 20th century new developments in Fashion took place. These developments certainly began in paris first. Then they pread in other parts of the world. In the mid 20th century, a change took place. Now garments underwent mass production. There was a significant increase in the rate of production of fashion garments. As a result more and more people became involved with fashion awareness that was very strong. Now people began to choose clothes based on their own style preference. Hence, people began to create their own trends instead of relying on existing trends.

Afsana Khan

B.A. 3rd - 1210421002050

Roll of Science in Our Daily Life

Science has a huge role in our day to day life, from the small things to the bit things without us even realising it. Many things that we do daily wouldn't be possible without scientific knowledge. Our knowledge in science comes from contributions from all over the world. One of the importance of science is it helps us to advance in every aspect from technology, medicine, engineering and more scientists are constantly improving the way we live.

As an example, the recent outbreak of the influenza pandemic also known as covid19 has scientists from all over the world on their feet to find a cure for this deadly virus. As for now scientist, has linked covid 19 to the SARS as they are related to genetically, being able to link this was possible thanks to science.

In medical situation, scientist can find cures and treatment through experiments. All in all science is very crucial to mankind without science our lives will be completely different. We show thanks to all the contributions from scientists all over the world from different times.

Simran (Student Editor)

B.A. IIInd

Roll No. : 122042 002260

Chronicles of Time : Navigating the Rhythms of College Life

In the vibrant tapestry of college life, the value of time is a constant and compelling theme that binds us all. As students, we are interested with the gift of time- a resource more precious than any academic achievement. It is the currency that fuels our pursuits of knowledge, the catalyst for personal growth and the heartbeat of our aspirations. In the whirlwind of assignments, exams and extra curricular activities each moment is a brushstroke on the canvas of our collegiate experience. To fathom the depth of this temporal investment to realize that our academic endeavors and life long friendships are intricately woven into the fabric of time It's not just about meaning schedules, it's about making meaningful choices that resonate with the rhythm of our academic and personal ambitions. Let us, as stewards of this invaluable asset, recognize the significance of every tick of the clock and in doing so paint a vibrant and fulfilling chapter in the stay of our college journey.

Simran (Student Editor)

B.A. IIInd

Roll No. : 1220421002260

Don't Give Up

Hey don't give up you are not something like a glass cap, that you will break so easily

Tears may be falling from your eyes like it's a drizzly

But you still have in you left some strength,

You are not broken you are just bent

I know the journey is long it makes you tired

And I also know that you are very strong

You have choosen unique goals

Such goals that when some think of

accomplishing them shiver their souls

You are like a bird whose wings have been injured

You must heal and once again fly in the sky

This time a bit more high

The challenges are great but you don't need to be afraid

Remember your goal is to become the voice of the oppressed

'Your goal is to help the dpressed,

your dream is to make your father's dreams come true

Your dream is to write a poem that can only be written by a few

Afsana Khan

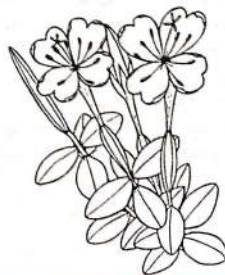
B.A. 3rd - 1210421002050

Mother

- M- 'Millions' of things she gave me
- O- 'Only pure love' she has offered me
- T- 'Tears' she shed to save me
- H- 'Heart' as pure as gold
- E- 'Eyes' full of love and light
- R- 'Reverence' I extend to her.

Gugal

BA. 1st-1231063053





Women Empowerment

Women empowerment means give power to women to make their own decisions. What should be empowering women do? It is not an issue that is raising at first. It has arrived from 18th century on a legal review for instance ban on Sati Pratha in 1829 and widow remarriage act of 1856. This is used to consider a path making act for empowering the women from the evils of society such as sex discrimination which prevalent in society. Women are playing several roles at a single phase of time. She acts as daughter, sister, life partner, mothers are homemaker and a working woman. woman is a key holder of the society. Women of modern era are very ambitious about their passing goals. They are becoming Chief Minister, Prime Minister, President, Doctor, Teacher and many more they wish to be. They are rewarded for their deeds. Women are the future maker of society and we must support them in their foot hold steps. Although, we are surviving today because woman has acquired her strength and take a risk of her life to give birth to a child empowering women means empowering society future.

Ekta

B.A.1st -

Unemployment

Unemployment, the condition of being without work despite actively seeking employment is a persistent challenge faced by societies worldwide. It not only affects individuals and families but also has broader socio-economic implications.

Causes of unemployments : Economic downturns often lead to layoffs and downsizing as business struggles to stay afloat amidst reduced consumer spending and investment.

Consequences of unemployment : High unemployment rates can lead to underutilization of human capital and decreased productivity, hindering economic growth and development.

Solution of unemployment : Investing in education and vocational training programs can help equip individuals with the skills needed to succeed in evolving industries.

Conclusion : unemployment is a multifaceted issue with far reaching implication for individuals, communities and economies. Addressing unemployment requires a comprehensive approach that addresses its root. By investing in education and implementing supportive policies, societies can work towards reducing unemployment and building more inclusive and resilient economies.

Arbin

B.A. 1st - 1231063360



Importance of Time Management

Time management is important in any situation and most people have difficulty getting started. Time management is a skill that you have to learn. Time management is a life style. The best place to begin working on time management is by changing your behaviours and your environment. The definition of time management is getting everything done in the allotted amount of time. It is a budgeting process of effectively using the time you have and getting rid of useless time. Organizing your activities in a sequence that best utilizes your time. Time management includes your personal life and business life. Time management is efficiency of your time. Analyze your current time and think now you can make better use of your time.

Bhawna

B.A. 3rd - 1210421002020

Self Confidence

Self confidence is one of the most important thing to success. Along with that it is one of the most powerful feeling in the universe. Any dream can not be achieved without self confidence. Many great people have achieved success because of self confidence. You just have to find greatness in yourself. An ant can also defeat an elephant with self confidence ! A servant can also become a master with self confidence! Even a worker can become a ruler with self confidence! You just have to believe in yourself.

Bharti

B.A. 2nd- 1220421002141

Woman Power

Woman have been facing issues since the day they are born. Fighting for their rights, society stereotypes, and for their freedom. Women empowerment means encouraging women through education, at a professional level accepting their opinions and providing them with the right whatever they desire. Women should not stay behind someone's shadow not able to express themselves. The main motive of women's empowerment is to give women a chance to outshine others and get equal rights in society. The first step of women empowerment is literacy. A well educated woman is confident, outspoken and able to make decisions. Especially in country like India, if women get a chance to study they can be a Prime Minister like Indira Gandhi, IAS like Kiran Bedi or become a famous CEO like Indira Nooyi.

Bharti

B.A. 2nd- 1220421002141



Barriers To The Women Empowerment In India

Women have been suppressed since centuries. India particularly has a patriarchal set up where women are seen second to men. While there is a section of our society that encourages women empowerment yet there are numerous barriers to the empowerment of women because of the narrow minded thought of people living here. In India women are expected to act and behave in a certain manner. They are still expected to stay in limits and act as per the rules defined by our society. All this acts as a barrier to the empowerment of women.

Barriers To Women Empowerment

High Expectation : Taking care of the family and the household chores has always been considered to be the prime responsibility of women in India. Now they have started going out to work. They have attained financial freedom. But in a way they have doubled their duties and responsibilities now, they have to fulfil household responsibilities as well as earn. The male members of our society do not share household or personal responsibilities. This becomes one of the main barriers to the empowerment of women in India.

Marriage Related Issue : In most rural and tribal areas of India girls are married too early. Due to early marriage they do not get enough time for their education and self development which hinders their empowerment.

Economic Dependency on Man and Lack of Confidence : Economic dependency is the prerequisite for the empowerment of women. In India only a few percentage of women are engaged in earning activities. The most of Indian women economically depends on men which hinders their empowerment.

Male Dominated Society : Indian society is male dominated society where females are given secondary importance in all aspects of life. Women are not given much independence and freedom in rural areas of the country. In rural areas and backward communities women are not permitted to go out without men. They have no right to decide style of their clothes, walk and talk. Due to this they have little or no courage to communicate in the society which hinders their empowerment.

Conclusion : It is pity how women are being exploited in the name of culture, tradition and family responsibilities. If men have the right to go out and lead the life of their choice then why not women? Women must be encouraged to work and should be empowered to take their own decisions. Men should take their own decisions. Men should help women in doing household chores. They must also create a safe environment for women to learn and grow. Education and self dependency are the keys to break all these kinds of barriers to the empowerment of women.

Manisha

B.A. 2nd - 1220421002126



Indian Army 'Pride of Our Nation'

It is not required for me to say that every Indian should feel very lucky to have world's strongest armed forces at its rescue. We are able to get peaceful good nights sleep every night because of the army which is protecting our borders day in and day out at hottest deserts and coldest glaciers. In prehistoric times the Indian soldiers have displayed the act of bravery in front of the entire world by fighting the fair fight in every war that came its way. The best feature of Indian army is that it never surrenders and has gone until the end to achieve what they are aiming for the motto that makes Indian Army stand apart from the rest of the world is "Do or Die".

The reason behind this must remember us the fact that every soldier in the Indian army has anything but love for the country.

Indian Airforce conducted a strike against a Pakistan terrorist camp at Balakot, this operation was conducted on a dark night by 12-Mirage-2000 aircraft in a surprise attack operating from Gwalior. For the first time since independence The IAF (Indian Air Force) has been recognized as being capable of operating independently when the elements of surprise speed and assured results were warranted. Every Indian is proud that the brave wing commander Abhinandan belongs to Tamil Nadu and safely comes in India from Pakistan army. Bravery of Abhinandan inspires every Indian to stay motivated in critical conditions and moments in life. We salute Indian Army.

Sachin

B.A. 3rd - 1210421002175

Women of Today

Bold and beautiful
charming and graceful
she who moves the world.
There is gentleness in her every word
She is not afraid of anything
She is a doctor
She is a teacher
Beauty in her every feature
She loves, cares and sacrifices
All we are equal in her eyes
She has love, She has power

She is sweet as well as sour
She is a woman of today
In her praise, what more I can say.

Pratibha

B.A. 3rd-1210421002043





Water

Every day we waste a lot of water and food. Water, in particular, is a renewable resource but it is also limited. We can find, purify and package it, but no life is possible without water. Saving water means protecting life on earth and gives us the chance to provide food and water for people who don't have enough.

Sarina

B.A. 3rd - 1210421002163

Never Blame

Never blame anyone in your life

Good people give you

HAPPINESS

Bad people give you

EXPERIENCE

Worst people give you a

LESSON

Best people give you

MEMORIES

Sarina

B.A. 3rd - 1210421002163

Never Give Up

If I made a mistake

then I would have to retake

and do it once again

even feel the pain

But there also lays a prize

and that made me realize that

even if I was to fail

it would be a learning trail

Nature

Nature is so good

And don't makes us rude

It gives us every thing

Without expecting anything

It gives us good to eat

And gives us shade to reduce heat

It is so green

And helps us to stay clean

With trillions of trees

And stunning clijjs

So, it is our duty to

Protect the nature

And to stop the melting glacier

Reetu Rani

BA 3rd - 1210421002107

If I hope got medals and a cup

I can't just rely on luck

I must do hard work

to show the world my worth

That's the essence of never giving up!

Reetu Rani

BA 3rd - 1210421002107



National Service Scheme

The national Service Scheme is an Indian Government sponsar public service programme conducted by the department of youth affairs and sports of the Gvernment of India. 'DVAS' popularly known as NSS, the scheme was launched in Gandhi Ji's centernary year 1969. Aimed at developing students personality through community service. NSS is a volounatry association of young people in colleges, universities and secondary level working for a campus community linkage. The conditional principal of NSS Programme that it is organised by students and teacher through their combind participation in community in the task to get a sense of involvement in the tasks of national building.

That's why NSS promote motto "Not Me But You".

Afsana Khan

B.A. 3rd-1210421002050

Success

- Success can be viewed as the measure of satisfaction and happiness you have in the major part of your life.
- Success doesn't have any course of events; for example, it doesn't make a difference in what you were in the past; It is important what you are in the present.
- The best approach to success is anything but a straight one; It has loads of exciting bends in the road and in some cases U-turn in the life of a person.
- To get success in your life most importantly, you need to set your objectives those things which will help you in making progress.

Kiran

B.A. 3rd-1210421002037

Power of Words

I believe in the power of words, many people speak before they think. But I know the value of words, The words can make you or break you. They can heal your soul. They can damage you forever.

So, I always try to use positive words in my life. Wherever I go they call it adversity. I call it opportunity. They call it weakness I call it strength. They call me disabled I call myself differently abled. They see my disability. I see my ability they are some incidents. That happen in your life and those incidents are so strong. That they change your DNA. Those incidents or accidents are so strong. That they break you physically. They deform your body. but they transform your soul.

Kirti

B.A. 3rd-1210421002323



Status of Women In Society

Women in India enjoyed a high status and position in ancient times. However, later on, during the middle period their status deteriorated. Evidently, a majority of Indian women do not enjoy equal status to men currently.

It appears that the Indian woman is still not treated at par with the man in social and family life. Women's position in the family very much depends upon the level of their education. The higher the level of her education, the greater equality she enjoys in the family. But even today educated women, though they are earning comply with the doctrine of male domination. Their education may have made them economically independent but, they still lack the needed self-confidence to assert their equality. The reason seems to be that they have been brought up in the prevailing cultural atmosphere of male dominated society. Thus, they have not been able to shake off its influence even after acquiring modern education. However, society has started recognizing their contribution. Women are excelling in almost every field and winning laurels.

