

अर्चिषा

2021-2022



**GOVERNMENT POSTGRADUATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
SECTOR-14, PANCHKULA**

From Principal's Desk



Dear Students,

I am proud to be head of this premier institute that is dedicated to the cause of better India by producing holistically developed citizens. This is my firm belief that the rich values combined with modern outlook provided here will carry all of you to greater heights in all fields.

We create a safe social and physical environment that helps all our students to learn and succeed. Empowerment of students for their all round development through education is our cherished motto. Discipline, which is a non negotiable factor of a student's life on our campus, inculcates the value of time management and ensures your attendance in the classes.

You are blessed that you belong to a privileged category of women who got an opportunity to study. So, count your blessing and make the best use of your time in college.

I Wish that all the students and faculty members be blessed with happiness and good health.

Best wishes

Dr. Rajiv Chaudhary
Principal

From Chief Editor's Pen



I feel proud to present the 5th edition of *Archisha* in the form of e-magazine. Credit goes to the students and faculty members who have contributed in the magazine. I felicitate their creative instinct and capability. I am grateful to my fellow Editors whose hard work and dedication have made this edition possible. My heartfelt thanks are due to Mrs Anupriya, an eminent sketch artist who so graciously and generously gave her consent to use her exquisite creation as cover page of the magazine.

Dwindling interest in reading, specially literature has been the emerging trend in today's youth. Lost in virtual world of technology, they have completely forgotten the enriching and rewarding realm of literature. In addition to linguistic benefits, literature helps to stimulate their imagination, creativity and critical thinking. It makes them emotionally stable and empathetic thus shaping them into better human beings who in turn will make a better society.

Literature also teaches us how to live. Life is not merely the mundane routine so blindly followed but also what we live, gain and acquire through reading of literature. I am reminded of what the young lawyer in Chekhov's famous story 'The Bet', after devoting fifteen years of his life to literature in solitary confinement, has to say about the books:

"...(in books) I have seen green forests, fields, rivers, lakes, towns.... In your books I have flung myself into bottomless pit, performed miracles, ... preached new religions, conquered whole kingdoms."

One can't agree more when he says, " ... books have given me wisdom." Life and literature are, in fact, two facets of the same coin. Literature gives us roots of firm belongingness as well as wings to explore the infinite. I urge our young generation to benefit themselves by this treasure. May they be blessed with these roots and wings as also the wisdom the world of books offers to them!

Taruna
Editor-in-chief
Associate Professor in English

English Section



Staff Editor
Ms. Sukriti Bhukkal

Student Editor
Prachi Mittal

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Editorial

Since all of us are attempting to regain ‘normalcy’ post the transition and transformations that the world was confronted with as a unit, ‘Archisha’ could be considered a stepping stone in that direction for our institute. The privileged readers of the English section shall come across varied writing pieces by our prolific teachers and bright students, who are a true embodiment of what the future holds for us - optimism, hope and collective effort.

One would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to fellow editors and esteemed staff members who work tirelessly and with utmost dedication to adapt and create an environment that enables our young minds to reach their envisioned goals and dreams.

It shall be an incomplete write up if an English faculty member signs off without quoting a few lines by her favourite author. So, as my beloved writer Maya Angelou famously stated and it is something I truly try and remember,

‘I believe that the most important single thing, beyond discipline and creativity is daring to dare.’

Happy reading!

Ms. Sukriti Bhukkal

Editor

(Assistant Professor in English)



The Art of Time Management



We all know that a day has 24 hours but have you ever wondered that some of your friends can find time for everything they want to and are good in studies also? Do they have something magical in them or do they have any strategy with which they can do anything and everything they want? Basically it is all about management and that is time management. First of all you need to understand the term Time Management. It comprises of two terms- time and management. Time management is defined as using your time productively and efficiently. It is a combination of working productively and prioritising your time. The simplest way to manage time is by dividing your time

according to four types of work. Urgent, important, not so important and unimportant. Urgent means the work which needs to be done right now, for example answering an important phone call. Important work means such actions that require your attention and cannot be postponed. For example getting your regular health check-ups done. Not so important work are the ones that can be delayed without any negative consequences. For example going to a friend's house. And unimportant work means such work which has technically no importance in your daily schedule. For example spending time on social media.

In order to manage your time effectively and efficiently one needs to have more concentration on urgent and important works and must be less bothered about not so important and unimportant work. Where as the reality of life is that most of you are spending majority of your time on not so important and unimportant works.

Another strategy that helps in time management is making a list of "TO DO THINGS". Once you are sorted about the things that need to be done, you can further classify them into the four categories mentioned above.

Another strategy is to concentrate on ONE THING AT A TIME. It's much better to finish off one job before moving onto another. If you have to do lots of different tasks, try to group them together, and do similar tasks consecutively.

Perhaps the most important thing to remember is to stay calm. Feeling overwhelmed by too many tasks can be very stressful. Remember that the world will probably not end if you fail to achieve your last task of the day, or leave it until tomorrow.

Dr. Pooja

Assistant Professor in Commerce

Belief in Free will and Academic Performance

Beliefs have been identified as essential components of self-concept (a collection of beliefs about oneself) as they affect sense-making, and therefore play a crucial role in guiding behavior. This is especially true for undergraduates attending college because students often face difficult challenges and important choices under intense pressure to perform. People differ in their beliefs regarding the human capacity for choice; some view their behaviors and lives because of their own agentic free choice, whereas others believe that they are deterministically guided by factors beyond their control, like their upbringing, genetics, God, and fate. This abstract philosophical belief in free will encompasses a broad view of the person as an active agent who can choose one's path, plan for long-term goals, change if so desired, and direct one's actions to achieve desired goals.

What is Belief in free will?

The belief in free will is a core belief that views humans as free from both external constraints (e.g., luck, fate, God) and internal deterministic factors (e.g., urges, needs, genes). Belief in free will has broad implications for behavior with behavioral implications as early as preschool. People who believe in free will learn better from their own mistakes and have higher perceived ability and enjoy greater self-efficacy and suffer less from helplessness, demonstrate higher levels of autonomy, stronger motivation for career success and are future-oriented.

How Belief in free will and academic performance are related:

In a college environment, students typically enjoy a high level of discretion in setting personal goals and arranging daily activities. Students frequently face day-to-day motivational conflicts contrasting choices between short-term temptations and long-term goals (e.g., choosing between academic tasks and leisure activities). Moreover, college life is not only about academic learning but also a stage in life that symbolizes independence. Many students experience their first separation from their parents during this period, search for their unique voice, and develop their identities. The belief in free will serves as an evolved mechanism for directing independent action in a complex social environment. The belief in free will encourages goal monitoring and facilitates enhanced learning from one's mistakes to improve future performance, all crucial aspects of academic achievement. To be able to make choices effectively, one must perceive that choices are available and that the self can make a choice. Those who believe in free will consider their actions as more driven by their own volitional choice, are more motivated to choose and report higher enjoyment of having choice and of the outcomes of their choices. Thus, once faced with a certain outcome, those who believe in free will are likely to assume more responsibility, learn better from their mistakes. The perception of choice and the ability to make choices etc. that are affected by the belief in free will are all essential components for academic success.

In conclusion, it is submitted that belief in free will holds important implications for both cognition and behavior. There are many predictors for academic achievement, yet the predictive power of beliefs holds a special promise. As beliefs are often construed and affected by the environment, therefore, be changed through careful interventions.

Dr. Kalpna
Assistant Professor in Psychology

Developing Good Mental Health

Good mental health refers to the full and harmonious functioning of the whole personality which includes confidence in one's abilities, beliefs, self worth and Knowledge. World Health Organisation (WHO) defines mental health as the state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease.

1. Self Knowledge - Knowing yourself is the starting point of self confidence. By realizing our strengths, weaknesses and uniqueness we can develop self confidence. Self knowledge and self confidence will help us to fly high and not fall.
2. Self Acceptance – Respect yourself and accept yourself as you are. "If you think you are beaten, you are. If you think you dare not, you don't." See yourself as a whole, complete and unified personality. Value yourself and celebrate your little achievements.
3. Be yourself – Be unique and be original because original is always better than copy.
4. Understand and appreciate others – Understanding and appreciating others bring good mental health. Praise and Appreciation are like sunlight to the human spirit. We cannot flower and grow without it.
5. Take charge of your life – Be the captain of your ship. Shape your own destiny by taking charge of yourself.
6. Self Control – Control over your emotions is very important factor in affecting out mental health. When anger comes to you follow anger management strategies like say it, seek for help, stop it, walk away, let go, forgive, keep calm, think positive, etc.
7. Attitude – The attitude towards life should be positive. Choose productive attitudes and behaviours. A positive outlook actually makes you live longer.
8. Be creative – Creativity is doing ordinary things in an extra ordinary way. Be an avid reader and writer as it paves the way to creative skills. Creativity is linked to intelligence and mental growth.
9. Maintain good physical health – The old saying, "A healthy mind stays in a healthy body" proves to be true and applicable even today. Stretch, Breathe, Do exercise-yoga.
10. Laugh – Humor and Laughter is very important for good mental health. Life is too short to be taken seriously. Join laughter clubs and enjoy life.
11. Count your blessings – Count your blessings as life's little pleasures are the most wonderful treasures. Pray to God. Have faith in Almighty. "I cried because I had no shoes until I met a man with no feet." This is a beautiful quote. There are three basic elements of happiness – Acceptance, Affection and Achievements. A person who has combination of these three elements leads to happier life. Live life King size as we all know life is just like an ice cream, enjoy it before it melts.
12. Develop the habit of reading and writing – Reading and Writing reduce stress levels and prevent age-related cognitive decline. It helps in deep and critical thinking and makes you creative. So, do pen down your thoughts before going to bed at night daily.

Ms. Vibha Madan
Assistant Professor in Psychology

Fascinating Language Facts

1) There are 2,700 languages with over 7,000 individual dialects spoken around the world today.

The most widely spoken languages are Chinese, Spanish, English, and Hindi, in that order. Chinese, the most spoken language around the world, has over 50,000 characters. But you only need to know 2,000 of those characters to be able to read the newspaper.

2) Every two weeks, another language or dialect goes extinct.

There are over 231 completely extinct languages, and 2,400 of the world's languages are considered to be in danger of dying out.

3) The Bible is the most widely translated book available in 2,454 different languages. Pinocchio is a close second. But the world's most translated author is Agatha Christie.

4) The language with the most extensive alphabet in the world belongs to the Cambodian language Khmer and is 74 characters long.

The shortest alphabet is 12 characters long and belongs to Rotokas. The language with the most words, however, is English, boasting over 250,000 words.

5) Over 300 languages are spoken in the United States, but South Africa holds the record for the country with the most official languages (11).

In the United States, 21% of citizens five years and older speak another language other than English at home. Of that 21 percent, 62% speak Spanish.

6) The oldest known languages include Sanskrit, Sumerian, Hebrew, and Basque.

But, the only reason we really know this is because there is a written record of those languages. "What is the oldest language?" can never fully be answered, as it doesn't take spoken languages with oral traditions into consideration.

7) Language is thought to have originated circa

100,000 BC.

The question of how old language is still being debated. Nevertheless, most linguists agree that it began around the time when modern humans (homo sapiens) evolved in Africa with modern skull shapes and vocal cords. With the proper tools in place — skull size, brain, and voice box — language evolved. Some anthropologists even speculate that language could have developed before the physiological development of modern brains and larynges, but 100,000 BC is a good starting point.

8) Language was developed to strengthen social ties among our ancestors.

A study of macaque monkeys supports the idea that languages may have evolved to replace grooming as a better way of forging interpersonal bonds. Two other theories posit is that our ancestors began to develop language by imitating natural sounds, like bird calls and animal noises. Or human communication may have started with the emanation of involuntary sounds: distress sounds from pain or surprise, or wails of sadness, or cheers of joy or triumph.

9) Learning a second language can make you smarter.

Many scientists agree that becoming a polyglot can boost your brainpower. Other studies also suggest that speaking more than one language can help to slow down the aging process of the mind.

10) Languages are constantly influencing each other.

The English language is 28.3% French, adapting words through lexical borrowings. This is particularly true when we think about ballet, as almost all of the words that describe that style of dance are in French.

Name : Neha

Class : M.A. English Ist Year

Herd Mentality in Career Making

A very famous line by Benjamin Franklin: - 'If everyone is thinking alike, then no one is thinking.' Herd Mentality is the behaviour of following a groups ideology and thinking, sacrificing one's own beliefs. This behaviour is common in animals which tend to remain in group for their protection and survival. It is also found in humans who tend to follow other people's opinions & beliefs not necessarily for their protection or survival but because of the fear of losing or being left behind. It shows the lack of self confidence in humans. For long we have seen this trend. It is inculcated in us to play safe whether it is academics or social behavior.

Many young people instead of following their heart, blindly choose to what is popular and what everyone else does. For example, in India people run behind only few career paths like MBA, Engineering, Doctor, IAS etc. I don't say these jobs are bad or want to blame youngsters for this trend. But I feel other fields and career options should be equally encouraged and made popular. The presumption is that 'What is Good for majority is good for us as well'. The Herd Mentality in decision making happens with almost all decisions, even the critical ones. It is time to relook at the decision making process. What is good for your cousin is not necessarily good for you. The right choice for your friend could turn out to be a disaster in your case. Majority is not always right. We all know adults who have pursued careers that they hate, but felt pressure to follow them. They become addicted to the financial remuneration and lead lines of quiet desperation. Following others is easy but this is not bravery and is not something which is expected from young, energetic and enthusiastic minds. A creative, curious and adventurous mind can never have a herd mentality.

Have Guts to be different from the crowd and set your own goals which are not influenced by peer; be clear about your goals. This is very important as vague goals will not lead you anywhere. Make goals which are achievable and practical. From your school/college days start searching and discussing about your goals, take help from career counselors, internet, talk to your parents and teachers etc and don't be shy in this; it is very important to be self motivated. I know it is very encouraging and relaxing when you get motivation from someone else but successful people are those who are self motivated and don't look outside for help. Career decides your future. Sometimes deviation from the herd mentality sports one's career, we always have another options, at the end of the day we have to earn money for luxurious life. If we don't get success in our expected goal then we should give a try to other things as well, it will be okay. Having unique style of thinking is most of the time a boon for and individual you will be recognized if you act and think differently. It gives your self esteem a boost once you know, you are not just a regular person. Choose the path less traveled. Don't follow herd. Find your own career path that is right for you.

Name : Mannat Verma

Class: B.A. Ist Year

Only One Earth

Recently whole world celebrated 48th Environment day including India on June 6, 2022. So here are some historical points about this day. It was initiated by united nation General Assembly and first celebrated in 1974. This year's theme was 'Only One Earth'.

This day reminds us that earth is our responsibility which is borrowed by us from future generations. As we are the part of future work force, it is our responsibility to conserve this planet.

In various campaign and also in local life we are blaming only industries and vehicles for causing pollution. But reality is they alone are responsible for all this. The answer is also hidden in past. "Earth has enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed." This is famous quote, by Mahatma Gandhi.

So, if we are utilizing and using resources sustainably, we can conserve enough for future generations. Only thing we have to do is that, use each and every resource sustainably. We should be not attracted toward materialism. We can easily minimize our garbage, can conserve water, can conserve fuel by walking. Not by adopting big change but we have to adopt small steps like planting trees, using and wasting less paper, less use of plastic, use reusable and reasonable goods, waste less food. Thus we can contribute in our environment and save Mother Earth.

Name : Manisha

Class : B.A. IInd Year

Motivational Quotes

Nothing is impossible for those who do not stop trying.

Write your own life. Don't let others write it for you.

It is never too late to dream.

Belief creates your actual reality.

During our darkest moments is when we should focus on light.

When it comes to destiny, you make your own.

Name : Minakshi

Class : B.A. IInd Year

Coming Back to the College!

Returning to College after a long break is a daunting task that every student has to go through. The next vacation may be months away. But for now it is back to the routine of waking up early for classes. Some of us may be assigned new classes or even college so the last thing you would want to do is to make a bad impression. While there may be familiar faces, there are people like new classmates and teachers who may not know you. These people would judge you based on first impressions. So carving a positive image in their mind is extremely important especially on the first day of college.

Be Positive : It's normal to feel a little lethargic on the first day of college. To perk yourself up, try looking forward to the end of the day and the weekends or the next public holiday. It is important to be positive.

Be Prepared: Being prepared and ready for college is the best gift for your teacher. Completing assignments and getting them ready for submission will give image of being a responsible student.

Be Proactive : It is your responsibility as a student to attend all classes. College is where you gain new knowledge and make new friends, who will be with you when you need them. Think ahead, speak up, take initiative and be the agent of change. Don't just sit around. Be the person that makes things happen.

Name : Aarju Saluja

Class : B.A. IInd year

A Little Seed

A little seed for me to sow

A little seed to make it grow

A little hole, a little pat

A little wish and that is that

A little sun, a little shower,

A little while and

Then a flower.

Name : Mahak

Class : B.A. IInd Year

My Favourite Film

Three Idiots is my favourite film. This is the story of three Imperial College of Engineering - engineering students who discover their relationship by making themselves look like idiots and learning from it. Farhan Qureshi, played by R. Madhavan, Raju Rastogi, played by Sharman Joshi, and Ranchoddas Shamaldas "Rancho" Chanchad, played by Aamir Khan, were the key characters. The major reason I enjoy this picture is that, although being a comedy, it has a message and it is about mankind. Aside from that, I enjoy this film since it offers information about our educational system.

Nowadays, rote memory isn't the sole need; comprehension of the material is also required. It also expresses parents' and instructors' expectations of pupils. That it is more important to accomplish what one genuinely likes than what pays better. Grades aren't everything, after all. Furthermore, this film demonstrates to me the importance of caring for and loving one's family. My family is very important to me. I always follow through on my commitments to them, to lift them out of poverty and to accompany them across the world. My wish for my family was for them to be happy. We, like Raju, simply want to rescue our family from the horrible quality of life that we have experienced. Even if my family is going through a difficult time, I am still joyful because I feel that what matters is that you are with your family and having fun.

This film has had a huge impact on me, especially the statement "All is well" that Rancho constantly says. I think that whatever conditions may arise if any obstacles arise, I will simply state this and remain cool because I believe that every problem must have a solution.

Name : Snehdeep
Class : B.A. IInd Year

If I were the Prime Minister of India

The Prime Minister, elected by the citizens of the country and a member of the Lok Sabha, is a credible person who rules the country. I would work to eradicate poverty if I were the Prime Minister. I will make education free, so that poor people can also study in schools and colleges since illiteracy is another major problem in this country. As rural areas are poorly developed, I will provide electricity, water, schools, and other facilities for rural areas. Population management is a problem for our country, so I will make policies to effectively control population growth. To serve the sick and poor people, I want to open hospitals everywhere. While I believe in peace and non-violence, I will strengthen the security of my country. In the agriculture sector, special steps will be taken. To get the best seeds for enhancing production, research centers will be built. I would also ensure that young men who are technically sound can also find a position in the cabinet so that their experience is used to develop the country. I will work tirelessly for the country, knowing very well that the P.M. The office isn't a bed made of roses.

Name : Aashitha
Class : B.A. IInd Year

College life

College life is like a ship
Missing it is just the tip of the iceberg,
When you roll back to the memories,
You start sinking in the tears of
Love, care and most of all friendSHIP.

Name : Rachna
Class : B.A. Ist Year

Time is Money

Time is the most precious thing in the world. Once you lose your time, it is gone forever. You can't regain it. Success and failure in your life depend on how you utilize your precious time. For example, if you want to excel in your exam, you should wisely use your time. You will not pass, despite being clever, if you waste your time and don't study.

Even in workplaces, people who make full use of time are much appreciated. They receive promotions, performance bonuses, etc. On the other hand, idle employees are not much appreciated and receive no promotions. People get famous by properly utilizing time, such as professionals and merchants, who work hard to make a lot of money. They know the right way to make good use of their time.

