

# चिर संकल्प

2023-24



महाराजा लक्ष्मण सेन स्मारक महाविद्यालय  
सुन्दरनगर (हि.प्र.)





ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK



VIEW OF MLSM COLLEGE



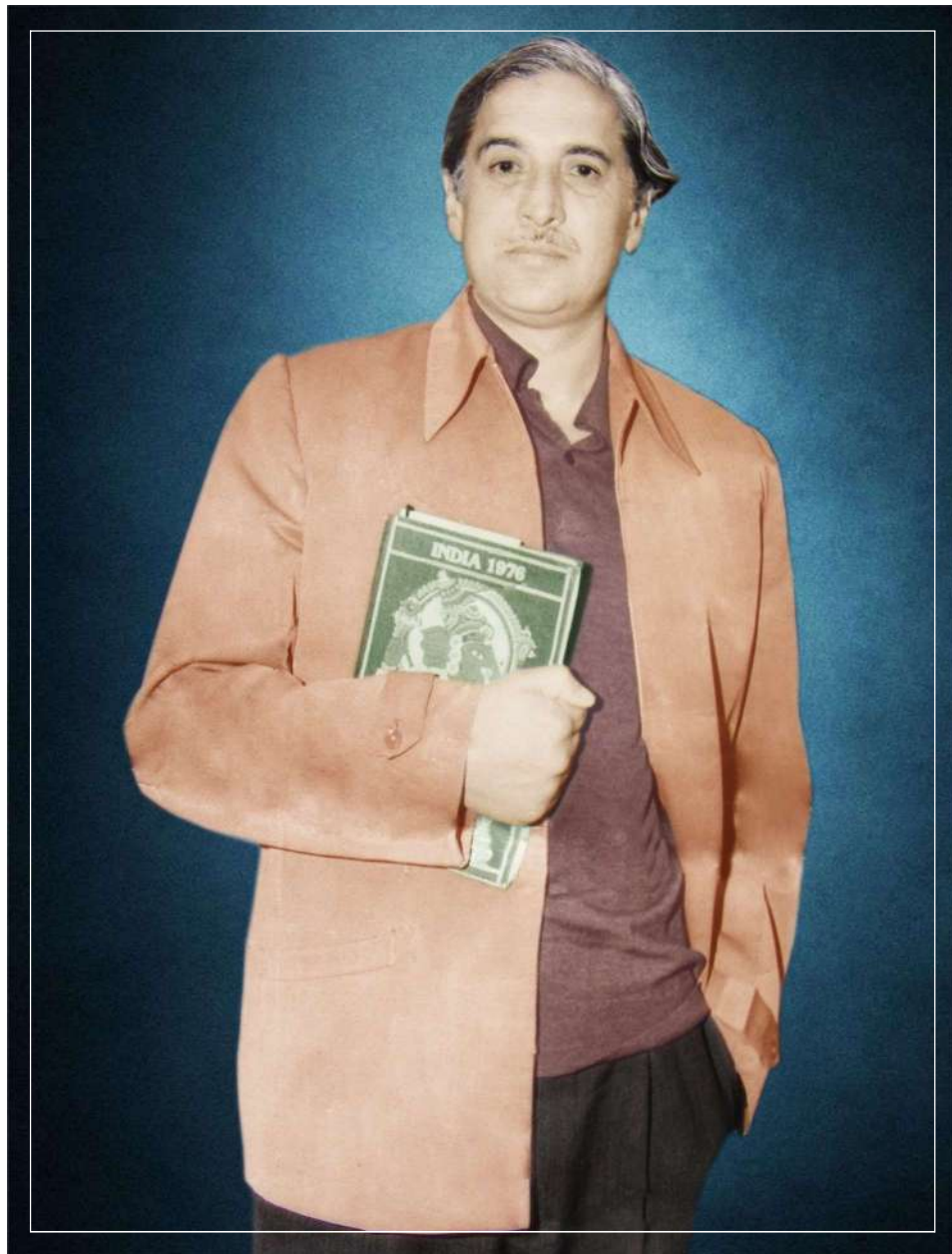
*His Memory will Survive Till Hill and River Vanish*



*His Highness  
Late Maharaja Lakshman Sen of Suket*

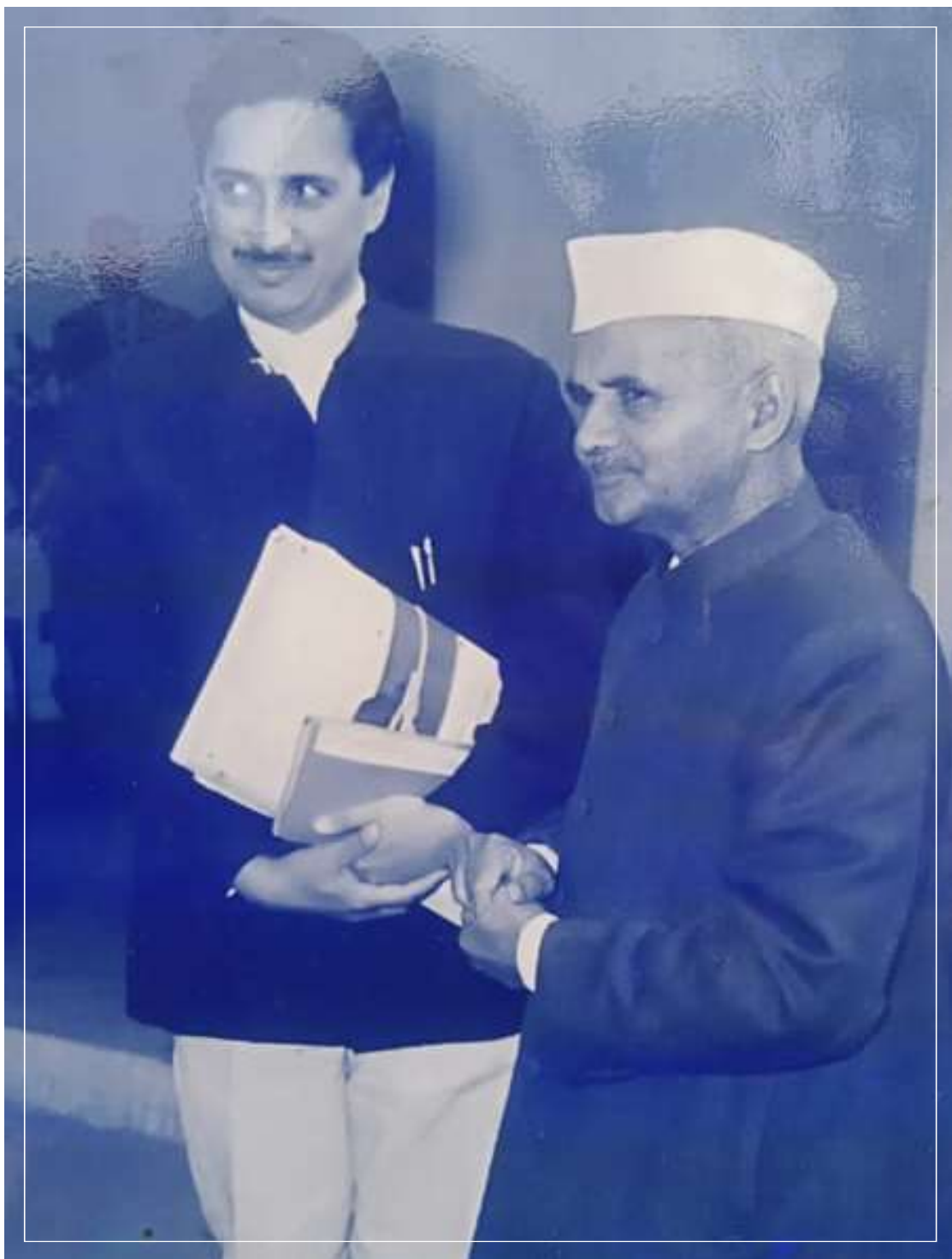
**IN WHOSE SACRED MEMORY HIS SON,  
LATE HIS HIGHNESS SH. LALIT SEN FOUNDED THE COLLEGE**

*Great Philanthropist And Educationist Par Excellence*



*His Highness  
Late Raja Lalit Sen of Suket*

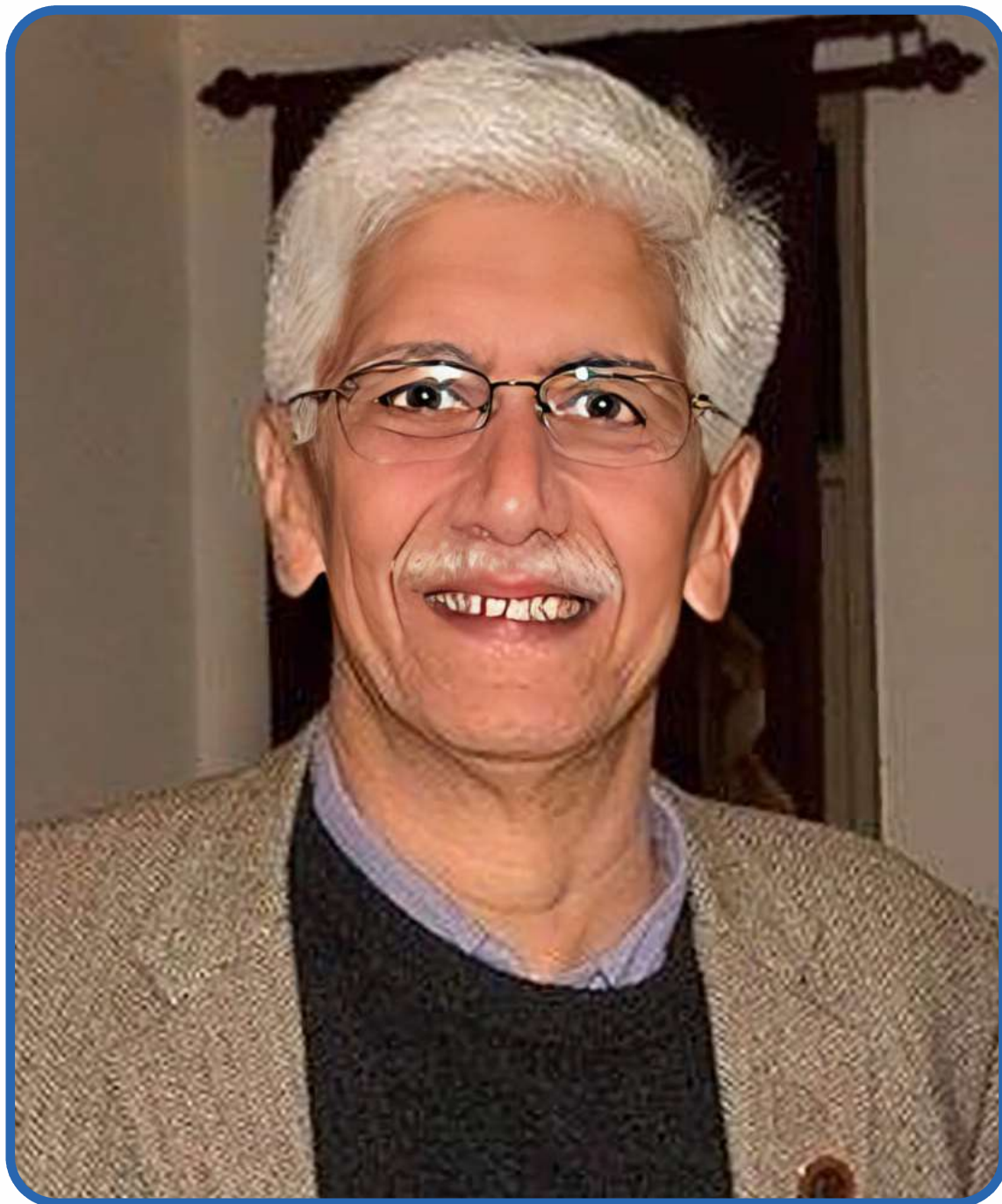
**FOUNDER OF THE COLLEGE**



*Late Raja Lalit Sen, the founder of the college with the then Prime Minister,  
late Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri.*

*He remained the Member of the Parliament ( Lok Sabha) from 1962-1971*

# *In Remembrance*

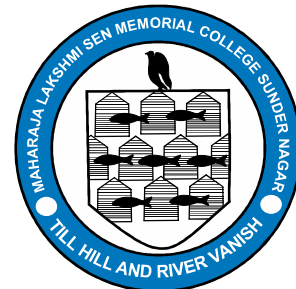


**LATE RAJA HARI SEN JI**  
**(15-08-1955 to 30-03-2024)**





## From Principal's Desk



### “अप्प दीपो भवः” “Be the source of light by yourself”

For all stake holders of Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College it is a moment of pleasure & pride to know that the college is bringing out the edition for session 2023-2024 of our college magazine “CHIR SANKALP”. This magazine provides a platform to our students to bring out their latent talent. Student get exposure to variety of texts that help them to inculcate interest in reading, writing, listening & interact with engaging content. It is also a reflection of activities carried out in the college during the year. I wish a large no of teachers and students from different departments to publish their original ideas in this edition.

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. The founder of the college, Late Raja Lalit Sen Ji, 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’.

The biggest potential threat that the student community is facing these days is the Drug abuse and addiction. I appeal to the students to stay away from this menace otherwise it will affect them both physically & mentally and at time leads to fatality.

#### ‘Say No to Drugs’

Do not scump to peer pressure. Say No to illegal drugs & to friends who encourage drug abuse.

Warm good wishes to the entire team of the college magazine, comprising of the Chief Editor, Staff Editors, Student Editors and contributors for the upcoming edition of “CHIR SANKALP”. I hope and believe that this magazine will act as a spring board for writing to our students.

*With warm wishes.*

Dr. Kameshwar Kumar  
Principal

## अच्छे शिक्षक की तलाश



हमारी शिक्षा त्रि-मुखी है यानि इसके तीन अंग हैं। अर्थात तीन आधार हैं। शिक्षक, शिक्षार्थी व पाठ्यक्रम। तीनों ही समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हरेक की अपनी-अपनी विशेषता है। यहां हम पहले यानि शिक्षक की वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में विस्तार से बात करेंगे। 2021-22 में हमने टूटती कलम और गुमनाम होते पन्ने पर इसी पत्रिका में लिखा था, 2022-23 में डिजिटल उपवास की अहमियत पर लिखा था। ये दोनों लेख आज के छात्र जीवन की सामयिकी पर थे। यानि शिक्षार्थी पर थे। शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थी एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं और यदि टीचर पर न लिखा जाये तो छात्र के प्रश्न



अनुत्तरित रह जायेंगे। इसी क्रम की श्रृंखला को पूरा करते हुए वर्तमान संपादकीय है। अगला संपादकीय हम पाठ्यक्रम पर लिखने की कोशिश करेंगे।

भारत में हर काल के हर समाज में शिक्षकों का सम्मान किया गया है। एक शिक्षक छात्रों से गहरे जुड़ा हो यह आवश्यक है। वह उस के शारीरिक हाव-भाव से ही उसके मन को पढ़ने की कुब्जत रखता हो। यह एक अच्छे शिक्षक का अनिवार्य लक्षण है। विद्यार्थी का तर्कसंगत व आलोचनात्मक सोच बनाने में वह महत्वपूर्ण है। एक शिक्षक के कक्षाओं में पढ़ाये जाने वाले पाठ अब न केवल कक्षाओं तक सीमित हैं बल्कि उनका दायरा व्यापक समाज को लेकर छात्रों के जीवन को भी प्रतिबिंबित करे। यह आवश्यक है। तर्कसंगत सोच के प्रति शिक्षकों का समर्पण व छात्रों के साथ निष्पक्ष जुड़ाव एक बेहतर समाज बनाने में योगदान देता है। यदि वह तर्कसंगत न हो तो यह शिक्षा के नाम पर ठेगा है। उसका जातिगत, धार्मिक, व राजनीतिक संदर्भों में विद्यार्थियों से निष्पक्ष रूप से पेश आना व निष्पक्ष व्यवहार करना ही सही मायने में शिक्षक होना है। यदि यह नहीं तो वह कुछ और है।

शिक्षक का राजनीतिक दल से जुड़ाव हो तो वह एक अच्छे व निष्पक्ष शिक्षण में दायित्व निभाने में सफल नहीं हो सकता। छात्र भी उसकी फेवर लेने के लिए मजबूरन उसी दल में अपने को फिट करना चाहेगा। जब शिक्षक किसी दल या विचार धारा का लबादा ओढ़े होता है तो वह एकांगी होता है। उस का किसी विषय को दूसरे एंगल से सोचने का नहीं होता। इस तरह वह संकीर्ण होता है। कई तो छात्रों को उसी संकीर्ण सोच में आने को मजबूर भी करते हैं। यह नैतिकता पर कुठाराघात है। हमारे देश में इस तरह के नुकसानों पर आंकलन नहीं होता हलांकि ये शिक्षक का स्वरूप बिगाड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण कहे जायेंगे। कई बार तो इस तरह की राजनीतिक नियुक्तियां देखी गयी हैं जो बहुत ही स्तरहीन होती हैं।

वर्तमान समय में शिक्षक का शिक्षक के रूप में तंगहाल होना चिंतनीय है व समाज में फैल रही ब्याधियों का कारण भी है। जाति को न कहने वालों की भी एक जाति होती है ठीक उसी तरह मनुष्यता की बात करने वाले भी उच्च वर्ग व वर्ण में उलझे होते हैं। पिछड़े व हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के छात्रों के साथ भेदभाव किये जाने की हालिया इस देश में अच्छी शिक्षा व अच्छे शिक्षकों की भावना के बारे में चिंता की लकीरें उत्पन्न करती हैं। शिक्षकों को आज सज्जनता की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है। देश में ये भेदभाव वाली घटनायें तो न जाने कब से चलीं हैं पर सोशल मीडिया की सक्रियता के कारण इस परेशान करनी वाली संस्कृति पर प्रकाश डालता है। ऐसा लगता है कि यदि यह न होता तो शायद ये घटनायें संज्ञान में न आतीं। यह ध्यान में आया है कि जो शिक्षक छात्रों के खिलाफ भेदभावपूर्ण बर्ताव करते हैं वे विभिन्न उद्देश्यों से प्रेरित होते हैं, जिस में सामाजिक असमानताओं में उनको मान्यताओं को फिर से स्थापित करने से लेकर भय और बहिष्कार की एक नई संस्कृति का निर्माण करना शामिल है। स्कूल, महाविद्यालय व विश्वविद्यालय में उदार शिक्षा के स्थान मानी जाने वाली जगहों में धीरे-धीरे पदानुक्रम में धर्म व संकीर्ण राष्ट्रवाद की धारणायें डाली जा रही हैं। हाशिए की पृष्ठ भूमि वाले छात्र खुद को ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बीच पाते हैं जो इस प्रक्रिया में उनके विश्वास को नष्ट करते हैं। कक्षा में ऐसे शिक्षकों के व्यवहार में उनके पूर्वाग्रहपरिलक्षित होते हैं। हाशिए पर रहने वाले छात्रों के खिलाफ ये भेदभाव स्कूल से विश्वविद्यालय तक देखे गये हैं। ये भेदभाव समय-समय पर उनके अपमान के रूप में आये हैं। राजस्थान के एक छात्र का घड़े से पानी पीना फिर शिक्षक से पिटाई होना, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अल्पसंख्यक छात्र की पिटाई दूसरे छात्र से करवाना, कर्नाटक के एक विश्वविद्यालय में एक शिक्षक का मुस्लिम छात्र को आतंकवादी कह कर सम्बंधित करना यह दशानि में काफी है कि शिक्षकों में शैक्षणिक संवेदनाओं की कमी है इस के अलावा किसी छात्र को उसकी सामाजिक पहचान के लिए नीचा दिखाने और अपमानित करने का शिक्षक का इरादा कक्षा में सीखने की संस्कृति को नष्ट करती है। स्कूलों और विश्वविद्यालयों में भेदभाव और बहिष्कार की गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी प्रथायें निश्चित रूप से छात्रों में मानसिक पीड़ा और तनाव पैदा करती हैं। एक शिक्षक विचारों के प्रवाह को साझा करने लिए कक्षा में जिम्मेवार होता है। समाज शास्त्रियों के अनुसार शिक्षण एक नैतिक कार्य है। यह साझा करने का कार्य है न कि छुपा कर रखने का।

इसलिए शिक्षण का कार्य पूर्वाग्रहों और गलत धारणाओं से प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिए। बेशक सब शिक्षक ऐसे नहीं भी होंगे पर इस खटे व अपमान जनक दिये गये अनुभव से वह पल्ला भी तो नहीं झाड़ सकता है। यदि भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के वैश्विक स्तर के न होने का कारण ढूंढा जाये तो शिक्षक का अविकसित या संकीर्ण होना भी एक होगा। इस तरह शिक्षक का सही न होना कई पैमानों पर नुकसानदायक है। एक अच्छा व जागरूक शिक्षार्थी भी शिक्षक पर नैतिक दबाव बनाने का काम कर सकता है। वह कई मायनों में सवाल पूछ कर शिक्षकों को सजग कर उनके कार्यों से विमुख होने पर उनका मार्गदर्शक भी हो सकता है। शिक्षार्थी को चाहिए कि कम से कम विषय पर तो वह चर्चा करे ही। पर कयी बार ऐसा माहौल भी देखा गया है कि जैसे आजकल शिक्षार्थी राजनीतिक संगठनों में बंटे होते हैं तो वे अपनी ही विचार धारा के शिक्षक का समर्थन कर दूसरी विचार के समर्थक शिक्षक को बाधायें उत्पन्न कर देते हैं। अभी हाल ही में मध्यप्रदेश में यह देखा गया है। दोनों को अपनी सीमाओं को समझना होगा व एक दूसरे की सीमाओं में अतिक्रमण न कर एक अच्छा सम्बंध स्थापित कर शिक्षण परिसर में सौहार्द भरा वातावरण स्थापित करना समय की मांग भी है।

डॉ. विनोद कुमार  
मुख्य संपादक



# EDITORIAL BOARD



**Sitting: From left**

Dr. Neha Sen ( Pahari), Dr. Kavita Sharma ( Hindi),Dr. Manju Garg ( Education), Dr. Latesh Kapoor ( Commerce), Dr. Mukesh Verma ( English) , Dr. Kameshwar Kumar ( Principal) ,Dr. Vinod Kumar ( Editor in Chief), Dr. Nirupama Kohli (Planning), Smt. Jyoti Sharma (Management),Dr. Ranjana Thakur (Sanskrit), Late Dr. Naresh Kumar ( Science)

**Standing: From left**

Nishant Saklani (Planning), Pallavi (Education), Manisha Kumari (Hindi), Shreeya Thakur (Commerce), Aarti (English), Deepshikha Sain (Management Section), Saurabh Sharma (Science).



## राजा हरिसेन : अविस्मरणीय व्यक्तित्व

सन् 765 मे राजा वीरसेन ने इस रियासत की नींव रखी थी। यह रियासत पहले पांगणा से चलती थी फिर 1240 मे राजा मदनसैन के समय लोहारा सिफ्ट हुई। सन 1340 के आस-पास राजा करतार सैन जी ने करतार पुर नगर बसाया जिसे आज पुराना बाजार कहते हैं। इनके महल बडसू यानि वर्तमान संस्कृत कालेज के स्थान पर थे। फिर 1721 में राजा गरूड़ सैन ने इसे बनेड सिफ्ट किया। महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन 48 वें राजा सुकेत रियासत के हुये। ये 1919 से 1948 तक राजा रहे। फिर 565 रियासतों से भारत एक गणराज्य बना। 30 जुलाई 1970 को इनका स्वर्गवास हुआ। राजा ललित सैन (21 अप्रैल 1932 से 18 अक्तूबर 1985 तक) 49 राजा थे जो दो बार मंडी संसदीय क्षेत्र से 1961-71 तक सांसद के साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के समय संसद के संसदीय सचिव भी रहे। 1985 में इनकी मृत्यु हुई। इस तरह से डाक्टर हरिसेन (15 अगस्त 1955 से 30 मार्च 2024) जो राजा ललित सैन जी के सुपुत्र थे 50 (जगमोहन बलोखड़ा की पुस्तक वंडरलैंड आफ हिमाचल के अनुसार 50 वें और सोशल नेटवर्किंग मीडिया व विकीपीडिया अनुसार 52) वें राजा हुए। 1976 मे महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन स्मारक महाविद्यालय की स्थापना राजा ललित सैन जी के द्वारा की गई थी। इन के स्वर्गवास के बाद डाक्टर हरिसेन जी ने महाविद्यालय के चेयरमैन के रूप में कार्य भार संभाला। 15 अगस्त 1955 का इनका जन्म हुआ था तो इस तरह ये 69 वर्ष के थे। कोई बड़ी उम्र नहीं थी, पर बीमारी ने ऐसा चक्र रचा जिससे वही हुआ जो कहते हैं कि प्रत्येक सांस पहले ही लिखी होती है। उन्होंने अपने पिता जी की स्थापित परम्पराओं का निर्वाहन करते हुए बखूबी इस महाविद्यालय का संचालन किया। जीवन के आखिर समय तक वे इसकी देखरेख का जिम्मा निभाते रहे। ये बहुत विनम्र व सहज स्वाभाव के थे। राज परिवार से होते हुए भी आमजन की तरह नौकरी करते थे। वे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के रामजस कालेज में इतिहास के प्रोफेसर थे। राजा परिवार के लोगों की अगर लिस्ट देखी जाये तो बहुत कम लोग वैश्विक स्तर पर होंगे जिन्होंने नौकरी की। राजा हरिसेन जी उन में एक थे।

इन पर समाज के लोगों ने इनके जीवंत जीवन और मृत्युओपरांत अपने संस्मरण, भाव घटनाओं को समयानुसार व्यक्ति और व्यक्तियों के समूहों द्वारा निम्न तरह से श्रृंखला बद्ध व्यक्त किया है, जो यह दर्शाने में काफी हैं कि ये कितने बड़े व्यक्तित्व के मालिक रहे होंगे ?

### 1. Aditya Joshi a blogger/writer posted on 18 April 2016 at 2.30 pm that 14 Members of Royal Families including India and the world, Who have Jobs Just Like the rest of us.

When you think of royalty do you imagine a man with a crown on his head with robes of flowing gold and an attendant on either side? But that notion might not be as universal as you might imagine. Believe it or not there are royals out there who don't spend their time lounging on pillows stuffed with flamingo feathers being fanned and fed grapes by a bevy of servants.

- **Prince Charles Philip Arthur George (Britain)**

A Prince in Buckingham Palace and a business magnate in Cornwall. Waitrose Duchy Organic is a venture set up between Waitrose and Duchy Organic, a company set up by Prince Charles that produces organic food.

- **Togbe Ngoryifia Cephas Kosi Bansah (Ghana)**

Part time King from Ghana and a full time mechanic in Germany. Technically, he is the chief of the Gbi traditional area of Hohoe, Ghana but he doesn't reside there. He operates his own workshop in Germany where he trained to be a mechanical engineer.

- **Prince Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau (Netherlands)**

The Prince from Netherlands is a part of the international think tank, RAND. This prince did his graduation in law and has a prolific work profile, including the EU. Currently, he's a member of the RAND corporation which is a non-profit think tank which works on global policy.



- **Queen Gyaltsuen Jetsun Pema Wangchuk (Bhutan)**

The reigning queen of Bhutan is also the Ozone Ambassador for UNEP.

A Queen :- who balances royal duties with philanthropy, not only does Jetsun Pema work with UNEP but is a part of the 'Ability Bhutan Foundation' as well as the 'Royal Society for Protection of Nature'.

- **Queen Margrethe (II) Alexandrine Þórhildur Ingrid (Denmark)**

The Queen of Denmark worked as a translator and illustrator for LOTR.

Though she focuses more on her queenly duties now, she is a renowned illustrator whose work has featured in many publications, like 'The Lord of the Rings,' Which she also translated in Dutch.

- **Queen Letizia Ortiz Rocasolano (Spain)**

The Spanish Queen is an accomplished journalist and news anchor.

This Queen was there to report on the 2000 presidential elections in the US, the sinking of the oil tanker, 'Prestige' and even broadcasted live during the 9/11 attack.

- **Princess Charlene Lynette Wittstock (Monaco)**

An accomplished swimmer and currently the princess of Monaco. Princess Charlene isn't just a swimmer. She is a gold medalist in the sport and only missed out on the Beijing Olympics because of a shoulder injury. She said that she hopes to resume after her recovery.

- **Princess Marie-Chantal Miller (Greece)**

The Princess of Greece and the designer of a line of children's clothing.

Her name isn't just associated to royalty, it's also a brand. She is a well known designer of children's wear and her angel onesies are highly sought after on an international scale.

- **Kirit Pradyot Deb Barman (Tripura)**

The Prince of Tripura and the editor of his own publication, 'The Northeast Today.'

Not only is he the head of his own publication, he's a guest lecturer at Harvard and one of India's most vocal critics of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act.

- **Dr. Aditya Pratap Deo (Kanker)**

A professor St. Stephen's College and the current Maharaja of Kanker, Chattisgarh.

A professor of History in one of India's most reputed colleges, he was also part of the delegation to the 33rd UNESCO conference as well as an exchange scholar at Brown University.

- **Saif Ali Khan (Pataudi)**

The son of a Nawab and one of Bollywood's most accomplished actor.

The man needs no introduction. He is one of India's most well known actors, lovingly called the nawab of Bollywood.

- **Dr Hari Sen Bahadur (Suket)**

The current King of Suket, Himanchal Pradesh and a professor of History in DU.

Not only is Dr Hari Sen a respected Historian, he has been a personal hero of mine since I studied under him in Ramjas College. One of the kindest and most down to earth men I've had the privilege to know.

- **Queen Rania Al-Abdullah (Jordan)**

The Queen of Jordan is on the board of Foundation for International Community Assistance. Not only is she involved in micro-finance on a global scale, she's also an avid advocate of education and welfare for youth. She was the first person to be named UNICEF's Eminent Advocate for Children.

- **Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn (Thailand)**

The crown prince of Thailand and General of the armed forces. A General, Admiral and Air Marshall all at once, Prince Vajiralongkorn is an accomplished pilot having flown F-16's and Boeing's. It may be closely related to his position as Prince, but none can deny his skill in the air.

## 2. डॉक्टर हरिसेन जी के परिचित Sh. Bikram Bora फेसबुक पर लिखते हैं-

### Prof. Hari Sen (1955-2024)

Hari Sen was infuriatingly meticulous. Once regarding his detailed Modern India course, a frustrated student exclaimed, "Sir, हम आजाद कब होंगे?"

Most teachers struggle with fairness. He did not. He had no favourites. A scrupulously fair man, with his fair share of integrity. We only discovered after graduation that he was the titular raja of the (erstwhile) princely state of Suket. He never felt the need to mention this.

The last time I saw him was at an event at the India Habitat Centre. I was going through a difficult time, and his compassionate words, "It's good to see you, Bikram," offered unexpected comfort. So long, Professor. Rest in power. And thank you, for everything.

### 3. One of the students of Dr. Radhika Chopra ji wrote in social media in the context of above as:

We often used to meet him at Delhi School campus those days when he would come to meet Dr. Radhika Chopra, his spouse and my teacher. The couple's friendship with author Amitabh Ghosh goes back to their St. Stephens days and Ghosh's novel Shadow Lines was dedicated to them. While he was not keeping well for some time, never imagined that he would depart so soon. My heartfelt tributes!

4. अभिषेक खरे रीवा मध्यप्रदेश से अपने फेसबुक अकाउंट में लिखते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सुकेत रियासत के राजा एवं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय रामजस कॉलेज इतिहास विभाग के पूर्व प्राध्यापक डॉ. हरिसेन सर का आज निधन हो गया। आप बेहद उम्दा शिक्षक थे, अंग्रेजी भाषा के जेंटलमेन शब्द के पर्याय थे। आपका कॉरिडोर से जेंटलमेन वॉक करते हुए क्लास में प्रवेश करना और अपनी घड़ी को टेबल पर रख देना और फिर पूछना कि “तो हम कल कहाँ थे?” फिर पिछला पढ़ाया हुआ पाठ याद दिलाते फिर आगे का पाठ पढ़ाना। आपकी इंग्लिश उम्दा थी और हिंदी उससे भी उम्दा! और बीच-बीच में आपका, हम हिन्दी माध्यम के छात्रों की सुविधा के लिए पूछना कि “कोई व्याख्या, सारांश, समीक्षा या अनुवाद की जरूरत?” आपका यह अंदाज हम सभी को कायल करता था। आँखें बंद करने पर प्रिय शिक्षक की छवि के तौर पर यकीनन आपकी छवि उभरेगी। हमारा सौभाग्य है कि हमें आपसे पढ़ने का मौका मिला। सर, आपको विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि।

आपका छात्र  
अभिषेक खरे, रीवा (म.प्र.)

5. रोमित चित्रा अपने फेसबुक अकाउंट में लिखते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सुकेत-मंडी रियासत के राजा एवं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय रामजस कॉलेज इतिहास विभाग के पूर्व प्राध्यापक डॉ. हरिसेन सर का आज निधन हो गया। आज लोधी रोड़ की रामगान भूमि पर उनके पार्थिव शरीर को पंचतत्व में विलीन होते देख आँखें नम हो गईं। 2010-2013 की सभी यादें ताजा हो गयीं। अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों ही भाषा में आपकी पकड़ बेहद उम्दा थी, बेहद शांत, सौम्य और सरल स्वभाव के कारण आप सबके चहेते थे। बेहद लंबा अकादमिक कैरियर (1991-2020)।



हर शनिवार को आपके टूटोरियल कक्षा में मेरे लिए खास कर के फ्रूट सलाद और दो जूस के ग्लास मंगवाना (उपवास होने के कारण), अपितु हम दोनों विपरीत विचारधारा के संवाहक थे पर इसका असर कभी भी मेरे अकादमिक पर नहीं पड़ा। जैसे कहा जाता है “Legend never die”, आप हमेशा हमारे दिलो और यादों में जिंदा रहेंगे !! ओम शान्ति शान्ति ओम !!

6. 30 मार्च को ही महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन स्मारक महाविद्यालय के हाल में शिक्षक और गैर शिक्षकों ने एक शोक सभा कालेज हाल में की। यह एक दुखी व स्तब्ध कर देने वाला पल था। राजा साहब के चित्र के समक्ष श्रद्धा सुमन अर्पित किये गये।

7. सुकेत रियासत के राजा श्री हरि सेन जी को आनंद धाम देहरी (वृद्ध आश्रम) सुन्दर नगर में आयोजित शोक सभा में इस आश्रम के अध्यक्ष डाक्टर पद्म सिंह गुलेरिया, अन्यान्य तथा दिव्य मानव ज्योति सेवा ट्रस्ट डेहर के समस्त परिवार की ओर एडवोकेट अरुण आर्य और सुन्दरनगर के गण्यमान्य लोगों ने भावभीनी श्रद्धांजलि 7 अप्रैल 2024 को दी।

8. सुन्दर नगर रियासत के राजा श्री हरि सेन जो महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन स्मारक महाविद्यालय के चेयरमैन भी थे, का 30 मार्च 2024 को स्वर्णवास हो गया था। इस उपलक्ष्य में दिनांक 08 अप्रैल 2024 को सनातन धर्म सभा पुराना बाजार में सांयकाल 05-00 बजे सुन्दर नगर के सभी सामाजिक संस्थाओं के प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता, सभी जेष्ठ एवं श्रेष्ठ सुन्दर नगर निवासी और सुन्दर नगर, नगर परिषद अध्यक्ष उपाध्यक्ष पार्षदों की ओर से एक श्रद्धांजलि कार्यक्रम हुआ।

9. सुन्दरनगर के विद्यार्थक राकेश जम्वाल जी का कहना है कि मेरा जब कभी भी डाक्टर हरिसैन जी से संवाद (बातचीत) हुई तो मैंने देखा कि किस तरह वे कॉलेज की चिंता करते थे? वह कालेज की पोस्ट हों, विद्यार्थी हो या अन्यान्य कोई और विषय हो। सच में वे एक कर्मयोगी थे। मेरा यह अटूट विश्वास रहा है कि लीजेन्ड (Legend) कभी मरते नहीं है (Legend never dies)। राजा हरिसैन जी वास्तव में ही Legend थे।

10. जिला मंडी की क्रिकेट एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष अजय राणा जी लिखते हैं कि मेरी जब भी उनसे बात हुई तो क्रिकेट पर उनकी सूक्ष्म जानकारीयों से मैं आचम्भित हुआ। मुझे लगा कि ये बी. सी. सी. आई. के पूर्व में रहे डूंगरपुर रियासत के राजसिंह डूंगरपुर के भानजे हैं तब इन की रुचि इस कदर रही होगी पर उन का यही सूक्ष्मतम नजरिया जो हमारी ओर एक दो बातें हुई उस में भी था। सच में राजा हरिसैन विलक्षण प्रतिभाओं के मालिक थे। उनकी बॉडी लैंग्वेज बहुत ही प्रभावी व गहरी छाप छोड़ती थी इस विशाल व्यक्तित्व की कमी हमेशा खलेगी।

11. महादेव (सुन्दरनगर) से पत्रकार भीमसिंह परदेशी लिखते हैं कि... राजा हरिसैन लोक संस्कृति के संवाहक सुकेत रियासत के 52 राजा हरिसैन बहादुर की मृत्यु सुनकर इसलिए भी दुख हुआ क्योंकि वे एक अच्छे शिक्षाविद थे जिन्होंने अपने बुजुर्ग राजाओं के समय के महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन स्मारक महाविद्यालय सुन्दरनगर शिक्षा के स्तर सुधारने के साथ-साथ वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति के दृष्टिगत उच्चीकरण के अनेक कार्य किये। चूंकि मैं पत्रकारिता से जुड़ा रहा अतः मेरा संपर्क राजा साहब जो सरल स्वभाव, मृदुभाषी और मिलनसार थे। व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जहां उन्होंने मुझे रियासत काल संबंधी जानकारीयों दी वहीं शिक्षा को लेकर नई कलासें आरम्भ करने की योजनाएं भी समय समय पर बताई थी।

दिवंगत राजा हरिसैन जो पर्यावरण प्रेमी होने के साथ-साथ मातृभाषा मंडयाली बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से बोलते थे जिस से उनका लोक संस्कृति का जीता जागता संवाहक होने का भी पता चलता था। उनके साथ पैलेस में बिताया समय भूलते नहीं भूलता है। सन 2000 की बात है कि इधर-उधर की नई पुरानी बातें करते-करते खास तौर पर इंडो जर्मन यहां संग्रहालय निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुझाव मैंने दिया कि राजा, महाराजाओं की चीजें तलवार, साही, पलंग, भाले बंदूक आदि लोगों के अवलोकन हेतु रखने चाहिए। वे इतने विनम्र थे कि एक बार मैं उनसे सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया में मिला। वे साधारण आदमी की तरह लाईन में लगे थे। मैंने बैंक कर्मि जीतराम को उन्हे बैठाने को कहा कि ये राजा साहब है पर वे शालीनता से लाईन में लगे रहे व फेवर लेने मना किया व काम करने बाद यथा योग्य अभिवादन कर अपने गंतव्य की ओर निकल गये। वे सादा जीवन और उच्च विचार रखते थे। हम उन के बनाये मार्ग पर चलें यही उन्हे सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी।

12. Professor Ajay Kapoor (retired Principal of M.L.S. College Sundernagar) repoted an article of a fellow named Mack on his face book page as under:

HARI SEN BIOGRAPHY, EARLY LIFE, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL CARRIER, PUBLICATION  
March 31, 2024 By Mack Raja, Hari Sen was a well-educated, ambitious historian who was born into the

royal family in 1955 and died on 30 March 2024. Hari Sen's death is a great loss for his circle as well as the country because his academic achievements, historical processes and educational reputation was fantastic and outstanding.