Khushi

B.A. 3rd-1210421002155

Study Now My Dear

If you sleep in winter

Believe you will weep in summer

Nobody will call you near,

Study now my dear

If you want to really pass

You must attend your daily class

Love the books and keep them near

Study now my dear

Without study, you can not pass

Do Not be careless, work in class

Examination is coming near

Study now my dear

Gugal

B.A. 1st-1231063053

Dear Teacher

Dear teacher

You listen to me

getting to know the real me

You believe in me

you teach me to try,

to always do my best

You encourage me, support me

You point me toward success

I want to become

Strong, smart and independent

I want to be like you,

dear teacher

Lata Rani

B.A. 3rd-1210421002057



संस्कृत अनुभाग

प्रो० (डॉ०) जोगिन्द्र सिंह

सम्पादक

अफसाना खान

छात्र सम्पादिका



नैतिक मूल्यानाम् उपादेयता

आधुनिक समाजे सर्वाः परिवर्तनशीलः भवति। शिशु किशोरः युवा, वृद्धः च आधुनिकतापाशे भूत्वा विलासी जीने संलग्ना दृश्यन्ते। यदा वयम् नैतिक मूल्यान् विचारयामः तदा इदं प्रश्नं जायते यत् कस्मै मानवैश्यः एते जीवनमूल्याः रचितवान्। आधुनिक समाजे उपकारस्य एवं महत्ता अस्ति। प्रत्येक पदार्थस्य प्रत्येक मानवस्य मूल्यं तोल्यते। एतादृश वातावरणे सर्वा मानवाः मदमस्तः भूत्वा निर्भयाः सन्ति तदाः कैः मानवाः नैतिक मूल्यानाम् निर्धारणं करिष्यन्ति। प्रायः किशोर यूथमेव भ्रष्टः नैतिक मूल्यानि उतरदायी मन्यते? अधुना समाजे हिन्दो चलचित्रे टी.वी. सीरियलः दृश्ये अति उत्तेजित नृत्यगीतः, विज्ञापनः। प्रभृत्यः न केवलं युवा जनान् अपितु वृद्धान् अपि प्रलुभन्ति। एतादृश समये नैतिक मूल्यान् विचारयामः चिन्तयामः। अभिभावकः इदं कथ्यते। यद् तेषाम् बालकान् अंकुशः नियन्त्रण नास्ति। आधुनिक युवा वर्ग कस्य प्रकारस्य नियन्त्रण ना इच्छन्ति। किशोर युवाम् एतद् कथनम् अस्ति यत् यदि

ते स्व मित्रान्। अनुसारेण न चलेंदुः तदा तान् मन्द मत्वा कोऽपि तैः सह मैत्री कर्तुम् न इच्छन्ति। क्रोधः, अहंकारः, गुरुभयः अशिष्टता इत्यादयो आधुनिकताया नाम दीयते। बहवः अभिभावकः तु स्वयमेव अत्याधुनिक मत्वा स्व बालकान् पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रतां ददाति। ते स्वयं अपि ना जानाति यत् किम् उचितं किम् अनुचितं स्यात्।

प्रो० (डा०) जोगिन्द्र सिंह
सम्पादक



योगः कर्मसु कौशलम्

महर्षि पतञ्जलिना निर्दिश्यते यत् जीवनस्य लक्ष्यं लौकिक पार लौकिकोपमय सुख प्राप्ति। नान्तरण कर्म लौकिकी पारलौकिकी च सिद्धिः साध्या। कर्मणैव जीवनस्य साफल्यं। अतएव यजुर्वेदे आदिश्यते यत् कर्मणि कुर्वन्नेव शतवर्षं यावद् जीविष्येत्। निष्कामकर्म भावनया कर्मकरणेन न बन्धनावधि न च कर्मफलावलेयः। उक्तं च "कुर्वन्नेवेह कर्मणि जिजीविषेच्छतं समोः। एवं त्वयि नानन्त्येतोऽस्ति न कर्म लिप्यते नरे।। गीतायां प्रतिपाद्यते यद् मानवेन स्व जीवननिर्वाहार्थम् आजीविका संचालनार्थम्, वृत्तिप्रवर्तनार्थम् च कर्म कार्यम्। कर्मम् अनास्तित्वाभावेन कार्यम्। फलाभिलाषः तत्र न श्रेयस्करः। फलानां भावेऽपि अकर्मणि प्रवृत्ति सर्वथा दःखावैय (अतएव च्छते)।

"कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।

मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भया ते सङ्गोऽस्त्वकर्मणि।।"

कर्मसु कौशलमेव योगः। कर्मद्विविधम् - 1. सुखोदकम् 2. दुःखोदकम् च। सकामाभावनया फलातिप्सया च क्रियमाणं कर्म फलेष्वाभावात्। सुखोदकं सुखसाधकं च। अतएव भगवता श्री कृष्णेन आदिश्यते यत् ज्ञानपूर्वकं कृतं कर्म पापपुण्यात्मकं द्विविधमपि फलं परिजहाति। एतादृशं कर्म कौशलेन सम्पादितं उच्यते। एतदेव योगस्य स्वरूपम्। उक्तं च।

"बुद्धिदुक्खतो जहातीह उमे सुकृतदुष्कृते।

तस्माद्योगाय युज्यस्व योगः कर्मसु कौशलं।।"

अफसाना खान (छात्र सम्पादिका)

बी.ए. (अन्तिम वर्ष) अनु० 1210421002050

परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः

परोपकाराय फलन्ति वृक्षाः परोपकाराय वहन्ति नद्यः।

परोपकाराय दुहन्ति गावः परोपकारार्थमिदं शरीरम्।।

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचन द्वयम्।,

परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम्।।

भवन्ति नम्रस्तरवः फलागमैर्वाग्बुभिर्दुर्बिलम्बितो घनाः।

अनुच्छेदाः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः स्वभाव एवैव परोपकारिणम्।।

रत्नाकरः किं कुरुते स्वरत्नैर्विन्ध्याचलः किं करिमिः करोति।

श्रीखण्डखण्डैर्मलयाचलः किं परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः।।

पिबन्ति नद्यः स्वयमेव नाम्नाः स्वयमेव न खादन्ति फलानि वृक्षाः।

नादन्ति सस्यं खलु वारिवाहाः परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः।।

अनु

बी.ए. - 1210421002050

सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्

चल चल पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्।

सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्।

गिरिशिखरे ननु निज निकेतनम्

विनैव यानं नगरोहणम्।।

बलं स्वीकृत्य भवति साधनम्।

सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्।

पाथि पाथाय विपनाः प्रखराः।

हिरन्ताः पशवः परितो धीराः।।

सपुष्करं खलु यद्यपि गमनम्।

सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्।।

जहीहि भतिं भज भज शक्तिम्।

विधेहि राष्ट्रे तथा ऽनुक्तिम्।।

कुरु कुरु सततं ध्येय-स्मरणम्।

सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्।।

गुगल (बी.ए. प्रथम)

रोल नं. 1231063053



शीलं परं भूषणं

1. शीलेन त्रयोलोकानां शम्भवाः ये तु न संशयः ।
न हि किञ्चिदस्मात्सर्वं वै लोके शीलवतां भवेत् ॥
2. आचारो परमो धर्मः क्षुद्रान्तः स्मार्त एव च ।
तस्मादिदम् न सदा युक्तो नित्यं स्यादालम्बान् हिजः ॥
3. ब्रुवन् पलेन संरक्षेद् विततेति च याति च ।
अक्षेपो विततः क्षीये युक्तस्तु हतो ह्येतः ॥
4. यास्मिन् देशे यः आचारः पारम्पर्यक्रमगतः ।
वर्णानां सान्तरालानां स सदाचारः उच्यते ॥
5. आचाराल्लभ्यते आधुः आचारल्लभ्यते श्रियम् ।
आचाराल्लोतिमारणेति पुरुषः प्रेत्य चेह च ॥
6. आचारद विष्णुतो विप्रो न वेदफलमश्नुते ।
आचारये तु संयुक्तः सम्पूर्णफलभाग् भवेत् ॥
7. ऐश्वर्यवर्धनस्य विभूषणं सुजनता शौर्यस्य बाक् संयमः ।
ज्ञानस्योपशमः श्रुतस्य विनयः वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः ।
अक्रोधस्तपस्य क्षमाप्रभिवतुः धर्मस्य निर्व्याजता ।
सर्वेषां सर्वकारणमिदं शीलं परम् भूषणम् ॥

मनीषा (बी.ए. द्वितीय)

रोल नं. 1220421002339

उद्यमेन मनोरथाः सिद्ध्यन्ति

1. उद्यमेन हि सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः ।
न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः ॥
2. आलस्य हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः ।
नास्त्युद्यमो बन्धुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति ॥
3. गच्छन् पिपीलिका याति योजनानां शतान्यपि ।
अगच्छन् वैनते योऽपि पदमेको न गच्छति ॥
4. निषानमिव मण्डूकाः सरः पूर्वमिवाण्डजः ।
सोद्योगं नरमार्यानि विवशः सर्वसम्पदः ॥
5. कर्मण्यैवधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ।
मा कर्मफलहेतुर्मुमूर्ता ते सङ्गोस्त्वकर्मणि ॥
6. यद्येकेन हस्तेन तालिका न संप्रपद्यते ।
तथोद्यमपरित्यक्तं न फलं कर्मणः स्मृतम् ॥
7. उद्योगिनं पुरुषं सिंहमुपेति लक्ष्मीः ।
दैवेन दैयमिति कायपुरुषाः वदन्ति ।
दैवं नित्यं कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या
यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः ॥

अंकिता (बी.ए. द्वितीय)

रोल नं. 1220421002356

"वेदानां महत्वं"

संसारं अनेका भाषा सन्ति । तासु भाषासु संस्कृत भाषा प्राचीनतमा अस्ति । इयं भाषा देव वाणी अपि कथ्यते । इयं भाषा वैज्ञानिकी भाषा अस्ति । अस्या साहित्यं विशालं समृद्धं च अस्ति । वेदाः, गीताः, रामायणं, महाभारतं इत्यादः ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतस्य गौरवं वर्धन्ति । आदर्श सूक्तयः अस्यामेव भाषायां प्राप्यन्ते ।

यथा- 'अहिंसा परमो धर्मः' 'सत्यं वद धर्मं चर', 'विद्याविहिनः पशुः' जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी 'परोपकाराय सतां विभूतियः इत्यादयः आधुनिक काले अस्माकं समाजे संस्कृतभाषा या उपेक्षा भवति । परन्तु संस्कृत भाषां विना अस्माकं समाजस्य प्रगति न भवेत् । अतएव सर्वकारः द्वारा अस्मिन् दिशां प्रयत्नाः कुर्वन्तु । राज्यकार्याणि संस्कृत भाषायमेव भवेयम् । वयं सर्वे मिलित्वा संस्कृतभाषाया प्रचारं प्रसारं च कुर्याम । जयतु संस्कृतम् । जयतु भारतम् ।

संजय कुमार (बी.ए. तृतीय)

रोल नं. 1210421002005



सर्वे गुणाः काञ्चनमाश्रयन्ति

1. यस्यासि त्विच्छं स नरः कुलीनः ।
स पण्डितः स श्रुतवान् गुणज्ञः ।
स एव वक्ता स च दर्शनीयः ।
सर्वे गुणाः काञ्चनमाश्रयन्ति ॥
2. वृषभक्षित्वं करणं न भुज्यते ।
पिपासिते काव्यरसो न पीयते ।
न छन्दसा केनचिदुद्धृतं कुलं ।
हिरण्यमर्वाजय निष्कलाः गुणाः ॥
3. यस्यार्थस्तस्य मित्राणि यस्यार्थस्तस्य यात्रयाः ।
यस्यार्थाः स पुत्रालोके यस्यार्थाः स च पण्डितः ॥
4. वयोवृद्धास्तपोवृद्धाः ज्ञानवृद्धाश्च ये परे ।
ते सर्वे धनवृद्धस्य द्वारे तिष्ठन्ति किंकराः ॥
5. अर्थेन तु विहीनस्य पुरुषस्याल्पमेधसः ।
क्रिया सर्वा विनश्यति ग्राम्ये कुसरिता यथाः ॥
6. टका धर्म टका कर्मः टकैव परमं पदम् ।
यस्य गृहे टका नास्ति स टकाटकायते ॥

संजना (बी.ए. द्वितीय)

रोल नं. 1220421002376

संस्कृत भाषाया महत्त्वम्

संसारं अनेका भाषा सन्ति । तासु भाषासु संस्कृत भाषा प्राचीनतमा अस्ति । इयं भाषा देव वाणी अपि कथ्यते । इयं भाषा वैज्ञानिकी भाषा अस्ति । अस्या साहित्यं विशालं समृद्धं च अस्ति । वेदाः, गीताः, रामायणं, महाभारतं इत्यादः ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतस्य गौरवं वर्धन्ति । आदर्श सूक्तयः अस्यामेव भाषायां प्राप्यन्ते ।

यथा- 'अहिंसा परमो धर्मः' 'सत्यं वद धर्मं चर', 'विद्याविहिनः पशुः' जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी 'परोपकाराय सतां विभूतियः इत्यादयः आधुनिक काले अस्माकं समाजे संस्कृतभाषा या उपेक्षा भवति । परन्तु संस्कृत भाषां विना अस्माकं समाजस्य प्रगति न भवेत् । अतएव सर्वकारः द्वारा अस्मिन् दिशां प्रयत्नाः कुर्वन्तु । राज्यकार्याणि संस्कृत भाषायमेव भवेयम् । वयं सर्वे मिलित्वा संस्कृतभाषाया प्रचारं प्रसारं च कुर्याम । जयतु संस्कृतम् । जयतु भारतम् ।

संजय कुमार (बी.ए. तृतीय)