People who understand the importance and meaning of the phrase "Time is Money" prosper in their lives and achieve a secure financial condition. People who ignore the term often see failure in their life.

Importance of Time

Time is valuable as we are provided with limited time in our entire life span. We can't say what will happen in the next few hours of our life. It is flexible and ruthless because it doesn't wait for anyone. So, always use your time wisely. We should not waste our time doing unnecessary things or activities. You should make every moment of your time meaningful.

Money has become the most significant factor in everyone's life in the modern era. But you should understand that time is more precious than money. You can't buy time, irrespective of how rich you are, but you can earn money with better use of time. Time is uncontrollable, so once it's gone, it is gone forever.

Money can be earned later by effort and hard work. But unfortunately, once the time is gone, nothing can bring back that hour of our life. Therefore, we should respect time more than anything on this planet.

While doing our daily routine and even in workplaces, we should manage time efficiently. By doing so, we can complete our tasks without any obstacles. Moreover, we can also learn the importance of time from Mother Nature. The arrival of different seasons, day and night changes, sunrise and sunset, and earth rotation demonstrate the correct use of time. All they offer is nothing but effective use of time to prevent chaos.

More Valuable than Money

Time is priceless and more essential than money. Time never comes back, but money can. You can earn money by proper utilization of time. But you can't bring back the time that has gone.

If you want to become successful in your life, learn to use time efficiently. Money can be earned with time, but you cannot make money by wasting time. This statement clearly states that time is more precious than money.

Time is allotted to you, and you have all the right to use it, just like money. But there is a vast difference between the two. If you spend more money, you can always recover it by doing more work, but this money will never help you bring back lost time. Once ruined, time goes on forever, and it cannot be withdrawn.

A patient fleeing to the hospital to get medical attention may know that time is much more valuable than money. He will probably pay any amount to arrive at the hospital on time. He knows that he can earn money once he saves his life.

Consider an entrepreneur who wants to be on time for his first big business deal. He will probably take the fastest travel mode and not keep the expenses in mind. This is because he knows that time is more important than money in this situation. At this moment, his first deal's success, reputation, and future depend entirely on time but not on money.

Name : Prachi

Class : B.A. Ist Year

Impact of Social Media

Social media plays a significant role in our lives today. We have access to any information at just a button push away. Anything that is so vastly expanded has both positives and negatives. The power of social media is very high and affects each individual. It isn't easy to imagine our lives with social media today, and we do pay the price for excessive use. There is a lot of debate about the effects of social media on society as a whole. Some feel that it's a boon, whereas others think it is a curse.

Positive Effects of Social Media

Social media allows the social growth of society and also helps many businesses. It provides tools like social media marketing that can reach millions of potential clients. We can easily access information and get news through social media. Social media is an excellent tool for creating awareness about any social cause. Employers can reach out to potential job seekers. It can help many individuals have social growth and interact with the world without a hitch. Many people use social media to make themselves heard by the higher authorities. It can also help you meet like-minded people.

Adverse Effects of Social Media

Many psychiatrists believe that social media is a single factor causing depression and anxiety in people. It is also a cause of poor mental growth in children. Increased use of social media can lead to poor sleeping patterns. There are many other adverse effects like cyberbullying, body image issues, etc. There is an increased 'Fear of Missing out (FOMO)' at an all-time high in youth because of social media.

Conclusion: One must carefully weigh the positives and the negatives before engaging excessively in social media. If used correctly, social media can be a boon for mankind.

Name : Anjali
Class : B.A. IInd Year

10 Reasons to Learn English

1. English is a global language.
2. Studying English can help you get a job.
3. Learning English can help you meet new people.
4. Many scientific papers are written in English.
5. English is the language of the media industry.
6. English is the language of the Internet.
7. Travelling is a lot easier with a good knowledge of English.
8. English is one of the most important languages for business.
9. With English, you can study all over the world.
10. English gives you access to multiple cultures.

Name : Lobzang
Class : M.A. English Ist Year

Why Should Everyone Play Sports?

Sports are a crucial part of a student's growth and development. They help in the development of mental health and physical fitness of the body. Through participation in sports and games, a student gains various skills, experience and confidence that are helpful for developing their personality.

Improves physical and mental health.

Empower students with life skills.

Learn time management and discipline.

Improved leadership and team building qualities.

Winning and losing is all part of the game.

Boost self-confidence.

Name : Anjali
Class : B.A. IInd Year

Don't Quit

When Things go wrong, as they sometime will,

When the road you're trudging

Seems all uphill,

When the funds are low and debts are high,

And you want to smile but have to sigh.

When care is pressing you down a bit,

Rest, if you must, but don't you quit.

Lift is queer with its twists and turns,

As everyone of us sometimes learns,

And many-a-failure turns about,

When he might have won if he'd stuck it out,

Don't give up though the pace seems slow,

You might succeed with another blow.

Often the struggler has given up,

When he might capture the victor's cup.

And he learned too late,

when the night slipped down,

How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out,

The silver tint of clouds of doubt,

and you never can feel how close you are,

it my be near when it seems afar,

So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit.

It when things seems worst that you mustn't quit.

Name : Preeti

Class : B.A. Ist Year

Thank you, Teacher!

A wonderful teacher can be compared to a rainbow.

She is a brilliant light illuminating the prism of life,
guiding the students to a rainbow of possibilities.

Name : Bandana

Name : B.A. Ist Year, Eco. Hons.)

Thought

Our mind is like a magnet. If we always think of blessings like happy moments and successful life, we attract many more blessings and successes in life. If we always think of problems and complications, we automatically attract more problems.

So always be happy, keep good thoughts and always stay positive.

Name : Prachi Chauhan

Class : B.A. 1st Year

Motivational Quote

Life is not so easy,

Its journey has many steps.

You will reach your destination

Only if you are determined in your heart.

Name : Soni

Class : B.A. Ist Year

Quotes on Success

"Without continual growth and progress, such words as improvement, achievement, and success have no meaning."

"Success is no accident. It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do."

"Success is where preparation and opportunity meet."

"Happiness lies in the joy of achievement and the thrill of creative effort."

"Success is the result of perfection, hard work, learning from failure, loyalty, and persistence."

Name : Harshita

Class : B.A. IInd Year

हिन्दी अनुभाग



प्राध्यापक सम्पादिका
डॉ. सुनीता रानी

छात्र सम्पादिका
सुमन

अनुक्रमणिका

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सम्पादकीय

प्रिय छात्राओं

अभिनन्दन!

सत्र 2021-2022 कोरोना-काल में आपके सामने नई-नई चुनौतियां आईं। चुनौतियां जब आती हैं तो हमें नया कुछ सिखा कर जाती हैं। आप सभी को भी इस दौरान बहुत कुछ नया सीखने को मिला जिससे प्रेरित हो कर अब आप जीवन के एक नए सोपान की ओर अग्रसर हो रही हैं। आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली बहुआयामी प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहित करती है। आपके अन्दर छिपी प्रतिभा को निखारती है और आपका सर्वांगीण विकास करने में सहायता करती है। हमें शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कॉलेज की अन्य गतिविधियों में भी भाग लेना चाहिए। इससे आपके अन्दर आत्मविश्वास आएगा।

आप छात्राएं हैं आपको अनेक प्रकार की चुनौतियों का सामना करना है इसलिए आपको न केवल जागरूक बल्कि स्वयं को सजग, सतर्क व आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है ताकि किसी भी प्रकार की विपरीत परिस्थितियों को अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में बदल सके। मेरी कामना है कि आप सभी स्वस्थ रहे, सफलता आपके कदम चूमे। शिक्षा ग्रहण करते समय आप अपने मुख्य उद्देश्य से पथभ्रष्ट न हो। आधुनिक विचारों को ग्रहण करो परन्तु अपनी सभ्यता एवं संस्कारों के आदर्श मूल्यों को न भूले। अपने स्वाभिमान, आत्मसम्मान के साथ किसी तरह का समझौता न करो। सभी का आदर-सम्मान करें। समाज में अपना आदर्श स्थापित करें।

आपके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना सहित!

डॉ. सुनीता रानी
हिन्दी विभाग



योग तथा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

योग का मानव जीवन में बहुत अधिक महत्व है। आज के समय में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण तथा सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के कारण मनुष्य तनावग्रस्त और बीमार रहता है। यदि ऐसे ही सभी लोग बीमार तथा मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ रहेंगे तो दे। का विकास संभव नहीं है। इसलिए आज की भाग-दौड़ भरी जिंदगी में प्रत्येक बच्चे, युवा तथा बूढ़ों के लिए योग करना अति आवश्यक है। योग से हमारा शरीर स्वस्थ होता है और शरीर स्वस्थ होने से मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहता है और व्यक्ति नए-नए विचारों योजनाओं को बनाता है, और प्रगति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर होता है। योग करने से बहुत सी बिमारियां जैसे-मोटापा, रक्तचाप तथा दिल का दौरा आदि गंभीर समस्याएं भी ठीक की जा सकती हैं।



प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार ही योग करना चाहिए। योग करते समय कुछ बातों का ध्यान रखना अति आवश्यक है- योग करते समय खुले तथा सूती कपड़े पहनने चाहिए, खाना खाने के बाद योग नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि खाली पेट करना चाहिए। योग प्रतिदिन करना चाहिए। जो लोग मानसिक तनाव से ग्रस्त होते हैं उनके लिए योग करना बहुत लाभकारी है। इससे उनके शरीर में नवीन ऊर्जा का विकास होता है जिससे व्यक्ति के मन में सकारात्मक विचार उत्पन्न होते हैं और वह अच्छा व्यवहार करता है।

प्रत्येक वर्ष 21 जून को 'वि व योग दिवस' मनाया जाता है जिससे बहुत से लोगों को योग करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है। भारत में हस्त योग किया जाता है वैज्ञानिकों ने योग के कई प्रकार बताए हैं जिनमें भक्ति योग, कर्म योग, हस्त योग आदि सम्मिलित हैं। भारत में योग प्राचीन काल से चला आ रहा है और अब और अधिक प्रचलित हो गया है। इसलिए हमें योग करना चाहिए और करवाना भी चाहिए योग करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं। इसलिए कहा भी जाता है-

“जब करोगे योग,
तो दूर होंगे सभी रोग।”

नाम : निर्मला

कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

शिखर

शिखर तक जाना है तुझको
सूरज निकलने का इंतजार न कर
अपनी मंजिल को ही अपना इक बनावे,
फिर और किसी से प्यार ना कर!

चमकना है सूरज-सा तुझको
जलने की तू परवाह ना कर
यूं बैठने से कुछ होता नहीं,
छाया की तू चाह ना कर
बढ़ता चल अपनी मंजिल की ओर
धीमी अपनी र तार न कर
अपनी मंजिल

आज अकेला चल ले तू अपनी डगर में
कल तेरी ही बात होगी, तेरे नगर में
कोई साथ चलेगा तेरे,
इसका तू इंतजार ना कर
अपनी मंजिल.....

विक्रि तेरे हाथों में है इसकी तू पहचान कर
हर चुनौती से लड़ने के लिए खुद को तैयार कर
रंग ले खुद को मेहनत के रंग से, फिर
कोई और गंगार ना कर
अपनी मंजिल को ही.....

ख्वाब तेरे है पूरा भी तुझको करना होगा,
थककर बैठना नहीं,
हर हाल में तुझको चलना होगा
समय है कुछ कर गुजरने का,
इसे यूं बेकार ना कर
अपनी मंजिल को ही

हौसलों की उड़ान भर, गिरने से ना तू डर
आसमां छूना है तुझे
सिर्फ जमीं को ही स्वीकार ना कर
अपनी मंजिल को.....

नाम: सविना रानी

कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

स्वामी विवेकानंद की प्रेरक कहानी - अपनी भाषा पर गर्व

“माँ”



बात उन दिनों की है जब स्वामी विवेकानंद विदे। यात्रा पर गए थे। वहां उनके आदर-सत्कार के लिए कई लोग आए। उनमें से कुछ लोगों ने स्वामी के साथ हाथ मिलाना चाहा और कुछ ने अंग्रेजी में उनसे 'हेलो' कहा। स्वामी विवेकानंद ने जवाब में हाथ जोड़ते हुए



सबको नमस्कार कहा। यह देखकर कुछ लोगों ने सोचा कि स्वामी को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है। इसलिए वो जवाब में नमस्ते कर रहे हैं। ऐसा सोचकर भीड़ में से एक व्यक्ति ने स्वामी विवेकानंद से हिंदी में पूछा कि आप कैसे हैं? हिन्दी में सवाल सुनकर स्वामी विवेकानंद मुस्कराए और उसे इंग्लिश में जवाब दिया, “आई एम फाइन, थैंक यू।”

स्वामी विवेकानंद का अंग्रेजी में जवाब सुनकर वहां मौजूद सभी लोग हैरान रह गए। लोगों के मन में हुआ कि जब इनसे अंग्रेजी में सवाल पूछा गया तब हिन्दी में जवाब मिला तथा फिर हिन्दी में बात करने पर इंग्लिश में जवाब दिया। आखिर ऐसा क्यों हुआ। तभी एक व्यक्ति ने स्वामी विवेकानंद से यह सवाल पूछ ही लिया। इसका जवाब देते हुए स्वामी विवेकानंद ने बड़ी ही विनम्रता से कहा कि जब आप लोगो ने अंग्रेजी में बात करके अपनी भाषा को आदर दिया। तब मैंने अपनी भाषा को माँ मानकर उनका सम्मान करते हुए हिन्दी में जवाब दिया।

कहानी की सीख: - हमें अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा को सम्मान देना और उस पर गर्व करना चाहिए। साथ ही अन्य भाषाओं को भी ज्ञान होना जरूरी है।

माँ। दुनिया में पूरी दुनिया समझती है।
सभी कहते हैं बेटियाँ पराई हैं।।

बचपन में माँ चैन से सो नहीं पाती।
और जवानी में अपनी बेटी को अकेला छोड़ नहीं पाती।।
बेटे के लिए वह सबकुछ दिखाकर करती है।
पर बेटी के लिए वो
छुप-छुपकर दहेज इकट्ठा करती है।।

आखिरकार वो घड़ी आई।
जब बेटी की करनी पड़ी विदाई।।
माँ में सब लोग नाचते हैं गाते हैं।
पर एक माँ ही है जो
बेटी की विदाई के डर से हँस भी नहीं पाती।।

जब माँ के बाद बेटी को मिले गमा।
तब माँ की आँखें हर वक्त रहती हैं नम।।
कहते हैं कि जब बेटी की विदाई होती है
तो पत्थर भी रो पड़ते हैं।
पर कौन जाने बेटी की विदाई के लिए
माँ को कितने पत्थर अपने सीने पर रखने पड़ते हैं।।
“माँ है तो जहान् है।
माँ के बिना सबकुछ वीरान हैं।।”

नाम : नेहा

कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

नाम : रजनी

कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष



पेड़ पौधों का महत्व

ई वर का वरदान हैं पेड़, वातावरण की आन है पेड़,
मानव की साँस हैं पेड़, पथ्वी पर जीवन की आस है पेड़।

पेड़-पौधे ही हमारे सच्चे मित्र हैं। यह हमारे जीवन की अनके जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं। इनके बिना हम अपने जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम सभी को जीवित रहने के लिए भोजन देते हैं अनाज, दालें हरी-सब्जियाँ, तेल, मसाले, फल हमारे भोजन के अंग हैं। ये सभी पेड़-पौधों से प्राप्त होते हैं। भोजन को स्वादिष्ट बनाने के लिए हम तरह-तरह के मसालों का उपयोग किया जाता है जैसे जीरा, मिर्च, हल्दी, लौंग, इलायची आदि। ये सब भी हमें पेड़-पौधों से प्राप्त होते हैं।

पेड़-पौधे हमारी धरती से दूषित वायु को ग्रहण कर हमें शुद्ध वायु अर्थात् ऑक्सीजन देते हैं, जिसे हम प्राणवायु भी कहते हैं। कपड़े भी पेड़-पौधों से ही बनाए जाते हैं। कपास के पौधों से रुई मिलती है और रुई से सूत बनता है। और इस सूत से कपड़े बुने जाते हैं। रेम के पेड़ से रेम नामक कीड़े से रेम प्राप्त होता है जिस से रेमी वस्त्र बनाए जाते हैं।

मानव ने अपनी खुशियों को मार दिया,
जब उसने कुलहाड़ी से पेड़ काट दिया।

पेड़-पौधों से हमें लकड़ी मिलती है और इन लकड़ियों से मेज, कुर्सी, पलंग, दरवाजे, आदि बनाए जाते हैं साथ घर बनाने के लिए भी लकड़ियों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

यदि पेड़-पौधे नहीं होंगे तो क्या होगा?

यदि पथ्वी पर पेड़-पौधे नहीं होंगे तो निश्चित है कि हमारे जीने के लिए प्राणवायु अर्थात् ऑक्सीजन भी खत्म हो जाएगी। साथ ही वातावरण की सुंदरता भी नष्ट हो जाएगी। यदि हमें धरती पर जीवित रहना है तो पेड़-पौधों का होना अति आवश्यक है।

पेड़ों को काटने की, न करना कभी भूल,
क्योंकि यह कार्य नहीं है, प्रकृति के अनुकूल।

पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए और वातावरण की सुंदर बनाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक पेड़-पौधे लगाने चाहिए। साथ ही यदि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने जन्मदिन पर सिर्फ एक पेड़ ही लगा दे तो हमारी पथ्वी हरी भरी हो जाएगी।

“आओ मिलकर एक नया निर्माण करें,
अधिक पेड़ लगाकर धरती का आँगार करें।”

नाम : गोभा
कक्षा: बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष



ऐ मुसाफिर तू हार मत मान

ऐ मुसाफिर
तू हार मत मान
अपने लक्ष्य को पाने
कि जिद तू अपने मन में ठान
ऐ मुसाफिर
तू हार मत मान!

कि जब-जब तू अकेला था
तब-तब तू खुद के साथ था,
ये वक्त भी याद आएगा तुझे
कि तेरी हर कामयाबी के पीछे तेरा
ही हाथ था!
ऐ मुसाफिर
तू हार मत मान।

तू खुद के अंदर छिपे
हुए उस रास्ते
को पहचान, जो खुद कुछ
करना चाहता है।

हर मुश्किलों को पार करके
वो अपनी जिन्दगी की लम्बी
उड़ान भरना चाहता है।
कि अपने लक्ष्य को
पाने की जिद तू
अपने मन में ठान, ऐ
ऐ मुसाफिर
तू हार मत मान!

