

चिर संकल्प

2018-19



महाराजा लक्ष्मण सेन मैमोरियल कॉलेज
सुन्दरनगर (हि०प्र०)

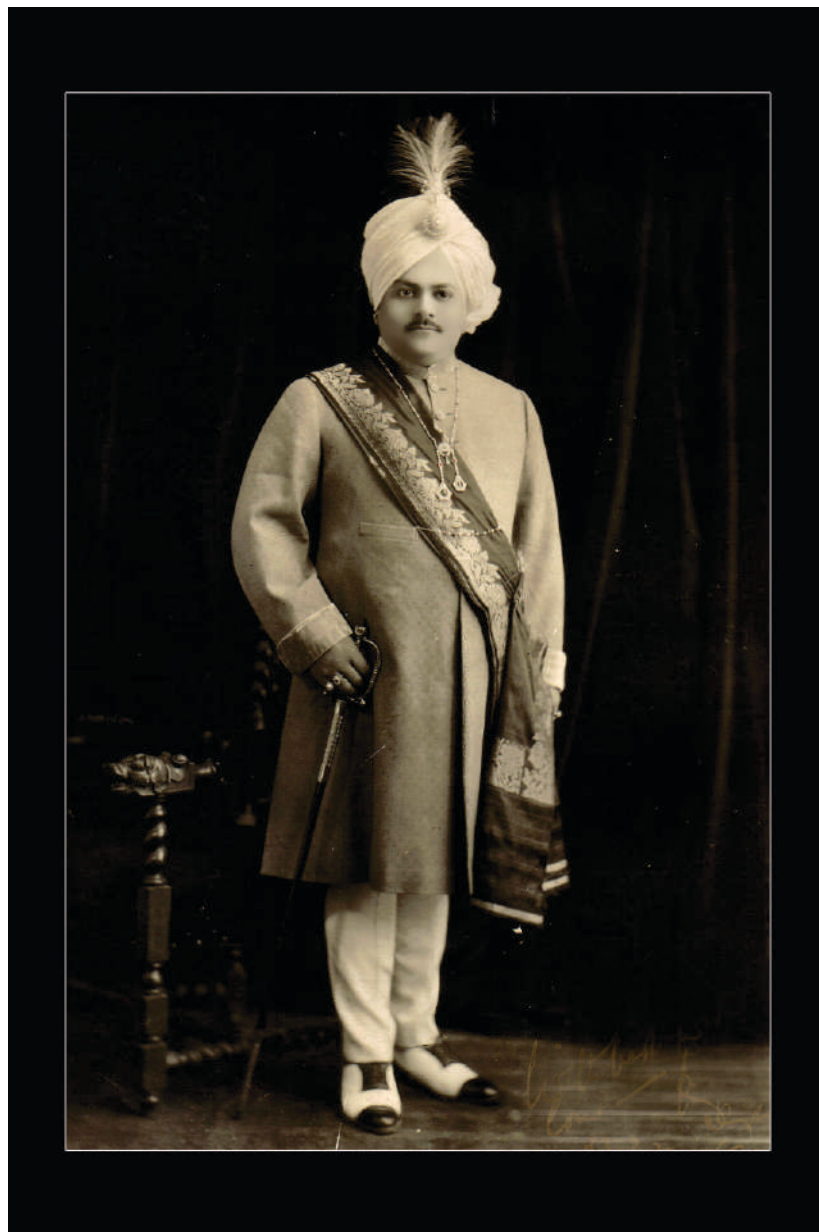
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK



VIEW OF MLSM COLLEGE



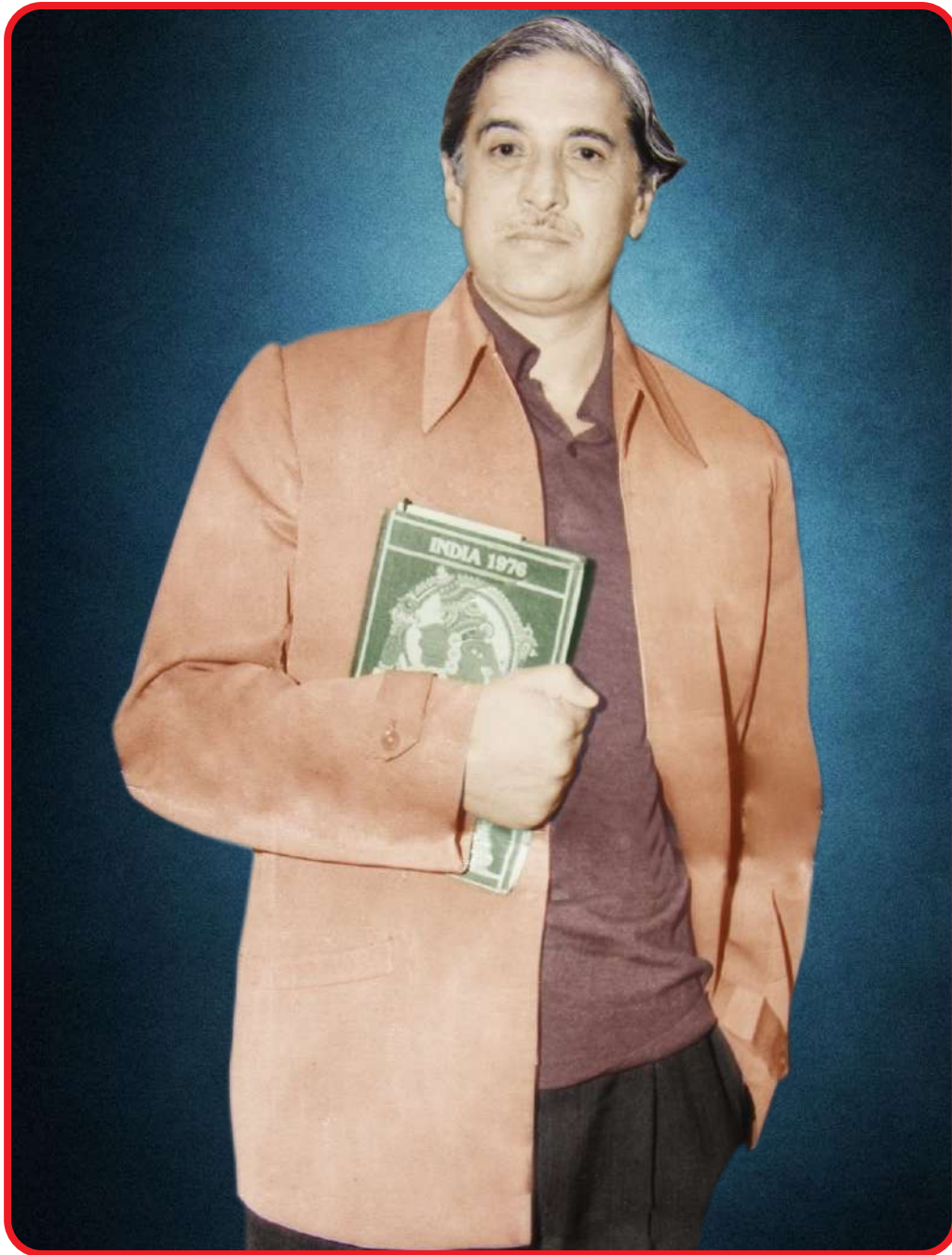
His Memory will Survive Till Hill and River Vanish



*His Highness
Late Maharaja Lakshman Sen of Suket*

**IN WHOSE SACRED MEMORY HIS SON,
LATE HIS HIGHNESS SH. LALIT SEN FOUNDED THE COLLEGE**

Great Philanthropist And Educationist Par Excellence



*His Highness
Late Raja Lalit Sen of Suket*

FOUNDER OF THE COLLEGE



प्राचार्य की कलम से

महाविद्यालय की पत्रिका 'चिर संकल्प' के प्रकाशन पर मुझे अपार हर्ष का अनुभव हो रहा है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तित्व के संपूर्ण विकास के लिए शिक्षा के साथ-साथ खेलों तथा अन्य सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों का होना भी अति आवश्यक है। इन गतिविधियों के माध्यम से उनके व्यक्तित्व के अनेक पक्ष उद्घाटित एवं विकसित होते चलते हैं। पाठ्यक्रम के तथा परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक लेने के दबाव के कारण प्रायः छात्रों की मौलिक लेखन की प्रतिभा दबी-छिपी रह जाती है। उनकी अभिव्यक्ति का द्वार अवरुद्ध रह जाता है। महाविद्यालय की पत्रिका उन्हें इस क्षेत्र में भी अपनी प्रतिभा को उजागर करने का सुअवसर प्रदान करती है।

शिक्षा के वास्तविक अर्थ है – विद्यार्थियों के वैचारिक दरिद्रता का नाश हो, उनके मन और मस्तिष्क पर जमी सड़ी-गली मान्यताओं की धूल साफ हो और वे जीवन, समाज तथा राष्ट्र को उत्कर्ष की ओर ले जा सकने वाले विचार अपनाते चलें। उनका चिंतन, उनका विवेक सही दिशा में जाए तथा वह आत्म-निर्भर होकर अपने जीवन की जंग जीतने की सामर्थ्य अर्जित करें। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी यह पत्रिका इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में उनकी सहायक होगी।

शिक्षा के वास्तविक अर्थ को लक्ष्य मानकर हमारी संस्था विद्यार्थियों को अच्छे नागरिकों के रूप में ढालने का प्रयास करती आई है। मुझे इस बात पर खुशी ही नहीं बल्कि गर्व भी है कि संस्थापकों ने जिस आशा और विश्वास के साथ शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए इस संस्था की स्थापना की थी, उसे यह संस्था बखूबी साकार कर रही है। शिक्षा के हर क्षेत्र में महाविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों ने कीर्तिमान स्थापित करके संस्था का नाम रोशन किया है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि भविष्य में भी संस्था इसी प्रकार विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर रहेगी।

'चिर संकल्प' के सफल प्रकाशन के अवसर पर मैं संपादक-मंडल के सभी सदस्यों तथा विद्यार्थियों को हार्दिक बधाई तथा शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करता हूँ।

अजेय कपूर

प्राचार्य



From Chief Editor's Pen

It is indeed a matter of pleasure that MLSM College, is bringing out the college magazine 'CHIR SANKALP' 2018 - 19 which is an assemblage of the contributions by the students and teachers along with the glimpses of our journey through this academic year.

Through this editorial, I want to convey a message to my young readers that the era of dot com age the modern gadgets are facilitating our life tremendously. These gadgets no doubt are helpful in gaining knowledge but due to human compulsiveness people are getting addicted to it. This compulsive addiction can be addressed by consciousness that is one should be conscious about "when to use what".

This edition of CHIR SANKALP was collective effort of the Editorial Board and students of the college. I would like to convey my heartiest wishes and thanks to all the contributors and readers of this magazine.

Vivek Vaidya

Chief Editor

EDITORIAL BOARD



Sitting on Chair :
(L to R)

Dr. Naresh(Science Section), Ms. Jyoti Sharma (Management Section),

Dr. Latesh Kapoor (Commerce Section), Dr. Mukesh Verma (English Section), Sh. Ajay Kapoor (Principal),

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Standing
(L to R)



PRIZE Distribution Function 2019









Visit of NAAC PEER Team

MAHARAJA LAKSHMAN SEN MEMORIAL COLLEGE
SUNDERNAGAR (HP)



EXIT MEETING



Annual Report on the working of Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College, Sundernagar (H.P.) for the year 2018 -19.

Worthy Chief Guest Sh. Rakesh Jamwalji, MLA, Sundernagar constituency, Himachal Pradesh, who has been kind enough to accept our request to preside over the function, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my proud privilege to present the Annual Report on the working of the college on the occasion of the Annual Prize Distribution Function today, the 7 March 2019. On behalf of the Managing Committee, Staff and students of Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College, Sundernagar, and the people of Sundernagar, I accord you a hearty welcome.

Background of the college:

Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College Sundernagar was established in 1976 with a well-defined purpose of disseminating higher education among the people of Himachal Pradesh in general and that of Suket in particular. It aims at moulding the youth by harmonizing the streams of change and tradition; to differ without divergence. The founder of the college, Raja Lalit Senji, cherished this distinct high ideal which seems simple but which is really very difficult to attain. For the attainment of such an ideal, the Founder set an example of unsurpassed charity and self-sacrifice and inspired the college community to make untiring efforts to realize his long cherished ideal of making this college a Centre of Excellence in this part of the country. It is the solemn pledge of the college community to go on putting in efforts to realize this goal Till Hill and River Vanish.

Sir, to begin with, classes in the Humanities were started in 1976. After that other faculties were added from time to time and today we have faculties in the field of Arts, Science, Commerce, Management, Education, Computer Sciences and Physical Education (B.P. Ed. & B.P.E) and M.Sc.'s in Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Zoology. During these last 42 years we have been able to consolidate and expand as well. Our students have excelled in various fields of life viz: Medical, Engineering, Sports, Cultural, Administrative Services, Teaching & even in Politics.

The report of on various activities of the college is as under:

1. Academics : The students of the college have given a very good account of themselves in academics, by winning top positions in H.P. University examination. There are 8 students of our college from BPE, B.P. Ed. and M.Sc. Chemistry, Botany & Zoology who have won 1st to 10th top positions in University Annual Examination for the academic session 2017-18. Our College students got three Gold Medals in M.Sc. Zoology, BPE & B.P. Ed, 2nd & 3rd positions in BPE and B.P .Ed., 4th position in M.Sc. Botany and 7th position in M.Sc. Chemistry.

The overall commendable performance of the students is indicated in the Result statement attached as Annexure 'A'.

2. Cultural Activities: Our College has participated in inter-college Youth Festival Group - II & IV.

In Group- II Divyansh Thakur got 1st position in Tabla (Percussion) in Inter- College youth festival Competition held at Govt. Degree College, Dharamshala from 26th to 29th September, 2018. He also participated in Inter- University Competition held at Panjab University, Chandigarh.

In Group- IV, our college got 2nd position in Skit and 3rd position in Mime in Inter- College youth festival Competition held at Govt. College, Seema from 9th October to 12th October, 2018.

3. Library: The College Library has acquired 39627 books till today in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Computer Sciences and Management. 1117 new books were added during current session. The college library subscribes to 15 newspapers and 38 Magazines and 13 Journals. The Library has established a Book Bank with the help of UGC, which provides text books to the poor students for the full semester / session on the recommendation of the Principal. There are two well established reading rooms with a seating capacity of 185. The Library remains open from 9.00 am to 7 pm during summer and 9.00 am to 5 pm during winter. During the current session 35993 students and teachers visited the library and 11248 books were issued/ returned. Our college library is a member of N-List Programme which provides access to a large number of E-Books and E-Journals through “INFLIBNET CENTRE AHMEDABAD” established by the U.G.C. The college library has also become a member of DELNET from the 2017-18 which also provides access to E-Books & E-Journals. Library has also been equipped with CCTV cameras (8 No.) for effective organization and administration. The college library has seven computers with internet access. Any student can enroll and get password for accessing E-books and E-journals. Almost 75% work of automation of library has been completed. From the current session, computerized system has been started for issue/ return of books for all students of self-financing courses. The facility of reading room has been provided to the Ex –students on nominal charges. Our Library has JAWS Screen Reading Software for visually impaired readers and also Magic Magnification Software for low vision readers.

4. College Magazine: College magazine, “Chir Sankalp”, is an arrangement of ideas, views and expressions of MLSM College family. Its eight sections are supervised by staff editors viz. Hindi Section (Dr. Kavita Sharma), English Section (Dr. Mukesh Verma), Science Section (Dr. Naresh Kumar), Education Section (Dr. Manju Garg), Management Section (Ms. Jyoti Sharma), Pahari Section (Dr. Vinod Sharma), Planning Forum (Dr. Neerupma Kohli), Commerce Section (Dr. Latesh Kapoor). The contributions of staff and students will appear in the publication of the issue 2018-19 under the guidance and keen observation of Chief Editor, Sh. Vivek Vaidya.

5. Student Central Association: The Student Central Association did a commendable work during the session 2018-19. The CSCA was constituted , as per the rules, framed by the H.P. University. The CSCA Advisory Committee under the convenorship of Dr. C.P. Kaushal and other members namely, Dr. Sudhir Kumar, Sh. Sanjay Sharma and Sh. Anil Guleria played an important role in the formation of the CSCA and its functioning during the session. Dr. P.K. Jamwal, the Principal, administered the oath to the CSCA Office bearers namely Ms. Dimple Thakur as President (M. Sc. Zoology 1st Sem.), Ms. Sunidhi Thakur as Vice-President (B.A. Vth Sem.), Ms. Manisha Thakur as General Secretary (BPE IIIrd Sem.) and Mr. Nishant Sharma as Joint Secretary (B.Com. 1st Sem.) and members of the CSCA on 5 October 2018. The CSCA effectively coordinated the link between the students and the administration. The CSCA has helped in organizing various activities in the college during the session 2018-19. The Staff, the CSCA Office bearers and its members and the students have cooperated with the CSCA Advisory Committee throughout the session.

6. Sports: It is a matter of pride for the college that three of its Sports Persons of OSA, Virender Thakur, Geetanand and Ashish Chaudhary have received Parshu Ram Award which is the highest sports award of the State.

This year our College has participated in many games / sports in the H.P. University Inter-college Championships like Boxing, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Wrestling, Kabaddi, Hand Ball, Volley Ball, Basket-ball, Weight lifting, Athletics, Chess, Table Tennis, Judo, Badminton, Cricket, Tae-kwando, Foot ball and Shooting in men as well as in women section.

a) Kabaddi (Women) : Bhawana got Gold Medal in Senior National Kabaddi (W) championship held at Hyderabad. Bhawana ,Reena Kumari and Usha Kumari got Gold Medal in under-21 Khelo India Kabaddi Championship. Bhawana also got Gold Medal in North Zone Inter-Varsity Kabaddi (W) Championship

held at Rohtak and got Gold Medal in All India Inter University held at H.P. University, Shimla. Bhawana got Gold Medal in under-17 Khelo India Kabaddi Championship.

Our College got 3rd position in H.P. University Kabaddi (W) championship held at Govt. College, Sanjauli.

In Men Section: Nitesh Thakur was selected for Inter-varsity championship held at Rohtak.

b) Kho-Kho (Women): Our College got 2nd position in H.P. University Kho-Kho (W) championship held at Govt. College Lamba Thach. Kajal Kumari, Sapna Kumari, Ranjana and Tanu participated in Inter-university held at Faizabad, Jitendra, Pushpa, Monika, Geeta, Shalini, Meena and Diksha were the team members.

In Men Section: Pawan Kumar got selected for H.P. Inter-Varsity championship held at Faizabad.

c) Hockey (Men & Women) : Our College lifted 3rd position trophy in Hockey in H.P. University Inter-College Hockey(M) Championship held at Govt. College, Una. Vichitar Singh, David, Aman and Gurpet participated in Inter-Varsity in Hockey championship held at P.U. Chandigarh. Rajnish, Kanav Gupta, Vinod, Vikas, Yugal, Deepak Gupta, Rohit, Mangat Ram, Aman and Praveen Kumar were the team members.

In Women Section: Our College lifted Runner's trophy of Hockey in H.P. University Inter-College Hockey (W) Championship held at MLSM College, Sundernagar. Kirana, Mridula Sharma, Jyoti and Anmol were got selected for Inter-Varsity championship held at Chandigarh and Monika, Deepika, Minakshi, Shiksha, Geeta, Noreen Naru, Meenakshi, Dipika, Deepu, Pooja and Raj Kumari were the team members.

d) Handball (Men): Rajnish and Sachin were got selected for Inter-varsity championship held at G.N.D. University, Amritsar. . Kannav Gupta, Rajnish, Manoj, Sachin, Pawan, Deepak Gupta, Sachin Jhobta, Deepak Kumar, Harish, Vikas, Virender Kumar were the team members of senior State Championship held at Govt. S.S. School, (B), Sundernagar.

Aman Guleria got selected for Senior National Handball Championship held at Chennai.

In Women section : Jyoti was selected for Inter-Varsity Championship and got Gold Medal in North Zone and Silver medal in All India Inter-Varsity held at Hisar.

e) Judo (Women): Our college lifted winner's trophy in Judo held at G.C. Indora. Priya Thapa, Arti, Tanu got Gold Medal in Inter college championship and selected for Inter- Varsity championship held at P.U. Chandigarh

In Men section : Suryansh got Bronze medal in Judo held at G.C. Indora.

f) Boxing (Men): Our College lifted Runners- up trophy in HP.U. Inter college Boxing Championship. Our college won 2 Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze Medal. Aryan Parihar and Karandeep Singh got Gold Medal and participated in All India inter-varsity held at P.U. Chandigarh.

In Women section: Our College lifted Runner's trophy. Our college won 2 Gold, 1 Silver and 2 Bronze medals. Pallavi and Sunaina were selected for Inter-Varsity Boxing championship held at Udaipur.

g) Basket Ball (Men & Women) : Surrender was selected for Inter-varsity championship held at Zamia University.

h) Tae-Kwando(Men): Our College lifted Runner's trophy. Deepak and Hemant won Gold medal and participated all India Inter-varsity held at GNDU Amritsar.

In Women section: Our College lifted winner's trophy Priya Thapa, Deeksha Madhu Thakur got Gold Medal in Inter college championship and selected for Inter- Varsity championship held at GNDU Amritsar.

Sunaina won Bronze Medal in H.P. University Inter College Championship.

l) Badminton (Women): Our College won 1st position in Badminton. Divya Duggal, Osheen, Ankita and Minakshi were the team members. Divya Duggal, and Osheen participated in North Zone inter-varsity championship held at L.P.University, Jalandhar.

j) Volley Ball: Our College got 2nd place in Men section H.P. University championship. Naveen Azad and Devi Singh were selected for All India Inter-Varsity championship. Piyush Chauhan, Naveen Azad, Devi Singh, Sachin Verma, Rohan Sharma, Munish Thakur, Mukesh Thakur, Mahesh, Sachin, Jhobta, Virender were the team members.

k) Cricket (Men): Our College team lifted Runners- up trophy. Suraj, Abhishek Agnihotri, Deepak And Girish were selected for Inter Varsity team held at Rohtak.

In Women section: Our college team lifted the winner's trophy of Cricket which has organized H.P. University 1st time. Shalu, Astha, Ankita and Ananta were got selected for Inter Varsity held at M.D.University, Rohtak.

l) Wrestling (Men): Our College student Pankaj got Gold Medal and Prajwal got Silver Medal in wrestling held at MLSM College, Sundernagar.

In Women section: Our college team lifted the winner's trophy and Priya Thapa, Aarti and Tannu were selected for All India Inter Varsity championship held at Aurangabad. Madhu and Sunaina got Silver Medal, Shiksha and Pratibha got Bronze Medal.

Mr. Lokesh Sharma, Coordinator, Department of Physical Education, has been deputed as Technical Chairman in Sub Junior National Tennis Ball Cricket held at Nagpur. He was deputed as team coach of Inter-varsity Badminton (W) team for Inter-varsity Badminton championship which was held at L.P. University, Jalandhar.

Mr. Anil Guleria, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education, has been deputed as HPCA qualified Umpire since 2007 and he has performed as umpire in under 16, under 19 and Senior category in the different championships.

7. NCC: Cadet Navedita, Cadet Diksha and Cdt. Pushpraj Sandu got selected for RDC 2018. Cdt. Navedita was selected for Raj Path March. Cadet Diksha was selected for all India guard commander Cdt. Pushpraj was selected as lead singer of Panjab, Harayana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh Directorate. Cdt. Shivani and Cdt. Prikshit attended Inter Group Competition held at Ropar and Pre-RDC Camp. Cdt. Satish attended All India Tracking Camp held at Amarkantak (M.P.).MLSM College was the host college

for CATC Camp 2018. The Camp was held from 5th June 2018 to 14th June 2018 and 650 Cdt. Participated in this Camp. Cadets of our college also conducted "SWACHTA ABHIYAN" at old age home and surrounding area of college. They also took part in Blood Donation Camps. 200 NCC Cdt. celebrated International Yoga Day on 21st June 2018 at college ground. 40 Cdt. participated in Republic Day Parade at Jawahar Park, Sundernagar. Cdt. Shivani and Cdt. Chudamani participated in Pre Republic Day Camp held at Shimla. U.O. Sahil Bharmauri attended Indian Military academy attachment camp at IMA-Dehradun from 13 June 2018 to 24 June 2018. Our seven Cadets attended the Army attachment camp at Solan and two cadets attended Thal Sena Camp at Dharamshala. Our six Cadets U.O. Sahil Bharmauria, CPL Vishal Verma, Cdt. Summi Chaudhry, Naman Goswami, Balvir Guleria, Cdt. Anurrag were selected in Indian Army.

8. NSS: The H.P. University has allotted two units to this college with an intake of 100 volunteers in each unit. Activities under NSS Scheme are being carried out under the leadership of Programme Officers Dr. Kavita Sharma and Mr. Raj Mal.

In addition to regular activities, special NSS camp was organized from 29 December, 2018 to 5 January, 2019. During this camp, the volunteers carried out extensive cleanliness drive in the college campus and surrounding areas. Our NSS Unit organized NSS Pre RD selection camp in the Month of

September, 2018 under the guidance of H.P. University and NSS Coordinator. Our NSS volunteer Ms. Yukta attended the North Zone Pre RD Camp held at Vishwa Bharti PG College, Sikar, Rajasthan from 12 October 2018 to 21 October 2018. Mr. Rajmal Rana attended the same camp as official.

Four NSS volunteers attended five days' NSS Mega Camp held at Govt. College Haripur, Manali from 12 December 2018 to 17 December 2018.

Mr. Rajmal Rana attended the same camp as official.

Our two NSS Volunteers attended National Integration Camp held at DIET Mandi from 12 February 2019 to 18 February 2019.

It is our proud privilege to announce that our four NSS Volunteers attended Youth Parliament Programme as speakers at Govt. Vallabh College, Mandi out of which two volunteers attended the district level programme held at IIT Kammand, Mandi.

Mr. Abhay represented district Mandi in the State Level Youth Parliament programme as speaker at H.P. University, Shimla. He also represented the State as delegate at National Level Youth Parliament programme in New Delhi.

Our NSS volunteers donated blood during blood donation camps organized by Civil Hospital Sundernagar and Rotary Club Sundernagar and to the society whenever the demand raised by needy persons.

9. Educational Tour: The College organized an Educational Tour to Goa and Chandigarh from 11th January to 18 January, 2019 for the students of different faculties and courses accompanied by Mr. Lokesh Sharma, Dr. Shashi Kant Sharma and Dr. Ranjit Singh Assistant Professors in the Departments of Physical Education, Education and Bio-Sciences respectively.