### **Hari Sen Biography :**

Hari Sen was an academic historian from Himachal Pradesh, India, who lived from 15 August 1955 to 30 March 2024. His research on the Bhils of colonial Rajasthan has been one of his most important historical achievements.

He was honoured for his services in the field of Education and History. His services to academics and education are noteworthy, therefore his legacy goes beyond honours. His publications reflect his scholarly pursuits and enrich our understanding of history and marginalized communities.

### **Hari Sen Early Life & Education :**

Hari Sen was well-educated. He got his early education from St. Columbia's school in Delhi. He completed his MA in history from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University. His Ph.D. dissertation, titled "Popular Protest in Mewar in the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Centuries," is unpublished but illustrates his academic interests.

Hari Sen was born into the royal dynasty of Suket, a princely realm that used to salute with 11 guns. Suket's capital was Sundar Nagar, which is now in Himachal Pradesh. His father, Lalit Sen, served twice in parliament from Mandi constituency. Hari Sen's paternal grandfather was Suket's last monarch, Raja Lakshman Sen Bahadur. His mother, Krishna Kumari, was the daughter of the second wife of Maharaja Lakshman Singh the last ruler of Dungarpur.

Hari Sen nominally took the 'gaddi' (throne) of Suket on October 18, 1985, becoming the 52nd 'Raja Saheb' of Suket. His formal title was His Highness Raja Hari Sen Bahadur of Suket. He got married to the renowned Indian sociologist Dr. Radhika Chopra, who was the journalist Pran Chopra's daughter.

### **Hari Sen Professional Career :**

Dr. Hari sen worked as Prof. of History at Ramjas College in Delhi university. He joined in October 1991 as worked their till his retirement in August 2020. His reputation as a committed teacher of history at Delhi University was widespread.

Several South Asian historians and academicians have acknowledged Hari Sen's influence. Notable references include Ramchandra Guha, Prakash Kumar, Monika Saxena, Pankaj Jha, Radhika Chopra, and Nikhil Menon.

### **Hari Sen Research and Contributions :**

Hari Sen's research was focused on the Bhils, an indigenous community in colonial Rajasthan. His work throws light on their history, struggles, and socio-cultural impacts. Notably, he explored the Bhil rebellion of 1881 and their role in colonial Mewar. His contributions enriched our understanding of marginalised communities and their agency in historical processes.

### **Hari Sen Legacy :**

Hari Sen's legacy extends beyond academia. He was a trustee and president of the Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College in Sundar Nagar. His friendship with writer Amitav Ghosh is also documented in Ghosh's essay on the 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Delhi, titled "The Ghosts of Mrs. Gandhi". Dr. Hari Sen was the epitome of scholarship and heritage His passing leaves a void in the academic world, but his contributions continue to resonate.

### **Hari Sen's Major Publications**

Hari Sen, the academic historian, made significant contributions through his research and writings. Let's delve into Hari Sen's major publications:



### **The Bhil Rebellion of 1881**

In this seminal work, Hari Sen meticulously examines the Bhil rebellion that occurred in colonial Rajasthan during the late 19th century. He throws light on the socio-political contexts, the grievances of the Bhil community, and the impact of their resistance on the broader historical landscape.

### **Stellar Interiors (Co-authored)**

While not solely authored by Hari Sen, this collaborative effort with Donald Howard Menzel and Prabhu Lal Bhatnagar explores the fascinating realm of stellar interiors. It delved into astrophysics, providing insights into the composition, processes, and evolution of stars.

### **The Bhil's in Colonial Mewar**

Hari Sen's research extends to the Bhil's role in colonial Mewar. Through rigorous analysis, he uncovers their agency, challenges, and contributions within the complex dynamics of the region. This work enriches our understanding of marginalized communities and their historical significance. These publications reflect Hari Sen's dedication to scholarship and his commitment to unravelling historical narratives.

**13.** Dr. C.P. Kaushal retired Principal from this college writes that Raja Sahib of Suket, His Highness Dr. Hari Sen's demise is a great loss for MLSM College family and his circle, the people of Sundernagar, and the state of Himachal Pradesh. His academic achievements, reputation, philanthropic nature, and contribution for the upliftment of the area of Sundernagar in higher education, social and religious sectors was outstanding and exemplary.

Dr. Hari Sen was an academic historian. His research on the Bhils of colonial Rajasthan has been one of his most important academic contributions, which reflects his scholarly pursuits and also enriches our understanding of history and marginalized communities. Having obtained his Ph.D. in history from Delhi University, Dr. Sen's also completed his high school at St. Columbia's School and college education at St. Stephen's College in Delhi. From October 1991 till his retirement in August 2020, Dr. Hari Sen was a history professor at Delhi University's Ramjas College. His reputation as a committed teacher of History at Delhi University was widespread. He guided MLSM College, Sundernagar as the President of the College Managing Committee from the year of 1985 till 30th March 2024. His father, late Raja Lalit Sen established

this college in 1976 by donating about 100 bighas land and liberal cash. This is the only private institution in the state where not even a single penny is used for any purpose other than the development of the institution. Under the leadership of Dr. Hari Sen, the college started a welfare scheme for the staff, which is better than similar schemes in the government sector. I have had a long association with Raja Sahib as a member of the College Managing Committee from March 2002 to June 2023. Many a time, despite having different views over various college developmental issues, we used to resolve all those on merit and with his positive and kind approach – that was an important element of his personality. During all these years, I have learned a great deal from Raja Sahib's style of functioning. He was a wonderful human being and an able administrator. His knowledge, hardworking nature and visionary approach have greatly influenced my personal life and professional career. He always remained concerned about the welfare of the college fraternity. During my stint as College Principal, he used to discuss with me various issues related to college over the telephone for hours, despite his serious illness. His command of language and management skills were marvellous. Whoever worked in any capacity with Raja Sahib, got inspired and

motivated by his vast knowledge, professional approach, and simplicity. I pray for his soul to rest in peace.  
Om Shanti !!

15. डाक्टर लतेश कपूर जो कामर्स विभाग में प्राध्यापिका हैं इन पर इस तरह संस्मरण लिखती हैं:-

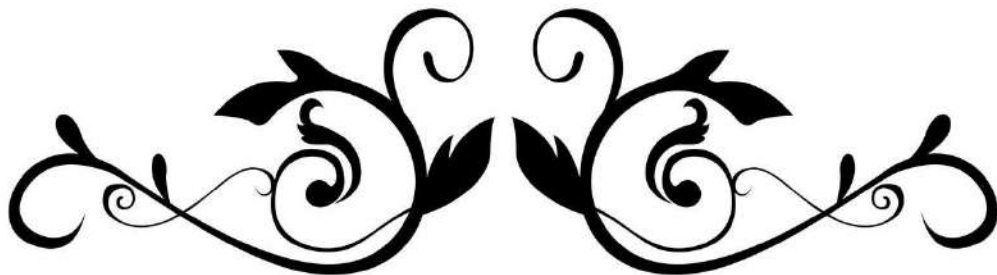
सुकेत रियासत के राजा डाक्टर हरिसैन जी का स्वर्ण सिंधारना न केवल उनके परिवार के लिए कभी न पूर्ण होने वाली क्षति है अपितु महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन स्मारक महाविद्यालय परिवार, सुकेत की जनता व इनसे जुड़े हर व्यक्ति के लिए भी अपूर्णीय क्षति है। 1976 में यह महाविद्यालय स्वर्गीय राजा ललित सैन जी ने अपने पिता स्वर्गीय महाराजा लक्ष्मण सैन की यादगार में स्थापित किया। 1985 में 30 वर्ष की छोटी आयु में ही राजा हरिसैन को इसकी बागडोर सौंप दी। 39 वर्षों तक न केवल उन्होंने इस महाविद्यालय को अध्यक्ष के रूप में संभाला बल्कि हमेशा इसे ऊंचाईयों तक ले जाने में प्रयासरत रहे। इस भौतिक युग में जहां भाई-भाई इंच इंच जगह के लिए आपस में मतभेद रखते हैं, वहीं इस परिवार ने अपनी संपत्ति शिक्षा के लिए समर्पित कर एक मिसाल कायम की है। शिक्षा के प्रति यह योगदान उनकी व उनके परिवार की शिस्तयत को ब्यान करता है। राजा हरिसैन जी एक बहुआयामी व्यक्तित्व के धनी, बुद्धिमान, प्रबुद्ध, कर्मठ, मृदुभाषी व धर्म के प्रति आस्था रखने वाले थे। इनकी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी भाषा पर तो पकड़ थी ही साथ ही मंडयाली भाषा का भी पूरा ज्ञान था। इन के मुख से मंडयाली सुनने का भी अलग ही आनंद आता था। मंडयाली भाषा के पुराने शब्दों को सुनकर हमारा भी ज्ञान वर्धन होता था। वे परम्परागत व्यंजनों का भी खूब लुत्फ उठाते (विशेष रूप से बटूरू, जलेबी, कचौरी इत्यादि)। इनका हमेशा हंसता हुआ चेहरा, दोनों हाथ जोड़कर और झुककर अभिवादन करना एवम स्वीकार करना इनका अलग और बनाता था।

महाविद्यालय में इनके बैठने के लिए एक विशेष (डायरेक्टर रूम) कमरा था। परन्तु डाक्टर हरिसैन जी न तो उस कमरे में खुद बैठे और न ही कभी किसी शिक्षक, कर्मचारी और प्राचार्य को उस कमरे में बुलाया। खुद फाईलें उठा कर सबके पास जाकर काम करते व करवाते थे। महाविद्यालय परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य को जब अपनी बात इनसे सांझा करनी होती, तो ये हमेशा बात सुनने के लिए समय देते थे। कभी भी ऐसा महसूस नहीं किया कि हम सुकेत रियासत के राजा या अपने महाविद्यालय के अध्यक्ष या चेयरमैन से बात कर रहे हैं, लगता था अपने ही परिवार के मुखिया से बात कर रहे हैं। इस महाविद्यालय के हर सदस्य का कर्तव्य बनता है कि इनकी अच्छाईयों से सीखते हुए और उनके बताये हुए रास्तों पर चलते हुए शिक्षा एवम समाज के प्रति कर्मठता से योगदान दें और इनके व इनके पिताजी के इस महाविद्यालय के प्रति देखे सपनों को सकार करें। यही हम सब की उनके प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी।

16. महाविद्यालय की लिपिक स्टाफ से श्रीमति अंबिका शर्मा डाक्टर हरिसैन जी के बारे में अपना संस्मरण यूं लिखती हैं कि जब भी वे कोई पत्र लिखवा (टाईप) करवा रहे होते थे और बीच में जब मंगवाई चाय आ जाती तो मुझे कहते कि आप पिओ मैं तो फ्री ( बिना काम) पहाड़ी में कहते “बेहल्ला” आदमी हूँ।

इस तरह वे हास्य-व्यंग्य से अपने को पीछे करते थे और पहले चाय तक मुझे देते। यहां टाईप कराते-कराते कोई दूसरी फाईल याद आ जाती जो ऊपरी तल से लानी होती थी तो मैं कहती कि सर मैं ले आती हूँ, तो भी वे खुद ही उसे लाने जाते।

एक बार की अन्य घटना इस प्रकार है कि एक बुक सप्लायर्स किसी प्राध्यापक की किताबें यहां मेरे कमरे में छोड़ गया और उस समय राजा साहब भी टाईप करवा रहे थे। वह बुक सप्लायर्स यह नहीं जानता था कि ये सुकेत रियासत के “राजा” हैं। वह किताबें देकर चला गया, फिर पांच मिनट बाद वापिस आया और कहा कि मैडम डाक्टर के. एस. राणा ने भी कहा कि उनकी किताबें भी अंबिका के कमरे में छोड़ दो। कहता आप मैडम कालेज के बहुत मशहूर हस्ती हो। इस पर उस के जाने के बाद राजा साहब





**17. Dr. Rohini Rana from English Department paid a tribute to greatness as :**

Raja Hari Sen, a charisma so rare  
A personlity that drew people with grace and care.  
His positive aura, a beacon so bright,  
illuminating paths, banishing darkness from sight.  
An encyclopedia in himself,  
a treasure trove of knowledge, A sage, a scholar, with wisdom to unfold and share.  
His mind, a repository of history,  
culture, and art, A true polymath, with a heart that beat with a gentle start.  
With a smile that disarmed,  
and a heart so kind, He touched lives, leaving a lasting impact, one of a kind.  
His legacy lives on, a shining light in our midst,  
Raja Hari Sen, a gem, forever etched in our midst.

**18. Smt. Sarika Sood from english department express her views on the demise of Dr. Hari Sen as :**

It was at the time of my job interview for a teaching position that I had the privilege of meeting Dr. Hari Sen. Neither had I ever seen him before nor was I aware of his personality . The interview was to be held in the Principal's office. I was nervous when I entered. Though I tried to act as one emanating confidence, the grave look on the faces of panel members made me uneasy. Just then my eyes fell on the head chair. It was larger and more ornate than other chairs. One of the members on panel sitting in it offered me a seat. The gentle man greeted me with a generous smile that instantly made me feel welcome I felt comfortable. The initial interactions began. A number of questions were raised for discussion. The gentleman checked my acquaintance with English language and discussed literature at length. He put up many questions covering the topics like students psychology, classroom management, problem solving, teaching aptitude, mentoring approach and the like. While interacting with him, I realised there is something unique in his style of questioning that could not be adequately expressed through words. When my thesis got discussed, I genuinely felt he was the one who could turn any conversation into an erudite discussion. His shrewdness and ready insight into things was beyond appreciation. I thought he might be the subject expert who had come from some university. While I was mentioning my hobbies, he took interest and asked many questions. To my surprise I found that he knew more about culinary art, one of my hobbies, than I did. His extensive knowledge and thorough understanding left a deep impression in my heart.

Later when I joined the institution, I came to know that the gentleman who had impressed me with his exhaustive knowledge and astute remarks was none other than Raja Hari Sen, the 52nd Raja of Suket and trustee of the college as well. That I had got selected rather than the one having strong political background was shocking to me. His strong belief in fair recruitment and selection exercise could make it happen. He always ensured, when on panel, that right person get hired since he knew well that the quality of education imparted depends on the quality of the teaching staff piloting the academic field of any institution.

To be ever able to forget a person with such an insightful thinking and intellectual acumen is really impossible. Though he is not with us today, his noble thoughts and magnanimous deeds will keep him alive forever. I feel I can hear him saying the famous lines of a great poet:

**I am the soft stars  
That shine at night  
Do not stand at my grave and cry  
I am not there;**

19. मेरे द्वारा (डाक्टर विनोद कुमार इसी महाविद्यालय में भौतिकी प्राध्यापक) जो संस्मरण देखे गये या मेरे ध्यान में आये वे इस प्रकार हैं :

- इतिहास के वे प्रखर विद्वान थे। एक बार मैंने इन्हें कहते सुना कि सुन्दरनगर के “डैहर ” का नाम का कारण यह है रु डैहर = डर + हर, यानि जिन्हें डर नाम की चीज न हो। यह इलाका रियासती काल के बिलासपुर & कहलूर के बार्डर के साथ लगता था तो यहां के लोग अपनी व राज्य की सुरक्षा करने में बड़े बहादुर था। इसी लिए इस क्षेत्र का नाम ही डैहर पड़ा।
- 1997 में मैंने विधान सभा से चुनाव लड़ने के लिए कॉलेज से लीव मांगी, उन दिनों इस लीव का प्रोविजन था। उस समय के प्रधानाचार्य महोदय ने मुझे कहा कि राजा साहब के दिल्ली से आने पर बात करो रु मैं इनके घर गया कोई एक घंटा बाहर बरामदे में बैठा। बातचीत में दो बार इन्होंने चाय पिलाई। पूरी बात सुनी कि क्यों राजनीति में रुचि जागी? कहां से लड़ोगे? किस पार्टी से? टिकट मिलने के स्कोप क्या हैं? यदि हार जाओ गे तो फिर क्या कालेज में आओगे? बगैरह-बगैरह। फिर मेरी बात सुनने के बाद इन्होंने अपनी बात सुनाई। उस बातचीत में इन्होंने कहा कि एक टीचर का जो राजनीति से स्टैंपड हो उस का विद्यार्थियों के बीच आ कर वह न्याय नहीं कर सकता। उस का चरमा उन्हें देखने का अलग होता है। उसमें यदि विद्यार्थी दूसरी विचार धारा के हों तो उनका विश्वास उस टीचर पर नहीं बन पाता। यह बात मुझे बहुत सालों तक समझ नहीं आई पर मन ही मन मेरे अर्ध-अवचेतन में कहीं न कहीं मुझे कचोटती रही। अब मुझे यह समझ आया कि एक राजनीतिक पार्टी का समर्पित टीचर विद्यार्थियों व संस्थान के लिए कितना नुकसान दायक है? वह अध्यापन तक में न्याय संगत नहीं हो सकता है।
- मंडी जिला व हिमाचल अन्य भागों के पुराने समय से एक टुण्डी रागस-राक्षस की कहानी प्रचलन में है। इस टाईटल को वे हंसी मजाक में प्रयोग करते थे कि लोग शायद कहते होंगे कि ये कब वापिस जायेगा?
- 2015-16 में जून-जुलाई की बात होगी, हम बहुत से लोग कैंटीन में बैठे थे तो राजा साहब वहां आ गये। मैंने टेबल पर एचडीएफसी बैंक की पासबुक रखी थी। उसके बारे पूछा कि इस बैंक में खाते की बजह? तो मैंने कहा कि सर बेटी चीन के हैलोज्यांग प्रांत के हार्विन से एमबीबीएस कर रही है तो उसे पैसा भेजने के लिए इस बैंक की सुविधा अच्छी है। तो हमे वे बताये कि पहले यह रशिया का भाग होता था और इस का पुराना नाम मंचूरिया था। मंचूरिया के लिए ट्रेड मंडी रामपुर से भी होता था। फिर बात महाराजा कनिष्क की आई कि वह उज्बेक था और चीन तक के प्रांत उन के साम्राज्य में थे। हमारे लिए यह जानकारी आचम्भित करने वाली थी।
- 2020 के आस-पास जब वे यहां आये तो हम ने यह पूछा कि सर आप कैसे कैंसर की चपेट में आये। अक्सर इस नाम से रोगी डर जाते हैं पर वे बड़े निडर होकर कहते हैं कि यही मैंने अपने डाक्टर से पूछा तो क्योंकि मैं अपने ब्रेकफास्ट में केला जरूर लेता था। तो डाक्टर कहता है कि इस में पोटैशियम होता है और यह रेडियोएक्टिविटी होता है तो शायद यह कारण रहा होगा? मैंने इसपर कहा कि सर आयुर्वेद और नेचरोपैथी में पका हुआ केला बहुत हीलर माना जाता है। कहते यही तो मैंने भी सुना था। लब्बोलुआब यह कि वे किसी भी विषय का गहराई से अवलोकन करते थे।
- वे इतने लोकतंत्रिक थे कि एक बार बात बात में कि मैं प्रिंसिपल को भी उनकी कार्यशैली पर बहुत से प्रश्न करता हूं और आपको वे प्रश्न देखने चाहिए। मैंने कहा सर हमे वे चिट्ठियां कौन पढ़ने देगा? तो वे कहे कि यह सब रिकार्ड मे है। यह बहुत बड़ी पारदर्शी बात उन्होंने कही थी।
- मैंने जमेंट मीटिंग से पूर्व डिनर पर वे कई बार आईस क्रीम के कांटेंट/घटकों की बात करते थे। विज्ञान का भी वे बहुत गहरा ज्ञान रखते थे। शालीनता और विनम्रता जैसे उनका आभूषण हो, इस की झलक उनसे बातचीत व खाना खाती बार वे थाली सब को अपने हाथों से देते थे।

संकलन कर्ता  
मुख्य संपादक चिर संकल्प  
डाक्टर विनोद कुमार



# ***Annual Report***

## ***on the working of Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College, Sundernagar (H.P.) for the Academic Session 2023 -2024.***

Worthy Chief Guest, Prof. Laxmidhar Behera, Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi:  
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 26 March 2024. On behalf of the Managing Committee, Staff and Students of Maharaja Lakshman Sen Memorial College 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 & tradition and to differ without divergence. The founder of the college, Late Raja Lalit Sen Ji, 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. Today, we have faculties in the fields of Humanities, Science, Commerce, Management, Education, Computer Sciences, Physical Education (B.P. Ed. & B.P.E) and M.Sc. in Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Zoology. During these last 47 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 & Politics.

### **The report 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 positions in University Annual Examination for the academic session 2022-23. Ms. Chanchal Chaudhary from BCA III got 1st position in HPU, Ms. Bharti, Ms. Diksha Kumari and Ms. Himani from B.Sc. (N.M) III have won 3rd, 6th and 10th positions in University Merit List.



The overall performance of the students is indicated in the Result statement:

<i>Sr. no</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>No. of Student Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Re-App. /Fail</i>	<i>College Pass %age</i>	<i>1st Division</i>	<i>Highest Marks/ SGPA/ CGPA</i>	<i>Highest %age of Marks</i>
1	B.A I Year	312	183	129	58.65	140	8.32	83.2
2	B.Sc. I Year Medical	100	25	75	25.00	16	8.18	81.8
3	B.Sc. I Year Non-Med.	214	83	131	38.79	66	8.50	85
4	B.Com I Year	74	28	46	37.84	24	7.41	74.1
5	B.A II Year	181	122	59	67.40	106	8.66	86.6
6	B.Sc. II Year Medical	67	43	24	64.18	41	8.00	80
7	B.Sc. II Year Non-Med.	127	51	76	40.16	40	8.69	86.9
8	B.Com II Year	91	61	30	67.03	32	7.79	77.9
9	B.A III Year	182	158	24	86.81	151	9.00	90
10	B.Sc. III Year Medical	96	85	11	88.54	85	9.32	93.2
11	B.Sc. III Year Non-Med.	115	93	22	80.87	90	9.64	96.4
12	B.Com III Year	63	57	06	90.48	50	8.82	88.2
13	M.Sc. Zoology I Sem.	32	20	12	62.5	20	8.92	89.2
14	M.Sc. Zoology II Sem.	30	28	02	93.33	28	349/400	87.25
15	M.Sc. Zoology III Sem.	28	24	04	93.33	01	241/400	60.25
16	M.Sc. Zoology IV Sem.	28	26	02	92.85	23	1174/1500	78.27
17	M.Sc. Phy. I Sem.	19	12	07	70.58	12	8.36	83.6
18	M.Sc. Phy. II Sem.	19	06	13	31.57	4	7.25	72.5
19	M.Sc. Phy. III Sem.	13	08	05	61.53	7	394/500	78.8
20	M.Sc. Phy. IV Sem.	13	09	04	69.23	97	1486/2000	74.3
21	M.Sc. Chem. I Sem.	37	14	23	37.83	14	8.76	87.6
22	M.Sc. Chem. II Sem.	37	22	15	59.45	22	490/550	89.09
23	M.Sc. Chem. III Sem.	32	28	04	87.5	26	443/550	80.54
24	M.Sc. Chem. IV Sem.	32	31	01	96.87	31	1627/2000	81.35
25	M.Sc. Botany. I Sem.	28	21	07	75	21	8.50	85
26	M.Sc. Botany. II Sem.	28	28	Nil	100	27	334/400	83.5
27	M.Sc. Botany. III Sem.	22	21	01	95.45	21	308/400	77
28	M.Sc. Botany. IV Sem.	22	22	Nil	100	22	1168/1500	77.86



29	<i>B.P. Ed I Sem.</i>	50	45	05	90	44	9.09	90
30	<i>B.P. Ed II Sem.</i>	50	47	03	94	47		
31	<i>B.P. Ed III Sem.</i>	41	39	02	97.5	39	8.80	88
32	<i>B.P. Ed IV Sem.</i>	41	37	04	90.24	37	8.38	83.8
33	<i>B. Ed I Sem.</i>	99	90	09	90.90	86	295/350	84.29
34	<i>B. Ed II Sem.</i>	98	95	03	96.93	95	288/350	82.28
35	<i>B. Ed III Sem.</i>	97	95	02	97.93	92	314/350	89.71
36	<i>B. Ed IV Sem.</i>	97	92	05	94.84	92	1179/1400	84.2
37	<i>BCA I Sem.</i>	58	04	54	6.89	04	8.04	80.4
38	<i>BCA II Sem.</i>	53	04	49	7.54	4	6.80	68
39	<i>BCA III Sem.</i>	46	32	14	69.56	32	8.35	83.5
40	<i>BCA IV Sem.</i>	46	36	10	78.26	36	7.71	77.1
41	<i>BCA V Sem</i>	48	43	05	89.58	43	9.38	93.8
42	<i>BCA VI Sem.</i>	48	44	04	91.66	44	8.82	88.2
43	<i>BBA I Sem.</i>	31	07	24	22.58	07	7.83	78
44	<i>BBA II Sem.</i>	25	13	12	52	10	8.32	83.2
45	<i>BBA III Sem.</i>	28	25	03	89.28	25	8.70	87
46	<i>BBA IV Sem.</i>	28	20	08	71.4	20	7.60	76
47	<i>BBA V Sem.</i>	14	14	NIL	100	14	7.88	78.8
48	<i>BBA VI Sem.</i>	14	14	NIL	100	14	7.41	74.1
49	<i>BPE I Sem.</i>	40	16	24	40	16	7.70	72
50	<i>BPE II Sem.</i>	34	21	13	61.76	21	7.82	78.2
51	<i>BPE III Sem.</i>	32	22	10	68.75	22	8.18	81.8
52	<i>BPE IV Sem.</i>	32	22	10	68.75	22	8.42	84.2
53	<i>BPE V Sem.</i>	34	26	08	76.47	26	8.64	86.4
54	<i>BPE VI Sem.</i>	34	32	2	94.11	32	8.60	86

## 2. Library :

The College Library has acquired 42369 books till date in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Computer Sciences, Physical Education and Management. 4585 books of the Library were weeded out. The college library subscribes to 10 newspapers, 41 Magazines. The Library has established a Book Bank with the help of the 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. During the current session, 31533 students and teachers visited the library and 11278 books were issued/ returned. The library provided facilities to 23 ex-students for preparing their competitive examinations for this session. 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 since 2017 which provides access to E-Books & E-Journals. Library has also been equipped with CCTV cameras 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 90% work of automation of library has been completed. From 05/05/2018 computerized system has been started for the issue/ return of books for all the students. Our Library has JAWS Screen Reading Software for visually impaired readers and also Magic Magnification Software for low vision readers. For the convenience of the students, a Photostat Machine has been installed in the Library.

### **3. College Magazine:**

The college magazine, "Chir Sankalp", is an arrangement of ideas, views and expressions of MLSM College family. Dr. Vinod Kumar is the Chief Editor of the Magazine. Its nine sections are supervised by the staff editors viz. Dr. Mukesh Verma - English Section, Dr. Latesh Kapoor - Commerce Section, Dr. Neerupma Kohli - Planning Forum, Dr. Manju Garg - Education Section, Dr. Kavita Sharma - Hindi Section, Dr. Naresh Kumar - Science Section, Ms. Jyoti Sharma - Management Section, Dr. Ranjana – Sanskrit Section and Dr. Neha Sen - Pahari Section. The process of bringing out the issue of "Chir Sankalp" for session 2023-24 is in progress.

### **4. Student Central Association:**

The Student Central Association did a commendable work during the session 2023-24. The CSCA was constituted, as per the rules, framed by the S.P. University, Mandi. The CSCA Advisory Committee under the convenorship of Dr. Sudhir Kumar and Sh. Sanjay Sharma, Sh. Anil Guleria and Ms. Vandana Sethi as members are contributing effectively in coordination with the Discipline Committee for the smooth functioning of the college during the session. Dr. Kameshwar Kumar, the Principal, administered the oath to the CSCA Office bearers namely Ms. Akshita Rana as President (M.Sc. Zoology 1st Sem.), Ms. Reena as Vice-President (M.Sc. Chemistry I Sem.), Ms. Akshita Sharma as General Secretary (BCA I Sem.) and Ms. Muskan as Joint Secretary (B.Com. I Year) and members of the CSCA on 13 October 2023. The CSCA effectively coordinated the link between the students and the administration. The Staff, the CSCA Office bearers and its members and the students have cooperated with the CSCA Advisory Committee throughout the session.

### **5. Cultural Activities:**

Our College participated in H.P. Youth Festivals Group-II held at G.C. Rampur from 13th October to 17th October 2023. Our three students participated in (I) Instrumental Music Flute by Ms. Dikshit Kashyap, (II) Tabla Solo by Mr. Parth Pandit & (III) Western Solo Song by Mr. Karan Kaundal.

### **6. Sports:**

This year our College has participated in various H.P. University Inter-College Championships namely Boxing, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Wrestling, Hand Ball, Basket-ball, Athletics, Chess, Table Tennis, Judo, Badminton, Cricket, Wushu, Weight-lifting, Tae-kwondo, Volleyball, Kabaddi and Shooting in men as well as in women section.

- a) Kho-Kho (Women): Our College lifted winner trophy in H.P. University Kho-Kho (W) Championship held at Govt. College, Lamba Tach. Sneha, Ayushi, Renuka and Aarti participated in Inter-Varsity Championship held in L.P. University, Jalandhar. Neha, Amisha, Sneha & Renuka participated in National Championship held in Delhi.

In Men Section: Shubham Thakral participated in North Zone Kho-Kho Championship held at L. P. University, Jalandhar.



- b) Hockey (Women): MLSM College won Runner's up Trophy in H.P.U. Inter College Hockey Championship. Sweety, Awantika and Monika participated in Inter-Varsity Hockey Championship held at Punjabi University, Patiala.  
In Men Section: Shivang participated in Inter-Varsity Hockey Championship held at Punjabi University, Patiala.
- c) Handball (Men): MLSM College won 2nd Runner's up Trophy in H.P.U. Inter College Handball Championship. Priyanshu, Dhurav and Akash were selected for Inter-Varsity Championship held at C. U. Bathinda.  
Women Section: Our college lifted Winner's Trophy in HPU Handball Championship 2023-24. Jagriti, Avantika & Disha won Silver Medal in Junior National handball championship. Jagriti, Upasana, Avantika, Shivani, Disha and Neha Thakur were selected for the Inter- Varsity Championship held at Jind and also participated in Senior National Handball championship held at Dadarnagar Haveli.
- d) Boxing (Men): Vishavjeet Chaudhry won Gold Medal in HPU Inter College Championship. Karan won Silver Medal participated in all India Inter University Championship.  
In Women section: Our College lifted Runner' Up Trophy. Our college won 2 Gold, 2 Silver and 2 Bronze medals. Shrya and Shilpa participated in North Zone Inter-Varsity Championship held at MDU Rohtak.
- e) Tae-Kwando(Men): Our College lifted Runner-Up Trophy in this inter college championship held at G.C. Dhami. Shubham Sharma and Vijay won got Gold Medal in Inter college championship and were selected for Inter- Varsity Championship.  
In Women section: Our College lifted Runner-up Trophy held at G.C. Dhami. Bhumika & Muskan got Bronze Medal.
- f) Cricket (Women): MLSM College won Runner's up Trophy in H.P.U. Inter College Cricket Championship. Sakshi, Mannat, Manisha, Ritika won Silver Medal in North Zone Inter –University Cricket Championship held at G.C. Una.  
In Men section: MLSM College won winner's Trophy in H.P.U. Inter College Cricket Championship held at G.C. Una. Lokesh Chauhan, Amit Raghu, Aditya, Lakshya won silver medal in North Zone Inter-University Cricket Championship held at MLSM College Sundernagar.
- g) Wrestling (Women): Our college team lifted the Winner's Trophy. Sonika won Silver Medal in Sr. National wrestling championship. Abhilasha and Sonika were selected for All India Inter- Varsity Championship held at Jind, Haryana.
- h) Chess (Men): Yathort participated in National Chess Championship held at Jaipur.
- i) Table Tennis (Men): Bhanu participated in North Zone Inter-University T.T. Championship.
- j) Wushu (Women): Our College won Runner-Up Trophy. Jyoti won Gold Medal and participated in All India Inter-varsity held at Jammu University. Jyoti, Bhavana, Kajal and Bhumika won Silver and Bronze Medal.  
In Men section: Our College won third place in Wushu Championship. Ashim won Gold Medal and participated in All India Inter-varsity held at Jammu University and also won Bronz Medal in National Game held at Goa.
- k) Weight Lifting (Women): Our College lifted Runner-Up Trophy held at G.C. Daulatpur Chowk. Divya, Bhavna, Ambika won silver medals.
- l) Volleyball (Women): Muskan participated in North Zone Inter-University championship held at Kashmir University.

**m) Kayoing and Coning (Women) :** Our College lifted Runner-Up Trophy held at Dehri.

Mr. Lokesh Sharma, Assistant Professor –cum-Coordinator, Department of Physical Education, was elected as Executive Member of HPUEC Sports 2023-24 and also elected as Joint secretary of Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India 2024-27. He was deputed as a coach in North Zone Inter University badminton championship held at Chitkara University. He is also deputed as Observer in HPU Inter College Wrestling (M & W) Championship -2023, held at Gayatri College of Education, Kangoo.

Ms. Kamlesh Sen, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education, was deputed as coach of Himachal University Shimla Boxing (W) team for Khelo India University Games held at Guwahati w.e.f. 25th February, 2024 to 4th March, 2024.

Ms. Kamlesh Sen, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education, was also deputed as Observer in HPU Inter College Table Tennis (M) Championship -2023, held at Govt. Sanskrit College Sundernagar w.e.f. 16th November, 2023 to 18th November, 2023.

Mr. Anil Guleria, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education, was deputed as Convener Technical Committee in the North Zone Inter-Varsity Championship held at MLSM College, Sundernagar.

Dr. Sandeep Negi, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education, was deputed as a Scorer in the North Zone Inter-Varsity Championship held at MLSM College, Sundernagar. He was also deputed as a coach in North Zone Inter University Kho-Kho championship held at LPU, Jalandhar.

#### **7. NCC:**

ANO Lt. Kamlesh Sen attended two Camps 2023-24. One was CATC-148 held at 239-Transit camp Pandoh and other is Pre RDC camp. Cadet Shailja & Cadet Vanita attended All India Girls Expenditure Trekking camp held at Palampur. CPL Komal got selected for EBSB (Ek Bharat Sresth Bharat) camp held at Maler Kotla Punjab

Annual Training camp was organized by 2HP BN NCC MANDI at 239 Transit Camp Pandoh from 3 Nov 2023 to 12 Nov 2023. In this camp 56 Cadets of 2nd year and 3rd year participated. All the cadets performed very well in all the activities organized in this camp. They got overall best performance trophy in this camp.

Cadet Parth Pandit got selected from 239 Transit camp Pandoh for IGC Roopnagar. Thereafter he got selected for pre RDC-1, Pre RDC-2, Pre RDC-3. After giving his excellent performance, he got selected for RDC-2024 at New Delhi from 29 December 2023 to 29 January 2024, in NIAP category. He was the only Cadet from 2HP BNNCC MANDI to Participate in RDC-2024. He is also recommended for YEP at Directorate level. The final result of YEP is awaited yet.

SUO Rohit Thakur got selected for IMA Attachment camp at Dehradun from 17 Dec 2023 to 28 Dec 2023. SUO Rohit Thakur's performance was excellent in the Drill competition organized at Dehradun. UO Kashish Sharma, LCPL Rekha & Cadet Simran were selected for the Army attachment Camp held at Pathankot from 15 Jan 2024 to 25 Jan 2024.

Cadets of NCC also participated in the Republic Day Parade held at Jawahar Park Sundernagar on 26 Jan 2024. Cadets also performed various activities throughout the whole year to aware people. The NCC unit of college organized tree plantation drive and cadets planted many trees with the help of HP forest department.

The blood donation camp was organized by NCC unit and many of the cadets donated blood and



also encouraged people to donate blood for the noble cause. NCC cadets paid tribute to the soldiers martyred in Pulwama on 14 February. NCC cadets also award people on various social evils like drug addiction by taking out rallies. NCC cadets also performed various cleanliness drives.

#### **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. Our NSS units organized various offline and online activities during this session. The special camp was organized from 27 January to 2 February 2024 in the College Campus. During this camp, the volunteers carried out extensive cleanliness drive in the campus and in the surrounding areas like Suraj Kund, Anand Dham Ashram, Mahamaya, CRC Sundernagar and Balika Ashram.

Ms. Bharti Devi Bansal and Ms. Riya attended State Level Selection Camp held at G.P.G. College, Bilaspur from 10 & 11 October 2023. Ms. Bharti devi Bansal got selected for RDC 2024 in Pre RD North Zone Selection Camp held at Manohar Memorial PG College Fatehabad, Haryana from 24th October to 3rd November 2023.

Ms. Anamika, Ms. Khusboo, Mr. Ghanshayam and Mr. Harshit attended State Level Mega Camp (2023-2024) at G.D.C. Banjar, Kullu from 18th December to 22nd December, 2023..

Mr. Karan Singh, Mr. Gulsahan Kumar, Ms. Lata Sharma and Ms. Pooja Sharma attended NSS National Adventure Camp held at ABVIMAS/RWSC PONG DAM Kangra(H.P.) from 1st January to 10th January, 2024.

Mr. Hitesh Sharma, Mr. Avinash Thakur, Ms. Neha, Ms. Diksha attended National Integration Camp held at Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab from 5th to 11th February, 2024.

Ms. Priyanka Thakur and Ms. Babita attended National Integration Camp held at Central University of Kerala, Kasargod from 16th March to 22nd March, 2024.

Mr. Rajmal performed duty as official in State Level Pre RD Selection Camp held at Govt. P.G. College Bilaspur from 10 & 11 October, 2023. He also attended NSS National Adventure Camp held at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports. Pong Dam Distt. Kangra H.P. from 1st January to 10th January, 2024.

#### **9. Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC):**

For an effective and fruitful implementation of quality enhancement programmes and to develop some sustainable mechanism to strengthen teaching and learning process in the institution, the college has formed Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). Dr. Latesh Kapoor is working as the Coordinator of the IQAC. The following quality initiatives have been taken by the IQAC during the academic session 2023-2024.

A Quiz Completion was organized by the Excise & Taxation Department aimed to foster a deep understanding of State Taxes and GST among college students to highlight the importance of financial literacy and awareness in the academic sphere. MLSM College, Sundernagar emerged victorious in the Zonal as well as in District Level Quiz Competition Organized by the Department of State taxes and Excise (Central Zone). The event was held on 4th December, 2023 at Vallabh Govt. College in Mandi, witnessed four finalist teams-Mandi, Kullu, Bilaspur & Hamirpur. Zonal competition began with district level contest

in the month of November, where thirteen teams initially battled for supremacy. In both district and Zonal level competitions, Kritika and Rohit of B.Com final year students secured the first position. Both were honored with a Trophy, Certificate and Cash Prize of Rs. 5000/- in district level by Joint Commissioner State Taxes and Excise. Additionally, they again got cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- on 13th December, 2023 on the Founders Day Celebration of State taxes & Excise Department in Shimla.