नाम : ममता
कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

हिन्दी

जन-जन की भाषा है हिन्दी,
भारत की आत्मा है हिन्दी।
जिसने पूरे देश को जोड़े रखा है,
वो मजबूत धागा है हिन्दी।
हिन्दुस्तान की गौरवगाथा है हिन्दी,
एकता की अनुपम परम्परा है हिन्दी।
जिसके बिना हिन्दु धर्म जाए,
ऐसी जीवन रेखा है हिन्दी।
जिसने काल को जीत लिया है,
ऐसी कालजयी भाषा है हिन्दी।
सरल शब्दों में कहा जाए तो,
जीवन की परिभाषा है हिन्दी

नाम: गुरमीत कौर
कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

समय



“चलो-चलो समय के संग,
जीतो तुम हर एक जंग।
बुरा समय जो बीत चला,
सोचो वह भी एक बला।
भविष्य की न चिन्ता कर,
वर्तमान में तुम जिए चलो।
चलो-चलो समय के संग,
जीतो तुम हर एक जंग।

पानी की तरह बहता है,
रुकता है न एक भी पल।
जो चला सदा इसके साथ,
उसको दिया इसने बढ़िया फल।

कभी न रुकता, कभी न थकता,
यही समझाता है हर बार।
“मैं” हूँ एक अमूल्य धन,
आदर “मेरा” करो सब जन।

नाम: अंकिता लोहचब
कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

असफलता से सफलता की कहानी



रतन टाटा जी हमारे देश के सफल उद्योगपतियों में से एक हैं। उन्होंने टाटा ग्रुप की सभी प्रमुख कंपनियों का चार्ज संभाल लिया। टाटा ग्रुप दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा बिजनेस ग्रुप है। एक बड़े बिजनेसमैन होने के साथ ही रतन टाटा जी एक बहुत अच्छे इंसान भी हैं। टाटा ग्रुप हर साल अपने पूरे साल के प्रॉफिट का 66 प्रतिशत चैरिटी में डोनेशन के रूप में दे देती है। रतन टाटा जी ने पैसेंजर कार बनाने के बारे में सोचा। काफी रिसर्च और मेहनत से उन्होंने टाटा इंडिकाकार लॉन्च की लेकिन लोगो को ये कार ज्यादा पसंद नहीं आई। एक्सपर्ट ने इस कार में कुछ डिफेक्ट बताए, जिससे उनको काफी नुकसान हुआ। फिर टाटा मोटर्स की टीम ने उन्हें कंपनी बेचने का सुझाव दिया। रतन टाटा जी पैसेंजर कार की बड़ी कंपनी “फोर्ड” के मालिक ‘बिल फोर्ड’ से मिलने यूएस गए। वहाँ फोर्ड कंपनी के मालिक ने रतन टाटा जी का मजाक उड़ाते हुए बोला कि - जब आपको इस कार के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं तो आप बिजनेस में क्यों आए। रतन टाटा जी बहुत निरास हुए और वापस आकर निर्णय किया कि वह अपनी कंपनी किसी को नहीं बेचेंगे। उन्होंने अपनी पूरी मेहनत से कंपनी को चार्ज तक पहुंचाने में ही जान लगा दी और अन्य दो डूबी हुई कंपनियों को खरीद कर चार्ज तक पहुंचाया। रतन टाटा जी ने कह कि - “मैं सही फैसले लेने में विवाश नहीं करता बल्कि फैसले लेकर उन्हें सही साबित करता हूँ।” रतन टाटा जी कि इस कहानी से हमें सीखना चाहिए कि जिंदगी में कभी हार न मानकर लगातार मेहनत करनी चाहिए। मेहनत से ही चार्जों को छुआ जा सकता है।

नाम : टिना

कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

घमंड हमेशा हर दिलाता है

एक मूर्तिकार था, जिसकी गोहरत देश-विदेश में थी। वह ऐसी सजीव मूर्तियां बनाता था, जो बिलकुल असली लगती थीं। उसे इस बात का घमंड था। जब मूर्तिकार को लगा कि उसकी मौत नजदीक हैं तो उसने यमदूतों को भ्रमित करने के लिए हुबहु अपने जैसी दिखने वाली ग्यारह मूर्तियां बनाई और उनके बीच जाकर बैठ गया। जब यमदूत उसे लेने आया तो पहचान नहीं पाया कि इनमें से असली इंसान कौन हैं। उसने सोचा कि अगर मूर्तिकार के प्राण न लिए तो कला का अपमान होगा। फिर उसे एक बार एक तरकीब सूझी। उसने कहा, “ये मूर्तियां तो सुंदर हैं, लेकिन इनमें कुछ गलतियां हैं।” यह सुनते ही मूर्तिकार का घमंड जाग गया। वह उठकर बोला, “मेरी कला में कोई गलती हो ही नहीं सकती, मैंने जीवन भर मूर्तियां बनाई हैं।” यमदूत ने झट से उसका हाथ पकड़ लिया और बोला ‘बस यही गलती कर गए तुम अपने घमंड में कि बेजान मूर्तियां बोला नहीं करतीं।’

सीख : किसी काम में कितनी ही महारत हासिल हो लेकिन उसका घमंड उसके महत्व को खत्म कर देता है।



नाम : राखी शर्मा

कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

मानवाधिकार

प्रति ने कुछ अधिकार मनुष्यों को जन्म सि रूप से ही प्रदान किए हैं परंतु मानव ने जब से राष्ट्रों का निर्माण करके अपनी-अपनी शासन व्यवस्था स्थापित की है तब से अनेक बार अपने ही शासकों द्वारा और बहुधा अन्य किसी राष्ट्र पर अधिकार कर लेने पर प्रति द्वारा मनुष्यों को प्रदत्त अधिकारों का हनन होता रहा है। इसी से मानवाधिकार के प्रति एक चिंतन पैदा हुआ है और विवेक के बौद्धिक, शिक्षित एवं चिंतनशील मानव समुदाय के द्वारा मानवाधिकार की बातों की जाने लगी। संसार भर के मानवों की जीवन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को समान समझते हुए पिछली आताबदी में विवेक मानवाधिकार आयोग का भी गठन हुआ। प्रतिवर्ष 10 दिसंबर का दिन इसी विवेक मानवाधिकार के उपलक्ष्य में विवेकभर में मनाया जाता है।

वस्तुतः मानव अधिकार से अभिप्राय उन अधिकारों से है जो मनुष्य को प्रति और देवविषय के संविधान द्वारा प्रदान किए जाते हैं तथा जिन्हें प्राप्त करके मानव जीवन में विकास कर सकता है। इन अधिकारों के अभाव में मानव जीवन संभव नहीं है। यही कारण है कि प्रत्येक देव के संविधान में हर नागरिक के लिए कुछ अधिकार निश्चित किए गए हैं। मानव आकांक्षामय प्राणी है। मानव आकांक्षाओं को लेकर ही इस संसार में जन्म लेता है और आकांक्षाओं को लेकर ही जीवन पर्यन्त जूझता रहता है। मानव की ये आकांक्षाएं ही उसके भीतर अधिकार प्राप्ति की इच्छा व्यक्त करती है। मानव स्वभाव भी है कि वह जहाँ भी रहता है, अधिकार के साथ रहना चाहता है। चूँकि आज सम्पूर्ण विवेक विभिन्न राष्ट्रों में विभाजित है इसलिए हर राष्ट्र के लोगों को अधिकार भी भिन्न भिन्न दिये गये हैं।

प्रत्येक मानव किसी न किसी राष्ट्र का नागरिक है तथा नागरिक होने के नाते उस राष्ट्र का अंग भी है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र की ओर से नागरिक को सुख, शांति और सुव्यवस्था के लिए बहुत से अधिकार दिये जाते हैं। मानव राष्ट्र प्रदत्त अधिकारों में जितनी अधिक उपयोगिता, जितनी उदारता, सहनशीलता एवं सौम्यता होगी, उतना ही अधिक मानव के व्यक्तित्व जीवन का विकास होगा। इसके साथ समाज और राष्ट्र का विकास भी संभव हो सकेगा। बड़े-बड़े विद्वानों ने मानव को अपने अधिकारों के उपयोग के प्रति सजग रहने की सलाह दी है।

मानव अधिकारों के अंतर्गत प्रायः प्रत्येक देव अपने नागरिकों को निम्नलिखित अधिकार प्रदान करता है -

1. स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार - संसार का कोई भी प्राणी किसी का गुलाम बनना नहीं चाहता, कम से कम मनुष्य तो किसी भी कीमत पर किसी की गुलामी नहीं करना चाहता। वह सदैव स्वतंत्र रहना चाहता है। स्वतंत्रता एक ऐसा अधिकार है जिस पर मनुष्य अपना जन्म सि अधिकार समझता है। अतः राष्ट्र या सरकार अपने नागरिकों की स्वतंत्रता के संबंध में उचित व्यवस्था करती है। स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार प्रदान करने में राष्ट्र को उदार एवं समदर्शी होना चाहिए। मानव को अपनी व्यक्तिगत उन्नति के लिए स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार की नितांत आवश्यकता है। मानव जीवन के लिए स्वतंत्रता एक ऐसी स्थिति है। जिसके बिना कोई भी व्यक्ति उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। यहाँ तक कि अपनी जीवन यात्रा आरंभ भी नहीं कर सकता। तभी तो बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने कहा था - "स्वतंत्रता मेरा जन्म सि अधिकार है।" व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार मानव जीवन के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

2. शिक्षा का अधिकार - शिक्षा जीवन का अनिवार्य अंग बन गया है। शिक्षा के अभाव में मानव जीवन का विकास असंभव है। शिक्षा प्राप्ति का अधिकार भी मानव के लिए अनिवार्य है। शिक्षा से जहाँ मानव की व्यक्तिगत उन्नति होती है वहाँ राष्ट्र का विकास भी होता है। शिक्षा के द्वारा ही राष्ट्र में जीवन जागरण की ज्योति उत्पन्न होती है अतः वहाँ राष्ट्र को चाहिए कि वह अपनी सीमा के भीतर प्रत्येक प्रकार की विकासोन्मुख शिक्षा के विभिन्न साधन अपने नागरिकों को उपलब्ध करवाए। राष्ट्र के जितने भी मानव हो उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का पूर्ण अधिकार होना चाहिए। हर राष्ट्र को चाहिए कि शिक्षा के अधिकार में किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न करे। सब नागरिकों को समान रूप से शिक्षा प्राप्ति के अवसर मिलने चाहिए। शिक्षा के द्वारा ही अच्छे नागरिक राष्ट्र के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में शिक्षा के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार बना कर मानव अधिकारों के विषय में नई पहल की है।

3. धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार - धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार भी मानव जीवन के लिए अनिवार्य है क्योंकि धर्म मानव जीवन का अपरिहार्य विषय है। धर्म के द्वारा ही मानव के चरित्र का विकास होता है। धर्म मानव को ज्ञान व प्रकाश प्रदान करता है। यही कारण है कि धर्म हर मानव के जीवन में अत्यधिक महत्व रखता है। अतः हर राष्ट्र व सरकार की ओर से मानव को धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। किसी भी देश में विभिन्न धर्म, विवास व आस्था वाले लोग रहते हैं। राष्ट्र में चाहे कितने भी धर्मावलम्बी लोग हों उन सबको धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार अवश्य प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए धर्म व्यक्तिगत होता हुआ भी राष्ट्र व विवेक की अक्षय सम्पत्ति है। जो राष्ट्र जितने धार्मिक अधिकार प्रदान करेगा, उस राष्ट्र में उतना ही अधिक लोगों का चारित्रिक विकास, सौहार्दमय वातावरण एवं पारस्परिक मेल-जोल होगा, उतनी ही अधिक एकता होगी। भारत संवैधानिक दृष्टि से धर्म-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है अतः कहना न होगा कि भारत अपने नागरिकों को धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का मानव अधिकार देने में विवेक के अग्रणी राष्ट्रों में से एक है।

4. रोजगार का अधिकार - रोजगार अथवा काम करने का अधिकार भी हर मानव को प्राप्त होना चाहिए। चूंकि किसी भी राष्ट्र का विकास धन के अभाव में नहीं हो सकता। अतः हर मानव को धनोपार्जन का अधिकार होना चाहिए। कि वह अपनी इच्छा एवं योग्यतानुसार कोई भी काम व रोजगार कर सके। व्यवसाय में सरकार को हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए।

सरकार को स्वयं ऐसा व्यवसाय नहीं करना चाहिए जिस पर नागरिकों का अधिकार हो। हाँ प्रत्येक व्यवसाय या वाणिज्य पर सुव्यवस्था की दृष्टि से सरकार को उसकी देख-रेख अवश्य करनी चाहिए। वाणिज्य व व्यवसाय के संचालन के अधिकार में मानव को पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। भारत में हर नागरिक को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है। यही कारण है कि स्वतंत्रता के पचास वर्षों में किसी व्यवसाय विशेष पर किसी वर्ग-विशेष का अधिपत्य समाप्त हुआ है।

5. सुरक्षा का अधिकार - मानव अधिकारों में मनुष्य का एक बड़ा अधिकार अपने जीवन तथा संपत्ति की सुरक्षा पर होता है। अतः जनरक्षा का अधिकार भी मानव को सुलभ होना चाहिए। सरकार को इस बात का विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जनरक्षा के साधनों का सब नागरिकों को लाभ पहुँच रहा है या नहीं। जिन अधिकारियों के कारण जनरक्षा के साधनों की प्राप्ति में बाधा पड़ रही है। उन अधिकारियों के प्रति कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

6. न्याय का अधिकार - मानवाधिकारों का अर्थ मनुष्य को जीवन के प्रति सकारात्मक बनाना है। अतः जीवन में न्याय मिलना भी अति अनिवार्य है। न्याय में किसी के साथ पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए। न्याय के क्षेत्र में पक्षपात करने वाले को राष्ट्र या सरकार की ओर से दंड मिलना चाहिए।

नाम : स्वाति

कक्षा : बी.एस.सी.



1. साईंस टीचर: क्लास में सो रहे हो क्या?

राजू: नहीं सर गुरुत्वाकर्षण से सिर नीचे गिर रहा है।

2. एक आरबी आँखें दान करने गया।

काउंटर क्लर्क ने पूछा, कुछ कहना चाहते हो क्या?

आरबी-हाँ, जिसे भी आँखें लगाओ, उसे बता देना दो घूंट लगाने के बाद ही खुलती हैं।

3. पतिदेव - बाबा जी, सुखी वैवाहिक जीवन का मंत्र बताइए।

बाबा जी - बेटा जब तक तुम्हारा मुँह बंद और पर्स खुला रहेगा, पा आती रहेगी।

4. टीचर ने पूछा - एक साल में कितनी रात्रि होती हैं?

छात्र - 10 रात्रि

टीचर - कैसे?

छात्र - 9 नवरात्रि और 1 विरात्रि।

5. जज: तुमने 10 साल अपनी पत्नी को डरा-धमका के रखा है।

मुजरिम : जी जज साहब..... वो बात यह है कि.....

जज: सफाई नहीं, तरीका बता, तरीका।

नाम : सुमन

कक्षा : बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

योग का महत्व

योग एक कला है जो हमारे शरीर, मन और आत्मा को एक साथ जोड़ता है और हमें



मजबूत व प्रतिपूर्ण बनाता है। योग शब्द संस्कृत की 'युज - धातु से बना है जिसका अर्थ है जुड़ना या एकजुट होना। योग करने से शरीर की शारीरिक व मानसिक समस्याओं से निजात पाया जा सकता है। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि आधुनिक जीवन शैली में समय का बहुत अभाव है जिस कारण मनुष्य के पास खुद के लिए समय नहीं है। ऐसे में मनुष्य स्वयं को अस्वस्थ व तनावग्रस्त महसूस करता है। इस प्रकार पूरी दुनिया में तनावग्रस्त लोगों की जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इस अवस्था में स्वस्थ रहने के लिए योग एक अहम भूमिका निभाता है। योग में आसन, प्राणायाम व ध्यान शामिल है। योगासन हमारे शरीर के सभी विकारों को दूर करता है। ध्यान आत्मिक व प्राणायाम मानसिक विकारों को दूर करता है। हमारे जीवन का सबसे बड़ा धन है स्वास्थ्य और इस स्वास्थ्य को संतुलित रखने के लिए योग हमारी मदद करता है। योग हमारी संस्कृति की देन है इसलिए कहा भी गया है - 'पहला सुख निरोगी काया'। योग करने से शरीर में रक्त संचार ठीक होता है, शक्ति व स्फूर्ति आती है, शरीर सुंदर व सुदौल बन जाता है। योग विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी विशेष महत्व रखता है। इससे एकाग्रता बढ़ती है तथा मन पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। आजकल विद्यालयों व महाविद्यालयों में योगाभ्यास को शारीरिक शिक्षा के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित किया गया है और योग दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में विभिन्न जगहों पर कई प्रशिक्षण शिविर व सेमिनार का आयोजन भी किया जाता है। सितंबर 2014 में भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस को मनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था। इसका समर्थन विभिन्न योग चिकित्सकों और दुनिया भर के आध्यात्मिक नेताओं के द्वारा किया गया। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने दिसंबर 2014 में 21 जून को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस घोषित किया गया। इस प्रकार योग के विषय में रुचि जागरण का कारण आधुनिक समाज में मानसिक तनावों की वृद्धि एवं रोगों की दर में वृद्धि होना ही है। योग की खास बात यह है कि इसे किसी भी उम्र का व्यक्ति कर सकता है।

“करो योग रहो निरोग”

नाम : रचना कुमारी
कक्षा : बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

बेटियाँ

पापा की परी थी मैं नाजो से पली थी मैं



भाई की लाइली बहना,
और माँ का सबसे कीमती गहना
खिलखिलाती थी पूरे घर में
पूरा घर खिलखिला उठता था
गुलाब के फूलों जैसी थी मैं,
पूरा घर महक उठता था।
पर अब ये पापा की गुड़िया बड़ी हो गई
जिसे आज अपने गुड़ड़े के साथ
उसके घर जाना,
एक नयी दुनिया बसाने,
आँखों में आँसू लिए लिए और
दिल में एक सवाल लिए,
आज फिर एक चिड़िया अपने घोंसले
से उड़ गई,
एक नयी उड़ान भरने।
कभी - कभी सोचती होगी वो बेटि कि क्यों
दुनिया ने यह रस्म बनाई है
करके इतना बड़ा कहते हैं
जा बेटि तू पराई है
पहले दिन से ही उसको ये पाठ पढ़ाया जाता है।
सजा के लाल जोड़े में दुल्हन बनाया जाता है
छुड़ा देते हैं बेटि से बाबुल का यह घर
क्यों दुनिया ने यह रस्म बनाई है
करके इतना बड़ा कहते हैं, जा बेटि तू पराई है

नाम: कोमल
कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

राष्ट्रीय वज



भारत के राष्ट्रीय वज को तिरंगा कहते हैं, राष्ट्रीय वज दे । की स्वतंत्रता का प्रतीक हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रीय वज में तीन रंग विद्यमान हैं, जिसकी वजह से इसका नाम तिरंगा रखा गया है। इसमें केसरिया, सफेद तथा हरे रंग का प्रयोग किया गया है। इसकी क्षैतिज

पंक्तियों के साथ, सफेद पंक्ति पर गहरे नीले रंग का अशोक चक्र अपनी 24 आरों के साथ तिरंगे की गोभा को बढ़ाता है। झंडे का प्रत्येक रंग तथा चक्र दे । की एकता, अखंडता, विकास तथा खुलाहली को दर्शाता है, 15 अगस्त 1947 को लाल किले के प्राचीर से भारत के पहले प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा वज फहराया गया था। किसी राष्ट्रविभूति के निधन पर राष्ट्रगोक में कुछ समय के लिए तिरंगे को झुका दिया जाता है। पहले के राष्ट्र वज संहिता के अनुसार केवल सरकार के मायम से ही राष्ट्र पर्व के अवसर पर वज फहराने का प्रावधान था परंतु वज संहिता में संशोधन के बाद निजी क्षेत्र, स्कूल, कार्यालयों आदि में वज फहराने की अनुमति दी गई। तिरंगे के अशोक चक्र में 24 आरें होते हैं जिसमें 12 आरे मनुष्य के अविद्या से दुःख तक तथा अन्य 12 आरे जन्म मृत्यु के चक्र से मुक्ति का प्रतीक है। वज की लंबाई तथा चौड़ाई का अनुपात 3:2 है। राष्ट्रीय झंडा हस्तनिर्मित खादी के कपड़े से ही बनाया जाता है। राष्ट्र वज की शान, प्रतिष्ठा, मान तथा गौरव सदा बनी रहे, इसलिए भारतीय कानून के अनुसार वज को सदैव सम्मान की नजर से देखना चाहिए, तथा झंडे का स्पर्श कभी भी पानी तथा जमीन से नहीं होना चाहिए। किसी मूर्ति को ढकने के लिए इसका प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।