रोल नं. 1210421002005



प्रातः कालीन भ्रमणम्

प्रातःकालः भ्रमणम् सर्वोत्तमः कालः भवति । यथा जीवनाय भोजनस्य आवश्यकता भवति तथैव जीवनाय भ्रमणस्य अपि आवश्यकता भवति । प्रातःकाले भ्रमणेन शरीरः स्वस्थं नीरोगः च भवति । सर्वेषु व्यायामेषु भ्रमणम् सर्वोत्तमः व्यायामः भवति । एतत् तनुं नवी करोति मस्तिष्कं च शीतली करोति । भ्रमणानन्तरं मानवः सर्वदा प्रसन्नः तिष्ठति ।
अहम् निर्दिष्टरूपेण प्रातः भ्रमणं करोमि । मार्गे अनेके गोपालाः मम दृष्टिपथम् आयान्ति । ते दुग्धस्य पात्राणि द्विचक्रिकाभिः आनयन्तः दृश्यन्ते । भ्रमणं कुर्वन्तः अहं एकस्मिन् उद्याने गच्छामि । तत्र प्रकृतेः सौन्दर्यम् मनः मोहयति । अभिनवानि विकसितानि पुष्पाणि दृष्ट्वा मम मनसि । आनन्दः उपपद्यते । युष्माकां शाखासु मधुरं-मधुरं कुलन्तः पक्षिणः कर्णयोः अमृतं रसं सिञ्चन्ति । अहं ह्रस्वनिमित्तानि पर्वतं हरितघासे नग्नं पादभ्यां संचरामि । एतत् संचरणं मम शरीरे स्फूर्तिं जनयति, दृष्टिं च आनन्दयति । निजं स्वास्थ्यं रक्षायै सर्वेषां जनानां वा प्रातः भ्रमणं अवश्यं कुर्वेत्तुः ।

गीताऽभूतं

कर्म मे लीनं रहा जाए.....
ध्यायतो विषयान्मुनः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते ।
सङ्गतसंजायते कामः कामाकरोषेऽभिजायते ।।
मुन्यु खुद अपना ही का नाश कर बैठता है.....
क्रोधा दवति संमसेहः समोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः
स्मृतिभ्रंशो बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशोऽप्यनश्यति ।।
अपनी इन्द्रियों पर संयम रखने वाले मुन्यु.....
श्रद्धाबान्धनभटे ज्ञानं तत्परः संयतेन्द्रियः ।
ज्ञानं लब्ध्वा परा शान्तिमचिरेणाधिगच्छति ।।
सभी धर्मों को त्याग कर.....
सर्वधर्माभिरित्युक्त्यु मायेंकं शरणं व्रज ।
अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मां सुचः ।।

आत्मा को न शर्य काट सकते हैं.....
नैनं छिद्रं शिरसा शिरसा नैनं दहति पावकः ।
न चैनं कलेशयन्तपापो न शोषयति मारुतः ।।

युगो-युगो से प्रत्येक युग में जन्म होता आया है.....
परित्राणाय साधनानां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् ।
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे-युगे ।।

अंकित (बी.ए. द्वितीय)
रोल नं. 122421002055

मोनु (बी.ए. तृतीय)

गुरू महिमा

सर्वभ्यः शिक्षिकाभ्यः शिक्षकेभ्यः च समर्पितं,
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः लभते इह सम्मानम् ।
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः करोति देशानाम् निर्माणम् ।
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यम् कुर्वन्ति सर्वे प्रणाम ।
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः रचयति चरित्रं जनानाम् ।
गुरू अस्ति अस्य पदस्य नाम,
सर्वेषाम् गुरुणाम् मम शतं शतं प्रणाम

गुगल (बी.ए. प्रथम)
रोल नं. 1231063053



अस्माकं संस्कृतिः संस्कृत भाषा

संसृतिरनेका भाषाः सन्ति । संस्कृत भाषा तासु भाषासु सर्वप्राचीना सर्वोत्तमा चस्ति । इयं भाषा देववाणीः अपि कथ्यते । इयमेव प्रायेण सर्वासां भाषाणां जननी अस्ति । भारतस्य सर्वाः एवं भाषा संस्कृतस्य कन्याः सन्ति । विशालम् अस्य मातृत्वम् । वेदाः गीताः रामायणं, महाभारतं इत्यादयः ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतकाल्पनि समस्तैः विश्वे सममानिताः सन्ति । अस्माकं सर्वाणि आदर्शवृत्तानि 'सत्यमेव जयते' अहिंसा परमो धर्मः सर्वाणि संस्कृत भाषायामेव सन्ति । अस्यामेव भाषाया अस्माकं सर्वे संस्काराः सम्पन्नाः भवन्ति । इयं भाषा अति मधुरा सरसा च अस्ति । प्राचीनकाले संस्कृतभाषा लोकव्यवहारस्य भाषा आसीत् । अस्माकं संस्कृतिः संस्कृतमेव आश्रिता ।

राखी (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002411

श्लोकाः

1. बन्धनं मरणं वापि जयो वापि पराजयः ।
अभयत्र समो धीरः धीरभावो ही धीरतां ।
2. तपो बलं तापसां ब्रह्म ब्रह्मविदां बलम् ।
अहिंसा बलमसाधुनां क्षमा गुणवतां बलम् ।
3. यावानर्थः उन्नाथे सर्वतः समस्तुतोदके ।
तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञानतः ।
4. प्रसादे सर्वदुःखानां हानिरस्योपजायते ।
प्रसन्नचेतसो हृचशु बुद्धिः प्रयतिष्ठति ।।

सन्दीप (बी.ए. प्रथम)
रोल नं. 1210421002355

श्लोकाः

स्वीणां द्विगुणा आहारे
बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा ।
साहसं षडगुणं चैव
कामो ऽष्टगुणः उच्यते ।।

माता शत्रुः पिता वैरो येन
बालो न पादतिः ।
न शोभते सभा मध्ये
हंसमथे बन्धो यथा

समाने शोभते प्रीतिः ।
राज्ञि सेवा च शोभते ।।
वाणिज्यं व्यवहारेषु ।
दिव्या स्त्री शोभते गृहे ।।

उद्योगे नास्ति दारिद्र्यं
जपतो नास्ति पातकम् ।
मौने च कलशो चास्ति
नास्ति जागरिते भयम् ।।

धनधान्ये प्रयोगेषु विद्या
संग्रहेषु च ।
आहारे व्यवहारे च ।
सुखी भवेत् ।।
त्यक्तं लज्जाः

अजय खुडिया (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष)
रोल नं. 1210421002210



परोपकारः

परोपकारः परोपकारः कथ्यते। स्वार्थं परित्यज्य यदा अन्येषां कल्याणं क्रियते तत् परोपकारः कथ्यते। परोपकारः मानवस्य एकः उत्तमः गुणः अस्ति। परोपकरणं जनेषु सुख-शान्तिं वृद्धिं भवति। मानवाः दार्ढ्यं परोपकाराय एव स्वसारीरस्य अस्वीनं अपि ददौ प्राणान् अपि अत्यजत्। न केवलं मनुष्यः अपितु प्रकृतिः अपि परोपकारं रता दृश्यते। नद्यः स्वयमेव जलं न पिबन्ति, वृक्षाः स्वयं फलानि न खादन्ति किंतु तेषां न केवलं मनुष्यः अपितु प्रकृतिः अपि परोपकारं रता दृश्यते। नद्यः स्वयमेव जलं न पिबन्ति, वृक्षाः स्वयं फलानि न खादन्ति किंतु तेषां फलानि च परोपकाराय एव भवन्ति। अतः अस्माभिः अपि सदा परोपकारः करणीयः। तस्य मानवस्यः जीवनं यः परोपकारं न करोति। प्रियंका यादव (बी.ए. तृतीय वर्षं)
रोल नं. 2993320162

प्रयत्नो विधेयः

'दहेज' इति हिन्दी शब्दस्य दायजः इति संस्कृतशब्दो वर्तते। भारते अस्य दायजस्य प्रथा प्राचीनं अस्ति दायजस्य विशेषः सम्बन्धः कन्यादानात् वर्तते। प्राचीनकाले जनाः कन्यादानेन सह वराय रूप्यकाणि, आभूषणानि अन्यानि च बहूनि वस्तूनि दक्षिणारूपेण यच्छन्ति स्म। अस्य दायजस्य एतदपि लक्ष्यमासीत् यत् कन्या न्य-श्वसुरास्ये किमपि कष्टं नानुभवेत्।

परमत्र तु विवाहसमये एव वरपक्षकाः जनाः रूप्यकाणि वस्तूनि च दाहन्ते। अद्यत्वे भारतीय समाजे इयं कुप्रथा प्रतिदिनं वर्धते। इयं प्रथा अद्य हिन्दुनाम समाजे कलंकरूपा वर्तते। अस्मिन् युगे तु सर्वान् जातिपुंश्च इयं कुप्रथा प्रचलिता अस्ति। अद्य कन्यानाम् जनकाः अनया कुप्रथा भयभीताः प्रताः च सन्ति। अस्याः कुप्रथायाः कारणात् नवोद्गः करुणवीकारं कुर्वन्ति। अतः साम्प्रत्य इयं कुप्रथा भारतीय समाजाय अभिशापः वर्तते।

लक्ष्मी (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्षं)
रोल नं. 1210421002232

प्रयत्नेन कार्यं सुसिद्धिर्जनानाम्
प्रयत्नेन सद्बुद्धिर्बुद्धिर्जनानाम्।

प्रयत्नेन युद्धे जयः स्याज्जनानाम्।
प्रयत्नो विधेयः प्रयत्नो विधेयः।।

प्रयत्नेन धीराः समुद्रं तरन्ति,
प्रयत्नेन वीराः गिरीन् लङ्घयन्ति

प्रयत्नेन विज्ञाः विचल्युत्पत्ति,
प्रयत्नो विधेयः प्रयत्नो विधेयः।।

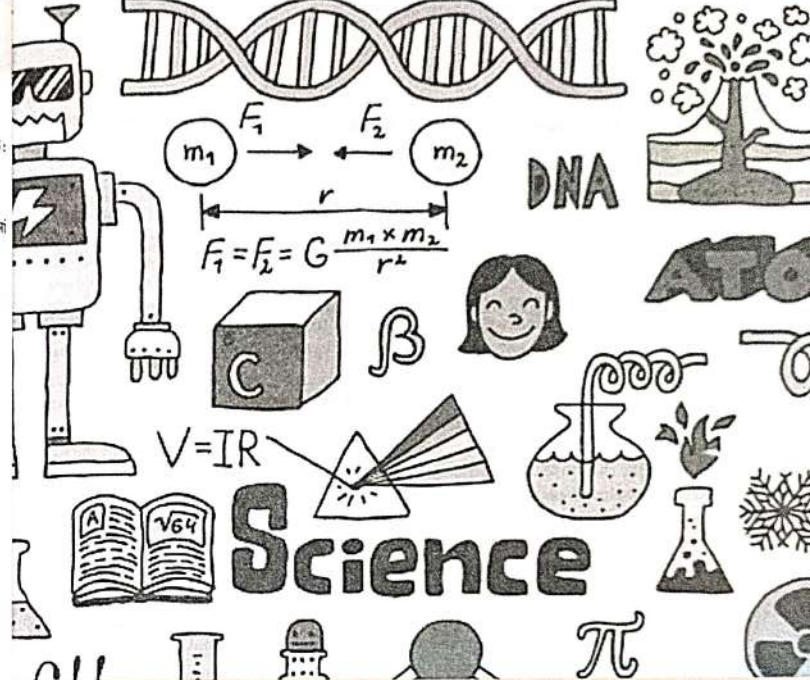
कठोरः प्रयत्नामृदुत्वं प्रयति,
प्रचलादसाध्यं भवत्येव साध्यम्।

प्रयत्नादयोग्याः सुयोग्या भवन्ति।
प्रयत्नो विधेयः प्रयत्नो विधेयः।

प्रयत्नेन मुक्तिर्भ्रिताः भारतीयाः
प्रयत्नेन क्रुद्धि गताः भारतीयाः।

प्रयत्नेन विश्वप्रियाः भारतीयाः
प्रयत्नो विधेयः प्रयत्नो विधेयः।

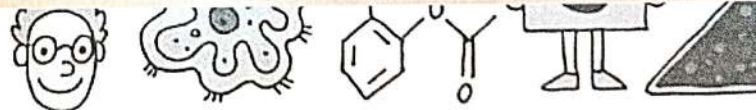
मोहित (बी.ए. प्रथम)
रोल नं. 1210421002404



SCIENCE SECTION

सोमवीर सिंह
सम्पादक

प्रमोद
छात्र सम्पादक





Can generative AI help the education sector in India?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is characterized by machines that has specific aspects of human intelligence, and capabilities such as perception, learning, reasoning, problem-solving, language interaction, and even creative output.

The rise of generative AI has raised curiosity and interests. It's early days and there's no clear verdict, but its potential has opened up many possibilities.

Generative AI in education

Generative AI can help bridge many gaps in a country like India that has vast cultural and social differences and barriers of inequality. It can be beneficial to various sets of stakeholders in the education system, be it students, teachers, or parents.

Here are some potential ways in which generative AI can be used:

1. Parents can take the help of AI create activities which they can use with their child to help enhance their reading and comprehension skills. For example, parents can narrate stories generated by the AI to the child or get the child to read aloud a story. This can be especially useful for parents who aren't literate but want to be involved in their child's education.
2. Generative AI can help teachers follow the prescribed guidelines for teaching in an efficient way without spending hours going through multiple reading materials. A virtual assistant built on generative AI can assist a teacher in planning unique and engaging classroom activities by referring to a selection of carefully chosen documents and experts.
3. This technology can be adapted to the unique needs of a child and so, under the assistance of a caring adult (teacher, parent, or community member), it can be extremely helpful in early childhood education where learning pace and approaches vary from one child to another.
4. Generative AI can assist with speech-to-text, text-to-speech, and speech-to-speech translations, and also adjust the tone and cultural context while translating. This will help in making education more inclusive for children from various linguistic and sociocultural backgrounds.
5. Generative AI can help create virtual labs on smartphones, especially for students in senior grades and colleges. This will be particularly useful for students from marginalized backgrounds who may not have access to a physical lab to perform science experiments or learn vocational skills.
6. Virtual assistants can be used to resolve students' doubts and queries and also help them in developing skills such as critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, and communication. Similarly, a school app that uses virtual assistants can be customised for students, teachers, and parents to track assignments, attendance, results, etc.



Approaches for Effective Adoption

While there are many possible ways to implement it, currently the adoption of generative AI in the education space remains minimal and experimental. In order to incorporate it in our programmes more effectively, the following things need to be kept in mind:

1. Picking the right problem

While using the generative AI, it's crucial to ensure that our focus is directed towards solving and addressing the correct issues. For example, it is important to identify the real problems that a teacher faces while teaching a class or managing it.