A Guest Lecture on “Road Safety Awareness and Emergency Treatment” in association with oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of India (HP State Chapter) was delivered by Dr. Raman Deep Singh, Senior Consultant Maxillofacial Reconstructive and Hair Transplant Surgeon to the students of MLSM College on 17.02.2024.

The Department of Computer Sciences organized a “Cyber Crime Awareness Programme” in collaboration with Cyber Crime Police Station Central Range Mandi Himachal Pradesh on Dated 07/12/2023.

The Department of Computer Sciences organized a seminar on “Career Awareness” in collaboration with Craft Education Institute on dated 29/12/2023.

A lecture on “Interview Skills” was organized by IQAC on 20 March 2023 for final year students of BBA, BCA & B.Com. in association with Chitkara University.

The Department of Biosciences organized one day Educational Tour for M.Sc. Zoology and Botany students to IIT, Mandi (H.P.) under the ‘Bio-Club’ of Biosciences Department regarding visual and hands on experience of various instruments and lab equipments. During this tour students visited Bio-X Centre, Climate controlled Agriculture Catalyst and Advanced Material Research Centre where they learned about operating microbial culture units, PCRs, ultracentrifuges, bioreactors, nanoparticle tracking analysis, various spectrometers, Scanning Electron Microscope, TEM etc. This was a very good learning Experience for teachers also.

The Department of Biosciences organized 3-day Online Workshop for M.Sc. Zoology and Botany students in collaboration with IIIM-Technology Business Incubator, CSIR-IIIM Jammu on the Topic – ‘Techniques in Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology’ under the Bio-Club of Biosciences Department. 50 participants took part in this workshop including faculty members of the department of Biosciences. Participants were awarded certificates on completion of the workshop.

The ‘Bio-club’ of Department of Biosciences organized an Awareness lecture on the occasion of ‘National cancer awareness day’ on 7th November 2023 in the college old hall for the PG & UG students of Botany & Zoology. The awareness lecture and an interactive sessions thereof was delivered by Prof. Ratiram Negi, Head of Radiotherapy Department, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College & Hospital, Nerchowk, Mandi, H.P. On this occasion a Poster making competition was also organised for the students in which the prizes were distributed by the chief guest Dr. Kameshwer Kumar, Principal M.L.S.M College, Sundernagar. Prize winners were Shivani, Akansha & Sandhya. Two M.Sc. students of 3rd semester Geetanjali & Vanshika also presented their speech regarding the cancer awareness theme.

The Department of Mathematics celebrated Pi-Day on 14th March, 2024 in the college old hall for the UG students. On this occasion a Declamation contest and competition for completion for Reciting the Value of Pi up to maximum places of decimal was organised for the students, The prizes were distributed by the chief guest Dr. Kameshwer Kumar, Principal M.L.S.M College, Sundernagar.

A MLSM College Study Circle is being run under the Information, Guidance & Placement Cell, MLSM College to create awareness among the students towards different career opportunities and to provide guidance, counseling and coaching for various competitive examinations.



## 10. Development Projects:

- NSS Vatika is developed in front of the Block B building.
- LAN cabling work was done to provide high speed internet facility in the class rooms & Offices.
- CCTV Cameras were installed in the college play ground and in the Sports Complex.
- Repair work of the Administrative Block and Campus was carried out.
- Management Information System was strengthened for the maintenance of Institution's Database and to bring transparency and efficiency in the functioning of the Institution.
- To enhance academic and personal growth of the students, IQAC developed a structured mechanism to strengthen the Mentor -Mentee system.
- For providing better facilities to students, extensive repair work of old furniture and addition of new furniture has been carried out.

## 11. The Faculty's Academic Activities and Achievements (2023-24) :

Sir, the college is very fortunate to have energetic, devoted and sincere teaching as well as non-teaching staff.

### Dr. Latesh Kapoor, Associate Professor in the Department of Commerce:

1. Attended and participated in Two days International Conference on "Towards a Global and Multidisciplinary understanding of Spirituality and Science in Contemporary Worlds" on 23rd & 24th February, 2024 at Vallabh Govt. College, Mandi.

### Dr. Naresh Kumar, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry:

1. Published a research paper on "Radiation-Induced Graft Copolymerization of Methacrylonitrile onto Poly (Tetrafluoroethylene-co-ethylene) Film by Discontinuous Method" in an International Journal, Journal of Scientific Research-Bangladesh, 2023. J. Sci. Res. 15 (3), 855-867 ISSN: 2070-0237.
2. Presented a paper on "Spectrophotometric Determination of Metribuzin for Assessment of its Environment Toxicity" in oral presentation at international conference on " Science and Technology for Sustainable Future" organized by Sardar Patel University, Mandi on 25 & 26 Nov., 2023.
3. Participated in an e-Short Term Course on "Recent Trends in Applied Spectroscopy and Microscopy in Materials Research (ASM2R-2023)" from 01st-05th December 2023, organized by Department of Chemistry, NIT, Hamirpur (H.P.).
4. Presented a paper in oral presentation on "A New Extractive Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination of Bispyribac Sodium in Relation to its Environmental and Toxicological Analysis" in the international conference on "Recent Trends in Engineering Science and Technology" organized by Govt. Hydro Engineering College, Bandla Dhar, Bilaspur, sponsored by H.P. Technical University, Hamirpur on 29 & 30 January, 2024.

### Dr. Vandana Sethi, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry:

1. Presented Paper on title "Environment concern: Rising Water Pollution in the Shivalik Hills of Western Himalayas" in Two-Day International Conference on "Environmental Concerns, Climate Change and Resource Management in the Western Himalayas" on World Environment Day, Organized by Internal quality assurance cell (IQAC), Ravindranath Tagore Govt. Degree College

Sarkaghat, Distt. Mandi, H.P. on 5th-6th June, 2023.

2. Published a Paper "Linear Correlation Study and Regression Analysis of Surface Water in foothills of Shivalik Range, India" in the UGC-listed Indian Journal of Environmental Protection. IJEP 43 (6): 537-545 (2023), (ISSN: 0253-7141). June 202
3. Published a Paper "Contamination of Natural Water and Health Risk Assessment in Western Himalayan Region India" in an International Journal of Water Air & Soil Pollution by Springer Publication, WASP (2023) 234:388. June 2023.
4. Attended Five-day e-Faculty Development programme from 12th to 16th October 2023 on "Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Rights and its applications and importance in academia" organized by National Institute of Technology Hamirpur (H.P) in collaboration with Institute Innovation Council and Research & Consultancy Section.
5. Attended Five-day e-Short Term Course from 01st to 05th December 2023 on "Recent Trends in Applied Spectroscopy and Microscopy in Material Research (ASM2R-2023)" organised by Department of Chemistry, National Institute of Technology Hamirpur (H.P). Dr. Vandana Sethi, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry has been awarded Ph.D. Degree.

**Dr. Rajni, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry:**

1. Participated in an e-Short Term Course on "Recent Trends in Applied Spectroscopy and Microscopy in Materials Research (ASM2R-2023)" from 01st-05th December 2023, organized by Department of Chemistry, NIT, Hamirpur (H.P.).
2. Participated in a National Webinar on Awareness of "Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program" organized by Guru Angad Dev Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, SGTB Khalsa College, University of Delhi held on 22 October 2023.

**Dr. Neha Sen, Assistant Professor in Department of Chemistry:**

1. Attended two weeks refresher course in "Chemistry" from 15 December 2023 to 29 December 2023 with A+ Grade organized by Kongunadu, Tamil Nadu and Kandaswami Kandar, college, Tamil Nadu, under aegis of Ministry of education, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National mission on teachers and teaching (PMMMNMSTT).

**Mr. Dharmender Singh Rana, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physics:**

1. Participated in e-Workshop on "Horizons of Natural Sciences" on May 31, 2023, organized by Maharaja Agrasen University, Solan H.P.
2. Attended a One-week National Workshop on Recent Advances in Research Methodology and Data Analysis, July 24-29, 2023 Organized by Maharaja Agrasen University.
3. Attended Workshop on Effective Teaching by IIT Madras on 09 October 2023 Organized on NPTEL Plus Platform An initiative of MoE GoI
4. Attended Workshop on Cyber Security and its Role in the Health Sector on 13 October 2023 Organized on NPTEL Plus Platform An initiative of MoE GoI.
5. Participated in One Week National Workshop on Nano materials for Sustainable Future Oct 30-Nov 04 2023 Organized by Maharaja Agrasen University.
6. Successfully Completed Quality Assurance through the NAAC Accreditation Process course on the SWAYAM-NPTEL platform from July-Dec 2023 and scored 94% marks in the exam held on 02--12-2023



7. Attended a Workshop on Introduction to Practical Entrepreneurship – Growing on 16 Dec 2023 Organized on NPTEL Plus Platform An initiative of MOE, GoI.
8. Participated in North Zone SPOC (SWAYAM-NPTEL Local Chapter) Felicitation & Awareness Workshop on 17 Feb 2024 organized by IIT Kanpur.
9. Attended One Day International Seminar on NEP 2020 on 1st Feb 2024 by Rai University Ahmedabad.
10. Development of a metal-free carbon catalyst derived from Parthenium hysterophorus for the electrochemical detection of dopamine Published in the Journal of Environmental Research on 15/5/2023, Publisher: Academic Press, Print ISSN: 0013-9351 Online ISSN: 1096-0953, Cite score 9.5, IF8.43.
11. Molybdenum disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) and reduced graphene oxide (RGO) nano composite-based electrochemical sensor for detecting mercury (II) ions Published in the Journal of nano-Structures & Nano-Objects on 01/10/2023, Publisher: Elsevier, Online ISSN: 2352-5088 Print ISSN: 2352-507X, cite score 11.9, IF yet to come Structural designs of functional metal-organic frameworks for the detection of mercury in contaminated water sources.
12. Published in the Journal of Coordination Chemistry Reviews on 01/11/2023, Publisher: Elsevier, Print ISSN: 0010-8545, Online ISSN: 1873-3840, Cite score 33.6, IF 20.6 Nitrogen and sulfur functionalized microporous carbon nano material derived from waste coconut husk for the efficient detection and removal of ofloxacin
13. Published in the Journal of Chemosphere on 01/01/2024, Publisher: Pergamon, Online ISSN: 1879-1298 Print ISSN: 0045-6535, Cite score 13.9, IF 8.8

**Dr. Kuldeep Singh, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physics:**

1. Attended online NEP- 2020 Orientation & Sensitization Programme under Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MM-TTP) of University Grants Commission (UGC) Organized by UGC - MMTTC, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad 18.12.23 to 28.12.23.

**Dr. Mainika, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physics:**

1. Attended online twelve weeks Faculty Development Programme on “Physics of Renewable Energy Systems” July 2023 to Oct 2023, organized by NPTEL-AICTE.
2. Attended online one week National Workshop on “Nano materials for Sustainable Future” 30 October .2023 to 4 November 2023, organized by Maharaja Agarsen University. Dr. Dharmendra Arya, Assistant Professor, Department of English has been awarded Ph.D. Degree.

**Dr. Kiran Chauhan , Assistant Professor in Department of Biosciences:**

1. Attended one week short term course on Entrepreneurship (online mode) organized by UGC – Human Resource Development Centre, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.) from 31/07/2023 to 05/08/2023.
2. Attended National Conferences and Presented paper titled “Eco-Friendly Green Technology and Sustainable Development” in National Conference on “Biodiversity loss and climate change two faces of the same coin” organized by Department of Biosciences, Rabindranath Tagore Govt. Degree College, Sarkaghat, Mandi, H.P., on 3rd December, 2023.
3. Attended International Conferences and Acted as Chairperson in a technical session in an

International Conference titled “Emerging issues of Biodiversity and Environment for Sustainable Development” organized by Department of Zoology and Environment science, Vallabh Govt. College, Mandi, H.P., on 14th and 15th Feb 2024. Also presented paper titled “Conventional Cancer Therapy: A Review” in this conference.

**Ms. Monika Guleria, Assistant Professor in the Department of Biosciences:**

1. Published book: Radha,L.Jain,M.Kumar,A.Kumar,A.Pundir,N.Sharma,M.Guleria: Wild Edible Plants of District Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh:ISBN:978-93-5749-736-7.
2. Attended conference and Paper presentation in world conference on Economy, Business and Agricultural development held on 27-28 January 2024.Paper entitled “Exploring spiritual significance of some commonly used sacred plants in Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Published papers Guleria M, Radha Nutritional evaluation of the most common used fodder species by rural people of Sainj valley Distt. Kullu Himachal Pradesh. Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences (IOSR-JPBS).2024;19(1),2024:pp.59-62.
4. Attended the international live interactive webinar on Women, Science and Society on 8 January 2024.
5. Attended international webinar on intellectual property rights, patents ,design trade works, GI and copy rights on 26th August 2023 organized by Bioingene.
6. Attended webinar on conserve the soil for a sustainable future on 5 th Dec 2023 organized by Centre for environmental research ,education and development Vijayapur ,Karnataka.
7. Faculty development program on Environmental science, sustainable Agriculture and Human health organized by Centurion University of technology and management Paralakhemundi, Odisha held on 6 thto10th February 2024.

**Dr. Parul Goel, Assistant Professor in the Department of Biosciences:**

1. Participated in Faculty Development Programme on Environment Science, Sustainable Agriculture and Human Health (ESSAHH) organised by Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha on 6th Feb to 10th Feb 2024.
2. Participated in International Online Seminar on “Recent Development in Fungal Biotechnology and Informatics” organised by MycoAsia Journal of Modern Mycology, and MycoIndia Journal of Indian Fungi on 4th Feb 2024.
3. Participated in National Conference on Nurturing Agricultural Advances and Sustainability (NAAS) organised by Sampoorana international institute of Agri-science and horticulture Technology, Karnataka held on 11th Feb, 2024.

**Ms. Bhawana Thakur, Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Applications:**

1. Participated in the International Conference organized by SPU Mandi on “Science And Technology For Sustainable Future” November 25-26,2023 and presented a paper titled as “Observations and Improvization of Security in Data Packet Transmission Through Wireless Network Using Optimized Routing Protocol”.
2. Participated in the International Conference Organized by VGC Mandi on Towards a Global and Multidisciplinary Understanding of Spirituality and Science in Contemporary World on Dated 23rd& 24th February 2024 and presented a paper titled as “Recent Development in Improvization of security in Data Packet Transmission Through WSN Using Perfect Optimized



Routing Protocol”.

**Ms. Jyoti Sharma, Assistant Professor in the Department of Business Administration:**

1. Participated in the International Conference Organized by VGC Mandi on Towards a Global and Multidisciplinary Understanding of Spirituality and Science in Contemporary World on Dated 23rd & 24th February 2024 and presented a paper titled as “Recent Development in Improvisation of security in Data Packet Transmission Through WSN Using Perfect Optimized Routing Protocol”.

**Ms. Kamlesh Sen, Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education:**

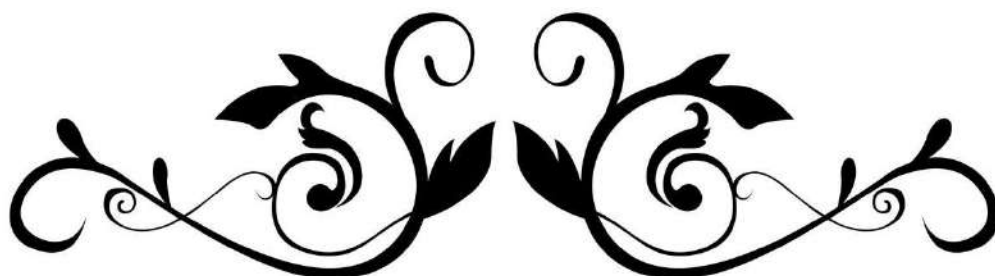
1. Presented a paper entitled, “Women Sports and Law” in National Seminar on Sports Laws: Prevalence, Emerging Issues and Challenges, organized by Department of Physical Education H.P. University Shimla on 23rd December, 2023.
2. Attended International Conference on Future of Learning, organized by Chitkara University, on 19th January, 2024.

**12. PTA :**

PTA for the session 2023-2024 was constituted on 18 November 2023. The office bearers of the PTA are Mr. Om Prakash as President, Mrs. Meera Devi as Vice President, Dr. Kuldeep Singh as General Secretary, Mr. Dharmender Kumar as Joint Secretary, Mr. Raj Kumar as Treasurer and Mr. Gopal as Chief Advisor. They have extended full co-operation to the college administration. The college gratefully acknowledges their services.

I am grateful to the President, Managing Committee Dr. Hari Senji and other members of the Managing Committee for their guidance and advice for the effective functioning of the college. I am also grateful to the co-operation and support of the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff Members, Students, Local & District Administration and People of Sundernagar for their support to the college.

I thank you all.  
Jai Hind.



# हिन्दी खण्ड

## विषय सूची

क्र.स.	रचना	रचनाकार
1	छात्र संपादकीय	मनीषा
2	हिन्दी भाषा	भारती
3	संघर्ष ही जीवन है	पलक
4	हिमाचल प्रदेश का इतिहास	प्रियांशी गुप्ता
5	माता-पिता	उषा देवी
6	सफलता	ज्योति
7	तारों को सूरज है बनना	इशिता
8	योग की भूमिका	सुमना देवी
9	बेटियां	अंजलि
10	अध्यापकों को सम्मान	मनीषा राव
11	माँ	मनीषा राव
12	अनमोल वचन	मनीषा

क्र.स.	रचना	रचनाकार
13	राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020	नीतू यादव
14	हिन्दी भाषा	निशा
15	शहर और गाँव	सरोज कुमारी
16	अभी तक सोया है	इशिता
17	एक औरत के जीवन की सच्चाई	भारती
18	संघर्ष से सफलता तक	सोनू
19	साथ रहोगे क्या	शिवांश जसवाल
20	घमंड	सुमना देवी
21	चिंता	सुमना देवी
22	भारतीय परंपराएँ	मनीषा
23	ब्राह्मणी और तिल के बीज	कुमारी शीतल



प्राध्यापक संपादिका  
डॉ. कविता शर्मा



छात्र संपादिका  
मनीषा कुमारी

## छात्रा संपादकीय

साहित्य एक सृजनात्मक कला है क्योंकि साहित्य में भावों के साथ-साथ प्रतिभा और प्रेरणा का विशेष महत्व है, जब मनुष्य मन में विद्यमान भावों का प्रकटीकरण लिखित रूप में प्रभावी बनाता हो, तो साहित्य पक्ष बनता है।

जैसा कि आपको ज्ञात है कि हमारे महाविद्यालय द्वारा “चिर संकल्प” पत्रिका का प्रकाशन प्रतिवर्ष होता है। इस पत्रिका द्वारा अनेक छात्र साहित्य सृजन करने के लिए प्रेरित होते हैं और अपने भावों तथा विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। विद्यार्थियों में साहित्य के प्रति सृजनात्मक दृष्टिकोण का उद्भव प्रकाशित रचनाओं में बखूबी देखा जा सकता है। वास्तव में यह पत्रिका छात्रों के लिए प्रेरणास्त्रोत है।

मैं डॉ. कविता शुर्मा (प्राध्यापक संपादिका, हिन्दी खण्ड) जी का दिल की गहराइयों से आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे हिन्दी खण्ड के संपादकीय कार्य करने के योग्य समझा और मुझे यह कार्य सौंपा। साथ ही मैं धन्यवादी हूँ उन सभी विद्यार्थियों की, जिन्होंने “चिर संकल्प” पत्रिका में अपने लेख प्रकाशित होने के लिए दिए। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इस पत्रिका में जिन रचनाओं का प्रकाशन हुआ है, वे पाठकों के लिए प्रेरणादायक और प्रभावमयी सिद्ध होंगी।

मनीषा

छात्रा संपादिका (हिन्दी खण्ड)

कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

### हिन्दी भाषा

मैं भारत माँ के मस्तक पर सबसे चमकीली बिन्दी हूँ।  
मैं सब की जानी पहचानी भारत की भाषा हिन्दी हूँ॥

मेरी बोली में मीरा ने महाकाव्य सुनाया है।  
कवि सूरदास के गीतों में मैंने कम मान न पाया है॥

तुलसीकृत रामचरितमानस मेरे मुख में चरितार्थ हुई।  
विद्वानों संतों की वाणी गुंजित हुई साकार हुई॥

भारत की जितनी भाषाएं सब में सखी सहेली है।  
हम आपस में क्यों टकराएं हम बहनें भोली भाली है॥

सब भाषाओं के शब्दों को मैंने गले लगाया है।  
इसलिए भारत के जन-जन ने मुझे अपनाया है॥

मैंने अनगिनत फिल्मों में खूब धूम मचाई है।  
इसलिए विदेशियों ने भी अपनी प्रीति दिखाई है॥

सीधा-साधा रूप ही मेरा सबके मन को भाता है।  
भारत के जनमानस से मेरा सदियों पुराना नाता है॥

मैं भारत माँ के मस्तक पर सबसे चमकीली बिन्दी हूँ।  
मैं सबकी जानी पहचानी भारत की भाषा हिन्दी हूँ॥

भारती  
बी. ए., तृतीय वर्ष

### संघर्ष ही जीवन है

जीवन संघर्ष है लड़ते रहो !  
संघर्ष बिना जीवन का अर्थ नहीं होता,  
रंग लायेगी हर मेहनत एक दिन,  
बस निरंतर लक्ष्य का पीछा करते रहो,  
आरम्भ में हमारे अपने ही हमारे लिए काँटे बिछाएँगे,  
पर उनके काँटे ही हमें लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाएँगे,  
संघर्ष इस प्रकार से करो कि आपकी  
सफलता हंगामा कर दे ।  
क्योंकि अगर भाग्य पर निर्भर रहोगे तो उम्ह बीत जाएगी,  
अगर संघर्ष करोगे तो जिन्दगी संवर जाएगी।

पलक

बी. ए., द्वितीय वर्ष





## हिमाचल प्रदेश का इतिहास

हिमाचल प्रदेश सभ्यता के आरम्भिक काल से ही आबाद है। सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता ने सबसे पहले 2250-1750 ईसा पूर्व के बीच हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों पर अपना पैर रखा। इसके बाद मंगोलोईस और फिर आर्यों का आगमन हुआ। फिर राजवंशों का युग फला-फूला, चन्द्रगुप्त ने धीरे-धीरे जबरन हिमाचल के ज्यादातर साम्राज्यों पर कब्जा कर लिया था हालाँकि वो उन पर सीधे तौर पर शासन नहीं करता था। चन्द्रगुप्त के पोते अशोक ने अपनी सीमाओं को बढ़ाकर हिमालय क्षेत्र तक पहुँचा दिया था। उसने इस क्षेत्र में बौद्ध धर्म का पदार्पण किया। अशोक ने अनेक स्तूप बनवाए, जिनमें से एक कुल्लू घाटी में भी है। 7वीं शताब्दी में, हर्ष के सत्ता में आने से पहले ठाकुरों और राणाओं ने थोड़े समय के लिए शासन किया। 674 ई. में हर्ष की मृत्यु के कुछ दशकों के बाद अनेक राजपूत राज्य राजस्थान और सिंधु के मैदानों में उभरे। वे आपस में लड़ते थे और हारने वाले अपने साथियों के साथ पहाड़ी राज्यों की तरफ राज्यों में आश्रय लेते थे, वहाँ वे छोटे-छोटे राज्य बना लेते थे। ऐसे राज्यों में काँगड़ा, नूरपुर, सुकेत, मण्डी, बिलासपुर, नालागढ़, सिरमौर आदि थे।

10वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में, महमूद गजनवी के प्रवेश के साथ मुगलों ने अपना कब्जा फिर से स्थापित कर लिया, जिन्होंने पहली बार काँगड़ा पर विजय प्राप्त की। तैमूर और सिकन्दर लोदी निचली पहाड़ियों से होते हुए हिमाचल पहुँचे और कई लड़ाईयाँ लड़ी। कई किलों पर कब्जा कर लिया। मुगल वंश के पतन के साथ, काँगड़ा के कलौच, शासन प्रमुखता से उभरे और महाराजा संसार चंद के अधीन काँगड़ा को फिर से स्वतंत्रता का दर्जा प्राप्त हुआ, जिन्होंने लगभग आधी शताब्दी तक शासन किया।

भारत का पहला स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ब्रिटिशों के विरुद्ध अनेक राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक और सैनिक के रोष के होने से हुआ। पहाड़ी राज्यों के लोग भारत के अन्य भागों के लोगों की तरह सक्रिय नहीं थे। बुशहर के अलावा लगभग सभी लोग और उनके शासनकाल के समय निष्क्रिय रहे। उनमें से कुछ ने तो क्रांति के समय ब्रिटिशों का साथ भी दिया।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ब्रिटिश सीमा रानी विक्टोरिया के 1858 की घोषणा के तहत ब्रिटिश राज के अंतर्गत आती थी। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के दौरान चम्बा, मण्डी और बिलासपुर की रियासतों ने बहुत तरक्की की। 1914-15 में मण्डी षडयंत्र, गदर पार्टी के प्रभाव में किया गया। पञ्जाब आंदोलन जिसमें सिरमौर रियासत के एक भाग ने विद्रोह किया। जिसे 1942 के भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन का विस्तार ही समझा जाता है।

15 अप्रैल 1948 में हिमाचल प्रदेश 'मुख्य आयुक्त' प्रांत के रूप में अस्तित्व में आया। भारतीय संविधान लागू होने के साथ 26 जनवरी 1950 को हिमाचल प्रदेश 'ग' श्रेणी का राज्य बन गया। 01 जुलाई 1954 को बिलासपुर हिमाचल प्रदेश में शामिल हुआ। हिमाचल प्रदेश 1 जुलाई 1956 में केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश बना। संसद द्वारा दिसम्बर 1970 को हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य अधिनियम पास किया गया, जिसके अंतर्गत 25 जनवरी 1971 को हिमाचल प्रदेश को भारत के 18वें राज्य के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया।

प्रियांशी गुप्ता  
कला स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष

## माता - पिता

दुःख, दर्द और तकलीफों में,  
जिन्हें हम याद करते हैं,  
गिर कर, रो कर और उदासी में,  
जिनका हम साथ ढूँढते हैं।  
दुनिया जब तुकरा दे तब,  
जो हमारा हाथ थाम लेते हैं,  
वो कोई और नहीं, बल्कि  
माता-पिता ही तो कहलाते हैं।

मैं यादों को शब्दों में पिरो रही हूँ,  
बचपन से अब तक,  
सब आँखों के सामने नजर आता है,  
कभी माँ की गोद में,  
कभी पापा की उँगलियों को पकड़े हुए।

उषा देवी  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

## सफलता

सफलता जीवन का आधार है,  
मेहनत करना हमें स्वीकार है,  
सफलता कभी खुद से चल कर नहीं आती,  
मेहनत करने से ही हासिल की जाती है।

जितना बड़ा सपना होता है,  
उतनी ही बड़ी तकलीफें होती हैं,  
जितनी बड़ी हमारी तकलीफें होती हैं,  
उतनी ही बड़ी सफलता होती है।

सफल लोग दुनिया को बदल देते हैं,  
असफल लोग डर से अपने को बदल लेते हैं,  
कभी किसी के पैरों पर ना गिरना,  
हमें अपने पैरों पर विश्वास रखना।

सफलता कभी अचानक नहीं मिलती,  
एक-एक कदम से ही कामयाबी है मिलती,  
मेहनत करो अपने से भरपूर,  
इससे मिलेगी हमें कामयाबी जरूर।

गिरकर हमेशा उठना सीखो,  
हमेशा अपने मकसद को देखो  
कामयाब होने की कोशिश करते रहो,  
जीवन में हमेशा आगे-आगे बढ़ते रहो।

ज्योति  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

## तारों को सूरज है बनना

झिलमिलाते तारों को अभी, चमकता सूरज है बनना  
इन फूलों को अभी, अंगारों पर है चलना

मुश्किल राह है पर, इरादे हैं फौलादी  
बंद पिंजरे का परिदा नहीं तू, ढूँढ अपनी आज़ादी

दौर लम्बा है अभी, मंजिल तुझे अभी कहाँ मिलेगी  
चलता जा तू, मंजिलों के लिए तेरी राह खुद बनेगी

होंसले बुलंद रख, ऊँची उड़ान के लिए  
खुद को तैयार कर, अभी से, उस तूफान के लिए

हारना मत खुद से, अभी तो हार को हराना है  
तू है कौन! अभी तो तुझे, जमाने को बताना है

झिलमिलाते तारों को अभी, चमकता सूरज है बनना  
इन फूलों को अभी, अंगारों पर है चलना ॥

इशिता  
कला स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष

## योग की भूमिका

शरीर, मन और आत्मा को नियंत्रित करने में योग हमारी बहुत मदद करता है, शरीर और मन को शांत करने के लिए यह शारीरिक और मानसिक अनुशासन का एक संतुलन बनाता है, यह तनाव और चिंता का प्रबंधन करने में भी सहायता करता है आंतरिक अंगों को मजबूत बनाने में भी सहायता करता है, मन को नियंत्रित करने में मदद करता है। आज विश्व भर में योग अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। योग के माध्यम से मनुष्य का शारीरिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक विकास हो रहा है।

योग वास्तव में मस्तिष्क तथा भावनाओं का विज्ञान है। योग साधना के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों के आत्मिक तथा आध्यात्मिक विकास में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। रोगियों के जीवन में भी योग की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। रोगी अपनी समस्याओं का सामना करने के लिए योग कर सकता है। योग हमें मन की शांति, एकाग्रता, तेज, ओज, बल और शक्ति प्रदान करता है। हमारे जीवन में योग की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है, स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मन रहता है। योग शिक्षा में आहार-विहार के नियमों का पालन अत्यंत आवश्यक है। योग एक आध्यात्मिक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें शरीर, मन और आत्मा को एक साथ लाने का काम होता है।

जो व्यक्ति योग करते हैं, योग उनके जीवन में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाता है, वह दूसरों को भी योग शिक्षा दे सकता है, योग को अपनी आय का साधन बना सकता है। समाज में भी अपना एक विशेष स्थान बना सकता है, योग आसनों द्वारा कई रोगों का ईलाज किया जा सकता है। इसमें यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा, ध्यान व समाधि आठ अंग हैं। योग के इन अंगों के अभ्यास से सामाजिक तथा व्यक्तिगत आचरण में सुधार आता है। शरीर में ऑक्सिजन युक्त रक्त के भली-भांति संचार होने से शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार होता है। इंद्रियां संयमित होती हैं तथा मन को शांति एवं पवित्रता मिलती है।

सुमना देवी  
कला स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष



## बेटियां

पापा की परी से जिम्मेदार बहु बन जाती है, बेटियां।  
तेरा मेरा करते-करते हमारा कहना सीख जाती है, बेटियां।

थोड़े काम से थकने वाली .....

आज पूरे घर को सम्भालने वाली बन जाती है बेटियां!  
हर बात में लड़ने वाली आज चुप-चाप सुन लेती है  
बेटियां!

पापा का हर बात में खर्चा करने वाली  
एक-एक पैसा जोड़ने वाली बन जाती है बेटियां।  
सच ही कहा है किसी ने  
बेटी से बहु तक बहुत बदल जाती है बेटियां।

अंजलि  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

## अध्यापकों को सम्मान

अध्यापकों का करो सम्मान,  
तभी पाओगे तुम जग में नाम।  
जिस किसी ने किया इनका अपमान,  
हुआ न उसका कभी कल्याण,  
जिसने भी किया इनका सम्मान।  
वही बना बड़ा विद्वान!  
भूलकर भी न करना इनका,  
अनादर क्योंकि यही है,  
हमारी जिन्दगी के असली गोंड फादर।  
गुरु का करे अनुशरण, रखें  
हमेशा लाज, जिन्दगी पर ही नहीं  
बल्कि देश पे करोगे राज!!

## माँ

घुटनों से रेंगती - रेंगती,  
कब पैरों पर खड़ी हुई!  
तेरी ममता की छँव में,  
जाने कब बड़ी हुई!  
काला टीका दूध मलाई,  
आज भी सब कुछ वैसा है!  
मैं ही मैं हूँ हर जगह,  
प्यार ये तेरा कैसा है ?  
सीधी-सादी भोली-भाली,  
माँ ही सबसे अच्छी है।  
कितनी भी हो जाऊँ मैं बड़ी  
“माँ!” मैं आज भी तेरी बच्ची हूँ !!

मनीषा राव  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

## अवमोल वचन

- शिक्षा से मेरा अभिप्राय बालक तथा मनुष्य में निहित शारीरिक, मानसिक एवं आत्मिक श्रेष्ठतम शक्तियों का अधिकतम विकास है।  
- महात्मा गाँधी
- शिक्षा तथ्यों को सीखना नहीं, बल्कि मन को सोचने का प्रशिक्षण देना है।  
- अल्बर्ट आइन्सटाइन
- उच्चतम शिक्षा वो है जो हमें सिर्फ जानकारी ही नहीं देती बल्कि हमारे जीवन को समस्त अस्तित्व के साथ सम्भाव में लाती है।  
- रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
- हमें ऐसी शिक्षा चाहिए जिससे चरित्र का निर्माण हो, मन की शक्ति बढ़े, बुद्धि का विकास हो और मनुष्य अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके।  
- स्वामी विवेकानंद
- शिक्षा सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार है, जिससे आप दुनिया को बदल सकते हैं।  
- नेल्सन मंडेला
- जो आपने सीखा है उसे भूल जाने के बाद जो रह जाता है वो शिक्षा है।  
- अल्बर्ट आइन्सटाइन
- खाली दिमाग को खुला दिमाग बना देना ही शिक्षा का उद्देश्य है।  
- मेल्कम फोर्ब्स
- शिक्षा जिंदगी की तैयारी नहीं है, शिक्षा खुद जिंदगी है।  
- जॉन डेवे
- महान लक्ष्य, ज्ञान, कड़ी मेहनत और दृढ़ संकल्प हो तो कुछ भी हासिल किया जा सकता है।  
- ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम

मनीषा  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष





## राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति - २०२०

शिक्षा का शाब्दिक अर्थ है सीखने और सिखाने की प्रक्रिया। शिक्षा किसी भी समाज में चलने वाली वह निरंतर प्रक्रिया है जिस का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति की आन्तरिक शक्तियों का विकास करना और उसके व्यवहार में सुधार लाना है। शिक्षा का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य ज्ञान और कौशल में वृद्धि कर मनुष्य को योग्य नागरिक बनाना है। जिसमें नई शिक्षा नीति आधुनिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ रचनात्मक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर सीखने की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक कुशल बनाती है। स्वतंत्र भारत की पहली शिक्षा नीति सन् 1986 में बनाई गई थी जो मुख्यतः लॉर्ड मैकाले की अंग्रेजी प्रधान शिक्षा नीति पर आधारित थी। सन् 1992 में कुछ संशोधन कर इसका ढांचा बदलने का काम किया गया, पर मूलतः ढांचा अंग्रेजी शिक्षा नीति पर ही आधारित रहा। वर्तमान समय में 1986 व 1992 की शिक्षा नीति में कुछ कमियों के कारण बच्चा ज्ञान तो अर्जित कर रहा है किन्तु यह ज्ञान उसे भविष्य में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के योग्य नहीं बना पा रहा था। इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए जून 2017 में पूर्व इसरो प्रमुख डॉ. के. कस्तूरीरंगन की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया गया। समिति ने मई 2019 में 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का मसौदा' प्रस्तुत किया परिणामस्वरूप 29 जुलाई 2020 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति अस्तित्व में आई। नई शिक्षा नीति वह पहली शिक्षा नीति है जो भारत की प्राचीन परम्परा और उसके सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को संरक्षित रखते हुए 21वीं सदी की शिक्षा के लिए आकांक्षात्मक लक्ष्य, रचनात्मक क्षमता पर जोर देती है। जिसमें पुस्तकों के बोझ को बढ़ाने के बजाय व्यावहारिक शिक्षा को बढ़ाने, छात्रों को पाठ्यक्रम के विषयों के साथ-साथ सीखने की इच्छा रखने वाले पाठ्यक्रम के चयन करने की स्वतंत्रता पर बल देने, बच्चे को कुशल बनाने के लिए जिस भी क्षेत्र में वह रुचि रखता है उसी क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित करना, जिससे कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसमें शिक्षक की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रियाओं के सुधार पर भी जोर दिया गया है।

नई शिक्षा नीति में वर्तमान में सक्रिय 10+2 के शैक्षिक मॉडल के स्थान पर शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम को 5+3+3+4 प्रणाली के आधार पर विभाजित करने की बात कही गई है। जिसमें तकनीकी शिक्षा, भाषाई बाध्यताओं को दूर करने, छात्रों के लिए शिक्षा को सुगम बनाने आदि के लिए तकनीकी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने पर बल दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में शिक्षा के चार चरण माने गए हैं, जिसमें पहला है फाउंडेशनल स्टेज, जिसमें 3 वर्ष से 8 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम का दो समूहों में विभाजन, 3 वर्ष से 6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए आंगनबाड़ी / बालवाटिका / प्री स्कूल के माध्यम से मुफ्त, सुरक्षित और गुणवत्तापूर्ण "प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा" की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना, जिसमें 6 वर्ष से 8 वर्ष के बच्चों को प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा-1 और II में शिक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा को बहुस्तरीय खेल और गतिविधि आधारित बनाने को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक चरण 8 से 11 वर्ष की आयु के साथ कक्षा 3-5 का गठन करता है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में कक्षा-5 तक की शिक्षा में मातृभाषा/स्थानीय या क्षेत्रीय भाषा को अध्यापन के माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने पर बल दिया गया है। साथ ही कक्षा-6 से ही शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को शामिल किया जाएगा और इसमें इंटरशिप की व्यवस्था के साथ छात्रों के समग्र विकास के लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए माध्यमिक चरण के अन्तर्गत कक्षा-10 और 12 की परीक्षाओं में समेस्टर या बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न आदि जैसे सुधारों को शामिल किया गया है। छात्रों की प्रगति और मूल्यांकन हेतु मानक-निर्धारक निकाय के रूप में 'परक' नायक एक नए 'राष्ट्रीय आकलन केन्द्र' की स्थापना की जाएगी, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में शिक्षा के मानक को वैश्विक स्तर पर उठाना, जिससे देश ज्ञान-आधारित क्षेत्रों में अग्रणी बन सके। NEP-2020 के तहत स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया गया है इसमें मल्टीपल एंट्री और एग्जिट व्यवस्था को अपनाया गया इसके तहत 3 या 4 वर्ष के स्नातक कार्यक्रम में छात्र कई स्तरों पर पाठ्यक्रम को छोड़ सकेंगे और उन्हें उसी के अनुरूप डिग्री या प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जायेंगे - 1 वर्ष के बाद प्रमाण पत्र (सर्टिफिकेट), 2 वर्ष के बाद डिप्लोमा, 3 वर्ष के बाद डिग्री, 4 वर्ष के बाद शोध के साथ स्नातक जिसके साथ ही एम फिल कार्यक्रम को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। विभिन्न उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों से प्राप्त अंको या क्रेडिट को डिजिटल रूप में सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट दिया जाएगा ताकि अलग-अलग संस्थानों में छात्रों के प्रदर्शन के आधार पर उन्हें डिग्री प्रदान की जा सके।