10. Development Projects:

- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Sh. Jai Ram Thakurji along with local MLA Sh. Rakesh Jamwalji laid the foundation stone of building to be constructed at the cost of Rs. 10 .69 Crore under Cluster University project. The work on this project is already in progress under HPPWD. Hon'ble Chief Minister contributed an initial Grant of Rs. 50 Lacs for completion of Sports Complex in the campus.
- Old college canteen in the campus was repaired and another floor was added and old furniture in the canteen was repaired and some new furniture was purchased Hon'ble MLA Sh. Rakesh Jamwal donated Rs. 2 Lacs for this project from his MLAPLAD fund.
- NAAC Accreditation process was carried out in the month of August, 2018 and college was accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC.
- The sudden inspection by Joint Director (H.E.) earlier and by a member of H.P. Education Regulatory Commission later had all praise for the infrastructure in the college.
- Sh. Shishu Dharma, OSD to Hon'ble, CM announced a grant of Rs. 2 Lacs for the reconstruction of the gate in the college Playground, through DC, Mandi.
- Hon'ble MLA Sh. Rakesh Jamwal, Sundernagar Constituency and Hon'ble MLA Sh. Vinod Kumar, Nachan Constituency announced grant of Rs. 5 Lacs for the construction of Dressing Rooms on the first floor of the stage of the college.
- Another floor was constructed in the existing LSIBET building at the cost of about Rs. 1.25 Crore, the work of which is about to be completed.
- Six Solar Lights were installed in the college play ground.
- To overcome water scarcity in the Girls Hostel, a new pipe lines was laid and connected with the hand pump installed in corner of the college playground. Another hand pump was installed in the corner of LSIBET building. This all became possible because of the efforts of Sh. Anil Guleria, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education in the college.
- Mahindra Finance India Ltd. Again distributed scholarships to the tune of Rs. 2 Lacs to various UG and PG students of the college.
- The railing in the girls' hostel in the college was dismantled and a new one was installed. Girls' Hostel was re-painted.
- There was no fee hike in any form for the last four sessions.

11. The Faculty and Academic Activities and Achievements:

Sir, the college is very fortunate in having energetic, devoted and sincere teaching as well as non-teaching staff. Out of the total teaching staff of 78, 39 are Ph.D. degree holders. Many other are actively engaged in their research and other activities to enhance their professional skills so that the students are the ultimate beneficiaries.

Research paper of Dr. C.P. Kaushal, Associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry entitled, "Zr O₂ nano particles. An Industrially viable, efficient and recyclable catalyst for synthesis of pharmaceutical significant xanthenes derivatives" in International Journal Vacuum, published by ELSEVIER, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Two book chapters of Dr. C.P. Kaushal as one of the authors also got published by the Springer Publication, Singapore.

Dr. Kameshwar Kumar, Associate Professor in the Department of Physics attended a 5 days training courses on “Office Procedure and Financial Administration” at HIPA.

Dr. Suman Kumari Katoch, Assistant Professor in the Department of Education has submitted the report of UGC – Minor Research Project Entitled, Awareness, Attitude and Behavior of Secondary School Teacher's Towards Human Rights” to University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi. The executive summary of the project is on our college website.

She has also published a book the title, “Understanding the Self and Yoga Education” in Hindi Medium under the Pasricha Publication.

Dr Rajender Singh, Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science has guided two Ph.D. Students and they have been awarded the degree of Ph.D.

Dr. Naresh Kumar, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry has published a book the title, “Pesticides and Pharmaceutical Chemistry” under the Shivansh Publication.

Ms. Vandana Sethi, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry, attended 121st Orientation Programme held at HRDC, Punjab University, Chandigarh from 11 December 2018 to 7 January 2019.

12. PTA: PTA for the session 2017-2018 was constituted in 20 September 2017. The office bearers of the PTA are Mr. Ramesh Chand as President, Mr. Ashwani Kumar as Vice President, Sh. Anil Guleria as General Secretary, Mr. Mohinder Thakur as Joint Secretary. They have extended full co-operation to the college administration. The college gratefully acknowledges their services.

13. Old Students Association: Old Students Association was reconstituted in December 2015. The office bearers of the OSA namely Mr. Ajay Rana as President, Dr. Vinod Sharma as Senior Vice President, Ms. Ambika Sharma as Vice President, Er. Umesh Gautam as General Secretary, Mr. Jitender Verma as Joint Secretary, Dr. Rakesh Sharma as Press Secretary, Mr. Yogesh Sen as Treasure, Mr. Harender Sen as Member, Mr. Vikrant Thakur as Member, Mr. Karam Chand as Member, Mr. Dharam Singh as Member and Mr. Rakesh Kaplex as Member. They have extended full co-operation to the college administration. The college gratefully acknowledges their services.

I am grateful to the President Managing Committee and other members of the Managing Committee for their guidance and advice and their positive attitude. I am also grateful for the co-operation and support by the Faculty and the students of the college.

I thank you all

Jai Hind

हिन्दी विभाग



Kavita Sharma
Staff Editor



Rajani Devi
Student Editor

विषय सूची

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सम्पादकीय



प्रिय विद्यार्थियों,

इस सम्पादकीय को लिखते हुए यदि मैं यह कहती हूँ कि मुझे अत्यन्त हर्ष हो रहा है तो शायद यह पूर्ण सत्य नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'चिरसंकल्प' का छपना और छपवाना हर्ष का विषय है, परन्तु जहाँ तक बात इस पत्रिका में छात्रों की सहभागिता की है तो यह शोचनीय, चिन्तनीय होने के साथ-साथ दयनीय भी है। एक समय था जब इस पत्रिका में छपवाने के लिए बहुत से छात्र न केवल स्वरचित रचनाएँ लाते थे, अपितु बहुत सी जानकारी, ज्ञान वर्द्धक व मनोरंजक रचनाएँ भी देते थे और उन रचनाओं में से छँटनी करना कभी-कभी आसान नहीं होता था। अन्य विभागों की स्थिति में तो कहने में असमर्थ हूँ पर जब हिन्दी वर्ग की बात करती हूँ तो मन में टीस सी उठती है। अनेकों आग्रह के बाद भी रचनाओं का न आना और जो आतीं भी हैं उनमें सृजनात्मकता और मौलिकता का ही अभाव होता है तो मन खिन्न हो उठता है। इस 'अन्तरताना' के युग में सृजनात्मकता कहीं खोती जा रही है। कुछ लोग अगर प्रयास भी करते हैं तो भाषायी स्तर.....? शुद्ध भाषा, शब्दों का उचित व विविध प्रयोग, एक ही भाषा में अपनी बात को अभिव्यक्त करना या एक भाषा पर पकड़ रखना..... (एक भाषा से मेरा अभिप्राय केवल हिन्दी भाषा नहीं है) भाषायी स्तर का इस प्रकार खाली और खोखलापन निश्चय ही चिन्तनीय है। इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से मेरा समस्त छात्र-वर्ग से केवल यह आग्रह रहेगा कि अपने मन और मस्तिष्क को विचारों से खाली न होने दें। केवल अन्तरताना की सीढ़ी का सहारा मत लें। अपनी मौलिक सोच व विचारों को सही और उचित व एक भाषा का आधार देकर अपनी मौलिक व सृजनात्मकता के पेड़ को हरा भरा रखें। अपने अन्दर पढ़ने की ललक को बनाए रखें जिसके लिए अच्छे समाचार पत्र, सम्पादकीय पृष्ठ, पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ और साहित्यिक पुस्तकों को पढ़ें ताकि उससे भाषायी स्तर ऊँचा उठ पाए जिससे न केवल उनकी भाषा पर पकड़ बनेगी अपितु अभिव्यक्ति भी सशक्त हो पाएगी।

एक उम्मीद भरी शुभकामनाओं सहित।



डॉ० कविता शर्मा

प्राध्यापक सम्पादिका

हिन्दी विभाग

छात्र सम्पादकीय

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों

महाविद्यालय की वार्षिक पत्रिका 'चिर संकल्प' के हिन्दी विभाग में आप सभी का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन है। यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मुझे इस काबिल समझकर इस सत्र की महाविद्यालय की वार्षिक पत्रिका 'चिर संकल्प' की छात्र सम्पादिका बनने का अवसर प्रदान किया गया।

इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर छिपी हुई प्रतिभाओं को विभिन्न लेखों, कविताओं और रचनाओं के द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जाता है।

अन्त में, मैं अपने हिन्दी विभाग की प्राध्यापक सम्पादिका डॉ० कविता शर्मा जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे यह सुनहरा अवसर प्रदान किया।

रजनी देवी

बी. ए. तृतीय वर्ष

नाज़ हिन्द और हिन्दी पर

इंगलिश तेरी दुल्हन होगी

हमें नाज़ है हिन्दी पर

हिन्दुस्तान के हम बाशिंदे

नाज़ हिन्द और हिन्दी पर,

छंद रसीले अंलकार है

उपमा का भी क्या कहना

बोल के देखो हिन्दी प्यारे

सारे देश का है गहना

गांव और खलियान शहर

संसद को मान है हिन्दी पर

हिन्दोस्ताँ के हम बाशिंदे

नाज़ हिन्द और हिन्दी पर,

हितेश शर्मा

बी. ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

जिन्दगी बदलने के लिए लड़ना पड़ता है।

“जिन्दगी” बदलने के लिए

लड़ना पड़ता है.....।

और आसान करने के लिए

समझना पड़ता है.....।

वक्त आपका है चाहो तो

सोना बना दो, चाहो तो

सोने में गुजार दो.....।

अगर कुछ करना है तो

भीड़ से हटकर चलो

भीड़ साहस तो देती है पर

पहचान छीन लेती है.....।

मंजिल ना मिले तब तक हिम्मत

मत हारो और ना ही ठहरो..... क्योंकि

पहाड़ से निकलने वाली नदियों ने

आज तक रास्ते में किसी से नहीं पूछा

समन्दर कितना दूर है.....

रजनी

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

माँ का महत्व

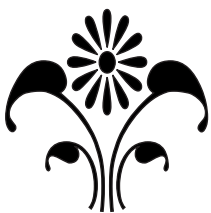
माँ एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसके महत्व के विषय में जितनी भी बात कही जाए कम ही है। हम माँ के बिना अपने जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। माँ की महानता का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि इंसान भगवान का नाम लेना भले ही भूल जाए लेकिन माँ का नाम लेना नहीं भूलता। माँ को प्रेम व करुणा का प्रतीक माना गया है। एक माँ दुनिया भर के कष्ट सहकर भी अपनी संतान को अच्छी सुख-सुविधाएं देना चाहती है।

एक माँ अपने बच्चों को हृदय से ज्यादा प्यार करती है, अपने बच्चों को खाना खिलाना नहीं भूलती है। हर व्यक्ति के जीवन में उसकी माँ एक शिक्षक से लेकर पालनकर्ता जैसी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाएँ निभाती है। इसलिए हमें अपनी माँ का सदैव सम्मान करना चाहिए क्योंकि ईश्वर हमसे भले ही नाराज़ हो जाए। लेकिन एक माँ अपने बच्चों से कभी नाराज़ नहीं हो सकती। यही कारण है कि हमारे जीवन में माँ के इस रिश्ते को अन्य सभी रिश्तों से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण माना गया है।

हमारे जीवन में यदि कोई सबसे ज्यादा महत्व रखता है तो वह माँ है, क्योंकि माँ के बिना तो जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती, यही कारण है कि माँ को पृथ्वी पर ईश्वर का रूप माना गया है। इसलिए हमें माँ के महत्व को समझते हुए, उन्हें सदैव खुश रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

कविता देवी

बी. एड. चतुर्थ सत्र



आज का भारत

देश मेरा था सोने की चिड़िया
फैंक के साड़ी, उतार के चूड़ियां
अब यहां डोले पश्चिमी गुड़िया
सोना ले गए बेदर्द फिरंगी
रोये चिड़िया देख पेड़ों की तंगी
इतिहास था जिसकी महान गाथा
आज वहां समाज बना दोरंगी
उनके ही तन के दो हिस्से
भारत-पाक
तैयार खड़े लड़ने को परमाणु जंगी
कहीं खो गए महान नेता
देश अब झेले चले बेदंगी
उग्रवाद घपलों से हुई हालत बदरंगी
इंतजार है उस खुशनुमा पल का
जब संतों की पावन धरती पर
खिलेगा कोई नेक फरिश्ता, बरसाने को मेघ सतरंगी

धृतिका

बी. ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

मैं कुछ खास नहीं

1. मैं कुछ खास नहीं, हाँ पर अंत नहीं आगाज़ हूँ।
तहज़ीब को समेटे रखा ऐसा लिबास हूँ।।
सोच मेरी ऊँची अड़चने तो आनी हैं।।
बिखर चुका हूँ, ये भी मालूम है।
पर भूला नहीं मैं जो करने की ठानी है।।
घुलने को घुल जाऊँ, मैं भी दुनिया की भीड़ में, पर
सुकून मिलेगा ही नहीं।।

कितना भी गहरा हो पानी, सूरज

बिना फूल खिलेगा ही नहीं ।

- 2 कल का तो पता नहीं, पर हाँ आज हूँ ।।
मैं कुछ खास नहीं, हाँ पर अंत नहीं आगाज़ हूँ
शब्द ही अंगारे उगलें ऐसे अलफाज़ लिखूँ ।।
कैसे भी हालात हों पर न हालातों का मोहताज़
दिखूँ ।।

किसी को बेशक मैं कुछ सिखा ना पाऊँ,
पर सबको मिट्टी के ढेर में, मैं इन्सान दिखूँ ।।

- 3 कभी खुश, कभी रहता दुख से ही नाराज़ हूँ ।।
मैं कुछ खास नहीं, पर हाँ अंत नहीं आगाज़ हूँ ।।
छोटी सी शुरुआत से, अभी तय करना है सफर
बड़ा ।।
छोटा—मोटा ये खाब नहीं, मेरे लिए ये है फैसला
बड़ा ।।
बिना हवा के भी उड़ता रहूँ, ऐसा मैं बाज़ हूँ ।।
मैं कुछ खास नहीं, पर हाँ अंत नहीं आगाज़ हूँ ।।

खेमराज राजपूत

बी. ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

थोड़ा हंस लो

गांव में एक स्त्री थी वह अपने पति को पत्र लिखना चाहती थी पर अल्पशिक्षित होने के कारण उसे यह पता नहीं था कि पूर्ण विराम कहाँ लगेगा, इसलिए उसका जहाँ मन करता था वही पूर्ण विराम लगा देती है। एक बार उसने अपने पति को इस प्रकार से चिट्ठी लिखी।

देखिए पूर्ण विराम का आतंक

मेरे प्यारे जीवनसाथी मेरा प्रणाम आपके चरणों में आपने अभी तक चिट्ठी नहीं लिखी मेरी सहेली को। नौकरी मिल गई है हमारी गाय को। बछड़ा दिया है दादाजी ने। शराब की लत लगा ली है मैंने। आपको बहुत खत लिखे लेकिन

तुम नहीं आए कुत्ते के बच्चे। भेड़िया खा गया दो महीने का राशन। छुट्टी पर आते समय ले आना एक खुबसूरत औरत। मेरी सहेली बन गई है इस समय टी.वी. पर गाना गा रही है हमारी बकरी। बेच दी गई है तुम्हारी माँ। तुमको याद करती है एक पड़ोसन। हमे बहुत तंग करती है तुम्हारी चंदा।

परिणाम : पति बेहोश ।

सिद्धांत कुमार

बी. कॉम. चतुर्थ सत्र

प्रकृति का संदेश

चिड़िया से है उड़ना सीखा,
तितली से इठलाना।
भवरों की गुंजन से सीखा,
राग मधुरतम गाना।
तेज लिया सूरज से हमने,
चांद से शीतल छाया।
टिम—टिम करते तारों की,
हम समझ गए सब माया।
सागर ने सिखलाई हमको,
गहरी सोच की धारा।
गगनचुम्बी पर्वत से सीखा,
हो ऊंचा लक्ष्य हमारा
समय की टिक—टिक ने समझाया,
सदा ही चलते रहना।
मुश्किल कितनी आन पड़े,
पर कभी न धीरज खोना।
प्रकृति कण—कण में है,
सुन्दर सन्देश समाया।
ईश्वर ने इसके द्वारा ज्यों
अपना रूप दिखाया।

रजनी

बी0 ए0 तृतीय वर्ष

विश्वास

रिश्तों की डोर है विश्वास
जिन्दगी का सार है विश्वास
दिलों को जोड़े रखने की
एक आस है विश्वास
जिससे पूरा रिश्ता टिकता है।
वह नींव है विश्वास
दूर गए हैं अपने पर वापस आने
की आस है।
विश्वास दूर रहकर भी जो पास है।
वह एहसास है विश्वास
सुख-दुख की कहानी है विश्वास
जरूरी है विश्वास
रिश्तों की डोर तब और कमज़ोर हो जाती है
जब इंसान गलत फहमियों में उठने वाले
सवालों के जवाब खुद ढूँढ़ लेता है।

तमन्ना

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

अनमोल तथ्य

- कागज अपनी किस्मत से उड़ता है और पतंग अपनी काबिलियत से उड़ती है, इसलिए किस्मत साथ दे या न दे लेकिन काबिलियत हमेशा साथ देती है।
- किसी को उतना ही ज्ञान और उपदेश दो जितना वो समझ पाए क्योंकि बाल्टी भर जाने के बाद पानी व्यर्थ ही जाता है।
- किसी भी बड़ी जीत की शुरुआत, एक दुखभरी हार से होती है।

- जिन्दगी को सफल बनाने के लिए बातों से नहीं रातों से लड़ना पड़ता है।
- जीवन में आगे बढ़ना है तो बहरे हो जाओ..... क्योंकि अधिकतर लोगों की बातें मनोबल को गिराने वाली होती हैं।
- राते जितनी काली होती हैं सितारे उतने अधिक चमकते हैं, उसी तरह जितनी अधिक परेशानियों का आप सामना करोगे, इस दुनिया में आप उतने ही सफल होकर चमकोगे।

संगीता ठकुर

बी. एड. चतुर्थ सत्र

भारत में चुनाव

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में चुनाव काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं और क्योंकि भारत को विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के रूप में जाना जाता है इसलिए भारत में चुनावों को काफी अहम माना जाता है। आजादी के बाद भारत में कई बार चुनाव हो चुके और इन्होंने देश के विकास को गति देने में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। यह चुनाव प्रक्रिया ही है जिसके कारण भारत में सुशासन, कानून व्यवस्था तथा पारदर्शिता जैसी चीजों को बढ़ावा मिला।

भारत में कुछ चुनावों के लिए ऐतिहासिक संशोधन भी किए गए हैं। भारत में मतदाताओं की विशाल संख्या को देखते हुए कई चरणों में चुनाव आयोजित किए जाते हैं। पहले के वर्षों में भारत में चुनाव साधारण तरीकों से होते थे। लेकिन वर्ष 1999 में पहली बार कुछ राज्यों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीनों का प्रयोग किया गया, जो कि काफी सफल रहा। तभी से चुनाव प्रक्रिया को सरल, पारदर्शी तथा तेज बनाने के लिए निरंतर इनका प्रयोग किया जाने

लगा। भारत में पार्षद पद से लेकर प्रधानमंत्री जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के चुनावों का आयोजन होता है। हालांकि इनमें से जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनाव होते हैं वह लोकसभा और विधानसभा के चुनाव हैं, क्योंकि इन दो चुनावों द्वारा केन्द्र तथा राज्य में सरकार का चयन होता है। आजादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक हमारे देश में कई बार चुनाव हुए हैं और उसके साथ ही इसकी प्रक्रिया में भी कई प्रकार के

संशोधन किए गए हैं। जिन्होंने चुनावी प्रक्रिया को और सफल और बेहतर बनाने का कार्य किया है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में चुनाव का एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। इसी वजह से भारत विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के रूप में जाना जाता है।

दीपिका ठाकुर

बी. एड. चतुर्थ सत्र

सफलता की कुंजी: धैर्य, संयम और परिश्रम

कहा जाता है कि “परिश्रम सफलता की कुंजी है। लेकिन क्या केवल परिश्रम से हम सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं? क्या उस सफलता व लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के पथ में आने वाली कठिनाईयों में धैर्य, संयम रखना आवश्यक नहीं? अगर बात में युवा-पीढ़ी की करें तो वह आज भली-भाँति परिश्रम तो कर रही है, लेकिन उस परिश्रम के राह में आने वाली कठिनाईयों का सामना करने में असमर्थ सी प्रतीत हो रही है। आज उनमें धैर्य और संयम नहीं है। धैर्य शब्द से तात्पर्य है साहस, स्थिरता आदि और संयम से तात्पर्य है – नियंत्रण – संतुलन आदि। धैर्य और संयम शब्द आपस में परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं। सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए परिश्रम के साथ धैर्य और संयम भी अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं। समाचार पत्रों में आए दिन युवाओं की आत्महत्या जैसे अनैतिक कार्य के मुख्य कारण हैं : धैर्य, संयम और आत्मविश्वास में कमी।

कहा जाता है सब्र का फल मीठा होता है, लेकिन आज की युवा पीढ़ी में सब्र की कमी है। वह सोचता है कि आज परिश्रम करके वह कल उस परिश्रम का फल प्राप्त कर लेगा। आज आवश्यकता है उसे यह समझाने कि आज बीज बोने से वह कल फल नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता है। परिश्रम एक निरन्तर प्रयास है, इसमें धैर्य और संयम की अत्यंत आवश्यकता होती है। जीवन में एक बार असफल हो जाने पर वह अपना धैर्य और संयम खो देता है या तो वह परिश्रम करना छोड़ देता है या आत्महत्या जैसे अनैतिक कार्य करने लगता है। असफल हो जाने पर धैर्य व संयम खोना उचित नहीं है। आज की युवा-पीढ़ी की शक्ति और अशक्ति उसकी उर्जा है, अगर इस युवा उर्जा को वह सही दिशा में संचारित करता है तो वह उसकी शक्ति है लेकिन अगर वह उसको गलत दिशा में संचारित करता है तो वह उसकी अशक्ति कहलाती है।

आज युवा पीढ़ी एक परिश्रमी गंधे जैसी प्रतीत होती है जो परिश्रम तो भली-भाँति करती है लेकिन धैर्य, संयम और सही दिशा में संचारित उर्जा से कार्य नहीं करती। निसंदेह: सफलता का रास्ता कठिनाईयों से भरा पड़ा है। लेकिन हमारा धैर्य, संयम और परिश्रम हमें हमारे लक्ष्य तब पहुँचने में कारगर साबित होगा।

इस अनुच्छेद के माध्यम से मैं युवा-पीढ़ी को यह संदेश देना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी उर्जा को सही दिशा में संचारित करें मैं उन्हें यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमें एक खुशबूदार फूल की भाँति बनना है, जो एक बीज से कली और कली से फूल बनने का सफर बड़े ही धैर्य, संयम और परिश्रम से तय करता है।

अभय कुमार

बी0 कॉम चतुर्थ सत्र

अनमोल वचन

- 1 आप जैसे विचार करेंगे वैसे ही बन जाएंगे अगर आप अपने को कमज़ोर मानोगे तो आप कमज़ोर बन जाएंगे और यदि आप अपने को ताकतवर मानेंगे तो आप ताकतवर बन जाएंगे।
- 2 हमेशा छोटी-छोटी गलतियों से बचने की कोशिश किया करो क्योंकि इन्सान पहाड़ों से नहीं पत्थर से ठोकर खाता है।
- 3 जिन्दगी में कभी किसी को बेकार मत समझना क्योंकि बंद पड़ी घड़ी भी दिन में दो बार सही समय बताती है।
- 4 सफलता एक दिन में नहीं मिलती पर ठान लो तो एक दिन जरूर मिलती है।
- 5 अपनी पहली सफलता के बाद विश्राम मत करो क्योंकि अगर आप दूसरी बार में असफल हो गए तो बहुत से होंठ यह कहने के इंतजार में होंगे कि आपकी पहली सफलता एक तुक्का थी

नेहा कुमारी

बी.ए. छठा सत्र

सिसकियाँ

गूँज उठी सन्नाटे में
कुछ डूबी सिसकियाँ,
याद आई आपसे
कुछ जुड़ी स्मृतियाँ
फिर मन में उभर आई,
दीवारों पर बनी आकृतियाँ।
आपसे बिछड़ कर पापा,
हुआ आपके प्यार का एहसास।
दिल में केवल एक आरजू उभरी,

कि, काश पापा मैं आपके पास होती।

आपकी करुणा अपरम्पार थी,
पापा! आप तो शिव का अवतार थे।
टपटप गिरते आँसू काश आप देख पाते
बटोर लेते हाथों में, आप ये नन्हे मोती।
लगाकर गले से मुझे,
आप मेरे पास रह जाते।
दब गई है ये सिसकियाँ कहीं
थम गए हैं ये आँसू अब तक कहीं,
वीराने में ढूँढ़ रही है ये आँखें आपको।
लौट आओ पापा आपकी जरूरत है हमें।

कविता देवी

बी. एड चतुर्थ सत्र

मनुष्य और पर्यावरण

जहाँ एक तरफ मानव जीवन में सुधार हुआ है और विभिन्न तरीकों से प्रगति के कई नकारात्मक नतीजे भी हैं इनमें से एक पर्यावरण पर इसके प्रभाव हैं। औद्योगिक क्रांति समाज के लिए वरदान साबित हुई है। कई लोगों को नौकरी मिल गई और कई नए उत्पादों का मनुष्य के जीवन को आरामदायक बनाने के लिए उत्पादन किया गया। तब से कई उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं। हमारे उपयोग के लिए कई उत्पादों का प्रत्येक दिन निर्माण किया जा रहा है। हमारी जीवन शैली का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए इन उद्योगों में दोनों दिन-प्रतिदिन की वस्तुएं और लक्जरी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। जैसे-जैसे जीवन शैली का स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है, वैसे वैसे पृथ्वी पर जीवन का स्तर बिगड़ता जा रहा है उद्योगों और वाहनों की बढ़ती संख्या ने हवा, पानी और भूमि प्रदूषण को बढ़ा दिया है।

यह प्रदूषण पर्यावरण के संतुलन को बिगाड़ रहा है। प्रदूषण को बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य मानव अभ्यास भी योगदान दे रहे हैं। इससे जैव विविधता प्रभावित हुई है और यह मनुष्य के साथ-साथ अन्य जीवित प्राणियों में भी कई बीमारियों को पैदा कर रही है।

यही सही समय है जब आदमी को रुक कर यह सोचना चाहिए कि वह कहाँ जा रहा है ? यह समय हमारी संस्कृति की ओर वापिस जाने और पर्यावरण को प्रदुषित होने से बचाने का समय है। यदि हमारी कार्यवाही इसी तरह जारी रही तो हमारा यह ग्रह रहने लायक नहीं बचेगा।

चन्द्रकान्ता

बी.एड चतुर्थ सत्र

क्या आप जानते हैं ?