अपने तिरंगे को लहराओ शान से,
क्योंकि यह झंडा हमें प्यारा है जान से।

नाम : रजनी गोयल
कक्षा : बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

आईना

आज फिर मैं अपने भरे कदमों के साथ आइने के सामने खड़ी हूँ
पूछ रही हूँ कुछ अपने सवाल इस आइने से
जो मुझे मेरा अक्स बताता है,
क्योंकि ये आईना है
जो मुझे मेरा अक्स दिखाता है।
बेजान आईना भी हमें सच
बताने की हिम्मत रखता है
क्योंकि ये आईना है
जो मुझे मेरा अक्स दिखाता है
लोग तो अपने लज्जों के जरिए झूठा वार करते हैं
झूठ बोलों तो सही
पर गलती से सच बोल दिया जाए तो माफी है
अरे सच जानने के लिए तो ये आईना ही काफी है
ये आईना है जो मुझे मुझसे मिलाता है
क्योंकि ये आईना है
जो मुझे मेरा अक्स दिखाता है।



नाम : ममता
कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

मैं लिखती हूँ

अब्दों में जान डालने की हिम्मत मैं रखती हूँ
आयर नहीं हूँ कोई, फिर भी मैं लिखती हूँ।
अक्षरों के रूप में मैं ही मैं लिखती हूँ
आयर नहीं हूँ कोई, फिर भी मैं लिखती हूँ।
दुनियादारी की फितरत ने मुझे नकारा बना दिया,
फिर जाकर मैंने इन अक्षरों को ही अपना सहारा बना लिया।
जज्बातों को लज्जों के जरिए लोगों तक पहुँचती हूँ,
कलम को हाथ में लिए इन पन्नों पर मैं घिसती हूँ।
आयर नहीं हूँ कोई फिर भी मैं लिखती हूँ।

नाम : गोभा
कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग

आजाद नारी



आज के समय में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जिसका हम सबको सामना करना पड़ता है तथा इसका समाधान स्थायी रूप से करना जरूरी हो गया है। पृथ्वी की सतह पर निरंतर तथा स्थायी रूप से तापमान का बढ़ना ग्लोबल वार्मिंग प्रिया है। यह प्र ति के संतुलन, जैव-विविधता तथा जलवायु परिस्थितियों को प्रभावित

कर रहा है। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग मुख्य रूप से मानव कारको से होता है। कारखानों तथा जीवा म ईंधन का जलना और फिर विषैली गैसों का निकलना ग्रीन हाउस गैस वायुमंडल में सूर्य की गर्मी को वापस जाने से रोकता है। इसके कारण पृथ्वी की सतह पर तापमान बढ़ रहा है।

अधिक स्तर पर जलवायु में परिवर्तन तथा तापमान से र्जा लेकर तूफान अधिक खतरनाक, ाक्ति ाली और मजबूत बन जाते हैं। 2012 को 1885 के बाद सबसे गर्म वर्ष दर्ज किया है।

वातावरण तथा जलवायु पर बढ़ती गर्मी का मौसम, कम होता ठंड का मौसम, बर्फ के च ानों का पिघलना, तापमान का बढ़ना, हवा परिसंचरण पैटर्नों में बदलाव, बिना मौसम के वर्षा का होना, ओजोन परत में छिद्र, भारी तूफान की घटना, सूखा आदि अनेक प्रभाव हैं।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए हमें ग्रीन हाउस गैस का उत्सर्जन कम करना चाहिए तथा वातावरण में हो रहे कुछ जलवायु परिवर्तन जो वर्षों से चला आ रहे हैं, उन्हे अपनाने की को ि ा करनी चाहिए।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग कम करने के उपायों के अन्तर्गत हमें बिजली के स्थान पर स्वच्छ र्जा जैसे सौर र्जा, पवन र्जा तथा भू-तापीन र्जा द्वारा उत्पादित र्जा का उपयोग करना चाहिए। तेल और कोयले का जलाना कम करना चाहिए। परिवहन और ईलेक्टिक उपकरणों का उपयोग कम चाहिए इससे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का स्तर काफी हद तक कम होगा। बिजली का उपयोग कम करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह CO₂ (कार्बनडाइऑक्साइड) के स्तर में व ि कर रहा है। हमें इन सब का कम उपयोग करना चाहिए।

नाम : सिमरन

कक्षा : बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष



आजाद दे ा की आजाद नारी हो तुम,
ना ही अबला, ना बेचारी हो तुम
आजाद दे ा की आजाद नारी हो तुम
अपने अधिकारो को पहचान लो तुम
ख्वाबों को इक नई उड़ान दो तुम
हक बराबर जीने का तुम्हें भी है
नहीं किसी से कमजोर हो तुम
आजाद दे ा की आजाद नारी हो तुम

भरो उड़ान छू लो आसमान तुम
दम रखती हो कुछ कर गुजरने का तुम
सबको दिखला दो नहीं किसी से हारी हो तुम
आजाद दे ा की आजाद नारी हो तुम
बन रानी लक्ष्मीबाई सी हुंकार भरो तुम,
आँख उठे जो तुझपे, उसका संहार करो तुम,
कमजोर नहीं नौ देवियों की ाक्ति
माँ काली हो तुम
आजाद दे ा की आजाद नारी हो तुम
घर, परिवार का सम्मान बनो तुम
नाज करे हर माँ बाप,
ऐसी संतान बनो तुम, कलंक नही हो,
महकती घर आंगन की फुलवारी हो तुम
आजाद दे ा की आजाद नारी हो तुम

नाम : सविना रानी

कक्षा : द्वितीय वर्ष

समय एक अनमोल रत्न है

मानव जीवन में समय का बड़ा महत्व है। यह एक बहुमूल्य वस्तु है। बीता हुआ समय कभी लौट कर नहीं आता। क्षण-क्षण द्वारा निर्मित जीवन समय की धारा में बह जाता है। अतः जीवन के लिए एक-एक क्षण का बड़ा महत्व है। समय किसी का दास नहीं है। वह अपनी गति से चलता है। समय का महत्व न पहचानने वाला व्यक्ति अपना ही सर्वनाश करता है। किसी ने सच ही कहा है - बीता वक्त हाथ नहीं आता।

समय एक ई वरीय वरदान है। हमारा फर्ज बनता है कि सुबह उठ कर जो कार्य करना है उसको निश्चित कर लें और दिन-भर कार्य करके उसे समाप्त कर डालें। विद्यालय में जो समय बचता है

उसका सदुपयोग अन्य कलाओं को सीखने में व्यतीत करें। आज का काम कल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। समय कभी आता नहीं, यह तो जाता है। यह वह हिरण है जो एक बार हाथ से निकल गया तो लाख हरी-हरी पियाँ दिखाने पर भी हाथ नहीं आएगा। यह वह धन है जिसकी एक-एक कोड़ी करोड़ों की कीमत की है। समय को खोना और जीवन से हाथ धोना एक ही बात है। भविष्य में क्या हो कहा नहीं जा सकता। तभी तो कहा गया है -

काल करे सो आज कर, आज करे सो अब

पल में प्रलय आएगी, बहुरि करेगा कब

नाम : बबीता गर्मा

कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

माँ

आँखे खुले तेरी गोदी पाँ, थक जाँ तो तेरी गोदी पाँ, रोँ तो तेरी गोदी पाँ, खुँ होँ तो तेरी गोदी पाँ, माँ तेरी गोदी में सुकून है, यही बस तुझसे कहना चाहूँ।
जिसने मुझे चलना सिखाया
जिसने मुझे बोलना सिखाया
जिसने मुझे हँसना - खुँ रहना सिखाया
जिसने मुझे दुनियादारी सिखायी
जिसकी हर बात अनोरवी
बिना कहे सब समझ लेती है वो
उसने मुझे ये बात सिखाई
रोती हूँ मैं आंसू उसके भी आते हैं।
मै खाना न खाँ
भूखी वो भी रह जाती है।
मेरी माँ सबसे अनोरवी है।

नाम : गालिनी

कक्षा : बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

माँ

तू मेरी जान है।

माँ तू मेरी जान है
तुझसे ही मेरी जिंदगी,
तुझसे ही पहचान है।
जीती हूँ तेरे लिए मैं माँ
माँ तू मेरी जान है।
ये दुनिया तो सताती है माँ
एक तू ही है
जो प्यार जताती है माँ
तुझपे कुर्बान
मेरा सारा जहान है
माँ तू मेरी जान है।
माँ, तेरी खुँ मेरा अरमान है।
तू ही मेरा खुदा,
तू ही भगवान है
माँ तू मेरी जान है।

नाम : पिकी

कक्षा : बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनमोल वचन

1. एक मिनट की सफलता बरसों की असफलता की कीमत चुका देती है।
2. लोगों की कमजोरियों का पता लगाने से अच्छा है, मनुष्य अपने दोषों और कमजोरियों का पता लगाए।
3. जिंदगी बहुत छोटी है इसलिए किसी का पीछा करने से अच्छा है अपने सपनों को पूरा करना।
4. सही कर्म वह नहीं है जिसके परिणाम हमें सही हो, अपितु सही कर्म वह है जिसका उँय कभी गलत न हो।
5. रोध आपकी बुँ को नष्ट कर देता है, इसलिए रोध में लिए गए फैसले सदैव नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं।
6. गलत दिँ में बढ रही भीड़ का हिस्सा बनने से बेहतर है सही दिँ में अकेले चले।
7. झूठ की र तार कितनी भी हो लेकिन मजिल तक केवल सच ही पहुंचता है।
8. केवल "प्राण" निकलने से ही मृत्यु नहीं होती। मरा हुआ तो वह भी है जो अपने देँ, धर्म और संस्ति पर आघात होता देख कर भी मौन है।
9. मेहनत इतनी करो कि किस्मत भी तुम्हारा साथ देने पर मजबूर हो जाए।
10. संघर्ष थकता जरूर है, लेकिन हमें सुंदर और अंदर से मजबूत भी बनाता है।

नाम : सुमन

कक्षा : बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

पहेलियाँ

छोटी-छोटी कोठरी है,
रस से भरपूर,
मालिक इनके कटखने,
रहना इनसे दूर,
(मधुमक्खी)

धूप देख मैं आ जाँ,
छाँव देख मैं रमा जाँ,
जब हवा करे मुझे स्पर्ँ,
मैं इसमें समा जाँ।
(पसीना)

सदा रात दिन साथ तुम्हारे
हर पल हरदम रहती,
सुबह गाम लम्बी हो जाती
दिन में छोटी लगती
(परछाई)

नाम : गुरसिमरन
कक्षा : द्वितीय वर्ष

NCC





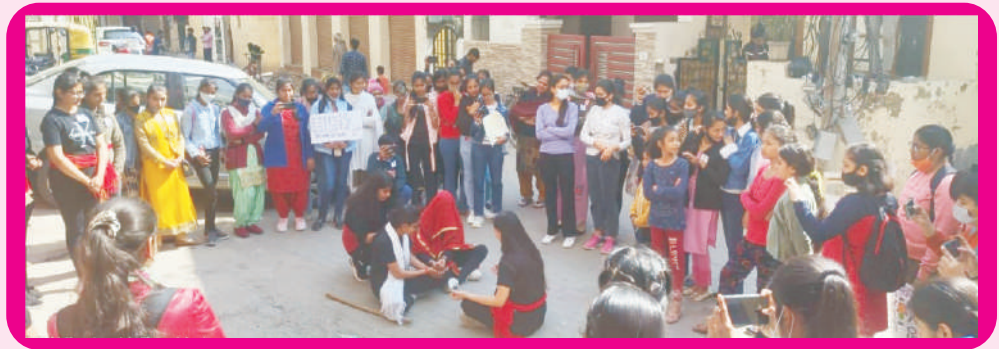
NSS



Govt. Sector 14, Panchukula
One Day Special
Camp
NSS Unit - I
30/07/2021
30/07/2021
30/07/2021



Sector 14, Panchukula
One Day Special
Camp
NSS Unit - I
30/07/2021



Glimpses of Cultural Activities



SPORTS MEET



Commerce Section



Staff Editor
Dr. Isha Goyal

Student Editor
Ankita

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Editorial



Commerce as a subject is defined as a study of trade and business activities, dealing with accounting and financial activities. It makes students familiar with the subjects like Economics, Accountancy, Business Studies, Entrepreneur, Finance, etc. In today's scenario, the Commerce stream is one of the most preferable streams for students in India. It offers wide range of career options for students such as Chartered Accountant, Bachelors of Law, Cost and Management Accountant, Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelors of Economics, and many more. Whichever industry students choose to work in, a basic understanding of Commerce is needed for their better career prospects. Banking is one of the most common and demanding careers in India. Also, the demand for this job is increasing day-by-day. Students of commerce background can easily understand the complexities of various investing mechanisms. The various stockbroker jobs include financial advisor, dealer, investment advisor, fundamental analyst, equity advisor, and many more. Also, it is one of the highly paid jobs in India. This is a job which can be done only by the commerce background students who have a clear understanding of various financial terms. Student from a commerce stream will always prefer to get into this sector of the economy. A Chartered Accountant is one of the best career options for students with a commerce background. Students can easily get into this job by clearing three levels of exams, internship, and additional qualifications. This job offers to handle company accounts and finances. The main factor of the Commerce stream is the diversity that it offers. Therefore, to have a successful career studying commerce is beneficial for students.

Dr Isha Goyal
Editor
Commerce

Examination : Boon or Bane

“EDUCATION IS DOUBLE EDGED SWORD. IT MAY BE TURNED TO DANGEROUS USES IF IT IS NOT PROPERLY HANDLED” – T. FANG

The education system of India was developed by Britishers in India. Woods Dispatch of 1854 has laid the foundation of our education system. It was popularly known as Magna Carta of our education system and its main aim was to prepare Indian clerks for doing office work. The higher education system in India has grown remarkably as compared to post independence period. Today the education system is divided into many stages like primary, secondary, graduation, post graduation, doctoral and post doctoral level. But examinations have become major component of our education system. The performance of students is evaluated on the basis of marks and grades earned by them. Abraham Lincoln is an excellent example for us to know how education could make a person humble and great, bright like a polished gem.

Some of the major problems relating to our HIGHER EDUCATION system are:

- Examinations have come to dominate the educational process;
- Clearing exams has become more important than acquiring any education;
- It encourages selective study because of stereotyped questions;
- Escalation of use of unfair means in the examination halls leading to complex administrative problems.

Evaluation is broadly defined as method of conduct the examination and to give marks and ranks to students. Student’s knowledge is often limited to what they write in the examinations. Their creativity and talents are not recognized, instead their capability is tested on the basis of written examination. Exams generally create examination fever which terrorises the students and is often likely to upset the mental ability of student.

Evaluation should have a broader framework and it should not be limited to examinations alone. Exams should include student’s displays, projects, seminars, collection of information and reports. It should not create fear or stress among the student. Evaluation should be continuous and comprehensive and it should be the part and parcel of daily teaching learning process. The assessment of students should be based on day to day activities rather than being limited to results of written exams at the end of the year. It should include other methods apart from written exams like group discussion, observation, collection of opinions etc. For the assessment of students apart from teachers , parents and peer groups should also be involved.

After evaluation, action plan should be prepared for improvement of the child. The most important item in the test is the nature of questions. The open ended questions which allow the students to think and write and express their views on their own should be given importance.

In ancient system of education in India rather everywhere the results were not in form of pass or fail. The student was given full opportunities to learn not only academics but all the aspects of life. After a particular duration he was sent back to live without pass fail result or degree. One has to prove himself by performance and not on the basis of marks gained in an instant examination.

Dr. Isha Goyal
Assistant Professor in Commerce

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Over the last two decades, India has remarkably transformed its higher education landscape. It has created widespread access to low-cost high-quality university education for students of all levels. With well-planned expansion and a student-centric learning-driven model of education, India has not only bettered its enrolment numbers but has dramatically enhanced its learning outcomes.

A differentiated three-tiered university system where each tier has a distinct strategic objective has enabled universities to build on their strengths and cater across different categories of educational needs.

Further, with the effective use of technology, India has been able to resolve the longstanding tension between excellence and equity.

India has also undertaken large-scale reforms to better faculty-student ratios by making teaching an attractive career path, expanding capacity for doctoral students at research universities and delinking educational qualifications from teaching eligibility.

In recent years, India has undertaken massive structural and systemic changes that have started to yield encouraging results. The country has been touted to have the best-in-class post-secondary education system at present. Some of the significant factors that have contributed to this growth and can help envision the 2030 dream includes:

- Expansion of a differentiated university system with a three-tiered formalized structure
- Transition to a learner-centered paradigm of education
- Intensive use of technology
- Reforms in governance

There are three main types of tertiary institution in India: 1) universities and university-level institutions, 2) colleges and 3) diploma-awarding institutions. These are categorised by funding source: central government, state government and private. If there is one overall structure which defines Indian higher education, it is the affiliated college system. The affiliated college sector is

huge, enrolling over 90% of undergraduates, 70% of postgraduates and 17% of doctoral students. Some universities have as many as 1000 colleges affiliated to them. There are considerable challenges in regulation and quality control; and while there are notable exceptions, many are perceived to be sub-standard.

Challenges facing higher education

The low quality of teaching and learning

Arguably, the greatest challenge facing higher education in India is the chronic shortage of faculty. Various reports estimate that 30-40% of faculty positions are unfilled³¹. Most faculty have had no training in teaching. Other issues in teaching and learning which compound the problems include: • Outdated, rigid curricula and the absence of employer engagement in course content and skills development. Very few opportunities for interdisciplinary learning.

- Pedagogies and assessment are focused on input and rote learning; students have little opportunity to develop a wider range of transversal skills, including critical thinking, analytical reasoning, problem-solving and collaborative working.
- High student: teacher ratio, due to the lack of teaching staff and pressure to enrol more students.
- Separation of research and teaching; lack of early stage research experience.
- An ineffective quality assurance system and a complete lack of accountability by institutions to the state and central government, students and other stakeholders.

This has resulted in graduates with low employability, a common feature of higher education across south Asia³², and an insufficient basis for movement to higher levels of study and research. These problems are endemic across higher education institutions in India, including many of the 'top tier' institutions, but particularly so in affiliated colleges and state universities.

The supply-demand gap :Despite an average growth rate of over 7% in the last decade, India's GER in higher education is very low. By some estimates, even if India succeeds in its target of

30% GER by 2020, 100 million qualified students will still not have places at university³³. India needs to drastically increase the number of places at universities and enrolment through distance learning programmes. Over the last decade, the diversity of courses offered by universities and colleges has narrowed, resulting in saturated markets for engineers, technology graduates and MBAs.

Uneven growth and access to opportunity: Despite efforts to spread the location of higher education institutions more evenly across the country, there is wide variation, particularly between urban and rural areas, but also between states. There are still significant multi-dimensional inequalities in enrolment rates between rural and urban populations, rich and poor, minority and mainstream communities, men and women and people with disabilities. 'Inclusive growth' is a priority for reform in Indian education. With the growth in the middle classes, Indian universities must prepare themselves for considerable changes in student profile.

Constraints on research capacity and innovation : India does not have enough high quality researchers. The number of students taking PhDs and entering research posts is very low: 4,500 PhDs are awarded per year in science and engineering, compared to 30,000 in China and 25,000 in the US³⁴. There is systemic segregation of teaching and research; most teaching-focused universities (the vast majority) do not provide students with research experience or the skills which would prepare them for research careers. Despite a growing reputation for 'frugal innovation'³⁵, mainly driven from the private sector, the ecosystem for innovation in Indian research institutions is weak. The causes, among others, stem from a lack of multi-disciplinary working, no development for faculty and students in areas to stimulate innovation and few links with industry. These constraints reveal themselves in the failure of Indian institutions to make their mark in the world global rankings.

Mrs Anjali Siwach,
Associate prof, HOD Commerce Dept.)

Education System in India

Education is very important for each and everyone because of the education we gain knowledge and respect in society. If you don't have an education you will depend on others in any situation. Now every nation is taking steps to make its people educated.