स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है जो भारत में शिक्षा के विकास की रूपरेखा तैयार करता है। यह ज्ञान-आधारित समाज के निर्माण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है जो 21वीं सदी की चुनौतियों का सामना करने में सक्षम है, जिसका लक्ष्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की समान पहुँच प्रदान करके, नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना और समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देकर शिक्षा प्रणाली को बदलना है। यह नीति इस सिद्धांत पर आधारित है शिक्षा से न केवल साक्षरता, उच्च स्तर की तार्किकता और समस्या समाधान संबंधित संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं का विकास होना चाहिए बल्कि नैतिक, सामाजिक और भावनात्मक स्तर पर भी व्यक्ति का विकास होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य छात्रों में भारतीयता के प्रति गर्व, केवल विचार में नहीं बल्कि व्यवहार, बुद्धि और कार्यों में भी रहे, साथ ही ज्ञान, कौशल, मूल्यों और सोच में भी यह भाव हो जिससे मानव अपने अधिकारों, विकास, जीवन यापन तथा कल्याण के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हो ताकि वह सही मायने में एक योग्य नागरिक बन सके।

नीतू यादव  
सहायक प्राध्यापिका (हिन्दी)  
महाराजा लक्ष्मण सेन स्मारक महाविद्यालय  
सुन्दरनगर।

## हिन्दी भाषा

‘निज भाषा उन्नति अहै, सब उन्नति को मूल,  
बिन निज भाषा ज्ञान के, मिटत न हिय को सूल’।

महाकवि भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र जी की भाषा को समर्पित ये ओजस्वी पंक्तियाँ स्पष्ट संकेत देती हैं कि भाषा का एक व्यक्ति के जीवन में महत्व क्या है। स्पष्टतः भाषा एक मनुष्य के सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक जीवन का आधार है। हिन्दी एक ऐसी भाषा है, जो देश को एकता एवं अखण्डता के सूत्र में बांधने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। 14 सितंबर 1949 को संवैधानिक दृष्टि से हिन्दी को राज भाषा घोषित किया गया था। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के समय महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रभाषा के बिना राष्ट्र गूंगा है। आज के इस युग में पराधीनता की भाषा अंग्रेजी स्वाधीनता का विषय बन गयी है। वर्तमान समय में हम इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि हिन्दी के ऊपर दिन-प्रतिदिन संकट गहराता जा रहा है। हिन्दी के स्थान पर लोग ये जरूर चाहते हैं कि उनके बच्चे अंग्रेजी माध्यम के विद्यालयों में पढ़ें। वे अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम के विद्यालयों में दाखिला दिलाने में संकोच महसूस नहीं करते हैं जबकि हमारे इसी रवैये ने हमारे अपने ही देश में हिन्दी को दोयम दर्जे की भाषा बना कर रख दिया है। अमेरिका जैसे देशों ने अपने देश को समृद्ध करने के लिए हिन्दी और संस्कृत भाषा का बड़ी मात्रा में उपयोग करना शुरू किया है। हिन्दी का इतिहास लगभग 1000 वर्ष पुराना है, परन्तु आधुनिक काल (1850 ई. के पश्चात्) इसमें सबसे अधिक विकास हुआ। यह वह समय था, जब हिन्दी भाषा में भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र और प्रेमचंद जैसे महान सूर्यों का उदय हुआ। जब भी देश को एक सूत्र में पिरोने की जरूरत पड़ी हिन्दी ने पहल की है। कुल मिलाकर हिन्दी के वैभव को विराट आकार देने के लिए हम सभी को अपनी आज तक की त्रुटियों को सुधारना होगा। हमें अपने-अपने स्तर पर ये सुधार करना होगा कि हम अपनी अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम हिन्दी को ही बनायें, अपना संचार हिन्दी में करें, अपना व्यवहार हिन्दी में बनायें।

निशा  
कला स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष

## शहर और गाँव

### न पसंद

न पसंद मुझे  
झिलमिलाती चमक, शहर की।  
न जाने क्यों  
आँखों में चुभती मानो, जहर सी।

ये चमक दिखावे की  
होती यहाँ सारी की सारी।  
अंदर अंधेरा यहाँ

चारों ओर सिर्फ और सिर्फ।  
आवाजें गूँजती हर जगह।  
रात भी पूछे  
क्यों दिन बना दिया मुझे बेवजह।

न पसंद  
झिलमिलाती चमक, शहर की।  
न जाने क्यों  
आँखों में चुभती मानो, जहर सी।

### है पसंद

है मुझे पसंद  
गाँव की वो सुनसान सड़क  
अंधेरे रातों को  
आँखों में मेरी शीतल चाँद की चमक

शाँत हवाएँ, गुनगुनाएं  
हर जगह है जहाँ  
सिर्फ तारों की चमक दिखे है वहाँ

जुगनुओं से रात  
हसीन हो जाए जहाँ।  
धुँध भी सजाए तारों के साथ जहाँ।  
मेरा गाँव है वहाँ मेरा गाँव है वहाँ।

है मुझे पसंद  
गाँव की वो सुनसान सड़क।  
अंधेरी रातों को  
आँखों में मेरी शीतल चाँद की चमक

सरोज कुमारी  
कला स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष



## अभी तक सोया है

किस सोच में तू, खोया है,  
दिन कबका हुआ है, अभी तक सोया है।

उठेगा कब तू, जब रात आ जाएगी  
शायद तब तेरी, मौत से मुलाकात आ जाएगी।

ना पता तुझे कि, दिन कब से शुरू हुआ है,  
यहाँ ये वक्त, ही तो सबका, गुरु हुआ है।

अब दिन को तलाशे तू, ये सूरज कबका डूब चुका है  
ये रात का अंधेरा भी अब, खूब हो चुका है।

अब सोच रहा कि, उठ जाता जल्दी तो,  
कुछ पल जिया तो होता,  
मौत के नज़दीक पाकर खुदको, अब सोचता है  
कि कुछ अच्छा किया तो होता।

किस सोच में तू खोया है,  
दिन कबका हुआ है, अभी तक सोया है॥

इशिता  
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## एक औरत के जीवन की सच्चाई

कभी-कभी लगता है कि औरत होना एक सजा है,  
ना पढ़े तो अनपढ़ जाहिल, पढ़ लें तो पढ़ाई का घमंड है।  
शादी न करें तो बदचलन, नकचढ़ी,  
शादी कर ले तो अब आया ऊँट पहाड़ नीचे।  
सबसे मिलकर रहे तो चालाक,  
मिलकर ना रहें तो घमण्डी।  
पढ़ लिखकर घर रहें तो,  
इतने पैसे क्यों गवाएं।  
नौकरी करें तो पर निकल आए, नौकरी का घमण्ड है।  
सहकर्मियों से बात करें तो चलता पुर्जा है,  
ना करें तो छोटी सोच वाली।  
बड़ा लम्बा चिट्ठा है साहब,  
क्या कहें, अच्छा है चुप रहें।

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## संघर्ष से सफलता तक

तेजी से भागती जिंदगी में शायद ही कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो जिसके जीवन में संघर्ष न हो। प्रतिस्पर्धा के इस दौर में आज बच्चे से लेकर बूढ़े तक के साथ कोई न कोई संघर्ष जुड़ा हुआ है, कोई अपनी आजीविका के लिए दिन-रात संघर्ष कर रहा है तो कोई अपने कारोबार को चमकाने के लिए सुबह से शाम तक भागता नज़र आ रहा है। व्यक्ति हमेशा ही उन्नति करने की चाह के लिए होता है और वह जीवन में कुछ बड़ा करने की आस के लिए अपनी पूरी ताकत अपने काम में झोंक देता है, लेकिन कई बार किस्मत उसका साथ नहीं देती और उसे मनचाही सफलता को पाने के लिए लंबे समय तक संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। संघर्ष जीवन को निखारते हैं, संवारते व तराशते हैं और गढ़कर ऐसा बना देते हैं, जिसकी प्रशंसा करने में जुबान थकती नहीं। संघर्ष हमें जीवन का अनुभव कराते हैं और संघर्ष का दामन थामकर न केवल हम आगे बढ़ते हैं बल्कि जीवन जीने के सही अंदाज से आनंद का अनुभव कर पाते हैं। जिस जीवन में संघर्ष नहीं, वहाँ प्रसन्नता व आनंद भी नहीं टिक पाता। जिस तरह नदी के प्रवाह के संपर्क में रहने से पत्थर के आकार में धीरे-धीरे परिवर्तन हो जाता है और वह कभी इतनी सुंदर आकृति प्राप्त कर लेता है कि पूजनीय हो जाता है। इसी तरह हमारा जीवन भी संघर्ष की तपिश से निखरता है, ऊँचा उठता है और मनोवांछित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करता है।

हमारे जीवन में कुछ भी सरल नहीं है। सरलता व आसानी से ऐसा कुछ नहीं मिलता, जो महत्वपूर्ण हो। हर किसी व्यक्ति को अपने जीवन में अपनी मंजिल व लक्ष्य पाने के लिए संघर्ष का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। यह जरूर है कि जब जीवन में बुनियादी समस्याएं हो, ऐसी स्थिति में संघर्ष करने की इच्छा शक्ति को बनाए रखना कठिन हो जाता है, क्योंकि ऐसे में लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के साथ बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए भी संघर्ष दोगुना हो जाता है। संघर्ष के बिना सफलता का कोई शॉर्टकट नहीं होता। यही वजह है कि चाहे कितना भी समय बदला हो, युग बदला हो, परिस्थितियाँ बदल गई हो, फिर भी कड़ी मेहनत व लगन से सफलता के लिए किया गया प्रयास अपना सुफल देने में पल भर की देरी नहीं करता। यही कारण है कि अभावों के बीच रहकर भी सफलता पाने के इतिहास युगों से लिखे जाते रहे हैं।

“ कोशिश किए बिना कभी सुधार नहीं होते  
संघर्ष और प्रयत्न कभी बेकार नहीं होते  
कड़ी मेहनत से बदलती हैं किस्मत की रेखाएँ  
रातों-रात कोई चमत्कार नहीं होते ”

सोनू  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष



## साथ रहोगे क्या ?

लिखने का सोच रहा हूँ  
साथ लिखोगे क्या?  
कुछ कर रहा हूँ  
मदद करोगे क्या?  
थोड़ा आहिस्ता समझता हूँ  
तुम इंतजार करोगे क्या?  
किसी दिन कुछ कहूँ  
समझोगे क्या?  
मैं ठहरने को कहूँगा  
रुक सकोगे क्या?  
मैं शाम जैसा हूँ  
सवेरा बनोगे क्या?  
लिखने का मन है  
लिखोगे क्या  
साथ रहोगे क्या .....

शिवांश जसवाल  
विज्ञान स्नातक  
प्रथम वर्ष

## घमंड

कबीरा गर्व ना कीजिए ऊँचा देख आवास।  
काल पड़ो भू लेटना ऊपर जमसी घास॥  
अपनी शक्ति और संपत्ति देखकर घमंडी मत बनिए जब इस  
शरीर से आत्मा निकल जाती है तो सबसे शक्तिशाली  
मनुष्य को भी धरती में डाल दिया जाता है और उसके ऊपर  
घास उग जाती है।

## चिंता

चिंता ऐसी डाकिनी काट कलेजा खाए।  
वैद्य बिचारा क्या करें कहाँ तक दवा लगाए॥  
चिंता ऐसी डाकिनी है जो कलेजे को भी काट कर खा जाती है,  
इसका इलाज वैद्य भी नहीं कर सकता वह कितनी दवा  
लगाएगा, वे कहते हैं कि मन की चिंताग्रस्त होने की स्थिति  
कुछ ऐसी होती है जैसे समुद्र के भीतर आग लगी हो।

जहाँ दया तहाँ धर्म है, जहाँ लोभ वहाँ पाप।  
जहाँ क्रोध तहाँ काल है, जहाँ क्षमा वहाँ आप॥  
जहाँ दया है वही धर्म है और जहाँ लोभ है वहाँ पाप है और  
जहाँ क्रोध है वहाँ सर्वनाश है और जहाँ क्षमा है वहाँ ईश्वर का  
वास होता है।

सुमना देवी  
कला स्नातक द्वितीय वर्ष

## भारतीय परंपराएँ व मान्यताएँ

हिन्दू परम्पराओं से जुड़े ये वैज्ञानिक तर्क :

### 1. कान छिदवाने की परम्परा :

भारत में सभी धर्मों में कान छिदवाने की परंपरा है।  
वैज्ञानिक तर्क : दर्शनशास्त्री मानते हैं कि इससे सोचने की  
शक्ति बढ़ती है। जबकि डॉक्टरों का मानना है कि इससे  
कानों से होकर दिमाग तक जाने वाली नस का रक्त संचार  
नियंत्रित रहता है।

### 2. माथे का कुमकुम/तिलक लगाना:

महिलाएँ एवं पुरुष माथे पर कुमकुम या तिलक लगाते हैं।  
वैज्ञानिक तर्क : आँखों के बीच में माथे तक एक नस जाती  
है। कुमकुम या तिलक लगाने से उस जगह की ऊर्जा बनी  
रहती है। माथे पर तिलक लगाते समय जब अंगूठे या उंगली  
से प्रेशर पड़ता है, तब चेहरे की त्वचा को रक्त सप्लाई करने  
वाली मांसपेशी सक्रिय हो जाती है। इससे चेहरे व  
कोशिकाओं तक अच्छी तरह रक्त पहुँचता है।

### 3. जमीन पर बैठकर भोजन करना :

भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार जमीन पर बैठकर भोजन  
करना अच्छी बात होती है।  
वैज्ञानिक तर्क : पालथी मारकर बैठना एक प्रकार का योग  
आसन है। इस पोजीशन में बैठने से मस्तिष्क शांत और  
पाचन क्रिया अच्छी रहती है। ऐसे बैठते ही खुद-ब-खुद  
दिमाग से एक सिगनल पेट तक जाता है कि वह भोजन के  
लिए तैयार हो जाए।

### 4. हाथ जोड़कर नमस्ते करना :

जब किसी से मिलते हैं तो हाथ जोड़कर नमस्ते अथवा  
नमस्कार करते हैं।  
वैज्ञानिक तर्क : जब सभी उंगलियों के शीर्ष एक-दूसरे के  
संपर्क में आते हैं और उनपर दबाव पड़ता है तो एक्यूप्रेसर के  
कारण उसका सीधा असर हमारी आँखों, कानों और दिमाग  
पर होता है, ताकि सामने वाले व्यक्ति को हम लम्बे समय  
तक याद रख सकें। दूसरा तर्क यह है कि हाथ मिलाने  
(पश्चिमी सभ्यता) के बजाय अगर आप नमस्ते करते हैं,  
तो सामने वाले के शरीर के कीटाणु आप तक नहीं पहुँचते।

### 5. पीपल की पूजा :

सभी लोग सोचते हैं कि पीपल की पूजा करने से भूत-प्रेत दूर  
भागते हैं।  
वैज्ञानिक तर्क : पीपल की पूजा इसलिए की जाती है ताकि  
इस पेड़ के प्रति लोगों का सम्मान बढ़े और उसे न काटें।  
पीपल एकमात्र ऐसा पेड़ है, जो रात में भी ऑक्सीजन  
प्रवाहित करता है।

#### 6. सूर्य नमस्कार :

हिन्दुओं में सुबह उठकर सूर्य को जल चढ़ाते हुए नमस्कार करने की परंपरा है।

वैज्ञानिक तर्क : पानी के बीच में आने वाली सूर्य की किरणें जब आँखों में पड़ती हैं, तब हमारी आँखों की रोशनी अच्छी होती है।

#### 7. चरण स्पर्श करना :

हिन्दू मान्यता के अनुसार, जब भी हम किसी बड़े से मिलते हैं, तो चरण स्पर्श करते हैं। यह हम बच्चों को भी सिखाते हैं, ताकि वे बड़ों का आदर करें।

वैज्ञानिक तर्क : मस्तिष्क से निकलने वाली ऊर्जा हाथों और सामने वाले के पैरों से होते हुए एक चक्र पूरा करती है इसे कॉस्मिक एनर्जी का प्रवाह कहते हैं।

#### 8. तुलसी के पेड़ की पूजा :

तुलसी की पूजा करने से घर में समृद्धि आती है। सुख-शांति बनी रहती है।

वैज्ञानिक तर्क :

तुलसी इम्यून सिस्टम को मजबूत करती है। लिहाजा अगर घर में पेड़ होगा, तो इसकी पत्तियों का इस्तेमाल भी होगा और उससे बीमारियाँ दूर होती हैं।

मनीषा

कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

### एक सत्य यह भी

कबीरा तेरी जगत में उल्टी देखी रीत ।  
पापी मिलकर राज करे साधु मांगे भीख ॥  
माया मरी न मन मरा, मर-मर गए शरीर ।  
आशा तूष्णा न मरी कह गए दास कबीर ॥  
पत्थर के भगवान को लगते छप्पन भोग ।  
मर जाते फुटपाथ पर भूखे प्यासे लोग ॥  
जिंदा बाप कोई ना पूजे, मरे बाद पुजवाया ।  
मुट्ठी भर चावल लेके, कौवे को बाप बनाया ॥  
दुःख में सुमिरन सब करे, सुख में करे न कोय ।  
जो सुख में सुमिरन करे तो दुःख काहे का होय ॥  
आवत गारी एक है उलटत होय अनेक ।  
कह कबीर नहीं उलटिए वही एक की एक ॥  
चलती चक्की देख के दिया कबीरा रोये ।  
दो पाटन के बीच में साबुत बचा न कोए ॥  
सच कहूँ तो जग रुठे, झूठ बोलूँ तो राम ।  
कबीरा कुँआ एक है पानी भरे अनेक ।  
बर्तन में ही भेद हैं, पानी सब में एक ॥  
जात पात सब झूठ है भरम पड़ो मत कोई ।  
जाति नहीं जगदीश की, औरन की क्या होई ॥  
रहिमन धागा प्रेम का मत तोड़ो चटकाय ।  
टूटे से फिर न जुड़े, जुड़े गाँठ परि जाए ॥

सुमना देवी

स्नातक द्वितीय वर्ष

### कुछ सुंदर पंक्तियाँ

किसी की मजबूरियाँ पे न हैंसिये,  
कोई मजबूरियाँ खरीद कर नहीं लाता... !  
डरिये वक्त की मार से,  
बुरा वक्त किसी को बताकर नहीं आता... !  
अकल कितनी भी तेज हो,  
नसीब के बिना नहीं जीत सकती ... !  
बीरबल अकलमंद होने के बावजूद,  
कभी बादशाह नहीं बन सका...  
ना तुम अपने आप को गले लगा सकते हो ना ही  
तुम अपने कंधे पर सर रखकर रो सकते हो  
एक-दूसरे के लिये जीने का नाम ही जिंदगी है .... !  
इसलिए वक्त उन्हें दो जो तुम्हें चाहते हो दिल से  
रिश्ते पैसों के मोहताज नहीं होते, क्योंकि कुछ रिश्ते  
मुनाफा नहीं देते पर जीवन अमीर जरूर बना देते हैं ... !

दिव्या कुमारी

कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष

### ब्राह्मणी और तिल के बीच

बहुत समय पहले की बात है किसी गाँव में एक गरीब ब्राह्मण रहता था। एक दिन उस ब्राह्मण के घर कुछ अतिथि आए। ब्राह्मण की स्थिति इतनी खराब थी कि उन अतिथियों को खिलाने के लिए घर में अनाज तक नहीं था। इस स्थिति को लेकर ब्राह्मण और उसकी पत्नी के बीच थोड़ी कहासुनी होने लगी। ब्राह्मणी कहती है, “तुम्हें पेट भरने योग्य अनाज कमाना भी नहीं आता। इसी का नतीजा है कि आज घर में अतिथि आ खड़े हुए हैं और हमारे पास उन्हें खिलाने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।”

इस पर ब्राह्मण अपनी पत्नी से कहता है, “कल कर्क सकान्ति हैं। मैं कल भिक्षा लेने के लिए दूसरे गाँव जाऊंगा। वहाँ एक ब्राह्मण ने मुझे आमंत्रित किया है। वह सूर्य देव की तृप्ति के लिए कुछ दान देना चाहता है। तब तक जो कुछ भी घर में है, उसे आदर सत्कार के साथ अतिथियों के सामने रखो।”

ब्राह्मण की यह बात सुनकर ब्राह्मणी कहती है, “तेरी पत्नी होकर मैंने कभी सुख नहीं भोगा है न कभी खाने को मेवा - मिष्ठान मिला, न ही ढंग के वस्त्र और आभूषण। आज तू कह रहा है कि जो भी घर में पड़ा हो, वो अतिथियों के समक्ष रख दो। जब कुछ है ही नहीं, तो मैं उनके सामने क्या रख दूँ। तो बस इस मुट्ठी तिल। तो क्या अतिथियों के सामने सूखे तिल रखना अच्छा लगेगा।”

पत्नी की यह बात सुनकर ब्राह्मण कहता है, “ब्राह्मणी तुम्हें ऐसा बिल्कुल भी नहीं कहना चाहिए। कारण यह है कि इच्छा के अनुसार किसी भी मनुष्य को धन की प्राप्ति नहीं होती है। जरूरी है तो पेट भरना और पेट भरने

योग्य अनाज तो मैं ले ही आता हूँ। अधिक धन की चाहत अच्छी नहीं है। ऐसी इच्छा का तुम्हें त्याग कर देना चाहिए। अधिक धन की इच्छा के चक्कर में मनुष्य के माथे पर शिखा बन जाती है। “माथे पर शिखा वाली बात सुन ब्राह्मणी बड़े आश्चर्य से ब्राह्मण से पूछती है, “अधिक धन की इच्छा मैं माथे पर शिखा हो जाती है मैं कुछ समझी नहीं जो भी कहना है खुलकर कहिए”।

ब्राह्मणी के इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए ब्राह्मण अपनी पत्नी को “शिकारी और गीदड़ की एक कहानी” सुनाता है।

ब्राह्मण कथा की शुरुआत करता है .....

एक दिन एक शिकारी जंगल में शिकार की खोज कर रहा था। जंगल में कुछ दूर आगे बढ़ने के बाद शिकारी को एक काले रंग का पहाड़ जैसा विशाल सुअर दिखाई देता है। सुअर को देखते ही शिकारी अपना धनुष उठा देता है और कमान खींचते हुए सुअर पर निशाना लगा देता है। कमान से निकला हुआ तीर तीव्र गति से सुअर को घायल कर देता है। घायल होने पर सुअर चिंघाड़ता हुआ शिकारी पर पलटवार कर देता है। सुअर के तीखे दांतों से शिकारी का पेट फट जाता है। इस तरह शिकार और शिकारी दोनों का ही अंत हो जाता है। इसी बीच खाने की तलाश में भटकता हुआ एक भूखा गीदड़ वहां से होकर गुजरता है, जहां शिकारी और सुअर का शव पड़ा हुआ था। बिना मेहनत इतना सारा भोजन देख गीदड़ मन ही मन बहुत खुश होता है और मन ही मन सोचता है कि आज तो ईश्वर की बड़ी कृपा हुई, जो इतना अच्छा और अधिक भोजन एक साथ मुझे मिला है मैं इसे धीरे-धीरे और आराम से खाऊंगा, ताकि लंबे समय तक मैं इसे उपयोग में लाऊंगा। इस तरह मैं इस भोजन के साथ लंबे समय तक अपनी भूख को शांत रख पाऊंगा।

इन सभी बातों पर विचार करते हुए गीदड़ सबसे पहले छोटी-छोटी चीजों को खाना शुरू करता है। तभी उसे शिकारी के मृत शरीर के पास धनुष पड़ा दिखता है। गीदड़ के मन में पहले उसे ही खाने का विचार आता है और वह धनुष पर चढ़ी डोर को चबाने लगता है। डोर के टूट जाने से गीदड़

के माथे पर शिखा निकल जाने से उसकी मौत हो जाती है।

इतना कहते हुए ब्राह्मण कहता है, “ब्राह्मणी इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जरूरत से अधिक लोभ से माथे पर शिखा आ जाती है।”

ब्राह्मण की यह बात सुनकर ब्राह्मणी संतुष्ट होती है और ब्राह्मण भिक्षा मांगने के लिए घर से बाहर निकल जाता है। वही ब्राह्मणी घर में पड़े तिल को धूप में सूखाने के लिए फैला देती है। तभी कहीं से कुत्ता आ जाता है और उन साफ तिलों पर पेशाब कर देता है, जिससे सभी तिल खराब हो जाते हैं। और ब्राह्मणी परेशान होकर सोचती है यही तिल थे जिन्हें पका कर मैं अतिथियों को खिला सकती थी अब मैं क्या करूँ? काफी देर सोचने के बाद ब्राह्मणी को एक तरीका सूझा।

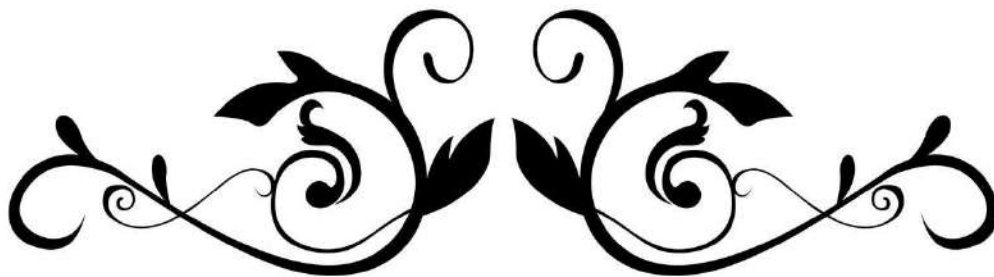
उसने सोचा कि गंदे तिलों के बदले साफ तिल देने की बात कहेगी, तो कोई भी आसानी से मान जाएगा। साथ ही किसी को भी इन तिलों के खराब होने की बात पता नहीं चलेगी। इस विचार के साथ वह उन तिलों को लेकर घर-घर घूमने लगी।

ब्राह्मणी की यह बात सुनकर एक महिला वह तिल लेने के लिए तैयार हो गई, लेकिन उस महिला का पुत्र अर्थशास्त्र पढ़ा हुआ था। उसने अपनी माँ से कहा कि इन तिलों में जरूर कोई न कोई खोट होगा, वरना कौन साफ-सुथरे तिलों को गंदे तिलों के बदले देने के लिए तैयार होगा। पुत्र की यह बात सुनकर महिला ने ब्राह्मणी के तिलों को लेने से मना कर दिया।

कहानी की सीख -

हमारे पास जो भी होता है, हमें उसी में सुखी रहना चाहिए। किसी के पास ज्यादा चीज देखकर दुःखी नहीं होना चाहिए।

कुमारी शीतल  
कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष





# ENGLISH SECTION

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**STAFF EDITOR**  
**DR. MUKESH VERMA**



**STUDENT EDITOR**  
**AARTI THAKUR**

## STUDENT EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to present the “English Section” of the college magazine “Chir Sankalp”.

It is a matter of great pride for me to work as a student editor for English section of the magazine. As an editor, I feel blessed to see how the students have so wonderfully presented their ideas and opinions on wide range of relevant topics. Our college magazine has given a great opportunity for students to showcase their talents through writing.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Mukesh Verma, Staff Editor for giving me an opportunity to become the student editor. Lastly, I would like to thank students and my dear friends who took time and gave their contributions in making this effort successfully.

**Aarti Thakur**  
B.A, 2nd year



## Mind

In minds, a universe unfurls,  
Power of knowledge, it swirls.  
Through pages turned and lessons learned,  
Wisdom's flame forever burned.  
From ancient scrolls to modern lore  
Truth revealed, forever more  
With each discovery, we ascend  
In intellect, our journey's blend,  
So cherish knowledge, let it grow,  
For in its light, our spirits glow

**Aarti Thakur**  
B.A., 3rd year

## Acceptance

Let's accept what we've got  
Let's deal what we've to heal  
Let's learn as we are just born  
Let's move like we don't have any groove  
Let's stay as we are made for it  
Let's play like we never did  
Let's reflect as the skies do  
Let's shine like the sun does  
Let's see what we can't see  
Let's touch what they don't feel  
Let's smile like that's the last chance  
Let's adore like they feel your glance  
Let's breathe like we feel the heaven  
Let's thank to them for what they have done  
Let's wander like we get nothing left to do  
Let's dream like it's all going to be true.

**Radhika Thakur**

## Unrequited Love

A love that never reached its end.  
A story left untold.  
Two souls intertwined, yet fate intervened  
Leaving hearts broken, wounds unseen.

A love that bloomed but couldn't fully grow,  
A path diverted, a love we'll never know  
In the depths of our hearts, it lingers still,  
A love unfulfilled, an ache that can't heal.

But let us cherish the moments we shared,  
The speaks that flew, the love that flared  
For even though it may not have found  
completion  
We'll always hold those memories with affection.

In the tapestry of life, some threads may fray,  
But loves imprint remains, one what may  
And though this love many never find its way,  
In our hearts, it forever will stay.

So let us embrace the beauty of what was.  
And cherish the love that never reached its cause  
For even in its incompleteness, it holds grace,  
A reminder of a love that time won't erase.

**Sania Sharma**  
B.A., 2nd year

## One sided love

A heart that longs, a soul left in despair.  
Yearning for a love that may never be returned,  
Yet still, in hope, the flame inside is burned.

Unrequited feelings, a silent ache,  
A love that's felt but never fully takes,  
The heart holds on, though it knows the truth,  
That love's embrace may forever elude.

But in this pain, there's beauty to be found,  
For love's true essence knows no bounds.  
It teaches us strength, resilience & grace,  
And helps us grow, in this endless chase.

Though one-sided it may be,  
Love's power still shines for all to see.  
Embrace the journey; let your heart unfold,  
For in love's depths, the greatest stories are told.

**Priyanka**  
B.A, 2nd Year



## Live Your Dreams

Live the moment,  
Take all chances,  
Take the gifts,  
Of all your dreams.  
Life is unique.  
With two wide wings,  
To make you do,  
Big and wonderful things.  
Life can make you,  
Fell sometimes out of the phone,  
But always leaves you,  
An open door to go on,  
Life has its music,  
Its colour, its meanings.  
Go, get your moments,  
And fulfill your dreams.

**Priya**

B.A., 3rd Year

## In the Heart of Sundarnagar

In the heart of Sundarnagar, where dreams take flight,  
Stands M.L.S.M. college, bathed in purest light.  
A Bacon of knowledge, a human of grace,  
Where minds are measured to soar and embrace.  
In classrooms alive with wisdom's gentle breeze,  
Students find solace beneath towering trees.  
With books as companions and teachers as guides,  
They journey through intellects boundaries tides.  
From science to arts, and commerce to many more  
Each discipline echoes with fervour and awe.  
In laboratories, experiments unfold, unravelling,  
Mysteries, stories untold.  
On field of play, where passions ignite,  
Team spirit flourishes, gleaming bright  
In every endeavour, in every goal M.L. Sians unite a  
formidable soul.  
Alma Mater, we sing thy Praise,  
Through the years, in myriad ways.  
For in MLSM college, we find our true worth,  
A sanctuary of learning, the Pride of our earth.

**Bharti Devi Bansal**

B.A. 3rd Year

## N.S.S.

In college halls, where dreams take flight,  
We navigate life's maze, with hearts alight.  
NSS beckon a call to serve,  
In unity and purpose, our spirits curve.  
From classroom to communities, we tread,  
With compassion as our daily bread.  
In every act of kindness, we find,  
A bond unbroken, heart intertwined.  
College life, a whirlwind of joy and tears,  
Where laughter echoes, dispelling fears,  
N.S.S ignites the flame within, to build a  
World where all can win.  
In this journey, hand in hand we stride,  
College life and N.S.S, side by side.

**Bharti Devi Bansal**

B.A., 3rd Year

## Life's Journey in the Present

In realms where human hands once held great  
might,  
Now drift us aimless, lost in futile plight.  
Our minds, once sharp, now clouded, dull and  
slow,

In vain pursuits, we wander to and fro.  
Woke ideologies, like twisted vines,  
Entangle reason, chokes the growth of minds.  
Where once we sought for truth, we now  
embrace  
The hollow slogans of a fleeting race.

Yet hope remains, though dimmed by shadows  
deep,  
To rise above this fog, our souls to keep.  
With introspection, let us strive to find  
The clarity of thought, the ties that bind

By shedding layers of delusion's Cloak,  
We'll chart a course where wisdom's light invokes.

**Uditansh Sharma**

## All is Well

It happened so  
So smooth that it shocked me.  
"All is Well"  
All is well as I'm moving  
Taking me on a journey  
So you've lost respect for me huh?  
Why didn't you let me know  
"all is well"  
Did you know I cried.  
"all is well"  
Despite the upheaval  
All is well jugar only now.  
"all is well"

**Perna Thakur**  
B.A., 3rd Year

## My College Days

Those were the base days of my life,  
When fun and frolic was rife,  
A refreshing realm of knowledge,  
That was my college.

Funny friends and loving lectures  
Freaky funds and flexible study Roars  
Riddles and rumors, gossips & giggles umpteen  
Added spice to the junk I hogged at the college  
Canteen  
I majored in English Literature,  
And the subject suited my sensitive nature.  
I was inflated into the world of stories,  
Poems and plays,  
Each lecture set imagination ablaze.

My college was a Literary paradise,  
Where, learnt to critically analyse,  
Every text that came my way,  
Be it poetry, prose and play.

Free from the fetters of school,  
I willingly jumped into the knowledge pool.  
Where education was mixed with entertainment,  
At college learning was never a punishment.

**Adarash**

## Always Be Kind

Be kind to everyone, you never know when will be  
the last time you will see them.  
Being kind doesn't cost a penny instead it adds  
value to your life, makes you a better person.  
Everyone remembers the time they were treated  
kindly.  
You never know how your one act of kindness can  
impact others and help them with their struggles.  
Always be kind.

**Vanita Varma**  
B.A., 3rd Year

## Sometimes

The simplest things feel  
The most beautiful  
The most honest  
When I'm with you  
I don't even have to  
Take off my mask  
Because it's not there.

I could be with you for hours  
Looking into your eyes  
And watch you  
Doing the simplest things  
Because this is for me  
From now on  
The most beautiful thing.

**Aarti Thakur**  
B.A., 2nd Year



## What are some innovative ways to reduce waste on campus?

There are plenty of innovative ways to reduce waste on campus you could start by encouraging the use of reusable water bottles and coffee cups instead of disposable ones. Another idea is to set up recycling stations in convenient for everyone to recycle their waste properly. Additionally, you could promote the concept of "up cycling" by organizing workshop where students can learn to repurpose old material into new materials and useful items. These are just a few ideas to get you started Happy Reducing Waste!

**Ved Priya**  
B.A., 3rd Year

## Left Me

People meet and leave daily,  
I used, in pursuit of you.  
Wanted to feel the warmth of presence;  
Without you charms died.

You've left me,  
But memories did not.  
My soul's cries, hugging  
The loneliness so often.

I detach you, don't think  
Special place in my life you've  
Seeing 'Bravery Medals', I cried  
In tears, people read name of yours.

In children, seeing you;  
Gave me, courage and sympathy  
Only desire, your children  
Must become like you- a soldier.

**Balkiran kour**  
BPE, 5th Sem.

## Be my Shadow! Daddy

Hold me, beloved Dad  
As I'm falling apart, into non-identical pieces  
Fail to connect, to the wordly wisdom

And this worldliness makes no sense  
Cause, I found myself unfit to it.  
Being an emotional fool, eluded by people  
Couples of times; pierced my soul  
Be my shadow Daddy, Make me lightweight.

Waves of sorrow, Drown me down  
Into the ocean of sadness, so deep as trauma  
Pull me out, be my shadow! Daddy

Punish me! Hate me! Slap me!  
If I'd chosen the false route, all I'm yours  
Remember it! You'll be closer to me forever.  
Edify me to read the mind tricks  
Of the sugarcoated people, then nobody can  
befool me.

**Balkrian kour**  
BPE, 4th Sem.

## Life Behind Bars

Being a rider is an incredible experience. It's all about the freedom, the rush of wind against your fore, and the thrill of exploring a new places two wheels. Whether it's, cruising along scenic roads, challenging trails, or simply enjoying the joy of riding.

Being a rider is a lifestyle that brings excitement and a sense of adventure. The adrenaline rush of leaning into turns, and the satisfaction of maintaining and customizing your own bike. The life of a rider is filled with unforgettable moments and experience it's all about embarking on a journey, connecting with nature and feeling alive. Thank you, ride hard ride safe.

**Mohit Vaik**  
B.A., 3rd Year

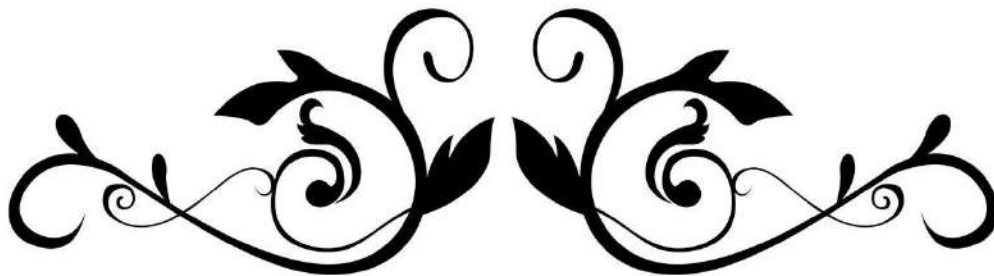


## Throwing the Shroud Away

The moment I sleep  
I hear a beep  
And that's my alarm clock waking me up  
It taunts me like, good morning dear, how did you  
sleep? What's up?  
Which dream did you dream today?  
Was it one, where you drowned in the bay  
Like you drown in your mind?  
Or did you chase to save the world on one fine day  
Like you always do, to save your mind  
But are always one step behind?  
Or did you finally win? And dreamt?  
Or did you not dream like you always do?  
You know, people who don't dream are the ones  
who  
End up in the hearse  
Because having no dreams is worse  
Than having nightmares  
But, no one cares.  
So in my mind I waged a war.  
To survive with myself, and myself alone  
It won't matter if it's my mask which cracks or  
It's me who shatters, from the mind to the flesh  
then to my bone.  
Determined to break the god damned walls

Which held me in  
Trapped in me.  
It won't even matter if don't dream at all  
Because even if I die, I would win  
If I died believing in me.  
I will not let them win, they broke me  
I will not let them choke me  
Like they always did.  
Scared of my enemy  
Behind my mask of weakness I hid.  
But now it's the stronger me.  
I won't hide anymore, behind my mask  
And when people will ask  
I will stand beside my facade, when they think  
behind it stand, which they'll deem to be true.  
They'll be assuming, while I'll be resuming me, to  
be,  
someone I want, someone who, they didn't ever  
know.  
Because the mask is me  
And I am the mask  
Now, for forever I'm waiting to be asked,  
"how do you feel"  
Because this time, the answer is going to be real.