- 1 भारत में पांच नदियों की भूमि पंजाब को माना गया है।
- 2 भारत में अंतरिक्ष का शहर बेंगलुरु है।
- 3 भारत में सात टापुओं का नगर मुंबई है।
- 4 भारत का मानचेस्टर अहमदाबाद है।
- 5 भारत का प्रवेश द्वार मुंबई है।
- 6 भारत का मसालों का बगीचा केरल है।
- 7 भारत में फलोद्यानों का स्वर्ग सिक्किम है।
- 8 भारत का डेट्राइट पीथमपुर है।
- 9 भारत का पिट्सबर्ग जमशेदपुर है।
- 10 भारत में त्योहारों का नगर मदुरै है।
- 11 भारत में झीलों का नगर श्रीनगर है।

अविनारा ठकुर

बी.एड चतुर्थ सत्र

चिड़िया की परेशानी

एक चिड़िया थी, वह बहुत ऊँचा उड़ती, इधर उधर चहचहाती रहती। कभी इस टहनी पर कभी उस टहनी पर फुदकती रहती पर उस चिड़िया की एक आदत थी वह जो भी दिन में उसके साथ होता अच्छा या बुरा उतने पत्थर अपने पास पाटली में रख लेती और अक्सर उन पत्थरों को पोटली से निकाल कर देखती अच्छे पत्थरों को देखकर बीते दिनों में अच्छी बातों को याद करके खुश होती और खराब पत्थरों का देखकर दुखी होती वह ऐसा रोज करती। रोज पत्थर इक्कठा करने से उसकी पोटली दिन-प्रतिदिन भारी होती जा रही थी। थोड़े दिन बाद उसे भारी पोटली के साथ उड़ने में दिक्कत होने लगी।

पर उसे समझ नहीं आ रहा था कि वह उड़ उठ क्यों नहीं पा रही ? अब कुछ तो उसका ज़मीन पर चलना भी मुश्किल हो रहा था और एक दिन ऐसा आया कि वह खाने पीने का इंतजाम भी नहीं कर पाई और अपने पत्थरों के बोझ तले मर गई।

शिक्षा – ऐसा ही हमारे साथ होता है हम पुरानी बातों की पोटली अपने साथ रखते हैं और अपने वर्तमान का आनन्द लेने की जगह भूतकाल की बातों को ही सोचने में लगे रहते हैं। इसलिए भूतकाल की बातों को छोड़कर इस वर्तमान पल का आनन्द लीजिए।

नेहा कुमारी

बी.ए. छठा सत्र



छोटी सी ख्वाहिश

सुबह पाँच बजे उठते हुए लगा,
काश आज कुछ और देर सो पाती।
चाय बनाते हुए लगा,
काश बॉर्नविटा से भरा दूध मैं भी पी पाती।

ख्वाहिश है मेरी कपड़े धोने के बजाए,
दोस्तों के साथ मैं भी खेल पाती।
सब्जी काटने के बजाए,
पेड़ों से सेब मैं भी चुरा पाती।

सफाई करना छोड़ कर,
काश बारिश में नंगे पाँव नाच पाती।
झूलों पर सहेलियों संग मैं भी खिलखिला पाती।

दादी की गोद में सिर रखकर,
काश कहानी मैं भी सुन पाती।
पेड़ की छाया के नीचे बैठकर,
काश गुड़डे गुड़ियों से मैं भी खेल पाती।

ख्वाहिशों को नहीं ढलने देना चाहती
अरमानों को उड़ने के लिए खुला आसमां देना चाहती हूँ।
काश इन तमन्नाओं के बीच,
एक तमन्ना पूरी हो पाती।
और मैं फिर एक बार,
अपने बचपन को देख पाती।

कविता देवी

बी. एड. चतुर्थ सत्र

शिक्षा

आदिकाल से ही हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति में शिक्षा का बड़ा महत्व रहा है। शिक्षा को अमरत्व का साधन माना गया है। “सा विद्या या विमुक्तये” का मंत्र संसार की एकमात्र हिन्दू संस्कृति में ही मिलता है।

**“शुनः पुच्छमिव व्यर्थं जीवितं विद्या विना।
न ग्रहमगोपने शक्तं न च दशनिवारणे”॥**

अर्थात् – विद्या के बिना मनुष्य का जीवन कुत्ते की पूँछ के समान है, जिससे वह न तो अपने गुणों को और खुद को काटने वाले कीड़ों से बचा सकता है।

मनुष्य एक विवेकशील सामाजिक प्राणी है। शिक्षा प्राप्त कर वह अपनी सभी शक्तियों का सदुपयोग करता है। विद्या प्राप्त करके मनुष्य जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में दक्षता और सफलता प्राप्त कर सकता है। शिक्षा रहित जीवन उस बंजर भूमि के समान है जहाँ पर किसी भी प्रकार की फसल नहीं उगाई जा सकती। शिक्षित जीवन एक उपवन है जिसकी आभा सब ओर छा जाती है। शिक्षा के कारण बालक के जीवन का बहुमुखी विकास होता है, जो मानव को उसके गौरवशाली अतीत से परिचित करवाता है। वास्तव में शिक्षा की जड़ें हमारे विद्यार्थी जीवन को ही माना गया है। विद्यार्थी जीवन में ही हमें अपने दायित्वों को निर्धारित कर लेना चाहिए ताकि हम स्वयं के साथ राष्ट्र के निर्माण में भी अपनी भागीदारी निभा सके। तभी तो कहा भी है—

पढ़ेगा इंडिया तभी तो बढ़ेगा इंडिया।

कविता देवी

बी. एड. चतुर्थ सत्र

लोकतंत्र

अरसा हो गया है रियासत के सितम सहते सहते ।
कागज़ खत्म हो गए किस्सा कहते कहते ।
हम क्या जाने ये लोकतंत्र क्या बला है ।
बाल सफेद हो गए हमारे ये वोट देते देते ।
वो आए ना कभी मुड़कर जिन्हें वोट दिया,
हम ही थक गए उन्हे आवाज देते देते ।
कौन जाने ये नेता किस मिट्टी के बने है ।
साँप भी थक जाता है इतना ज़हर
उगलते-उगलते ।
मज़हब नहीं सीखाता आपस में बैर करना
हो ना पायेगा पर ये ऐसा रियासत के रहते ।
गुंडे बन गए नेता, गंवार बन गए अधिकारी
और हम फिर भी नहीं थक रहे लोकतंत्र की जय
कहते कहते ।

शगुन

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

माँ

माँ चूल्हा, धुआँ, रोटी और हाथों का छाला है माँ
माँ जिन्दगी की कड़वाहट में अमृत का प्याला है माँ ।
माँ पृथ्वी है, जगत है, धूरी है
माँ बिना इस जगत की कल्पना अधूरी है ।
तो माँ की यह कथा अनादि है, अध्याय नहीं है
और माँ का जीवन में कोई पर्याय नहीं है ।
तो माँ का महत्व दुनियाँ में कम नहीं हो सकता
और माँ जैसा दुनियाँ में कुछ हो नहीं सकता ।
तो मैं कला की पंक्तियाँ माँ के नाम करती हूँ
मैं दुनियाँ की सब माताओं को प्रणाम करती हूँ ।

धृतिका

बी.ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

यारी

“यार से ऐसी यारी रख,
दुखः में भागीदारी रख”
“चाहे लोग कहे कुछ भी,
तु तो जिम्मेदारी रख”
“वक्त पड़े काम आने का,
पहले अपनी बारी रख”
“मुसीबतें तो आएगीं
पूरी अब तैयारी रख”
“कामयाबी मिले या ना मिले,
जंग हौसलों की जारी रख”
“बोझ लगेंगे सब हल्के,
‘मन को मत भारी रख’
“मन जीता तो जग जीता,
कायम अपनी खुददारी रख ।।”

कुमारी चिया

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

परिस्थितियाँ

अच्छे बुरे का ज्ञान करवाती हैं परिस्थितियाँ ।
आलसी को मेहनती बनाती है परिस्थितियाँ ।
कर्तव्यों का बोध करवाती हैं परिस्थितियाँ ।
मुश्किलों में जीना सीखाती हैं परिस्थितियाँ ।
मित्रों की पहचान करवाती हैं परिस्थितियाँ ।
समय का मूल्य बताती हैं परिस्थितियाँ ।
निर्णय लेना सीखाती हैं परिस्थितियाँ ।
अनुभव शब्द से वाकिफ करवाती है परिस्थितियाँ ।
कैसे दे दूँ दोष परिस्थितियों को । क्योंकि जीवन को
सार्थक बनाती है परिस्थितियाँ ।।

ऋषभ परशर

बी.ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

जितना मिला है, उससे खुश रहें।

बहादुर सिंह गांव के संपन्न किसानों में से एक थे, भरा-पूरा घर था, किसी चीज़ की कमी नहीं थी। कमी थी तो बस एक चीज़ की, भगवान ने जितना दिया उससे कभी खुश नहीं रहते थे। बहादुर सिंह को हमेशा भगवान से यही शिकायत रहती थी, भगवान ने मेरे लिए कुछ नहीं किया।

समय का पहिया तेजी से घूमता गया, बचपन गुज़रा, जवानी गई, अब बहादुर सिंह अस्सी वर्ष के वृद्ध थे। बहादुर सिंह को अब कानों से बहुत कम सुनाई पड़ता था। बोलो कुछ और वो सुनते कुछ और। बहादुर सिंह एक दिन गुस्से में भरे डॉक्टर के यहाँ पहुँचे और बोले “डॉक्टर बाबू कानों से सुनाई बहुत कम पड़ता है, आप जल्द से जल्द मेरा इलाज कर दीजिए”। डॉक्टर ने बहादुर सिंह के कुछ मेडीकल चैकअप किए और कुछ दिन बाद उनसे रिपोर्ट ले जाने को कहा। दो दिन बाद बहादुर सिंह रिपोर्ट लेने गए, तो डॉक्टर ने उन्हें रिपोर्ट और बिल दिया।

डॉक्टर बाबू बोले “महाशय, आपकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आपके कानों में गंभीर समस्या है और उसके इलाज में 50,000 रुपए लगेंगे, आप जल्दी ही बिल भर दें और मैं ऑपरेशन शुरू कर दूँगा। इतना सुनते ही बहादुर सिंह जैसे कड़क इंसान की आंखों में आँसू निकल पड़े, तो डॉक्टर बाबू बोले बिल की रकम बहुत ज्यादा है क्या? बहादुर सिंह करुणा से भरे स्वर में बोले आज मेरी उम्र अस्सी साल है और मेरा जीवन ज्यादा नहीं बचा है, फिर भी कान ठीक कराने के लिए मुझे पचास हजार रुपए की जरूरत पड़ी, मैं अस्सी सालों से इन कानों से सुनता आ रहा हूँ। पर ईश्वर ने तो मुझसे कुछ माँगा ही नहीं और थोड़े से बचे जीवन के लिए मुझे पचास हजार देने होंगे।

शिक्षा — कैसी विडंबना है ये इस अमूल्य शरीर को पाकर भी हम ईश्वर को कोसते हैं और कहते हैं कि मुझे कुछ नहीं दिया। लेकिन ईश्वर ने सबको बराबर दिया है। लोग अपने कर्मों से, अपनी बुद्धि से आगे बढ़ते हैं। हमारा शरीर दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा धन है। ईश्वर ने आपको जन्म से ही इस शरीर को देकर के धनी बनाया है। इसलिए हमें हमेशा ईश्वर का शुक्रगुज़ार होना चाहिए कि उसने हमें ये सुन्दर शरीर और नेमतें बक्शीस में दी है।

रोफाली गुप्ता

बी.एस.सी. पंचम सत्र

वृद्धावस्था में चिर संचित स्नेह का दीप प्रज्ज्वलित होता है।

काल की बड़ी क्षिप्र गति है। वह इतनी शीघ्रता से चलता है कि सहसा उस पर हमारी दृष्टि नहीं जाती। हम लोग मोहावस्था में पड़े ही रहते हैं और एक-एक पल, एक-एक दिन और एक-एक वर्ष करके काल हमारे जीवन को एक अवस्था से दूसरी अवस्था में चुपचाप ले जाता है। जब कभी किसी एक विशेष घटना से हमें अपनी यथार्थ अवस्था का ज्ञान होता, तब हम अपने में विलक्षण परिवर्तन देखकर विस्मित हो जाते हैं। उस समय हमें चिंता होती है कि अब वृद्धा अवस्था आ गई है। तब हमें अपने जीवन का हिसाब पूरा कर देना चाहिए। दर्पण में प्रतिदिन ही हम अपना मुख देखते हैं, पर प्रभाव इतने अज्ञात रूप से होता है कि हम अपने मुख पर सहसा कोई परिवर्तन नहीं देख पाते। सभी तरह ही निर्बलता और शिथिलता का अनुभव करने पर भी मैं यह नहीं समझता कि यह अवस्था स्पृहणीय नहीं है। मुझे तो ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि वृद्धावस्था में जीवन के विकास की जो चरमावस्था आ जाती है उसमें लोगों के सभी भाव रस के रूप में परिणत होकर आनंदमय हो जाते हैं।

वृद्धावस्था का सच्चा आनंद है आत्म-संतोष, जिन्हें भविष्य की चिन्ता है वे वृद्ध नहीं हैं। वे तरुण ही हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें कार्यों की ओर चिन्ता अवश्य प्रेरित करती है। जीवन की संध्या अपने साथ एक अपूर्व श्री लाती है। ज्योति क्षीण हो जाती है, उन्माद नष्ट हो जाता है। पर मन में भाव की मृदु तरंगें उठती हैं, संसार हर्ष के मधुर कलरव से पूर्ण हो जाता है। चिर संचित स्नेह का दीप प्रज्वलित होता है और मन के नभोमंडल में उदीयमान नक्षत्रों की तरह कितनी ही मधुर स्मृतियाँ उदित होती हैं।

निरान्त शर्मा

बी. एड द्वितीय सत्र

देश का वीर सैनिक

सो जाते हैं लोग बेफिक्र होकर, उन सैनिकों को सीमा
पर जागते हुए देखा है,
मौत से बुफिक्र वह सीमा पर खड़ा है 24 घंटे, सोते
नहीं उसे जागते देखा है,
वतन ही माँ, वतन ही धर्म, ऐसा कहते हर पल उसे
सुना है,
वह तो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अपना सीना तान बैठे
है,

बेखबर इस बात से की, अंदर भी कुछ दुश्मन
जातिवाद के हथियार लिए बैठे हैं,
जो हंसते-हंसते इस देश के लिए अपनी जान
निछावर करता है।

यूँ ही नहीं वो इस देश का वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।।
यूँ ही नहीं वो इस देश का वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।।
लड़ता है वो वीर जवानों की तरह, तभी आज वह
शहीद कहलाता है
मरते-मरते भी 10 मार गए, तभी आज देश हमारा
आज़ाद और मजबूत खड़ा है।
देखकर उनकी ताकत कोई, देश पर आंख उठाने की
जुर्त नहीं करता.....

सबको धूल चटाते हैं वो, कोई आतंकी देश की धरती
पर आने की जुर्त नहीं करता है.....

यूँ ही नहीं वो देश का वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।
यूँ ही नहीं वह देश का वीर जवान कहलाता है।
देखी है हमने उनकी वो दोनों माँ
एक वह जिसकी गोद से वह जन्म लेकर आता है।
एक वह जिसका बेटा बन कर इस दुनियाँ में आता
है।

एक वह जिसकी गोद में सो के इस दुनियाँ से जाता
है/ जिसका बेटा बनकर इस दुनियाँ से जाता है।

जो मिग 21 से 16 गिराता है, वह वीर अभिनंदन
कहलाता है.....

वह देश का वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।
जो हंसते-हंसते सरहदों पर अपनी जान इस देश के
लिए दे जाता है।
वही वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।
जो इस देश के लिए जीता है।
वहीं वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।
जो इस वतन की रक्षा करता है।
वही वीर सैनिक कहलाता है।

अविनाश शर्मा

बी. कॉम चतुर्थ सत्र

पापा

यूँ तो जिन्दगी में बहुत से रिश्ते देखे हैं,
पर मेरे पापा के सामने वो सारे फीके हैं.....
यूँ तो सब लोग कहकर भी मुकर जाते हैं,
पापा वो हैं जो बिन कहे ही सब कर जाते हैं.....
बाहर से सख्त और भीतर से नर्म होते हैं,
पापा वो हैं जो बच्चों में फर्क नहीं करते हैं.....
सख्त सी आवाज़ के पीछे निश्छल सा प्यार छुपाते हैं पापा,
नयी कर लो कभी खुद की फटी पुरानी जरूरतें भी पापा.....

छोटी सी नौकरी में भी मेरी हर बड़ी ख्वाहिश पूरी करते,
हमारी खुशी को संभव करने वाले ये क्या किसी जादूगर से
कम होते.....

वो ना दिन देखते हैं ना रात देखते हैं,
बस हमारी जरूरतों के लिए अपनी पूरी उम्र बेच देते हैं
मुश्किलों की कड़ी धूप खुद अकेले ही सहकर,
सुख की ठंडी छांव ही हमें देते हैं
पिता जिन्दगी का वो विश्वास रूपी धागा है,
जो हमारे गिरने से पहले ही हाथ थाम लेते हैं

घर का अस्तित्व और आधार जिनसे होता है,
 पिता वो है सहनशक्ति का अंबार जिसमें होता है.....
 अप्रदर्शित अनन्त प्रेम का जो स्वरूप होता है,
 पिता का स्नेह बड़ा ही अनूठा कभी खट्टा तो कभी मीठा
 होता है।
 जब कमर झुक जाती है अपनी हैसियत से ज्यादा काम
 करते-करते.....
 बस अब बुढ़ापे में उनकी आशाओं को अनाथ न करना,
 अब हमारी बारी है कभी उनको निराश न करना.....

युक्ता गुप्ता

बी. ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

नारी

कैसे कह दिया वो निर्लज्ज हैं।
 कैसे कह दिया वो पापी हैं।
 औरत के दायरे बनाने वालो,
 ज़रा अपने गिरेबान में तो झांको।
 क्या अपनी माँ को संस्कार सिखाओगे,
 या अपनी बहन को सूली पर चढ़ाओगे।
 दो पल सुकून के देकर, अपनी बेटी से पूछो,
 कैसा लगता है उसे जब कोई सीटी बजाता है।
 जब कोई उसकी आजादी पर उंगली उठाता है।
 क्या बोलोगे तुम इन सवालों पर,
 जो खुद नुक्कड़ पर खड़ा होकर औकात दिखाता है।
 जो खुद कुत्तों की तरह जीभ निकालता है।
 यही शब्द है मेरे भीतर उन चंद गँवारों के लिए।
 जिन्होंने कहा लड़की गलत है, उसके कपड़े गलत हैं।
 और जो ये आवारा कर गए, क्या कहेंगे उसके लिए ?
 ये आपके दिए संस्कार थे या तोहफे में मिले
 आशीर्वाद।
 निर्भया थी वो, जो चली गई, पर न्याय नहीं दे पाया
 समाज,
 हर पल एक मासूम कुचली जाती है, क्या करोगे
 बढ़ाकर कन्या का अनुपात।

युक्ता गुप्ता

बी.ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

मैं.....?

आँख खुली, तो पाया
 मैं एक कमरे में बन्द थी।
 न कोई रोशनी न कोई आवाज़,
 खामोशी, अंधकार और चारो ओर सन्नाटा।
 बचाओ! मैं चिल्लाई, कोई है क्या?
 तभी एक आवाज़ आई।
 मैं—मेरा, मुझे—मैंने,
 कौन है? कौन हो तुम मैंने पूछा।
 मैं तुम हूँ, तुम मैं हूँ

सूर्य की हल्की सी किरण ने,
 कमरे में प्रवेश किया तो मैंने देखा।
 क्या? यह कैसे हो सकता है?
 यह तो मैं ही हूँ

तभी पूरे कमरे में प्रकाश फैल गया,
 चारों ओर प्रकाश ही प्रकाश हो गया।
 परन्तु प्रकाश के फैलते ही,
 वह आकृति विलुप्त सी हो गई।

तब मुझे समझ में आया,
 वह अंधकार, मेरा अभिमान था।
 जैसे ही इस पर विनम्रता की रोशनी पड़ी,
 तो यह अहंकार रूपी आकृति विलुप्त हो गई।



कविता देवी

बी.एड चतुर्थ सत्र

“जी हॉ, वह एक लड़की है।”

जी हॉ, वह एक लड़की है
क्यों उसकी काबिलियत को दर्ज किया जाता है
लड़कों के नाम पर
जब भी उसने
किया कोई काबिले तारिफ कार्य
तो कह दिया गया उसे तू हमारा लड़का है।

क्यों एक लड़की का होना खुशी का होना नहीं है।
बल्कि कारण है होना दुख का

जब भी वो लाई किसी क्षेत्र में
मेडल जीत कर
क्यों कहा जाता है उसे कि
तूने लड़कों वाला कार्य किया है।
क्यों उसकी सफलता का श्रेय
उसका ही नहीं रह पाता।
क्यों उसकी पहचान ही खत्म कर दी जाती है।

उसे खुशी नहीं मिलती
लड़का कहलाने में
वह नहीं होती है खुश
अपनी काबिलियत को मर्दानगी का नाम देने में।
नाज़ है उसे अपने अस्तित्व पर,
अपने लड़की होने पर
जी हॉ वह एक लड़की है।

पल्लवी शर्मा

बी. एड, प्रथम सत्र

हिन्दुस्तान का फौजी

वतन की रक्षा के लिए जो अपना घर छोड़कर आया है।
वो हिन्दुस्तान का फौजी कहलाया है।
हर किसी के बस की बात नहीं होती फौजी बनना।
जिसने दिल के एक कोने में अपना परिवार और पूरे दिल
में भारत को बसाया है।
वो हिन्दुस्तान का फौजी कहलाया है।
भूलकर अपने सारे गम वो दूसरो को हौंसला दिलाता है।
वो वर्दी से नहीं यारों बलिदानों से फौजी कहलाया है।
माँ का आँचल, पिता का प्यार, बहन की राखी,
भाई का साथ सब रिश्तों को छोड़कर जो भारत माँ की
रक्षा के लिए आया है।
जो वतन के लिए अपनी अधूरी मोहब्बत छोड़कर आया है।
और तिरंगे की शान के लिए अपनी जान देने का वादा
करके आया है।
वो हिन्दुस्तान का फौजी कहलाया है।
जब-जब इस देश पर दुश्मनों ने अपना आतंक फैलाया
है।
तब-तब भारत मां के वीर पुत्रों ने अपना बलिदान देकर
बचाया है।
वो हिन्दुस्तान का फौजी कहलाया है।

ईशानी

एम. एस. सी. तृतीय सत्र
भातिकी विभाग



ENGLISH SECTION



Mukesh Verma
Staff Editor



Chinta Devi
Student Editor

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EDITORIAL



*Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears. Moist it again, and frame some feeling line.
That may discover such integrity.*

William Shakespeare

Dear Readers,

I am feeling very happy to introduce the “English Section” in the college magazine “Chir Sankalp”. It has served as a great platform to vent out students passion for writing and encourage original thinking within them.

I pay my special and heartiest thanks to the Editor of English Section, Dr. Mukesh Verma, who gave me this wonderful experience of editing and joy.

I sincerely thank the students who have contributed their articles for the English Section.

Chinta Devi
BA VI Sem.

Mother

- She is the one who knows everything about you even if you don't tell her.
- She is the one who scolds you if you don't do hard work but also for doing extra hard work.
- She insults you but praises you in front of other.
- She exaggerate her small pains before you & hide her big problems.
- She can sacrifice her food for you.
- She is the one for whom your tension becomes hers.
- She never differentiate among her children in giving love.
- She is the one for whom your small to smallest achievement is big.
- And being a daughter I feel, a daughter is the one who has empathy for all pains of her mother.
- So, always give love & respect to your mom.

Shefali Gupta
B.Sc. VI Sem.

The Joy of Reading Books

"A reader lives a thousand lives before he dies, said Joen. The man who never reads lives only one."

George R. R. Martin

Reading of books is a source of joy. Books establish our contact with great minds of the past and present. They provide us knowledge, wisdom and recreation. They are our best friends because they never desert us. When we have leisure or feel lonely, books console us and help us to spend our time fruitfully. The joys of

reading are really immense. They are a blessing in leisure. Reading is a joyous experience, whether you are diving headfirst into a brand new book or reading an old favorite. It's easy to get absorbed within a world with intriguing characters, high stake situation, beautiful settings etc. Many writes and avid readers have said : "Books happens to be a form of magic, a safe place you can escape to, something you can't find anywhere." I have loved reading ever since I was able to hold book upto my face. My older sister used to get upset when I was little because I had found a way to sneak out of my crib and join my mom and sister while they read bedtime stories together. As i grew up, i continued to take on as many looks as i could read Reading gave me the opportunities to travel endless places and it fueled me with creativity and inspiration to follow my own passions. It doesn't matter how many times I hear quotes on the joys of reading, they will still warm my heart and bring a smile to my face.

Narender Kumar
BA 4th Sem.

Beautiful Thoughts

1. The greatest mistake a man can make is to sacrifice health for any other advantage.
2. There is one very simple rule for success that we need to learn-just by one more time in different way before you decide to quit.
3. Memories play a confusing role: They make you laugh when you remember the time you cried together and make you cry when you remember the time you laughed together.

4. Success is a vehicle which moves on a wheel called 'HARD WORK' but the journey is impossible without feel called 'SELF CONFIDENCE'.
5. It is true that I am not perfect in many things. But even this is true that many things are not perfect without me.

Ruchita
B.Sc. 1st Year

The Voice of My Heart

Escape from the world,
to the world of my dreams.
Where no one is in hurry.
And where I have peace, peace of soul and peace of mind.
Where there is love all around and everyone is kind.
Where people don't have two faces, where I am free to do whatever I wanna do,
Where there is no one to ask me all those silly questions what, how and who.
But where is the place anyway?

Kaushboo
B.Sc. 1st year

Better Alone Than in a Bad Company

There was a rich man. His only son got into bad company. His father wanted to reform him. One day the man went to the market. He bought some fine apples. He asked his son to place them in the almirah. There was a rotten apple in those apple. The boy saw it. He informed his father about it. The father asked him not to

worry about it.

After some days the father asked his son to bring those apples to him. The son brought the basket to his father. He saw that all the apples had gone rotten. The boy learnt a lesson. He left the bad company from that very day.

Moral : Better alone than in a bad company.

Narender Kumar
B. A. 4th Sem

Hope

Hope is a beautiful flower
which gives its fragrance.

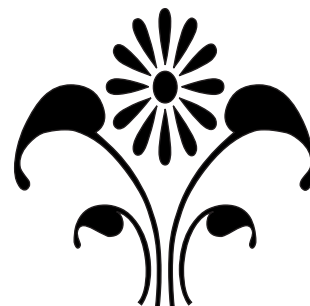
Hope is a light,
which shows a way in the darkness.

Hope is a an inspiration
which leads to success and joy of sadness.
Hope is a companion an epitome of patience,
who stands by in all circumstances.

A soul is so prudent which passes time.

A teacher is perfect moralist
Hope is force which helps to survive
whose love and affection has no end.

Dharam Thakur
B. A. 6th Sem.



My Idea of Good Education

My idea of good education is the formation of good character. One does not become educated by acquiring a little knowledge of science, art or literature. Education is something very different from literacy or knowledge. Education means the training of the mind and the spirit. It means the building of good moral character. A truly well-educated person is one who never does anything immoral or unlawful. He uses his knowledge and education for the welfare of others. Good education makes a person self-respecting, self-reliant, broad-minded and tolerant. I think knowledge put to good use is education, knowledge put to bad or selfish use is not education.

Savita

B. A. V Sem.

Life

Life is full of danger which we have to face.
Life is full of ambitions which we have to fulfill.
Life is full of difficulties which we have to overcome.
Life is full of risks which we have to take
Life is full of creations which we have to live.
Life is short, Time is precious use
it to the best of your ability
Cherish your true friends,
who love you, they are the most valuable assets
Always be aware of our hearts calling
Never compromise with fear as fear will always
hold you back from your dream.