We can say that education system of India is well developed comparing to the past days. In 1947 there were 18 universities and 496 colleges, but at present there are more than 600 universities and 30,000 colleges. But even then we face few problems, like there is lack of freedom to think creatively in students, most of the syllabus is in theoretical form, dearth of capable teachers in government schools and low salaries for teachers. In India education system has become commercial with the growth of private schools and colleges.

Many schools under government are not properly built. No proper teaching is done by the teachers in government schools. If Indian government improves the facilities and education quality in government schools, then more people will become educated and India will become a well developed country.

Name : Naina Sharma
Class : M.Com IInd Year

COVID 19

It comes upon us unaware
Like a thief in the night
We went to bed at night
Life was no different
The same as every night
But the next day
It was a different world
Yes it was
A completely different
One that we had never imagined
Nor imagined that it could happen
In our lifetime.

Name : Alka Tiwari
Class : M.Com 2nd Year

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is empowering the women to take their own decisions for their personal development as well as social



development. Empowerment of women would mean encouraging women to be self-reliant, independent, have positive self-esteem, and generate confidence to face any difficult situation.

In the ancient time, women were treated very badly by family and society. They were not given education and were only restricted to doing household tasks. They were kept completely oblivious of their rights and development. There are various ways in how one can empower women. The individual and government must both come together to make it happen. Education for girls must be made compulsory so that women can become literate to make a life for themselves.

Women empowerment in the truest sense, will be achieved only when there is attitudinal change in society with regard to women folk, treating them with proper respect, dignity, fairness and equality.

Name : Gurpreet
Class: B.Com 3rd Year



Digital Marketing

So what is digital marketing? Is it selling up of good and rendering services only? Or is it marketing up of only digital items? Is it safe for the customers? Yes, here are some of the answer to these questions.



Digital marketing has a very wide scope standing with promotion of different brands products through advertisements, pamphlets, short clips and many more. Today's youngsters are too lazy to go out and have shopping of products and ask to render services. Digital marketing has provided a scope to all these problems. All you have to know is to work online choose among varieties of brands the thing which is best suited to you. Digital marketing is a combo of two skills-digital platforms and marketing science. One needs to excel in both.

From competitive advantages point of view, by using internet platforms, businesses can create competitive advantage through various means. Through this a business can create a system in which they are able to pinpoint behavioral patterns of clients and feedback on their needs.

If we talk about today's time then, there are number of institutes all over the world including India which provide knowledge about digital marketing. Digital marketing has not only made work easy for customer but it has provided employment to various people, it is exploring day by day and plans to lead all over the globe. The first objective is "customer satisfaction" and then earning of profit.

If we talk about safe zone of customers then we have cash on delivery option, use of debit or credit card as per their convenience and we have a separate department to look after the grievances and complains of customer.

Name: Vahida
Class: M.Com 1st year

Small Payment Banks

Small payment bank is a specific segment of banking created by RBI under the guidance of Government of India with an objective of furthering financial inclusion by primarily undertaking basic banking activities to unserved and underserved sections including small business units, and unorganized entities. Like other commercial banks, these banks can undertake all basic banking activities including lending and taking deposits.

- Currently, a total 11 small payment banks are operating in India.
- Features of small banks:

Small payment banks are established with the objective of achieving financial inclusion. Small finance banks focus on providing credit to the unorganized sector, micro, small and medium enterprise, small farmers and small business units, like Ujjivas Small Finance Bank, Jana Small Finance Bank, Capital Small Finance Bank and Equitas Small Finance Bank.

Name: Poonam Sharma
Class: M.Com IInd Year

Don't Quit

When things go wrong as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,
When the funds are low and debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sign,
When care is pressing you down a bit
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.

Success is failure turned inside out,
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
And you can never tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems after.
So, stick to the fight when you're hardest hit
It's when things go wrong that you mustn't quit.

Name: Anu Verma
Class: M.Com 2nd Year



India- A safe place for Women

Each time our eyes hit the newspaper, the headlines provoke outrage with news of gang rapes, violence, molestations and harassment of women. The women which consists half of our population is still subject to violence and discrimination, women continue to live in fear and under the domination of men in present-day India.



When we talk of freedom and independence of the country from the outside forces we are proud of what we have achieved today but women who were equal contributions in the freedom struggle continue to remain shackled by chains of particular mindset. Women are often denied their freedom of choice. Nobody asks a girl what her dreams are or what role she aspires to play in life. Rather her status is confined to the conventional roles that the society has assigned to enjoyable place for women; we first need to empower the police and government in order to provide a safe environment to women so that they can travel wherever and whenever they want. We also need to improve our law and order situation and get serious about the investigation.

Name : Priyanka
Class : M. Com 2nd Year

INDIAN ECONOMY SETS SAILS WITH GROWTH HOPES EVEN AS HEADWINDS REMAIN

After navigating the turbulent pandemic waves, the recovering Indian economy is now sailing through uncharted waters of rising corona virus cases, spiraling commodity prices and spiking inflation though the lighthouse of sustainable growth remains visible.

As 2022 begins, a raft of developments, ranging from budgetary announcements to continuation of stimulus measures to monetary policy, will set the tone for the domestic economy, which is projected to grow more than 9% in the current fiscal ending March 2022.

The country's continuing massive vaccination drive and 'precaution' does starting for select categories of people this month will provide a firewall against any steep spike in corona virus cases amid the emergence of the omicron variant. Experts opined to see a strong recovery in the coming months and even going past the pre-covid levels. In the 2021 April -June quarter, the economy recorded a whopping 20% growth but then it came mainly on the back of the base effect as GDP contracted 24.4% in the year ago period.

Nevertheless, an 8.4% growth in the second quarter (July -September) was more meaningful as it indicated sustained recovery. The country's exports have picked up in recent months, which is also an indicator of sustained recovery in the economy.

Industry body FICCI president SANJIV MEHTA said that a likely growth of over 9% in the current fiscal ending March 2022 was good but more important would be to "achieve a sustained growth of 8% over a long period of time". A sustained growth is needed for accelerating job creation, removing poverty and bringing prosperity in the rural and semi-urban areas.

Fitch said it expects the services sector to show a strong reading amid the lifting of most restrictions. "we have cut our FY22 (financial year ending March 2022).GDP growth forecast, to 8.4% (-0.3pp). GDP growth momentum should peak in FY23, at 10.3% (+0.2pp), boosted by a consumer-led recovery and the easing of supply disruptions", the global rating agency said.

A dovish monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also played a key part in stimulating the overall economic activities. With global inflationary trends slightly on the upward trajectory, how long the RBI will continue with the relatively loose monetary policy will be closely watched by the markets.

The Reserve Bank has kept the benchmark lending rates or repo rates unchanged since May 2020. Among others, the low-interest rates have provided a much-needed boost to the rural estate and other sectors of the economy. "India's real GDP bounced back strongly in 2021-22, hitting a growth of 8.4% over a favorable base and exceeding the Reserve Bank's estimates of 7.9%. The GDP level surpassed that of 2019-20 by 0.3%". According to an assessment by the RBI.

The central bank noted that Private Final Consumption Expenditure(PFCE) too posted an up stick on a year-on-year basis due to a faster resumption of contract-intensive services and restoration of consumer confidence India's exports continued to register an impressive recovery, emerging as a key driver of the higher growth trajectory, the RBI said.

With uncertainties galore, the Union Budget in February as well as the government's fiscal approach and ambitious asset monetisation plans will chart the future course of reforms path.

Name : Parul

Class : B.Com 2nd Year

Digital Marketing in India

Today in India, a country of over 1.25 billion people, every working professional is familiar with digital marketing, whether he's a part of it or not. Simply speaking digital marketing is the way to promote your products or services online. As per digital media institute targeted promotion of your products or services using digital channels like SEO, SMS, mail, etc.

SWOT analysis is an in-depth analysis of any topic by bringing out the strength, weakness opportunity and thread of it.

Strength of digital marketing in India

- Easy to target and reach more audience at a cheaper price.
- Campaigns can be easily customized and made more targeted as per our business requirements.
- As the world is more dependent on the internet, it helps the business to reach out and connect with the people on a larger scale.
- Saves a lot of money as compared to the traditional way of marketing as it is cheaper and efficient.
- Promotion of small business is easy as it is cost effective.

Weakness of digital marketing in India

- A challenge to reach the population which is still not using the internet.
- Keeping face with new trends and technology.
- Need of deep understanding of changing human behaviour and requirements.
- High chances of failure of digital marketing compaigns because of confusion due to the availability of many different marketing options.

Opportunities of digital marketing in India

- More and more employment for the youth as this field is just growing and number of professionals is less.
- Increase the reach of your brand, therefore, leading to direct profit.
- It will help our Indian government organisations to become digital.
- Storing of valuable and confidential data of the government organisations will be easy and secured.

Threats of digital marketing in India

- Storage of data with full security is still a big question mark.
- Analysing the data in a wrong way can lead to damaging results which is found in a lot of companies.
- Day by day it is engulfing all the traditional ways of marketing, which ultimately might even lead to television being left as the only source of traditional marketing.
- Due to ever changing trends of different marketing areas and ever changing rules of search engine for optimising the content, continuous awareness is required, which is very difficult.

Conclusion:- This paper has clearly shown that SWOT analysis of digital marketing in India. The digital marketing when used is the way to promote your product or services through the online. It includes, the digital marketing is the easy to reach the consumer for the product or services based information.

Name :Vahida
Class : M.com Ist Year

Future of Online Education

Introduction: The E-learning program is one of the fastest-growing learning platforms. These are available online and every year a large number of students take part in it. The fast-growing online network is definitely going to be the future of education in many ways.

Online education enables the teacher and the student to set their own learning pace, and there's the added flexibility of setting a schedule that fits everyone's agenda. As a result, using an online educational platform allows for a better balance of work and studies, so there's no need to give anything up.

Reasons Why Online Learning is the Future of Education in 2022

1. It's flexible : Online education enables the teacher and the student to set their own learning pace, and there's the added flexibility of setting a schedule that fits everyone's agenda. As a result, using an online educational platform allows for a better balance of work and studies, so there's no need to give anything up. Studying online teaches you vital time management skills, which makes finding a good work-study balance easier. Having a common agenda between the student and teacher can also prompt both parties to accept new responsibilities and have more autonomy.

2. It offers a wide selection of programs : In a space as vast and wide as the internet, there are infinite skills and subjects to teach and learn. A growing number of universities and higher education schools are offering online versions of their programs for various levels and disciplines. From music composition to quantum physics, there are options for every type of student. Studying your program online is also a great option for getting an official certificate, diploma, or degree without physically setting foot on a university campus.

3. It's Accessible: Online education enables you to study or teach from anywhere in the world. This means there's no need to commute from one place to another, or follow a rigid schedule. On top of that, not only do you save time, but you also save money, which can be spent on other priorities. The virtual classroom is also available anywhere

there's an internet connection, and a good way to take advantage of this is to travel. For example, if you're studying abroad and want to get a job, online education is a great choice. There's no reason to give up on working or studying while exploring new and exotic places.

4. It allows for a customized learning experience: We've mentioned before how flexibility can help you to set your own study pace. But online education is also flexible for each student's individual requirements and level of ability.

Online classes tend to be smaller than conventional class size. Most of the time, online learning platforms only allow one student at a time, and in almost all cases, this allows for greater interaction and more feedback between you and your tutor.

There's often access to very diverse material such as videos, photos, and eBooks online as well, and tutors can also integrate other formats like forums or discussions to improve their lessons. And this extra content is available at any moment from anywhere, which will offer you a more dynamic and tailor-made education.

5. It's more cost-effective than traditional education: Unlike in-person education methods, online education tends to be more affordable. There's also often a wide range of payment options that let you pay in installments or per class. This allows for better budget management. Many of you may also be subject to discounts or scholarships, so the price is rarely high. You can also save money from the commute and class materials, which are often available for free. In other words, the monetary investment is less, but the results can be better than other options.

Internet is one of the latest mediums of education and we have seen the live demo in the COVID-19 lockdown. All the classes were available online and this also encouraged people to bring education on an online platform. The only thing a student needs is an internet connection and a phone or a laptop.

Name : Annu

Class : B.Com 3rd Year

SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

India is a land of myriad and exquisite cultures and subcultures. For a civilization which stretches its roots to as far back as several millennia ago, India has emerged as a cultural colossus today.

From ancient recorded history to the medieval period in India, a woman's condition-socially, politically and economically has been ever evolving. In ancient India woman had an equal status to that of men in the early vedic period they were very educated and there are references of women sages such as Maitreyi in Ancient texts. Then there came a period when many discriminatory practices became prevalent in India. Few of them are 1. child marriage 2. Devadashi pratha 3. Aata saata pratha 4. Nata pratha

A. CHILD MARRIAGE A Child marriage in India, according to the Indian law, is a marriage where either the woman or man is below the age of 21. Most child marriages involve girls, many of whom are in poor social-economic conditions. Child marriage was outlawed in 1929, under Indian law. However, in the British colonial times, the legal minimum age of marriage was set at 14 for girls and 18 for boys. Under protests from Muslim organizations in undivided British India, a personal law Sharia Act was passed in 1937 that allowed child marriages with consent from a girl's guardian. After India's independence in 1947, the act underwent two revisions. The minimum legal age for marriage was increased to 15 for girls in 1949, and to 18 for females and 21 for males in 1978. The child marriage prevention laws have been challenged in Indian courts, with some Muslim Indian organizations seeking no minimum age and that the age matter be left to their personal law. Child marriage is an active political subject as well as a subject of continuing cases under review in the highest courts of India.

» In June 2020, the Ministry for Women and Child Development set up a task force to look into the correlation between the age of marriage with issues of women's nutrition, prevalence of anemia, IMR, MMR and other social indices. -> The committee, headed by former Samata Party president Jaya Jaitly, also had on board NITI

Aayog member (Health) Dr V K Paul and secretaries of several ministries.

Recommendations * The committee has recommended the age of marriage be increased to 21 years.

* The committee also asked the government to look into increasing access to schools and colleges for girls, including their transportation to these institutes from far-flung areas.

B. DE VA DA SHI PRA THA In India, a devadasi was a female artist who was dedicated to worship and serve a deity or a temple for the rest of her life. The dedication took place in a Pottukattu ceremony that was somewhat similar to a marriage ceremony. In addition to taking care of the temple and performing rituals, these women also learned and practiced classical Indian artistic traditions such as Bharatanatyam, Mohiniyattam, Kuchipudi, and Odissi. Their social status was high as dance and music were an essential part of temple worship.

Between the 6th and 13th centuries, Devadashi a high rank and dignity in society and were exceptionally affluent as they were seen as the protectors of the arts. During this period royal patrons provided them with gifts of land, g property, and jewellery. After becoming Devadasis, the women would spend their time learning religious rites, rituals, and dances. Devadasis were expected to live a life of celibacy, however, there have been instances of exceptions. During the period of British rule in the Indian subcontinent, kings who were the patrons of temples lost their power, thus the temple artist communities also lost their significance. As a result, Devadasis were left without their traditional means of support and patronage and were now commonly associated with temple prostitution. The practice of Devadasi was banned during British rule, starting with the Bombay Devadasi Protection Act in 1934. The colonial view of devadasi practices remains debated as the British colonial government were unable to distinguish the Devadasi from non-religious street dancers.

3. AATA SAATA PRATHA Aata saata is a

system where a family that enters into an alliance of their daughter only when the other family pledges to give them a daughter to be married in their family. According to activists, there are several reasons for this “ custom gaining prevalence. “Rural people prefer girls from their communities. As a last resort, they pay to get brides from Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhatisgarh and Andhra Pradesh, which is human trafficking,” .But concern for keeping property, especially farmlands, safe from outsiders has caused the increase in aata saata.

4. NA TA PRA THA The primitive custom called 'nata pratha' (relationship) among tribal communities in Rajasthan allows men and women to live together without marriage as many times as they want. A man – according to the custom - has to pay money to live with a woman to whom he is not married. And the amount is decided by the woman's parents and members of her community. They negotiate a price in thousands of rupees, but the money does not go to the woman who is undergoing 'nata'. Women's

consent is never taken or even considered in this custom. The ancient practice was initially for men and women who were married or widowed, but is evolving to include single people as well. Women who go with another man are forced to abandon their children, who later face neglect, and physical and psychological abuse.

Conclusion Swami Vivekanand said, "If you do not allow one to become a lion, he will become a fox. Women are a power, only now it is more for evil because man oppresses woman; she is the fox, but when she is no longer oppressed, she will become the lion. The only solution to these is Education if we provide knowledge then such traditions can be eliminated from the society. No doubt we can observe a change in the society as the number of cases are reducing on day by day comparatively to earlier days, but still this need to be fully eliminated from the society.

Name : Alka Rani

Class: M.Com Final Year

INDIAN ECONOMY

After navigating the turbulent pandemic waves, the recovering Indian Economy is now sailing through uncharted waters of rising corona virus cases, spiralling commodity prices and spiking inflation through the light house of sustainable growth remains visible.

As 2022 begins, a raft of developments, ranging from Budgetary announcements to continuation of stimulus measures to monetary policy, will set the tone for the domestic economy, which is projected to grow more than 9 per cent in the current fiscal ending March 2022.

The country's continuing massive vaccination drive and 'precaution' doses starting for select categories of people this month will provide a firewall against any steep spike in corona virus cases amid the emergence of the Omicron variant.

Experts opined that the economy is expected to see a strong recovery in the coming months and even going past the pre-COVID levels unless the

pandemic plays spoilsport.

In the 2021 April-June quarter, the economy recorded a whopping 20.1 per cent growth but then it came mainly on the back of the base effect as GDP contracted 24.4 per cent in the year-ago period.

Nevertheless, an 8.4 per cent growth in the second quarter (July-September) was more meaningful as it indicated sustained recovery.

The country's exports have picked up in recent months, which is also an indicator of substantial recovery in the economy.

Industry body Ficci President Sanjiv Mehta said that a likely growth of over 9 per cent in the current fiscal ending March 2022 was good but more important would be to “achieve a sustained growth of 8 per cent over a long period of time.