This means that evolution goes through stages with appropriate checks and balances. To avoid undesirable results, one can always figure out the value proposition at a smaller scale.

2. Building the ecosystem

Most organisations working in the education space are not equipped to build or leverage generative AI. For example, if an organisation wants to build a storytelling application that narrates stories to children in the local dialect, they would need a diverse set of experts from the technology ecosystem, besides domain experts.

3. Figuring out who takes responsibility

When an organisation engages technology experts to develop applications on their behalf, the issue of responsibility and ownership becomes quite complicated. For instance, if an organisation collaborates with a state government to implement a new application, the following questions arise: Who assumes the charge of managing and monitoring the app? Who rightfully claims ownership of the technology and shoulders the onus of data governance? Who accepts accountability for any setbacks? This requires careful crafting of policy so that stakeholder interests can be safeguarded.

4. Checking for bias

Since generative AI is heavily dependent on the data it is being fed, biases are a big threat. These biases can be detrimental to a child's education or can lead to exclusion. While building models, it is important to ensure that no inherent bias is getting introduced and that the impact of the tool on the child has been evaluated.

Generative AI can help in overcoming the challenges to education in India only if it has an ecosystem that innovates and supports its growth, participates in its evaluation, and assumes responsibility for failures. This ecosystem should comprise community members; social, private, and public sector organisations; experts; thought leaders; and funders, and demand active participation from each of these stakeholders.

Lt. Sombir
Asstt. Professor



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Most organisations working in the education space are not equipped to build or leverage generative AI. For example, if an organisation wants to build a storytelling application that narrates stories to children in the local dialect, they would need a diverse set of experts from the technology ecosystem, besides domain experts.

3. Figuring out who takes responsibility

When an organisation engages technology experts to develop applications on their behalf, the issue of responsibility and ownership becomes quite complicated. For instance, if an organisation collaborates with a state government to implement a new application, the following questions arise: Who assumes the charge of managing and monitoring the app? Who rightfully claims ownership of the technology and shoulders the onus of data governance? Who accepts accountability for any setbacks? This requires careful crafting of policy so that stakeholder interests can be safeguarded.

4. Checking for bias

Since generative AI is heavily dependent on the data it is being fed, biases are a big threat. These biases can be detrimental to a child's education or can lead to exclusion. While building models, it is important to ensure that no inherent bias is getting introduced and that the impact of the tool on the child has been evaluated.

Generative AI can help in overcoming the challenges to education in India only if it has an ecosystem that innovates and supports its growth, participates in its evaluation, and assumes responsibility for failures. This ecosystem should comprise community members; social, private, and public sector organisations; experts; thought leaders; and funders, and demand active participation from each of these stakeholders.



Inventions of Famous Scientist

A scientist is someone who explores the nature of the universe. On the other hand, an investigator is someone who tries to create useful devices and products. A few people have been successful in both endeavours. Given below is a list of discoveries that includes 17 famous scientist and their discoveries.

Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton's discoveries created a launchpad for future developments in science. His most noteworthy innovations were as follows: Newton's three laws of motion set the foundation for modern classical mechanics. The discovery of gravitational force gave us the ability to predict the movement of heavenly bodies. His discovery of calculus gave us a potent mathematical tool, aiding the precise analytical treatment of the physical world. Isaac Newton is one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time, and his inventions and discoveries widened the reach of human thoughts.

Charles-Augustin de Coulomb

Charles-Augustin de Coulomb is best known for what now is known as the Coulomb's law, which explains electrostatic attraction and repulsion. He formulated this law to study the law of electrostatic repulsion put forward by the English scientist Joseph Priestley. He also extensively worked on the friction of machinery, the elasticity of metal and silk fibres. The SI unit of electric charge – Coulomb, is named after him.

Georg Simon Ohm

Georg Simon Ohm, a German Physicist, discovered the law named after him, known as the "Ohm's Law" which states that the current flowing a conductor is directly proportional to its voltage and inversely proportional to its resistance.

Michael Faraday

Faraday was a man devoted to discovery through experimentation. He was famous for never giving up on ideas that came from scientific intuition. When he thought of an idea, he would keep experimenting through multiple failures until he got what was expected. Below is the list of his few noteworthy discoveries: Discovery of Electromagnetic Induction, Discovery of Benzene, Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis, Gas Liquefaction and Refrigeration. Michael Faraday is one of the revered scientists of all time.

Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison made a lot of key inventions and discoveries. Here, we have listed a few noteworthy ones: Invented the carbon rheostat, Discovered incandescent light, Invented the motion picture camera, Invented the fluorescent electric lamp, Discovered thermionic emission. Edison has been described as "America's greatest inventor." He developed many devices in fields like mass communication and electric power generation. He was one of the pioneers in applying the principles



of organized science and teamwork to the process of invention, working with many researchers and employees.

Henri Becquerel

Henri Becquerel was a French physicist best known for his work on radioactivity for which he won a Nobel Prize. As a result, the SI unit of radioactivity Becquerel is named after him.

Marie Skłodowska

Marie Skłodowska - Curie was a chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. She is most famous for the discovery of the elements Polonium and Radium.

Albert Einstein

Photon, also known as light quantum, is a tiny energy packet of electromagnetic radiation. This concept originated in Albert Einstein's explanation of the photoelectric effect, in which he proposed the existence of discrete energy packets during the transmission of light. Albert Einstein was best known for his General and Special theory of relativity and the concept of mass-energy equivalence ($E = mc^2$).

J.J Thomson

An English physicist and a Nobel Laureate in Physics, is credited and honoured with the discovery of the electron, which was the first subatomic particle to be discovered. Thomson managed to show that cathode rays were composed of previously unknown negatively charged particles (electrons), which he calculated and inferred might have smaller bodies than atoms and a substantial charge-mass ratio. He is also credited for finding the first evidence for the existence of isotopes for stable elements.

Ernest Rutherford

Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealand chemist is regarded as the "father of nuclear physics." He was the first to propose that an atom comprises a small charged nucleus surrounded by empty space and is circled by tiny electrons which later, became known as the Rutherford model. He is credited with the discovery of protons and hypothesized the existence of the neutron.

John Dalton

John Dalton's major contribution was his theory on atoms which consists of five parts as follows: Atoms are made of tiny particles known as atoms. Atoms are indivisible and indestructible. Atoms of a given element are identical in size, mass, and chemical properties. In a chemical reaction, atoms separate, combine and rearrange. Dalton made a lot of discoveries based on his observations.

James Chadwick

James Chadwick, a British physicist, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1935 for his discovery of the neutron. Bombarding elements with neutrons can result in the penetration and splitting of nuclei generating an enormous amount of energy. This way, Chadwick's findings were pivotal to the



discovery of nuclear fission and ultimately, the development of the atomic bomb.

Max Planck

Max Planck, a German Physicist, is best known for his proposition of the quantum theory of energy for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize. His work contributed significantly to the atomic and subatomic processes.

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz

During his work on electromagnetism, Heinrich reported another important phenomenon known as the Photoelectric effect. He noticed that UV rays made the metal lose charges faster than otherwise, which led him to publish his findings in the journal Annalen der Physik. He did not investigate this effect further on. Later, in 1905, Albert Einstein proposed that light came in discrete packets of energy known as the photons. This discovery led to the development of Quantum mechanics.

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, a German physicist, produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range known as X-rays. This discovery earned him a Nobel Prize in Physics.

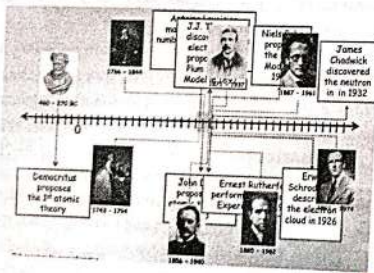
Neils Bohr & Rutherford

As discussed before, Rutherford described an atom as consisting of a positive centre mass surrounded by orbiting electrons. Neils Bohr suspected that electrons revolved in quantized orbits. Having suspected this, Bohr worked on Rutherford's model and proved that particles couldn't occupy just any energy level.

Enrico Fermi

Enrico Fermi was an Italian-American physicist who created the world's first nuclear reactor. He is widely known as the "architect of the nuclear age" and the "architect of the atomic bomb." He won a Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on induced radioactivity by neutron bombardment. He also made significant contributions in the field of quantum theory, statistical mechanics and nuclear and particle physics.

Dr. Tamanna Rani
Deptt. of Physics



Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is a branch of Computer Science, where human intelligence and thinking power is artificially implemented through technology based machines. Computers are introduced to mimic cognitive units so that computers can think like humans like learning, solving problems etc. are the intelligence displayed by Artificial Intelligence Machines. AI defines itself as the study of intelligent agents any machine that can perceive its environment and take actions that greatly advance its success in teaching goals.

American computer scientist John Mc Carthy is the father of A.I. He first discovered it in 1955. People get tired if they work too much, they need a break. But A.I. technology does not need a break. Can break a lot of new things in a very short time as well as doing thousands of tasks quickly at once. Basically A.I. technology provides various services by analyzing previous data. benefits of A.I. includes efficiency through task automation, data analysis for informed decisions, guide in medical diagnosis and advances in automation vehicles, stream lining, saving time, eliminating automating repetitive tasks etc. But there are same disadvantages in using A.I. They are costly implementational potential human job losses and lack of passion and creativity.

"Artificial Intelligence is a tool the choice how it gets deployed is ours"



Parmod Gujjar
Student Editor
B.Sc. (3rd) - 1210421015025



Aditya-L1 Mission

About Aditya-L1 :

Aditya L1 is the first space based observatory class Indian Solar mission to study the sun. The spacecraft is planned to be placed in a halo orbit around the lagrangian point (L1) of the sun-Earth system, which is about 1.5 million km from the earth. A satellite placed in the halo orbit around the L1 point has the major advantage of continuously viewing the sun without any eclipse. This will provide a greater advantage of observing the solar activities continuously.

Major Science Objective :

- Understanding the coronal heating and solar wind acceleration.
- Understanding initiation of coronal mass ejection, flares and near earth space weather.
- To understand coupling and dynamics of the solar atmosphere.
- To understand solar wind distribution and temperature anisotropy.

Why Study Sun From Space ?

The Sun emits radiations in nearly all wavelengths along with various energetic particles and magnetic field. The atmosphere of the earth as well as its magnetic fields acts as a protective shield and blocks a number of harmful wavelength radiations including particles and fields. As various radiations don't reach the surface of the earth, the instruments from the earth will not be able to detect such radiations and solar studies based on these radiations could not be carried out. However such studies can be carried out by making observations from outside the earth atmosphere. Similarly, to understand how the solar wind particles and magnetic field from the sun travel through the interplanetary space, measurements are to be performed from a point which is far away from the influence of the earth's magnetic field.

Is Aditya-L1 a complete mission to study the sun ?

The answer is 'No' which is not only true for Aditya-L1 but in general for any space mission. The reason is that due to the limited mass, power and volume of the spacecraft that carries the scientific payloads in space, only a limited set of instruments with limited capacity can be set on - board the spacecraft. In case of Aditya-L1, all the measurements will be made from the L1. As an example the various phenomena of the sun are multi directional and therefore the directional distribution of energy of explosive phenomena will not be possible to study with Aditya L1 alone. Another Lagrange point known as L5 is a good vantage point for studying the earth directed CME events and assessing the space weather. Also the polar regions of the sun are not well studied due to technological challenges of achieving spacecraft orbits for such studies. The sun polar dynamics and magnetic fields are believed to play important role in deriving the solar cycles. Further the polarisation measurement of solar radiations at different wavelengths are required to understand the various processes occurring in and around the sun.



Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence or AI, is like teaching computers to be really smart. Its like magic that makes machines think and learn. AI is everywhere in games, phones and even some toys. It helps us by understanding what we say and do. Imagine having a friend in our computers. But we must be careful and use AI nicely. It's important to share and be good to others. AI can do amazing things like talking to us or helping with homework. So Let's be kind and remember that technology is here to make our lives fun and easier.

If we observe many aspects of our day to day lives, now involve the use of Artificial Intelligence. For instance, face ID and image recognition features in mobile phones, email, various apps, digital voice assistants like Apple Siri and Amazon, Alexa, Google's search, route mapping, Traffic updates, weather updates Netflix and amazon for entertainment etc. The impact of AI extends across diverse industries, enhancing efficiency and innovation in healthcare, AI aids in diagnostics drug discovery and personalized treatment plans. Discovery and personalized treatment plans in finance, it optimizes trading strategies and detects fraudulent activities. Moreover, AI contributes to the development of smart cities, where it manages traffic, energy consumption and public services.

In the future, AI might help us even more like in medicine or exploring space. So, AI is like a smart buddy, learning, helping and making things exciting !

Renu

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Advancements in Renewable Energy

Advancements in Renewable Energy - In recent years, the urgency to combat climate change and transition towards a sustainable future has led to remarkable energy technologies. These innovative solutions are not only reducing our dependence on fossil fuels but also revolutionizing the way we generate, store and distribute clean energy. In this blog post, we will delve into some of the most exciting innovations and breaking in renewable energy, showcasing how these technologies are shaping our energy landscape and having the way for a greener future.

Solar Power - Solar energy has witnessed significant advancements with solar panels becoming more efficient and cost effective. Researchers are exploring new materials such as perovskite solar cells that promise higher efficiency levels and lower manufacturing cost. Additionally, solar power is now being integrated into building materials like windows and roofing enable seamless and aesthetically pleasing solar installations.

Wind Energy - Wind turbines have become more powerful and efficient, thank to advancements in



turbine design and manufacturing techniques. Offshore wind farms are gaining popularity due to the stronger and more consistent winds available at sea. Floating wind turbines are also being developed, allowing for installations in deeper waters opening up new areas for wind energy generation.

Energy Storage - One of the key challenges with renewable energy is intermittency. However, breakthrough in energy storage technologies are already widely used in electric vehicles are becoming cheaper and more efficient making them suitable for storing renewable energy at scale. Moreover, new storage technologies like flow batteries, compressed air energy storage, and hydrogen-based storage systems are being explored to provide long duration and grid scale storage solution.