Kiran

B. A. VI Sem.

Importance of English

Language is our primary source of communication. It's the method through which we share our idea and thoughts with others. Some people even say that language is what separates us from animals and makes us human.

There are thousands of languages in this world. Countries have their own National language in addition to a variety of dialects spoken and understood by their people in different regions. Some languages are spoken by millions of people; others by only a few thousands.

English originally is a West Germanic language that was spoken in early medieval England and eventually became a common language of the world. It has become the primary or secondary language of many former British colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia and India.

Currently, English is the primary language of many countries, as actively launched by British imperialism. It is also a language of International banking and business. As such, it is a useful and even necessary language.

There are several factors that make English essential for communication in our current times. English is the lingua franca of the world. This means that two people who come from different countries usually use English as a common language to communicate. That's why everyone needs to learn this language to be successful at an international level. Speaking it will help you to communicate with people from countries all over the world, not just English speaking ones.

Chinta Thakur

B. A. VI Sem.

Social Networking

Social networking has become quite a rage with persons of all ages, especially youngsters. In simple words, it implies building social relations by the use of social web sites and their applications such as facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp etc. It aims at interacting with other people and finding people with similar interests to our own.

Social Networking sites provide many services to their member. They allow all the users to share ideas, digital photos and videos and inform others about events that have happened at a place. Linked in, a social networking service, facilitate member to advertise their services in order to get suitable jobs. Every social networking site has its own rules and regulations.

Social networking has many advantages. It is one of the best sources of communication. Social sites facilitate the creation of groups based on the similarity of ideas and goals. You can post message and every member can contribute to the thought. Thus, social networking has made it possible to reach many people quickly. In case of some emergency social sites can send the warning at once.

Like any other good thing, social networking has its disadvantages too. The youngsters tend to spend long hours on social sites, thus isolating themselves from face-to-face interactions. This isolation may have negative impact on the users' physical, mental and mortal health. Another disadvantage of social networking is encouragement to poor

spellings and grammar, which proves costly to students.

In short, social networking has both positive and negative effects. It is upon the user to be benefitted or harmed by it.

Priyanka
B. A. VI Sem.

“Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or Clean India Mission, Initiated by the Prime Minister. Modi was launched on 2 October, 2014, on the 145th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi: The aim is to present the country an ideal country before the world.

The Government wants to cover all the rural and urban areas for the cleanliness mission. It hopes that all the people would willingly join and do their best to make and keep their surroundings clean. Our heads bend down is shame when we see heaps of garbage lying everywhere and when we find that people defecate spit and urinate. In the open, the ponds and pits of stinking water are the breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes which only spread diseases. In order to make the mission a success the government has chalked out several ambitious plans. It all of us join cleanliness mission sincerely, no one would make fun of us as the inhabitants of a dirty country. We should not depend too much on the governments. Let us make it our mission and work for its success.

Gitanjali Thakur
B. A. VI Sem.

पहाड़ी विभाग



Vinod Kumar
Staff Editor



Ankush Chauhan
Student Editor

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4.	पहाड़ी कविता	उदय भानू जम्वाल
5.	पहाड़ी स्वैग	निशान्त
6.	पहाड़ी नाटी	लक्ष्य
7.	नवीन	सुभंम ठाकुर
8.	सोच	
9.	मजेदार मंडयाली चुटकुले	अक्षय
10.	जरूरी गलां	दिनेश
11.	होणा जरूरी आ	प्रवीण कुमार
12.	झगड़ालू जनानी	अनिश कुमार
13.	खडा रे कनारे	प्रीतिका ठाकुर

सम्पादके री तरफा ते



आज कल छात्र-छात्रां रा लिखणे जो बड़ा घट ध्यान हा । शायद इन्हो जो मोबादला ते ही बारी नी । इक टेम था मिंजो लेख सिलैक्ट करना मुश्किल चलि जां थे । 80-85 रे लगभग लेख औवां थे । जिनहा रे दो -दो औवां थे तिन्हारे एक-एक रिजेक्ट करने पौंवा थे । फेरी होर छटनी करनी पौंवा थी । बड़ा मुश्किल कम हुआं था । पर आज-कल इन्हा रा ध्यान लिखणे जो घटि गईरा । बड़ी मुश्किला ने 10-12 लेख औंवाए । लिखणे री आदत छडणा नी चाहिं दी । तुंसा जो आसा-पास री गल्ल जो कुछ लाइन विच लिखना तां आउणां ही चाहिंदा । लिखणा तुसा री जिदंगी भरा री पूंजी । मैं तुसां जो मोबाइला रे बारे च हताश नी करी करदा ।

तुसे तिस्सों भी यूज करो पर इतना नी की लिखना ही भुल्ली जाओ । फिर पहाड़ी में लिखना होर भी ठीक । कम से कम तुसे आपणी बोली च लिखां ये । पहाड़ी च लिखणे जो बहुत कुछ आ । अपनी बोलियां मंज काहाणिया, पोहलणिया, पशु-पक्षियां रा नालेज और कई गल्लं ही जिना रा संयोजन असा जो करना चाहिंदा ताकि से अगले आणे बालि, पीड़ियां जो इसते फाईदे मिली सको । अपनी बोलियां च गल्ला रा संग्रह होना जरूरी । बड़े-बड़े बृद्धि जीवी भी अपनी-अपणी बोलियां में नालेज के भंडार को संग्रह करने री जरूरत दसां ये ।

तुसां जो इक कामा री गल ये भई अपने बारे मूंज तुसा जो इक हफते मंज इक पेज जरूर लिखना चाहिदा । जो कुछ भी तुसां री अपने बारे मंज सच्चाई से तुसां लिखा, और जेथी तुसां जो गुंजाईश लगाई तेथी फिरी सुधार करा । ये गल तुसां री जिंदगी जो बदली सकाई ।

डॉ. विनोद कुमार

प्राध्यापक सम्पादक

सारा कुछ भूली जां

जाली तड़के भ्यागा, माथा चूमेना

सारा कुछ भूली जां

उस सोगी चलने री ना अजीब ही खुशी हुयी,

इयों ता भीड़ों गुम हाई जों

कियों थैक्युं करों भगवान जी तुसारा,

एडा झला जेया, मेरी झोली पाणे ताई

इयों जी भी नि लगदा तीसरे बिना

लगदा जियां तुसे आपु भजेया हो,

मिंजों तयी हसाने कठे ।

मैं ता इतना गुस्सा, करा उस पर

फिरी भी आपू मनाई लैयों

बच्चेयां साईं मिजों बैठाई करी,

छोटी-2 गल समझाई ।

तीसरी खुशी री बजट बनी राडू बस

तीसरी दुखा आगे हांउ खडू

सै ता गला-2 मंज मोही लैया

डिम्पल

बी. एस. सी. छठा सत्र

हांउ तुसारी पहाड़ी, जो सारेया दिती भुलाई

ग्लोबलाइजेशन कने आधुनिकता रे बीच आसा

री संस्कृति ते पंरपरा केते गम होई जाया करदी ।

कुछ एड़ी ही कहानी हाई आसारी बोली पहाड़ी री भी, ता

देखा पहाड़ी आसा ते क्या बोलना चांहदी ।

एड़ी क्या गुस्ताखी, क्या किती मैं बुराई ?

पढ़दे-लिखदे ता थे नी, बोलने गलाणे ते भी

गबाई ।

एड़ी केड़ी खता हुई मेरे ते ओ,

जे मेरे आपणेया हे किती हांउ पराई!!

क्या सोचदे के कुण ही क्या ग्लान्दी,

ने कुथी ते आई ।

हाउं तुसारी पहाड़ी, जो सारेया दिती भुलाई ।

कधे हिंदी बोलनी कधे पंजाबी

फेरी अंग्रेजी री किति बडाई

ज्यादा पड़ा लिखा लगने खातर,

मेरे ते मुंह दित्या फिराई ।

मोनिका

बी. एस. सी. छठा सत्र

पहाड़ी कविता

असां दा जीणा

रिस्तेयां दी दरकार नी

असां चुरांदे जे सुझी जाए

होए चाहे घर, होए चाहे बजार नी ।

पुच्छे सुखनंद

तो घुमाई, फिराई दस्दे

सिधे मुंह गल नी करने

एह नोएं जमाने दी

नोई रफतार नी

चुप रहे ओ ।

मता मत लिखों

एहो दिआ जीणा भी ।

उदय भानू जम्वाल

बी.एस.सी.



पहाड़ी स्वैग

एक बार एक पहाड़िये की 50 करोड़ की लाटरी लग गई
पूरे गांव में पता चल गया और मीडिया वाले उसके घरा
पुजी गये।

मीडिया वाला -

माईक मुंहा बाले रखीके, चाचू तुसां जो कियां पता लगाया
भई इते नंबर पर लाटरी लगणी।

चाचू -

जालू मैं पहली राती सुता, मिंजों 8 नम्बर सुजया, दुजे
राती 9 नम्बर सुजा मैं दुई जो गुणा करती कने 53 नम्बर
लगाई ता।

मीडिया वाला -

चाचू 8 गुणा 9 तां 72 होंदे

चाचू - तेरे हिसाबे ने चलदा तां लगी बैठी थी लाटरी।

निरान्त

बी. एस. सी.

पहाड़ी नाटी

हाए गोहरी ऐ जला री गुणे हवा वाली ठण्डी
नी हारी ऐ चला पारी बाता धारा आई हाण्डणी।
कीधा लै चारी भागरथिए आहाली राती -2
पीठियै आज किलादु हाथै गुणाकु दाती -2
छाड़ी देया यारो मना रै झगटा दिल नहीं जलाणा ओ
गुण माणुआ किचै न गुणद दिल नहीं जलाणा हो।
तातउ-2 खिचडू वाणे मँरीए अमिएं,
गुंठी दे हुबदा पीयु, काला पी तै जाणेगै
घरा लै मरीए आमीएं तेरा नहीं लागणो निउ...
रोईया रातड़ी काटी मेरी संगिगवा बेदगी न जानी मेरी
सारी उम्रअ पापीया माहिए तेरअ हांदस रुणदअ
महा धानी
महा माहिए खैगसू माहिए तेरस हांदअ रुणदउ
माहिए धाणो।
संग आओ निरमण्डो ठाने.....?

लक्ष्य

बी. एस. सी. छठा

नवीन

रीत रूआज कबल्ले औक्ये।
हर वेल्ले मैं खून जाकोई।
थी, अम्मा ते दादी बणियो
परुआरां बिच जोत जगाई।
धन्न गलांदे मैघा मेरी।
मैं हुण चुक्की भार पथोई।
मैं मुँडुओं ते भारी बलया
मेरा मुल्ल पछाण खड़ोई।
सोच 'नवीन' सुचड़ी।
धीया सांघै होर ना कोई।

सुभम ठकुर

बी.एस.सी. छठा

सोच

थी पचुआडें खूब घटाने।
चा: दरुये बिच डूड दबोई।
बुसकी डुसकी गठ गठचूट।
मैं दूनिया दे रंग रंगोई।
जम्मी पाठी चज्ज सखया।
अम्मां ते परदेसण होई।
बापू ढिल्लमिडिल्ला दुस्से।
रैहंदा था जे खुब तणोई।
भैणा भाउ रिस्तेदारी।
बेहड़ा हड वजोगण होई।
लोक पराये अपने होये।
रैहां पौंदा हण संगड़ोई।
मार डुआरी उडदे पंछी।
पिंजरुआ विच जाण हड़ोई।

मजेदार मंड्याली चुटकुले

1. मठा मठिया कने— कया तू मिंजो कने सच्चे बड़ा प्यार करदी ?

मठी — हां अड़या, मैं ता तोजो ताई कुछ भी करी सकदी ।।

मठा — पक्का सच्च बोलदी तू?

मठी — हां, पक्का ।

मठा — ता चल फेरी, 47 रा पहाड़ा सणाई दे ।

2. दो पागल छती मंजे सोई करदे थे,

कने राती जो बरखा लगी पेई ।

पहला पागल दूजे पागला कने बोल्दा— चल अंदर सोंदे,
अम्बरा मंझ भोका पेई गईरा ।

फिर बिजली चमकदी ।

दूजा वोल्दा, सोई जा आरा, वेल्डिंग वाले भी आईं गे भोके
भी ठीक हुईआना ।

अक्षय

बी.एस.सी. चतुर्थ सत्र

जरूरी गलां

मन्ना न मन्ना तोहार मनाणे चाहिदे,

चांये चांये रिस्ते भी नभाणे चाहिदे ।

किहलेयां रहणे ते सौ व्याधां हजार दुख,

टपरु मिलि जुली करी वसाणे चाहिऐ ।

जेहड़े दिलें बैठी दुखां दा सबब बणदे,

सैह बोल, कुवोल मने ते मटाने चाहिदे ।

जुआना जो भी इक दिन बुढ़ापा ओणा है,

बैठी बुजुर्गा ने दो पल बिताने चाहिदे ।

बेईमानी दी कमाई सदा नीं सरदी,

पैसे माणदारिया ने कमाणे चाहिदे ।

कामयाबी दा नाप अगली पीढ़ी होंदी

बच्चे अप्पु ते बेहतर बनाणें चाहिदे ।

रोज—रोज अरो कुत्थु इन मिलदे सबना जो,

मौके खुशियां दे मिलि ने भुनाणे चाहिदे ।

मन्ना न मन्ना तोहार मनाणे चाहिदे,

चांये चांये रिस्ते भी नभाणे चाहिदे ।

दिनेश

बी.एस.सी. चतुर्थ सत्र

होणा जरूरी आ

बरखा च छतरी, व्यापार च खतरी

पशुआं च बकरी पंडता — ले पतरी

दा होणा जरूरी आ ।

सरों च साग दा, स्वाला च भागा रा

मात्रा च अहानारा, कॉलजा च कताबा रा

होणा जरूरी आ ।

लकड़ी च ठेले रा, फला च केले दा

गांव च मेले रा, गुरुआं च चेले रा

मिलदे वक्त हाय रा, जांदे वक्त वाय रा

होणा जरूरी आ ।

प्रवीण कुमार

बी.एस.सी. छठा

झगडालू जनानी

इक जनानी थी बड़ी झगडालू, सवनी कने लड़दी
रेहंदी थी, अपणीयां सासू जो ता सिरें गे नि सखांदी थी ।

गल्ला—गल्ला मंझ तिसा जो नीचा दिखाने रा मौका तोपदी
रेहंदी थी, लाड़ा बचारा घराटा रे पटा मंझ पिसणे सान्ही
पिसदा था ।

लाड़ीया जो भतेरा समझांदा था पर तिस्सा जो
कोई फर्क नी पौंदा था । इक दिन लाड़ीया रे पेटा पीड़ पयी

कने सै बमार होई गई, बड़ा इलाज कराया पर मर्ज नि मिल्लो। मर्ज हुदां ता मिलणा था। तिस्से ता बड़ी तगड़ी पलान बणाई री थी, प्लाना रे मतावक तिसे अपने ग्रांवा रा पंडत सादया कने तिन्ने लाडे जो सलाह दिति जे भई लाड़ीया री सासु आपणे पैरा जो नीले कने मुंहा काला रंगा मंझ रंगी कने तिस्सा रे सामणे आणे रा टूणा करो सा ठीक हुई सकाई।

लाड़े बड़ा सोचया पर बचारे लाडिया रे गटे हां केरी दिता, अच्छा जी टूटे करणे रा दिन आई गया, सासु मुंह काला कने निले पैरा करी कने तिस्सा रे सामने आई गई, लाड़ी बड़ी भारी खुश होई, देख्या मिजों कने पंगा लेने रा मजा?

तिस्से पोयर करणे रे गटे फोटो खिंचे कने फेरी जुमला मारेया, देख्या जनानिया रा चाला, कराये न पैर निल्ले कने मुंह काला एतठीयां झंझ लाड़ा वोल्या— “तू भी देख मरदा री फेरी, मुईए देखिं ता ले माँ मेरी की तेरी”।

अनीष कुमार

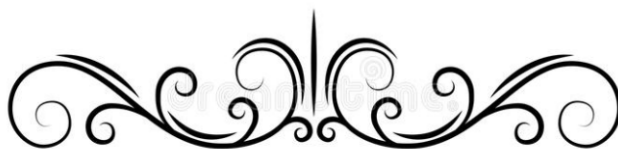
बी.एस.सी. छठा

खडा रे कनारे

आज भी याद हा मिंजो से दिन,
दोस्ता ने बैठना खाडा रे कनारे
हूणे गहरे विचार, वणनी बड़ी योजना,
के बस घरा ते निकलने दो,
आसा रा भी हुणा नाम ईक दिन.....।।
पर आज जेबें घरा ते बाहर हे,
ता याद आंवा से झीला रा नजारा,
खुली हवा, ने छेल उची धारा।
बरखा दा पाणी, ने खाडा रा शोर,
दिना स्कूला ते आई ने, मैदान जो नहरी जाणा,
फेरी सांझा बेरे औणा, ते चुल्हे बल्ले हाथ सेकणा
त्योहारा रे ध्याड़े बाबरू भल्ले,
बापु री मार, ता आमा रा दुलार,
चाईया री दुकाना, बीड़ी पिदें ताउ री चर्चा,
दादू रा हुका, दादिया रे हाथा रा साग।
छुटिया रे दिना, नानिया री गोद
कहाणी सणदे सोणी री मौज।

प्रीतिका ठकुर

बी.एस.सी. छठा



SCIENCE SECTION



Dr. Naresh Verma
Staff Editor



Apurwa Uppal
Student Editor

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EDITORIAL



With another edition of “CHIR SANKALP” I feel grateful to all those who put efforts in making it successful. It is giving me immense pleasure to present ‘Science Section’ in this edition of college magazine. During every phase of this work I took a keen interest and responsibility to make it a wonderful part. In this section efforts have been put to introduce some current challenges and targets which are in focus. The major concerns are about environment, energy and health. These areas are at priority in the present context. This section has provided a suitable runway to the flight of those ideas which must land at each and every port of the World. The students from various disciplines have dissected the problems, planted their ideas, reacted their views, polarized their determinations and computed innovations through this section of magazine.

I am Thankful to all stakeholders who provided me opportunity to make this effort a success. I am also thankful to student editor Ms. Apurwa, students who contributed, and each and everyone who will read this section. I am sure that all the issues will be inspiring and awakening.

“To change be a change”

Dr .Naresh Kumar
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Chemistry
Staff Editor (Science Section)



STUDENT EDITOR

It is a matter of immense pleasure that college is publishing it's another issue of magazine "CHIR SANKALP". It provides a good platform to the students to express and exchange their ideas on various issues.

This science section contains number of articles, facts and mind fluctuating things. I congratulate to every student who had contributed for the science section.

I especially want to express my gratitude to Dr. Naresh Kumar, staff editor Science section for his contribution, determination and his valuable guidance for making this section wonderful.

Apurwa Uppal

Bsc.VI Sem.

Student Editor

SCIENCE FOR PEOPLE AND PEOPLE FOR SCIENCE

National Science Day-2019 theme was chosen 'Science for the People and the People for Science' by Department of Sciences and Technology, Govt of India. Science for people and people for science are complementary not contradictory to each other. The fact is science has contributed to significant improvements in all aspects of daily life. Rapid advances in this field have changed the scenario. Science has become an integral part of today's life. The scientific research is the finest outcome of human intellect and fundamental for the progress of our society. Science itself cannot distinguish between good and bad; it is who use it. The quality of our life and very future of our society depends upon the innovations and discoveries made by people of science. Science has brought revolution in the health, transport, communication sector. All these are possible because of innovated and committed people. Impact of science in our life is undeniable. There are various fields in science, by exploring them they can be proved fruitful to mankind. The Nanotechnology and Biotechnology has various scopes in future. In today's time one of the greatest blessings of science is mobile phones & internet facility which connects the whole world together. Due to the advancement in science and technology there is improvement in means of production and productivity. It is the major determinant of economic growth and development. This all happened because of the people having research oriented curricula and the habit of critical analysis. The advancements in information science and the development of information technologies shorten the time between discovery and application. Success in Science & technology cannot through provision of unlimited or big resources but in wise and careful selection of problems and objectives which only can afford a people of Science.

Sakshi Thakur
B.Sc.VI Sem.

NEW ELEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY

The Periodic Table is one of the most significant discoveries in science. The year 2019 will be the 150th anniversary of the Periodic Table and has therefore been proclaimed as the International Year of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements (IYPT-2019) by the United Nations General Assembly and UNESCO. In 1800, only 31 elements were known and during 1865 the numbers of elements was doubled to 63. In 1869 Dmitri Mendeleev discovered the Periodic System, and was a major discovery at that time. At present 118 elements are known. Recently four new elements have been discovered and named officially in November 2016. Four elements recently joined the periodic table are Nihonium -113(Nh), Moscovium-115(Mc), Tennessine-117 (Ts) and Oganesson-118, (Og). Nihonium was discovered on August 12, 2012 by Kosuke Morita's RIKEN collaborative team in Japan. It is the first chemical element ever discovered in Asia. The name Nihonium (Nh) is directly connected to the nation where this element was discovered as Nihon is one of two ways to say Japan in Japanese. Nh is transuranium element artificially produced by alpha decay of Calcium (Ca)

atoms with Americium (Am) by a team composed of Russian scientists at Dubna (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research), and American scientists at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. In periodic table, it is a p-block transactinide element, member of seventh period and placed in Boron group. Its chemical properties may be similar to those of thallium. It has some similar properties to its lighter homologues, boron, aluminium, gallium, indium and thallium. Nihonium has still six isotopes; Nh-286 is most stable with half life of 20 seconds. Nihonium decay ultimately into the element 111, then to 109, 107, 105, 103 and finally into element 101.

Moscovium is super heavy synthetic and extremely radioactive element. Moscovium was synthesized in 2003 and officially announced on Feb 2, 2004 by scientist at Russia and United States by bombarding atoms of Americium-243 with Calcium-48 ions in a cyclotron. In 2015, it was recognized as one of four new elements by joint working party of international scientific bodies IUPAC and IUPAP. Dubna team mentioned the name Moscovium referring to the Moscow Oblast where the Joint institute of nuclear research Dubna is located. It is placed in group 15 (p-block) as transactinide element in 7th period as the heaviest pnictogen, Moscovium have some properties similar to its lighter homologues, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth. About 100 atoms of moscovium have been observed to date, all of which have been shown to have mass numbers from 287 to 290. All isotopes of Moscovium are expected to be extremely radioactive. Moscovium atoms decay by emission of alpha particles to Nihonium in about 100 milliseconds. The most stable isotope known till date is Moscovium-290, which has a half-life of 0.8 seconds. Moscovium is at the edge of the island of stability. It is predicted that Moscovium-291 might have a long half life of several seconds.

Tennessine was discovered in 2010 and jointly announced by scientists at Dubna- Livermore. The scientists created Tennessine by bombarding atoms of Berkelium with ions of Calcium. The name "Tennessine" with symbol "Ts" is given to this element in the recognition of the Tennessine region of US where the University of Tennessee is located at Knoxville. Tennessine is expected to be a member of halogens. Some of its properties may significantly differ from those of the halogens due to relativistic effects. Tennessine is expected to be a volatile metal that neither forms anions nor achieves high oxidation states.

Oganesson is a transactinide element with symbol 'Og' and atomic number 118. It is the member of group 18 and last one of 7th period and is significantly reactive unlike all other element of this group. It was first synthesized in 2002 by the joint team of Russian and American scientists headed by Russian nuclear physicist Prof. Yuri Oganessian. They experimentally detected a total of three nuclei of Og-294 produced by collision of Californium-249 atoms and Calcium-48 ions. Element 118 was named after Yuri Oganessian, a pioneer in discovery of synthetic elements. Oganesson has highest atomic number and highest atomic mass of all known elements. It is very unstable thought to be gas under normal condition but now predicted to be solid due to relativistic effects.



Nidhi Chandel
M. Sc. Chemistry
IV Semester
(Inorganic Special)

Crazy Science Facts

- There are more trees on earth than stars in our galaxy.
- Only one letter does not appear in the Periodic Table that is J.
- Bananas are radioactive but it's nothing you need to worry about, you had need to eat one crores bananas at once to die off radiation's poisoning.
- Hot water freezes faster than cold water.
- Neptune, Uranus, Jupiter and Saturn have diamond rain.
- Humans are only species that is known to blush.
- Your brain is faster and more powerful than a super computer and has capacity to generate electricity to power light bulb.
- When you learn, you change the structure of your brain.
- You have no sense of smell when you are sleeping.
- You burn more calories while sleeping than you do when watch TV.
- Sleeping less than seven hours each night reduces your life expectancy.
- The colder the room you sleep in, more the chances you will have bad dreams.

Akanksha

M. Sc. Botany IV Sem.

Kitchen Chemistry

- The common cooking fuel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a mixture of two hydrocarbons.
 - Propane and Butane.

- A strong smelling compound added to LPG gas to detect leakage.
 - Ethyl Mercaptan (C_2H_5SH).
- Chemical irritant produced during chopping onion (*Allium Cepa*) which cause tears in our eye.
 - Syn-propanethiol-S-Oxide.
- The powerful anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties of Haldi or turmeric are due to the presence of which compound.
 - Curcumin.
- The active ingredient in chili peppers (capsicum) which produce heat and burning sensation in the mouth.
 - capsiacin (8-methyl-N-vinyl-6-nonenamide).
- The bacteria eat the sugar of milk and produce an acid through the process of fermentation making the milk sour that acid is
 - Lactic acid.
- Washing hands before eating to prevent the germs which components of the hand + wash kill the germs.
 - Glycine, Vitamin-E and Alcohol.
- What chemical toxicant can be found in the canned food in Kitchen?
 - Lead (Pb)
- The foul smell of rotten eggs is due to which gas.
 - Hydrogen sulphide, H_2S

Vipanshul

M. Sc. Chemistry IV Sem.

ZERO BUDGET NATURAL FARMING

Agricultural scientists have begun to realize that chemical pesticides are not necessary. Just as tremendous benefits have been derived from the use of pesticides in agriculture, so are the potential disadvantages. Although research and education constantly produces safer-to-use chemicals, but their misuse, overuse or abuse and accidents still occur and pose a global problem. This led to serious ecological and health problems because of their possible migration to soil, water, air and foodstuff. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that some 20,000 people die every year from pesticides poisoning.

Keeping in view the above some alternatives are required. The zero budget natural farming (ZBNF) is an alternative which is a method of chemical-free agriculture based on the traditional Indian agricultural practices. Maharashtra agriculturist and Padma Shri recipient Subhash Palekar originally promoted and developed this concept in the mid-1990s. The original pioneer was Karnataka, where the ZBNF was adopted as a movement by a State farmers' association, the Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha. This was introduced as an alternative to the methods used by green revolution concept. The green revolution is based extremely on chemical fertilizers, pesticides and intensive irrigation. He suggested that the high and growing cost of these chemicals and practices was a major cause of indebtedness and suicide among farmers. On the other hand these chemicals cause impact on the environment and reduce the long-term fertility of soil. This concept introduced "zero budget" exercise that farming without spending money or take loans to buy equipments and agricultural materials. The ZBNF promotes the application of jeevamrutha, a mixture of fresh desi cow dung and aged desi cow urine, jaggery, pulse flour, water and soil on fields instead of commercially produced agrochemicals. The jeevamrutha is a fermented microbial culture that adds nutrients to the soil, and acts as a catalytic agent to promote the activity of microorganisms and earthworms in the soil. A bijamrita mixture, of neem leaves and pulp, tobacco and green chillies is used to treat seeds for insect and pest control. The ZBNF method also promotes soil aeration, minimal watering, intercropping, bunds and topsoil mulching and discourages intensive irrigation and deep ploughing.