Name : Parul

Class : B.Com IInd Year

E- Commerce in Rural Area

आजकल गहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी ई-कॉमर्स को महत्व दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। अब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी शिक्षा का प्रसार लगातार बढ़ रहा है जिसकी वजह से ग्रामीण लोग अधिक जागरूक हो रहे हैं। सरकार भी ग्रामीण लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए लगातार नई-नई स्कीमों चला रही है। सरकार पहले से चल रही स्कीमों को भी आजकल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से जोड़ रही है। आजकल ग्रामीण लोग भी अधिक स्मार्ट फोन का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जिससे वो घर बैठे ही ऑनलाइन सामान खरीद बेच सकते हैं। स्मार्ट फोन के जरिए बैंकिंग गतिविधियों को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। ग्रामीण बाजार बिखरा हुआ बाजार है कुछ गाँव तो ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर सड़कें भी नहीं हैं ऐसे में ई-कॉमर्स, ई-बैंकिंग के द्वारा सेवाओं का उपयोग करना सरल हो गया है। भारत में 6 लाख से भी अधिक गाँव हैं। भारत की अधिकतर जनसंख्या गाँवों में निवास करती है इसलिए गाँवों का विकास अति आवश्यक है। भारत सरकार ने 2014 में रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा India Banking Association Act 1949 के तहत भारत में भुगतान बैंक व छोटे बैंक बनाए जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत अधिक विकास हुआ है। अब भारत सरकार ने ई-मण्डी सेवा भी शुरू की है जिससे किसान अपनी फसलों को उचित दाम पर घर बैठे बेच सकते हैं। भारत सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में अब किसानों को अपनी खराब हुई फसल की राशि प्राप्त करने के लिए बैंकों में जाकर ज्यादा औपचारिकताएँ पूरी करनी की आवश्यकता नहीं है वे घर बैठे ही सेवाएँ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। बहुत सारी वेबसाइट हमें ऑनलाइन खरीददारी करने की सेवाएँ प्रदान कर सकती हैं। ग्रामीण लोग कृषि के साथ-साथ कुछ लघु उद्योग भी चलाते हैं। सरकार इन लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन करने के लिए लगातार नई-नई योजनाएँ लेकर आ रही है उन्हें आसानी से कम ब्याज पर कम औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करके ऋण प्रदान कर रही है। बैंकों के द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाएँ डेबिट कार्ड, डेबिट कार्ड, एटीएम आदि स्कीमों में भी ई-बैंकिंग के द्वारा ही संभव हो पाई है। भारत सरकार ने सन् 1982 में नाबार्ड की स्थापना की थी। जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि व लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना है। सन् 1975 में Regional Rural Bank की स्थापना की गई थी। इन सबका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सरकार अलग-अलग कंपनियों से Agreement कर रही है। सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उत्पादों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक पहुँचाने के लिए One district one product जैसी स्कीमों लेकर आ रही है। इतनी सारी योजनाएँ लाने के बावजूद भी अभी भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसके लिए ग्रामीण लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए अलग-अलग योजनाएँ बनानी चाहिए जिसका लाभ ग्रामीण लोग उठा सकें। ग्रामीण लोगों को स्वास्थ्य के प्रति ज्यादा जागरूक करना चाहिए। अगर हमारा स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होगा तभी हमारे कौशल में वृद्धि होगी। हमारे सोचने, समझने की क्षमता में भी वृद्धि होगी।

नाम : समी

कक्षा : बी कॉम द्वितीय वर्ष

ਔਹ ਭੀ ਦਿਨ ਸੀ

ਮੰਜਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਬਹਿੰਦੇ ਸੀ ਕੋਲ-ਕੋਲ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸੀ,
ਸੋਢੇ ਬੈਠ ਆ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਦੂਰੀਆਂ ਵਧਾ ਗਏ ਨੇ,
ਛੱਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਸੌਂਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਬਾਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਪੌਂਦੇ ਗੁਣ,
ਵਿਹੜੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁੱਖ ਸਨ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਸੁੱਖ-ਦੁੱਖ ਸਨ,
ਬੁਹਾ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਰਾਹੀ ਵੀ ਆ ਬਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ,
ਕਾਂ ਵੀ ਕੁਰਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਸੀ ਪਰਾਗੁਣੇ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸੀ,
ਸਾਇਕਲ ਹੀ ਕੋਲ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਮੇਲ-ਜੋਲ ਸੀ,
ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਾਂ ਰੁੱਸਦੇ ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਾਂ,
ਪੈਸਾ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਘੱਟ ਸੀ ਮੱਥੇ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਵੱਟ ਸੀ,
ਕੰਧਾਂ ਕੋਲੇ ਕੱਚੇ ਸਨ ਸਾਕ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੱਚੇ ਸਨ,
ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਕੁਝ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਆਇਆ ਹੈ।



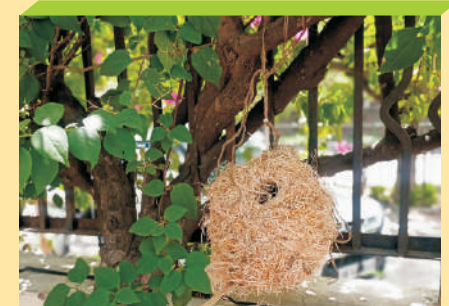
Name : Preeti

Class : B.Com IIIrd Year

Women Studies & Development Cell



Green Campus: Plantation Drive



Alumni Meet



Legal Literacy Cell



Days Celebrated in the Session



Entrepreneurship Development Cell



Hostel Activities



Science Exhibition



Subject Societies and Departmental Activities



College in News

हारर एजुकेशन: जिले के 3 कॉलेज टॉप में शामिल

एनएसएस के अंतर्गत हरर एजुकेशन जिले के 3 कॉलेज टॉप में शामिल हुए हैं। ये हैं- 1. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14, 2. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14, 3. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14।

महिला महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14 में योग वर्कशॉप

राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14 में योग वर्कशॉप का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें महिला छात्रों को योग के फायदों के बारे में बताया गया।

सेक्टर-14 कॉलेज में लगाए जामुन, चीकू के पौधे

सेक्टर-14 कॉलेज में जामुन और चीकू के पौधे लगाए गए हैं। यह कार्यक्रम छात्रों के बीच जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए किया गया।

100 मीटर रसे में नैसी प्रथम, संयम द्वितीय

100 मीटर दौड़ में नैसी प्रथम और संयम द्वितीय रहे। यह प्रतियोगिता छात्रों के बीच स्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आयोजित की गई थी।

गीतों पर झूमे विद्यार्थी

विद्यार्थियों ने गीतों पर झूमे का आयोजन किया। इस कार्यक्रम में छात्रों ने अपने गीतों का प्रदर्शन किया।

ग्रुप 'पुंखला' के अंतर में वल्लभ पथ के शरीर ने हारी रानी

ग्रुप 'पुंखला' के अंतर में वल्लभ पथ के शरीर ने हारी रानी का पराजय किया। यह प्रतियोगिता छात्रों के बीच स्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आयोजित की गई थी।

जियो का प्रदर्शन नाटक का मंचन

जियो का प्रदर्शन नाटक का मंचन किया गया। इस नाटक में छात्रों ने जियो के जीवन के बारे में बताया।

200 मीटर दौड़ में नैसी ने मारी बाजी

200 मीटर दौड़ में नैसी ने मारी बाजी। यह प्रतियोगिता छात्रों के बीच स्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आयोजित की गई थी।

महाविद्यालय में खेलकूद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित

महाविद्यालय में खेलकूद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की गईं। इस कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को खेलकूद के फायदों के बारे में बताया गया।

14वीं वार्षिक एग्रीकल्चरल फीट का शुभारंभ

14वीं वार्षिक एग्रीकल्चरल फीट का शुभारंभ किया गया। इस फीट में छात्रों को कृषि के बारे में बताया गया।

डी.सी.पी. पंचकुला मोहित हांडा ने महिला सुरक्षा का दिया संदेश

डी.सी.पी. पंचकुला मोहित हांडा ने महिला सुरक्षा का दिया संदेश। उन्होंने महिलाओं को सुरक्षा के बारे में बताया।

महिला कॉलेज में पोस्टरिंग.....

महिला कॉलेज में पोस्टरिंग का आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को पोस्टर बनाने के बारे में बताया गया।

वार्षिक खेलकूद : 100 मीटर की दौड़ में नैसी ने मारी बाजी

वार्षिक खेलकूद : 100 मीटर की दौड़ में नैसी ने मारी बाजी। यह प्रतियोगिता छात्रों के बीच स्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आयोजित की गई थी।

यातायात नियमों के प्रति किया जागरूक पंचकुला। राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14

यातायात नियमों के प्रति किया जागरूक पंचकुला। राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-14 पंचकुला में एनएसएस के अंतर्गत यातायात नियमों के प्रति जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

एनएसएस शिविर : नाटक से दिया नशा मुक्ति का संदेश

एनएसएस शिविर : नाटक से दिया नशा मुक्ति का संदेश। छात्रों को नशा के खतरों के बारे में बताया गया।

विज्ञान प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन

विज्ञान प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को विज्ञान के फायदों के बारे में बताया गया।

पूजा क्विज पर महिला महाविद्यालय में फौजगा

पूजा क्विज पर महिला महाविद्यालय में फौजगा का आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को क्विज बनाने के बारे में बताया गया।

Science Section



Staff Editor
Mrs Tara Jayant

Student Editor
Aanchal Gill

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EDITORIAL



Science and technology have certainly made our life easier and faster. Almost everything we see around us is the gift of science and technology, whether it is smartphones, fans, electricity, microwave, radio, television, laptops, wheel, vehicles etc. In every area of our life, we feel the necessity of science and technology. Scientific knowledge teaches us to express our civic aspirations, our desire to connect with others and contribute to the world around us. It has changed the way we work, how we learn and how we observe the things in our surroundings. It has transformed human psychology and physiology. Science has given man an opportunity to create cultures, pursue societal concerns such as ethics, aesthetics, and justice, and improve human conditions.

We have learnt to think differently, feel differently, and even dream differently. Some technological devices and applications can improve our working memory, fluid intelligence, and multitasking skills. There is a great contribution of science and technology in the field of education. The process of science is intertwined with technology applications. It allows us to solve practical problems, make informed decisions and develop new technologies. Science has given us tremendous knowledge, and therefore we have an important matter to study while technology has made education itself easier and it has provided us with options such as smart classes, electronic libraries, e-books, multimedia devices, etc. When students use technology and science to support communication, they play an active role as information recipients. Teaching technological literacy, critical thinking, and problem solving allows students to adjust to their own pace of learning, gives them the skills that facilitate decision making in society and knowledge they need to succeed in life.

We must always hope to make an effort and ensure that scientific inventions and discoveries are always used in the interest of the entire human race and to make the world a better place to live.

Tara Jayant
Editor
Associate Professor in Zoology



MARIE CURIE



Marie Salomea Skłodowska, 7 November 1867 —4 July 1934 was a Polish and naturalized- French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person and the only woman to win the Nobel Prize -twice, and the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two scientific fields. Her husband, Pierre Curie, was a co-winner on her first Nobel Prize, making them the first ever married couple to win the Nobel Prize and launching the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. She was, in 1906, the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris.

Honours and Tributes

In 1995, she became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the Pantheon, Paris.

Awards that she received include:

- Nobel Prize in Physics (1903, with her husband Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel)
- Davy Medal (1903, with Pierre)
- Matteucci Medal (1904, with Pierre)
- Actonian Prize (1907)
- Elliott Cresson Medal (1909)
- Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1911)
- Franklin Medal of the American Philosophical Society (1921)

Life

Madam Marie Curie was born on 7 November 1867 in Warsaw “Poland” Her full name was Marie Skłodowska Curie. Her mother was a teacher and her father was a professor. She was born in an educated family. When she was born, all people were against girl education.

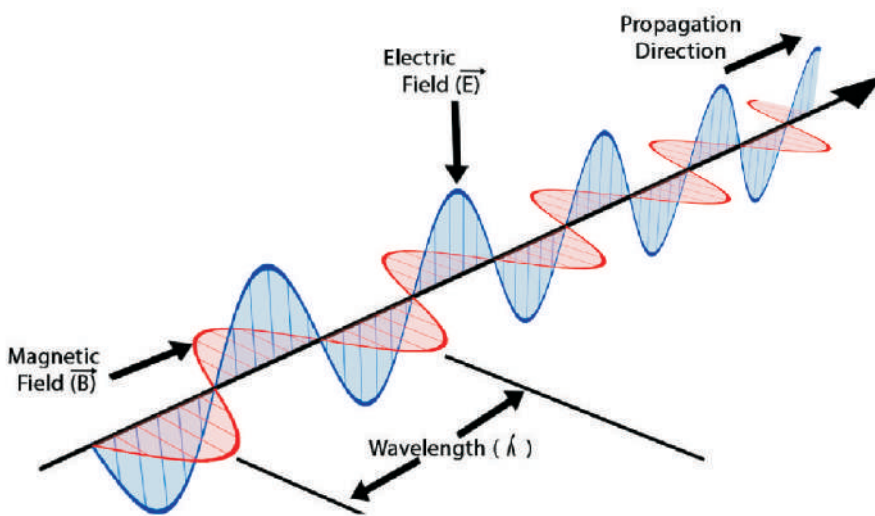
When she was ‘10’, her mother died. Due to paucity of money, she gave tuition to small children for schooling fee. And society didn't support them for their higher education. Government allowed limited education for girls. Then she pursued her higher studies at "Flying University". Flying University was an underground educational Enterprise that operated from 1885 to 1905 in Warsaw. For next five years she worked as a teacher. She studied Masters in Physics and started research in Paris. She was married on 26 July 1875 to Perrie Curie. Her first daughter was born 12 September 1897 named Irene Joliot Curie. Her second daughter was born on 6 December 1904 named Eve Curie. In 1904. Her husband died in an accident. Then she worked in University of Paris as professor and she was the first woman who worked as women professor in Paris. She died on 4 July 1934.

Name : Aanchal
Class : B.Sc. IInd Year

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

Electromagnetic waves are radiated energy of all different strengths. They are different from sound waves and water waves because they have the ability to travel through empty space 'A vacuum'. These are the only types of waves that do not need any type of medium because of photons. Photons are tiny particles that don't get travelled through, but make up electromagnetic waves. Photons travel with the wave at about 300,000 k/s. also known as the speed of light. The more energy the photons have, the brighter the light will appear. The energy of electromagnetic waves is measured in the electromagnetic spectrum, a big graph showing the different wavelengths and frequencies of electromagnetic waves. It ranges from radio waves, which are the weakest, to gamma rays, the strongest. Only a very small part

Electromagnetic Wave



of the spectrum is visible to the human eye, called the visible light spectrum. These colors are the colors of the rainbow. The colors of the rainbow are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet.

The I in BIV i.e. indigo, no longer exists. The reason that red is always on the top of the rainbow is because red light is weakest light, so it is dim. The different colors will get brighter until they get to the

bottom, violet, which is the strongest of the colors. The reason that these colors appear is because of wave length of the light wave. The red light has a much longer wavelength than the violet, so it's weaker.

When scientists are looking at an object, and the gage shifts to red, scientists call it a red shift. When this happens, it means that an object has moved further away. There are seven different types of waves in the electromagnetic spectrum. The weakest is the radio wave. These are the waves that our radio and T.V. use. Radio waves have the longest wavelength (the distance from crest to crest) and the lowest frequency (how many waves pass one point per second). Next are microwaves. They are just slightly more powerful, and are used in our microwave.

The power continues to build through infra-red light, the visible spectrum, UV rays and X-rays. Gamma rays, the most powerful, can shoot through anything. They can even cause cancer sometimes, but they are also used to cure it. Scientists use Gamma rays to find out the distance of an object. They shoot the ray out to the stars. When it bounces back, the color of the light can be used to find out the distance away the star is. Red means it is farther, and violet means it is closer.

Name : Shivani Thakur
Class : B.Sc. IInd Year

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

1. Science brings curiosity among the students and improves the reasoning skills.
2. The methods of observations and experiments in science help students to develop the logical brain.
3. The scientific discoveries of Newton, Darwin and Armstrong have done wonders for mankind.
4. Cars, trains, airplanes, ships, etc. are the wonderful inventions which have made travelling faster and comfortable.
5. Science has led to the inventions of many tools like harvesting machines, tractors and quality seeds that helps farmers in agriculture.
6. Mobiles and the internet are the two great inventions of all times that have changed the way people communicate.
7. Radio, TV, and smartphones are the major sources of entertainment for the people across the globe.
8. One of the greatest wonders of science is space exploration by our astronauts through space shuttle.
9. Science has also led to many dangerous inventions like missiles, nuclear bombs, etc. which can destroy the entire world in a fraction of second.
10. The invention of X-Ray, MRI machines, ECG has helped in diagnosing problems of health related to the human body very easily.

Name : Leenu

Class : B.Sc. IInd Year

RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS

The word “RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS” describes elements that shed energy over time.

The watches glow because they are painted with radium. Radium is a radioactive element, which gives off energy that causes nearby zinc sulphide to glow green. This word describes unstable elements. Each atom - the basic unit of elements has a dense center. This is its nucleus. Each nucleus is made of positively charged protons and neutrally charged neutrons. These particles are subatomic, which means they are smaller than the atoms they are part of. When an atom is radioactive, this nucleus sheds energetic protons and neutrons overtime. Those particles deposit some of their energy along the path they travel. Because they can deliver so much energy onto a tiny area, these subatomic particles can pose a risk to cells.

Radioactive elements such as plutonium can be carcinogenic substances that may cause cancer.

“Radioactive” is an adjective that describes unstable elements, such ascertain forms (isotopes) of uranium and plutonium. Such elements are said to be unstable because their nucleus sheds energy that is carried away by photons and/or often one or more subatomic particles. This emission of energy is by a process known as radioactive decay.

Radioactive decay is a process by which an element is converted into a lighter element through the shedding of subatomic particles and energy.

Name : Neha

Class : B.Sc. IInd Year

BLACK HOLE

A black hole is a great amount of matter packed into a very small area. Think of a star ten times more massive than the Sun squeezed into a sphere. There suit is a gravitational field so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape. The idea of an object in space so massive and dense that light could not escape it has been around for centuries. Most famously, black holes were predicted by Einstein's theory of general relativity, which showed that when a massive star dies, it leaves behind a small, dense remnant core. If the core's mass is more than about three times the mass of the Sun, the equations showed, the force of gravity overwhelms all other forces and produces a black hole. Scientists can't directly observe black holes with telescopes that detect x-rays, light, or other forms of electromagnetic radiation. We can, however, infer the presence of black holes and study them by detecting their effect on other matter nearby. If a black hole passes through a cloud of interstellar matter, for example, it will draw matter inward in a process known as accretion. As the attracted matter accelerates and heats up, it emits x-rays that radiate into space. Recent discoveries offer some tantalizing evidence that black holes have a dramatic influence on the neighborhoods around them - emitting powerful gamma ray bursts, devouring nearby stars, and spurring the growth of new stars in some areas while stalling it in others. Most black holes form from the remnants of a large star that dies in a super nova explosion. Astronomers have long believed that no mid-sized black holes exist. However, recent evidence from Chandra, XMM-Newton and Hubble strengthens the case that mid-size black holes do exist.

Name : Muskan Attwal
Class : B.Sc. IInd Year

Astrology

Astrology is a method of predicting mundane events based upon the assumption that the celestial bodies-particularly the planets and the stars considered in their arbitrary combination or configurations (called constellations) in some

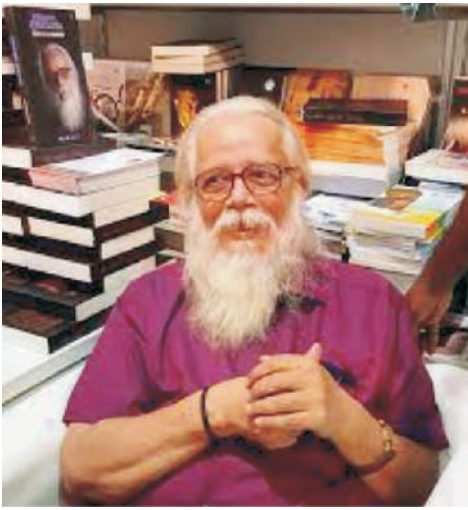


way either determine or indicate change in the sublunar world .The oretical basis for this assumption lies historically in Hellenistic philosophy and radically distinguishes astrology from the celestial omens ("omens") that were first categorized and cataloged in ancient Mesopotamia. Originally, astrologers presupposed a geocentric universe in which the "planets" (including the sun and moon) revolve in 'orbits whose centres are at or near the centre of the earth and in which the stars are fixed upon a sphere with a finite radius whose centre is also the centre of the earth.

Later the principles of Aristotelian physics were adopted , according to which there is an absolute division between the eternal, circular motions of the heavenly elements and the limited, linear motions of the four sublunar elements: fire, air, water, earth.

Name : Simran Kaur
Class : B.Sc IInd Year

ROCKETRY- THE NAMBI EFFECT



S. Nambi Narayanan (born 12 December, 1941) is an Indian aerospace engineer who worked for the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). He was awarded the Padma Bhushan, the third highest civilian award by the Government of India, in 2019. The scientist was instrumental in developing the Vikas Engine that would be used for the first PSLV that India launched. As a senior official at the ISRO, he is in-charge of the cryogenics division. In 1994, he was falsely charged with espionage and arrested. The charges against him were dismissed by the CB1 in April 1996, but the Supreme Court of India declared him not guilty in 1998.