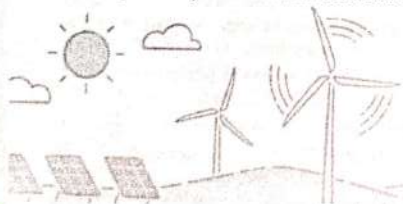
Tidal and Wave Energy - Tapping into the power of oceans tidal and wave energy technologies are gaining momentum. Tidal barrages and tidal turbines harness the kinetic energy of tides, while wave energy converters capture energy from ocean wave. These technologies are being tested and deployed in coastal regions, providing a predictable and renewable energy source.

Geothermal Energy - Geothermal energy derived from the heat within the earth is a reliable and constant renewable energy source. Advances in drilling and extraction techniques are making geothermal energy more accessible even in region with low geothermal system aim to create artificial geothermal reservoirs, expanding the reach of this clean energy source.

Hydrogen Power - Hydrogen has emerged as a versatile and clean energy carrier. It can be produced through electrolysis using renewable electricity and utilized in various sectors including transportation and industrial processes. Fuel cells powered by hydrogen are also gaining traction, offering a highly efficient way to convert chemical energy into electrical energy. These advancement not only contribute to mitigating climate change but also foster economic growth job creation and energy independence. As these technologies continue to evolve we can look forward to a future powered by clean abundant and renewable energy sources.

Krishima

B.Sc. 3rd, 1210421015013



Semiconductor

- India's first semiconductor fabrication plant : powering innovation & global supply chains.
- India Approves Tata Group's Ambitious semiconductor projects in Gujarat and Assam. Three projects are :
 - Semiconductor Plant In Dholera, Gujarat** - The semiconductor plant is a collaboration between Tata group and Taiwan's foundry powerchip semiconductor manufacturing corp (PSMC).
 - It will provide access to leading edge and mature nodes including 28 nm, 40 nm, 55 nm, 90 nm and 110 nm.
 - Capacity of 50000 wafers per month.
 - Chip Assembly Plant In Morigaon Assam** - The Tata group will also set up a chip assembly plant with capacity of manufacture 48 million chips per day and will primarily cater to export needs.
 - Chip packaging Facility in Sanand, Gujarat** - A chip packaging facility in Gujarat's sanand was also approved by the cabinet.
- About Semiconductors ; The Tiny Powerhouse Driving Modern Electronics** - Semiconductor often called 'chips' are tiny electronics electronic circuits containing transistors, diodes, capacitors, resistors and interconnections.
- These circuits are arranged on silicon wafer.
- Semiconductors are employed in manufacture of various kinds of electronic devices, including diodes, transistors and integrated circuits. Such devices have found wide application because of their components, reliability power efficiency and low cost.
- India's Semiconductor state of play and market opportunities.**
- Rapidly expanding market size - According to report from India Electronics and Semiconductor Association (IESA) India's semiconductor consumption is expected to reach \$ 64 billion by 2026.
- Desire to expand its manufacturing capabilities : India is currently strongest in R&D and design facts of the semiconductor value chain.
- More recently, India has turned its attention to semiconductor fabrication ("fabs") and post-production assembly, test and packaging (ATP) where semiconductor are tested and assembled into sophisticated packages.
- Image shows semiconductor value chain ecosystem.

Deepika

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Indian Remote Sensing

Indian Remote sensing (IRS) Satellite is a crucial component of India's space program, featuring a constellation of satellite, equipped with sensors to capture earth data.

The Indian Remote sensing (IRS) program is a series of earth observation satellites launched by the Indian space research organisation (ISRO) to gather various types of remote sensing data for a wide range of applications. The program has played a significant role in monitoring and managing India's natural resources, environmental changes, urban planning, disaster management and agricultural development.

The IRS is the largest civilian remote sensing satellite constellation in the world. The IRS program also includes the Indo-French joint satellite mission, Megna Tropiques, which studies the water cycle and energy exchange in the tropics.

Udupi Ramachandra Rao is considered as the father of the remote satellite program in India. Rao was instrumental in the development of the ASLV, the PSLV and GSLV rocket.

The Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand India. The IIRS's objective is to build capacity in remote sensing and Geo-information through education and training programs at the postgraduate level.

Type os Indian Remote sensing (IRS) :-

IRS - 1 Series	IRS - 2 Series	IRS - P Series
Cartosat Series	Oceansat series	RISAT Series

HYSIS

Application of Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) :-

- **Agriculture** - IRS satellites provide data for crop monitoring, field estimation, pest and disease outbreak prediction and efficient water resource management.
- **Forestry** - IRS data is used for forest mapping, monitoring deforestation and managing forest resource.
- **Water Resources Management** - IRS Satellites assist in the monitoring and management of water resources, including river basin planning, reservoir management and food forecasting.
- **Urban Planning** - Urban planners utilize IRS data for city planning, infrastructure development and land use mapping.

Ritika

B.Sc.-3rd (1210421015020)



Role of Science In Making India

In the last few years, science has helped a lot in the development of India. Science has contributed to all the sectors. Science has contributed to all the sectors. Science has improved the global economy, increased employment opportunities, saved millions of lives and has played a major role in a lot of industries. Science is very important for the growth and development of India. It even plays a key role in our daily lives. Every country should invest as much as possible in research and development for scientific technologies. Here science has helped India to grow in different sectors.

Indian Scientists have helped India Grow - When it comes to Indian scientists, the first name comes to my mind is CV Raman. CV Raman was the first Asian who won the Nobel Prize. His work was related to light and sound. He investigated that when light passes through a transparent material, some of the deflected light waves see the change in its amplitude and wavelength.

APJ Abdul Kalam is the second name that comes in my mind in Indian Scientists. APJ Abdul Kalam worked as a Aerospace Engineer with DRDO. He was also president of india from 2002 to 2007. Abdul Kalam contributed a lot to Aerospace. One of the contributions is deploying Rohini Satellite near Earth's Orbit. A few more names are Homi Bhabha, Visvesvaraya, V. Radhakrishnan, Satyendra Nath Bose and many more...

Science Increased Employment Opportunities - Whenever any new technology is discovered it leads to new industries. For example, if any new scientific device is invented it will require eligible professionals to control the device. Such inventions help in increasing employment opportunities. This also helps in growth in many businesses which in turn develops the Indian economy.

Curing Diseases And Saving Lives - In the last few years medical science has evolved so much and saved billions of lives. New technologies like wireless brain sensors, artificial organs, smart inhalers, robotic surgery, virtual reality are making work easier for thousands of doctors around the world. And also these technologies are saving millions of lives and curing diseases.

Role In Agriculture Sector - Science has played a very major role in the agriculture sector. Food is one of the basic needs of our lives. Science has now invented so many new agriculture techniques which have increased production drastically. The old mundane techniques farmers used to follow was very slow, expensive and required too much effort.

Science has made everything a lot easier for farmers. Improved facilities in irrigation, modern fertilizers, advanced equipment and pesticides are all helping farmers to work faster and save more money.

Conclusion - Science has helped us a lot in many ways and it will keep helping. Everyone should not only invest as much as possible in science and technology but also should stay aware of all new technologies developed around the world.

Shikha

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Chandrayaan-3

Chandrayaan 3 is the third lunar exploration mission by the Indian space research organisation (ISRO). The mission is a follow-up to Chandrayaan 2, which was launched in July 2019. The primary objective of Chandrayaan 3 is to land a rover on the Moon's surface and conduct further scientific investigations. The mission aims to land a combination similar to that used in Chandrayaan 2, but with some improvements based on lessons learned from the previous mission. Chandrayaan 3 is equipped with various scientific instruments and cameras to capture detailed images and data. It also aims to study the lunar surface, its minerals composition and search for water, ice deposits. Chandrayaan 3 was launched on 14th of July, 2023 and landed on the Moon on 23rd of August 2023. India became the first country to land a spacecraft near the Moon's south pole. The mission is another significant step towards India's goal of becoming a leader in space exploration and technology. Chandrayaan 3 will contribute to our understanding of the Moon's origin and evolution, as well as provide valuable insights into the potential for future human missions to the Moon. Chandrayaan 3 represents India's continued commitment to exploring space, pushing boundaries and expanding our knowledge of the universe.

Payal

B.Sc. 3rd - 12104/ 1015008

The Milkyway Galaxy

The Milky way is a huge collection of stars dust and gas. Its called a spiral galaxy because if you could view it from top or bottom, it would look like a spinning pinwheel. The sun is located on one of the spiral arms about 25000 light years. away from the center of the galaxy. Even if you could travel at the speed of light (300000 kilometers or 186000 miles per second) it would take about 25000 years to reach the middle of milky way. If we could travel outside our galaxy and look back, this is what our milky way galaxy might look like from above the milky way gets its name from a greek myth about the goddess Hera who sprayed milk across the sky. In other parts of the world our galaxy goes by other names. In china its called the "Silver River" and in the Kalahari Desert in Southern Africa, its called the Backbone of light."

If we could see our galaxy from the side, it would look like a huge thin disk with a slight bump in the centre. This flat shape is caused by the galaxy spinning around. Everything in our spinning galaxy would fly off into space if it were not for the force of gravity. Without a telescope, we can see about 6000 stars from earth. That may see like a lot of stars, but its actually only a small part of the whole. If you think of the entire galaxy as a giant pizza, all the stars you can see from earth fall within about one pepperoni on that pizza. In fact, far every star you can see there are more than 20 million you can not see. Most of the stars are too faint too far away or blocked by clouds of cosmic dust.

Keshav

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Global Warming

Global warming is a term almost every one is familiar with. But its meaning is still not clear to most of us. So, Global Warming refers to the gradual rise in the over all temperature of the earth atmosphere of the earth. There are various activities taking place which have been increasing the temperature gradually. Global warming is melting our ice glaciers. rapidly, this is extremely harmful to the earth as well as humans. It is quite challenging to control global warming; however, it is not unmanageable. The first step in solving any problem is identifying the cause of the problem. Therefore, we need to first understand the causes of global warming. That will help us proceed further in solving it. In this essay on global warming, we will see the causes. The cause of global warming is both nature as well as manmade. The natural causes include the release of escape from earth causing the temperature to increase. Further, volcanic eruptions are also responsible for global warming. That is to say these eruptions release tons of carbon dioxide which contributes to global warming. Similarly methane is also one big issue responsible for global warming. After that the excessive use of automobiles and fossil fuels results in increased level of carbon dioxide. In addition, activities like mining and cattle rearing are very harmful to the environment. One of the most common issues that are taking place rapidly is deforestation. So, when one of the biggest sources of absorption of carbon dioxide will only disappear there will be nothing left to regulate the gas. Thus it will result in global warming.

Steps must be taken immediately to stop global warming. Global warming can be stopped by a joint effort by the individuals and the Government. We must begin with the reduction of greenhouse gas. Deforestation must be banned and trees should be planted more. The use of automobiles must be limited and recycling must be encouraged.

In short all of us must realise the fact that earth is not well it needs treatment and we can help it. Therefore every little step, no matter how small, carries a lot of weight and is quite significant in stopping global warming.

**Global Warming
isn't a prediction
it is happening**

Deepak
B.Sc.3rd



Formation of Black Hole

Black holes should properly not be called black holes. In fact, black holes are nothing but empty space. Black holes are a great amount of matter packed & squeezed into a very small area. The result of this amount of matter squeezed into a small area results in a gravitational field so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape. Scientists do not have the ability to directly observe black holes with telescopes that detect X-Ray, light or other forms of electromagnetic radiation. However, scientists can infer the presence of black holes and other matter nearby. If a black hole passes through clouds of interstellar matter, it will draw the matter inward in a process (Accretion).

Common types of black holes are produced by certain dying stars. A star with a mass greater than 20 times the mass of our sun can produce a black hole at the end of its life. Black holes are usually only created by the death of a very massive star when a massive star dies, it explodes into a supernova. The outer parts of the star are launched violently into space while the core completely collapses under its own weight. If the core remaining, the explosion of the supernova is very there. What happens to a planet in black hole? The planet would be ripped a part by immense gravity and then the remaining matter eventually fall past the event horizon, never to be seen again it is important to remember that nothing goes into a black hole. Gravity has to chew it up before it can be swallowed.

Yuvran

B.A.3rd- 1210421015070

Science in our daily life

Science has a huge role in our day to day life from the small things to the big things. Many things that we do daily wouldn't be possible without scientific knowledge. One of the importances of science is it helps us to advance in every aspect from technology, medicine, engineering and more.

As an example, the recent outbreak of the influenza pandemic also known as covid-19. Scientists from all over the world on their feet to find a cure for this deadly virus. As for now, scientists has linked covid-19 to SARS as they are related genetically.

Although we live in a day and age where we can accept different cultures and beliefs there are still some people who are slightly bias, with the help of science many centuries old myths can be debunked and issues involving bias people can be solved with factual answers.

Science is also able to help us differentiate between true and false claims through the process of analysis and experiment. In medical situation scientists can find cures and treatments through experiments. All in all science is very crucial to mankind. Without science our lives will be completely different. We should thank all the contributors from scientists all over the world from different times.

Deepti Malik

B.Sc. 3rd-1210421015040



Acid Rain

Acid rain is caused by a chemical reaction that begins when compounds like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the air. These substances can rise very high into the atmosphere. Where they mix and react with water, oxygen and other chemicals to form acidic pollutants, known as acid rain.

Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides dissolve very easily in water and can be carried very far by the wind. As a result the two compounds can travel long distances where they become part of the rain, sleet, snow and fog that we experience on certain days. Human activities are the main cause of acid rain. Over the past few decades, humans have released so many different chemicals into the air that they have changed the mix of gases in the atmosphere. Power plants release the majority of sulphur dioxide and much of the nitrogen oxide when they burn fossil fuels, such as coal to produce electricity in addition the exhaust from cars, trucks and buses releases nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide into the air. These pollutants cause acid rain.

Acid rain is caused by reaction in the environment nature depends on balance, and although same rain is naturally acidic, with a pH level of around 5.0 human activities have made it worse. Normal.