The states such as Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have indebtedness level around 90%, each household member bears an average debt of Rs. 1 lakh. According to National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data, almost 70% of agricultural households spend more than they earn and more than half of all farmers are in debt. In order to achieve the Central government's promise finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman thrust for a "back to the basics" in the first budget speech this year. She said, 'We need to replicate innovative model', this can help in doubling our farmers income in time for our 75th year of the independence.

The natural farming methods such as the ZBNF is efficient to double farmer's income by 2022, also effective to reduce farmers' dependence on loans to purchase agro items. According to the economic survey more than 1.6 lakh farmers are practising the ZBNF in almost 1,000 villages and more than 30 lakh practitioners overall are using this with state support. In June 2018, Andhra

Pradesh rolled out an ambitious plan to become India's first State to practise 100% natural farming by 2024. It aims to phase out chemical farming over 80 lakh hectares of land, converting the State's 60 lakh farmers to ZBNF methods.

The Former Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Acharya Devvrat, launched the Zero Budget Natural Farming at Chaudhary Sarvan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalay, Palampur in the year 2018. Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttarakhand have also invited Mr. Palekar to train their farmers. There are some budgetary problems in adopting the ZBNF. In the budget speech the Finance Minister did not actually announced any new funding to promote it. But Under the revised guidelines, centrally-sponsored schemes now allow States to use their funds to promote the ZBNF, vedic farming, natural farming, cow farming and other traditional methods. NITI Aayog has been among the foremost promoters of Mr. Palekar and the ZBNF method. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is studying the ZBNF methods practised by basmati and wheat farmers in Modipuram (Uttar Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) and Kurukshetra (Haryana), evaluating the impact on productivity, economics and soil health including soil organic carbon and soil fertility. If found to be successful, an enabling institutional mechanism could be set up to promote the technology.

Annapurna Thakur
M. Sc. Botany IV Sem.

DID YOU KNOW

- A single solar flare can release the equivalent energy of millions of 100- megaton atomic bombs and they are happening all the time.
- An egg looks like a crazy jelly fish underwater.
- Brain uses 20-25 % of the oxygen.
- Cats always land on their feet.
- Coca-Cola was originally green in colour.
- Giraffes have blue tongue.
- Gold fish can see both infrared and UV Rays.
- Hot water is heavier than the cold water.
- Lasers can get trapped in a water fall.
- Peanuts are the one of the ingredients of the dynamite.
- Pearls melt in vinegar.
- Pythagoras can be proved even with the fluids.
- There is no butter in butter milk.
- Water can boil and freeze at the same time that is called triple pt.
- With the help of plastics, roads are made.
- With the help of smoke of the vehicles the inks of the pens are made.
- You can actually eat rose petals.

Apurwa Uppal
B.Sc. VI Sem.

BIODIVERSITY

Is not it nice when you go to school,
Bird all chirp and weather is cool.
They are all different species you see,
And this is called biodiversity.

The world is wonderful with them all
here,
And no one can survive without them
near.
For every little thing is essential in life,
And everything with us there will be less
spite.

We need plants for they give us food,
They always help us so we should help them too
dude!

And animals give us food and hide,
But without them, we all would have died,

We all run away with lions fear,
But even is every important, my dear!
Because without them goes in vain,
The complete food chain.

Green house effect global warming,
For all is truly very harming.
The ozone layer in the stratosphere,
Is depleting in atmosphere

Please preserve the variety,
Present in the biodiversity.
Because with all them here,
Life will be easy everywhere.

For they help us lead easy lives
And I return we should take their care.

Meenakashi Thakur

M.Sc. Botany IV Sem.

BIOGAS: SLOW TRACK ANSWER TO ENERGY NEEDS

Biogas alone can perhaps provide a permanent answer to India's increasing energy crisis. It is certainly a slow track project which does not fall in the category of highly acclaimed "fast-track" energy projects. Biogas has no economic backing of a multinational corporation since it did not find favor with the policy makers. At a time when India is looking westwards, inviting all kinds of environmentally unsound energy options, a simple time-tested rural-friendly technology that could easily emerge as the energy savior has gradually discarded. The potential and efficacy of the indigenous biogas technology was never in doubt. With the focus shifting to supercomputers and other imported sophisticated technologies, biogas was soon pushed to the files. The trend continued during the following years. Such was the growing indifferent to a proven technology that even the planning commission made no sincere effort to revert back to the biogas programme.

By the time the economic restructuring began, the biogas programme was all but forgotten. With a sizable percentage of the 1.7 million installed biogas plants remaining inoperative, the gigantic task of providing energy to the country's 70 % population was left to the ministry of non-conventional energy sources (MNES). And under pressure from the World Bank and the IMF, the government simultaneously began slashing the subsidy on biogas. But unlike other energy sources,

except for hydel generation, biogas is a renewable energy resource and needs to be encouraged. The multifarious advantages that biogas is renewable energy resource and needs to be encouraged. The systematic efforts were ever made to document the process and identify the bottlenecks.

But while India dithers and falters on popularizing an indigenous technology, neighboring China has gone far ahead. It has at present more than 6 million biogas plants, most of them in working condition. Over the years the biogas delivery mechanism has been privatized. India too will have to diversify the biogas production and make it more economically sound as well as productive.

It is, therefore, time to reinvent in the biogas. The Market economy and globalization will not be able to rural areas. A need based infrastructure with an equal emphasis on research and maintenance can plug the loopholes. After all, biogas plants release valuable manure in addition to the energy need of rural family. It reduces the dependence on the chemical fertilizers while at the same time keeping the environment safe and clean.

Sanjay Kumar
B.Sc VI Sem.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF ALOEVERA PLANT

Aloevera plant is an evergreen perennial succulent plant of Asphodelaceae family. The name Aloevera derives from the Arabic word “Alooe” meaning ‘shining bitter substance’ while “vera” in Latin means ‘true’. There are more than 300 species of Aloe, but only 4 of them have medicinal properties.

The aloevera plant and its derivative products have a role in medicinal and health care dating as far back as the 4th century B.C. when ancient Greek doctors obtained Aloe from the island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean. In the time of Alexander (356-323B.C) the great Aloevera was commonly used for medical treatment of war injured in the countries of Asia. The Indian tribes became familiar with the Aloevera as a healing plant during 16th century. Aloe was one of sixteen holy plants which were worshiped with a God like status.

Aloevera contain senenty five potentially active constituents. The important consituents of Aloevera plant are ; vitamins A, C, E, and B-12 , which act as antioxiatnts. It contains enzymes like liase, alkaline phosphate, amylase, carboxypeptidase, cellulase, lipase, bradykinase and peroxidase. The minerals found in Aloevera plant include calcium, chromium, copper, magnesium, manganese, patassium, sodium and zinc. Aloevera contain twelve anthraquinones which are phenolic compounds traditionally known as laxatives. Aloevera is rich source of glucose and fructose sugers also. The four steroids found in Aloevera viz. cholesterol, campesterol, beta-sisosterol and lupeol have anti-inflammatory action and lupeol also possesses antiseptic and

analgesic properties. Aloe vera contains salicylic acid, a natural pain killer which also has anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial properties. Aloe vera produces some hormones like Auxin and Gibberellin. These hormones help to heal wounds, prevent inflammation and infection. Gibberellin acts as a growth hormone that regenerates cells and stimulates their growth.

The Aloe vera is used in multiple forms like an antiseptic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, a curing agent of heart problems, cosmetic etc. Healing properties of Aloe vera are due to glucomannan, which increases collagen synthesis, changes collagen composition and increases the degree of collagen cross-linking. Aloe vera gel is protective against radiation damage to skin. Aloe vera enhances the immune system and prevents various diseases such as intestinal problems, increases high-density lipoproteins (HDL), reduces low-density lipoprotein (LDL), reduces blood sugar in diabetes, fights against AIDS etc. An anti-oxidant protein, metallothionein, is generated in the skin which scavenges hydroxyl radicals and prevents suppression of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase in the skin. It reduces the production and release of skin keratinocyte-derived immunosuppressive cytokines such as interleukin and hence prevents UV-induced suppression of delayed-type hypersensitivity. Antiviral and anticancer properties are due to stimulation of the immune system and due to anthraquinones. Cosmetic companies commonly add sap or other derivatives of Aloe vera to products such as makeup, tissue moisturizers, soaps, sunscreens, incense, shaving cream or shampoos. Other potential uses of extracts of Aloe vera include the dilution of semen for the artificial fertilization of sheep, as a fresh food preservative and water conservation in small farms.

Instead of useful medicinal effects, its constituents have some side effects related to its repetitive overdose and improper use. The laxative effect may cause electrolyte imbalances like low sodium and potassium levels, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, red urine, hepatitis, dependency or worsening of constipation. Prolonged use has been reported to increase the risk of carcinogenic activity. Oral dose of aloe is not recommended during pregnancy due to theoretical stimulation of uterine contractions and in breast-feeding mothers, it may sometimes cause gastrointestinal distress in the nursing infant. It increases blood sugar level and thus may interact with oral hypoglycemic drugs and insulin due to its sodium-lowering effect. Do not consume aloe vera juice, especially if you are dealing with stomach problems, as the latex can cause excessive cramps and pain in the stomach. The laxative effects of aloe vera can lead to dehydration. The bioactive compounds in Aloe vera might interfere with the liver's detoxification process, further causing health complications.

Hence there is no wonder in considering Aloe vera as the "wonder plant". The active ingredients hidden in its succulent leaves have the power to smooth human life and health in many ways. Aloe vera is undoubtedly the nature's gift to humanity and it remains for us to introduce it to ourselves and thank the nature for its never-ending gift.

Ruchika Gupta
M. Sc. Chemistry IV Sem.

Are Humans Still Evolving ?

For much of nature, 'Natural selection' and 'Survival of the fittest' still play a dominant role as only the strongest can survive in the world. As little as a few hundred years ago the same was true for humans. What about now?

Nowadays, with the availability of healthcare, food, healing and hygiene the number of hazards we experience in our lives are dramatically reduced. It is selection pressure that drive natural selection and it is how we evolved into the species we are today.

Now the question is we have fewer selection pressures and more help in the form of medicine and science, will evolution stop all together for humans? Has it stopped already?

Genetic studies have demonstrated that humans are still evolving .To investigate which genes are undergoing natural selection researchers looked into data produced by International Hap map Project and the 1000 genes project. These projects collected various DNA samples from individual humans across the world. The majority of catalogued human variations are characterized by single base changes referred to as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

Patterns of reduced variations help scientists to identify genes that may have recently been seen positively selected by natural selection. Genetic variations could be found by comparing genomes of different people and looking to see where there are differences in DNA sequence. When genetic variations confer a particular advantage and improve our fitness and are passed into future generation thus becomes common in population. When this happens a pattern can be found in genomes of populations, it suggests that they all stem from common ancestors and have therefore inherited the same pattern of genetic variation.

If genomes of two populations are found very different, it could be a sign that selection has occurred in one population not in other population. Unfortunately, even in absence of selection, any of these patterns can turn by chance, especially when the whole genome is examined.

Therefore there is no perfect way to recognize where selection has occurred. Scientists have found the majority of genes that have undergone recent evolution are associated with small reproduction, brain development, skin pigments and immunity against pathogens.

One example of recent natural selection in humans involves the ability to tolerate the sugar, lactose in milk. In most parts of the world adults are unable to drink milk because their body switches off the intestinal production of lactase enzyme. But there are 10% of Asian people and European peoples which can drink milk because they have evolved gene sequence for the lactase synthesis to digest the lactose in milk. A second example is that people who are able to survive infections are more likely to pass their genes to their offspring. The strongest evolutionary pressure of all comes from infectitious diseases. Millions of people die from such diseases especially in the poorer regions of the world.

The caspase-12 gene has been inactivated in humans because active gene can cause poorer responses to bacterial infections. In inactive form it still works as a part of our immune system. In some parts of the world its active gene also play advantageous role.

Thus we can say that evolution is deep in our genes and occurring from a long time till today. So we assure that humans are still evolving.

Shreya Sharma
B.Sc. II (Medical) Year

2018-Noble Prize in Chemistry

The Noble Prize is awarded annually by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to scientists for outstanding contributions in Chemistry, Physics, Literature, Peace Physiology or Medicine. The Noble Prizes were established by the will of Alfred Nobel in 1895. The award is presented in Stockholm at an annual ceremony on December 10, the anniversary of Noble's death. The First Nobel prize in Chemistry was awarded in 1901 to Jacobus Henricus Van't Hoff of the Netherlands for "Discovery of the Laws of Chemical Dynamics and Osmotic Pressure in Solutions". A Chemistry Noble Prize Laureate earns a gold medal, a diploma bearing a citation and a sum of money.

In 2018, Nobel Prize in Chemistry had been given to three scientists Frances H. Arnold, George P. Smith and Sir Gregory P. Winter. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the Noble Prize in Chemistry 2018 with one half to Frances H. Arnold (California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA) for the directed evolution of enzymes and other half jointly to George P. Smith (University of Missouri Columbia, USA) and Sir Gregory P. Winter (MRC laboratory of Molecular Biology Cambridge, UK) for the "Phage Display of Peptides and Antibodies". They harnessed the power of evolution. Frances H. Arnold in 1993 conducted the first directed evolution of enzymes. Since then, she has refined the methods that are now routinely used to develop new catalysts. The uses of Frances Arnold's enzymes include more environmental friendly manufacturing of chemical substances, such as pharmaceuticals, and the production of renewable fuels for a greener transport sector. In 1985, George Smith developed an elegant method known as phage display, where a bacteriophage a virus that infects bacteria can be used to evolve new proteins. Gregory Winter used phage display for the directed evolution of antibodies, with the aim of producing new pharmaceuticals. The first one pharmaceutical adalimumab was based on this method and was approved in 2002 and is used for rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory diseases. Since then, phage display has produced antibodies that can neutralize toxins, counteract autoimmune diseases and cure metastatic cancer.

Mehak Gupta

M. Sc. Chemistry III Sem.

The Super Earth

The exoplanet orbiting around the red dwarf located 124 light years away from the Earth is known as Super Earth. The Super Earth initially discovered by Kepler space telescope. Why we call it a Super Earth because it has mass about eight times the mass of the Earth. It is also called as K2-18 B comes under 'Goldilocks Zone'. This zone is the range of orbits around a star within which a planetary surface can support liquid water and sufficient atmospheric pressure.

On September 11, 2019 this study was published in the journal "Nature Astronomy". The studies using the Hubble space telescope were performed and presence of water vapour has been detected in the atmosphere of K2-18B. Finding water vapours in the atmosphere of a planet is a big deal in itself because it means that planet may contain liquid water on its surface (rivers, ocean etc). All these findings lead to the conclusion that as planet K2-18 B is in habitable zone around a star,

having a rich atmosphere and size comparable to the Earth. It means that planet K2-18 B may contain living organism on its surface and with advancement in science and technology we may visit this planet one day.

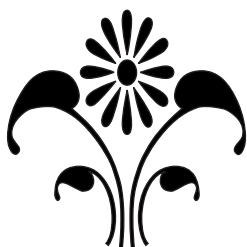
“Perhaps we have just forgotten that we are still pioneers.
That we have barely begun.
That our greatest accomplishments cannot be behind us.
That our destiny lies above us”.

Mukul Thakur
MSc.Physics.

Zero Waste

Zero waste is a set of principles focused on waste prevention that encourages the redesign of resources life cycles so that all products are reused. The goal is for no trash to be sent to landfills, incinerators or the ocean. The process recommended is one similar to the way that resources are reused in nature. Bee Johnson is the founder of the zero waste life style movement. She and her family are dedicated to living a zero waste life style they generate a very low of waste per year. Zero waste approach can build community capacity, support, and marginalized communities and protect community helps. A zero waste approach also protects the help of communities by reducing pollution in air, water and soil by keeping toxic and waste out of landfills and incinerators. Sweden is so good at recycling that for several years it has imported rubbish from others countries to keep its recycling plants going on. The benefits of zero waste is that it helps to conserve our resources reduce pollution create job in waste management, reduce waste cost, increase the life span of our landfills and incineration plants and mitigate climate changes. Generally zero waste is philosophy of eliminating the generation of materials that have no viable or economic options for end of use management.

Bharti Kumari
M.Sc. Physics III Sem.



COMMERCE SECTION



Dr. Latesh Kapoor
Staff Editor



Neha Chaudhary
Student Editor

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EDITORIAL



Dear Readers,

A fresh issue of the college magazine “CHIR SANKALP” is in your hand. This time it is a combined effort of the student editor Ms.NehaChaudhary , her peer and young ones, who have contributed through their creativity and expression to this section. I congratulate and thank them for taking lead for writing something concerning the field of commerce and literature. I wish and hope that more and more students shall come forward in coming years with their original thoughts and views on the subject and emerging areas.

In this digital era, it concerns me that the students are not putting sincere efforts to create original thoughts and ideas but imitating or doing cut paste form the information available on internetand social media, which may amount to plagiarism. No one can be against the absorption and usage of technology, it is a need of the hour, every-one has to move with the pace of technological developmentbut plagiarism is making dent on the creativity and original expression. We all should avoid it because it is an infringement of copy right.

“Let noble thoughts come to us from every side.”(RIGVEDA)

Dr. Latesh Kapoor
(Staff Editor, Commerce Section)
Associate Professor,
Department of Commerce,
M.L.S.M. College,Sunder Nagar,
Himachal Pradesh.

Edge of E-Commerce on Traditional Business and Commerce: An Evaluation

Commerce is an activity which is related with the distribution of goods and services from the place of production to the ultimate consumers. To actuate all this, there are well-established channels of distribution. It hardly matters for the lay man that whether it is traditional or modern one. Business is business and commerce is commerce. The basic thing remains the same for him, however the technology had transformed the production as well as distribution of goods and services. Hence a big change had taken place. The business perspective has also changed from isolated entity to a business system. A holistic approach evolved with the change in perspective. Consumerism considers the consumer as the king. Buying and selling activity has resulted in to well-established marketing principles and practices. Management in its oblivion stage was considered as a rule of thumb is now taken a shape of interdisciplinary discipline being called Advanced Strategic management. Quantitative tools and techniques along with their computer applications have made the business decision making process structured. Data analysis and techniques are being used in commercial establishments to enable business organisations to make more informed business decisions. This is done with the help of specialised systems and softwares. The combined effects of all these is making the present business interactions more in quantity and accessible to everyone through smart phones. Therefore, the e-business possesses unique characteristics as universal standards, global reach, round the clock availability, no geographical limitations, presence everywhere and simultaneously, richness, interactivity, personalisation / customisation etc. All this make it different from the traditional business and commerce. Hence, it also reveals an edge of E-commerce on traditional business and commerce.

The emerging technologies and areas which will be responsible for major paradigms shift in this century business and commerce may be identified as follows:

1. **Internet penetration and on line presence of more population:** Presently over half of the world is online who are using internet for one purpose or the other, it may be payment app, gaining knowledge. It is estimated that world population by 2030 will be 8.5 billion and most of the people are expected to be online by that time.
2. **Demographic Shift and Demographic dividend:** A large population is moving out of rural areas to large cities for education or work. Such migration is so old but continues unabated. India's big population is youthful and are being skilled.
3. **Technologies that will drive change:**
(I) **Block chain:** Don & Alex Tapscott authored block chain revolution. According to them "the block chain is an incorruptible digital ledger of economic transactions that can be programmed to record not just financial transactions but virtually everything of value." The business application of block chain may be smart contracts, the sharing economy, crowd funding, corporate governance, supply chain, auditing prediction markets, protection of intellectual property, internet of things, anti-money laundering, know your customer, data management, stock trading etc.

- (ii) **Artificial intelligence:** It can help businesses to increase sales, detect fraud, improve customer's experience automate work processes and predictive analysis etc.
- (iii) **Internet of Things:** It is an extension of internet connectivity into physical computing devices, products and everyday objects.
- (iv) **5G and more to come:** It will speed up the whole network and shall facilitate work.
- (v) **Optical Fibre:** Data transfer at the speed of light with band width capabilities rising into terabit ranges.
- (vi) **Digitisation of Supply Chain:** A supply chain is comprised of all the businesses and individual contributors involved in creating a product from raw materials to finished goods .The supply chain activities include farming, refining, design, manufacturing, packaging and transportation .The digitisation shall transform the whole process .

All these things will add to the e-business and overall business interaction. In addition to these there may be more path breaking research and innovations which will further increase the scope of business and shall amount to major paradigm shift in 21st century.

Dr. Latesh Kapoor
Associate Professor
Deptt., Of Commerce
M.L.S.M. College, Sunder Nagar



STUDENT EDITORIAL

I heartily welcome you to the commerce section of our college magazine “Chir-Sankalp” for the section 2018-19.

It gives me immense pleasure and pride to be a part of the college magazine editorial body. College magazine reflects the system, vision, targets and the activities which have been explored by us. The prior objective of our institution is to make every student responsible, physically and mentally alert and conscious, emotionally balanced and make them ready to take the new challenges in this competitive era. Always remember, “A successful person is the one, who can have a firm foundation with the bricks, that other throws at him, and time respect those, who respect time, if you waste your time, in the end time will waste you.” Students of commerce department have contributed many motivational, current and interesting topic related to importance of commerce, why should one opt the commerce ? Bitcoin - crypto currency, Entrepreneurship, Make in India, E-commerce-an upcoming revolution. Successful traders and investors and some poems.

At last I would like to thank Department of Commerce for introducing me to the publishing world. Being a student editor, I congratulate all the students for their contribution of splendid articles and hope that they will maintain and channelise their energies in right direction. I give my warm wishes to my juniors and all classmates for their bright future.

I pay my special and heartiest thanks to our staff editor and guide “Dr. Latesh Kapoor”, who gave me this wonderful experience of editing and inspiration to bring this section beautifully and successfully.

Neha Chaudhary
B.Com 6th Sem.

Why to opt commerce ?

The commerce stream after completion of class 10 is quite a popular choice in India, as most of the students feel that the stream offers them a wide area of career options to pursue after class 12, that would bring them both success as well as financial security easily. However, what most students do not realize is that just as is the case with the science stream a student also needs to have a certain aptitude successful in it.

Some students may choose the commerce stream for this reason and some of them choose only because they cannot get admitted in other streams this occurs only in Himachal Pradesh. However it is a fact that if they have a mind that is more suited to a career in the humanities stream, or even the science stream, they would find it hard to survive and perform well in commerce. But even then, I will tell you why one chooses commerce. To help you gauge whether you should be meant to pursue a career in the field of commerce. Commerce stream opens up lots of opportunities like Company secretary-ship, Chartered accountant, Cost accountancy, business management. Although students can opt for CA after 10+2, it is wise to obtain a degree in B. Com. with computers first so that you can achieve your goal and make your career.

Mansi

B. Com. 1st

Make in India : A step to make India a Manufacturing Hub

Make in India is a campaign launched by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, which facilitates all the big business investors world wide who want to do business in India. This programme was launched in 2014 on 25th of September by the PM at the Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi. It is a big step taken by the government of India to reduce the level of unemployment faced by the youths of country.

This Campaign was launched a day after the Mars mission when PM was to go on his first visit to the USA as prime minister of India.

The aim of launching this campaign in India is to make India a world level manufacturing powerhouse which will definitely help in solving the biggest issue of Indian economy. This initiative was launched with new deals for foreign investors successfully in New Delhi with the top industrialists of India including Mukesh Ambani (Reliance Industries, Chairman), Azim Premji (Wipro Chairman), etc.

Poonam

B.Com. 1st year



Successful Traders & Investor

- Who focused towards their goals.
- Are proactive learners.
- Are Persistent.
- Have a well defined investing strategy
- Enjoy big moves & Profits.
- Always invest with a Planned exit strategy
- Have strong emotional control
- Use trend to their advantage
- Accept their Mistakes and learn from them & never repeat them again

Shilpa Sanspal
B.Com. 6th Sem.

E-Commerce : An Upcoming Revolution

The present age is very aptly called “The Age of Science, Information Technology and E-commerce. Now, we no longer need to spend hours and hours in the queue, we no longer need to go ATM and waiting for our turn in the queue, because we can file income-tax return online, we can book our buses, railways, airways tickets and even cylinders, we can make money transactions, we can order clothes, aesthetic products, even food items, medicines and can pay utility bills from our homes within a few minutes from our “Palm Tops” (Smart Phones).

All these things are possible today only because of E-commerce

E-commerce refers “Buying and selling of goods and services through electronically or net of nets : Internet.

Indeed, E-commerce made our day-to-day life pleasant, easy and comfortable. The push button existence has come true for us. Today, different modes of E-payments are available on our palm-tops (Smart phone) like pay tm (# pay tm karo), BHIM (# soral Turant), Pay Pal (# safe hai), Google pay (# money made simple, by google pay) etc...

So, we can say that, we are shifting ourselves from paper - money to plastic-money, not plastic money rather through e-banking using debit/ credit cards.

Recently, it is expended that “We chat pay” a chinese tech-giant (# making “We” better) will launch their services in India in the month of May or June. It is multi featured payment mode, providing services like order food, shop etc and in some chinese provinces people can file for diverse via we chat pay. It has 1+billion users in all over the world.

So, There is no doubt, India is ready to shift for an upcoming, “E-Commerce Revolution” and shifting itself to “Digitally empowered nation”.

Abhay Kumar
B.Com 4th Sem.

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the name given to the factor of production which performs the functions of Enterprise. In economics, Land, labour, capital, organization and Enterprise are the five factors which are thought to be the basic of all the production activities. Entrepreneurship in a broader sense can be considered as a process of action undertaken by an entrepreneur to establish an enterprise. It is a creative and innovative response to the environment. For an entrepreneur, it is important to have knowledge about the economic and political environment, more particularly about the economic policies of the government and the financial as well as commercial institutions.

Entrepreneurship is a composite skill, the resultant of many qualities and traits. These include, imagination ready to take risk, ability to bring together and utilize other factors of production along with intangible factors such as capability to mobilise scientific and technological developments. Entrepreneurship thus involves taking risk and making essential investments, under conditions of uncertainty. At the same time, it is connected with innovation, planning and taking decisions so as to increase productivity in industry business and agriculture etc. It thus plays a key role in economic development.

Bhavya Kaushal

B. Com. 1st year

Bitcoin : Crypto Currency

Bitcoin is a digital payment currency that utilizes crypto currency (a digital medium of exchange) and peer-to-peer technology to create and manage monetary transactions as opposed to a central authority. The open source Bitcoin P2P network creates the bitcoin and manages all bitcoin transactions. Often referred to as “cash for the Internet”. Bitcoin is one of several popular digital payment currencies. When the word Bitcoin is capitalized. It usually refers to the software and system used for bitcoin (means the actual currency).

Bitcoin History :

Bitcoin one of the most commonly known currencies and biggest crypto currency. It was first introduced in 2009 and it is the most widely traded crypto currency. Bitcoin as an implementation of crypto currency was described by Wei Dai in 1998 on the cypherpunks mailing list. Dai suggest a new form of money that uses cryptography to control, its creation and transactions. In 2009 the Bitcoin specification and proof of concept was published by Satoshi Nakamoto in a cryptography mailing list.