**Deepshikha Sen**  
BBA, 4th sem.



## A True Teacher & Student is the one who has

T	Talent and tolerance	S	Sincerity
E	Energy and enthusiasm	T	Taste for learning
A	Ability and aptitude	U	Understanding
C	Character, Conscience and Concentration	D	Desire to learn and Discipline
H	Humanity, Heart and Honour	E	Energy to gain an Enthusiasm
E	Encouragement	N	National Aptitude
R	Responsibility	T	Truthfulness and Thoughtfulness

### Teachers

Every day you greet your students  
With a smile upon your face,  
Though paperwork the night before seemed like a grueling race.  
Money is not your motivation ; it's the love for what you do.  
Your students are your dedication, devotion is to them.  
To you each child is unique and special a beautiful little gem.  
Each day, you're in your classroom  
Reminds you why you're there  
Making differences in children's lives  
With whom your heart you share.  
There's a special pride in teachers, and a  
Love for what you do. And appreciation is always shared between little lives and you!

Manish Gautam



# ਪਹਾੜੀ ਖਾਧ

## ਵਿਸ਼ਯ ਸੂਚੀ

ਕ.ਸ.	ਰਚਨਾ	ਰਚਨਾਕਾਰ
1	ਛਾਤਰਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀਯ	ਪਲਕ
2	ਮੰਡਯਾਲੀ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ	ਪਲਲਵੀ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ
3	ਕੌਲੇਜਾ ਰੀ ਪਢਾਈ	ਰੋਹਿਤ
4	ਮੌਡਰਨ ਜਮਾਨਾ	ਸੌਰਭ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ
5	ਆਜ ਕਾਲਾ ਰੇ ਯੁਵਾ	ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ
6	ਯੋਗਾ ਰੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ	ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ
7	ਆਸਾਂ ਰਾ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ	ਆਕਾਂਸ਼ਾ
8	ਟਪ੍ਰਮ ਮਿਲੀ ਜੁਲੀ ਕਨੇ ਬਸਾਧੇ ਚਾਹਿਓ	ਪਲਕ
9	ਬਜੁਰਗਾਂ ਰੀ ਸੀਖ	ਸਪਨਾ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ
10	ਹਿਮਾਚਲਾ ਰੀ ਪਹਾੜੀਆਂ ਕਨੇ ਆਸੇ ਪਹਾੜਿਓ	ਗੁੰਜਨ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ
11	ਪਹਾੜਾ ਰਾ ਜੀਯਾ	ਸੰਜਨਾ
12	ਪੈਸੇ ਕਨੇ ਕਯਾ ਨੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ	ਪਲਕ

ਕ.ਸ.	ਰਚਨਾ	ਰਚਨਾਕਾਰ
13	ਆਸਾ ਰੇ ਮੇਲੇ	ਓਂਚਲ ਠਾਕੁਰ
14	ਚੁਟਕੁਲੇ	ਜਹਾਨਵੀ ਭਲੀ ਕੁਰੇਸ਼ੀ
15	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਰੀ ਪੁਕਾਰ	ਮੀਨਾ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ
16	ਪਾਣੀ ਰੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ	ਸੰਜਨਾ
17	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਰਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ	ਨੇਹਾ
18	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ	ਨਿਤੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ
19	ਆਜਕਲਾ ਰੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਆਂ ਰੇ ਹਾਲ	ਪੁਸ਼ਪਰਾਜ
20	ਗੁਰੂ ਸਚਾ ਮਾਰਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਕ	ਮਲਕ ਜਸਵਾਲ
21	ਫੇਸ਼ਨਾ ਰੀ ਮਾਰ	ਪੁਸ਼ਪਰਾਜ
22	ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਯਾਸ	ਮਨੀਸ਼
23	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ	ਪੁਸ਼ਪਾ



ਪ੍ਰਾਧਿਆਪਕ ਸੰਪਾਦਿਕਾ  
ਡਾ. ਨੇਹਾ ਸੇਨ



ਛਾਤਰਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਿਕਾ  
ਪਲਕ



## छात्रा संपादकीय

प्यारे दोस्तों,

हाऊँ ही पलक, पहाड़ी विभागा की संपादिका। हाऊँ तुसा सभी रा 'पहाड़ी विभाग' मंझ चिर संकल्पा रे तरफाते दिला ते भारी स्वागत कराई। तुसाँ सभी जो ए जाणी ने बड़ी भारी खुशी होणी कि होरी साला सांही म्हारी पत्रिका लगरी छपदी। सभी छोरु छोरियां जो लगिरा मौका मिलदा आपणी प्रतिभा दसणें रा आपणी लोकल बोली बिच। आसे लगाएं बोलाएं अपने विचार दसांऐ पर से जे गलाणे कने आसारी अपनी मातृभाषा मंझा हुई से केथी होर नी हुंदी। बड़े-बड़े बुद्धि जीवी भी अपनी-अपनी बोलियां बिच नॉलेजा रे भंडार जो संग्रह करने की जरूरत दसां ये। तुसां जो इक कामा की गल ये भई अपने बारे मंझ तुसां जो इक हफते मंझ इक पेज जरूर लिखना चाहिदा। जो कुछ भी तुसां की अपने बारे मंझ सच्चाई से तुसां लिखा, और जेथी तुसां जो गुजाईश लगाई तेथी फेरी सुधार करा। से गल तुसां की जिंदगी जो बदली सकाई। पहाड़ी भाषा जो बरकरार रखने कठे सबते पहले आसो आपू पर मान सम्मान हुणा चाहिए। होर इधो अपनाना चाहिदा क्योंकि सभी ते पहले सुधार होर सही चीजा की शुरूआत आपने ते ही करनी चाहिदी।

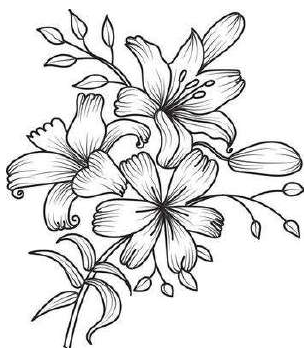
धन्यवाद !

पलक  
छात्रा संपादिका  
पहाड़ी अनुभाग

### मंडयाली संस्कार

बाझी लूणे स्वाद नी हा, चाहे खाई के देखो।  
बाझी बुलाए आदर नी हये, चाहे जाई के देखो।  
मना मंझ हा कपट, ता मंदरा जाई के देखो।  
मना रा मैल नी धोहणा, चाहे गंगा नाही के देखो।  
बड़ेया रा करणा आदर होर बचेया के प्यार बंडाई के देखो।  
कौड़ा बोली के हुंई लड़ाईया, मीठा मीठा गलाई के देखो।  
अनपढ़ा होर वेलेया की नी कदर, चार म्हाणुआ मंझ जाई के देखो।  
जो आपणे छेहरु साहब बनाणे, ता स्कूला पढ़ाई के देखो।  
घरा करनी सीख सलाह, स्याणेया रा गलाई भी हा आजमाई के देखो।  
पाणी मंझा मधाणी नी घुमाणी, मक्खन लाई के देखो।  
दहियां ते ही निकलांह मक्खन, जे कई लाई के देखो।  
खण्ड खण्ड बोली मुंह मीठा नी हुणा, कोई रही के देखो।  
गुरु ते ही मिलणा ज्ञान, चाहे केथी भी जाई के देखो।  
नशेया ते रहेणा दूर, खरेया की संगती जाई के देखो।  
अंहकारा ते रैहणा दूर, ज्ञान बरसाई के देखो।

धन्यवाद !



पल्लवी शर्मा  
बी.एस.सी., द्वितीय वर्ष

### कॉलेजा की पढ़ाई

ऐड़ी आजकला रे कॉलेजा रे मठे गठियां की पढ़ाई,  
पुजदिए इ इन्ना मोबाईला ते गाणे देणे लाई।  
जै लागे मास्टर पुछ्दै तियाँ से नजरा देणी झुकाई,  
जे लगे पढ़ाई तियाँ इन्ना जो जरूर जाणा आई।  
फेरी बोलदे कि आसा जो समज ई नि आई,  
ऐडे आजकला रे कॉलेजा रे मठे मठियाँ रि पढ़ाई॥  
घरा पुजदिए द से फोन देणा चलाई,  
घौरा अड़ेया ले बोलणा आया लगिरे करदे दोहराई।  
ते भ्यागा उठी कने नहाई-धोई केने कॉलेजा लै जाणा अई,  
ये मोबाईल चार्ज करि केरे देणा जरूर पाई।  
पर से कापियाँ होर पैन देणा भुलाई,  
ऐड़ी आजकला रे कॉलेजा रे मठे मठियाँ की पढ़ाई॥  
प्रोफेसर दिती असाईन्मेंट से नि बणाई,  
तिन्ना जो फेरी जीरो नंबर दिते लाई।  
घरा जो जाई केरे आपणे आमा-बापू रा सिर देणा दुखाई,  
बोल्दे में ता किती की पढ़ाई, पर मिंजो नंबर नि दिते लाई।  
ऐड़ी आजकला रे कॉलेजा रे मठे-मठियाँ रि पढ़ाई।  
एता बाद से पेपर जाणे आई,  
सारी साल ये गडियाँ होर बाईका इ घुमाई  
से पेपरा दे पेज लिखे बाई,  
तेखा एड़ी गप्पा देणी बणायी कि,  
पोथी पढ़-पढ़ जग मुआ से स्कालर बणेया ना कोय,  
बाई पेज में पेपरा दे लिखते पास करण जो होय।  
फेरी जियां से रिजल्ट जा आई,  
तियां आपु इन्ना जो होस जा आई  
एड़ी आजकला रे कॉलेजा रे मठे मठियां की पढ़ाई॥

रोहित  
बी.कॉम

## मॉडर्न जमाना

तियां तियां जे मॉडर्न जामाना आणे लगीरा, सारे लोक ही बूझी राएं की आसां भी मॉडर्न हुणां। पर कियां अंग्रेजी बोली के। ऐड़ी नी है कि अंग्रेजी कोई बूरी जे भाषा ही, आजकल अंग्रेजी बगैर कोई काम नी हुणां तूसा रा।

से जे बोलाएं की हर बोली सीखो,  
सिखनी भी चाईदी,  
पर पक्की वेख के,  
कच्ची नहीं टाईदी।

पर इदी चक्करा च लोक क्या करी राएं की मण्डयाली बोली ही नी करदे, शरमा करी राएं बोलने री, की जे आसे मण्डयाली बोली ता लोका क्या ही गलाना आसा जो, आसा री परसर्नेलिटी कुथी जो जानी, ओ बस इसे शरमा-शरमा ही से मण्डयाली बालने री आदत, गर्व ही मुकाई दीतया।

हाऊं दरसां तुसो एक बार अरुसा रे कॉलेजा मंज हुआ एक कम्प्यूटेशन मिस्टर कॉलेज रा। तिदी च था एक राउंड इन्ट्रोडक्शन रा। मेरे कन्ने थे पन्ना मठे होर, सभी बोली हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी होर मैं बोली मण्डयाली।

ता हुआ क्या मण्डयाली बोली के एक मैं बोली अपनी मण्डयाली, दूजा मिजों याद नी करने पया कुछ भी, सबसे जरूरी की सभी रा ध्यान गया मेरे खा, कि ये कुण ता मण्डयाली च गलाने वाला, और सभी जो मजा भी आया।

तिस ते बाद एकी सरे मिजों गलाया की तुसे बड़ा बाकां बोलया की मण्डयाली च बोलया। एक फाइदा ये हुआ कि हाऊं अगले राउंड भी सलेक्ट हुई गया।

ता कुल मिलाई के इतना ही हा की जितना हो, तितना मण्डयाली बोलो, बिना शरमा के, बोली भी बची रेहनी कन्ने गर्व ता हुआं ही हा अपनी मण्डयाली पर।

तुसां रा सौरभ शर्मा  
एम.एस.सी., चौथा सत्र

## आज काला रे युवा

देशा री शान, देशा री पच्छाण,  
क्या करये आजकाला रे युवा,  
आपणे किरदारा ते अन्जाण।  
बोलदे छुणा आसमान, ऊँची इना रि उड़ान।  
एक कप चाह बनाणे जो टूटदा सारा आसमान।  
एहसास नियां जिम्मेदारियां रा,  
आपणे ही घरा रेंदे, जे आई जाओ कोई मेहमान,  
वाहरो निकलने जो निकलदे इना रे प्राण।  
मोबाईला अटकीरि जान।  
पेहले वक्त गुजरां था खेला रे मैदाना,  
अब हुये हाथा च इना री जान।  
क्या करिये आजकाला रे युवा,  
आपणे किरदारा ते अन्जाण।  
आनलाईन दुनियां च भले कमाईलो हजारो दोस्त,  
कैसी नी आना कामा।

जैवे वजणि ठोकर ता याद आणे अपने मों-बाबा।  
वादों नी पच्छाणा ता खोलो इना किताबा,  
ता ही बदलणा काला रा भविष्य,  
जे करगे आज मेहनत,  
ता ही बदलणा काला रा दृश्य।

धन्यवाद!

प्रिया  
बी.ए., द्वितीय वर्ष

## योमा री भूमिका

मण्डी जिले रे सरकाघाट तहसीला मेंज एक चन्देश नामा रा गाँव हा, तेथी ऐकी डोरिया मेंज ऐकी माणू री पत्थरा री मूर्ति बणीरी। तीसा जो देखी के ऐडा लगां कि से कोई माणू था, जिसरा शरीर चलदे-चलदे ही पत्थर बणी गया।

पूराणे सयाणे बोलाएँ कि ये जाख यानि कि मूर्ति देवतेयाँ द्वारा भेजी रे कुसी दूता री जो कि किसी श्रापारी वजह ते पत्थर बणी गया। स्यो सयाणे बोलां थे कि देवतेयाँ आपणा दूत संदेश पहुँचाणे जो भेजया था, कने बोलिरा था कि रस्ते मेंज जे तु कुनिये टोक्या या तु केसी के भी गलाया ता तु तेथी ही पत्थर बणी जांगा। ऐडा सुणी के से दूत राती ही संदेश पहुँचाणे रस्ते पर चली पौआ, से ये सोचां कि राती से कुसी ना देखणा ना कुसी से टोकणा क्योकि राती सब सुतिरे हुणे।

दिन थे धान झापणे रे, चन्देशा रे लोक भयागा तड़के ते ही धान झापणे आपणे खेतरा/डोरिया आई रे हुएँ, से दूत भी तेद बेला चन्देशा ही पुजिरा हुआ। धान झापदे-झापदे लोक तिसजो देखी लैं कने तिसते पुछणे लगी जाएं कि माणुआ तु कुण आ कने तिसते पुछणे लगी जाएं कि माणुआ तु कुण आ कने एडे तड़के ते कुथा जो चलिरा। बस जियां स्यो लोक तिसजो टोकाएं, तियां ही से दूत पत्थर बणी जां।

पता नी ये कहाणी सच्ची की झूठी पर हाली भी से पत्थरा ने बणीरा माणु, चन्देशा रे ऐकी डोरिया खडीरा मीलणा।

भारती शर्मा  
एम.एस.सी., द्वितीय सत्र



## आसां रा हिमाचल

हिमाचल हिमालय री गोदी च बसदा  
 शान अपणी सारी दुनिया च दसदा  
 जिहों लगदा धाना कणका रा ढेर  
 तिहों ही हायआ ऐथी पहाड़ियाँ रा फेर  
 ऐथी ते ही निकलदियाँ सतलुज कणे ब्यासा  
 ऐथी ते ही दूसदियाँ रावी कणे चन्द्रभागा  
 ऐथी ही मिलदे दुनिया रे नजारे  
 ऐथी रे मौसम हाए बड़े प्यारे

हिमाचल आसाँ जो जानी ते भी प्यारा  
 हर चीज देखने दा लगदा नजारा  
 हिमाचल हिमालय री गोदी च बसदा  
 शान अपणी सारी दुनिया च दसदा

आकांक्षा  
 बी.एस.सी., तृतीय वर्ष

## टपरू मिली जुली करी बसाणे चाहिदे

मन्ना न मन्ना तोहार मनाणी चाहिदे,  
 चांये चांये रिस्ते भी नभाणे चाहिदे।  
 किहलेंया रहणे ते सौ ब्याधां हजारा दुख,  
 टपरू मिली जुली करी बसाणे चाहिदे।  
 जेहड़े दिलें बैठी दुखां दा सबब बणदे,  
 सैह बोल-कुबोल मने ते मटाणे चाहिदे।  
 जुआना जो भी इक दिन बुढ़ापा ओणा है,  
 बैठी बुजुर्ग ने दो पल बिताणे चाहिदे।  
 बेईमानी दी कमाई सदा नी सरदी,  
 पैसे माणदारिया नें कमाणे चाहिदे।  
 कामयाबी दा नाप अगली पीढ़ी होंदी,  
 बच्चे अप्पु ते बेहतर बनाणे चाहिदे।  
 राज रोज अरो कुत्थु हन मिलदे सबना जो,  
 मौके खुशियाँ दे मिली ने भुनाणे चाहिदे।  
 जीणे दा हक है सबना जो बरोबर भगता,  
 ऊँच-नीच दे बीड़ हटाणे चाहिदे।

पलक  
 बी.कॉम., द्वितीय वर्ष

## बजुर्ग री सीखा

आसा रे बुजुर्ग हुंदे बडे ही काबिल  
 तिन्हा जो हुंदा तजुर्बा जिन्दगीयारा  
 सेही तजुर्बा तिन्हा आगे जो सिखाणा  
 आसा कल्ले आपणी आपबीती सुनाणा।

बजुर्ग हुन्दे खजाना संघर्ष रा  
 जिवणा रे जजबे रा सौगी बाटा रे पाथरू रा  
 सारी जिन्दगी आपणी गरीबी च बिताई  
 छहलिया कल्ले छह पीयी कल्ले  
 भूख आपणी मिटाई।

खेतरा काम कमाई कल्ले, धान कोदर बाई कल्ले  
 खिंद, खंदोलुआ च सोई कल्ले नींद मीठी आंवदी

रिश्ते नाते निभांवदे थे चावा कल्ले  
 नाटी रा फेरा पांवदे थे पुरे गाँवा कल्ले  
 बजुर्ग री सीख बड़ा कुछ सिखांदी  
 कदी आसा जो नी भटकांदी

बजुर्ग री सीख आसा सभी जिंदगिया च याद रखणी  
 अपु भी निभाणी सोगी आपणी आवणे  
 वाली पीढ़ी जो भी सिखणी।

सपना कुमारी  
 एम.एस.सी., तृतीय सत्र

## हिमांचला री पहाड़िया कने आरुसे पहाड़िए

पहाड़ा रीया धारिया, बड़ी ही हाई बांकिया,  
 लोक इत्थी आऊँ, सर्दिया री धीयाड़ीया,  
 इत्थी रहने वाले, घुमदे ही रहें सारी-सारी धीयाड़ीया,  
 फेरी भी तिन्हों नी मिलदी, हूरा रीयाँ परियाँ,  
 एकी दुजी रे बारे, रखें खोज खबरियाँ,  
 पर जेब्बे अपनी जेह गल आऊँई, ता दसदे लगें कहानियाँ,  
 बारहा ते कोई आओ ता, तिन्हा रे ही गुनगाण दसदे लगी  
 जाएँ हर जगह,  
 पर जे अपना कोई बड़ा बनी जाओ ता, मुकदी ही नहीं आ  
 इन्हा रियाँ नुक्ता चिनियाँ,  
 एब्बे इद्दी जो चाहे जो मर्जी समझी लो तुरुसे, इत्थी रे  
 पहाड़ियाँ,  
 बस गल सच्ची दसी में तुरुसा जो,  
 बर्फ पऊँई इत्थी ता, बच्चे जाएँ पगलाई,  
 बर्फ च खेलने रा, कीड़ा जाँ सभी च आई,  
 ठंड ता बर्दाश्त होंदी नी किसी ते भी,  
 पर हर साल बर्फ च जाणे रा मन, करदा रेहों भाई,  
 ऐड़ी बांकी धारिया ई इत्थी री, दुरा-दुरा ते लोक  
 आरुणा चाएँ इत्थी ही।

गुंजन शर्मा  
 बी.एस.सी., तृतीय वर्ष





## पहाड़ा रा जीणा

तूसां दा शहर असां छड़ी के आई गए,  
आज बी असां जो बड़ी याद आऊंदी,  
पहले पहाड़ा च बड़ी ठंड हुआं थे,  
होर एथी घणे-घणे जंगल हुआं थे,  
पेड़ कटी के लोके बंजर कीतियां जमीना  
बर्फा री चादर अंगना च आऊंदी थीं,  
हूण पौष लगा जेडा ज्येष्ठा रा महीना।  
पहिले बड़े परिवार मिली-जुली कने रहें थें,  
हूण करदे सब बखरा बसेरा,  
भटके राही जो कोई राह नहीं दसदे,  
उलझी रा जीवन सभीणीरा घनेरा।  
पैदल असां सौगी नानू रे घरा जा थें,  
हूण गडिया मोटरा री होई गई भरमार,  
आना-जाना रिश्तेदारियां कम होईगा,  
फोना च पूछदे आज सारे समाचार।  
ऊना रे कोटा रा था बड़ा रिवाज,  
ताई पालदे थे भेड़ा कने खाडू,  
दूरा ते बेटियां आऊंदी थी घरा पेउकी रे,  
मिल्दे थे सारे साडू ते साडू  
पुराणी फसलें, पुराणी गला, पुराणे माणु खरा था  
आज कोई एथा जो अंदा, कोई उथा जो जहां,  
आपनी ढोलकी कने अपना राग गां।

धन्यवाद  
तुसारी आपणी

संजना  
बी.ए., द्वितीय वर्ष

## पैसे कनै क्या नी मिलदा

पैसे कनै क्या नी मिलदा  
पैसे कनै 'दोस्त' मिली सकदा पर दोस्ती नी  
पैसे कनै 'प्रेमिका' मिली सकदी पर सच्चा प्यार नी  
पैसे कनै 'पैन्सिल' मिली सकदी पर लिखाई नी  
पैसे कनै 'किताब' मिली सकदी पर पढ़ाई नी  
पैसे कनै 'अध्यापक' मिली सकदा पर गुरु नी  
पैसे कनै 'मॉ' मिली सकदी पर ज्ञान नी  
पैसे कनै 'चिन्ता' मिली सकदी पर सुख नी  
पैसे कनै 'तस्वीर' मिली सकदी पर भगवान नी  
पैसे कनै 'दवा' किली सकदी पर दुआ नी  
मतलब ऐह कि इन्सान सब कुछ खरीदी सकदा ए,  
पर मरी जाणे पर सांस नी।

पलक  
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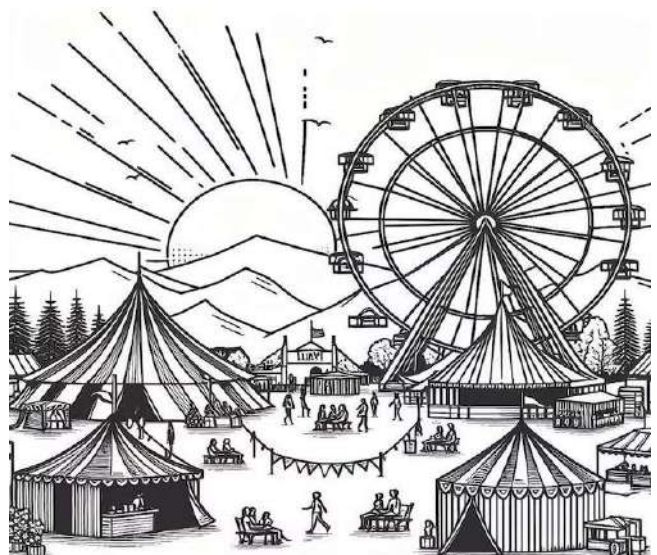
## आसा रे मेले

अर्जुन बोल्या सेजला जो:  
होर भई! क्या हाल चाल तुसा रे  
सेजल : बस भाई ठीक-ठाक ! तु सुना  
अर्जुन - हाऊं भी ठीक ही हाया।  
सेजल : क्या हुआ तिजो, बड़ी भारी दुविधा बिच लगिरहों।  
अर्जुन : कुछ नहीं। मेले - जेड़े घुमणा था। पर पता नी लगिर हों  
कि केथी जे जाऊं।  
सेजल : ओ बस इतनी जेड़ी गल, ईदी कठे लगिरा तु परेशान  
हुनदों। आऊं दसु तिजो केथी-केथी, केढ़े-केढ़े मेले हूँ।

जनवरी	परागपुर की लोहड़ी मेला	कांगड़ा
फरवरी	शिवरात्रि मेला	मण्डी
मार्च	नलवाड़ी मेला	बिलासपुर
अप्रैल	सूही मेला	चम्बा
मई	गसोता मेला	हमीरपुर
जून	शुलिनी मेला	सोलन
जुलाई	शिशु मेला	लाहौल स्पिति
अगस्त	मिंजर मेला	चम्बा
सितम्बर	फुलेच मेला	किन्नौर
अक्टूबर	दशहरा मेला	कुल्लू
नवम्बर	रेणुका मेला	सिरमौर
दिसम्बर	आइस स्केटिंग रिक कार्निवल	शिमला

सेजल : लै यारा, घुमिरा रे सारी साल एबे।  
अर्जुन : हों! ठीक हा  
सेजल : घुमदा ही देख्या रेन्दा हो, पढी-लिखी भी लेया कुछ  
पेपर भी आऊणे वाले, ना ता पेपरा च तैं मेले ही लिखे।  
अर्जुन और सेजल : हा-हा, हा-हा .....

ऑचल ठाकुर  
बी.एस.सी., तृतीय वर्ष



## चुटकुले

1. दो दोस्त अप्पु मंझ गल्ला करने लगिरे थे, पहिला दोस्त बोल्या के मेरेया झोलिया विच क्या है ? जे ये दस्सी दित्ता तां सारे के सारे अंडे तिज्जो देई देंगा मैं ।

जे तू दस्सी देंगा कितने अंडे तां सारे आठ के आठ तेरे, जे दस्सी देंगा कुस जानवर रे तां से मुर्गी भी तेरी, मैं बड़ी देरा तक सोची कनै दुजा दोस्त बोल्या “अरा तै तां बड़ा कठिन सवाल पुछी लया, तां कने कोई इशारा तां देई दे ।

2. पप्पु शिमले बाइके च घूमणे लगिरा था ते अचानक बाइक इक कुड़िया जो लगी जांदी ते कुड़ी बोली “ओ क्या करने लगिरा तू ? ते पप्पू खुश होई कने बोल्या – जी मैं ता आई.टी. आई करने लगिरा होर तुसे ?

3. लड़की : हैलो, क्या लगिरे करने ?

लड़का : शेव लगिरा करने ।

लड़की : हांजी, अब क्या लगिरे करने ?

लड़का : हल्ले भी शेव लगिरा करने जी ।

लड़की : क्या गल है मैं ताल्ली जे फोन करदी तूँहे शेव ही करदे लगिरे हुँदे करने पूरा दिन कितनी शेव करदे तूँहे जी ?

लड़का : 50-60 बार ते कदी-कदी 80-90 भी करी लैंदा ।

लड़की : क्या तूँहे पागल ऐ ?

लड़का : ना अडियो, मैं ता नाई आ ।

4. हिमाचली घट पढ़े लिखे मुंडुआ रा ब्याह इक पढ़ी-लिखी कुड़ी सौगी होई गया । इक दिन से अपनी लाड़िया जो इक बड़िया सूट लईके आई गया । ते लाड़िया जो बोलदा कि दिस सूट इज तुसा जो ?

पत्नी : वट आ ब्यूटिफुल सूट, हाऊ मच कोस्ट ?

पति : ना ना जी । दिस इज नॉट फौर घरा पानेयो । दिस इज ऑनली फौर ओरे-परे जानेओ ।

5. मैं कल बस में दिल्ली जा रहा था तो मेरी साथ वाली सीट पर बैठे भाई जी ने पूछा – क्या जात है भाई जी ?

मैंने कहा – मैं तो हिमाचली हूँ ।

फिर कहता है – ये हिमाचली किसमें आते है भाई जी ?

मैंने कहा – भाई जी, पैसे होते है तो अपनी गाड़ी में आते है नहीं तो सरकारी (एच.आर.टी.सी.) बस में आते है ।



जहान्वी अली कुरेशी  
बी.एस.सी., तृतीय वर्ष

## पहाड़ी बोली री पुकार

एड़ी क्या गुस्ताखी, क्या किती में बुराई, पढ़े-लिखे तां थे भी, बोलने गलाणे ते भी गवाई ।

एड़ी सोचदे कि कुण ही क्या गलांदी ने कुथी तो आई हाड़ी तुआड़ी पहाड़ी, जो सारेआं दित्ती भुलाई ।

कदे हिंदी बोली, कदे पंजाबी, फेरी अंग्रेजी री किती बड़ाई, ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे लगने खातिर मेरे ते मुंह दित्या फिराई ।

बोली भाषा च तबदीली ता हुंदी आई, पर आरसे अपनी बोलिये दा अस्तित्व दिया मुकाई ।

बचेयां जो माँ बापुए ने हिंदी ता अंग्रेजी ए सिखाई ! एतां पिछड़ी पुरानी ही, ऐ सोच किथी ते आई !

भई एड़ा भी क्या हुआ ए ध्याड़ा दित्या दिखाई, पहाड़ी री संस्कृति री पहचान ही दित्ती मुकाई ।

भोटी, किन्नौरी, कांगड़ी, चम्ब्याली, महासदी, सिरमौरी कन्ने मण्डयाली इनां सारेया दा ना ही दित्या मुकाई ।

हर भाषा, बोली, सीखा पढ़ा ते बोला पर अपनी मत दे देया गवाई ।

हर बोली री अपनी अहमियत होंदी पर मेरे बगैर तुसां दा भी क्या वजूद ए भाई ।

मीना कुमारी  
बी.कॉम., द्वितीय वर्ष

## पाणी री कहानी

एक बारी री गलही । एक फौजी था । से छुटियां बिच घरो आवां । कने से बमार हुई जां । राती तेस जो सोख लगं । से आपणी लाड़ीया ते पाणी मांगा । से तेसा जो बोला ‘Give me Water’ से अनपढ़ हुई, से सोचाई यों क्या मांग्या करदे हुंगे टमाटर । से टमाटर ली आवी । पर फौजी भी ने बोल्या ‘Give me Water’ फेरी से भी ने सोचाई, इन्हो लगी री हुणी ठंड कने मांग्या करदे हुंगे स्वाटर । से स्वाटर ली आवी । पर गल भी तेड़ी री तेड़ी । थोड़ी देरा बाद से फौजी मरी जां । भ्यागा सारे गांवा वाले आवे कने पूछंये । भलिए सांझा ता घोरा था, भ्यागा क्या हुई गया । से बोलाई पता नी ‘वाटर-वाटर’ येड़ा जे बोलया कराएं थे । फेरी भिंजों नी पता । तिन्हा गांव वालेया बिच कुछ आसा तुसा जेड़े पढ़े-लिखे भी थे । तिन्हा बिच किन्हीए बोलया, भलिए वाटर ता हुआं पानी । तां से जोरा-जोरा कने बोलाई :

ओ मेरे फौजिया केत्थी तैं सीखी ये वाणी,  
वाटर-वाटर करदा मरी गया सराहणे लेया पाणी ।

संजना  
बी.एस.सी., तृतीय वर्ष

## ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਟਾ ਮਵਿਧਿਯ

ਮੇਰਾ ਘੋਰੇ ਆਸਾ ਚਤਰੀ, ਮਗਰੂ ਮਹਾਦੇਓ ਰੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਔਰ ਰਿਥਿਕ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੀ ਲਿਖਣੇਆ ਮੇਰਾ ਮੇਅਨ ਕਾਰਨ ਆਸਾ ਕਿ ਮੁੰਹ ਨੀ ਆਪੂ ਬੀ ਧੋਰੀ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਇੱਛਦੀ ਬੋਲਣੀ। ਮਹਾਰੀ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੀ ਏਥੇ ਨੋਏ-ਨੋਏ ਲੋਗ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਤੇਤਰੀ ਖਾਸੀ ਜੇਤਰੀ ਪਰਾਣੇ ਜਮਾਨੇਏ ਲੋਗ ਗੁਣਾ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੀ ਹੋਰਾ ਗੈਲਾ। ਤੇਯਾ ਜਨਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਤਿਨ੍ਹੇ ਬੇਜਤੀ ਹੋਆ ਤੇ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਦੀ ਗੈਲਾ ਕਰਣੀ।

ਹਾਮਾ ਲੋਗ ਤਾ ਏਥੇ ਪਰਾਣੇ-ਪਰਾਣੇ ਗੁਣ ਸਮਝੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਇੱਛਦੇ ਜੁਗ ਆਪਣੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਹੋਰਾ ਕਾ ਗੁਣਾ। ਕਿ ਜੈ ਲਾਠਾਂ ਕਰੇ ਏਵ ਅੰਗੇਜੀ ਗੁਣ ਬੋਲਣੇ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਬੀਚੈ ਤਾ, ਤੈਯਾ ਬਿਸਰਣੇ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜੁਗ ਅਸਲੀ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਸੀ।

ਹੋਰਾ ਤੋ ਦੈਯਾ ਮਰਣੈ ਪਰ ਹਾ ਜੁਗ ਲਿਖਦੀ ਲਾਗੀ ਦੀ ਔਹ ਆਟੀਕਲ ਮੁੰਹ ਨੀ ਆਪਵੀ ਧੋਰੀ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਇੱਛਦੀ ਬੋਲਣੀ। ਹੋਛੀ ਬੇਰਾ ਔਰੀ ਹਾਮੇਂ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਕੌਰਾ ਗੈਲਾ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਾਤਗੀ, ਏਥੇ ਨੀ ਮੁੰਹਆ ਕਾ ਹੀ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਪਹਾੜੀ। ਜੁਗ ਤੁਮ੍ਹੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨੇ ਆਲੇ ਆਸਾ, ਮੇਰੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਕੌਰੇਆ ਮਾਫ, ਜੈ ਕਿਛ ਉਤਪਟਾਨ ਲਿਖੀ ਨੀ ਹੇਰੂ ਮੌਏ। ਜੇ ਤੁਮ੍ਹਾ ਬੀ ਨੀ ਇੱਛਦੀ ਤਾ ਏਕ ਸਲਾਹ ਖੋਜੁੰ ਹੋ .... ਆਪਣੇ ਘੋਰੇ ਕੌਰਾ ਕੋਰਿਸ਼ ਕੌਰੇਯਾ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਬੋਲਣੇਏ ਜੇਹਲੀ ਹੈ।

ਕੌਰਾ। ਆਛਾ ਤੇ ਧਨ੍ਯਾਵਾਦ।

ਨੇਹਾ

ਬੀ.ਕੌਮ, ਦਿਵੀਤੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ

## ਪਹਾੜੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ

ਅਸਾਂ ਬਸੀ ਜਾਨਾ ਝਿਲਾ ਦੇ  
ਪਾਰ

ਏਥੀ ਹੁਣ ਜਿਠੁ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਦਾ  
ਬਾਹਰੇ ਲੋਕੇ ਕੌਲੋਨੀ ਬਸਾਇਤੀ  
ਗੁਹਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਆਫਤ ਅੰਸਾ ਜੋ ਪਾਇ ਤੀ  
ਚਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਟਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਸਰੁਆ ਦਾ ਸਾਗ  
ਦੇਸੀ ਖਾਨਾ ਅੰਸਾ ਜੋ ਨੀ  
ਫਕਦਾ

ਮਾਲ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਏਥੀ ਹੁਣ ਪਾਲੀ ਨੀ ਸਕਦੇ  
ਦੂਧ ਧੀਰੂ ਲੋਗ ਏਥੀ ਦੂਰਾ ਤੇ  
ਤਕਦੇ

ਏਥੀ ਭੁਲੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਅਪਣੇ ਰਿਵਾਜ  
ਅਪਣੇ ਖੇਤਰਾ ਰਾ ਫਲ ਨੀ ਮੀਲੀ ਸਕਦਾ  
ਧੂਲ, ਧੁਆਂ ਕਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ

ਭੀਡ  
ਦੇਖੀ ਕਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਹੁੰਆ ਸਿਰਾ ਚ  
ਪੀਡ

ਏਥੀ ਹੋਇ ਜਾਨਾ ਜੀਠੁੰਗਾ  
ਬਰਾਦ

ਟੇਮਾ ਰਾ ਖਾਨਾ ਏਥੀ ਨਹੀਂ  
ਪਕਦਾ

ਨਿਤੇਸ਼ ਗੁਮਾ

ਬੀ.ਏਸ.ਸੀ., ਤ੍ਵੀਤੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ

## ਆਵਕਲਾ ਰੇ ਚੋਰੁਆਂ ਰੇ ਹਾਲ

ਹਾਥਾ ਪਾਇਰੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਜੇਬਾ ਪਾਇਰਾ ਪੈਨ,  
ਸਾਰੀ ਧ੍ਯਾਡ ਬਡੀਰੇ ਦੁਕਾਨਾ ਘਠਿਟਾ ਰਾ ਨੀ ਕੋਇ ਧ੍ਯਾਨ  
ਬਾਲ ਕਰਾਏ ਖਡੇ ਫਟੀਰੀ ਪਾਏ ਪੈਂਟਾ  
ਦੋ ਲਗਾਏ ਪੈਗ ਫੇਰੀ ਘਰੋ ਨੀ ਦਿਸਦਾ ਪੜੰਡਾ  
ਜੇ ਦੇਖਣੇ ਜੋ ਮਿਲੀ ਜਾਓ ਫਿਲਮਾ  
ਤਾ ਸੌਗੀ ਲਏ ਜਾਏ ਚਾਰ-ਪਾਂਜ ਚਿਲਮਾ  
ਗਲਾ ਪਾਇਰੀਆਂ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਰੀਯਾ ਮਾਲਾ  
ਤਾ ਮੁੰਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਚਲਿਰੀਯਾ ਗੁਟਕੇ ਰੀ ਲਾਰਾ  
ਜੇ ਖੇਲਣੇ ਜੋ ਮਿਲੀ ਜਾਓ ਤਾਸ  
ਤਾ ਫੇਰੀ ਸਮਝਾਯਾ ਹੁਏ ਬੈਠੇ ਪਾਸ  
ਸਾਰੀ ਸਾਲ ਚੋਰਿਆਂ ਜੋ ਬੈਠਾਏ ਤਾਡਨੇ  
ਪੇਪਰਾ ਤੇ ਏਕ ਧ੍ਯਾਡਾ ਪਹਲੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਆਇਨ੍ਸਟਾਈਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਨੇ  
ਸਾਰੀ-ਸਾਰੀ ਰਾਤ ਚਲਾਣੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾ ਚੋਰੁਆ ਫੌਜ  
ਜੇ ਪੂਛੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਲਾਸਾ ਤਾ ਫੇਰੀ ਰਹੇਂ ਮੌਜ  
ਏਹਡੇ ਹੁਸ਼ੇ ਏਥਕੇ ਚੋਰੁਆ ਰੇ ਹਾਲ  
ਜੇ ਤਾ ਦੇਓ ਕੋਇ ਦਿਲ ਤੋਡੀ, ਸਿਥੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਪੀਠੇ ਮਾਲ