Narayanan introduced the liquid fuel rocket technology in India in the early 1970s, where Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's team was working on solid motors. He foresaw the need for liquid fueled engines for ISRO's future civilian space programmes, and received encouragement from the then ISRO's chairman Satish Dhawan and his successor U.R. Rao. Narayanan developed liquid propellant motors, first building a successful 600kg (1300 lb.) thrust engine in the mid-1970s and thereafter moving onto bigger engines.

In 1992, India signed an agreement with Russia for transfer of technology to develop cryogenic fuel-based engines and procurement of two such engines for Rs. 235 Cr. But it didn't materialize and then India signed new agreement with Russia to fabricate four cryogenic engines, alongside two mockups for a total of US\$9million. ISRO already reached the consensus with Kerala Hitech Industries Limited which would have provided the cheapest tender for fabricating engines. But this tailed to materialize due to spy scandal of 1994.

After working for nearly two decades, with French assistance, Narayanan's team developed the Vikas Engine used by several ISRO rockets including the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) that took Chandrayaan-1 to the moon in 2008. The Vikas Engine is used in the second stage of PSLV and at the second and the four strap on stages of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)

On 26 January 2019, Nambi Narayanan Sirwas was conferred with the Padma Bhushan Award by the Government of India.

Name : Swati

Class : B.Sc IInd Year

WHAT IS DARK MATTER?

For the first 150 million years after the Big Bang, there were no galaxies or stars or planets. The universe was featureless.

As time passed, the first stars formed. Stars collected into galaxies. Galaxies began to cluster together. Those clusters are made up of the galaxies and all the material between the galaxies. Clumps of matter smashed into each other, and the planets in our solar system began to form around the sun.

Something must hold our solar system, galaxies and clusters of galaxies together. And gravity is that "glue."

In some clusters, the space between galaxies is filled with gas so hot, that scientists cannot see it using visible light telescopes. The gas only can be seen as X-rays or gamma rays. Scientists took at that gas and measure how much there is between galaxies in clusters. By doing this, they discovered that there must be five times more material in the clusters than we can detect. The invisible matter that we can't detect is called "dark matter".

Dark matter possibly could be brown dwarfs, "failed" stars that never ignited because they lacked the mass needed to start burning. Dark matter could be white dwarfs, the remnants of cores of dead small-to medium-size stars. Or dark matter could be neutron stars or black holes, the remnants of large stars after they explode.

Because scientists cannot see dark matter directly, they have found other ways to investigate it. We can use indirect ways to study things, like looking at a shadow and making an educated guess about what's casting the shadow. One way scientists indirectly study dark matter is by using gravitational lensing.

Light going through a gravitation aliens is similar to light going through an optical lens as it gets bent. When light from distant stars passes through a galaxy or cluster, the gravity of the matter present in the galaxy or cluster causes the light to bend. As a result, the light looks like it is coming from somewhere else rather than from its actual origin. The amount of bending helps scientists learn about the dark matter present. Many NASA scientists use the Hubble Space Telescope to observe gravitational lensing.

In addition to these indirect ways, scientists at NASA think they have a direct way to detect dark matter using the Fermi Gamma-Ray Space Telescope. This telescope looks at gamma rays, the highest energy form of light. When two dark matter particles crash into each other, they might release a gamma ray. The Fermi Telescope could theoretically detect these collisions, which would appear as a burst of a gamma ray in the sky. Because Fermi has not been in space very long, scientists do not yet have enough data to form conclusions. That's what makes dark matter exciting. It is still one of the great mysteries of science.



Name : Swati
Class : B.Sc. IInd Year

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is a field of research and innovation Inverness with building things, generally materials and devices on the scales of atoms and molecules. A nanometer is a one billionth of a meter: ten times the diameter of a hydrogen atom. The diameter of a human hair is, on average, 80,000 nanometres. The term nanotechnology was actually coined by professor Norio Taniguchi.

Uses of Nanotechnology

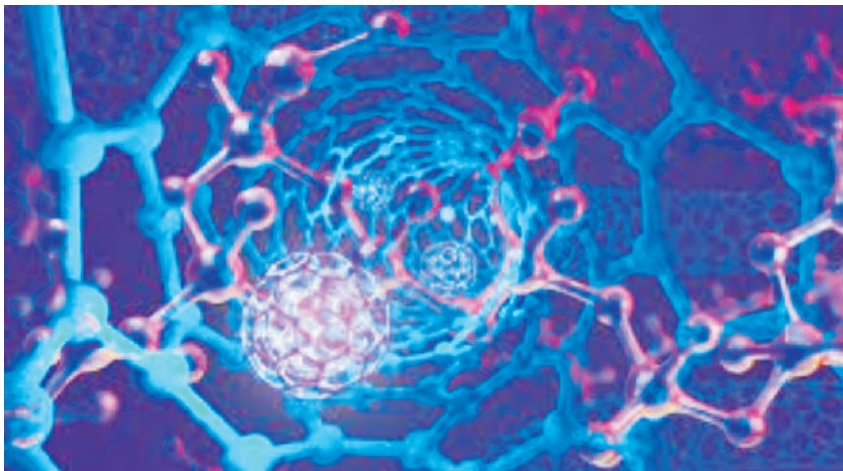
1. Electronic-nano-RAM: it is a non volatile (Random access memory) based on carbon chip like substrate. It's small size permits very high density memories.
2. Health care and medicine-nanotech detectors for heart attack, Nanochips to check plaque in arteries, Nanoparticles for drug delivery to the brain-for therapeutic treatment of neurological disorders, Nanopores-used in making DNA sequencing more efficient.
3. Energy Nanobatteries- these are used to help rechargeable lithium ion batteries that last longer.

Nanotechnology in India

- 1) In 2007, the GOI launched a 5 year program called Nano-mission.
- 2) India has published over 23,000 papers in nanoscience.
- 3) India ranked 3rd in papers published in 2018 behind only the USA and China.
- 4) There are many patent applications in this field.

Concerns-only 0.2% of the patent office are from India in this field.

Name : Jyoti
Class : B.Sc. IInd Year



SECRETS OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Effective communication skills play an important role in honing one's personality. Communication helps us to express ourselves grandly. Communication skills if mastered in a good way help us to pass our knowledge in the most convincing style.

A person should express their thoughts and feelings well to make a mark of his/her own. No one takes a person seriously if the person is not capable of expressing things clearly. People are not blessed with excellent speaking skills rather they acquire the same with time and practice.

Things to remember for Effective Communication

1. One must choose one's words wisely as careful selection of words is of utmost importance for impressive communication skills. We must know what we are speaking. Never use a word that may hurt another person. Speak slowly as it helps us to find appropriate words and also reflects thoughtfulness.
2. One must mind one's style of speaking as our style of speaking has a great impact on our personality as it matters a lot that how you express your thoughts. Emphasize important and relevant words for the other person so that they may realize the importance.
3. One should be confident while interacting with others as it gives strength to the words we are going to speak. Maintain proper eye contact with the person you are speaking to. Do not look around while interacting with the other person.
4. We must maintain a good body posture while interacting with others. Stay energized, be positive and spread the magic with your smile as your smile is your logo. Always keep in mind that your body language many times say more than your words can express.
5. One should be very much particular about the pronunciation of words. Avoid the word in your speech if you cannot pronounce it as wrong pronunciation leaves a bad impression on others.
6. We should never use fake accents to prove that we have good communication skills. Do not copy others. One should have one's style to stand apart from the rest of the world.
7. One should not play with words and always say things straight to the point. Things said in around about manner lose importance and listeners sometimes don't get the same meaning-the speaker wants to convey.
8. For being a good speaker, one should be a patient listener. Even While speaking, observe whether the other person is listening to you or not. Allow another person too to speak as well in case of any confusion. As has rightly been said that "How you leave another feeling after an interaction becomes your Trademark."

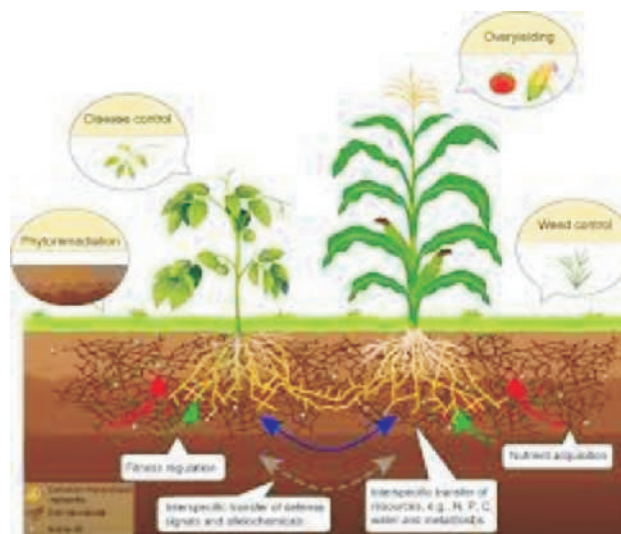
Keeping in mind all these things will enhance our communication skills and we will be able to make a mark on our listeners that will lead us to develop our personality in the real sense of the term.

Reema Gupta
Assistant Professor & HOD in Computer Science :

Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi- A Boon to the Farmers

AM fungi are one of the most important beneficial micro-organisms in the rhizosphere which help in uptake of nutrients such as Phosphorus (P), Zinc (Zn), Nitrogen (N), Potassium (K) and Iron (Fe). Mycorrhizal fungi enhance the transport of water from soil to the plant and also act as bio control agent against some soil borne diseases. It plays an important role in phytoremediation directly or indirectly by different processes including phytostabilization, phytoextraction or phytodegradation. Production of plant growth hormones by mycorrhizal fungi such as IAA, Cytokinin, Auxin, Gibberellin and growth regulators like Vitamin B have been well documented by many researchers. AM fungi play a dramatic role in reclamation of wastelands and adverse sites and also help the plants in increasing the fertility and high productivity of soil. AM fungi produce an immuno-reactive glycoprotein named as “glomalin”, extracellularly on the Mycelia in the bulk soil thus improving aeration and water percolation. AM colonization can help the plants to cope with drought stress by maintaining uptake of slowly diffusing nutrients. Diversity of AM fungi helps in maintenance of plant biodiversity and leads to ecosystem stability. AMF have been shown to promote salinity tolerance by employing various mechanisms, such as enhancing nutrient acquisition, producing plant growth hormones, improving rhizospheric and soil conditions, altering the physiological and biochemical properties of the host and defending roots against soil-borne pathogens. In salt stressed soils. AM fungi are supposed to improve the supply of mineral nutrients to the plants, especially the supply of P, Cu, Mn and Fe which otherwise would be precipitated by ions like Ca, Mg and Zn. Besides improving nutrition, AM fungi improve physiological processes like water absorption capacity of plants by increasing root hydraulic conductivity and favorably adjusting the osmotic balance and composition of carbohydrates. Keeping in view the importance of Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and its applications in agriculture, AM fungi may be proved as a boon to the farmers.

Dr. Neetu
Assistant Professor in Botany



Effect of Waste Material on Environment

Waste is the items that we discard because we don't need them. Waste comes from four kinds of sources including domestic waste, commercial waste, industrial waste and agricultural waste. Waste is of two types: biodegradable waste and non biodegradable waste. Biodegradable waste is the waste which gets degraded with time in environment. It refers to the green waste. All the waste which contains plant or animal matter is biodegradable. Example includes kitchen waste, food remains, hospital remains, cotton, paper, wool, vegetable peels. Non biodegradable waste is the waste which doesn't degrade naturally and is responsible for causing pollution. It leads to various effects on environment like acid rain, green house effect etc. The worst type of non biodegradable material is Plastic. Plastic is of seven types and causes the various adverse effect on human being, animals, plants



and environment. Plastic takes 400 years to degrade under the effect of tremendous temperature and pressure. Glass is also non biodegradable substance. Uncontrolled open dumping on the peripheries of many of the cities has resulted in the degradation of valuable land resources and the creation of long-term environmental and human health problems. Management of waste is really crucial for environment. Individual should follow the 3R's to manage the waste. 3R's are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

1. Reduce means to minimize the amount of waste we create. Reduce the purchase of non biodegradable products. For example: cloth napkins can be used instead of paper napkins. Use electronic mail instead of sending paper mail.
2. Reuse refers to using items in another way. For example: Old news paper can be used to pack items. Old jeans or t-shirts or any clothes can be turned into bags. Old book can be used by poor children or can be donated to public libraries.
3. Recycle means converting an old item into a new a product instead of throwing it away. Purchase the recycled materials like recycled paper, recycled plastic. Instead of throwing the non biodegradable material, try to give it to recycle centers. They are not that hard to implement. All we need is to bring as small change in our daily lifestyle to reduce waste. We can contribute towards a healthier planet by following the 3R's in our daily life i.e. by refusing to buy items that we don't need, reusing items more than once and disposing the items that are no longer in use at appropriate recycling centers.

Dr. Nancy
Assistant Professor in Zoology

India Needs Genetic Modification Technology In Agriculture

India does not have a clear stand on the release and consumption of genetically modified crops. Farmers in the country (India) currently lose \$5 billion every year to pests and diseases. Drought coupled with a lack of irrigation facilities are exacerbating the problem prices.

Scientists already have a solution GM crops that can withstand pests and drought. Genetic modification in crops involves altering a seed's DNA in order to say, increases it's resistance to pests and insects. These changes can mean a huge boost to productivity and overall food supply. In India, there is just one : Bt Cotton, Bt stands for Bacillus thuringensis, a bacteria that naturally produces a protein, a biological pesticide that kill the common crop pest bollworm. It was approved for use in India in 2002 and since then it has helped making the country the second largest cotton manufacturer in the world.

Adopting this technology, that will lead to higher crop productivity is essential to feed the growing Indian population. Currently, a food supply deficit is pushing prices up and India has been forced to import pulses and even cultivate foreign farmlands to plug the demand supply gap.

Genetic Modification could make such a drastic measures unnecessary. There search is being done on GM Technologies that can help crops survive longer even in drought season.

Name : Kajal Attri
Class: B.Sc. IInd Year



संस्कृत अनुभागः



प्राध्यापक सम्पादिका
कमलेश शर्मा

छात्र सम्पादिका
कोमल

क्रमांकः

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भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे संसृतम् संसृतिस्तथा

भारतीय संसृति संरक्षिका, प्राचीन ज्ञान विज्ञान संवाहिका, आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाणां जननी सम्पोषिका च, मानव जीवनस्य साफल्याय अपेक्षित नैतिक मूल्यानाम् च विकासयित्री संसृति त भाषा अस्माकम् शिक्षा व्यवस्थानां विविष्टं महत्त्वं बिभर्ति। एषा न केवलं भारतीय भाषणामेव अपितु अनेकानाम् इण्डो यूरोपीय भाषणाम् जननी इयं देवभाषा अधुनापि अस्माकं संसृतिं सभ्यतां च पोषयति। अस्यां सुरभात्याः वैविष्टयम् महत्त्वं च सर्वेषाम् सुविदितमेव, अतः छात्रेषु संसृतिस्तस्य शिक्षणम् नितान्तम् आवयमकम् अस्ति इति नियाय एव महाविद्यालये विविधाः कार्यमाः अनुष्ठीयन्ते यत्र छात्राः सोत्साहं भागं अपि भजन्तम् अस्मिन् एव मे महाविद्यालस्य पत्रिकायाः अपि सयोज्यते इत्यस्ति महत्तः हर्षस्य विषयः। महाविद्यालस्य छात्राणाम् बौद्धिकता-वर्धनाम्, सर्जन कर्मणि छात्राणां प्रेरणार्थम् च इति अत्वा यकम्। अस्मिन् छात्राः सूक्त्याः, कथा, अनेका सामाजिक विषयाः समाहितम्। आगसे यत् छात्राणाम् अल्पः प्रयासेन संसृति तसवर्धनं सरक्षणं मार्गं प्रस्तः सेत्स्यति।

कमले । र्मा
संसृति विभाग



सूक्तियाँ

1. चि े वाचि ि यायां च साधूनामेकरूपता।
सज्जनों के मन, वाणी तथा कर्म में समानता रहती है।
2. चिन्ता जरा मनुष्याणाम्
चिन्ता मनुष्यों का बुढ़ापा है।
3. चिन्तासमं नास्ति रीर षोषणम्।
चिन्ता के समान रीर को कोई भी नहीं सुखाता।
4. चौराणामनतं बलम्।
झूठ ही चोरों का बल है।
5. बहुभाषिणः न श्रद्दधाति लोकः
अधिक बोलने वाले पर लोग वि वास नहीं करते।
6. ाठे ाठ्यं समाचरेत्।
दुष्ट व्यक्ति के साथ दुष्टता का ही व्यवहार करना उचित है।
7. न हिंसा धर्म उच्यते।
हिंसा को कहीं भी धर्म नहीं कहा गया है।
8. अक्षोभ्यतैव महतां महत्वस्य हि लक्षणम्।
व्याकुल न होना ही महान् पुरुषों के बड़प्पन का लक्षण है।
9. अगुणस्य हतं रूपम्।
गुणरहित व्यक्ति का रूप भला किस काम का?
10. कः कं ाक्तो रक्षितुं मृत्युकाले।
मृत्यु समीप आने पर कोई किसी की रक्षा नहीं करता है / कर सकता है।

नामः कोमल

कक्षा : बीए ततीय वर्ष

श्री सरस्वत्यष्टकम्

या देवी पुण्डरीकासननिहित तनुर्हस पष्ठाधिरुढा
कान्त्या वै निर्जितेन्दु स्फुटितकमलिनी कुन्दकर्पूरका ॥
सोमाभा सौम्यरुपा त्रिभुवनधाषण िभ्रवस्त्रन्विताङ्गी
वन्दे तां सर्वविद्याविभववरकरां भारती ेतकान्तिम्

यस्याः कण्ठेऽवदाता मदुलदलयुता राजते पुष्पमाला
सर्वा षु प्रलिप्त मदुललित तनो न्दनं िभ्रवर्णम्
वीणा वै पाणियुग्मेऽपर करयुगले पुस्तकं चाक्षमाला
वन्दे तां सर्वविद्याविभववरकरां भारती ेतकान्तिम्

त्रैलाथ्यानां सदा या विविधागुणयुता कण्ठवाचं करोति
स ीतानां विधाने सजति बहुविध कान्तलालित्यछन्दः
वाद्यादीनां विधाने जनयति नितरं द्यमाधुर्यतालं
वन्दे तां सर्वविद्याविभववरकरां भारती ेतकान्तिम्

नत्ये या भिमानं सजाति सुखकरं चाि कं नेत्रजात।
वीणायाः सूक्ष्मतन्त्या जनयति मधुरान् स्वा ेली ालयन्ती
ब्रू न् सप्तप्रकारान् श्रवणसुखरा नाद्यवाद्यस्वरान् वै।
वन्दे तां सर्वविद्याविभववरकरां भारती ेतकान्तिम्।

श्रीविष्णोः प्रीतये या परमसुखसजं वल्लकीवादनेन।
झ ारं देवभोग्य त्रिभुवनविरलं पूतवैकुण्ठधाग्नि
वन्दे तां सर्वविद्याविभववरकरां भारती ेतकान्तिम्॥

नामः सोनी

कक्षा: बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष



भारतीयाः नार्यः

एक नारी शिक्षिता भूत्वा सम्पूर्ण। परिवारं शिक्षितं कर्तुं वक्तोति।

भारतीयनारी त्यागस्य प्रतिमा, क्षमा गीला, प्रेरणाः स्नेहस्य च दात्री अस्ति। तस्याः अनेके स्वरूपाः सन्ति। यथा - भगिनी, भार्या, पुत्री, माता इत्यादयः। यद्यपि मुगलकाले नारीणां दशा नीचनीया आसीत् तथापि समाजसुधारकाणां प्रयासैः समाजात् अनेकाः कुप्रथाः यथा - बालविवाहः सतीप्रथा च समाप्ताः।

स्वतन्त्रतायाः पूर्वेऽपि अनेकाः लोकप्रियाः महिलाः अभवन्! तासु रानीलक्ष्मीबाई प्रमुखासीत्। कमलानेहरू, कस्तूरबागाँधी, सरोजिनी नायडू आदयः महिलाः स्वतन्त्रतायै कारागारमध्यगच्छन्। प्रसिद्धा गायिका लता मंगेशकरः तु 'भारतरत्नम्' इति सर्वाच्च सम्मानम् अलभत्। किरणबेदी अनेकैः पुरस्कारैः पुरस्ता! सन् 1999 तमे वर्षे सा 'प्राइड ऑफ इंडिया' इति पुरस्कारम् अयगच्छत्।

अद्यत्वे यद्यपि नार्यः विविधक्षेत्रेषु नारीवक्तेः सर्वोत्तमं प्रदानं कुर्वन्ति तथापि वस्तुस्थितिः भिन्ना अस्ति! अद्यापि समाजे अधिकांशाः नार्यः कुपोषिताः अशिक्षिताः, निर्धनाः, शापिताः अधिकारवञ्चिताः च सन्ति। पुरुषप्रधानः समाजः नारीणां शारीरिकं, मानसिकं, आर्थिकं च शोषणं करोति।

एतेषां दोषाणां निवारणाय सर्वकारस्य, समाजसेवीसंगठनानां, पुरुषवर्गस्य च सम्मिलित प्रयासम् अपेक्ष्यते!