Working of Bitcoin :

Bitcoin works using block chain technology, Bitcoin allows users to make transparent peer-to-peer transaction. All users can view these transactions. However they are secured through the algorithm within the blockchain. While everything can see the transaction only the owner of that Bitcoin can decrypt it with a “private key” that is given to each owner. Unlike a bank there is no central authority figure in the Bitcoin. Bitcoin users control the sending and receiving of money, which allows for anonymous transaction to take place throughout the world.

The world's first Bitcoin ATM has opened in Vancouver, Canada. The machine allows users to exchange their credits of digital currency for cash and vice-versa

There are 1600 available the internet till 19 August 2018. A new crypto currency can be created at any time. The value of one bitcoin is equal to 3,26,494.14 Indian Rupee (2 April 2019 according to internet).

Some other popular crypto currencies in circulation are :

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1) Bit coin cash | 6) Litecoin |
| 2) Ethereum | 7) EOS |
| 3) Ripple | 8) NEO |
| 4) Cardano | 9) NEM |
| 5) Stellar | |

सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह

सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह,
किस्मत को थामे रोता रह....
जो दूर है माना मिला नहीं,
जो पास है वो भी खोता रह....

सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह,
किस्मत को थामे रोता रह....
लहरों पर मोती चमक रहे,
झोंकें भी तुझ तक सिमट रहे...

न तुफान कोई आने वाला
सब तह तक गोते लगा रहे
लहरें तेरी कदमों में हैं
तू नाव पकड़ बस रोता रह

सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह,
किस्मत को थामे रोता रह.....
धूप अभी सिरहाने है
मौसम जाने पहचाने हैं

रात अभी तो घंटों है,
बस, कुछ पल दूर ठिकाने हैं
इतनी दूरी तय कर आया
दो पग चलने में रोता रह.....

ये हार नहीं बाहर की है,
भीतर से हिम्मत हारी है...
उठ रहे यहां, सब गिर-गिर कर,
न उठ तू यूँ लेटा रह.....

सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह,
किस्मत को थामे रोता रह....
माना कि मुश्किल भारी है,
पर तुझमें क्या लाचारी है.....

सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह
किस्मत को थामे रोता रह.....
जो दूर है माना मिला नहीं
जो पास है वो भी खोता रह,
सब जाग रहे तू सोता रह.....

प्रियंका कुमारी

बी.कॉम. प्रथम

Tips to get rid of maths Phobia

Many children have Maths Phobia or fear of Mathematics, without doubt, it is the most hated subject by most students. Some parents, are the culprits. They might have this fear of maths and they inadvertently pass it to their kids as well. What we believe is what we get, so we need to stop this Maths Phobia in kids from the beginning itself. Here, we may discuss some Maths Phobia remedies for kids.

1. Love of Maths : One of the best Maths Phobia remedies is to teach your children to love Mathematics. This might seem like impossible but maths has a connection to many games, puzzles and music which can help to promote this monthly

2. Music can Help : There are many who claim that soothing background music in low volume help them to solve the sums correctly.

3. Practical application : Children often question the need to study this subject. Maths has a lot of application on in daily life. Kids should be encouraged to apply maths in daily life for example telling them to calculate the grocery bill help in getting rid of Maths phobia.

4. Fun with Maths : Introducing kids to Maths games and puzzles are ways to overcome Maths Phobia.

5. A Positive attitude : Generate a positive attitude about maths in your home. trying too much to get rid of maths phobia us may create a negative association with maths.

Let the Teacher know : An important things to be noted, while dealing with maths phobia is to let the teacher know about your child's problem. Once the teacher is aware he/she can also help your child to overcome this difficulty.

Neelam Kumari

B.Com. 6th Sem.

India and Inflation

The current rate of Inflation in India is alarming. In spite of the thing India witnessed huge economic development in the past years, yet we are not able to control inflation.

Inflation : The gap between demand and supply leads to inflation, the rise in the price of goods and full in the value of money.

In India, Inflation has particularly affected the middle class people with fixed income and wage earners of all kinds of categories. They loose a huge chunk of their earnings under the inflationary conditions of the market.

The rich have become richer and the poor still poorer.

There are many reasons for inflation in India such as :

Lack of control and check over govt. spending

Increase in the cost of living.

Inadequate mechanism to control and fix the prices of essential commodities in the market places.

Both Govt. and consumer are equally responsible for the situation. Thus in order to control Inflation close collaboration and collective efforts of the both govt. and consumer is the need of the hour.

Neelam Kumari

B.Com. 6th Sem.

Child Labour

They work in sun
for a piece of bun

Don't chase them like hen
They have a small place like
den.

Invent rules and regulations
To abolish this vicious circle.

Child labour should not be a
fashion
They are our next generation.

Give them time to sit under tree
and to sip a little cup of tea.

Please leave them free
They should be happy like a
bee.....

Isha Thakur
B.Com. 1st year

What Is a Credit Card

Tape Script

Isha Sood : Good morning friends ! This is Isha Sood welcoming you to over Monday evening series. Step into the world of technology. "Today we take up the topic. What is a credit card ?". I welcome to the Programme Mrs. Medha Kulkarni and Deepak oberoi. They will tell us what a credit card really is ?
Good Morning, Mrs. Kulkarni. Good Morning Mr. Oberoi.

Mr. Obroi : Hello

Mrs. Kulkarni : Good Morning

Isha : Many of us have seen people carrying a

small plastic card safety in their purses. Mrs. Kulkarni could you tell us what it is ?

Mrs. Kulkarni : Isha What you just described is called a credit card. Credit card are small card made of high quality plastic.

Isha : What is written on the card ?

Mrs. Kulkarni : On the card front side, you can see the name of bank, the name of the card holder and the card number.

Isha : Okay, so that's what it is ! on the front side of card, we have name of the card holder and the card number. What about the back side of the card.

Mrs. Kulkarni : On the back side, there are only two things. One is the holder's signature and the other a small band.

Isha : The holder's signature are important but what is the band for ?

Mrs. Kulkarni : The band is for the Computer. It check the correctness of the card.

Isha : Thank you, for the information.

Mrs. Kulkarni : It's my pleasure.

Isha : Thanks a lot, Mr Obroi and Mrs Kulkarni.

Ishita Gupta
B.Com 6th Sem.

Hum Commerce Wale

Koi kehta banna hai engineer

Koi kehta banna hai doctor

Koi kehta banna hai P.A.

hum commerce wale banna chahte C.A.

Engineer badlta hai building ka naksha

Doctor kehta science ko badal doonga

Hum kehte dunia ko hi badal denge

Hum achi baaton ko karte hain debit

Buri baton ko karte hain credit

Hum par vishwas nahin rakhte

Kyuki main main to bakri bhi karti hai

Hum to hum main vishwas rakhte hai

Kyuki hum to hum hai

Baaki saare pani kam hai

Baaki to sab ho jata

Bas accounts ka phobia satata

Raat ko sapno me aake darata

Sab kehte jo sararti, indisciplined hota hai

Vo commerce me aata hai

Par unko kya pata wo shararti, indiscipline

Commerce ka naam roshan kar jata hai

Hum wo jo sath mil kar kaam karte hai

Wo nahi, jo kaam karte credit le jaate hai

Hum wo jo banjar main bhi phool khila de

Wo nhi jo lage hue ko sinchte hai.....

Gunjan Saini

B.Com. 6th Sem.

Make In India

Make in India campaign launched by Prime Minister Shree Narendra Modi on 25th, September 2014, in order to do investment from foreign investors in India as well as to increase employment level of country. India is largest democracy in the world and also has second highest population in the world with 1.25 billion people. People in India face many problems in

their daily life. India is also affected by illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, corruption etc. Many initiatives have been started by Prime Minister of India Shree Narendra Modi to face those problems.

Make in India is an initiative launched by Government of India to encourage mutational as well as national companies to manufacture their products in India. It was the part of wider set of nation-building initiatives. The initiative hope to attract capital and technological investment of India, it focuses on 25 industries. Some of them are automobiles, oil and gas, aviation, chemicals, Railways, food, mining and other industries. In making public relation "Zero defect Zero effect" is a slogan coined by Prime Minister of India which signifies production mechanism. The government of India has created a dedicated help team and an online portal (makingindia.com) for the easy and effective communication of investors. A dedicated cell is committed to answer the queries from business entities anytime.

Bhavna Kaushal

B.Com. 1st year

Why is commerce Important

Social change in the country influences the development of commerce, trade and allied activities directly or indirectly and also influences every human being. Commerce has become the lifeline of every country. No country can progress without the development of commerce. The habits, living styles and behavior pattern of the people have undergone some changes because of commercial activity at a particular place. The development of commerce has also led to competitions. Every concern tries to capture market. This can be possible only by commerce.

Sidharth Kumar

B.Com. 4th Sem.

PLANNING SECTION



Dr. Neerupama Kohli
Staff Editor



Sunidhi
Student Editor

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EDITORIAL

Dear friends,

I heartily welcome you to the 'Planning Section' of our college magazine 'Chir-Sankalp' for the session 2018-19. Magazine is the medium through which the students show share and empress their views, ideas and thoughts freely. This magazine is a rainbow of all types of writing of different colours. It is a totally new experience for me but I am very thankful to all those who directly or indirectly contributed to bring out this issue.

Being a student editor of their section, I congratulate students who have contributed their articles fro this section. I give my warm wishes to my juniors and all classmates for their bright future.

I especially express my deep gratitude to our staff editors Dr. Neerupama Kohli for her valuable guidance and inspiration to bring out this section successfully.

Sunidhi

Rainbow Revolution in Economy

Green Revolution	- Food grain production	Silver Revolution	- Eggs
White Revolution	- Milk production	Round Revolution	- Potato
Yellow Revolution	- Oil, seeds Revolution	Pink Revolution	- Meat
Blue Revolution	- Fisheries	Grey Revolution	- Fertilizers
Golden Revolution	- Fruits	Red Revolution	- Tomatoes
Black/Brown Revolution	- Non conventional energy		

Praveen Kumar

B.A. 5th Sem.

आय तथा संपत्ति के वितरण की असमानता : भारतीय अर्धव्यवस्था के लिए एक चुनौती

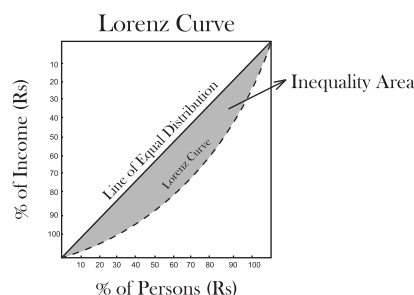
आय तथा संपत्ति के असमान वितरण से अभिप्राय अर्धव्यवस्था की उस स्थिति से है जिसमें, राष्ट्र के कुछ लोगों की आय, राष्ट्र की औसत आय से बहुत अधिक तथा अधिकांश लोगों की आय, औसत आय से बहुत कम है। अर्थात् कहा जा सकता है कि यह वह स्थिति है जब राष्ट्रीय आय का अधिक भाग समाज के एक छोटे वर्ग के पास होता है। आय / संपत्ति की असमानता को इसके अर्थात् आर्थिक असमानता के विभिन्न प्रकारों के माध्यम से समझा जा सकता है।

1. आय तथा उपभोग की असमानता : आय की असमानता आय के असमान भाग कुछ लोगों के पास होता है जबकि अधिक व्यक्तियों के पास कुल आय का कम भाग ही होता है।

भारत में आय के वितरण की जांच के लिए सरकार ने **Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis** की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की नियुक्ति की थी जिसकी **Report 1964** में प्रकाशित हुई। इस समिति के अतिरिक्त **Nation Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)**, **RBI**, **World Bank** तथा कई अर्थशास्त्रियों ने आय के वितरण के संबंध में जांच की है।

लारेंज वक्र :-

गिन्नी गुणंक (**Gini Coefficient**) आय वितरण की असमानता को मापने के कुछ माप / मापदंड है। जिसके माध्यम से आय के वितरण की असमानता को माप / अनुमानित किया जा सकता है। लारेंज वक्र व गिन्नी गुणांक निम्न प्रकार से आय की असमानता को मापते हैं :



लारेंज वक्र समानता रेखा से जितना अधिक दूर होगा असमानता भी उतनी ही अधिक होगी।

2. GINI COEFFICIENT :- इसका प्रतिपादन इटली के अर्थशास्त्री **G. Ginni** ने 1912 ई0 में किया था। यह लारेंज वक्र के आधार पर ही मापा जाता है।

$$\text{Gini Coefficient} = \frac{\text{Inequality Area}}{\text{Total area below the equal distribution line}}$$

गिन्नी गुणांक में परिवर्तन 0 (पूर्ण समानता) से 1 (पूर्ण असमानता) मूल्यों के बीच होता है।

(Estimate of inequality of Income in India)

People	According to RBI		According to NCAER	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Below 10%'s	9	7	4	4
Above 10%'s	25	37	34	42

Source : Report of Mahalanobi's Committee on Distribution of Income

उपभोग व्यय की असमानता :-

इससे अभिप्राय विभिन्न वर्गों के उपभोग व्यय में पाई जाने वाली असमानता है।

World Bank के अनुसार 1983 से 2011 की अवधि में उपर के 20 प्रतिशत लोगों का उपभोग व्यय 1983 में 41.4 प्रतिशत तथा नीचे के 20 प्रतिशत का उपभोग व्यय 8.1 प्रतिशत था जो 2011 में बढ़कर उपर के 20 प्रतिशत का 44.0 प्रतिशत तथा नीचे के 20 प्रतिशत का 8.3 प्रतिशत हो गया।

2. धन/संपत्ति के वितरण की असमानता : भारत में आय के वितरण के साथ-साथ संपत्ति के वितरण की असमानता भी पाई जाती है। इसका अनुमान जोतों के वितरण, भू-संपदा के स्वामित्व तथा कंपनी शेयर स्वामित्व के आधार पर लगाया जाता है।

NSSO (2000-2001) के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि भू-संपत्ति का गांव में वितरण असमान है। 6.4 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास कुल कृषि भूमि का 37 प्रतिशत तथा 67 प्रतिशत छोटे किसानों के पास कुल कृषि क्षेत्र का मात्र 22.25 प्रतिशत भाग ही है। **Economic time research burean** के अनुसार जुलाई, 2016 में 10 बड़ी कंपनियों के पास 22,82,934 करोड़ की संपत्ति थी।

3. क्षेत्रीय असमानता :- एक देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के आर्थिक विकास तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय के स्तर में पाई जाने वाली असमानता है। **Economic Survey 2016-17** के अनुसार भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्तर की असमानता निम्न प्रकार से है :-

Economic Survey 2016-2017

State	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु प्रति वर्ष)
गोवा	2,74,939
हरियाणा	1,50,260
गुजरात	1,24,518
बिहार	31,380
झारखण्ड	56,737

आर्थिक असमानताएं एक देश के आर्थिक विकास की गति को प्रभावित करती हैं। यदि असमानताएं अधिक होती हैं तो आर्थिक विकास कम होगा तथा इसके विपरीत भी क्योंकि आर्थिक विकास का अर्थ ही प्रति व्यक्ति आय, राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जन कल्याण को भी बढ़ाना है। परन्तु यदि देश में कुछ लोगों की आय अधिक तथा कुछ की कम होगी तो यह जन कल्याण के उद्देश्य को ऋणात्मक ढंग से प्रभावित करेगा जो आर्थिक विकास की गति में एक बाधा है जिसे दूर किया जाना आवश्यक है। भारत सरकार नियमित रूप से इन असमानताओं को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है जिसके अंतर्गत सरकार आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने के लिए, रोजगार एवं मजदूरी, नीतियां, सार्वजनिक वितरण नीतियां, अनुदान देना इत्यादि कई तरीकों से आर्थिक असमानता को दूर कर रही है।

“यदि हम एक विकसित राष्ट्र का स्वप्न देखते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि इन असमानताओं को दूर किया जाए।”

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross domestic product is the sum total of value added by all the producing enterprises within the domestic territory of a country during an accounting year. The value addition is done by both resident as well as foreign producers within the domestic territory of a country. It may also be defined as the market value of final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country in one year, inclusive of depreciation. GDP is often taken as an index of economic growth of a country.

Value Added : Value added or value addition is the difference between value of output of an enterprise and the value of its intermediate consumption (intermediate goods used in production, basically raw material) Value Added = Value of output - Intermediate consumption.

Value of Output : It refers to market value of the goods (or services) produced by a firm during an accounting year. If the entire output of the year is sold during the year, value of output = sales. If a part of output remains unsold, then value of output is estimated as under :

Value of output = Sales + Change in stock

A stock = Closing stock - Opening stock of the year of estimation.



Kritika Sharma
B.A. vth Sem.

Inflation

Inflation is a situation of increase in the general price level over a period of time. It is the consequence of imbalance between demand and supply in the economy. Inflation is a serious hurdle in the process of growth, as it causes a rise in the cost of investment. Further, it causes a fall in real income of the people, implying that the people are able to buy less goods and services with the same money income. There are three standard indicators of inflation : WPI, CPI and GDP Deflator.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) :

It measures the change in wholesale prices on weekly basis. On the weekly indices, average annual WPI is worked out. Average annual wholesale prices of the current year are related to average annual wholesale prices of the base year. In India, this index covers nearly 435 commodities. Weights are accorded to different goods depending on their relative significance.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) :

It measures the change in retail prices on monthly basis. On the basis of monthly indices, average annual CPI is worked out. Average annual retail prices for the current year are related to the average annual retail prices of the base year like WPI, different goods are accorded weight depending on their relative significance. It needs to be noted that while WPI includes goods only, CPI includes both goods as well as services.

GDP Deflator : GDP deflator refers to the ratio between GDP at current prices and GDP at constant prices. It is acclaimed as a better measure of price behavior because it covers all goods and services produced in the country.

$$\text{GDP Deflator} = \frac{\text{GDP at Current Price}}{\text{GDP at Constant Price}}$$

Kritika Sharma
B.A. vth Sem.

Budget deficit

Budget deficit is a situation when budget expenditures of the government are greater than the budget receipts. Or, it is the excess of total expenditure (revenue expenditure and capital expenditure) over and above the total receipts (revenue receipts and capital receipts) of the government.

As instruments of fiscal policy, budget deficit is estimated as (i) Revenue Deficit (ii) Fiscal Deficit (iii) Primary Deficit

Revenue Deficit : Revenue deficit is equal to the excess of total revenue expenditure over the total revenue receipts. It is estimated as under:
(Revenue Deficit = Revenue expenditure - Revenue receipts)

Since revenue receipt and revenue expenditure are related largely to recurring expenses of the govt. (as an administration and maintenance), high revenue deficit gives a warning to the government either to cut its expenditure or increase its tax/non-tax receipts.

Fiscal Deficit : Fiscal deficit is equal to the excess of total expenditure over the sum of revenue receipts and capital receipts excluding borrowing.

It is estimated as under :

Fiscal Deficit = Total expenditure (Revenue expenditure + capital expenditure) - Total receipts other than borrowing (Revenue receipts + capital receipts other than borrowings)

The significance of fiscal deficit is that it is the measure of total borrowing requirement of the government inclusive of interest payment on the accumulated national debt.

Primary Deficit :

Primary deficit is the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payment. It is estimated as under:

Primary Deficit = Fiscal deficit - Interest payment

The significance of primary deficit is that it is the measure of borrowing requirement of the government to meet fiscal deficit net of interest payment.

Kritika Sharma
B.A. 5th Sem.



नीती आयोग (NITI Aayog)

योजना आयोग की जगह नीती आयोग बना। योजना आयोग की स्थापना 15 मार्च 1950 में हुई। तथा NITI Aayog (National Institution Transforming India) भारत रूपांतरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना 1 जनवरी 2015 में हुई है यह आयोग केन्द्र सरकार व राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं व नीति-निर्माण से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर तकनीकी सलाह देगा। यह आयोग राज्यों की सलाह व भागीदारी से, राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य, राष्ट्रीय एजेंडा (National Agenda) व प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करेगा। नीति आयोग राज्य सरकारों द्वारा योजनाएं बनाने में उनका मार्गदर्शन करेगा तथा उन्हें तकनीकी व रणनात्मक सलाह देगा। तथा नीति आयोग का अध्यक्ष प्रधानमंत्री होते हैं।

नरेंद्र

बी ए पंचम सत्र

हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट

2019-20

कुल बजट	—	44387,73 cr.
पिछले बजट से 7% अधिक		
सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ	—	1260 cr.
बागवानी क्षेत्र	—	474 cr.
पेयजल प्रबंधन	—	1948 cr.
उजा और बिजली	—	1208 cr.
शिक्षा	—	7598 cr.
स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ	—	2482 cr.
आयुर्वेद	—	288 cr.
महिला एवं बाल विकास	—	534 cr.
समाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारित विभाग	—	2543 cr.
जनजातीय विकास	—	1564 cr.
सड़क	—	3921 cr.
पर्यटन और परिवहन	—	2283 cr.

नरेंद्र

बी ए पंचम सत्र

कृषि

- पिछले 6 दशक के औद्योगिकरण के बावजूद भी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का मूल आधार कृषि है।
- कृषि एवं संगत क्षेत्र मिलकर, देश की कार्यशील जनसंख्या के 58: हिस्से को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराते हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना वर्ष 1999 में हुई।
- देश में गेहूँ के उत्पादन में उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रथम स्थान है। फलों एवं सब्जियों के उत्पादन में भारत का विश्व में द्वितीय स्थान है।

प्रमुख फसलें

रबी	गेहूँ, चना, जौ, सरसो, तोरिया, मटर
खरीफ	धान, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, कपास, गन्ना, सोयबीन, अरहर
जायद	मूँग, उड़द, तरबूज, ककड़ी, खरबूजा, सूरजमुखी
नगदी	तिलहल, गन्ना, चुकन्दर, चाय, कपास, जूट, मेस्य, कहवा, तम्बाकू, दलहन

कृषि उपजों के विपणन हेतु सहकारी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शीर्ष संस्था के रूप में राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (NAFED) की स्थापना की गई है।

कृषि साख

भारत में निजी व सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के बैंको को, अपने कुल दिए गए ऋण का 40% कृषि क्षेत्र को उपलब्ध कराने का भी प्रावधान है। इसमें कुल ऋण राशी भारत में किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को तीन ऋणों द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है।

1. अल्प कालीन (15 माह से कम समय वाले)
2. मध्यकालीन (15 माह से पांच वर्ष कम)
3. दीर्घकालिक (5 वर्ष से अधिक समय हेतु)

मंजीता कुमारी

बी ए पंचम सत्र

पंचवर्षीय योजना

भारत की प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत 1 अप्रैल 1951 में हुई, इसके पश्चात् पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की एक श्रृंखला प्रारम्भ हो गई। भारत में अब तक बारह पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ लागू की जा चुकी हैं। जिसका कार्यकाल वर्ष 2012–17 तक था।

योजना	अवधि	लक्षित विकास दर	प्राप्त विकास	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र
पहली योजना	1951–56	2.1%	3.6%	कृषि, संचाई, विद्युत
दूसरी योजना	1956–61	4.5%	4.2%	भारी उद्योग
तीसरी योजना	1961–66	5.6%	2.8%	खाद्यान्न उद्योग
चौथी योजना	1969–79	5.7%	3.3%	कृषि
पांचवी योजना	1974–79	4.4%	4.8%	निर्धनता उन्मुलन, आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता
छठी योजना	1980–85	5.2%	5.4%	कृषि उद्योग
सातवीं योजना	1985–90	5.0%	6.00%	उर्जा, खाद्यान्न
आठवीं योजना	1992–97	5.6%	6.6%	मानव संसाधन, शिक्षा
नौवी योजना	1997–02	6.5%	5.4%	सामाजिक न्याय
दसवीं योजना	2002–07	8.1%	7.5%	रोजगार, उर्जा
ग्यारहवीं योजना	2007–12	8.0%	7.9%	समावेशी विकास
बाहरवीं योजना	2012–17	8.0%	—	त्वरित, सतत एवं समावेशी विकास

मंजीता कुमारी
बी ए पंचम सत्र

जनसंख्या

- भारत का क्षेत्रफल विश्व के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 2.4% है, जबकि यहाँ विश्व की 17.5% आबादी निवास करती (2011 की जनसंख्या के अनुसार) है।
- 1872 ई. में प्रथम बार जनगणना का प्रयास लार्ड मेथी के समय किया गया। लेकिन कमबद्ध जनगणना की शुरुआत 1881ई. में लार्ड रिपन के काल से हुई तब से प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष के बाद जनगणना का कार्य भारत देश में किया जाता है।
- 1911–21 का दशक भारतीय जनसंख्या की महान विभाजक रेखा (Great Divide Line) कहा जाता है। क्योंकि इस दौरान जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर (0.03%) ऋणात्मक थी।
- भारतीय सविधान की धारा- 246 के अनुसार देश की जनगणना कराने का दायित्व संघ सरकार को सौंपा गया है। यह सविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में वर्णित है।

जनगणना 2011

कुल जनसंख्या (2011)	121,08,477
पुरुष	6237 लाख (51.47%)
महिलाएं	5864 लाख (48.53%)
0–6 आयु वर्ग की जनसंख्या	164478150 (13.6%)
लिंगानुपात	943
जनसंख्या घनत्व वर्ग (कि.मी.)	382
साक्षरता	73%
दशकीय वृद्धि दर	17.7%

मंजीता कुमारी
बी.ए. पंचम सत्र

GST

Goods & Service tax (वस्तु एवं सेवा कर)

GST लागू हुआ	— 1 जुलाई 2017
GST का मॉडल	— कनाडा से लिया गया
GST बिल पारित करने वाला प्रथम राज्य	— असम
GST लागू करने वाला प्रथम राज्य	— तेलंगाना
GST लागू करने का सूझाव	— विजय केलकर समिति
GST प्रारूप के प्रथम अध्यक्ष	— असीम दास गुप्ता
GST का गठन	— अनुच्छेद 279A ।
GST अधिनियम	— 101 के तहत

GST बिल के अध्यक्ष — अरुण जेटली

GST अपनाने वाले देशों की संख्या — 160

GST लागू करने वाला विश्व का प्रथम देश — फ्रांस

GST के तीन भाग हैं — **CGST, SGST, IGST**

GST — **Centrl Goods & Services Tax**

GST — **State goods & service tax**

GST — **Integrated goods & service tax**

भावना कुमारी

बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष



EDUCATION SECTION



Dr. Manju Garg
Staff Editor



Aditi Sharma
Student Editor

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EDITORIAL



Dear Readers

I, heartily welcome you all to the 'Education Section' of our college magazine. "Chir-Sankalp". Education is the key to unlock the golden door of success and the teacher guide their students to grab the golden opportunity. Of all the things we wear, our expression is most noticeable. So, with enjoyment and pleasure, we put forward the next dynamic piece of creativity, freedom, self-expression, enthusiasm of our year's work in our annual magazine- "*Chir-Sankalp*".

"Tell me and I'll forget, show me and I May remember, involve me and I'll understand. "*Chir-Sankalp*" is more than just magazine, where the potentials, talents, achievement and vision of our college get reflected. Being a good student is less about the ability to rate and more about the desire to learn. Stay focused on your goals, your peace and your happiness. Don't waste your time on anything that doesn't contribute to your growth. So be educated and be a good achiever. I thank students, who have contributed their articles for the Education Section.