Acid rain is caused by reaction in the environment nature depends on balance and although some rain is acidic with pH level of around 5.0, human activities made it worse. Normal precipitation such as rain, sleet or snow react with alkaline. Chemicals or non acidic material that can be found in air soil bedrock lakes and streams. These reactions usually neutralize natural acids. However if precipitation becomes too acidic these materials may not be able to neutralize all the acids. Over time these neutralizing materials can be washed away by acid rain. Damage to crops, lakes, rivers and animals is the biggest problem to acid rain.

Sunny Kumar

B.A.2nd- 12104210015024

Gene Editing

Genome editing also called gene editing, is an area of research seeking to modify genes of living organisms to improve our understanding of gene function and develop ways to use it to treat genetic or acquired diseases. Genome editing can be used to correct, introduce or delete almost any DNA sequence in many different types of cells and organisms. While techniques to modify DNA have existed for several decades, new methods have made genome editing faster, cheaper and more efficient. Genome editing builds on an earlier discovery that a broken section of DNA in a gene triggers cells repair mechanism to stitch together the break.



Dark Energy

Dark energy is hypothetical form of energy that is proposed by physicists to explain why the universe is not just expanding but is doing so at an accelerating rate. Think of dark energy as the "evil counterpart" to gravity an "anti gravity" force providing negative pressure that fills the universe and stretches the very fabric of spacetime. As it does so dark energy drives cosmic objects apart at an increasingly rapid rate rather than drawing them together as gravity does. Dark energy is estimated to account for between around 68% to 72% of universe's total energy and matter, its matter/energy budget meaning it heavily dominates both dark matter and everyday matter. The only real answer to the question what is dark energy? Currently we don't know as unsatisfactory as that may be. However there are some leading conditions to account for dark energy. These include the vacuum energy of space-particles literally popping and out of existence in empty space and a 5th force responsible for the negative pressure that might cause the accelerated expansion of the universe. Other possibilities a range of different "flavours" of fields that could account for dark energy such as a low-energy field dubbed "quintessence" fields of tachyons hypothetical particles that travel faster than light and thus back in time among other concept all of these remain purely hypothetical meaning that the only way we can really know dark energy currently is via its effect on the universe.

Priyanka

B.Sc.3rd-1210421015067

Energy And Climate

Energy Transition 2nd climate Change -

Energy transition refers to the global shift from fossil fuel based energy systems to low carbon and renewable energy sources. It involves a fundamental transformation in the way we produce, distribute and consume energy. The primary drivers of energy transition are the need to mitigate climate change, reduce greenhouse climate change reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security and promote sustainable development.

The relationship between energy transition and climate change -

Mitigating climate change : The energy transition plays a crucial role in mitigating climate change. By transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy resources like solar wind, hydro and geothermal, we can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Reducing Dependence on Fossil fuels -

Fossil fuels such as coal oil and natural gas are primary source of greenhouse gas emissions. By transitioning away from those carbon intensive energy sources, we can decrease our dependence on fossil fuels and minimize their environmental impact. This transition involves investing in renewable energy infrastructure, improving energy efficiency and adopting sustainable practices across various sectors.

Deepika

B.Sc.3rd-1210421015072

prospects
business bilateral
tariffs
include
society
agreements
service
cultural
transfer
disad
com
involved
products
currency
trade
house
relation
wider
actions
equivalent
tokens
technological
environment
circa
maximize
unmarked
activities
trace
times
facility

commerce

COMMERCE SECTION

सुरेन्द्र कुमार
सम्पादक

सिमरन
छात्र सम्पादक

prehistoric
commerce
producer



आधुनिक शिक्षा और विद्यार्थी

सामान्य जीवन में जब हम आधुनिक शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं तो हम सामान्यतः विकास, सम्पन्नता और नई तकनीक के बारे में बात करते हैं, लेकिन आधुनिक शिक्षा और विद्यार्थी में इस प्रकार का सम्बन्ध वर्तमान समय में नजर नहीं आता। हम इस बात से सभी परिचित हैं कि एक विद्यार्थी जीवन को बहुत सारे कारक प्रभावित करते हैं, लेकिन शिक्षा विद्यार्थी को सबसे अधिक प्रभावित करती है। एक देश का वर्तमान और भविष्य, वर्तमान छात्रों और भावी छात्रों पर निर्भर करता है। आधुनिक शिक्षा के नाम पर छात्रों को वर्तमान समय में बहुत अधिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। जो सुविधाएँ दो-तीन दशक पहले ना के बराबर थी। इन सुविधाओं में परिवहन, स्वास्थ्य, हॉस्टल, स्टडी मैटेरियल, ट्यूशन, ऑन लाईन-ऑफ लाईन कोचिंग जैसी सुविधाएँ शामिल हैं। वर्तमान समय में इन सुविधाओं के बावजूद भी आज का विद्यार्थी अपने सर्वांगीण विकास में सफल नहीं हो पाया है। आज से दो-तीन दशक पहले ये सारी सुविधाएँ छात्रों को पास नाममात्र की थी लेकिन उस समय बच्चों में अनुशासन, धैर्य, मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य वर्तमान छात्रों से अच्छा था। वर्तमान समय में छात्रों की शिक्षा गुणात्मक न होकर मात्रात्मक हो गई है। वर्तमान समय में जब बच्चों का परीक्षा परिणाम आता है तो छात्रों के अंक 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक होते हैं, लेकिन ये परिणाम मात्रात्मक अधिक और गुणात्मक कम हैं। वर्तमान समय में सभी शिक्षण संस्थानों में बच्चों के गुणात्मक विकास को बड़ा मात्रात्मक विकास पर अधिक जोर दिया जाता है। जिसके कारण वर्तमान छात्रों का सामाजिक विकास, नैतिक मूल्यों, धैर्य, अनुशासन, व्यवहारिकता, मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास की कमी पाई जाती है। वर्तमान समय में हम सबकी नैतिक जिम्मेवारी बनती है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा को गुणात्मक बनाने में हर सम्भव प्रयास करें।

सुरेंद्र कुमार

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, कॉमर्स



Effect of Inflation on Consumer

Inflation essentially means a rise in the soxets of goods and services and the loss of real value of currency. Income tends to play catch-up-to the inflation of goods and services so any time there are hiques of CPI inflation, consumers feel the pinch stronger than where ther's steady inflation for both income and goods. Inflation is a word no consumer wants to hear, inflation is a scary word for consumer, one does not need to know anything about economics or finance to recognize how brightening inflation is. Inflation means an increase in prices which lead to a fall in the purchasing value of money. Everything costs more while your pay seems to lag. Government try to counter inflation by raising interest rates, so your mortgage and other borrowing costs go up. You may lose your job as people, bearing for their job or future, buy less. Inflation lowers the value of your currency, so imports costs more including input cost for some companies who then find it harder to sell goods, cut down shifts.

Pooja Saini

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GST

First of all Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a single tax system. The imposition of this tax tabs place jointly by the center and the state. Further more the imposition happens with recommendation of a federal council.

In GST the goods and Services are devideid into five different tax slabs. This is for the pupose of the tax collection. Above all the tax slabs are 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% also Petroleum products, alcoholic drinks and electricity do not come under GST. Rough precious and sem-precious stones carry a special rate of 0.25%. Gold also carries a special rate of 3%.

GST certainly subsumed several taxes and levies. These include central excise duty, services tax and additional customs duty. Further more state-level VAT, surcharges and octroi also come under GST. The GST regime has done away with leaves. Also these levies were applicable to inter-state transportation of goods. Most noteworthy, the application of GST is on all transactions. These transactions are sale purchase, transfer lease and import.

Benifits of GST

- GST eliminates the cascading effect as tax.
- Higher threshold for registration.
- Composition scheme for small businesses.
- Simple and easy online procedure.
- The number as compliances is lesser.
- Improved efficiency as logistics.
- Easy to start a business.
- Unorganised sector is regulated under GST.

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भुगतान शेष

भुगतान शेष किसी देश को शेष विवर के साथ हुए सभी आर्थिक सौदों का रिकार्ड है। प्रत्येक देश विवर के अन्य देशों के साथ आर्थिक लेन-देन करता है। इस लेन-देन से उसे अन्य देशों से प्राप्तियाँ होती हैं और उसे अन्य देशों को भुगतान भी करने पड़ते हैं। एक देश के अन्य देशों के साथ तीन प्रकार के सौदे होते हैं, जैसे - 1. दृश्य मर्दों से संबंधित 2. अदृश्य मर्दों से संबंधित 3. पूँजी अंतरण

बैनक के अनुसार "किसी देश का भुगतान शेष किसी दिए हुए समय में संसार के साथ उनके मौद्रिक लेन-देन का लेखा है।

भुगतान शेष की विशेषताएँ

क्रमबद्ध लेखा - यह एक देश का अन्य देशों के साथ किए गए आदान-प्रदान संबंधी भुगतानों व प्राप्तियों का क्रमबद्ध लेखा होता है।

निश्चित समय अवधि - यह समय की एक निश्चित अवधि का लेखा-जोखा होता है।

व्यापकता - इसमें सभी तरह के दृश्य, अदृश्य और पूँजी अंतरण की मर्दों को शामिल किया जाता है।

दोहरी अंकन प्रणाली - दोहरी अंकन प्रणाली के आधार पर भुगतान व प्राप्तियों लेखाबद्ध किया जाता है।

सभी मर्द - भुगतान शेष में सरकारी व गैर सरकारी सभी मर्दों की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों को शामिल किया जाता है।

व्यापार शेष

व्यापार शेष से अभिप्राय दृश्य भौतिक वस्तुओं के कुल आयातों और निर्यातों के मूल्य के अंतर से है। दृश्यों मर्दों का निर्यात-आयात

व्यापार शेष तीन प्रकार का हो सकता है:-

व्यवसाय व्यापार शेष - व्यापार शेष किसी देश के पक्ष में उस समय होता है जब उस देश में वस्तुओं के निर्यात उनके आयात से अधिक होते हैं। $\text{Export} > \text{Imports}$

व्यापार व्यापार शेष - व्यापार शेष किसी देश के विपक्ष में उस समय होता है जब उस देश के आयात निर्यात की बजाय अधिक होते हैं। $\text{Imports} > \text{Export}$

व्यापार शेष में संतुलन - व्यापार शेष उस स्थिति में संतुलन में होता है जब उस देश के वस्तुओं के आयात और निर्यात बराबर चलते हैं। $\text{Export} = \text{Imports}$

व्यापार शेष और भुगतान शेष में अंतर

- **भुगतान शेष** विस्तृत शब्द है। इसमें व्यापार शेष भी शामिल होता है। व्यापार शेष एक संकुचित धारणा है।
- **व्यापार शेष** में केवल दृश्य मर्दों के आयात-निर्यात को शामिल किया जाता है। इसके विपरीत भुगतान शेष में सभी प्रकार की मर्दों के आयात-निर्यात को शामिल किया जाता है। इसमें दृश्य और अदृश्य मर्दों को शामिल किया जाता है।
- किसी देश का व्यापार शेष संतुलित या असंतुलित हो सकता है परंतु भुगतान शेष सदा संतुलित होता है।
- व्यापार शेष के घाटे को भुगतान शेष के द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकता है। परंतु भुगतान शेष के घाटे को व्यापार शेष के घाटे से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है।



• भुगतान शेष के अंग

- **भुगतान शेष के तीन अंग होते हैं** - 1. चालू खाता 2. पूँजी खाता 3. समुचित भुगतान शेष
- **पूँजी खाता** - चालू खाता वह खाता है जिसमें वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आयात और निर्यात का हिस्सा-किताब रखा जाता है। चालू खाते का भुगतान शेष संतुलित या असंतुलित हो सकता है।
- **चालू खाता भुगतान शेष** - दृश्य + अदृश्य निर्यात - दृश्य + अदृश्य आयात
- **पूँजी खाता** - पूँजी खाता वह खाता है जो एक देश के निवासियों द्वारा किए गए उन सब लेन-देनों से संबंधित है जिनसे किसी देश की सरकार और निवासियों की परिसंपत्तियों और दायित्वों में परिवर्तन होता है।
- **समुचित भुगतान शेष** - एक देश के चालू खाते और पूँजी खाते का कुल जोड़ समुचित भुगतान शेष दर्शाया जाता है। यह हमेशा असंतुलन में होता है। क्योंकि चालू खाते के घाटे को पूँजी खाते के घाटे से पूरा किया जा सकता है और पूँजी खाते के घाटे को चालू खाते के घाटे से पूरा किया जा सकता है।

• भुगतान शेष का महत्व

- **आर्थिक दशा दर्शक** - भुगतान शेष अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति का बोध करवाता है। जिन देशों का भुगतान संतुलन अनुकूल रहता है उसकी स्थिति उचित मानी जाती है। जबकि प्रतिकूल भुगतान संतुलन की स्थिति में अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं समझा जाता है।
- **विदेशी निर्भरता का सूचक** - भुगतान शेष से पता चल सकता है कि कोई देश किस सीमा तक कितना विदेशों पर निर्भर है ?
- **विदेशी प्राप्ति एवं भुगतानों का ज्ञान** - भुगतान शेष से विदेशों के किए गये कुल भुगतान व प्राप्तियों का पता लगाया जा सकता है।
- **विदेशी निवेश का ज्ञान** - भुगतान शेष से ज्ञान हो जाता है कि विदेशियों द्वारा किसी देश में किए गये निवेश से उनको कितनी आय प्राप्त हो रही है और इसी तरह किसी देश द्वारा विदेशों में किए गये निवेश से क्या लाभ हो रहा है।
- **राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नीति का निर्धारक तत्व** - भुगतान शेष राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नीति के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। कभी-कभी भुगतान शेष के आधार पर देश की आर्थिक नीतियों में संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन करने पड़ते हैं।
- **राष्ट्रीय नियोजन में सहायक** - भुगतान शेष संबंधी आँकड़े देश के आयोजन के लिये महत्वपूर्ण सूचना देते हैं।
- **आर्थिक परिवर्तनों को मानचित्र** - भुगतान शेष से समय की विभिन्न अवधियों में अर्थव्यवस्था में आने वाले परिवर्तनों का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