मनुस्मृतौ मनुः अलिखत्! "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।"

नाम : प्रीति

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

कुसुमाकरकौतुकानि

वासासि यच्छसि, वनस्पतये नवानि
फुल्लप्रसूनचषकेऽप्यलये मधूनि।
सन्धार्य हाटककिरीटमटन्नटत्या -
मात्रे तनोषि कुसुमाकर! कौतुकानि॥
संसाध्यन्नखिल सौख्यम खेदमुर्व्या
संबाध्यन्न् क्वचिदचारु च विप्रयुताम्।
सद्योऽधुना कतपदः किल कौ तु कानि
त्वं नातनोषि कुसुमाकर! कौतुकानि॥

तैत्याकुलः समय एष सखे! सखेदः
संयाति सम्प्रति दिवम्प्रति जातभेदः।
ग्रीष्मादिकालकतकच्छा विद्यातुकानि
दिक्षु च्छातानि कुसुमाकर!
कौतुकानि॥

माधन्मयूर मगमर्कटफेरवाणि
प योन्मदिष्णु कुकाकपकिर्भकाणि।

नाम : प्रीति

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

जिज्ञासा

यदि त्वं जीवितुमिच्छसि किं कव्यम्?
तर्हि जीवनेन सह संघर्षं कुरु।

यदि त्वं व्यक्तुमिच्छसि किं कव्यम्?
तर्हि त्यज दुर्गणम्।

यदि त्वं वक्तुमिच्छसि किं कव्यम्?
तर्हि सत्यं वद।

यदि त्वं किमपि ग्रहीतुमिच्छसि?
तर्हि आर्षवादं गहणात्।

यदि त्वं किमपि दातुमिच्छसि?
तर्हि ज्ञानदानं कुरु।

यदि त्वं किमपि कर्तुमिच्छसि?
तर्हि उद्यमं कुरु।

संस्मृतदिवसः

आमन्त्रितोतलासविलासिवर्षः
विवदवदौघशोकहर्षः।
विद्योतितच्छात्रगुणप्रकर्षः
सुपर्वभाषादिवसोऽयामार्षः॥

मनोमुदः कोविदकुर्जराणाम्।
गुणैर्गरिष्ठैरिह भासमानो
विराजतां संस्कृतवासरोऽयम्॥

प्रतिप्रदेवं किल कीर्तिघोषः।
जनैः समुतोत्थमुद्रास्वदोषः।
गीर्वाणवाणीगुणगौरवाणा
माचर्यते ससदि कोविदनाम्॥

नाम : प्रीति

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

सर्वेभ्यः शिक्षिकाभ्यः शिक्षकेभ्यः च समर्पितम्

किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः लभते इह सम्मानम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः करोति देवानाम् निर्माणम्

किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यम् कुर्वन्ति सर्वे गुणगानम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यस्य छायायाः प्राप्तम् ज्ञानम्

किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः रचयति चरित्रजनानाम्
'गुरु' अस्ति अस्य पदस्य नाम
सर्वेषाम् गुरुणाम् मम तत् तत् प्रणाम्

नाम : प्रीति

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

नाम : रुपा

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

भारतीय संसृतः

मानव-जीवनस्य संस्करणं संसृतः । अस्माकं पूर्वजाः मानवजीवनं संस्कर्तुं महान्तं प्रयत्नं अकुर्वन् । ते अस्माकं जीवनस्य संस्करणाय यान् आचारान् विचारान् च अदयिन् तत् सर्वम् अस्माकं संसृतः ।

“वि वस्य स्त्रष्टा ई वरः एक एवं इति भारतीय-संस्कृतेः मूलम् ।
विभिन्नम तावलम्बिनः विविधैः नामभिः एकम् एव ई वरं भजते ।
“वि वस्य स्त्रष्टा ई वरः एक एव”
इति भारतीय-संसृतेः मूलम् ।

विभिन्नमतावलम्बिनः विविधैः नामभिः एकम् एवं ई वरं भजन्ते । अग्निः, इन्द्रः, षणः, रामः रहीमः जिन्नः बुधः, रित्रस्तः अल्लाहः इत्यादीनि नामानि एकस्य एव परमात्मनः सन्ति । तम् एव ई वरं जनाः गुरुः इत्यापि मन्यन्ते । अतः सर्वेषां मतानां समभावः समभवस्य सम्मानं च अस्माकं संसृतेः सदेव ।

भारतीया संसृतिः तु सर्वेषां मतावलम्बिनां संगमस्थली । काले-काले विविधाः विचाराः भारतीय-संसृतेः समाहिताः ।

एषा संसृतिः सामासिकी तु सर्वेषां संसृतिः यस्याः विकासे विविधानां जातीनाम् सम्प्रदायानां विवासानां च योगदानं दयते । अतएव अस्माकं भारतीयानाम् एका संसृतिः एका च राष्ट्रीयता । सर्वेऽपि वयम् एकस्या संसृतेः समुपासकाः एकस्य राष्ट्रस्य च राष्ट्रियाः ।

यथा भ्रातरः परस्परं मिलित्वा सहयोगेन सोहार्देन च परिवारस्य उन्नतिं कुर्वन्ति, तथैव अस्माभिः अपि सहयोगेन सौहार्देन च राष्ट्रस्य उन्नतिं कर्तव्या ।

अस्माकं संस्कृतिः सदा गतिशीला वर्तते । मानवजीवनं संस्कर्तुम् एषा यथा समयं नवां-नवां विचारधारा । स्वीकरोति नवां विचारं च प्राप्नोति । अत्र दुराग्रहः ‘नास्ति यत् युक्तियुक्तं कल्याणकारि च तदत्र’ सहर्षं गहीतं भवति ।

एतस्याः गतिशीलतायाः रहस्यं मानवजीवनस्य गतिशीलता मूल्येषु निहितम् । तद् यथा सत्यस्य प्रतिष्ठा सर्वभूतेषु समभावः विचारेषु औदार्यम्, आचारे दृढता चेति ।

एषा कर्मवीराणां संसृतिः । “कुर्वन्नेवेह कर्मानि जिजीविषेच्छतं समाः” इति अस्याः उद्देशः । पूर्वं कर्म तदनं फलम् इति अस्माकं संसृतेः नियमः । इदानीं यदा वयं राष्ट्रस्य नवनिर्माणं संलग्नाः स्मः । निरन्तरं कर्मकरणम् अस्माकं मुख्यं कर्तव्यम् निजस्य श्रमस्य फलं भोग्यं अन्यस्थ, श्रमस्य शोषणं सर्वथा वर्जनीयम् । यदि वयं विपरीतम् आचरामः तदा न वयं सत्यं भारतीय-संसृतेः उपासकाः ।

वयं तदैव यथार्थं भारतीयाः यदास्माकम् आचारे-विचारे च अस्माकं संसृतिः लक्षिता भवेत् । अभिलाषामः वयं यत् वि वस्य अभ्युदयाय भारतीयसंसृतेः एकः दिवसः सदेव । लोके सर्वत्र प्रसरेत् ।

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखभाग् भवेत्

संसृतेः व्याकरण कविता

तीन वचन हैं तीन पुरुष हैं
तीन के नियम भी तीन ।

दस लकार और आठ कारक ।
आठों में हैं लिंग भी तीन ।

एक अकेला एकवचन है
द्विवचन में दो गिन ।

बहुवचन में आते सारे
सभी पुरुषों में वचन भी तीन ।

सः तौ ते प्रथम पुरुष कहलाते
त्वं युवां यूयं मयम् है ।

अहं आवां वयं उभयम् जाने जाते ।

धातु हैं अनेक यहाँ परिया भी
अनेक वाच्य तीन बन जाते हैं ।

पठ् से पढ़ते लिख् से लिखते
पिब् से हम पीते हैं ।

गुण वियण दीर्घ

संधि का अर्थ बदलते हैं ।

नाम : रूपा

कक्षा : बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

नाम : रक्षा

कक्षा : बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

कन्याभ्रूणहत्या अथवा लिंगस्य असन्तुलम्।

प्राचीनकाले भारतवर्षे पुरुषप्रधानः समाजः आसीत्। तदा परिवारे समाजे राज्ये वा पुरुषस्य महत्त्वं आसीत्। नारीणां अस्तित्वं हेयं तुच्छं वा मन्यते स्म। प्रत्येके परिवारे पुत्रं एव महत्त्वपूर्णं कथ्यते स्म पुत्री तु हेया दुःखदायिका आसीत्। तस्मिन् काले पुत्री - विषये एतत् अवधारणा आसीत् -

संभवे स्वजनदुःखकारिका,
सम्प्रदायनसमयेऽर्थहारिका।
यौवनेऽपि बहुदोषकारिका,
दारिका दयविदारिका पितुः॥



पुत्री उत्पत्तिकाले पितुः दुःखोत्पादिका, परिवाराय कष्टप्रदा आसीत्। विवाहसमये पितुः अर्थहारिका भवति। यौवनकाले सा दोषबहुला विद्यते। अतएव पुत्री पित्रे सर्वावस्थाया दुःखदायिका भारभूता च भवति। भारते परिवारे पुत्रोत्पत्ति समये हर्षोल्लासपूर्वकं उत्सव भवति स्म। पुत्री - जन्मनि सर्वे परिवारसदस्याः दुःखिताः विषादग्रस्ताः वा भवन्ति स्म।

कालान्तरे स्वतन्त्रभारते समाजे नारीणां उन्नतेः समानाः अवसराः उपलब्धाः सन्ति। नारीणां ते शिक्षा आवयकी जाता। अद्य नार्यः शिक्षां लब्ध्वा वा शिक्षाक्षेत्रे प्राप्ताः - क्षेत्रे, व्यापार क्षेत्रे विज्ञानक्षेत्रे वा बहुमुखी प्रगति प्राप्नुवन्ति।

श्रीमति इन्दिरागांधी भारतवर्षस्य प्रधानमन्त्री आसीत्। प्रतिभा पाटिल महोदया अस्य देशस्य राष्ट्रपति - पदं अलं कृतवती। अद्य भारतस्य नार्यः देशे - विदेशेषु उच्चपदेषु कार्याणि कुर्वन्ति। शिक्षाक्षेत्रे तु ताषां वर्चस्वं वर्तते। परं भारतवर्षस्य एतत् दुर्भाग्यं वर्तते यत् कन्या परिवाराय भारभूता ज्ञायते। कथ्यते यत् - 'अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव'। अतएव यदा माता गर्भवती भवति तदैव आधुनिकैः यन्त्रैः ज्ञायते यत् गर्भे बालः वर्तते बालिका वा। यदि गर्भे बालिका कन्या वा भवति तदा गीघ्रमेव मातुः गर्भपातः कार्यते। एषा एव भ्रूणहत्या कथ्यते।

भारतीय समाजे एषा घणास्पदा कुप्रथा प्रचलिता। सर्वेषु परिवारेषु पुत्रस्य एव महती आकांक्षा भवति, पुत्रीं प्रति उपेक्ष - भावं दयते। 2001 तमे वर्षे जनगणनानुसारेण भारते पुरुष - नारीणां अनुपातः 1000:933 आसीत् सह त्रपुरुषाणां ते 839 नारीणां संख्या विद्यते। तत्र अनुपातः 1000:839 आसीत्। तदनन्तरं निरन्तरं भ्रूणहत्यायाः प्रभावः समाजे लक्ष्यते। विशेषरूपेण - ग्रामीणे क्षेत्रे भ्रूणहत्यायाः विकरालः दयविदारकं रूपं वर्तते। तत्र मन्यते यत् कन्याविवाहे दायजरूपेण अर्थस्य महती आवयकता अनिवार्य - रूपा विद्यते। एतदर्थं पिता स्वभूमिमपि विणोति अथवा णी भवति। अतः कन्यां भाररूपां मत्वा तस्याः मुक्तिं प्राप्तुं भ्रूणहत्यां एव सुकर उपायं मन्यन्ते भारतीय - नागरिकाः। एतादृशी भावना भारतीय - समाजे परिव्याप्ता जाता।

वस्तुतः भ्रूणहत्या एका घणित - पापाचारो वर्तते। नारीणां भ्रूण - हत्वा महापराधः महाहत्या वा भवति। परिणामस्वरूपेण नार्यः नार्यः समाजे कन्यानां अभावो वर्धते। अतएव अनेके युवकाः अविवाहिताः जीवनं यापयन्ति। ते निराशाः भूत्वा विजातीय - विवाहं कुर्वन्ति अथवा निर्धनप्रदेशेषु वधुं कृत्वा संतोषं कुर्वन्ति। समाजे कन्यानां अभावे वधूनां यदि अभावः भविष्यति तदा समाजस्य दुर्दशा अपि भविष्यति। यतः कन्या एवं कालान्तरे वधुरूपं धारयति। सा एव पतिसंयोगात् माता भवति।

भ्रूणहत्यां तु एका भयावहा कुप्रथा वर्तते। येन समाजस्य विकासः अवरुद्धो भवति। कन्यानां अभावे तु समाजे न तु पतिः, न पुत्रो जायते। अतएव एषा कुप्रथा सर्वथा वर्जनीया वर्तते।

नाम : कोमल

कक्षा : बीए तृतीय वर्ष

गहोपयोगिवस्तूनां

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नाम : प्रीति

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

पापस्य कर्ता

प्रति:

क चन विप्रः आसीत्। सः सर्वाणि पात्राणि अधीतवान् असीत्। सः चतुरः वाक्पटुः अपि। विप्रस्य गृहे एका धेनुः आसीत्। कदाचित् सा क्षीरदोहनसमये विप्रं पादेन प्रहतवती। तदा कुपितः विप्रः तां दण्डेन ताडितवान्। तस्यं प्रहारं सोढुम् असहमाना सा धेनुः मत् अभवत्।

एवं विप्रस्य हस्तेन धेनोः मारणम् अभवत्। विप्रः चिन्तितः अभवत्। यत् तत् गोहत्यापापं तस्य अनुकरणम् अकरोत्। इदानीं सन्त्रस्तः विप्रः चिन्तितवान् 'हस्तस्य अभिमानी देवः इन्द्रः। अतः हस्तेन कूपं पापं वस्तुः इद्रेण एवं तम्। अतः इन्द्रः एव दोषमाक्, न तु मम हस्तः' इति।

एवं चिन्तयित्वा सः आत्मानम् अनुसरत् पापम् उक्तवान्- "हे पाप! मम समीपं न आगच्छतु। मया दोषः न तः। दोषस्तु हस्तेन तः। हस्तस्य अभिमानी देवः इन्द्रः। अतः गोहत्यायाः उरदायित्वं इन्द्रस्य एव। भवान् इन्द्रमेव पीडयतु" इति।

पापं विप्रस्य वचनम् अतीत्य इन्द्रस्य समीपं अगच्छत्। तद् दृष्ट्वा इन्द्रः विस्मित अभवत्। सः पृष्टवान्- "किमिदम्? कथं मां पीडयति?"

पापं विप्रस्य गृहे प्रवत् सर्वं निवेदयति। तद् श्रुत्वा इन्द्रः विप्रस्य चातुर्यं च ज्ञात्वा विस्मयं प्राप्नोति। ततः सः उक्तवान्- "पया किञ्चित् कालं यावत् प्रतीक्षां करोतु। ततः मां पीडयतु" इति। पापं अतीकरोति। इन्द्रः व ब्राह्मणरूपं धत्वा विप्रस्य गृहं आगच्छति।

विप्रस्य गृहस्य पुरतः सुन्दर उद्यानं आसीत् विप्र स्वयं परिश्रमेण तत् निर्मितवान् आसीत्।

तस्मिन् नानविधानि कुसुमानि, फलमभारेण समीपतः वक्षाः आसन्।

विप्रः उद्याने कार्यमग्नं आसीत्। व वेषधारी इन्द्रः उद्यानं प्रविष्टवान्। विप्रम् उक्तवान् च- "स्वामिन! व अहं क्षुधितः अस्मि।

मयि दयां करोतु। अत्र बहूनि पकानि फलानि दयन्ते। तेषु कानिचित् मधुराणि फलानि मया ददातु, येन मम क्षुधानिवारणं भवेत्" इति।

विप्रः वस्य दीनावस्थां ज्ञात्वा तस्मिन् दयां करोति। तस्मै कानिचित् मधुराणि आम्रफलानि ददाति। वस्य तानि खादित्वा सन्तुष्टः अभवत्। सः विप्रं पृष्टवान्- "कस्य एतत् उद्यानम्?"

"मम एव उद्यानम्"- विप्रः अभिमानेन उक्तवान्। "किं भवता स्वयमेव निर्मितम् एतत्?"

"अथ किम्? मया स्वहस्ताभ्याम् एव भूम्याः खननं तम्। जलसेचनं तम्। बीजानि उपतानि। लतः आरोपिताः। कुतणानि उन्मूलितानि। महता प्रयत्नेन एतत् अपूर्वम् उद्यानं निर्मितम्"- एवम् दर्शितवान्।

तदा वस्य उक्तवान्- "हस्तस्य अभिमानी देवः इन्द्रः। तन्नाम हस्तस्य स्वामी इन्द्रः। अतः उद्यानस्य स्वामी इन्द्रः एव। एतेषां फलानाम् अधिकारी अपि इन्द्रः एव" इति।

ततः श्रुत्वा विप्रः कोपेन उक्तवान्- "कोऽयम् इन्द्रः नाम? इन्द्रं न जानामि अहं" इति।

तदा इन्द्रः आत्मनः वास्तविकं रूपं दर्शितवान्। उक्तवान् च- "गोहत्या भवत। स्वहस्तेन तां। परंतु तत् पापं मम परिसि आरोपितवान् भवान्। तुल्यन्यायेन भवतः हस्ताभ्यां निर्मितस्य अस्य उद्यानस्य स्वामित्वमपि मम एव खलु?" इति।

इदानीं विप्रः स्वस्य दोषम् अवगतवान्। पचातापदग्धः सः इन्द्रं क्षमां याचितवान्। स्वस्य अपराधाम् अतीतवान् च।

नाम : कोमल

कक्षा : बीए तृतीय वर्ष



प्रति: माता सर्वेषाम् बहूनाम् अपि फलानाम् बहूनाम् अस्ति वक्षाणाम् पुष्पाणाम् चापि मानेयम्।

भ्रमराणां, पतंगानां पक्षिणा च मानास्ति! जनेभ्यः जीवनं सदा ददाति प्रकृतिः माता॥

अस्ति सा तु मनोहरी मातणाम् अपि मातास्ति। प्रति: माता सर्वेषाम् नमोऽस्तु ते मात्रे प्राणायै॥

नाम: प्रीति

कक्षा : बीए द्वितीय वर्ष

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