I specially express my deep gratitude to our staff editor, Dr. Manju Garg for her valuable guidance and inspiration to bring out this section successfully.

Aditi Sharma

B.Ed. 2nd Sem.

Modern Education System

1. 'Education system must change with Times'

Education system has always been under consistent scrutiny because of its significance for the society. The shift from offline education to online education system has also brought new challenges for the industry as debate rages over the comparative pros and cons of the two.

The Present education system lacks on practical grounds. The system of theoretical emphasis is old and requires initiation of new and efficient materials that are shaping the industry of education. There is nothing inherently wrong with having an offline system of education but as per the current scenario, we have to adopt an online education system. Study material needs to be changed as there is an urgent need to develop our education system in competence with global standards.

These days a lot of positive changes are happening in the education system of India as emphasis on practical knowledge is also increasing. Both online and offline learning have their own pros and cons. Thus, the courses are being designed in such a way that it supports both online and offline learning. Syllabus also plays an important role in the curriculum and it is worth noting that the different boards in our country and their respective syllabi are vastly different both in terms of structure and focus.

The modern education can be improved by introducing practical learning to the students. Education should be centered at increasing knowledge and aptitude rather than achieving higher marks. Online education is a better option as it helps the students to get comfortable with using technology from a younger age and hence also help them to use it efficiently. Further, better study material is definitely required since the one in existence is outdated. Students should also be made aware of the current achievements in the field of their subjects.

We need better study materials than the present ones that are available with advancement in the technological aspects, study material should also be developed according to provide better learning. The syllabus should be more practical than theoretical which is not the case today, More over, the relationship between teachers and students should also not be limited to classrooms but should extend outside the classroom.

The modern education and knowledge should be imparted through smart boards installed in classrooms. For this I believe, online mode of education is better option because the masses of country should get equally educated. Syllabus should be made easier, clearer and better. Further, there should be a strong and healthy relationship between teachers and students, so that students don't hesitate while sharing and discussing problem.

The education system should have improved schools and colleges. They need to provide and distribute knowledge in such a way so that everyone will get equal opportunities to learn. Either of the offline or online mode of education is good but neither can be termed as the best option because 50% student prefer the online education while the other 50% prefer the offline education.

Further, the syllabus should also be designed in a way that it facilitates the better understanding of the education.

Ankita Sharma
B.Ed 2nd Sem.

Education

According to Francis Bacon, reading makes a full man and writing an exact man. This constitutes the shade of total Impression which can be called education. It helps in the flowering of the creative potentiality in bringing out the inherent faculty of man. It also means the awakening of Intelligence and the fOstering of intelligent life. Real education demands that there should be discipline of reason and emotion. Education and literacy are two different concepts. Our centres of learning should not only make students literate but also educated in true sense. Merely the transfer of information is not sufficient. One may be civilized but not cultured. Similarly education is not literacy but a process of man making. The find goal of all education should be man making and to make man evolve. Our young mind should be trained in breadth of out look because prejudices based on caste, religion and creed warp a nation's mind and soul.

Education system should be framed in such a way that they remain above prejudice and communalism. Let the young mind be instilled with the thoughts and the co-operative work is the gate way to success.

Education is very magnificent and dynamic concept of our life. Today life is not bed of roses, we have to break all the thorns to get flowers and fruits.

Education has deep meaning and each alphabets hides on objective in itself

- E - Evolution of man's ideas and his destiny.
- D - Demonstration of every concept, man wants to know.
- U - Unfoldment of the expressions.
- C - Critical analysis and logical thinking.
- A - Adjusting, Adaptation and Assimilation.
- T - Training of skills
- I - Integration of thoughts
- O - Originality, Ocean of deep thinking
- N - Nut shall, of natural influences

Education starts from the day when a child has his first cry, his breathe in cradle and continues till he lies down under the deep sands after his death. Hence, someone has rightly said, "Education is an eternal endless journey".

Shivani Mahajan
B.Ed 2nd Sem.

Education

Education ! Education ! Education !

In English, It is preposition.

In Maths, It is calculation.

In science, it is chemical equation.

In G.K., It is abbreviation.

Oh ! this word "Education"
is full of tension.

In history, It is civilization .

In geography, it is constellation.

In arts, it is creation

All the some time reaches a point of
suffocation.

But to stand some where in life
We have to have our bit of education.

Avinash Sharma
B.Ed 4th Sem.

Inclusive Education : Way to Celebrate Diversity

Inclusive education means that all students attend and are welcomed by their neighborhood schools in age-appropriate, regular classes irrespective of their physical, mental, social, cultural, economical status. It means to include all students without any kind of discrimination on the basis of race, class, color, gender, disability, sexual preference, learning styles and language in regular classrooms. It means to include working children, girls living in difficult circumstances

(Children of sex workers), children with HIV/AIDS, children with disability, children of migrant labours, street children and children from remote trival areas in regular class-rooms by providing such educational setting so that all students effectively meet their diverse needs.

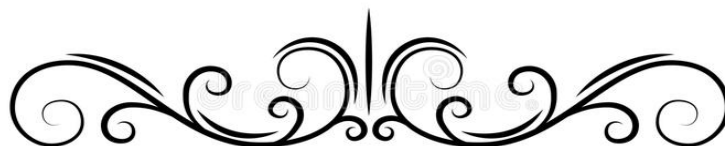
Inclusive education simply means to include every child in the regular classrooms by providing special facilities to them so that they can meet their needs, because fairness is not giving everyone the some thing. Fairness is giving each child what they need to be independent.

Deepika Thakur
B.Ed. 4th Sem.

“शिक्षक”

शिक्षक है शिक्षा का सागर
शिक्षक बॉटें ज्ञान बराबर,
शिक्षक मंदिर जैसी पूजा,
माता-पिता का नाम है दूजा
प्यासे को जैसे मिलता पानी,
शिक्षक है वो ही जिन्दगानी
शिक्षक न देखे जात-पात,
शिक्षक न देखे पक्ष-पात,
निर्धन हो या हो धनवाद,
शिक्षक को सब एक समान
शिक्षक माझी नाव किनारा,
शिक्षक डूबते को सहारा,
शिक्षक का सदा ही कहना
श्रम लगन है सच्चा गहना।

विनोद, अक्षय
बी. एड. चतुर्थ सत्र



बहुत जरूरी होती शिक्षा

बहुत जरूरी होती शिक्षा,
सारे अवगुण धोती शिक्षा।
चाहे जितना पढ़ ले हम पर,
कभी न पूरी होती शिक्षा।
शिक्षा पाकर ही बनते हैं,
नेता, अफसर, शिक्षक।
वैज्ञानिक, मंत्री, व्यापारी,
या साधारण रक्षक।
कर्तव्यों का बोध कराती,

अधिकारों का ज्ञान।
शिक्षा से ही मिल सकता है,
सर्वोपरि सम्मान।
बुद्धिहीन को बुद्धि देती,
अज्ञानी को ज्ञान।
शिक्षा से ही बन सकता है,
भारत देश महान।

कुसुम
बी. एड. द्वितीय सत्र

Education in Real Sense

Education is the behavioural modification of an Individual. It is merely not only the attainment of knowledge, acquiring high job profile or collection of degrees. But it is that knowledge which reflects in our behaviour. How we use this knowledge to cope up us with the real life situations with regards to our values, morals and with the spirit of a good human being. Education gives us power & that leads to liberation. It is premise of progress, in every society and family. It leads to dissolution of social problems, enhance empowerment, lessens poverty.

Education opens up the mind & develop the logical thinking within human beings. This result into more progressive and less prone to harmful social practices. Education can play a catalyst role for eradicating the bad taboos, widens horizon of thinking, enhance open mindedness, promote values, conservation of our rich cultural and aesthetic beauties. As saying "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." Thus a real education leads to the modification of the individual's behaviour in such a manner that leads to a life full of moral values, kindle intellect, happiness & a wise conduct of learned things or knowledge in our real life.

Sangeeta
B.Ed 4th Sem.

Beautiful Amalgamation of Education with Psychology

Beautiful Amalgamation - Education + Psychology

Education & Psychology are inseparable. It is a beautiful blend. This infusion leads to the mesmerizing outcomes in the education process. Psychology gives the concept of Individual differences, which helps in construction of accurate material & provision of education according to the needs of the Individual on the basis of differences among them, whether they are Intellectually, socially, morally, culturally, physically, or psychologically, different in their abilities.

By the knowledge of different theories we become able to learn/ know the nature of Individual & learning. This leads to the foundation of such educational process which is based on the

readiness of learner, their level of motivation, what is the level of their needs, their affection level & what are the factors that distracts them.

This leads to a purposeful, reliable & productive education. In other words it gives “goal to the education”. Then the arrow of knowledge is shot on particular aim & with desirable pace.

The knowledge of whole developmental process of child, needs of stages in corporate the development of educational teaching- learning methods, aids & techniques according to the needs of the learner.

If we have knowledge how particular habit or skill is introduced in child, in which manner conditioning & de-conditioning is done, knowledge of the beauty lies in motivation & different types of reinforcement, then nothing is impossible, it is like panacea in the difficulties in the teaching learning process.

This way the amalgamation of education with Psychology is “cherishing” & worthy of well consideration.

Sangeeta
B.Ed. 4th Sem.

इन्सान

किसी के काम जो आए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।
पराया दर्द अपनाए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं
कभी धनवाद है कितना, कभी इन्सान निर्धन है
कभी सुख है, कभी दुख: है इसी का नाम जीवन है।
जो मुशिकल में न घबराये, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।
किसी के काम जो आए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।

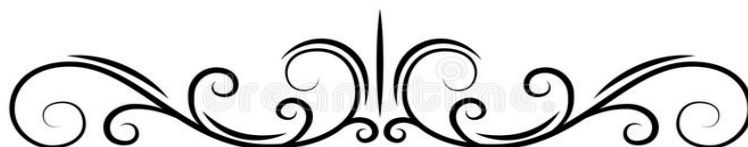
ये दुनियां एक उलझन हैं, कहीं धोखा कहीं कोठर
कोई हंस हंस के जीता है, कोई जीता है रो रो कर।
जो गिर कर फिर संभल जाए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं,
किसी के काम जो आए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।

अगर गलती रूलाती है, तो यह राह भी दिखाती है।
इन्सान गलती का पुतला है, यह अक्सर हो ही
जाती हैं। जो गलती करके पछताये, उसे इन्सान कहते
हैं।

किसी के काम जो आए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।

अकेले ही जो खा-खा कर, सदा गुजारा करते हैं।
यों भरने को तो दुनिया में पशु भी पेट भरते हैं।
मगर, जो बांट कर खाये, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।
किसी के काम जो आए, उसे इन्सान कहते हैं।

अदिती रमा
बी. एड. द्वितीय सत्र



Indian Education System

Indian Education system is quite different from that of the foreign nations. The curriculum in the western countries is known to be quite light and based on practical knowledge whereas in India the focus is on theoretical knowledge and acquiring marks by hook and crook.

Students are expected to mug up chapter after chapter, fetch good grades in the class. The marking system in the Indian schools begins from the primary classes thereby burdening little kids. The competition is growing by the day. Parents want their children to do better than the other class.

They are so blinded by the urge of staying ahead of the competition that they do not realize that they are pushing the children the wrong direction. At an age when the students should be given the chance to explore their interests and hone their creative side they are pressurized to follow a set curriculum and slog day and night to get good marks.

Instead of making the students understand various concepts of mathematics, physics and other subject so that they can use them at different stage in their life, the focus is on blindly learning the chapter, whether or not the concepts are understood, so that one can get good marks. So the very basic of the Indian education system is inappropriate.

Ranjeet Sandhu
B.Ed. 2nd Sem.

Eager To Study

They are also child of God,
Burdened with instructions of their lords.
They also desire to go to school
but their parents ignore their desire as fool.
They dream of having books, tag and tie,
But they are in need of each and every pie.
Their parents only gave them birth
and treat them as hands to work.
After studying they want to stand on their earth
but due to child labour losing their
identity in girth.

Tanvi
B.Ed. 2nd Sem.

Education

As we know that education is a sub-system of the wider social system. It has linkage with the economic, political, religious and other sub system which exert powerful influence on the goal of educational sub system. But unfortunately India accounts for 50% of the world's illiterates. This affects our society, living conditions and is a major obstacle in our progress.

Education is the backbone of a country's progress. Just a little motivation and extra effort can certainly change somebody's life.

So, let us promise today each one of us will adopt one illiterate person and help him to change his life. If we continue working like this, the day is not far, when target will be out. Set your goal high, dream big and work hard.

Tanvi
B.Ed. 2nd Sem.

Why do we read Literature ?

The creation of literature is a uniquely human activity born of man's timeless desire to understand, express and finally share experiences.

When we speak of literature, we have in mind a special kind of language that differs from the ordinary discourse with which we conduct our daily affairs. The term literature refers to language that is deliberately structured in such a way as to have indefinite artistic qualities.

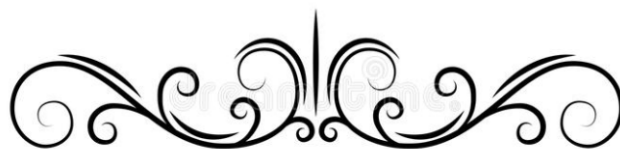
Literature can offer exciting narratives that can be read uncritically. Simply, because they allow us to escape the problems and responsibilities of our everyday lives and to participate however briefly in a world of experience that differ radically from our own. Many works of literature classics as well as paperback pulps survive precisely because they succeed in temporarily detaching us from time and place and transporting us to some imaginary world that otherwise world never known.

Literature broadens our knowledge of the world. However, not all of this knowledge is particularly valuable and much of it will be forgotten quickly. Some of it may, in fact, turn out to be misleading or even false, and as such must always be checked and verified against other sources.

To conclude we can say that literature offers the reader knowledge in the form of information. Information that is all the more fascinating because it is a part of the author's recreated world. Literature read in this way serves as a social document giving insight into the laws, customs, institutions and value of the age in which it was written or in which it is set up.

Tanvi

B.Ed. 2nd Sem.



MANAGEMENT SECTION



Jyoti Sharma
Staff Editor



Tanveer Abdullah
Student Editor

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STAFF EDITORIAL



Dear Readers,

It's a matter of great pride to present one more edition of the esteem college magazine 'Chir Sankalp'. This is the best platform for students to show their writing skill, creativity, share their ideas related to business, economy, esteem business personalities etc. I really appreciate the efforts of student editor Mr. Tanveer Abdullah, whose hard work and passion made this section possible.

I again congratulate all the students, who contribute towards management section and wish them good luck. At the end, for all my students :

“Work for a cause , not for applause.

Don't strive to make your presence noticed,
just make your absence felt.”

Thank you.

Student Editor

Dear Readers'

Greeting to you !!

"Live to the fullest

Love to the fullest,

Express from your heart".

I heartly welcome you to the management section of our College Magazine "Chir-Sankalp", it gives me immense pleasure to be part of the magazine.

The magazine provide an opportunity to the students to express their views, idea and knowledge freely. I pay my special and heartist thank to our staff editors and guide, Ms. Jyoti Sharma who gave me this wonderful experience of editing and joy. At last, I congratulate the students who have contributed for the management section. I give my warm wishes to my college mates for their bright future.

Tanveer Abdullah

B.B.A 6th Sem.

Student Editor

Youngest India

Businessman for 2018

Vijay Shekhar Sharma of Paytm:

Age : 40 years

forbes renking : 1394

Rest time net work : \$ 2.2 Billion.

The life story of Vijay Shekhar Sharma, 40 is not less than a feature film from being a son of a small city in northern part of India to becoming the richest and the youngest billionaire of India, his journey is truly an inspiration for most of us.

He founded India's most used mobile wallet, paytm, in 2011 to make the payment system in India more digital and easily accessed on mobile.

Currently, he owns a stake of 16% in the company. To add to his expertise, he is the man behind the creations of paytm mall and paytm payment bank.

Paytm has around 250 million registered users and 7 million transactions are carried out by people only.

Every single thing has been enrolled on this app, be it mobile recharge, booking movie tickets, recharging metro cards, ordinating for a social cause (Kerala Hoods), you can do everything with just one click.

Sheetal

B.B.A. 6th sem

JEFF BEZOS : Millionaire In 20's

Bezos was born in Albuquerque. New Mexico and raised in Houston Texas. He worked on Wall street in a variety of related fields from 1986 to early 1994. He founded Amazon in late 1994 on a cross - Country road trip from. New York City to Seattle. The company began as an online bookstore and has expanded to a variety of products and services including video and audio streaming. It currently the world's largest online sales company.

Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos

Current age : 53

Current net worth : \$ 88 billion

Millionaire in 20's

Bezos briefly the richest man in the world this week-actually initially worked at a failed startup in his first job out of college. He then moved on to Bankers Trust (BT), now part of Deutsche Bank.

At BT, he developed software applications for pension funds. He was so good at it that the company named him a Vice president - Finally, he moved on to DE Shaw, a private equity firm. But sensing opportunity with the internet, he quit and a few years later, in his early 30s he founded Amazon.

Shivani Thakur

B.B.A. 6th Sem.



The Intelligent Investor : Warren Buffett.

Warren Edward Buffett (born magnate, 1930) is an American business magnate, investor, speaker and Philanthropist who serves as the chairman and CEO of Berkshire Hathaway. He is considered one of the most successful investors in the world and has a net worth of US \$ 82.5 Billion as of March 9, 2019, making him the third- wealthiest person in the world.

Warren Buffett says that he had all the money he needs by age 25, when his net worth reached \$ 200, 000. He went on to graduate from Columbia Business School, where he molded his investment philosophy around the concept of value investing that was pioneered by Benjamin Graham.

Buffett has been the chairman and largest shareholder of Berkshire Hathaway Since 1970, and he has been referred to as the “Wizard”, “Oracle”, or “Sage” of Omaha by global media outlets.

Buffett is a notable Philanthropist, having pledged to give away 99 percent of his fortune to Philanthropic causes, primarily via the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation. He founded the giving pledge in 2009 with Bill Gates, whereby billionaires Democratic candidates Hillary Clinton in the 2006 U.S. presidential election, and will fudge current U.S. president Donald Trump by his result on national safety, economic, growth and economic participation.

On a related note, Buffett has stated that he spends about 80 percent of his time reading, which is actually not that unusual when it come to investors. Unsurprisingly, Buffett does not understand, which is one of the reasons that he has been traditionally reluctant to invest in tech companies.

For an example of exactly how committed Buffett is to doing good with his money, the estimates suggest that he has donated \$ 20 billion.

So far, which makes him the second most generous donor in the world right behind his friend, Bill Gates.

Buffett is not a believer in the value of Gold, as an investment because it so little use.

Some basic principles of warren Buffett :-

1. It takes 20 years to build a reputation and fine minutes to ruin it . If you think about that, you'll do things differently : (Warren Buffett)
2. The best thing I did was to choose the right heroes : (Warren Buffett)
3. If you get to my age in life and nobody thinks well of you, I don't care how big your bank amount is, your life is disaster. (Warren Buffett)
4. Look at market fluctuations as your friend rather than your enemy ; profit from folly rather than participate in it : (Warren Buffett).

Warren Buffett top 3 investing rule in stock market :

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| Rule 1 | : | Never lose your money and always remember rule no. 1 |
| Rule 2 | : | Risk comes from not knowing what you are doing. |
| Rule 3 | : | Price is what you pay and value is what you get. |

Tanveer Bhat
B.B.A. 6th Sem.

New Provisions of Income Tax

Union :

Union Finance Minister Piyush Goyal presented the interim budget for 2019. There was a lot in it for taxpayers, especially those in the low & middle income groups. There are some important announcements made in Budget 2019 that are given below :

- ***No tax on income up to Rs. 5 lakh.***

Individual tax payers having taxable annual income up to Rs. 5 lakh will get full tax rebate. People with gross taxable income up to Rs. 6.5 lakh will have to pay no tax if they utilize the maximum benefit of Rs. 1.5 lakh available v/s 80c.

- ***Latest Income Tax Slabs :-***

While increasing the amount of tax rebate u/s 87A from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 12,500, there have been no changes proposed in the income tax slabs & rebates in Budget 2019.

- ***Hike in Standard Deduction -***

For salaried individual and pensioners, the standard deduction has been proposed to be hiked to Rs. 50,000 from the current Rs. 40,000.

- ***No Tax on notional rent :-***

Home-owners will not be required to pay tax on notional rent if they have more than one self occupied property. According to the budget proposals, exemption has been proposed on the income tax from the notional rent on second - self occupied house.

- ***TDS threshold limit raised :-***

To benefit small depositors & non-working Spouses, TDS threshold limit has been proposed to be hiked to Rs. 40,000 from the current of 10,000.

- ***Sell 1, buy two houses :-***

To save tax on long term capital gains on the sale of house property, you will be able to invest gains in two house properties instead of one, once the budget is passed by the Parliament. But this benefit is available once in a lifetime only if capital gains do not exceed Rs. 2 crore.

5 Income Tax changes announced in Budget 2019.

1. The rebate u/s 87A of the income tax Act, 1961, has been raised to 12,500. It is only applicable for those with net taxable income of up to Rs. 5 lakh. If an Assessee has a net taxable income of up to Rs. 5 lakh, he/she is allowed to claim the entire tax payable as tax rebate.
2. Standard deduction is increased from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. As standard deduction reduces your tax liability. Standard deduction was re-introduced last year. This increase of Rs. 10,000 in SD will result in tax saving of Rs. 3,000 for Individuals in the 30 % tax bracket.

3. In the Budget, the finance minister proposed exemption from notional rent in respect of two self-occupied house properties. Currently, if a person has two properties which are self occupied, deemed rent from one of the house properties is taxable.
4. The finance Minister also proposed to extend the one-time benefit of capital gains exemption on reinvestment in will apply. Whose capital gains are Rs. 2 Crore or less Currently, the exemption is applicable only against one house property.
5. The threshold on TDS on interest from bank or post office deposits has been increased to Rs. 40,000 from current limit of Rs. 10,000. This means interest income on bank will not be subject to TDS.

Saurabh Kumar
B.B.A 6th Sem.

5 Strategies for getting more work done in less time

You have got more to do than could possibly get done with your current work style. You've prioritized, you've, planned, you've delegated, you've tried to focus. The next frontier is increasing your efficiency so that you can spend less time and still do a good job.

Exactly which strategies will work best for you will vary person-by-person and situation-by-situation. But as a time management coach working with people who need to get more done in less time, Elizabeth wrace Saunder found that employing even one of them five strategies can save your hours each week.

1. Clarify Actual Expectations.
2. Re-use Previous material.
3. Develop Templates and checklist.
4. Make it a Conversation.
5. Time Bond your work.

1. **Clarify Actual Expectations :-** When you take on a significant task, talk with any key stakeholders about what they expect from you. Perhaps they need a power point deck, or perhaps they don't. Perhaps they need a A+ job or maybe a B+ will be fine. Perhaps they need a comprehensive plan or maybe just an initial sketch will work.

One of the time coaching client of Elizabeth who work in the finance industry saved days of work when he got clear on the fact that in some instances, all that was needed was enough information to come to a go or no go decision. Not all decisions required a thorough in depth analysis.

By clarifying what's actually needed and to what level, you can save hours of time deciding what to do and getting tasks done.

2. **Re-use Previous material :-**

Your ability to reduce time by reusing and recycling work will vary depending on your particular responsibilities. But where you can paste, copy, and edit. That could happen with

emails, presentations, training, proposals, and almost any other type of activity where you're communicating something very similar.

This strategy has proven most helpful for coaching clients who give presentations or who teach. When you are pressed for time, fight the urge to entirely update or over have to save hours and deliver the best content. Top speakers tend to give the same speech again because practice makes perfect.

3. *Develop Templates and checklist :-*

To speed up your process on routine items, come up with a template or checklist or find ones can use. For example I have to template email that I fill in every year to send to my accountant with my year-end tax information. And on a monthly basis, I go through a monthly finances checklist.

You might want templates for activities like knitting together weekly reports, presentations, or meeting agendas. Also, you many find checklist allow you to do good job in less time because you don't need to spend any time remembering what to do or deciding on the next step.

4. *Make it a conversation :-*

Depending on what you need to accomplish you can potentially save time by sharing what you've done verbally.

This strategy can also work well if you need to communicate about more abstract concepts, like design. One of the coaching client found it much faster to communicate with an architect through tasking about or drawing up her thoughts instead of trying to write them down.

5. *Time Bond your Work.*

Finally, a strategy for still doing a good job in less time in deciding in advance how much time will you spend on a particular task or part of task, and then sticking to it.

Time baring doesn't guarantee that you will finish the work in the allotted time. However, it can definitely help with focus and deciding in advance on the time investment helps parkinson's lane, that work expands to fill the time allotted for it, to work to your advantage.

Kulveer Singh
B.B.A. 6th Sem.



Top B Schools in India

1. *Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) :*

Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad has consistently been ranked as the number one management school in the country year after year in the last several years.

IIMA stands 56 among the top 100 international B- schools in the world that offers full time MBA. IIMA takes CAT score for admission 50% Gen and 45% for SC/ST/OBC.

2. *Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIMC).*

IIMC was established as the 1st national institute for post-graduate studies and research in management by Govt. of India in November 1961 in collaboration with Alfred P. Sloan school of management.

IIMC Admission based on the weights

CAT score 56%, Class X marks 20 %, Class XII marks 20%, Gender diversity 4% = out of Final Admission based on the weights CAT score 30%, P I 48%, written Ability Test 10%, Academic Diversity 4%, work Experience 8% = out of 50

3. *XLRI Xavier Institute of management Jamshedpur*

XLRI Xavier school of management is a management school based in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. Established in 1949 as the Xavier Labor Relation Institute XLRI is acknowledged as India's oldest business management school.

Admission Criteria

Programme Name	XAT cut off	Verbal & Logical	Desion Making	QT & Date Inter
PGDM (BM)	94 Percentile	80	76	89
PGDM (HRM)	92 Percentile	79+	72	71
PGDM (GM)	22+marks	5+	5+	6+

(iv) *Faculty of management studies (FMS), Delhi*

FMS established in 1954 under the University of Delhi. It offers management education to the professional manager as part-time and full time MBA programs. It is one of the oldest business school in India which started offering a full time MBA programme.

FMS Delhi Admission

CAT Score	60%
Class X	5%
Class XII	5%
GD	10%
Extempore	5%
Personal Interview	15%

Criteria weightage method

Cut Off	
Gen.	52.98
SC	31.46
ST	22.69
OBC	38.85

(v) **Indian Institute of management Kozhikode (IIMK)**

IIMK is one of the 13 Indian Institute of management set up by the Government of India. The Institute founded in 1996 in collaboration with state Govt. of Kerla, was the 5th IIM to be established.

Admission procedure

Stage 1	Category	CAT score %	Section Percentile
	Gen.	90	80
	OBC	80	70
	SC	65	50
	ST/DA	55	40

Stage 2	Components	Weight
	CAT Index score	75 %
	Class XII score	20 %
	Academic diversity factor	5 %
		100

Stage 3	Components	Weight
	CAT score	40 %
	PI	30 %
	Essay	20 %
	Resume	10 %

(vi) **Indian Institute of management Indore (IIMI)**

The IIMI is an autonomous public business school located in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. IIM Indore is the sixth of the prestigious IIM chain of management schools.