भारती

बो.कॉम (द्वितीय) - 1220421002141



Human Resource Management

HRM Meaning - मानव संसाधन का किसी भी संगठन की सफलता के लिए बहुत महत्व होता है। जो कि संगठन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए मदद करता है और मानव के साथ संबंधित होता है। मानव संसाधन संगठन कार्य शक्ति, कुल ज्ञान, योग्यता तथा मनोवृत्ति होती है। मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन प्रबंध की वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें उपक्रम के मानव तत्व का विकास तथा प्रबंधन किया जाता है।

- Top Ten Companies HR in India :-
- SUMMR Company
- ABC Consultants Company
- Adecco India
- AON Idewitll (Previously Hewitt Associates)
- Career Net
- Global Innov Source
- IKYA Human Capital
- Kelly Services India
- Sutra HR
- Randustad India (Previously MA foi Randstad)

HR के Fathers - T.V. Rao (Born on 14th of March 1946)

India Human Resource Development (Professional Management Consultant Author Speaker)

HRM - मानव **Companies** के लिये **बयों आवश्यक** है - मानव संसाधन प्रबंध कर्मचारी तथा प्रबंध के बीच अच्छी समझदारी बनाने में मदद करता है। अच्छे औद्योगिक संबंध बनाने के लिए, संगठनात्मक बायों का विकास करने के लिए, बदलते वातावरण के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए **HRM** की कंपनियों के लिए बहुत आवश्यकता होती है।

HRM - इस कंपनी की 19वीं सदी के शुरूआत में चार्ल्स रैनलेट ने 16 जून 1911 को सी.टी.आर (**CIR**) के रूप में कंपनी की स्थापना हुई बाद में सी.टी.आर. बदल कर आई.बी.एम. कंपनी रख दिया **IBM** कंपनी, इंटरनेशनल बिजनेस कोर्पोरेशन एक बहुराष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी है, जिसका मुख्यालय **Armonkry** अमेरिका में है। इस प्रान्त 170 देशों में सेवाएँ प्रदान कर रही है। यह कंपनी हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर व मिडिलवेयर का उत्पादन और बिक्री करती है। इसमें कम्प्यूटर, नेटवर्क एवं सर्वर उपकरण शामिल हैं।

सिमरन जनागल (छात्र सम्पादिका)

एम.कॉम. प्रथम - 2232069025



सपना

खुली नजर का मेरा ये सपना
बना रही हूँ मैं इक घरीदा-घरीदा
जहाँ सुगई दे रहे हों ताने
कोई भी अपना न मुझको माने
जरा तो सोचो गुजर हो कैसे
उन महलों में मेरे अहम की
हैं तो बहुत घर मेरे जहाँ मैं
बड़े जतन से जिन्हें सजाया
पर, किसी ने बोला तुम हो पराई
तो, किसी ने पूछा कहीं से आई ?
इन जिल्लतों का बोझ है मन पर
कुछ कर गुजरना है अपने दम पर
कब तक रहूँगी मैं बोझ बनकर
मैं क्यों नहीं सोचती हूँ हटकर
पिता, पति, पुत्र और भाई
सभी के घर में रही पराई
कभी कहीं घर मेरा भी होगा
जहाँ सर उठकर मैं रह सकूँगी
खुली नजर का मेरा ये सपना
बना रही हूँ इक घरीदा-इक घरीदा

अंशु

बी.कॉम. (द्वितीय) 1220421003055

घर की धूल

चमकती धूप में जब कभी देखा अपनी हथेली को,
कम नहीं पाया किसी से भी इन लकीरों को,
कुछ कभी तो रह गई फिर भी नखीब में मेरे
ठोकरे खाता रहा मन हर कदम तकदीर से
हिम्मतें उठती हैं फिर से लेने को कोई फँसला
ये भी कर, वो भी कर, जो तू अपने आप में
कोई मजबूरी ये बंधन रोके ना अब राह में,
साथ चढ़ते सूर्य के फर्ज भी बढ़ता गया
जिम्मेदारियों की जप में दिन भी उलटता गया,
मैं मेरे सपनों के भीतर यूँ ही उलझी रही
शाम आते ही अरमानों का रंग भी उड़ गया।
बहुत कड़वा है ये अनुभव सोच और सच्चाई का
दोष किसका है यहाँ पर, केवल अपने आप का
क्यों ये सोचा कोई आकर मेरे लिए सब लाएगा
क्यों न सोचा मैं ही चलकर खुद सब ले आऊँगी
कर रहों हूँ हृद से बढ़कर, मूल्य जिसका कुछ नहीं
मूल्य कोई क्या भरेगा, जो कि अनमोल है।
फिर भी लोगो की नजर में गृहणी घर की धूल है
फिर भी लोगो की नजर में गृहणी घर की धूल है।

शिवानी जनागल

बी.कॉम. (द्वितीय) 1220421003071



केन्द्रीय बैंक

केन्द्रीय बैंक का अर्थ - केन्द्रीय बैंक पूरे देश का सर्वोच्च बैंक है जो देश की सम्पूर्ण बैंकिंग प्रणाली को नियन्त्रित करता है। इस बैंक का कार्य अल्पविकसित देशों के सन्दर्भ में आर्थिक विकास के कार्य को संभव बनाना होता है। यह बैंक देश में सभी प्रकार के नोट दापता है, सरकार के बैंक का कार्य करता है। रिजर्व बैंक, बैंक ऑफ इंग्लैंड आदि केन्द्रीय बैंक हैं।

परिभाषा (डॉ. कॉक के शब्दों में) - "केन्द्रीय बैंक वह बैंक है जो देश की मौद्रिक तथा बैंकिंग प्रणाली के शिखर पर होता है।"

- केन्द्रीय बैंक जनता को सेवा के लिए स्थापित किये जाते हैं।
- केन्द्रीय बैंक का जनता के साथ सीधा लेन-देन नहीं होता है।
- केन्द्रीय बैंक एक सरकारी संस्था होती है।
- केन्द्रीय बैंक को नोट जारी करने का पूरा अधिकार होता है।
- केन्द्रीय बैंक देश को बैंकिंग प्रणाली को नियंत्रित करता है।
- केन्द्रीय बैंक देश के विदेशी विनिमय का संरक्षक होता है।
- केन्द्रीय बैंक साख नियंत्रण करता है तथा बैंकों के समशीर्षक गृह का काम करता है।

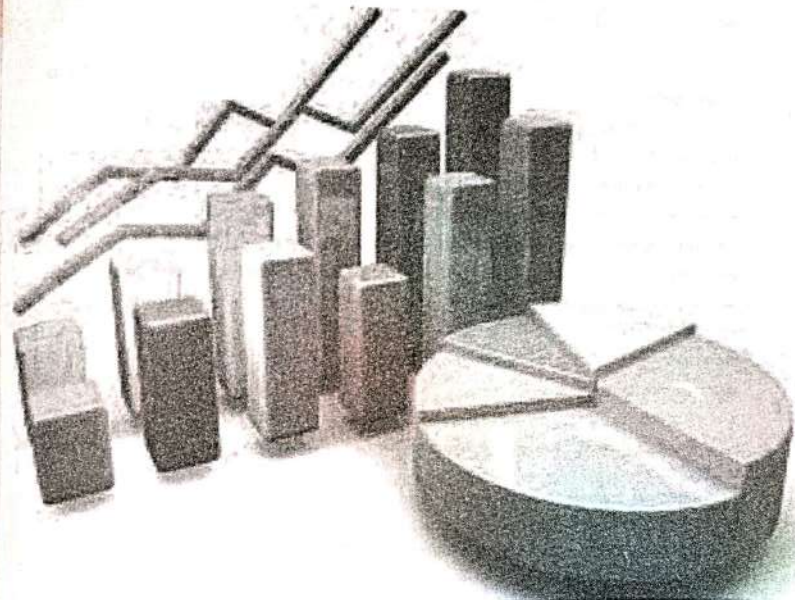
केन्द्रीय बैंक के कार्य

केन्द्रीय बैंक के कार्य का वर्णन इस प्रकार है -

- 1) नोट जारी करना - केन्द्रीय बैंकों का मुख्य कार्य नोट जारी करना है। वर्तमान समय में संसार के प्रत्येक देश में नोट छापने का एकाधिकार केवल केन्द्रीय बैंक के पास होता है।
- 2) सरकार का बैंक - केन्द्रीय बैंक सभी देशों में सरकार के बैंक, एजेंट एवं वित्तीय परामर्शदाता के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।
- 3) बैंकों का बैंक - केन्द्रीय बैंक देश के अन्य बैंकों के लिए बैंकर का कार्य करता है। केन्द्रीय बैंक का अन्य बैंकों के साथ लगभग वही संबंध होता है जो एक साधारण बैंक का अपने ग्राहकों के साथ होता है।
- 4) साख मुद्रा का नियन्त्रण - वास्तव में केन्द्रीय बैंक का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य साख संबंधी क्रियाओं का नियन्त्रण करना है।
- 5) देश में विदेशी मुद्रा कोषों का संरक्षक - केन्द्रीय बैंक अंतराष्ट्रीय कोष के संरक्षक के रूप में भी कार्य करता है। देया की मुद्रा इकाई के बाहरी मूल्य को स्थिर रखना केन्द्रीय बैंक का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है।
- 6) ऑकड़ों इकट्ठे करना - केन्द्रीय बैंक आर्थिक सूचनाओं एवं आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करता है और उन्हें समय-समय पर प्रकाशित करता है।

अनीता

एम.कॉम. -2



PLANNING FOURM

श्रीमती भतेरी
सम्पादक

अंजू
छात्र सम्पादिका



बजट

• बजट क्या है ?

- बजट एक वित्तीय योजना है जो एक निर्धारित अवधि के लिए अपेक्षित आय और व्यय की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करती है।
- बजट सरकारों, व्यवसायों और किसी भी आय स्तर के व्यक्तियों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले राजस्व और व्यय का अनुमान है।
- बजट एक निश्चित अवधि के लिये वित्तीय योजना होती है।
- व्यक्तिगत बजट व्यक्ति और परिवारों को अपने वित्त का प्रबंधन करने में अत्यंत उपयोगी होते हैं।

बजट अनुमानों के आधार पर बजट तीन प्रकार के होते हैं :-

- संतुलित बजट** - यदि अपेक्षित व्यय वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए प्रत्याशित प्राप्ति के समान है तो, बजट को संतुलित बजट माना जाता है।
- अधिशेष बजट** - यदि अपेक्षित राजस्व किसी विशेष व्यवसायिक वर्ष के लिए अनुमानित व्यय से अधिक हो तो बजट को अधिशेष बजट माना जाता है।

घाटा बजट - यदि किसी निर्दिष्ट वर्ष में व्यय राजस्व से अधिक हो तो उसे घाटा बजट कहा जाता है।

बजट बनाने समय निम्नलिखित छः बातों पर ध्यान दें -

- अपनी आय को जोड़ें - इसमें आपको सभी स्रोतों से प्राप्त होने वाली आय को जोड़ा जाएगा।
- अपने खर्चों की गणना करें - ये वो खर्च हैं जो आपको हर महीने चुकाने होंगे जैसे किराया, भोजन, किरा, सागत और अन्य उपयोगिता भुगतान।
- ऋण भुगतान की पहचान करें - अपने ऋण भुगतान को शामिल करना सुनिश्चित करें। प्रत्येक ऋण के लिये न्यूनतम भुगतान निर्धारित करें और अपनी आय में से भी घटावें।
- अपने खर्चों की समीक्षा करें - आपको द्वारा खर्च किये गये प्रत्येक डॉलर या पैसे का हिसाब रखें ताकि यह पता चल सके कि आपका वास्तविक खर्च क्या है।
- वित्तीय लक्ष्य निर्धारित करें - यदि आप पैसे बचना चाहते हैं और कर्ज चुकाना चाहते हैं तो अपनी क्षमता से ज्यादा खर्च न करें। आप एक यथार्थवादी लक्ष्य तय करें। सबसे जरूरी लक्ष्यों पर पहले खर्च करें (जैसे कर्ज चुकाना)।
- हर महीने समायोजित करें - हर महीने अपने खर्च पर नजर डालें और देखें की क्या आप को लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़े या उसे हासिल किया। पूर्व मूल्यांकन करें और अपने वित्तीयकाधीन खर्चों को समायोजित करें।

बजट संदेय लिखित रूप में रखना सुनिश्चित करें। एक लचीला बजट आपको जरूरत से ज्यादा खर्च करने से बचने में मदद करता है।

सरकारी बजट

साधारण शब्दों में सरकारी बजट सरकार की एक वित्त वर्ष के दौरान होने वाली आय और व्यय का व्यौरा होता है।

सरकारी बजट को दो भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है:-

- बजट प्राप्ति** - जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्ति और पूँजीगत प्राप्ति शामिल होती हैं।
- बजट व्यय** - जिसमें राजस्व व्यय और पूँजीगत व्यय शामिल होते हैं।



सरकारी बजट के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित होते हैं :-

- पूरे देश में संसाधनों का समान रूप से पुनर्वितरण।
- आय एवं धन सृजन के संदर्भ में असमानता को कम करना।
- रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन।
- सार्वजनिक उद्यमों का उचित प्रबंधन।
- देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि में योगदान।

अंतरिम केन्द्रीय बजट - 2024-25 की मुख्य बातें

व्यय - सरकार द्वारा 2024-25 में 47,65,768 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का अनुमान है जो 2023-24 के संशोधित अनुमान से 6 प्रतिशत अधिक है। व्याज भुगतान कुल व्यय का 25 प्रतिशत और राजस्व प्राप्ति का 40 प्रतिशत है।

प्राप्तियाँ - 2024-25 में प्राप्ति (उधारों के अलावा) 30,80,274 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है, जो 2023-24 के संशोधित अनुमान से लगभग 12 प्रतिशत अधिक है। कर राजस्व जो प्राप्ति का मुख्य हिस्सा है, उसमें भी 2023-24 के संशोधित अनुमान से 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है।

जी.डी.पी. - सरकार ने 2024-25 में 10.5 प्रतिशत की नाममात्र जी.डी.पी. वृद्धि दर का अनुमान लगाया है, अर्थात् (आर्थिक विकास+मुद्रास्फीति)

घाटा - 2024-25 में राजस्व घाटा जी.डी.पी. के 2 प्रतिशत पर लक्षित है। यह 2023-24 में 2.8 प्रतिशत संशोधित अनुमान से कम है। 2024-25 में राजकोषीय घाटा जी.डी.पी. के 5.1 प्रतिशत पर लक्षित है। जो 2023-24 में जी.डी.पी. के 5.8 प्रतिशत के संशोधित अनुमान से कम है।

नई योजनाएँ - नई योजनाओं के लिए आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग को 70449 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किये गए हैं। यह आवंटन पूँजीगत व्यय के लिये है तथा कुल पूँजीगत परियोजना 7.5 प्रतिशत है।

वित्त विधेयक के मुख्य कर प्रस्ताव -

कर दरें अपरिवर्तित - प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर दरें अपरिवर्तित बनी हुई हैं।

कुछ संस्थानों को मिलने वाले कर लक्ष्य एक और साल के लिए बढ़ाए गये :-

निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं को मिलने वाले कुछ प्रत्यक्ष कर लाभ मार्च 2025 तक बढ़ा जाए गए हैं।

- स्टार्टअप
- सावरेन वेलथ फंड और पेंशन फंड
- आई.एफ.एस.सी. इकाईयें

Mrs. Bhateri
Asstt. Professor
Economics



NITI AAYOG

Full form of Niti Aayog : National Institute For Transforming India.