ਪੁਸ਼ਪਰਾਜ

ਬੀ.ਏਸ.ਸੀ., ਤ੍ਵੀਤੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ

## ਗੁਰੂ ਸਚ੍ਚਾ ਮਾਰਗਦਰਸ਼ਕ

ਮੌਂ ਬਾਪ ਜਨਮ ਦੇਂ ਪਰ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇਹੌਂ ਗੁਰੂ। ਗੁਰੂ ਆਸਾ ਰੇ ਜੀਵਨਾ  
ਬੀਚ ਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਰੀ ਰੌਸ਼ਨੀ ਲਾਏ ਦੇਹੌਂ। ਗੁਰੂ ਆਸਾ ਜੋ ਆਸਾ ਰੀ  
ਮੰਜਿਲ ਤਕ ਜਾਣੇ ਰਾ ਸਹੀ ਰਾਸਤਾ ਦਸਾਂ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸੇ ਦੀਪਕ ਹਾਯਾ ਸੇ  
ਆਪੂ ਜਲੀ ਕਨੇ ਆਸਾ ਜੋ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਦੇਹਾਂ।

ਬਿਨਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਰੇ ਆਸਾ ਰਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਨ੍ਹਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਜਾਨਵਰ  
ਰੀ ਤਰਹ ਹੁਏ ਜਾਂ। ਕ੍ਯੌਂਕਿ ਜ਼ਾਨ ਹੀ ਆਸਾ ਜੋ ਮਾਧੁ ਬਨਾ ਔਰ ਜ਼ਾਨ  
ਕੇਵਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤਾ ਮਹਾਨ ਹਯਾ। ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਠ ਗੁਰੂ ਰੇ  
ਮਿਲਣੇ ਤੇ ਤਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਹੁਏ ਜਾਂ। ਕਿਨ੍ਹੀਏ ਠੀਕ ਹੀ ਬੋਲੀਰਾ  
“ਏਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਠ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਨਗਿਨਤ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਠ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਯ ਬਨਾਏ ਸਕਾਂ। ਕਬੀਰੇਂ ਭੀ  
ਗੁਰੂ ਮਹਿਮਾ ਕਠੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾ ਮੰਜ਼ ਗੁਲੋਕ ਲਿਖਿਰਾ ‘ਏ ਤਨ ਵਿਸਾ ਰੀ  
ਬੋਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮ੍ਰਤਾ ਰੀ ਖਾਨ, ਗੀਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਏ ਜੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਮਿਲੇ ਤੋ ਭੀ  
ਸਸਤਾ ਜ਼ਾਨ’।

ਮਲਕ ਜਸਵਾਲ

ਬੀ. ਕੌਮ., ਦਿਵੀਤੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ





## ਫੇਸ਼ਨਾ ਰੀ ਮਾਰ

ਆਜ ਕਲਾ ਰੀ ਚੋਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਖਰੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ,  
ਸੈਂਡਲਾ ਤੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਚਾਹਿਓ ਫੈਸ਼ਨਾਦਾਰ।  
ਲਬੜਾ ਤੇ ਲਿਪਸਟਿਕ, ਅਖਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਾਜਲ ਰੀ ਧਾਰ,  
ਝੱਚੀ-ਝੱਚੀ ਸੈਂਡਲ ਤੇ ਜੁਲਫਾ ਰਹੰਦੀ ਮਥੇ ਪਰ ਸਵਾਰ।  
ਸਿਰਾ ਤੇ ਚਾਦਰੂ ਨੀ, ਗਲਾ ਪਾਓ ਫਿਰਦਿਆ ਬਜਾਰ,  
ਗਘਾ ਤੇ ਨੀ ਮਨਦਿਆਂ, ਨਖਰੇ ਦਸਦੀ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ।  
ਏਕੀ ਹਾਥਾ ਬੈਗ ਹੁੰਗਾ ਤਾ ਆਝੀ ਪਢੇ,  
ਖੁਲਾ ਚਾਹਿਓ ਖਰਚਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾ ਲਗਦੀ ਲੜੇ।  
ਜੇ ਦਸਣਾ ਇਹਾ ਜੋ ਕਾਮ ਤਾ ਆਓ ਜਾਂ ਬੁਖਾਰ,  
ਜੇ ਤਾ ਕਰੋ ਗੁਸ਼ਾ ਤਾ ਜੈਹਰ ਖਾਨੇ ਜੋ ਮੁਝ੍ਯਾਂ ਤੈਧਾਰ।  
ਰੀਲਾ ਬਨਾਓ ਤੇ ਇਹਾ ਜੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਬਾਰੀ,  
ਇੰਸਟਾਗ੍ਰਾਮਾ ਪਰ ਕਾਫੀ ਦੇਹੀਂ ਧਿਆਓ ਸਾਰੀ।  
ਏਬਕੀ ਚੋਰਿਆ ਨੀ ਹੁਓ ਭੈਯਾ ਘਟਣੇ ਜੋ,  
ਫੇਸ਼ਨਾ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇਂਗੇ ਤਾ ਪਓ ਜਾਂਘੀ ਕੇਥੀ ਬਢਣੇ ਜੋ।  
ਏਹੜੀ ਪਓਰੀ ਏਬੇ ਫੇਸ਼ਨਾ ਰੀ ਮਾਰ,  
ਸੌਧੇ ਤੇ ਪੈਹਲੇ ਬੀ ਕੀਮ ਪੌਤਰ ਲਾਓ ਫੁਆਂਝੀ ਤੈਧਾਰ।

ਪੁਸ਼ਪਰਾਜ  
ਬੀ.ਏਸ.ਸੀ., ਤੁਰੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ

## ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਧਾਰਾ

ਜੇਬੇ ਧੁਮਣਾ ਭਾਓਧਾ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਧਾਰਾ ਤੇ ਦੇਖਣਾ ਨ ਭੂਲਓ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ  
ਰਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ। ਮਹਾਰੇ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਝੱਚੀ-2 ਚੋਟੀ, ਜੋਵੇ ਹਿਯਾਂ (ਬਰਫ)  
ਪੋੜੀਂ ਤਬ ਤੋ ਏ ਬੋੜੀ ਗੋਭਾਲੀ ਲਾਗੇ। ਏਗੋ ਜਾਣੀ ਜੇਗੋ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ  
ਪਾਗੜੀ ਸਫੇਦ ਚਾਦਰ ਬਿਚੜਾਏ ਤੋ। ਮਹਾਰੇ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੰਗਲੀਂ ਦੇ  
ਹਰੇ-ਭਰੇ ਪੇੜੀਂ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕੀਮਤ ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਥਾਨ ਭੀ ਆਸੋ। ਜੇਰੇ ਕਿ  
ਰੇਨੂਕਾ, ਚੁੜਧਾਰ, ਸਰਾਹਣ, ਜਾਖੂ, ਗਿਰਿਗੰਗਾ। ਜੇਰੇ ਦੇਖਤੇ ਲੋਗ  
ਦੂਰੋ-ਦੂਰੋ ਆਓ ਆਰ ਦੇਵੀ-ਦੇਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰੋ। ਆਜ ਮਹਾਰੇ  
ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੈਸੀ ਵੀ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਮੇ ਨਹੀਂ। ਮਹਾਰੇ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਰਾ ਦੋ ਸਬਸੇ  
ਬੜੇ ਸ਼ਹਰ ਸ਼ਿਮਲਾ ਆਸੋ ਜੋ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਰਾ ਦਿਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਥੀ ਸ਼ਿਮਲਾ  
ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਅਸੋ ਤਬੇ ਏ ਤੋ ਬੁਲੀ ਵੇ -  
ਬਾਂਕਾ ਅਸੋ ਮਹਾਰੇ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਰਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ।  
ਤਬੇ ਏਰਜ਼ ਤੋ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਧਾਰਾ।

ਮਨੀਸ਼  
ਬੀ. ਕੌਮ.

## ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ

ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਨੌਖਾ ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਮਾਧੁ ਬਾਂਕਾ।  
ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੁਨਿਆ ਧੁਮੋਂ, ਹਟੇ ਫਿਰੋ ਸਭੀਯੋਂ ਪਹਾੜ  
ਹੀ ਲੁਭਾਂਦਾ। ਝੱਚੇ ਦੇਵਦਾਰ ਗੋਬਲੇ, ਕੈਸੀ ਚੀਲਾ,  
ਕੈਸੀ ਬਾਨ ਕੌਰ ਜਗਹ ਬੁਰਾਂਗਾ ਉਗਦੇ।  
ਝੱਚੀ ਟੀਬੀ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਬਸਦੇ, ਤਿਨੋਂ ਦੇ ਸਹਾਰੇ ਸਭੀ ਸੇ ਕਾਜ  
ਬਧਦੇ।  
ਸਾਜੀ ਧੁਮਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਧੈੜੇ ਸੌ ਪੂਜੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ,  
ਜੇਬੇ ਆਝੀ ਫਸਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਭੀ ਤੇ ਪਹਲੇ ਮੰਦਰਾ ਲੇ ਜਾਂਦੀ, ਤਾ ਹੀ ਸੁਖ  
ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਘਰੇ ਆਂਦੀ।  
ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਜੀਧਾ ਗੋਭਲਾ, ਨੀ ਆਂਦਾ ਕਨੀ  
ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਰਾ ਜੋਟਾ। ਤੀਜ ਧੁਮਾਰੀਂ ਰੀ ਕਾ ਲਾਧੀ ਗਲ, ਸਬ ਅਧੇ ਮਿਲੇ  
ਜੁਲੀ ਦੇ ਮਨਾਝਦੇ।  
ਜੈਵੇ ਕਰੀ ਲੀ ਬਾਤ ਪਹਨਾਵੇ ਰੀ, ਧਾਟੂ, ਰੇਜਟਾ, ਸਦਰੀ ਲੋਝੀਆ,  
ਕਿਨ੍ਹੌਰੀ, ਕੁਲੁਵੀ, ਟੋਪੀ ਸਭੀ ਦੀ ਸਜਦੀ। ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਦੇ ਸੇਬੋ ਰਾ ਤਾ  
ਕਹਣਾ ਕਥਾ, ਸੌਂ ਤਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਬਿਕਦੇ। ਸੀਡਕੂ, ਖੋਬਡੂ, ਪਟਾਖੇ  
ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਖਾਣ-ਪਾਣ, ਧੈੜੀ, ਬਿਸ਼ੂ, ਦੇਵਠਨ,  
ਬਾਂਠਡਾ ਰੀ ਆਂਦੀ ਏ ਗਾਨ।  
ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਹਿੰਵ ਸਭੀ ਜੋ ਲੁਭਾਂਡਾ।  
ਪਾਣੀ ਰੀ ਕਮੀ ਆਧੇ ਨੀ ਦੇਂਦਾ  
ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਨੌਖਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ  
ਪਹਾੜੀਂ ਰਾ ਮਾਧੁ ਬੜਾ ਬਾਂਕਾ।

ਪੁਸ਼ਪਾ  
ਬੀ. ਕੌਮ., ਦੁਰੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ



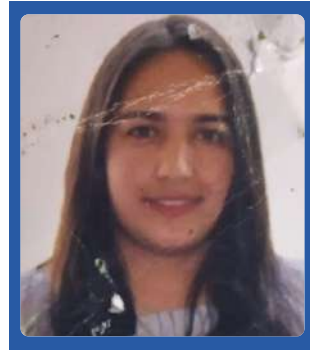
# संस्कृत खण्ड

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1	सम्पादकीयम्	कविता शर्मा
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प्राध्यापक संपादिका  
डॉ. रंजना ठाकुर



छात्र संपादिका  
कविता शर्मा

## सम्पादकीयम्

चिर संकल्प संस्कृत विभागे भवतां स्वागतम्। अस्माकं संस्कृभाषा चिरपुरातनी नित्यनूतना च भवति! अतः अस्माकं अयं संकल्पमस्ति यत् एतस्मिन् महाविद्यालयविद्यार्थिषु संस्कृत भाषा अभिरुचिं वर्धयितुम् इच्छामः! संस्कृतभाषायाः श्रवणं, वचनं, पठनं, लेखनं च इति सर्वासु दिक्षु अभिरुचिः।

अस्यां पत्रिकायां छात्रैः निजेच्छानुसारं निबन्धात्मकं समस्यायुतां विचार नैतिक सुभाषितानि अन्योऽन्यानि लेखानि समर्पितानि।

चिर संकल्प पत्रिकापठनेन भवताम् आनन्दः भवतु इति अस्माकम् आशा!

पत्रिकाप्रकाशने अस्माकं प्रत्यक्ष परोक्षरूपेण साहायं दत्तवद्भ्यः सर्वेभ्यः विशेषतया अस्माकं संस्कृत विभागस्य प्राध्यापिका संपादिकायाः हार्दिक धन्यावादं करोमि। अस्माकं शान्तचित स्वभावशीला डॉ रज्जना महोदयायाः धन्यवादं करोमि।

कविता शर्मा  
बी. एड., चतुर्थ सत्रम्

### श्लोक

पिता धर्मः पिता स्वर्गः  
पिता ही परमं तपः।  
पितरि प्रीतिमापन्ने  
प्रयित्ते सर्वदेवताः

अर्थ :- पिता धर्म है पिता स्वर्ग है  
पिता ही सबसे श्रेष्ठ तप है।  
पिता के प्रसन्न हो  
जाने पर सम्पूर्ण देवता प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं।

नास्ति विद्या समं चक्षु  
नास्ति सत्य समं तपः।  
नास्ति राग समं दुःखं  
नास्ति त्याग समं सुखं॥

अर्थ :- विद्या के समान आखं नहीं है  
सत्य के समान तपस्या नहीं है  
आसक्ति के समान दुःख नहीं है  
और त्याग के समान सुख नहीं है।  
उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः।

अर्थ :- सिर्फ इच्छा करने से उसके काम पूरे  
नहीं होते बल्कि व्यक्ति के मेहनत  
करने से ही उसके काम पूरे होते हैं।

अतिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्त तराबिबोधता।

क्षुरासन्नधारा निशिता दुःख्यदुर्गं पथस्तत्कवयो वदन्ति॥

अर्थ :- उठो, जागो और अपने लक्ष्य को  
प्राप्त करो, तेरे रास्ते कठिन है और  
वे अत्यंत दुर्गम भी हो सकते हैं,  
लेकिन विद्वानों का कहना है कि कठिन रास्ते  
पर चलकर ही सफलता प्राप्त होती है।

निशा देवी  
बी.ए., द्वितीय वर्ष

### संस्कृत परिभाषा

सं	_____	संस्कृत्तुम्
र	_____	स्मृर्तुम् योग्या
कृ	_____	कर्तुम् योग्या
त	_____	तस्मै संस्कृताया नमः

“व्यये कृते वर्धते एव नित्यम्  
विद्याधनं सर्वधनं प्रधानम्”

“सदैव सत्यं वद् धर्माचर ”

मधु कुमारी  
बी.ए., द्वितीय वर्ष





## श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता परिचय

महाभारत युद्ध आरम्भ होने से ठीक पहले भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने अर्जुन को जो उपदेश दिया वह श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। यह महाभारत के भीष्मपर्व का अंग है। गीता में 18 अध्याय और 700 श्लोक हैं। इसमें भगवान कृष्ण द्वारा अर्जुन को कुरुक्षेत्र युद्ध में दिया गया दिव्य उपदेश है। यह गीता वेदान्त दर्शन का सार है। महाभारत में वर्तमान कलियुग तक ही घटनाओं का विवरण मिलता है। इसी युग के प्रारम्भ में आज से लगभग 5000 वर्ष पूर्व भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने अपने मित्र भक्त अर्जुन को यह गीता सुनाई थी।

**गीता का रचनाकाल :** गीता के रचनाकाल के सम्बन्ध में डा. राम-कृष्ण गोपाल भण्डारकर ने चक्रव्यूह को आधार मानकर सिद्ध किया है कि भगवद्गीता की रचना सातवत या भागवत सम्प्रदाय की सुव्यवस्थित होने के पूर्व हुई है। भगवद्गीता भागवत धर्म पर आधारित दिव्य ग्रन्थ है। गीता महाभारत का ही अंग है गीता की रचना 200 ई.पू. के लगभग हुई होगी।

**गीता की श्लोक संख्या :** गीता की श्लोक संख्या को लेकर विद्वानों में प्राचीन काल से लेकर आज तक मतभेद विद्यमान है। आचार्य शंकर ने गीता पर अपना श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता शंकरभाष्य लिखा है और साथ ही श्लोकों की संख्या 700 मानकर गीता भाष्य की रचना की थी। कुछ लोग तो गीता के श्लोकों की संख्या 745 ही मानते हैं किंतु वर्तमान से प्रचलित गीता की श्लोक संख्या 700 ही मानी जा रही है।

**भगवद्गीता सन्देश सार :** गीता का उपदेश अत्यन्त पुरातन योग है श्री कृष्ण कहते हैं इसे मैंने सबसे पहले सूर्य से कहा था सूर्य ज्ञान का प्रतीक है। सम्पूर्ण गीता शास्त्र का निचोड़ है और बुद्धि को हमेशा सूक्ष्म करते हुए महाबुद्धि आत्मा में लगाए रखना चाहिए।

**आधुनिक जनजीवन में :** श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता बदलते सामाजिक परिदृश्यों में अपनी महत्ता को बनाए हुए है। श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता वर्तमान में धर्म से ज्यादा जीवन के प्रति अपने दार्शनिक दृष्टिकोण को लेकर भारत में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी लोगों का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर रही है। गीता विश्व के सभी धर्मों की सबसे प्रसिद्ध पुस्तकों में शामिल है।

गीता नाम के अन्य ग्रन्थ :

1. अष्टावक्र गीता
2. अवधूत गीता
3. कपिल गीता
4. श्रीराम गीता
5. श्रुति गीता
6. उद्भव गीता
7. वैष्णव गीता
8. कृषि गीता

सुमना देवी  
स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष

## श्लोक

भूमेः गरीयसी माता, स्वर्गति उच्चतरः पिता।  
जननी जन्मभूमिश्च, स्वर्गात् अपि गरीयसी ॥  
व्याख्या : भूमि से श्रेष्ठ माता है, स्वर्ग से ऊँचे पिता है।  
माता और मातृभूमि स्वर्ग से भी श्रेष्ठ है।

सुखतः क्रियते रामाभोगः

पद्माद्भन्त शरीरे रोगः।

यद्यपि लोके मरणं शरणं

तदपि न मुञ्चति पापाचरणम् ॥

व्याख्या : सुख के लिए लोग आनंद-भोग करते हैं।

जिसके बाद इस शरीर में रोग हो जाते हैं।

यद्यपि इस पृथ्वी या संसार पर सबका मरण सुनिश्चित है।

फिर भी लोग पापमय आचरण को नहीं छोड़ते हैं।

क्षणशः कणशः श्वैव विद्यामर्थम् च साधयेत्।

क्षणे नष्टे कुतो विद्या कणे नष्टे कुतो धनम् ॥

व्याख्या : एक एक क्षण गवाये बिना विद्या ग्रहण करनी चाहिए और एक-एक कण बचा करके धन इकट्ठा करना चाहिए। क्षण गवाने वाले को विद्या कहाँ और कण को क्षुद्र समझने वाले को धन कहाँ।

सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियम् ब्रूयात् ब्रूयात् सत्यप्रियम्।

प्रियम् च नानृतं ब्रूयादेव धर्मः सनातनः ॥

व्याख्या : सत्य बोलना चाहिए और प्रिय बोलना चाहिए।

अप्रिय सत्य नहीं बोलना चाहिए और प्यारा झूठ भी नहीं बोलना चाहिए। यही सनातन धर्म है।

सन्तोषवत् न किमपि सुखम् अस्ति ॥

व्याख्या : संतोष से बढ़कर कोई सुख नहीं है।

कुमारी शीतल  
बी.ए., तृतीय वर्ष



## योग की परिभाषा

महर्षि पतंजलि के अनुसार 'योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः' अर्थात् चित की समस्त वृत्तियों की निरोध की अवस्था को योग कहते हैं।

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के अनुसार -  
योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि सगंत्यक्त्वा धनञ्जय।

सिद्धयसिद्धयोः समोभूत्वा समत्वं योग उच्यते ॥  
अर्थात् : अशान्त वे दुःखी मन जब सुव्यवस्थित होकर शान्त व निश्चलता पूर्वक समस्थिति को प्राप्त होता है उसी को योग कहते हैं।

बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृत दुष्कृते।  
तस्माद्योगाय युज्यस्व योगः कर्मसु कौशलम् ॥  
अर्थात् कर्मों की कुशलता को योग कहते हैं भगवान श्री कृष्ण कहते हैं कर्म का संबंध कर्म के साथ होने से कर्म फल का भोक्ता कही कर्ता होता है यदि ब्रह्म को अर्पित करके अनासक्त भाव से किया गया कर्म का फल प्राप्त नहीं होता ऐसे अनासक्त कर्म की कुशल कर्म है।

धारावत्क्य स्मृति के अनुसार "संयोग योग इत्युक्तो जीवात्म परमात्मने" अर्थात् : जीवआत्मा - परमात्मा के संयोग की अवस्था को योग कहते हैं।

कठोपनिषद् के अनुसार "तां योगमिति मन्यते स्थिरमिन्द्रिय धारणां" अर्थात् : पंचज्ञान इन्द्रियों मन एवं बुद्धि की स्थिर अवस्था को योग कहते हैं।

लिंग पुराण के अनुसार "योग निरोधो वृत्तस्तु चित्तस्य द्विज सन्तमा" अर्थात् : चित्त की सभी वृत्तियों का निरोध हो जाना तथा उसे पूर्ण समाप्त कर देना ही योग है उसी से परम गति अर्थात् ब्रह्म की प्राप्ति होती है।

अग्निपुराण के अनुसार -  
ब्रह्म प्रकाशनं ज्ञान योगाश्च त्रौचित्ता।  
चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधश्चः जीवन ब्रह्मत्मनो परः ॥  
अर्थात् : ज्ञान का प्रकाश पड़ने पर चित्त ब्रह्म में एकाग्र हो जाता है जिससे जीव का ब्रह्म में मिलन हो जाता है ब्रह्म में चित्त की वह एकाग्रता ही योग है।

सुमना देवी  
स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष

## योग का अर्थ

योग शब्द संस्कृत के युजधातु से लिया गया है धातु पाठ में योग शब्द के लिए दो धातुएं प्राप्त होती हैं। महर्षि पाणिनी ने दो योग शब्द की उत्पत्ति की है।

1. यूजिर योगे
2. युज समार्थे

**यूजिर योगे** : इसका सामान्य अर्थ दो प्रकार के पदार्थों के मिलन या जोड़ के सहयोग को योग कहते हैं इसी आधार पर जीवात्मा परमात्मा का मिलन या सहयोग योग कहलाता है।

**युज समार्थे** : महर्षि पतंजलि ने योग शब्द को समाधि के रूप में प्रयोग किया है।

संस्कृत व्याकरण के आधार पर योग शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति निम्न प्रकार से की जा सकती है।

- क) युज्यते एतद् इति योगः
- ख) युज्यते अनेन इति योगः
- ग) युज संयमने

**युज्यते एतद् इति योगः** - इसके अनुसार योग शब्द का अर्थ चिंत की वे अवस्था है जब चित की वृत्तियों में एकाग्रता आ जाती है योग शब्द का उद्देश्य और अर्थ व्यक्ति को अपनी दंष्ट्रियों को वंश में करना सिखाता है।

**युज्यते अनेन इति योगः** - इसके अनुसार योग शब्द का अर्थ व साधन है जिसमें समस्त चित वृत्तियों में एकाग्रता लाई जाती है। यहाँ योग शब्द का अर्थ साधनार्थ प्रयोग हुआ है।

**युज संयमने** - इसके अनुसार योग शब्द का अर्थ वश में करना होता है। यहाँ योग शब्द का प्रयोग इन्द्रियों को वश में करने के रूप में किया गया है।

सुमना देवी  
स्नातक, द्वितीय वर्ष



## श्लोक

1. देवो रूष्टे गुरुस्त्राता गुरे कष्टे न कश्चनः।  
गुरुस्त्राता गुरुस्त्राता गुरुस्त्राता न संशयः॥  
व्याख्या : भाग्य रूठ जाए तो गुरु रक्षा करता है गुरु रठ जाए तो कोई नहीं होता! गुरु ही रक्षक है गुरु ही रक्षक है गुरु ही रक्षक है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं!
2. अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघु चेतसाम्।  
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्!!  
व्याख्या : यह मेरा है यह उसका है ऐसी सोच संकुचित चित्त वाले व्यक्तियों की होती है इसके विपरीत उदार-चरित वाले लोगों के लिए तो यह सम्पूर्ण धरती ही एक परिवार जैसी होती है!
3. विद्यां ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रताम्।  
पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति धनात् धर्मं ततः सुखम्!!  
व्याख्या : विद्या हमें विनम्रता प्रदान करती है विनम्रता से योग्यता आती है। और योग्यता से हमें धन प्राप्त होता है। जिससे हम धर्म के कार्य करते हैं और सुख प्राप्त होता है।
4. आलसस्य कुतो विद्या अविद्यास्य कुतो धनम्।  
अधनस्य कुतो मित्रम् अमित्रस्य कुतः सुखम्!!  
व्याख्या : आलसी को विद्या कहाँ अनपढ़ को धन कहाँ। निर्धन को मित्र कहाँ और अमित्र को सुख कहाँ!
5. चन्दनं शीतलं लोके, चन्दनादपि चन्द्रमाः।  
चन्द्रचन्दनयोर्मध्ये शीतला साधुसंगतिः॥  
व्याख्या : संसार में चन्दन को शीतल माना जाता है। लेकिन चन्द्रमा चन्दन से भी शीतल होता है। अच्छे मित्रों का साथ चन्द्र और चन्दन दोनों की तुलना में अधिक शीतलता देने वाला होता है!

मधु कुमारी  
बी.ए., द्वितीय वर्ष

## विश्वबन्धुत्वम्

सूर्यस्य प्राणशक्ति प्रस्फुटितां भूत्वा यथावत् वनस्पति जगती विधानं करोति तथावत् सच्चिदानन्दं परमात्मा परमेश्वरः प्रकीर्णो भूत्वा सकलमपि विश्वं सजति। इदं यत् किञ्चिदपि दृश्यते तस्य असौ रचनां करोति। या चेतना विश्व ब्रह्माण्डेऽस्मिन् दृश्यते सा परमात्मनश्चेतना एवं। सर्वेपि प्राणिनः तस्य परमात्मनः अंगाणि सूक्ष्म परमाणुमात्राणि एव विद्यन्ते। व्यवहारिक जीवने अथवा सामाजिक जीवने उत्सवे व्यसने, राष्ट्रविपलवे, दुर्भिक्षे दैनन्दिन व्यवहारे च यः सहायतां करोति स एवं बन्धुरिति। यदि विश्व सर्वत्र एतादृशः भावः भवेत् तदा “वसुधा एव कुटुम्बकम्” इति भावः सम्भवति।

परन्तु अधुना निखिलेऽपि संसारे कलहस्य अशान्तेः शत्रुतायाः च भावना पौनः पुन्येन बहुत्र दरिदृश्यते। मानवः परस्परं न विश्वसन्ति ते परस्य कष्टं स्वीयं कष्टं न गणयन्ति। अपि च समर्थाः देशाः यूकेनरुसवत् असमर्थान् देशान् प्रति उपेक्षाभावं प्रदर्शयन्ति।

तेषाम् उपरि स्वकीयं प्रभुत्वं स्थापयित्वं वाञ्छन्ति स्थापयन्ति च। संसारे सर्वत्र विद्वेषस्य शत्रुतायाः हिंसायाः च भावना दरिदृश्यते। इत्थं देशानां विकासोऽपि अवरूढो जायते। सकलमपि विश्वम् एकस्मिन् सूत्रे बद्धं शक्नोति। यदि सर्वेऽपि जनाः परस्परं एकस्य कुटुम्बकस्य रूपं पश्येयुः। प्रत्येकमपि मनुष्यः तथैव स्नेहं कुर्यात् यथा सः स्वकीय कुटुम्बजनैः सह करोति। एवमेव परस्परम् इयमेव भावना देशानां राज्यानां मध्य अपि स्यात्। एयं भावना महती आवश्यकी विद्यते यत् एकः देशः अपरेण देशेन सह निर्मलेन हृदयेन बन्धुतायाः व्यवहारं कुर्यात्। विश्वस्य जनेषु इयं भावना आवश्यकी ततः विकसिताविकसितयोः देशयोः मध्ये स्वस्था काचिदस्पर्धा भविष्यति। सर्वे देशाः ज्ञानविज्ञानयोः क्षेत्रे मैत्री भावनया सहयोगेन च समृद्धिं प्राप्तुं समर्थाः भविष्यन्ति।

सूर्यस्य चन्द्रस्य च प्रकाशः सर्वत्र समानरूपेण प्रसरितः। प्रकृतिरपि सर्वेषु समत्वेन व्यवहरति। तस्मात् “आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति सः पण्डितः” इति पूर्व कल्याणस्य भावना अस्मिन् एकस्मिन्नेव शक्ये दृश्यते। तस्मात् अस्माभिः वैरभावम् अपहाय विश्वबन्धुत्वं विश्वभावनारूपेण स्थापनीयमिति।

अतः विश्वस्य कल्याणाय भारतीय परम्परायां महोपनिषदः षष्ठे अध्याये 72 तमं मन्त्रं उच्यते यत् -  
‘अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।  
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥’

कविता शर्मा  
बी. एड., चतुर्थ सत्रम्



# SCIENCE SECTION

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**STAFF EDITOR**  
**LATE DR. NARESH KUMAR**



**STUDENT EDITOR**  
**SAURBH SHARMA**

## STUDENT EDITORIAL

I welcome you all to the Science Section of "CHIR SANKALP". It is a matter of great pleasure that our college is publishing magazine this year. It is good platform for all the students to express their thought, ideas in front of readers. Such co-curricular activities broaden, explore the creative side of ours and invigorate writing skills as well.

In this science section we pay more attention to current challenges of these magazine successfully many students has put their creative though in their articles. I congratulate those contributes whose article hour found a place in this section and wish better luck next time to those whose articles could not be selected due to the limited space.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude toward the chief editor, Dr. Vinod Kumar, Associate professor (physics), and staff editor science section, Late Dr. Naresh Kumar, Assistant professor (chemistry), Dr. Dharmender Rana, assistant professor (physics) for their immense support and guidance to bring out this section successfully in the college magazine.

*Thanks*

**Saurabh Sharma**  
M.Sc Physics



## Activities of Clubs/Societies during 2023-24

### 1. Chemical Society:

The world of science is vast & ever so growing. Chemistry is among its main branches. Chemistry in the simplest of terms can be described as the “study of change”. Change is the only constant of the universe. So to keep up with the Universe we have to change too, for the better future. With that vision in mind our college administration had established the “Chemical Society” in 2019. It’s goal was to provide guidance to young minds, to encourage them into capable leaders of tomorrow with the joint effort of teachers and students.

The chemical society includes all member of club. Any science student from the UG/PG course can be a member of chemical society.

The committee of chemical society was first created by our college administration in 2019. But due to the corona pandemic which occurred in the same year, chemical society of 2019 wasn’t able achieve their true potential because of the unforeseeable challenges, they faced with the ongoing lockdowns following that year. Chemical society were put at hold for a while, but in the year 2023, Chemical Society was activated again.

Since its comeback, the chemical society has organized a bunch of activities with the combined efforts of teachers and students in the department of chemistry.

Student seminars were organized in which the students gave power point presentations on scientific topics of their choices. This activity helped in building confidence in students and helped in building confidence in students and improving their public speaking capability.

Chemical society also gave special attention to celebration of scientific event as world mole day (23Oct) & National Science Day (28 Feb). A special quiz competition was organized on “World Mole Day” and the winners of the competition were awarded achievements.

There was also a special program in which the members of chemical society visited classes of other courses in the college to spread awareness about the accomplishments made so far in science and how those accomplishments have changed our lives.

Chemical society has done a lot in the small time it had but there’s still a long way to go. Chemical society exists to shape the youth for a better future. Change is inevitable but growth is optional. We, at chemical society aim to be the positive change in student life which helps them grow, thoroughly.

### 2. Physics Club:

Science is all about ideas, imagination and innovation. So, to make better future of our younger generation, we have to develop scientific temperament in youth. An organization which caters to the inculcation of scientific attitude, and a genuine interest in science. It is place for student who is in interested in science to learn all about scope of science. Our objective is to develop a general interest in science, exploration, encourage scientific activities, an active participation.

On that point be in mind, we have “Physics Club”. Our college organized this club in the year 2013. The college administration, teaching staff and committee members set some goals, objectives of this club.

Main aim and objective of this club is to chanelise the energy, ideas of youth, exploration in technology, environment issues, built confidence, courier guidance, society related issues, and enhance the scope of physics.



Physics Club is a forum for the student that provides them a platform to engage in the department academic activities and ex-co aviculare. The membership of the club consists of currently enrolled M.Sc students of the physics department and teaching staff of physics. P.G students are also eligible. The society organizes lectures, seminars by eminent speakers from time to time.

It also organizes educational trips to various other academic institutions and fresher and farewell events for incoming and outgoing students.

### 3. **Bio-Club :**

Physics club organized "QUIZ" competition, habit of celebrated "Science day on 28 Feb" debate competition, essay writing, Anti tobacco Day, AIDS day, Water day, guest lectures, chart add poster making competition, science fair, PHYSICS club has more to go so far in upcoming year.

## **The Nobel Prize (2023)**

### 1 **Physics :**

The Royal Swedish Academy of science has dedicated to award the Nobel prize in physics 2023 to Pierre Agostini (The Onio State University, Colombus, USA) Frence Krausz (Max Planek Insitution of Quantam Optics, Graching and Ludwig- Maximilians –Universitat Munchen, Gernany) Anne L'Huillier (Lund University, Sweden) "for experimental methods that generate attusec pulses of eight for the study of electron dynamic in matter.

The there Nobel laureates in physics 2023 are being recognized for their experiments, which have given humanity new tools for exploring the world of electrons inside atoms and molecules. They have demonstrated a way to create extremely short pulses of eight that can be used to measures the rapid processes in which electrons move or change energy.

Fast- moving events flow into each other when perceived by humans, just like a film that consists of still images is perceived as continual movement. If we want to investigate really brief events, we need special technology. In the world of electrons change occur in a few tenth of attosecond- an attosecond is so short that there are as many in one second as there have been seconds since the birth of the universe. Nobel prize in chemistry (2023) was awarded to Mounji Bawendi, Lovis Brus and Alebsey Yekimev for the discovery and syntheses of "Quantum Dots".

Independently of each other, Yekimev and Brus succeded in creating quantum dots, Bawendi revoluntised the chemical production.

Quantum dots now illuminate computer monitors and television screens based on QLED tech. they also add nuance to the light of some LED lamps and biochemist and doctors use them to map biological tissues. They catalyses chemical reactions and their clear right can illuminate tumor tissues for a surgeon.

### 2 **(Medicine) / Physiology :**

Nobel prize is medicine/physiology jointly awarded to Katalin Kariko and Drew Weissman for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modification that enabled the development of effective MRNA vaccines against Covid-19.

Through their ground breaking findings, which have fundamental changed our understanding of how mRNA interacts with our immune system, the laureates contributed to the unrepresented state of vaccine development having no of threats to human health in modern times.

Kariko & Weissman noticed that dendrites also recognized in vitro transcribed mRNA as a foreign substance, which leads to their activation and the release of inflammatory signaling molecules. They wondered why the in vitro transcribed mRNA was recognized as foreign while mRNA from mammalian cells did not give rise to same reactions.

Kariko & Weissmann realized that critical properties must distinguish the different type of mRNA.

Saurabh Sharma  
M.Sc, 4th Sem.

### Science Top News (2023)

- Artemis Accord- India become 27th signatory of 3 year old Artemis Accord. (establish a practical set of principles to guide space exploration co-operation among nations, including those participating in NASA'S Artemis program.
- **GAGAN:** (GPS aided GEO Augmented Navigation-is a state-of-the art-based augmentation system. India conduct Asia's 1st demonstration of performance- based navigation for helicopters.
- **Chandrayan 3:** To demonstrate end to end capacity in safe landing and roving on the lunar surface. It consists of lander and rover configuration, landed successfully down touched lunar South Pole on 23 August 2023. The touch down site of Vikram lander= "Shiv Shanti".
- **Aditya-L1 Mission:** First space based observatory class Indian solar mission to study the Sun from a sustainable distance of 1.5m/km. The space craft is planned to be placed in a halo orbit around the Lagrangian point1 (L1) of the Sun-Earth system. Its Aim-provide valuable insights into the solar corona, photosphere, chromospheres and solar wind.
- **NISAR :** It is a low earth orbit(LEO) observatory, built by space agencies of the US and India under a partnership agreement signed in the year 2024.
- **Indian Space Station :** PM of India has charted a visionary road map for ISRO to establish an Indian-crafted, indigenous space, station, "Bharatiya Antariksha Station".
- **Avani Chaturvedi :** 1st woman fighter pilot ( Sukhoi-30 m.kl) Squadron Leader.
- **Pralay Ballistic Missile:** India successfully test-fired its surface- to surface, Short-range ballistic missile "Pralay from the Abdul Kalam Island off the Odisha coast.
- **MQ-9B Dragoon :** US president and Indian's PM welcomed Indian's plans to produce general Atomics MQ- 9B high Altitude long endurance ( HALE) unmanned Aerial vehicles ( UAV).
- **1st Dengue Vaccine :** Developed 1st and only DNA vaccine candidate for dengue fever. It uses a small piece of DNA that codes for a specific antigen from a pathogen to stimulate an immune response. Dengue is a mosquito-borne tropical disease caused by ( Genus Flavivirus).
- **Nipah virus :** Bat borne Zoonotic virus ( transmitted from animals to humans).
- **Miyawaki Plantation Method :** It involves planting 2 or 4 different types of indigenous trees within every square metre.
- **Deepfakes :** Synthetic media that uses AI to generate or manipulate audio/ visual content.
- First Green Hydrogen Fuel Cell Bus was started in New Delhi successfully in 2023.

## **The Looming Threat of Space Junk : A Call To Action**

As humanity's presence in space grows, so does the problem of "space junk". This man-made detritus poses a significant threat to both current and future space mission, as well as to our planet itself. As the accumulation of defunct satellites, spent rocket stages, and other debris continues to increase, it's imperative that we address this issue with urgency and determination.

### **The Escalating Issue of Space Junk:-**

Since the launch of Sputnik 1 in 1957, the number of objects in Earth's orbit has skyrocketed. Today's, there are over 9,000 tons of space debris larger than 10 centimetres, hurtling around the planet at speeds of up to 28,000 kilometres per hour. This debris presents a serious hazard to operational satellites, spacecraft, and even the International space station (ISS). In recent years, the frequency of near-miss incidents between active satellites and space debris has raised alarm bells within the space community.

### **Causes of Space Junk:-**

The primary contributors to the proliferation of space junk are satellite collisions, explosions of spent rocket stages, and intentional destruction of defunct satellites. Each of these events generates countless smaller fragments, exacerbating the problem and creating a cascading effect known as the Kessler Syndrome. This phenomenon, named after NASA scientist Donald J. Kessler, theorizes that as collisions generate more debris, the likelihood of further collisions increases, leading to a chain reaction that could render certain orbital altitudes unusable.

### **Impacts on Space Exploration:-**

Space agencies and private companies alike must contend with the risk posed by space junk when planning and executing missions. Orbital debris avoidance maneuvers, though effective, require precious fuel and can disrupt mission schedules. Furthermore, the proliferation of space debris threatens the long-term sustainability of space activities, potentially rendering certain orbital regions unusable due to the high risk of collisions.