Admission Procedure

Stage 1	CAT
Category	Percentile
General	90
NC-OBC	80
SC	55
ST	55
DA	55

Stage 2	Weightage
Components	Weights
CAT score	27
10th score/SSc	35
12th score/HSC	35
Gender diversity	3

Stage 3	Weights
Components	Weights
10th score/SSC	17.5
12th score/HSC	17.5
Bachelor degree score	15
WAT score	15
PI score	35

Suraj Thakur
B.B.A. 6th Sem.

Ratan Tata

- Ratan Naval Tata, (born 28 December 1937) is an Indian Industrialist, investor, Philanthropist and a former chairman emeritus.
- He was also chairman of Tata Group, from 1991 to 2012, and again, as interim chairman from October 2016 through February 2017, and continues to head its charitable trusts.
- He is the recipient of two of the highest civilian awards of India-Padma Vibhushan (2008) and Padma Bhushan (2000).
- He is an alumnus of the cornell university college of Architecture. He is well-known for his business ethics & philanthropy.
- In 1961, Tata began his career in the Tata Group, working on the shop floor of Tata steel, & hovelng lime stone and handling the blast furnace. He gained experience in a number of Tata Group business & was named director in charge (1971) one of them.
- He became chairman of Tata industries a decade later & in 1991 succeeded his uncle, J.R.D Tata, as chairman of the Tata Group.
- In 2000 the group acquired Landon-based Tetley Tea for \$ 431.3 million, and in 2004 it purchased the truck-manufacturing operations of South Korea's Daewoo Motorl for \$ 102 million.
- In 2007 tata completed the biggest corporate takeover by an Indian company. When it purchased the giant Anglo-Dvtch steel manufacture corus group for \$ 11.3 billion.
- Tata returned to retirement in January 2017 when Natarjan chandra & ekaran was appointed chairman of the tata group.

- Among many other honors accorded him during his career, Tata received the Padma Bhushan, one of India's most distinguished Civilian awards in 2000.
- There are some interesting facts about Ratan Tata -
- His father, Naval Tata was adopted by Navajbai Tata.
- Ratan Tata was raised by his grandmother after his parents separated in mid 1940s when he was only 10 years old.
- He started working at the tata steel in 1961 & his first job was to handle the blast furnace & shovel Lime stone.
- He became chairman of tata group in 1991 & during his 21 years career, he transformed the tata group from a national brand to an international brand.
- Ratan Tata loves flying & is a trained pilot. He became the first Indian to fly F-16 falcon on & February 2007.
- Tata group is running 96 business & out of which 28 are publicly listed on the various exchanges.
- Tata group is world's top 50 group according to market capitalization & reputation.
- Ratan tata gives 65% of the family's & the company's fortune as charity.

Rohit Kumar
B.B.A. 6th Sem.

Top 10 Business school in the world

1. *Harvard University -*

Number one in our look at the top business school in the world according to employers reputation Harvard University Harvard business school is also number one overall in the ranking of the class of 2017, 89 percent accepted an employment offer within three months of graduating, with a median base salary of US \$ 135,000. Graduating took jobs in industries such as consulting financial services technology health care and manufacturing.

2. *Massachusetts Institute of Technology -*

Ranked fourth overall for business and second for employee reputation, Massachusetts institute of technology Sloan school of management offers 10 degree and non-degree programs and has an alumni network of 12,000 people in more than 90 countries.

3. *University of Cambridge -*

The highest-ranked of the top business school in the UK for employer reputation, the university of Cambridge Judge business school is actually ranked seventh overall. It has also have an entrepreneurship accurate Cambridge, a three month program which combines entrepreneurship training with regular coaching, mentoring and access to a shared workspace.

4. *University of Oxford-*

The university of oxford is ranked eight overall for business and fourth for employers reputation this years, earning its straight score in this indicator. The university said business school teaches both undergraduate and graduate business degree and aims to blend the best of the new and old (only been founded as recently as 1996, while the university of oxford itself is more than 800 years old.)

5. *INSEAD -*

Ranked second overall in our ranking of top business school and fifth for employer reputation. Insead markets itself as “The business school for the world ” with campus in Europe and the middle.

6. *Stanford University -*

Stanford university’s Stanford Graduate school of business is ranked sixth for both employer reputation and overall, achieving its stongst score for academic reputation. Stanford topped the most recent QS graduate employability rankings and has a solid reputation for being the alma mater of a large number of successful figures in business, such as the founders or co-founders of Goggle, Linkidin, YouTube, nike, Netflix and Snapchat.

7. *London business school -*

Although it’s ranked seventh in this list, London business school is actually ranked third overall of the top business schools in the UK-achieving the highest score in the whole tabu for academic reputation.

8. *The university of Melbourne -*

Ranked 14th overall for business and eight for employer reputation, the university of Melbourne’s Melbourne business school is the high - ranked in Oceania. It also promotes networking by giving you opportunities to meet top companies and get involved with student-run professional clubs within the winder Melbourne business school community.

9. *Peking University -*

Based in China, Peking University is ranked ninth in the business school ranking bfor employer reputation and 28th overall. The university itself is mainly located in bejng but its HSBC business school is actually found at the university’s only sateuite campus, in Shenzhenb, Guang dong.

10. *National University of Singapore -*

Ranked 10th for employer reputation and 15th overall, the national university of singapore business school boasts some of the best employment rates in Singapore.

The International Stock Exchange

The International Stock Exchange (TISE) is a stock exchange head quartered in St. Peter Post, Guernsey. The TISE provides a responsive and innovative listing facility for international companies to raise capital for international investors based around the globe. It offers a regulated market place, with globally recognizable clients and a growing product range, from a location within the European time zone but outside the EU.

The TISE is the trading name of the international stock Exchange group limited. It wholly owns. The channel Islands Securities Exchange Authority limited. Which trades as the international stock Exchange Authority which is licensed to operate an investment exchange under the protection of investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987, as amended, by the Guernsey financial services communion.

History -

It was launched on 20 Dec. 2013 as the channel Islands securities Exchange (CISE). When the Royal Court of Guernsey approved an arrangement for it to acquire the business of the channel Island Stock Exchange.

An Office was opened in Jersey in Feb. 2015.

In June 2016 the CISE listed its own shares on its own exchange. The channel Islands securities Exchange authority limited 2,461,000 ordinary shares have a limited market at Present.

Dec. 2016 saw a world-first with a listing on CISE of global fund.

Feb. 2017 saw an announcement that the exchange would re brand as “The international Stock Exchange.” The rules of the exchange having been recently changed to allow listing sponsors to be based in Island. In March 2017, the re branding was completed and an office was opened in the isle of man.

International recognition

Recognition of the TISE :

- On 20 Dec. 2013, HMRC deemed the Exchange a recognized stock Exchange under section 1005 of the income tax act 2007.
- In Dec. 2013, the exchange was approved as a member of the international organization of securities communitons IOSCO.
- In Dec. 2013 the exchange was officially recognized by the Australian securities exchange ASX.
- In March 2015, the exchange became an affiliate member of the world federation of exchanges WFE.

Kiran Kumari
B.B.A. 6th Sem.

Top 10 Business Persons

1. ***Mukesh Ambani :-***

RIL Chairman Mukesh Ambani has employed as the richest Indian and #1 business man for the 11th consecutive year with a net worth of \$ 47.3 billion, according to Forbes magazine. Ambani is also the years biggest gainer adding \$ 9.3 billion to this wealth amid the continuing success of his Reliance Jio broadband tesco service.

2. ***Azim Premji :***

According to the Forbes India rich list 2018; Wipro chairman Azim Premji has retained the second spot with a net worth of 21 billion. Premji gave up studies at Stanford University to look after family's cooking oil business in 1966 when his father died and expanded into software.

3. ***Lakshmi Mittal :***

Arcelor Mittal Chairman and CEO Lakshmi Mittal moved a place ahead to the third slot with a net worth of 18.3 billion, increasing wealth by \$ 1.8 billion coming from a family of businessmen, he separated from his siblings to start Mittal Steel and then went on to merge the company with France's Arcelor in 2006.

4. ***Hinduja Brother :***

The Hinduja brothers are ranked fourth in the list with a net worth of 18 billion. Four close-knit siblings, Anand, Gopichand, Prakash and Ashok control the multinational conglomerate Hinduja group. Their businesses range from trucks and lubricants to banking and cable television.

5. ***Pallonji Mistry :***

Fifth in list is Pallonji Mistry with a net worth of 1.5 billion. He controls Mumbai, headquarter engineering and construction giant the 153 years old Shapoorji Pallonji group.

6. ***Shiv Nadar:***

Business magnate Shiv Nadar with a net worth of 14.6 billion is 6th on the list. He co-founded HCL in a garage in 1976 to make Calculators and Micro processors. Today he chairs HCL Technologies India fourth largest software service provider.

7. ***Godrej Family :***

At the seventh spot is the Godrej family with a net worth of 14 billion. The Godrej family controls the Godrej group a 121 years old. Consumer goods giant the group was established by Ardeshir Godrej and Pirojsha Busjorji Godrej who gave up his profession to make locks in 1897.

8. ***Dilip Shanghvi :***

With a net worth of 12.6 billion. Dilip Shanghvi is ranked eight on the list. He borrowed \$ 200 from his father to start sun pharmaceutical Industries in 1983 to make psychiatric drugs. The company in now the word's fourth largest speciality generic maker.

9. ***Kumar Birla :***

Ninth in the list is kumar Birla with a net worth of 125 billion. He is the fourth generation head of the Aditya Birla group. The group's intents range from cement and aluminum to telecom and financial services.

10. ***Gautam Adani :***

last on our list and tenth on the forbes India Richest list 2018 is Goutom Adani with a net worth of

11 ***9 billion:***

Ports tycoon Gautum Adani controls, Mudra post India, largest in his home state of Gujrat. Adani groups business spans from power generation, transmission, to the real estate and commodities.

Abhishek

B.A. 6th Semester

The World's Top 5 largest Economies

When it comes to the top national economies globally, although the order may shift around slightly from one year to the next, the key players are usually the same of the top to the list is the united states at America. However, going by nominal GDP measured in U.S. dollars alone, the U.S. maintains the spot followed by China and Japan.

1. **United states:**

Nominal GDP : \$.39 trillion.

GDP (PPP) : \$ 19.39 trillion.

- The U.S. has retained its position of being the world's largest economy since 1871.
- The size of the U.S. economy was at \$ 18.39 trillion in 2017 in nominal terms and is expected to reach \$ 20.41 trillion in 2018.
- The U.S. is often dubbed as an economic superpower and that's because the economy constitutes almost a quarter of the global economy basket by advanced infrastructure, technology, and abundance of natural resources.
- While the U.S. economy is services oriented, contributing almost 80% its GDP, it's manufacturing merely contributes about 15% at it's output

- The U.S economy is prepared to grow to \$ 24.53 trillion by 2023 followed closely by China \$ 21.57 trillion.

2. **China:**

Nominal GDP : \$.01 trillion
GDP (PPP) : \$ 23.15 trillion.

- China has experienced exponential growth over the past few decades, breaking the barriers of a centrally planned, closed economy to evolve into a manufacturing and exporting hub at the world.
- China is at ten referred to as the “world’s factory” given its huge manufacturing and export base.
- The world bank reported a spurt in China’s economic growth in 2017 for the first time since 2010, mainly driven by a cyclical rebound in global Trade. It projects a growth rate 6.6% in 2018 which would sober down to around 5.5% by 2023.

3. **Japan:**

Nominal GDP : \$ 4.87 trillion
GDP (PPP) : \$ 5.42 trillion

- Japan is the third- Largest economy in the world with a GDP of \$ 4.87 trillion in 2017.
- The economy is expected to cross the \$ 5 trillion mark in 2018.
- Its economy will get some stimulus with the 2020 olympics which is backed by a Lax monetary policy by the bank of Japan.
- Japan slips to the fourth spot when GDP is measured in terms of PPP; GDP (PPP) was \$ 5.42 billion in 2017 while its GDP per capital was \$ 38,439.52 (25th spot).

4. **Germany:**

Nominal GDP : \$ 3.68 trillion
GDP (PPP) : \$ 4.17 trillion

- Germany is not just Europe’s largest economy but also the strongest.
- The size of its GDP in terms of purchasing power party is \$4.17 trillion while its GDP per capita is \$ 44,59.69 (17 th place).
- The nation has been dependent upon capital good exports which suffered a setback post financial crisis of 2008.
- However, IMF has revised growth downwards to 2.2% and 2.1% respectively in 2019 and 2020 given the Brexit.

5. **United kingdom :**

Nominal GDP : \$ 2.62 trillion
GDP (PPP) : \$ 2.91 trillion

- It ranks 23rd in terms of GDP per capita which is \$ 39,734.59.
- Its nominal GDP is estimated at \$ 2.96 trillion during 2018, but its ranking is expected to slide to the spot by 2023 with a GDP of \$ 3.47 trillion.
- Starting from 1992 till 2008, the economy of UK. witnessed an uptrend in each quarter.
- The economy of the U.K. is primarily driven by the services sector which attributes more than 75% of GDP with manufacturing.

Tanveer Bharat
B.B.A. 6th Semester

INDRA NOOYI

Indra Nooyi is an Indian American business executive, serving as a director of Amazon, the largest commerce business in the world by net revenue.

She has consistently ranked among the world's 100 most powerful women. In 2014, she was ranked at number 13 on the Forbes list of the world's 100 most powerful woman, and was ranked the 2nd most powerful woman on the Fortune list in 2015.

In February 2018, the International Cricket Council announced that Nooyi would join the ICC Board as its first independent female director in June. Nooyi was born to a Tamil-speaking family in Madras, Tamil Nadu, India. Nooyi did her schooling in Holy Angels Anglo Indian Higher Secondary School in T. Nagar.

Nooyi received a bachelor's degrees in physics, chemistry and Mathematics from Madras Christian College of the University of Madras in 1974 and a post Graduate Programme Diploma from Indian Institute of Management Colcutta in 1976. In 1978, Nooyi was admitted to Yale School of Management where she earned a Master's degree in public and private Management in 1980.

Beginning her career in India, Nooyi held product manager positions at Johnson and textile firm Mettler Beardsell. While attending Yale School of Management, Nooyi completed her summer internship with Booz Allen Hamilton. In 1980, Nooyi joined the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) as a strategy consultant, and then worked at Motorola as Vice President and Director of corporate strategy and planning, followed by a stint at Asea Brown Boveri.

Nooyi joined PepsiCo in 1994 and was named CEO in 2001.

She was named President and CEO in 2006 replacing Steven Reinvent, becoming the 50th CEO in PepsiCo's 44-year history. Nooyi has directed the company's global strategy for more than a decade and led PepsiCo's restructuring, including the 1997 divestiture of Tricon, now known as Yum! Brands. Tricon included companies like Pizza Hut, KFC, and Taco Bell under its umbrella. The financial gains from this spin-off allowed the company to increase the pace of its share buyback strategy, thereby giving it more leverage to pursue future acquisitions without as much shareholder backlash.

Nooyi also took the lead in the acquisition of Tropicana in 1998, and the merger with Quaker company, which also brought Gatorade in 2001. The \$3.3 billion acquisition of Tropicana initially faced opposition from other PepsiCo executives and Wall Street critics. Acquiring Tropicana at the time captured growing segment of the juice market, on an especially positive metric when compared to Coca-Cola's Minute Maid which captured less than 10% of Tropicana's market share. The Quaker Oats company's ownership of Gatorade was a positive strategic move for PepsiCo, since Gatorade was responsible for 80% of sports drink sales at the time. Similar to the Tropicana acquisition, this strategic move gave PepsiCo leverage against Coca-Cola, whose annual net profit rose from \$2.7 billion to \$6.5 billion.

Nooyi was named on Wall Street Journal's list of 50 women to watch in 2007 and 2008, and was listed among Time's 100 most influential people in the world in 2007 and 2008. Forbes named her #3 most powerful woman in 2008. In 2014, she was ranked #13 by Forbes. Fortune ranked her the #1 most powerful woman in business in 2009 and 2010. On 7 October 2010 Fortune magazine ranked her the 6th most powerful woman in the world. In Fortune's most powerful women list of 15 September 2015, Nooyi ranked 2nd.

Nooyi's strategic redirection of pepsi-co has been largely successful. She reclassified pepsi co's products into three categories. "pun for you", "better for you" and "good for you". Her initiative was backed up with ample funding. She moved corporate spending away from junk foods and into the healthier alternative, with the aim of improving the healthiness of even the "Fun offerings. In 2015, Nooyi removed aspartame from Diet pepsi, fathering the shift towards healthier foods, despite lack of evidence of aspartame's harmful effect.

On 6th August 2018, pepsi-co Inc confirmed that Nooyi would step down as the CEO and Ramon Laguarta, a 22-years veteran of pepsi-co, would replace her on 3 October 2018.

Roman Laguarta replaced her on that day, as well as becoming a member of the board of directors. However, Nooyi will continue to serve as CEO for 12 years, longer than the average CEO tenure at large companies according to an equilar study.

Personal life:

Indra married Raj K. Nooyi, president at Amsoft systems in 1981. Nooyi has two daughters and resides in Greenwich, connecticut. One of her daughter is currently attending the school of management at Yale, Nooyi's alma mater. Forbes ranked her at the 3rd spot among 'world's powerful mom's list.

Her elder sister is a business woman and Grammy-nominated artist chandrika krishna murthy Tandon.

In India, she used to play cricket and was also in an all girl rock band, where she played guitar.

Shiwani Thakur
B.B.A 6th Semester

TOP 10 SUCCESSFUL FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS OF INDIA

Gone are the days when women were considered no match for all powerful men in this world. The new generation women across the world have overcome all negative notions and have proved themselves beyond doubt in all spheres of life including the most intricate and cumbersome world of enter-prenurship.

Woman have come a long way from just being a homemaker.

Let's meet 10 such Indian women enterprenure who can be easily termed as role model for every Indian female:

1. Indu Jain
2. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw
3. Indra Nooyi
4. Vandana Luthra
5. Naina Lal Kidwai
6. Chanda Kochar
7. Ekta Kapoor
8. Suchi Mukherjee
9. Richa Kar
10. Aditi Gupta.

1. **Indu jain** - Indu Jain belong to the Sahu Jain family and is the current chairperson of India;s Largest media Group, 'Bennett', coleman and co. Ltd., which owns the times of India and other large newspapers.
2. **Kiran Mazumdar shaw** - She is the founder chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of Biocon Limited.
3. **Indra Nooyi**- The must well-known face amongst Indian women entrepreneur Indra Nooyi is the 'CEO and President of 'pepsi co'.

4. **Vandana Luthra-**
A homemaker, Vandana Luthra started her journey in 1989. when she start a beauty and well ness company VLCC, It has its presence in 11 countries across Asia, Africa and the GCC(Gulb Cooperation councils). Vandana Luthra is a beauty expert.
5. **Naina Lal Kidwai -**
Naina Kidwai was the first Indian women to graduate from Harvard Business School. She is currently country head and group general manager HSBC group India. Indian Govt. conferred Padma shri award on Naina for her contributes in the field of Trade and Industry.
6. **Chanda Kocher -**
She is currently the MD and CEO of India's largest private bank ICICI Bank.
7. **Ekta Kapoor-**
The women who changed the face of Indian television. Ekta Kapoor is the women who single-handedly founded and made Balaji Telefilms. She is creative head of Balaji Telefilms and counted as one of the top 10 women entrepreneurs of today.
8. **Suchi Mukherjee -**
The company Limeroad was started by suchi in 2012, that company raised a funding of 20 million from light speed venture partners, matrix partners and Tiger Global.
9. **Richa Kar -**
Richa Kar is the founder of mline a lingerie store zivame.
10. **Aditi Gupta-**
Aditi Gupta started a company provide a resourceful guide about menstruation which helps women to stay healthy and active during menstruation.

Nisha Bhardwaj
B.B.A. 6th Semester

Business Leadership

The Business Leader is a good communicator. They know exactly hoe to implement business policy and they actively, persistently strive for success..... The Business Manger flourishes most in a fast-paced environment. During the company's start-up period, the Business leader can develop the business by themselves.

Leadership skills in business:

Effective leadership skills are necessary in any business in order to succeed. Whether you own an employee looking to make his or her way up the corporate ladder, the right leadership style is essential in order to reach your business goals.

Leadership Role:

Leadership is the action of leading people in an organization towards achieving goals. Leaders do this by influencing employee behaviors in several ways. A leader sets a clear visions for the organization, motivates employees, guides employees through the work process and builds morale.

Deeksha
BBA 6th Semester

World's Capitalization of Market

Market Capitalization is the market value of a publicly traded company's outstanding shares. Multiplied by the number of shares outstanding.

Market capitalization is used by the investment community in ranking the size of companies, as opposed to sales or total asset figures. It is also used in ranking the relative size of stock exchanges. Being a measure of the sum of the market capitalization of all companies listed on cash stock exchange. The market capitalization are calculated at some significant date such as June 30 or December 31.

The total market capitalization of all publicly traded companies in the world was US \$ 51.2 Trillion in January 2007 and rose as high as US \$ 57.5 Trillion in May 2008 before dropping blow

US \$ 50 Trillion in August 2008 and slightly above US \$ 40 trillion in September 2008.

In 2014 and 2015 global market capitalization was US \$ 68 trillion and US \$ 67 Trillion, respectively

Publically traded companies having the greatest market capitalization, This is primarily based on the Financial Times global 500 rankings. The non-public companies by estimated market value is attached for comparison.

World market capitalization by country is from the Morgan Stanley capital international developed countries :- Canada United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Leland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Hong-Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Israel.

Stock market capitalization is capacitated multiplying the price per share by the number of outstanding share and then summing all of the equities traded in a country or region. Estimated are not guaranteed.

Yogita Thakur
BBA 6th Semester

Best car of year 2019

The Indian car of the year (ICOTY)

The Maruti Suzuki Swift has won the esteemed Indian car of the year ICOTY award for 2019. At a ceremony held in Mumbai by the ICOTY committee, by Dr. Raghopat Singhania, Chairman & managing director, JK Tyres & Industries Limited, presented the ICOTY trophy to Mr. Kenichi Ayukawa, managing director and chief executive officer, Maruti Suzuki.

Mr. Yogendra Pratap Chairman of the ICOTY, Presented Maruti Suzuki win the winner's certificate that was signed by all the jury members.

Of the many cars launched in 2018, The ICOTY committee short-listed eight finalists viz the Honda Amaze, Honda CR-V, Hyundai Santro Mahindra Altoras G4, Mahindra Marazzo, Maruti Suzuki Swift, Maruti Suzuki, Ertiga and Toyota Yaris. The Maruti Suzuki Swift was victorious by significant margin, ahead of the runners-up by a significant margin, ahead of runners-up. Hyundai Santro and the Honda Amaze. This is the third generation of the Maruti-Suzuki Swift and like its

predecessors and global extremely well in the market. Interestingly, both its predecessors had won the Indian car of the year award in 2006 and 2012 respectively, & making the swift, the first car of ever to win the ICOTY.

Sales:

Maruti Suzuki Dzire is the most selling car in year 2018 it has sold 2,61,603 units last year. But the best car of the year Maruti Suzuki swift's sales 2,23,630 units.

Why swift is best car?

Maruti Suzuki India's premium hatchback swift has crossed sales milestone of 13 lakh units since its launch in 2005.

Swift touched one lakh unit sale mark in 2007 and it crossed two lakh sales mark in September 2013. The model achieved 10 lakh sales milestone in the country

According to data released by Maruti Suzuki India earlier this month, it sold 42,297 units of the compact segment comprising swift, Estilo, Ritz and Dzix in April.

Swift become the most fuel efficient car in the segment Maruti launched swift diesel in 2007 and improved its fuel efficiency further with a mileage of approx. 22.35 KMPL at present petrol version gives 18.7 KMPL. Swift compacted the high-end features into a hatchback, creating an upper A2 segment for itself.

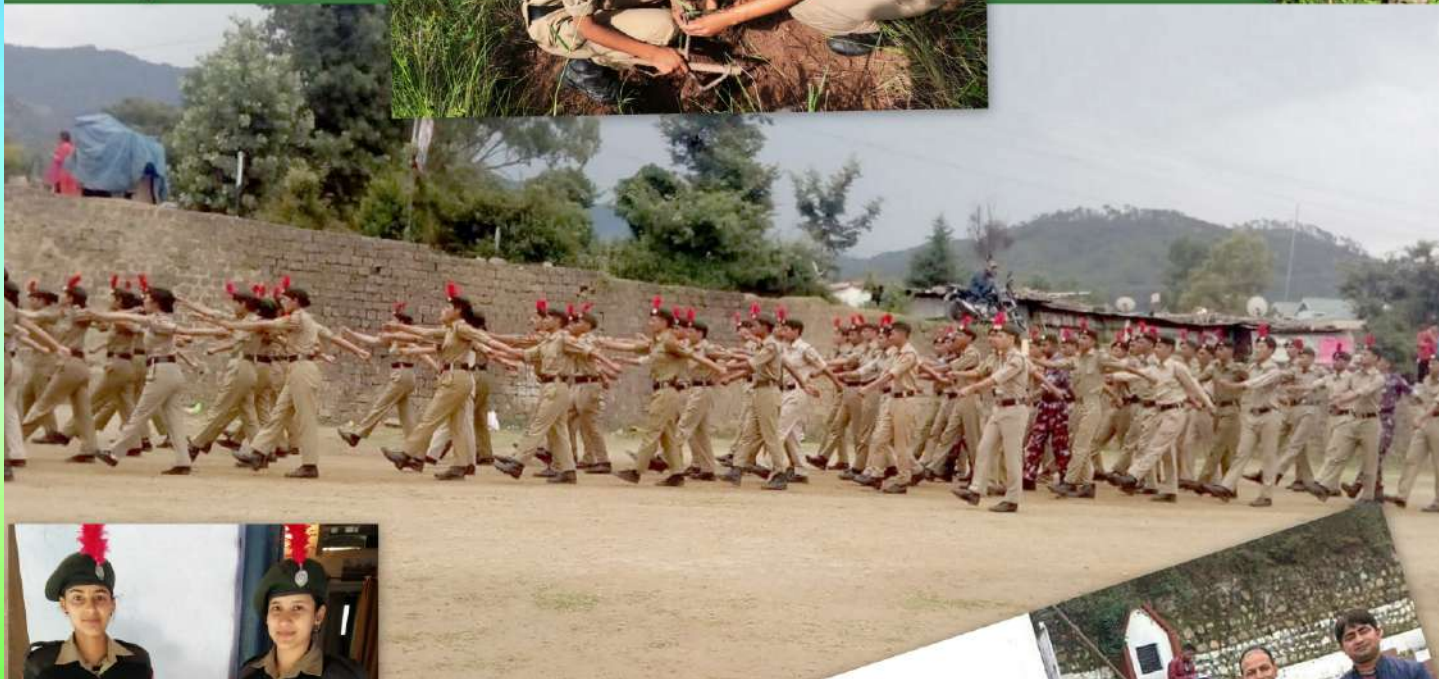
Swift is priced at Rs. 4.6-7.2 lakh (ex- show room, Delhi). It competes with Hyundai i20 and Honda Brio.

Vishal Sharma
B.B.A. 6th Semester



बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ





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ALUMNI



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