Background : Planning has been in Indian Psyche as our leaders came under influence of the socialist climate of erstwhile USSR. Planning Commission served as the planning vehicle for close to six decades with a focus on control and command approach.

Planning commission was replaced by a new institution - Niti Aayog on January 1, 2015 with emphasis on 'Bottom-up' approach to envisage the vision of maximum governance minimum government, echoing the spirit of cooperative federalism.

ADMINISTRATION SKELTAL:

- Chairperson : Prime Minister
- Vice-Chairperson : To be appointed by Prime Minister
- Governing Council : Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories
- Regional Council : To address specific regional issues, comprising chief minister and Lt. Governors chaired by Prime Minister or his nominee.
- Adhoc Membership : 2 member in ex-officio capacity from leading research institutions on rotational basis.
- Ex. Officio Membership: Maximum four from Union Council of ministers to be nominated by Prime Minister.
- Chief Executive Officer : Appointed by Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in rank of secretary to Government of India.

NITI AAYOG HUBS:

- Team India Hub : Acts as interface between states and centre.
- Knowledge and Innovation Hub : Builds the think-tank acumen of Niti Aayog.

The aayog planned to come out with three documents-3 years action agenda, 7 years medium term strategy paper and 15 year vision documents.

Importance:

- The 65 year old planning commission had become a redundant organization. It was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer.
- India is a diversified country and its states are in various phases of economic development along with their own strengths and weaknesses.
- In this context, a one size fits all approach to economic planning is obsolete. It can not make India competitive in today's global economy.
- Objectives:**
 - To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanism with the states on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong states make a strong nation.
 - To develop mechanism to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
 - To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
 - To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risks of not benefitting adequately



from economic progress.

- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.

CHALLENGES:

- To prove its mettle in policy formulation, the Niti Aayog needs to prioritize from the long list of 13 objectives with clear understanding of the difference in policy, planning and strategy.
- To build the trust, faith and confidence more than the planning commission, Niti Aayog needs freedom of various kinds with budgetary provisions not in terms of plan and non-plan expenditures but revenue and capital expenditure as the higher rate of increase in capital expenditure can remove infrastructural deficits at all levels of operation in economy.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NITI AAYOG AND PLANNING COMMISSION

NITI AAYOG

- It serves as an advisory Think Tank.
- It draws membership from a wider expertise.
- It serves in spirit of cooperative federalism as states are equal partners
- Secretaries to be known as CEO appointed by Prime Minister.
- It focuses upon 'Bottom-Up' approach of planning.
- It does not possess mandate to impose policies.
- It does not have powers to allocate funds which are vested in finance minister.

PLANNING COMMISSION

- It served as extra constitutional body
- It has limited expertise.
- States participated as spectators in annual plan meetings.
- It followed a 'Top-Down' approach.
- It followed a 'Top-Down' approach.
- Imposed policies on states and tied allocation of funds with projects it approved.
- It had powers to allocate funds to ministers and state government.

WAY FORWARD

- Decentralization of planning but within a five years plan frame work.
- Bureaucratic inertia need to be shaken specializing it and fixing the accountability on basis of performance.
- NITI AAYOG could emerge as an agent of change over time and contribute to the government's agenda of improving governance and implementing innovative measures for better delivery of public services.
- Niti Aayog continues to be representation of efficient, transparent, innovative and accountable governance system in country with distinguished work ethics.

Anju Duhan
B.A.2nd-1220421002027



New Economic Policy of 1991

The article introduces the New Economic policy of 1991. The article covers the discussion on globalisation the growth rate of the economy and the market-oriented objectives of the policy. The new economic policy of 1991 is a market oriented economic policy. Introduced by the New Prime Minister Narshima Rao in 1991. The objective was to reduce poverty. It was also aimed to attract foreign investments and raise the economy's growth rate. The NEP started with deregulation reforms and liberalisation measures like reducing the fiscal deficit, increasing foreign institutional investment flow, improving export performance etc. It involved some structural reforms like opening domestic capital markets, i.e. introducing the stock exchange and several depositories, banking and insurance. About New Economic Policy -

In 1991, India was facing a high unemployment rate and slow growth. The Government introduced the new economic policy to make a co-ordinate effort to improve employment opportunities, which ultimately led to an overall increase in income levels by the ten Prime Minister P.V. Narshima Rao, as an economic plan to accelerate the country's economic growth through a series of structural reforms e.g., Privatisation, liberalisation in trade and exchange rates, making more FDI investment and deregulation in the banking insurance and telecommunications sectors and other areas. Beneficiary groups include farmers and rural folk, who benefit from higher agriculture growth and liberalisation of imported markets for manufactured goods.

The ENP accounted for the key policies introduced to sustain economic growth from 2000 to 2004 and reduce poverty. The Government took a series of initiatives to improve the situation in the economy by initiating reform measures, which included several changes in the financial sector, infrastructure development, education and health and educational reforms. The policy health and educational reforms. The policy was generally targeted at various social groups such as workers, farmers, women, SC, STs to improve their economic social and consequently political status.

Objectives:

- To achieve a higher, sustainable and more widely shared economic growth rate.
- To reduce income disparities, both between and within regions.
- To reduce regional imbalances in development.
- To remove the backlog of public investment in infrastructure.
- To tackle the problem of providing adequate social services to the poor and vulnerable.

Features:

- The new policy was implemented to revive economic growth in India and it was one of the most critical policy reforms for achieving macroeconomic stability.
- It tried to promote investment and export-led growth by reducing government intervention in the economy, financial sector, trade and industry.
- New economic policies were based on an extension of the principles of competitive markets to broaden and deepen market relations in all spheres.
- The main globalisation initiative by the government of India under the NEP was the liberalisation and reduction of import controls to improve overall external competitiveness.
- Trade liberalisation was the main feature of the policy.
- Investment deregulation was another important feature of NEP.

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वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

हरियाणा राज्य को इस गौरवपूर्ण एवं प्रतिष्ठित संस्था को स्थापना वर्ष 1968 में नेहरू मेमोरियल एजुकेशन सोसाइटी हॉसी द्वारा की गई थी। 15 फरवरी 1980 को हरियाणा सरकार ने इसका अधिग्रहण कर लिया तथा 1 सितम्बर 1988 में वर्तमान भवन में कक्षाओं का शुभारंभ हुआ। महाविद्यालय में प्रयोगशालाओं सहित कुल 81 कमरे हैं तथा एक बहुउद्देशीय हॉल है। महाविद्यालय में 11 स्टाट क्लबात्मक हैं जिनमें E-Content के माध्यम से पढ़ाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त एक अन्य टीचिंग ब्लॉक तथा पुस्तकालय निर्माणाधीन है, जो शीघ्र ही बनकर तैयार होने वाला है। महाविद्यालय में Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Science in Physical science, Bachelor of Science with Major in Mathematics, Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application & Master of Commerce के पाठ्यक्रम हैं, महाविद्यालय में प्राध्यापक एवं प्राध्यापिकाओं के 70 पद स्वीकृत हैं जिनमें 32 नियमित प्राध्यापक एवं प्राध्यापिकाएँ तथा 20 एम्प्लॉयमेंट लेव्हर करियर हैं तथा कार्यालय स्टाफ में 10 कर्मचारी नियमित व 15 कर्मचारी अनुबंध आधार पर कार्यरत हैं। महाविद्यालय में एक अल्प संसुद्ध प्रयोगशाला है जिसमें लगभग 22000 पुस्तकें हैं। पुस्तकालय में प्रतिदिन 12 समाचार पत्र तथा 10 मासिक पत्रिकाएँ मंगवाई जाती हैं, जिनसे सभी विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 40 विद्यार्थियों के बैठने की क्षमता वाला वातातृकृत वाचनालय भी है।

महाविद्यालय में वर्षभर में शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक व खेलकूद से सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य गतिविधियाँ सुचारु रूप से चलती रहती हैं। हमारे महाविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाओं में उत्कृष्ट स्थान प्राप्त करते हुए महाविद्यालय एवं हॉसी शहर का मान बढ़ाते रहते हैं। महाविद्यालय की P.G.D.C.A की छात्राओं शिक्षा, निष्ठा तथा कुसुम बडाला ने विश्वविद्यालय में क्रमशः प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त करके तथा BCA प्रथम वर्ष की छात्राओं काजल व ईशा जौगड़ा ने विश्वविद्यालय में द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त करते हुए महाविद्यालय का मान बढ़ाया है।

महाविद्यालय में सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियाँ वर्षभर संचालित होती रहती हैं, जिनमें अनेक विद्यार्थी प्रतिभागिता करते हैं। सत्र 2023-24 के दौरान क्षेत्रीय विश्वविद्यालय युवा समारोह लक्ष्मीबाई महिला महाविद्यालय भिबानी रोहिल्ला में आयोजित किया गया, जिसमें हमारे महाविद्यालय के छात्रों ने 12 विधाओं में भाग लेते हुए सांग तथा मिमिक्री में प्रथम तथा सोलो डान्स (एकल नृत्य) एवं प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतिभागिता में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

अन्तःक्षेत्रीय युवा समारोह का आयोजन गुरु जम्भेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय में सम्पन्न हुआ, जिसमें महाविद्यालय ने सहायक प्रदर्शन किया। इसमें बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष के छात्र पुष्प ने मिमिक्री में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त करके महाविद्यालय का गौरव बढ़ाया। खेलकूद प्रतियोगिताओं में महाविद्यालय का प्रदर्शन सदैव प्रशंसनीय रहा है। हमारे महाविद्यालय में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ी खेलकूद गतिविधियों में प्रतिभागिता करते हुए महाविद्यालय का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं। हमारे महाविद्यालय के 5 छात्रों (अमित, चेतन राजकुमार, सुरेश शर्मा) ने खेलो इण्डिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स (2023-24) में भाग लिया। इसी प्रकार महाविद्यालय के 10 खिलाड़ियों ने ऑल इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स 2023-24 में जूडो, कराटे, योगा, रसलिंग एवं वुशू आदि खेलों में भाग लेते हुए योग प्रतियोगिता में टोम ने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त करके तथा व्यक्तिगत स्पर्धा में चेतन ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त करके तथा कराटे में पीयूष ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त करके महाविद्यालय का मान बढ़ाया है। इसी प्रकार महाविद्यालय के 6 खिलाड़ियों ने 37वें राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भाग लेते हुए योग इवेंट में स्वर्ण तथा कास्य पदक प्राप्त करके महाविद्यालय का गौरव बढ़ाया। 7 और 8 नवम्बर 2023 को महाविद्यालय की 42वाँ वार्षिक खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता आयोजित की गई, जिसमें पुरुष वर्ग में सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी सुभाकर की.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष व महिला वर्ग में सर्वश्रेष्ठ कुमारी तमना द्वितीय वर्ष रहे।

महाविद्यालय में राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत 100-100 स्वयंसेवकों को जो इकाईयाँ कार्यरत हैं, जिसमें महिला वर्ग में श्रीमती सुरेशी सहायक प्राध्यापिका वाणिज्य एवं पुरुष वर्ग में श्री धर्मेन्द्र सहायक प्राध्यापक भूगोल कार्यक्रम अधिकारी अपना-अपना कार्य सफलतापूर्वक कर रहे हैं। महाविद्यालय की दोनो यूनिटों द्वारा सात दिवसीय कैम्प का आयोजन 12-02-2024 से 18-02-2024 के दौरान किया गया। इस दौरान स्वयंसेवकों ने गांव सैनीपुरा में जाकर सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, पर्यावरण संवर्धन, वृक्षरोपण, नशा मुक्ति, साइबर अपराध, बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ आदि विषयों पर जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम किए। इसके अतिरिक्त

STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE MAGAZINE

"तेज"

(General Rule- 1956)
From- IV

1. Place of Publication : HANSI
2. Periodicity : Annual
3. Printer's Name : DNB Printers
- Whether citizen of India : Yes
- Address : Old Court Road, Hansi
4. Printer's Name :
5. Editor's Name : Sh. Karambir Singh Sihag
- Whether citizen of India : Government College, Hansi
- Address : Hansi
6. Name & Address of individuals : Principal
- who own the magazine and partners : Government College, Hansi
- of share holder holding more than one : percent pf the total capital

I, Karambir Singh, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and behalf.

Date :

Karambir Singh Sihag
Publisher & Editor "Teej"

The views expressed in the magazine are those of the contributors themselves. The contributors are themselves responsible for their views and the originality of their articles. The Editorial Board therefore is not responsible for the opinions expressed by the contributors.

Published by Sh. Karambir Singh Sihag on behalf of the Principal Govt. College, Hansi and printed at DNB Printers, Hansi (M. 9467610676)

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