### **Mitigating the Threat:-**

Addressing the issue of space junk requires a multi-faceted approach. Efforts to mitigate the generation of new debris include designing satellites for safe re-entry at the end of their operational lives, as well as implementing guidelines for responsible space operations to minimize the risk of collisions. Additionally, active debris removal technologies, such as nets, harpoons and robotic arms, hold promise for removing existing debris from orbit, reducing the overall risk to space assets.

### **International Cooperation:-**

Given the global nature of space activities, international cooperation is essential in addressing the challenge of space junk. Initiatives such as the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) provide forums for collaboration and the development of guidelines and best practices for space debris mitigation and remediation.



So, it can be concluded that, as humanity continues to venture further into space, the issues of space junk will only become more pressing. By taking protective measures to mitigate the generation of new debris and actively remove existing debris from orbit, we can ensure the long-term sustainability of space activities and safeguard the orbital environment for future generations. Only through international cooperation and concerted effort can we navigate the orbit minefield and realize the full potential of space exploration and utilization.

**Rekha Sharma**  
M.Sc (Physics) 4th Sem.

## **The Health Booster Doses From 0-5 Years**

Booster doses for children aged 0-5 years typically include vaccinations to boost immunity against various diseases. Immunization is an important and effective health intervention for children. Over the course of history, it has helped keep millions of children protected against infections and life-threatening diseases.

Vaccines are most effective when they are administered to children at the right age and with the recommended dosage as children are susceptible to certain diseases at certain ages. A child who isn't vaccinated or isn't vaccinated on time remains unprotected and has increased chances of getting seriously ill. So there are various vaccines, administered to children at right age and are as follows:-

### **At Birth:**

- **BCG: Bacillus Calmett Guerin**

This is a single dose vaccine, administered via injections on upper arm. This vaccine offers protection against tuberculosis's. There are some potential side effects of this vaccine which includes,

- High temperature, Headache, Swollen glands under the armpit on arm that received the vaccine shot.
- **OPV : (Oral Polio Vaccine- 0 dose)**  
This is the first dose taken at birth, it is administered orally. This vaccine protects against the polio virus which is a highly infectious and invades the nervous system and can lead to total paralysis. The virus primarily affects children 5 years and below. The next dose is taken when your child is 6 weeks old, the third dose at 10 weeks old and the last dose at 14 weeks old.

- **Hepatitis B Birth dose:-**

This is a single dose vaccine administration via injection. This vaccine protects against hepatitis B which is a viral and can cause both acute and chronic disease.

### **At 6 weeks (1 ½ Month):**

- **OPV : Oral Polio Vaccine-1**

This is the second OPV dose taken at 6 weeks and administered orally.

### **Pentavalent-1:**

This is the first dose taken at 6 weeks old. It is administered via injection. This vaccine offers protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and HIV. The potential side effect of this vaccine includes: Swelling, redness and pain may occur at the site where the injection is given. Children may develop fever for a short time after immunization. Symptoms usually appear the day after vaccination and last between 1-3 days.

### **RVV: Rotavirus vaccine-1**

The vaccine is administered orally in three different doses. This vaccine offers protection against rotaviruses which are the most common causes of severe diarrheal disease in infants and young children. The second dose is taken at 14 weeks old, and the third dose at 14 weeks old. The potential side effects of this vaccine include: diarrhea, vomiting and irritation.

- **PCV : Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine-1** The first dose taken at 6 weeks old. It is administered via injection. This vaccine offers protection against meningitis, septicemia, and pneumonia to milder infections such as sinusitis and otitis media. The second dose is taken at 14 weeks. The potential side effects of this vaccine include Redness, swelling, pain. Fever, headache, muscle ache or joint pain.

### **FIPV (Inactivated Polio Vaccine)**

The first dose is taken at 6 weeks old and administered via injection. This vaccine offers protection from the poliovirus. The second dose is taken at 14 weeks.

#### **At 10 weeks :**

- **Pentavalent-2:** This is the second dose to this already taken at 6 weeks.
- **OPV: Oral Polio Vaccine-2:** This is the third dose taken when the child is 10 weeks old.
- **RVN: Rotavirus Vaccine-2:** This is the second dose taken at 10 weeks old and the last dose at 14 weeks old.

#### **At 14 weeks:**

- **Pentavalent-3:** This is the last dose and administered via injection.
- **OPN: Oral Polio Vaccine-3:** This is the last OPN dose administered orally.
- **RVV: Rotavirus Vaccine-3:** This is the last dose taken at 14 weeks old and administered via injection.
- **PCV: Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine-2 :** This is the second dose and administered via injection.
- **FIPN: Inactivated polio Vaccine:** The final dose given to child at 14 weeks. It is administered via injection.

#### **9-12 Months:**

- **MR: Measles & Rubella-1 :** The first dose of this vaccine is taken between 9-12 months old. It is administered via injection. This vaccine offers protection against measles and rubella. Measles is often a severe disease, frequently complicated by middle-ear infection or bronchopneumonia. Rubella causes a mild exanthematous illness along with few constitutional symptoms and occurs most commonly in childhood. The potential side effects of this vaccine include, Redness, swelling and sore feeling for 2 to 3 days. May feel high temperature.

**Vitamin-A :** The first dose of vitamin-A is given at 9 months old. It is administered orally.

#### **At 16-24 Month:**

- **MR: Measles & Rubella-2 :** The second dose of this vaccine is to be taken by child between 16-24 months.
- **DPT: Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus- Booster-1 :** The first dose is taken between 16-24 months. It is administered via injection. The vaccine offers protection from diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. The second dose is given to child between 5-6 years old.

- **Vitamin-A:** The second dose of vitamin A is given at 16 month old.

#### At 5 year:

- **DPT: Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus- Booster-2 :** The second dose of DPT vaccine is to be given to child at 5 years old. It is administered via injection.

The potential side effects of this vaccine includes, Soreness or swelling around the area of vaccine shot,

- Fever, irritation ,vomiting.

- **Vitamin-A :** The second dose at 16 month old and every 6 month dose of vitamins-A is to be taken. The 9th dose of vitamin-A is to be given to child at 5 years old.

Vaccine save lives. Vaccines will help to protect child against diseases that can cause serious harm or death, epically in people with developing immune systems like in lufauts . So its important to vaccinate the child. If not highly contagious diseases such as measles diphtheria and polio which were once wiped out in many countries will come back.

**Anachal Salwani**

M.Sc Chemistry, 4th Sem.

## A Big achievement in year - 2023 Chandrayaan-3

Chandrayaan-3 was launched by India on 14th July 2023. Chadrayaan-3 is India's third moon mission operated by the India's space research organization (ISRO). Chandrayaan-2 was launched by ISRO on 22nd July 2019 from Shriharikota space center. But before this mission could be completed ISRO lost contact with the landing and Vikram. Chandryaan-2 failed to make a soft landing and crashed.

But again Chandryaan-3 was launched from the Shriharikota space center. Chandaryaan-3 lander vikram successfully landed on the South pole of the moon. Only three countries United States, Russia and China have successfully soft landed on the moon. The purpose of Chadrayaaan-3 is to confirm the presence of water ice on the moon. Chandrayaan-3 consists of a lender (Vikram) and a rover (Pragyaan) similar to Chandrayaan-2, but dose not have orbites.

The mission has three main objectivities first to make a safe and soft landing on the lunar surface and to seaseh for a varirty of resources on the lunar surface. The second objectives is to demonstrate the R Vikram's ability to move on the moon. Thirdly, ISRO aims to conducts insitu scientific experiments.

During the period between july and july three orbit raising manoeuveres were completed successfully. On August 1, 2023 Chandrayaan-3 was inserted in a Iransluna orbit and on August 5, 2023 the insertion was confirmed to be successful. Later on August 9 the ISRO adjusted the pathway of Chandrayaan-3 to obtain a better lunar orbit of 174 Km x 1437 Km. On August 14,2023, Indian mission to the more reached closer to the morons surface. On August 17,2023 the Vikram lander and Pragyan rover were separated from its propulsion system. Later on August 18, 2023 the de-boosting operation was confirmed to be successfully.

**Poonam**

M.Sc. Physics, 4th sem.



## Supercapacitor

A supercapacitor is a specialized form of capacitor that offers exceedingly high level of capacitance. It is a type of energy storage device that can store and release energy quickly. It differs from traditional capacitor and batteries in term of its energy density and charge discharge capabilities. Super capacitors have a high power density and can withstand numerous charge discharge cycles, making them suitable for applications where rapid energy storage and release are required, such as hybrid vehicles, renewable energy system and electronic devices. A super capacitor is also called a ultra capacitor or electro chemical capacitors, utilize high surface area electrode materials and thin electrolytic dielectric to achieve capacitances several orders of magnitude larger than conventional capacitors. Super capacitor can with stand hundred of thousands to millions of charge- discharge cycles without significant degradation, leading to a longer operational lifespan. Super capacitor are environmentally friendly as they do not contain hazardous materials like lead or cadmium and they can be recycled. These are several applications of super capacitor.

- **Energy storage system:-** Super capacitor are used to store energy in systems where rapid charge and discharge are required.
- **Electronics :-** they are used in electronic device like cameras, mobile phones and laptop to provide quick bursts of power during peak demand periods, improving performance and extending battery life.
- **Transportations :-** Super capacitor can be used in electric vehicles (Evs) and release. It during acceleration, reducing energy consumption and improving efficiency.
- **Medical devices:-** They are used in medical devices like defibrillators and pacemakers to devices high energy pulses quickly and variably.

Bhuvneshwari Thakur  
M.Sc Physics, 4th Sem.

## Research scope in science and carrier options

Scope of research refers to the boundries within which your research project will be performed ; what aspects your research project will cover and what aspects will not be covered i.e. what is outside the scope of the research.

Scope of research is defined at the begining of the research process.

### **Things need to the considered while defining the scope of research:**

Budget constraints, Required research, Time line and overall time duration, Populations, sample size, research methodology, Inclusion and exclusion criteria, Geographical location. If your research scope is too broad, there are chances that you might not lie able to do justices with your research work and more time is needed to complete research work. If your research scope is too narrow, the finding may not lie generalizable.

The world of science stream goals is like an exciting adventure filled with exploration and new discoveries. These goals includes a wide variety of professions that use scientific ideas, research methods and smart thinking to learn as out nature and enhance what we know. From studying tiny things like molecules in biology to exploring huge things like stars in space, science stream goals offer endless responsibilities for people who are curious and want to learn more about how things works as technology keeps mixing with science, there is big need for experts in areas like biology, chemistry, physics and environment

### **What are Science stream goals:-**

Science stream goals are a bunch of different kinds of goals that uses science rules, ways to research things and smart thinking to learn about nature. These rules can be in fields of Biology, chemistry, physics and the environment. People who do these do tests, look at data and help us learn more. They find new medicines figure out weather patterns explore space, and make things that are good for the earth.

### **Benefits of science stream roles**

- I. In science goals offer get to work different experts from different areas. This team work helps to think in new ways and solve hard problems by putting together different ideas.
- II. You can find important new things that can change the world. Like, you might discover cures for sickness make things that help the Earth, or understand how nature works better. This can make a big difference for all people.
- III. Science stream goals let you feel proud because you're making the world better. Become help stop things like eliminate problems, make people heal thier or know more about space.

So, science stream goals are like a great journey where you learn a lot, work with others, do things and help the world.

### **Best carrier options in science:-**

#### **1. Engineers**

Eligibility criteria = Class12th with Physics, Chemistry and Maths.

Entrance exams = JEE, NATA, BITSAT, SRMJEE, GATE , MHT, CET and others

Popular courses = BE or B. Tech In any branch as per your interest.

Popular specialization = electrical engineering : computer science, aerospace engineering , mechanical engineering, mining engineering, marine engineering, chemical engineering, curl engineering , politic engineering etc.

Top colleges = IIT, NIT etc. Average salary= Rs. 2 lakes to 10 lakh

Popular scope opportunities = mechanical engineers: manufacturing engines: electrical engineers : electronics engines petroleum engineers, chemical ( process engineers ); biomedical engineer; technical writer and others.

#### **2. Medical**

Eligibility criteria = last 12 with physics , chemistry and biology as a subject combination.

Entrance exam = NEET ; NEESS; AIAPGET; BSc nursing ; among others.

Popular courses = MBBS; BDS; BHMS; BAMS; B. PHARM; BVSC and AH; and others.

Average salary = salary various as per the chosen courses. But all reference average salary of an MBBS doctors is Rs.7.9 LPA.

Top colleges = AIIMS; Post graduate institute of medical education and research; Christian medical college; national institute of mental health and neuro sciences, Bangalore; Jawahar Lal institute of post graduate medical education and research; Amrita vishuea etc.

Popular role opportunities = community health, worker; doctor health educator surgeon; clinical researcher; nurse; medical sales representative etc.

#### **3. Forestry**

Eligibility criteria = class 12th with physics, chemistry, math | biology.

Entrance exams = CVET and others university or college- specific exams.

Popular courses = B.Sc & M.sc – General & non

Average salary = Rs. 5 LPA

Top colleges = DBS dehradun; forest college and research institute mettupalayam; odisha university of agriculture and technology, Bhubaneswar. GBPUAT, and others.

Popular role opportunities = Forest officers, Forest professionals Forest Range officers, Forester; Forestry Staff; Forestry Technicians; Lectures, Natural Resource Technician, etc.

#### **4. Food Technology**

Eligibility criteria = Class 12 with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematic/Biology.

Entrance Exams = CUET, CGPAT, MHT, CET, AGRICET, KCET, UPCATET etc.

Popular courses = B.Sc & B.Sc (nons); B.E./B/Tech.

Average Salary = Rs. 3.3 LPA

Top Colleges = IIT Kharagpur; Jadavpur University, LPU, Anna University, NIT, Amity University; AMU; Chandigarh University etc.

Popular role opportunities = Food product in Manager, Food Safety officer; Research Scientist, Lab Technician, Organic Chemist; Food engineer; Home economist; Biochemist etc.

#### **5. Agriculture Science**

Eligibility Criteria = Class 12 with Physics, Chemistry, Maths/Biology

Entrance Exams = CUET, CGPAT, MHT, CET, AGRICET, KCET, UPCATET etc.

Popular Courses = B.Sc & B.Sc (nons) , BE/B.Tech.

Average Salary = Rs. 4.5 LPA

Top College = Punjab Agricultural University, Wdhana, Acharya NG Range Agricultural University, Hyderabad; GBPUAT, Pantnagar; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore etc.

Popular Role Opportunity = Agriculturist, Agriculture Officer, Plant Breeder, Animal Breeder; Agriculture Engineer, Sericulturist, Food Safety Officer, Food Marketing Executive etc.

#### **6. Machine Learning of Artificial Intelligence**

Eligibility Criteria = Class 12 with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics

Entrance Exams = JEE Mains, JEE Advanced, VITEEE, BITSAT, SRMSEE etc.

Popular Courses = BE, B.Tech, B.Sc, BBA, BCA, B.Voc., Diploma and certification courses in AI and Machine Learning

Average Salary = IIT Madras, IIT Bombay, IIT Roorkee, IIT Jammu, ISI Kolkata, IIIT Hyderabad, DTU Delhi, Anna University Chennai etc.

Popular Role Opportunities = Machine learning engineer, AI engineer; computational scientist Data Scientist (ML), Software development Engineer – ML, Software engineer (AI/ML), Development engineer (ML), Payload executive (ML) and others.

#### **Time to conclude**

The word science streams roles offer an exciting journey of discovery, creativity and intellectual satisfaction these varied and dynamic professions, including medicine, engineering, research and technology are the foundations of human progress and knowledge. Science goals not only provide opportunities for innovative research and solving problems but also play a crucial role in addressing important global issues.



## Genetic engineering: unlocking the Code of life

Genetic engineering, once realm of science fiction, has become a powerful tool reshaping the landscape of biology and medicine. By manipulating the building blocks of life at molecular level, Scientists are unlocking new possibilities for treating diseases, enhancing crops fields, and understanding the fundamentals and Mechanism of life itself. In this Article, I will 20 into the fascinating world of genetic engineering exploring its history, applications and ethical implications. At its core, genetic engineering involves the manipulation of DNA to alter the genetic makeup of organisms. Techniques such as genetic editing, recombinant DNA technology and Synthetic biology enable scientific to insert, delete or modify genes with unprecedented precision. This ability to rewrite the code of life has profound implications across a wide range of fields. Genetic engineering holds tremendous promise for revolutionizing healthcare. Researchers are using gene, editing technologies like CRISPR- Casq to develop targeted therapies for genetic discovers, Cancer and infectious diseases. By correcting faulty genes or enhancing immune responses, these treatments offers new hope for patients facing previously untreatable conditions. In agriculture, genetic engineering has the potential to address food security challenges and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Genetically modified crops resistant to post dieses, and herbicides can improve fields and reduces the need for Chemical input. Additionally, gene, editing techniques are being used to develop crops with enhanced nutritional content and resilience to environmental stressors. While genetic engineering offers immense benefits, it has also raised complex ethical questions, concerns, about genetic Manipulation of embryos, the creation of genetically modified organisms and unintended ecological consequences require careful Consideration. Ethical framework and regulations are essential to ensure that genetic engineering is used responsibly and ethically. As technology continues to advance, the possibilities for genetic engineering are endless. From personalized medicine tailored to an individual genetic profile to the creation of synthetic organisms with novel functionalities, the future of genetic engineering is full of promise and potential. However it is essential to proceed thoughtfully, braining scientific innovation with ethical consideration and societal concerns. Genetic engineering represents a transformative force in science and technology, offering unprecedented opportunities to improve human health, enhance food security, and deepen our understanding of life itself. By embracing the principle of responsible innovation and ethical stewardship. We can harness the power of genetic engineering to create a better world for future generation.

**Hitesh**

M.Sc Chemistry, 2nd Sem.



## Cancer : Cause, Types and Treatment

Cancer is a dreadful disease. It is one of the chief killers today. Cancer refers to an abnormal and unrecognized growth due to multiplication of cells in which controlling and regulating mechanism have disappeared. It may occur in any region of body however is more common in the tissues like skin, lining of digestive tract, reproduction organs lung and livers. It mostly occurs in people with age 40-60 years, but may occur in younger stage also.

The cancer may remain localized in the body in a given area or it may spread by way of lymph or blood to all parts of body.

**There are two reasons for this:-** It can be due to alternations in the structure of chromosome or somatic mutations changing the properties of genes. secondly, It may be due to some changes occurring in cytoplasm. These cells lose control on nuclear and cytoplasm division. Uncontrolled division causes tumor. Tumor may be benign or malignant. Benign or non-malignant tumor does not become cancerous. These are localized and enclosed in the connective tissue. It may spread to neighboring areas and accumulate in other regions and multiply there, then it forms malignant or cancerous tumor or neoplasm. This fatal stage is called metastasis which ultimately leads to the death of individual due to increased interference with body's life processes.

**Cancer is generally of following three types:**

**Sarcomas** : sarcomas affect the tissue derived from mesoderm such as connective tissue (bones, cartilages, tendons) lymphoid tissue and muscles.

**Carcinomas**: carcinomas affect the epithelial and glandular tissues. They include breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, stomach cancer etc.

**Leukemia's**: it results from excessive formation of WBC's in the bone marrow and lymph nodes, increasing their number in blood.

Any type of cancer can be treated if detected in early stages. Therefore one should consult a doctor, if any of the following symptoms are found : Any wound that does not heal quickly specially near mouth tongue tip or lip. Bleeding from any body opening. Loss of appetite, indigestion, difficulty in swallowing food after (P.T.O) Regular hoarseness in voice or cough. Excessive loss of blood in menses in woman or loss of blood outside the normal date. Unexpected loss of weight. A swelling or sore throat which does not heal normally.

The factors which are responsible for causing cancer are known as carcinogenic. The various carcinogenic are cigarette smoke, mustard gas, coal tar, soot, asbestos, cadmium Oxide. Nickel and chromium compounds. Aflatoxin, vinyl chloride, diethylstilbesterol etc. cancer is neither a contagious disease nor hereditary. Some genes called oncogenes, trigger abnormalities in multiplication of cells to form malignant neoplasm. Tumor producing viruses are called oncoviruses. E.g- Epstein Barr Viruses, Herpes simple type 2 viruses.

Cancer can be treated by vaccine technique and treatment which are:- **Surgery** - removes the tumor and nearby tissues. **Chemotherapy** - uses drugs to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing. **Immunotherapy** - helps the immune system to fight cancer. **Targeted therapy** - target specific molecules involved in cancer growth. **Hormone therapy** - slows or stops the growth of hormone-sensitive tumors. **Stem cell transplant** - replaces diseased bone marrow with healthy stem cells. **Precision medicine** - tailors treatment based on a person's genes, environment and lifestyle.

The treatment plan often involves a combination of these methods, depending on the type and stage of cancer. Awareness is only prevention and prevention is always better than cure.

Upasna Goel  
M.Sc Zoology, 2nd Sem.

## Funding Agencies For Scientific Research

Scientific research plays a critical role in advancing knowledge, solving complex problems and driving innovation across various fields. However conducting high quality research often requires significant financial resources. In this discussion, we will explore landscape of funding agencies for scientific research, highlighting the opportunity they provide and the challenges the researcher encounter in securing funding.

Funding agencies play a curtail role in supporting advancing knowledge across various disciplines. These agencies provide financial resources to researches, institution and organization to conduct research projects, explore innovation ideas and address pressing challenges facing society. The funding they provide is essential for scientific progress, technology innovation & social development.

The Govt. funding agencies are primary sources of funding for scientific research worldwide. These agencies allocate public funds to support research in area of national importance. Ranging from basic & applied science to research technology development.

**Example include :** National science foundation ( NSF) in united states for funding in all field of science.

Europion research council ( ERC) in Europe for supporting scientific excellence and innovation.

Japan science & technology (JST) japan

Department support scientific research & development across in India for science research.

**Indian council of medical research** - promotes biomedical research to under stand disease development diagnostic treatment and preventive measures contributing to public health advancement.

**Council for scientific & industrial research (CSIR) :** Drive scientific research innovation & technology transe to support industries Catalyzing Socio Economic Development and Global Competitiveness.

**Department of Bio Technology (DBT)-** Promotes research & individual in biotechnology for societal benefit.

**Indian council of Agricultural researchv (ICAR) -** Advance Agricultural research development and education to enhance food security and rural lively hoods.

**Department of Atomic energy (DAE)-** Diverse nuclear research development & application for energy & social need.

**Defense research & development organization (DRDO) -** Conduct research & development for military technologies & system.

**Indian space research organization(ISRO) -** Leads to space exploration, satellite technology & space applications for national development.

**Ministry of earth science (MOES) -** Conducts research and monitoring selected to earth system, ocean, atmosphere & climate.

**Department of electronics & information (DEITY) -** Promotes research & monitoring related to electronics, IT and communication technologies.

These are also international organizational that fund scientific research on a global scale. Europion research council ( ERC), Europion Space agency (ESA) and United nations educational scientific and cultural organizational (UNESIO).

Numerous nonprofit foundation and philanthropic organizations support scientific research.

- Bill & Melinda gates foundation. The welcome trust, The Howard Hughes medical institution (HHMI), and The Simons Foundation.
- Some companies & industries and scientific research either independently or through partnership with academic institute & research organizations. Pharmaceutical Companies may fund biochemical research. While tech companies may support research in are like AI or renewable energy.



- Professional associations and society related to specific, scientific disciplines often offer grants, scholarships & other funding opportunities for research. American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), American Chemical Society (ACS), Institutes of Electrical & Electronics Engineers (IEEE).
- **Online Database & Resources** : Utilize online data base & resources to search for funding opportunities Websites like.
- Grant.gov ( for US federal grants) the European funding center's foundation directory online provider searchable database of funding opportunities from various resources.

Networking with colleagues, mentors, and follow researches can also lead to opportunity for funding. Collaborating with research institutions and participating in inter disciplinary projects can increase access to funding from a variety of sources.

While funding agencies offer valuable opportunity for researchers , securing funding can be challenging due to intense competition, limited resources, and shifting priorities. Researchers must carefully craft grant propose that clearly articulate the significance of their research, outline achievable objectives and demonstrate the feasibility of their approach. Additionally, researchers may face administration burdens & time constraints associated with grant application process detracting from time spend on actual research activities.

Funding agencies play a vital role in supporting scientific research and driving innovation across various disciplines. By leveraging diverse funding opportunities from government agencies, non-profit foundation, inter-National agencies etc. Researches can advance knowledge tackle proving challenges & make meaningful contributions to society. However navigating the complex landscape of funding agencies require strategic planning, perseverance and effective communication skills. Ultimately securing funding for scientific research requires researches to demonstrate excellence, innovation & relevance in their work.

**Tamnna Thakur**  
M.Sc. Botony, 2nd Sem.

## Maths, Maths, Maths !

Down with old Pythagoras,  
And down with rotten maths,  
Down with Archimedes,  
And drown him at the baths  
If anyone had to do it,  
I'd make sure it was me.  
Firstly, I'd wholly immerse him,  
Then, kick him up a tree.  
When he had been disposed of,  
I'd turn an old Pythag .

I'd drag him through a holly bush,  
And he'd come out like a rag.  
Now my life dream's over,  
And I' v nothing more to say,  
Expect that Maths still lives on.  
To be taught another day.

**Amol Jayota**  
B.Sc., 2nd Year (N.M.)

## Light pollution

Recently, scientists have confirmed in their research that increasing urbanization, installation of new streetlights and decorative, lighting system causes light pollution according to the study this light pollution is becoming the main reason for the change in their life style of nocturnal creatures.

Excessive use of artificial light is called light pollution, light pollution poses a serious threat in particular to nocturnal wildlife and has a negative impact on plant and animals physiology. It can confuse migration patterns of animals, alter competitive interactions of animals, change predator-prey relations, and causes physiological harm.

Humans adhere to a circadian Rhythm- our biological clock a sleep-wake pattern governed by the day-night cycle. Artificial light at night can disrupt that cycle. It can increase the risk of diseases like cancer, heart diseases, diabetes and obesity in humans. **Glare** - excessive brightness that causes visual discomfort. **Sky glow** - brightening of the night sky over inhabited areas. **Light trespass** - light falling where it is not intended. **Clutter** - bright, confusing, and excessive grouping of light sources.

There is a need to provide solutions to these problems. Only use lighting when and where it is needed. If safety is a concern, install motion detector lights and timers. Properly shield outdoor lights. International Dark-Sky Association has certified more than "130" international **dark-sky** places where artificial lighting has been adjusted to reduce sky glow and light trespass. However, nearly all of them are in developed countries in the Northern hemisphere.

Less-developed regions are often both species-rich and currently, less light polluted, presenting an opportunity to invest in lighting solutions before animals there are seriously affected.

Priya Sharma

B.Sc, 3rd Year (N.M)

## Herbal plants and their importance

An herb is a plant or plant part used for its scent, flavor or therapeutic properties. The major use of herbal medicines is for health promotion and thereby for chronic, as opposed to life-threatening, conditions.

Himachal Pradesh, in the Indian Himalaya, has rich diversity of medicinal plants, which are widely used. A total of 643 species of medicinal plants are identified; many different plant parts are used for the treatment of various ailments. The number of medicinal plant species decreases with increasing altitude. Some traditional uses of ancient medicinal plants found in Himachal Pradesh are discussed below:

- **Mushroom/ Guchhi (Marcella Escalante)**

*Morchella esculenta* local name *guchhi* is a wild morels mushroom that grows in the hills of Shimla, Mandi, Kinnaur, Kullu, Sirmour, Chamba, district.

It is used in traditional medicine to treat indigestion, excessive phlegm and shortness of breath. It has good nutritional constituents.

- **Cannabis or bhang (cannabis sativa)**

It is very much a part of Indian history and culture. The plant is considered holy and is associated with Lord Shiva. Bhang has well-documented anti-nausea and anti-vomiting properties. This becomes especially useful during chemotherapy treatment for cancer patients.

- **Aloe Vera**

Aloe vera has been used for medicinal purposes in various cultures for millennia. It contains essential,

vitamins, enzymes, minerals, surges, fatty acids, hormones, and other suitable agents for antiseptic anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and other healing properties.

- **Sea buckthorn ( Hippophal rhamnoids)**

In Himachal Pradesh, it is locally called Chharma and grows wild in Lahaul and Spiti, and Kinnaur. It is a shrub that produces an orange-colored edible berry and has been widely used for treating stomach, heart, skin problems. Its fruit and leaves are rich in vitamins, carotenoids and omega fatty acids.

- **Nag chhatri (Trillium govanianum)**

Nag chhatri is a rare Himalayan herb that grows at an altitude of 8500 feet mostly in India, Nepal and china. In Himachal it emerged out as a lucrative business for the villagers of Kullu, Mandi and some other parts. A hormones called corticosteroid is retracted from the roots of nag chhatri which is used to synthesize sex hormones, regulate menstrual flow and stomach- related problems.

- **Tulsi (Ocimum Sanctum) :** Also known as Holy Basil, Tulsi is revered in Ayurveda for its medicinal properties. It is considered sacred and is often planted near Hindu household for its spiritual significance. Tulsi is valued for its ability to boost immunity, promote respiratory health and alleviate stress.

- **Neem (Azadirachta indica) :** Also known as the “village Pharmacy” in India due to its wide range of therapeutic uses. It has antibacterial, antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties making it valuable for treating skin condition, dental issues, and digestive disorders.

- **Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera) :** It is an adaptogenic herb that helps the body cope with stress and anxiety. It is also used to enhance vitality, improve cognitive functions, and support overall well-being. Ashwagandha is commonly prescribed in Ayurvedic medicine as rejuvenating tonic.

- **Amla (Emblica officinalis) :** Also known as “Indian Gooseberry” is rich in Vitamin C and antioxidants. It is prized in Ayurveda for its rejuvenating properties and issued to boost immunity, prompt hair and skin health and support digestive function.

- **Turmeric (Curcuma Ronga):** it's a potent anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant herb, it contains curcumin, which has been studied for its therapeutic effect on condition such as arthritis, cardiovascular diseases and certain cancers. Turmeric is a staple in Ayurvedic cooking and medicine.

- **Brahmi (Bacopa monmieri) :** Brahmi is a renowned hurb for cognitive health and memory enhancement, it is used in Ayurveda medicine to improve concentration, reduce anxiety and support overall brain function. Brahmi is often consumed as tea or herbal formulation.

- **Ginger (Zingiber officinale) :** Ginger is a versatile herb with warming properties. It aids digestion, relieves nauseos, and has anti-inflammatory effects. Ginger is commonly used in Ayurveda medicine for respiratory ailments, digestive disorders and menstrual discomfort.

- **Licorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra) :** it is a root, prized for its demulcent and expectorant properties. It soothes the throat, relieves cough and helps with respiratory conditions such as bronchitis and asthma, Licorice is also used to support adrenal health and hormone balance.

These herbal plants represent just a small fraction of the rich Botanical diversity utilized in traditional medicine systems around the World. Their significance lies not only in their therapeutic properties but also the cultural and spiritual heritage associated with their use.

**Vaishali Thakur**  
M.Sc, 2nd Sem.



## National Quantum Mission:-

- The Union Cabinet, approved the National Quantum Mission ( NQM) on 19th April 2023-31, aiming to seed, nurture and scale up scientific and industrial R&D and create a vibrant and innovative ecosystem in quantum technology (QT). This will accelerate QT lead economic growth, nurture the ecosystem in the country and make India one of the leading Nations in the development of Quantum Technology and Application(QTA).
- The mission objective includes developing intermediate- scale quantum computers with 50-100 physical qubits in 8 years in various platforms like super conducting and photonic technology. Satellite based secure quantum communications between ground stations over a range of 200km within India, long-distance secure quantum communications with other countries, inter-city quantum key distribution over 2000 km as well as multi-node quantum networks with quantum memories are also some of the deliverables of the mission.
- The national Quantum Mission will focus on developing magnetometers with high sensitivity in atomic systems and Atomic clocks for precision timing, communication and synthesis of quantum materials such as super- conductors, novel semiconductor structures, and topological materials for the fabrication of quantum devices. Single photon sources/detector, and entangled photon sources will also be developed for quantum communications, sensing, and metrological applications.
- Mission implementation includes setting up of four Thematic Hubs CT-Hubs in top academic and national R&D institutes in the domains:-
  1. Quantum Computing.
  2. Quantum Communication.
  3. Quantum Sensing and Metrology.
  4. Quantum Materials and Devices.

These Hubs which will focus on generation of new knowledge through basic and applied research as well as promote R&D in areas that are mandated to them.

- NQM has the potential to elevate the country's Technology Development ecosystem to a level of global competitiveness. The mission would greatly benefit various sectors including communication, health , financial, energy with applications in drug design, space, banking, securities etc. The mission will also provide a huge boost to national priorities like digital India, make in India, startup India and sustainable development goals (SDGs).

**Bharti Parihar**  
M.Sc., 4th Sem.



## **Quantum Weirdness: The Evidence that everything is energy.**

### **Have you ever wondered about the nature or reality?**

Do you know that everything is fundamental energy at its core. This shakes up old ideas about the wave-particle. Duality, where practice act like both wave and particle as the same time.

Moreover, things like superposition and entanglement shows that tiny particle can exists in multiple state simultaneously and communicate instantly over long distance instantly.

Scientific like roger Penrose and David Bohm say the universe is made of information and energy, and our consciousness affects how things are. The idea changes how we see the world, suggestion that what we think of solid. Solid is actually made of energy and information. It I similar to what mystics or sages have said for ages, that every-time is connected. Thinking about these ideas makes us rethink what we know about touch, reality and life it self accepting this new way of thinking cold help us understand the universe better an dfind our place in it.

As Swami Muktananda puts it that the essence of the self, referred to Shiva, is beyond sensory perception yet can be experienced within the mind.

This align wit the concept that matter, energy, information and consciousness are interchangeable perspectives of the same undefined reality.

Simply we can put it like

Self= intelligent= information= energy= mass= life=god= spirit=conscious's

It's all the same thing. It's all one thing and everything is energy.

**Pushap Raj**

M.Sc Chemistry, 4th Sem.

## **Artificial intelligence**

Artificial intelligence (AI) plays an important role in technology these days. It is making life easier in many ways. AI is giving computers the ability think and learn, similar to how humans do. It involves using complex algorithms and data to teach machines how to perform tasks that typically requires human intelligences, such as recognizing faces in photos, understanding language, or making predictions based on patterns.

You might not realize it, but AI is already a big part of your daily life. Have you ever asked Google Assistant a question or told Siri to et a reminder for you? Theses are AI- powered assistants that can understand your voice commands and helps you with various tasks. When you're browsing Netflix or shopping online, AI algorithms analyze your preferences and behavior to recommend movies, products, or music that you're likely to enjoy. In the medical field, AI is used to analyze medical images like X-rays or MRIs, assisting doctors in making faster and more accurate diagnoses.

From cars that you drive themselves to computer that can understand us AI anywhere. AI plays an important role in materials science, researches use AI to design new materials with specific properties, such as superconductors that can conduct electricity without resistance or light weight materials for aerospace applications.

While artificial intelligences (AI) offers numerous benefit and transformative potential. It also comes with several disadvantages and challenges that need to be addressed. It's crucial to acknowledge these drawbacks to ensure responsibility development and deployment of AI technologies. The challenges faced due to use of AI. One of the most significant concerns surrounding AI is its potential impact on employment. As AI- driven automation and robotics become more sophisticated, there's a risk

of job displacement across various sectors. Tasks that are routine, repetitive, or easily automated may be performed more effectively by AI systems, leading to reduced demand for human labor in certain roles. This can contribute to unemployment, job restructuring, and economic disruption, particularly for workers in industries heavily impacted by automation. AI systems exhibit biases inherent in the data they are trained on, leading to ethical concerns and potential discrimination. Biases in AI algorithms can result from biased training data, algorithmic design choices, or unintended consequences of complex learning models. AI systems rely on vast amounts of data for training, learning and decision-making. This raises concerns about data privacy, security breaches, and unauthorized access to sensitive information. AI applications that collect, process and analyze personal data must adhere to strict privacy regulations and cybersecurity protocols to safeguard individuals' privacy rights and prevent data misuse or exploitation. Deep learning and complex AI models often operate as "black boxes", meaning their decision-making processes are not easily interpretable or explainable to humans. This lack of transparency can be problematic, especially in high-stakes applications such as healthcare, finance, and criminal justice, where stakeholders require insights into how AI systems reach their conclusions or recommendations. As AI systems become more capable and pervasive, there's a risk of overreliance on automation at the expense of human judgment, creativity and critical thinking skills. Dependence on AI for decision-making without human oversight or intervention can lead to complacency, reduced accountability, and diminished human agency. Balancing the strengths of AI with human expertise and ethical reasoning is essential to harnessing the potential of AI while preserving human values and autonomy, developing, deploying and maintaining AI systems can be resource-intensive and costly, requiring significant investment in hardware, software, data infrastructure, and specialized talent. Small businesses and organizations with limited resources may face challenges in adopting AI technology, leading to potential disparities in access and adoption across different sectors of society. AI systems operating in critical domains such as healthcare, autonomous vehicles and aerospace must meet stringent safety and reliability standards to ensure public safety and minimize risks of accidents or failures. The complexity of AI algorithms, coupled with unforeseen edge cases or adversarial inputs, can pose challenges in guaranteeing the safety and robustness of AI systems in real-world scenarios. Testing, validation, and regulation of AI technologies are essential to mitigating safety risks and building trust in their reliability and performance. The computational demands of AI training and inference processes, especially for deep learning models, require substantial computing power and energy consumption. This can contribute to environmental concerns, including carbon emissions from data centers, electronic waste from obsolete hardware, and energy inefficiencies in AI infrastructure. Developing energy-efficient AI algorithms, optimizing hardware designs, and promoting sustainable practices in AI development are imperative for mitigating the environmental footprint of AI technologies.

Overall, AI is changing our world for the better. It's making things smarter and helping us do more with less effort. As long as we use it wisely, AI will keep making life awesome!

**Ayushi Sharma**  
M.Sc., Physics





## Robotics And A.I. Application

With the advancement in technology and greater innovation life has become easier. One such driving force is Artificial intelligence and Robotics. The combination of the two has become the driving force in the creation of new industries, cutting edge technology, and increased productivity plus efficiency in the existing sectors. The applications of the two as an integrated program has become increasingly apparent. ROBOTICS is a branch of engineering and computer science that includes the design, construction and operation of machines that are capable of performing programmed tasks without additional human involvement. The core of robotics revolve around automation. Artificial intelligence is similar to the biological neural network models. With the recent introduction to the integration of Robotics and Artificial intelligence, there is not much widespread working but it is picking up the momentum as the AI becomes more advanced and easier to use. There are still numerous applications of the integration of the two despite the whole program being in initial stages and still picking up the momentum. One of the key ways in which AI is used in robotics is through observing and mimicking humans. It has made doing tasks way more easier because of the perfection of the robots controlled through AI. Their functioning goes beyond performing simple repetitive tasks. In the world of robotics, AI has been proven to be a valuable asset to perform a variety of functions. It has revolutionized certain sectors from customer service to assembly to packaging, imagine and machine learning, they are used extensively in manufacturing processes and productivity. They are also used in the assistance of medical analysis, patient monitoring, drug discovery and personalized medicine. They can be also used to provide virtual assistant to patients through distance the autonomous vehicles and drones made through the application of robotics and powered by AI can be of great use. The self driving cars trucks along with their intelligent traffic management systems which will improve the road safety and reduce congestion and also will enhance the mobility. The same can be used also for the aerial surveillances and disaster responses. They can be used in certain sectors like finance and banking for fraud detection, risk assessment, trading and personalized financial advices. They have also played a very crucial role in space exploration, defense and security and also in education and research. They have provided access to individuals to carry out their work more efficiently. In defense and security they play a major role by providing border area images and certain terrain can be monitored over distance. With every great power comes great responsibility and with introduction of the new technology we will face continuous challenges. Every passing second we are being introduced to latest discoveries. With so much advancement and use of both AI and Robotics in individual or in integrated form we have done so many innovations in the field of science and technology which has also resulted in more efficiency in different sectors of banking, research, education, space exploration, retail and logistics. With the correct application of robotics and AI, they have become the driving force of innovation efficiency and improvement in various aspects of human life and society.

**Akshita Rana**

M.Sc., Zoology, 2nd Sem.



## Cyber-crime

Cyber crime or computer crime is a criminal activity that involves the use of a computer or the internet to practice illegal, Profit -driven activities such as trafficking, of email fraud, ransomware attacks, or even stealing of intellectual property, credit card, and other account details. Cyber crooks may or even target on individuals personal account information corporate data to either with a computer virus. In the past two years, the dependence on technology has increased significantly due to COVID-19 pandemic, and with it, the rate of cyber crime has also increased. There are privacy concerns related to cyber crime when sensitive information leak to the public. The information may include Govt. internal Communication, military deployment, and private data of individuals. Cyber crime is not only confined to the individual alone has become a matter of big concern for government and big organization globally. Cyber warfare is cyber crossing international borders and involves the action of at least one Nation-state. Nearly 1% close to \$600 Billion is lost to cyber crime each year as per a study by CSIS (Center for strategic and international studies) in 2018.

There are various forms of Cyber crime

- **Phishing** - Phishing attacks take place when spam or fraudulent email or other forms of communication are sent to people through a source that seems reputable.
- **Malware** - It is a type of cyber attack where malicious software, programs or codes are used to corrupt data, damage or disable computers or other devices such as mobile, tablets, networkers etc.
- **Cyber bullying** - It is also a Cyber bullying Cyber crime where computers, Or mobile phones are used to send, post or share private, negative, false Information about someone without their consent to cause embarrassment or humiliation.
- **Crypto jacks**- Here form of the attacker breaks into a person's computing device to extract money from the target in the form of crypto currency without their consent or Knowledge.
- **Cyber espionage**: - Cyber espionage occurs when an attacker illicitly, steals or gains access to a company's or government is classified, sensitive data or intellectual property to gain on advantages over the entry.

To cater to the concerns and reports of victim of cyber crime, the government of India has launched National Cyber crime reporting portal. Through this portal, victims can report anonymous complaints concerning child pornography, child sexual abuse material, incidents of rape/gang rape in addition to other online, mobile, or social media crimes of hacking, financial fraud, crypto currency etc. The complaints reported on the portal are handled by the police authorities of the concerned state / UTC (Union territory). False complaints are liable to penal action per the Indian Penal code.

The information technology act or IT Act 2000 covers various cyber crimes under the cyber law of India. The IT act went through amendments under the Indian Penal code in 2008. They were implemented at the beginning of 2009 to strengthen cyber security law. Types of cyber crimes covered under the IT act 2000 include-Identify theft, hacking, cyber terrorism, trade secrets, of speech, deformation, Harassment and stalking.

### Facts and states :

- Acc to survey, Indian customers have lost more than \$18 Billion to cyber crime.
- Banking and financial industries are most targeted.
- Apart from the financial losses, cyber crime has positive influences on public safety.
- In the year 2018, the national registered over 27,000 occurrences of Cybercrime. It was more than 121% rise than the previous two years.

**Ayush Sharma**  
M.Sc., Botony, 2nd Sem.

# COMMERCE SECTION

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**STAFF EDITOR**  
**DR. LATESH KAPOOR**



**STUDENT EDITOR**  
**SHREEYA THAKUR**



## STUDENT EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

Amidst the vast sea of academia lies the often-overlooked treasure trove of commerce education. Commerce is the art of turning ideas into reality, dreams into achievements. To unveil this section of our college magazine 'Chir Sankalp', I, the student editor, would like to welcome you all to this section. To all the readers and writers we appreciate you with the depths of our being.

I would like to express my utmost gratitude towards the staff editor, Commerce section, Dr. Latesh Kapoor for bringing out this section successfully.

**Shreeya Thakur**

B.Com, 3rd Year



## Going..... SMART

The present era is being dominated by technology. We do not have any choice but to go with the fast changing technology. Proliferations of Internet of Things (IoT) are making all the electronic devices or machines smart. Now the governments are issuing notifications for the establishment of smart cities. People are going for smart homes and smart devices like smart cars, smart TV's, smart phones, smart gadgets etc. All these are getting smart & smarter day by day with the fast changing technology. The matter does not stop here, if we allow adding a chip to the human brain, we shall get SMART HUMAN BEING. Although the smartness may last long but we cannot avoid the fear of being hacked, which may result in total chaos. An example of Israeli pager attack through Israeli Pegasus Spyware made the Pager device lethal. Similarly any device in our hand or placed in home may be used against us in the future. We may anticipate the virtual attacks without the need of any specific battle field. The applied technology is achieving new horizons every day and new terminology is coming up with the up gradation of versions of application softwares. Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, Internet of Things, coding, Block Chain, 5G etc., are not new for anyone. However, now we are listening that for future work there will be merging of minds and machines. Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things and Big Data are going to change the urban as well as rural life. Quantum computing is set to revolutionize industries, crack impossible problems etc., however, it may shakeup data security. 5G is proving to be a game changer. A common man is amazed with TAPS and CLICKS, these are driving him/her deep and deeper in to the virtual world. But the poor is not aware of the fact that who controls their online data. Algorithms are playing smart and tricky. Since we are using UPI for real as well as on-line shopping, therefore, digital identities is also a pressing issue. At an end, everything indicates that security is the paramount issue. Still, we may believe that Artificial Intelligence may prove itself a double edged tool for modern threats. However, CAT and RAT race shall continue.

**Dr. Latesh Kapoor**  
Staff Editor

## Demonetization in India

Demonetization, one of the most significant events in India's history, refers to the government's decision to invalidate ₹500 and ₹1,000 currency notes as legal tender on November 8, 2016, replacing them with new notes. The policy had several key objectives: curbing corruption and black money, controlling inflation, disrupting illegal activities, promoting accountability, and encouraging a shift towards a cashless economy. The government aimed to force individuals to deposit unaccounted cash into banks, thus formalizing the economy and reducing tax evasion. Additionally, the policy sought to address issues like rising inflation, particularly in real estate and gold, and limit funding for terrorism and organized crime. Despite its lofty goals, demonetization faced substantial challenges. The immediate impact on the economy was severe, with small businesses,

daily wage workers, and farmers, who rely heavily on cash transactions, experiencing significant hardships. Critics argued that the policy caused widespread economic disruption, job losses, and slowed down key sectors. Moreover, the expected reduction in black money did not fully materialize, as many people found ways to circumvent the policy by converting their cash into assets like gold or real estate.

While demonetization did encourage digital payments, the transition to a cashless economy was slow, especially in rural areas lacking access to smartphones and digital literacy. The full impact of demonetization remains debatable, and its success or failure will only be fully understood over time as India continues to move toward greater economic reform and digitalization.

**Akanksha**  
B.Com, 1st Year

## Life An Account

Our life is an account,  
Birth is our opening stock.  
Our soul is goodwill. Heart is our friend's asset.  
Our character is capital Happiness is our profit.  
Our defection is loss. Our news are Liabilities.  
Ideas are our assets.  
Duties are our outstanding expenses, our work is  
prepaid expenses. Knowledge is our current  
account  
Our behavior is journal entries Nature is our  
different types of account our difficulties are  
adjustments.  
Our death is the winding sparring is our earning.

**Shivani**

B.com, 1st Year

## The Future of commerce

As we progress into the twenty-first century, e-commerce is rapidly transforming the business landscape. Although online sales currently represent a small portion of global economic activity, the internet presents vast potential to revolutionize commerce. Adrian J. Stywotzky, a management consultant and expert in business models, believes that e-commerce will fundamentally change how companies interact with customers and compete in the marketplace. The rise of digital platforms allows businesses to build more personalized, data-driven relationships with customers, transcending geographic and time constraints. This shift also enables smaller companies to compete on a global scale, challenging larger, traditional players. Additionally, emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, and machine learning are poised to disrupt business models, improving operations and customer experiences. Looking ahead, Stywotzky envisions e-commerce evolving into a fully integrated digital ecosystem, where businesses, consumers, and technologies are interconnected through mobile devices, social media, and immersive experiences. Companies

will need to embrace these changes, adapt to new technologies, and deliver seamless, personalized experiences to succeed in the digital age. The future of commerce will be defined by innovation, agility, and global connectivity.

**Rupali Sharma**

B.Com, 2nd Year

## Money Matter in India

In India, money plays a crucial role as the foundation of the economy, with its regulation handled by several key institutions and laws. The \*\*Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central authority responsible for overseeing monetary policy, issuing currency, and ensuring financial stability within the system. Legal tender laws mandate that transactions in the country must be conducted using official currency, with strict penalties for counterfeiting or engaging in illegal exchanges.

The "Income Tax Act" further regulates financial activities by governing the taxation of income, investments, and transactions, ensuring compliance and generating revenue for the government. Despite these legal frameworks, challenges persist in some sectors, particularly in enforcing regulations and ensuring transparency. Issues such as tax evasion, black money, and illicit financial activities remain significant concerns. Overall, India's legal framework surrounding money plays an essential role in maintaining economic stability, promoting growth, and protecting the financial interests of its citizens. While regulations are in place to ensure orderly economic functioning, challenges in enforcement highlight the need for continued reform and modernization of the financial system.

**Sahil Thakur**

B.Com, 3rd Year



## Navigating the Modern Landscape of Commerce

Commerce, the backbone of our global economy. Has evolved significantly over the years. In today's world, the dynamics of buying and selling have been revolutionized by technology, globalization and changing consumer behaviors.

### Future of commerce

As we enter the twenty-first century, the business world is consumed by questions about e-commerce. While the electronic sale of goods still represents only a small fraction of economic activity, the Internet seems at this moment in history to present almost unlimited possibilities—as both a conduit and a disrupter of business. To shed light on the changes we may see as the early years of our new century unfold, we asked some close observers of electronic commerce to share their thoughts and speculations about the future. Future of commerce As we enter the twenty-first century, the business world is Consumed by questions about e-commerce. While the electronic sale of goods still represents only a small fraction of economic activity, the Internet seems at this moment in history to present almost unlimited possibilities—as both a conduit and a disrupter of business. To shed light on the changes we may see as the early years of our new century unfold, we asked some close observers of electronic commerce to share their thoughts and speculations about the future.

### WHAT, WHEN, AND WHY? Your cheat sheet for the new criminal justice system.

On the 12th day of December 2023, Union Home Minister Amit Shah, introduced three revised bills in the Lok Sabha, namely, BHARTIYA NAGARIK SANHIT(second) Act, BHARTIYA SAKSHYA(second) Act and BHARTIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA ACT which replaced The Indian Penal Code, 1890(IPC), Criminal Procedure Code, 1898(Cr. Pc) and The Indian Evidence act,1872,(IEA), respectively.

The old criminal law needed a do-over to catch up with our ever-changing world as these prevailed since the colonial era. It came into existence to oppress and enslave the Indians by legal means. Though it played a crucial role in developing our society for about two centuries, it began to create loopholes, ways, and alleys to get away with crime. Over the period, scenarios got trickier and more complicated and the old criminal justice couldn't keep up with it.

Therefore, a proposition to change our jurisprudence system came into action. The main highlights of this law are:

**1) BHARTIYA NYAYA SANHITA** (second) act replaced IPC, 1890 and had a significant amount of changes. It introduces a total of 8 new sections and further amendments. It includes:

- Removal of Sedition laws
- Crime against minors
- Revised Definitions of Petty Thefts
- Gender Neutrality
- Victim-centric

**2) BHARTIYA SAKSHYA** (Second) the act replaced the EVIDENCE ACT of 1872. In this act about 23 sections have been replaced and amended with the introduction of various new topics. As the name suggests it focuses on fair trials, admission of evidence, and penalties.

The changes include:

- Electronic admission of evidence including oral and remote testimonies.
- Expansion of trial periods
- Revised powers of magistrates

**3) BHARTIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA** (second) ACT which replaces Cr. Pc, 1898. This act replaces and inserts 9 provisions and 200+ amendments. Highlights are as follows:

- Promotion of forensic science-based investigations.
- Revise definitions of 'life imprisonment'
- Zero tolerance against "terrorism"
- Ban on hate culture

To conclude, the new bills aim to provide a safer, just, and victim-focused environment, the new criminal justice system wishes to keep soul, body and spirit Indian, and like any other law it may have deficiencies but this law will ensure to maintain moral and social faith in the Indian Criminal System.

**Shreya Thakur**  
B.Com, 3rd Year

## **Sustainability and Indian businesses**

Sustainability is becoming of critical importance. With increasing environmental concerns and shifting consumer expectations, businesses across India are recognizing the need to embrace sustainability practices.

India, with its increasing population and rapid economic growth, faces significant environmental challenges. Pollution, resource depletion, and climate change threaten the country's ecological balance and socioeconomic development. In response, Indian businesses are re-evaluating their operations and integrating sustainability into their core strategies.

One key aspect of sustainability in Indian business is environmental maintenance. Companies are investing in renewable energy, adopting green technologies, and implementing waste management programs to minimize their e-footprints. Furthermore, sustainability encompasses social and economic dimensions. Indian businesses are increasingly focusing on ethical sourcing, fair labor practices, and community engagement. Companies like ITC, and TATA Limited have pioneered sustainable agricultural practices, empowering farmers and promoting inclusive growth.

Despite these positive initiatives, Indian businesses face several challenges on the path to sustainability. Limited access to resources, inadequate infrastructure, and regulatory complexities pose significant obstacles. Moreover, there is a need for greater awareness and capacity-building initiatives to drive widespread adoption of sustainable practices across sectors.

In conclusion, sustainability has become a defining characteristic of Indian business in the 21st century. As India continues its journey towards sustainable development, collaboration between businesses, government, and society will play a crucial role in cultivating this seed of sustainability.

**Shweta Choudhary**  
B.Com, 3rd Year

## The Evolution of Modern Commerce : A Digital Revolution

### Introduction :

Modern commerce, commonly referred to as e-commerce, has reshaped the traditional business landscape. With the advent of technology, online platforms have become the go-to destination for consumers seeking convenience and accessibility in their shopping experiences. This report aims to explore the evolution of modern commerce, its impact on businesses and consumers, as well as the challenges and opportunities it presents.

### Key Points :

1. **Growth of E-Commerce** : The exponential growth of e-commerce platforms has transformed the way businesses reach their customers. Online shopping has become a preferred choice for many consumers due to its convenience and wide range of products available.
2. **Changing Consumer Behavior** : Modern commerce has influenced consumer behavior significantly. Consumers now expect seamless shopping experiences, personalized recommendations, and quick delivery options, prompting businesses to adapt to these changing demands.
3. **Impact on Traditional Retail** : The rise of e-commerce has posed challenges to traditional brick-and-mortar retailers. Many businesses have had to innovate and incorporate online strategies to stay competitive in the digital marketplace.
4. **Technological Advances** : Technological advancements such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and mobile commerce have played a crucial role in shaping modern commerce. These innovations have enhanced the overall shopping experience for consumers and provided businesses with valuable insights for targeted marketing.
5. **Future Trends** : The future of modern commerce is poised for further growth and innovation. Trends such as augmented reality shopping experiences, voice commerce, and sustainable e-commerce practices are expected to drive the industry forward.

### Conclusion :

In conclusion, modern commerce has revolutionized the way businesses operate and consumers shop. As technology continues to advance, businesses must stay agile and adapt to the changing landscape to remain competitive. Embracing digital transformation and leveraging innovative strategies will be key to success in the evolving world of modern commerce.

**Muskan**

B.Com, 1st Year

## Calulator in Commerce

Calulator bahut tej chalata hun  
Or Accounts mein liya di Jaan  
Ha yarra  
Commerce vala hun  
Yehi meri pehchaan  
Or kuch log hai  
Jo yeh kehta hain  
Commerce lekar galti kardi

Ary Uncle  
Thoda time do  
Hum bhi banayenge naam  
Ha yarro commerce wala hu  
Yehi meri pehchan.

**Sourav**

B.Com, 1st Year



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**STAFF EDITOR**  
**SMT. JYOTI SHARMA**



**STUDENT EDITOR**  
**DEEPSHIKHA SAIN**

## STUDENT EDITORIAL

Dear Reader,

Season's Greetings to you and your family!

It's a pleasure to welcome you to the management section of our college magazine "Chir Sankalp 2023-2024" as a Vidyarthi (The aim is Vidya, thereby it refers to one who has learning as his aim).

As you are aware, Vidya primarily means "Correct Knowledge" in any field of science, learning philosophy or any factual knowledge that cannot be disputed or refuted. It's root is "Vid" in Sanskrit, which means "to reason upon", finding, knowing acquiring, or understanding.

Our Chir Sankalp magazine has provided us the opportunity to share topical concerns, interest & perspectives of its contributors under the able guidance of our revered guide, Mrs. Jyoti Sharma, along with the opportunity to thank our revered faculty & support staff, and for me to pen this student editorial with the kind regards & congratulate its contributors.

*Always Remember the Canary's call-  
Failing To Prepare Is Preparing To Fail.*

I wish to draw your attention now to the universal Immortal Vedic Mantra

***Om Asatoma Sadgamaya,  
Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya,  
Mrityotma Amritmgamaya"***

Which Translates to,

"Lead us from Ignorance to knowledge, From Darkness to Light and from Death to Immortality"

*Signing off this editorial with, wishes of wellness of mind, body & soul.*

**Deepshikha Sain**  
BBA, 4th Sem.

## Will companies benefit from the Companies Amendment Bill?

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for Corporate Affairs, Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, on March 17, 2020. The bill seeks to amend the Companies Act, 2013. Under the 2013 Act, certain provisions from the Companies Act, 1956 continue to apply to producer companies. These include provisions on their membership, conduct of meetings, and maintenance of accounts. Producer companies include companies which are engaged in the production, marketing and sale of agricultural produce, and sale of produce from cottage industries. The bill removes this Provision and adds a new chapter in the act with similar provision on producer companies.

Companies with net worth, turnover or profits above a specified amount are required to constitute CSR Committees and spend 2% of their average net profits in the last three financial years, toward its CSR policy. The bill exempts companies with a CSR liability of up to 50 lakh a year from setting up CSR committees. Further, companies which spend any amount in excess of their CSR obligation in a financial year can set off the excess amount toward their CSR obligations in subsequent financial years.

### Conclusion

At the outset, the relaxations provided for under the Act can not only help the companies in the reduction of compliance costs but will also help them focus on their business activities. It will be easier for companies to rectify their defaults, pay the penalty and become compliant as well as aligns with the objective of promoting ease of doing business.

**Dhruv**  
BBA, 6th Sem.

## The evolution of Consumer behaviour

Consumer Behavior has transformed over time, driven by technology advancements and changing societal norms. Today, consumers are more informed, connected, and empowered. They have access to vast information, opinions and options, shaping their decision-making process. Factors such as increased connectivity, globalization, and e-commerce have contributed to this evolution.

**Essential Marketing Trends:** To effectively reach and engage with today's consumers, businesses must align their marketing strategies with the evolving trends. Here are key marketing trends that can help companies to stay ahead:

**Personalization and customization :** Personalized marketing has become essential for capturing consumer attention and fostering brand loyalty. Business cater to audience by tailoring message, offer and experience to individual preferences. From personalized emails to customized product recommendations; companies can leverage data and analytics to deliver relevant and meaningful interactions.

For examples, clothing retailers can use data from customers' previous purchases and browsing history to recommend personalized outfit suggestions. This personalized approach makes consumers feel valued and understood, increasing the likelihood of conversion and repeat purchases.

**Influences of social media and online platforms:** Social media platforms have revolutionized how consumers discover, evaluate and engage with brands. Social media influences consumer's behavior by providing platforms for sharing experiences, opinions and recommendations. Brands that effectively leverage social media can build brand awareness, credibility and trust among their target audience.

In addition to social media, online platforms, such as review websites and influencers' blogs, play a



significant role in shaping consumer choices. Consumer actively seeks out reviews and recommendations before making purchasing decisions. Businesses need to monitor and engage in online conversations about their brand to maintain a positive online presence.

### **Strategies to stay Ahead :**

To stay ahead in the evolving landscape of consumer behavior, businesses should consider the following **Strategies**

#### **1. Adaptation and Flexibility :**

Being agile and adaptive is essential in responding to changing consumer behavior. Business should closely monitor market trends, consumer preferences, and emerging technologies. By quickly identifying shifts in consumer behavior business can modify their marketing strategies and tactics to stay relevant and meet evolving consumer needs.

#### **2. Embracing technology and data analytics:**

Technology and data analytics provide valuable insights into consumer behavior. Businesses should embrace emerging technologies and leverage data analytics tools to gain a deeper understanding of their target audience. By analyzing consumer data, companies can identify patterns, preferences and pain points, allowing them to tailor their marketing efforts effectively.

### **Conclusion:**

Understanding the evolution of consumer behavior is crucial for businesses aiming to stay ahead in today's competitive marketplace.

Business can effectively engage and connect with their target audience by adapting to the changing trends and leveraging personalized, marketing, social media, mobile, optimization and data analytics. Stay proactive, embrace innovation and continuously monitor consumer behavior to maintain a competitive edge in the market.

**Laxmi**  
BBA, 6th Sem.

## **Overdependence on AI Birth of AI: 1950-1956**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed our lives in very remarkable ways, revolutionizing industries, automating processes, management sections and enhancing decision-making. However, as AI becomes increasingly integrated into our daily lives, we must critically examine the potential risks and downsides of our growing overdependence on this technology. While AI offers numerous benefits, we must recognize the need for a balanced approach that safeguards human judgment, privacy, and societal well-being.

Accounting has not remained consistent over time, neither in form nor in practice. Management controls practices have emerged in correspondence with shifting concerns of social science and political debate, while new inventions like electricity, calculators and the internet have brought new management technology.

AI systems can analyze vast amounts of data at incredible speed; they are only as reliable as the algorithms and data they are trained on.

With recent development in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in terms of machine learning (ML) and large language processing models (LLP) accounting is unlikely to retain its current form and practice in the coming decade.

Relying solely on AI can lead to a dangerous erosion of critical thinking skills, as humans may unquestioningly accept AI-generated outcomes without questioning their accuracy or validity. Another significant issue is the potential erosion of privacy and ethical boundaries in an AI-dominated world. AI systems heavily rely on collecting and analyzing vast amounts of personalized experiences, it also raises concerns about surveillance, data breaches, and manipulation.

As we embrace AI across various sectors, the risks associated with technological failures and vulnerabilities increase. AI systems are not immune to glitches, malfunctions or cyber attacks. Over dependence on AI without appropriate backup systems and contingency plans can leave us highly vulnerable to catastrophic consequences.

**Conclusion:** Artificial intelligence undoubtedly holds great promise for enhancing our lives and addressing complex challenges is crucial to recognize the limitations, biases and potential risks associations with AI technology.

Maintaining human judgment, skills and ethical considerations should be at the forefront of our efforts to strike a balance between human and artificial intelligence. By doing so, we can harness the transformative power of AI while safeguarding our society, privacy, and human values.

**Shivani**  
BBA, 6th Sem.

## **BHIM: Catalyzing India's Journey Towards a Cashless Economy''**

In recent years, India has witnessed a significant shift in its economic landscape with the advent of digital payment platforms. Among these the Bharat interface for money (BHIM) has emerged as a pivotal player in transforming the nation into a cashless economy.

BHIM, developed by the national payments corporation of India (NPCI), is a mobile app designed to simplify and streamline digital transactions. The primary objective is to reduce reliance on physical currency, promote financial inclusion and enhance the overall efficiency of the payment ecosystem.

One of BHIM's key features is the user friendly interface, allowing even those with limited technological exposure to embrace digital transactions securely. This inclusivity has played a crucial role in bringing diverse demographics into the fold of digital financial services.

Security is a paramount concern in the digital realm, and BHIM addresses this by employing robust encryption protocols and multi-factor authentication, this not only instills confidence in users but also contributes to building a trustworthy digital payment infrastructures.

The introduction of BHIM has led to a notable decline in the reliance on physical cash, fostering a culture of digital transactions. Small businesses in particular have benefited from the ease of accepting payments through BHIM reducing the need for traditional cash handling and associated security risks.

Furthermore, BHIM has played a vital role in curbing corruption and black money by promoting transparency in financial transactions. The digital trail left by these transactions makes it more challenging for illicit activities to go unnoticed, aligning with the government's broader agenda of creating a cleaner and more accountable economy.

The success of BHIM can also be attributed to the government's concerted efforts to drive digital literacy and awareness campaigns. By educating citizen about the benefits and safety of digital transactions, the adoption rate of BHIM has seen a steady increase.

In conclusion, BHIM stands as a beacon in India's journey towards a cashless economy. Its users-centric design, stringent security measures and contribution to financial inclusion make it a key player in reshaping the nation's economic landscapes. As more citizens and businesses embrace digital transactions through BHIM, the vision of a cashless India moves closer to becoming a reality.

**Tammana**  
BBA, 6th Sem.

## **Navigating The Future of Remote Work: Strategies for Success**

As we stand on the precipice of a new era in work culture, the future of remote work looms large offering both opportunities and challenges for businesses and individual alike. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of remote work, thrusting organization into an era of digital transformation and redefining the traditional office space. However, as we look ahead, it's clear that remote work is not merely a temporary measure but a fundamental shift in how we approach work.

To thrive in this evolving landscape, companies must embrace flexible work arrangements and implement strategies that foster collaboration productivity and employees with necessary tools and software for remote collaboration and leveraging cloud- based solutions for seamless communication and data sharing.

Moreover, cultivating a culture of trust and autonomy is essential for remote teams to flourish. Managers should focus on outcomes rather than micromanaging employees, empowering them to take ownership of their work and manage their time effectively. Clear communication channels and regular check-ins can help maintain cohesion with remote teams and provides opportunities for feedback and support.

Furthermore fostering a sense of belonging and connection among remote employees is vital for maintaining morale and team cohesion. Virtual team- building activities informal social gatherings and online communication can help bridge the gap created by physical distance and foster a sense of camaraderie among remote workers. Building a strong company culture that transcends physical boundaries is key to relating tap talent and driving organizational success in the remote work landscape.

### **CONCLUSION :**

The future of remote works holds immense promise for businesses seeking greater flexibility, efficiency and work life balance. By implementing strategies initiatives focused on technology, culture, wellbeing and connection, organizations can navigate the challenge of remote work and unlock the full potential of their remote teams.

**Deepika Verma**



# The story of FTX : A Cautionary Tale in Crypto currency

## Introduction: From Boom to Bust

Let's talk about FTX' a crypto company that went from being a big success story to facing serious trouble. Started by Sam Bankman- Freed in 2019, FTX quickly became the second- largest crypto exchange. It got a lot of attention with flashy ads, famous people promoting it, and even sponsoring sports teams. But behind the scenes, things weren't as good as they seemed .

## The Illusion of success: Flashy Marketing and empty promises

- **Lots of Ads and Famous Faces :**

FTX become famous fast because they spent a ton on ads and got celebrities to endorse it. They even sponsored teams like the Miami Heat. They made it seems like you could get rich quick with them.

## The Hidden Truth: Tricky business and Poor Management

- **Not Being Straight with Customers :-**

FTX had a big problem- they weren't honest with their customers. The guy who started FTX also owned another company called Alameda Research. He moved money from FTX to Alameda without telling anyone. That's not allowed.

- **Secret money moves :-**

Bank man- Freed secretly moved money between FTX and Alameda Research, breaking trust & rules and putting everyone's money risk.

- **Money Troubles :-**

FTX didn't have enough money to give people what they wanted, to take it out. Instead of having cash, they used their own made-up money called FTT. When the value of FTT dropped FTX couldn't pay their customers.

- **Risky Financial Choices :-**

By relying too much on their own crypto currency, FTX made themselves vulnerable to big losses when its value went down.

## The Collapse: Everything falls Apart

- **Panic and losing trust :-**

When the value of FTT went down, people got scared and wanted to leave FTX. At the same time, other companies sold their FTT making things even worse. FTX couldn't pay anyone and everything fell apart.

- **Chain Reaction of Disaster :-**

As people lost trust and the money ran out, FTX problems got worse and worse until it all fell apart.

## Conclusion: Lessons Learned and Taking Responsibility

FTX's story teaches us that flashy ads don't mean a company is doing well. Being honest and managing money responsibly is crucial, especially in the crypto world.

**Arman Thakur**  
BBA, 4th Sem.

## Highlights of the Landmark Judgment of the Honorable Supreme Court on the Electoral Bonds Scheme

The Supreme Court of India struck down the Electoral Bonds Scheme calling it Unconstitutional. The five Judge bench of chief Justice of India D Y Chandrachud, Justices Sanjiv Khanna, B R Gavai, J B Pardiwala, and Manoj Misra gave a land mark unanimous verdict on the legality of Electoral Bonds Scheme on 15th February 2024 on the pleas challenging the Electoral Bonds Scheme, which were filed by CPI(M) (Communist party of India ( Marxist)), NGO's Common Causes of India\* and ADR (Association for Democratic Reforms).\*\*

The Electoral bond scheme was introduced in 2017 and it allowed individual and companies to donate money for political parties anonymously without any limits ( through the 2017 finance Act, certain key changes were introduced which includes the removal of the previous cap on the amount that companies can donate to political parties, set at 7.5 percent of the average profit of the preceding three fiscal years by purchasing electoral bonds from the state bank of India (SBI) and donating them to the political parties of their choice.

The electoral bonds scheme, which was notified by the government in 2018 was pitched as an alternative to cash/cheque donations given to political parties by individuals or companies. According to the provisions of the scheme only those political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of the people Act, 1951, and which secured not less than 1 percent of the votes polled in the last elections to the Lok Sabha or state legislative assembly were eligible to receive electoral bonds.

### The top Highlights from the Supreme Court Verdict:

- **CJI DY Chandrachud** : "There are two opinions one by one by me and another by Justice Sanjiv Khanna and both arrive at the same conclusion".
- **CJI Chandrachud** : "Financial support to political parties can lead to a quid pro quo arrangement." (Quid pro quo in Latin is "something for something" also used in English to mean "a Favor for a favor")
- **CJI Chandrachud** : " The Electoral bond Scheme is not the only scheme to curb black money. There are other alternatives".
- **CJI Chandrachud** : "Not all political contributions are made with the intent to alter public policy. Students daily wagers etc. Also contribute to it. To not grant an umbrella of privacy to political contributions only because some contributions are made for other purpose is not impermissible".
- **CJI Chandrachud** : "The right to privacy of political affiliation does not extend to contributions made to influence public policy and applies only to contributions below the threshold".
- **CJI Chandrachud** : "Amendments to the Income Act provision and section 29c of the Representation of people Act are declared to be Ultra Vires. Amendment to the companies Act is unconstitutional." (Ultra vires in law refers to acting or done beyond one's legal power or authority.)
- **Justice Sanjiv Khanna** : "I agree with the judgment of the CJI . I have also applied the principles of proportionality but with slight variation. But the conclusions are the same".

The Honorable Supreme Court of India has also asked the Election Commission of India to publish the information on its official website ( for further details, refer to <http://www.eci.gov.in/>) within one week of receiving the information i.e. 13th March 2024.

\*NGO's Common cause of India (for further details refer <https://www.commoncause.in/>) is a registered society with over 250 members spread all over the country. Its day to day affairs are run by a small but handpicked team. Common cause of India seeks to promote democracy good governance and public policy reforms through advocacy interventions and formal and informal engagement with policymaker's dissemination of idea events and campaign.

\*Association for Democratic reforms (for future details refers to <http://adrindia.org/>) is an apolitical and a non-partisan non-profit organization in India working on electoral and political reforms for over 25 year in India.

The above important factual information was collated for the general knowledge & reference of our fellow college magazine readers as it pertains to relevant current affairs contents of our country, India.

Deepshikha Sain  
BBA, 4th Sem.

## **Paradox in Paradise: Why Educated Youth Face Unemployment in India**

The International Labour Organization's (ILO) recent report throws a spotlight on a surprising reality in India: "High educated young people are more likely to be unemployed than those without any schooling".

This seemingly paradoxical statement demands our attention as college students about to enter the workforce.

### **The Numbers Don't Lie:**

The report paints a stark picture. The unemployment rate for graduates in India stands at a staggering 29.1% compared to a mere 3.4% for those with no formal education. This translates to a situation where young people with degrees are almost nine times more likely to be unemployed than those who haven't even finished school.

### **Why the disconnect?**

**Several factors contribute to this phenomenon:**

- **Skill Mismatch:** The education system might not be equipping graduates with the specific skills demanded by the evolving job market. The focus on rote learning might not translate into practical abilities.
- **Job Market Lag:** The Indian economy may not be creating enough high-skills jobs to accommodate the growing pool of educated youth. This mismatch between supply and demand leads to unemployment.
- **Informal vs. Formal sector:** Unemployed graduates might be unwilling to take up jobs in the informal sector which often lack social security benefits and career growth prospects.

### **The Road Ahead**

**This situation necessitates a multi-pronged approach:**

- **Education Reform:** Our education system needs to adapt, focusing on developing industry-relevant skills alongside theoretical knowledge. Internship programs and practical training could bridge the gap between education and employment.



- **Entrepreneurship Push** : Encouraging a culture of entrepreneurship among educated youth can create new job opportunities and contribute to economic growth.
- **Skilling Initiatives** : Both government and private entities need to invest in skilling and deskilling programs to ensure the workforce is equipped for the changing job landscape.

### **A Call to Action**

**As college students, we can't afford to be passive observers. We need to be proactive in:**

- **Building a strong skillset:** Go beyond text books and focus on developing practical skills relevant to your chosen field.
- **Networking and Internship:** Actively network with professional and seek internship opportunities to gain real- world experience.
- **Embracing Adaptability** : Be prepared to adapt your skill set and embrace lifelong learning to stay relevant in the dynamic job market.

The ILO's report serve as a wake-up call. It's a reminder that a college degree, while valuable is not a guaranteed ticket to employment. By actively shaping our education and developing essential skills, we can navigate this paradox and become active participants in India's economic growth story.

**Krishna Chodha**  
BBA, 4th Sem.

## **Sustainable Development**

The concept of sustainable development was popularized throughout the entire world by the world commission on environment and development. It has become a controversial topic in the today's world.

The goal of sustainable development was accepted by all members of the united nations in 2012 at the Rio De Janerio council meeting to promote the development and healthy future of the planet and its people.

It mainly aims at the use of natural and non- renewable resources in such a way that along with meeting today's needs, it can also meet the demands of the future generation.

### **The meaning of sustainable development:**

The method of production management is referred to as sustainable development .it refers to the practice of using methods that don't have a big impact on the environment or on how well future generation can meet their own needs in the future.

The Brundtland Commission gave this widely accepted plan in its report on the future of the world 1987. Most countries agreed with this plan. It says that we need to work together to build a future that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient for both people and planet.

### **Benefits of sustainable development :**

Sustainable development has many benefits. It helps in ensuring a better life for the presents and future generation mostly it contributes to long term economic growth. Additionally, it has a positive influence on the environment by lowering pollutants in the air, water and soil.

### Measures to practice sustainable development :

- **Technology** : using appropriate technology, we can implement sustainable goals, local resources and local labor are used for this. Because indigenous technology is more practical, cost- effective and sustainable as it users fewer resources minimal waste.
- **Promoting environmental education and awareness** : making environment education the center of all learning can change the way people think and act toward the environment on a large scale.

The introduction of this subject right from a young will includes a feeling of belongingness to the “earth thinking” will gradually become a part of our thoughts and actions which will help us live more sustainably.

### Important of sustainable development :

- **Financial stability**: it promises the steady development of the economy of the country. The can become powerful by using renewable sources of energy as compared to using fossil fuels, which are in limited quantity on our earth.

It fulfills a lot of important human needs it also teaches people about saving for the future and making sure that everyone has a fair share of the resources.

- **It focuses on sustainable agriculture methods** : this is very important as it takes care of the needs of the future generation and makes sure that this rising population doesn't burden the earth. Agriculture techniques like crop rotating and effecting seeding methods are some of the things that this development goal wants to teach people.

### Conclusion:

Sustainable development stabilizes that whole world. It also makes sure that the resource is kept safe and available to people in the future. It is also great way to save the resources that nature gives us. Ecofriendly resources and technology are used to get this done without having a big impact on the environment. We should use the natural resources we have in a responsible way so that they don't run out for future generations to use.

**Rishika Thakur**  
BBA, 4th Sem.



## The Rise of E-commerce: Transforming Retail in the Digital Age

In recent years, the retail landscape has undergone a profound transformation with the exponential growth of E-commerce. The convenience of shopping from comfort of one's home, coupled with a vast array of products and competitive pricing, has propelled E-commerce into becoming a dominate force in the global economy. This article explores the factors driving the rise of E-commerce and its impact on traditional retail businesses.

**Convenience and Accessibility :** E-commerce platforms have revolutionized the way consumers shop by providing unparalleled convenience and accessibility. With just a few clicks, shoppers can browse through an extensive range of products, compare prices and make purchases at any time of the day or night. This convenience factors has significantly contributed to the popularity of E-commerce, particularly among busy professionals and millennial who value time- saving solutions.

**Explosion of mobile commerce :** the widespread adoption of smart phones has further fueled the growth of E-commerce through mobile commerce or M-commerce. Mobile apps and optimized websites allow consumers to shop on the go leading to a surge in mobile driven sales. E-commerce companies have capitalized on this trend by enhancing their mobile shopping experiences offering features such as mobile wallets, one click ordering and personalized recommendations.

Diverse product offerings and personalized E-commerce platforms offer an extensive range of product spanning various categories, from electronics and fashion to groceries and healthcare. This diverse product offering, combined with advanced algorithms and data analytics enables personalized shopping experience tailored to individual preference and browsing history. Through targeted marketing companies and recommendation engines, E-commerce companies can effectively engage with customers and drive sales.

**Competitive pricing and discounts :** E-commerce has intensified competition among retailers, leading to competitive pricing and frequent discounts. Online marketplace leverage economies of scale and efficient supply chain management to offer lower prices compared to traditional brick and mortar stores. Moreover the availability of discount coupons, promotional codes and flash sales future entices consumers to shop online often resulting in impulse purchases and increased customer loyalty.

**Challenges for traditional retailers :** while E-commerce presents numerous opportunities, it also poses significant challenges for traditional retailers. Brick and mortar stores must adapt to changing consumer preference and invest in Omni channel strategies to remain competitive. Many retailers have embraced E-commerce by languages their online storefronts or partnering with established platforms to reach a wider audience. However, others have struggled to keep peace with the rapid digitalization of the retail industry, leading to store closures and declining sales.

**Future Trends and Innovations :** Looking ahead the future of E-commerce promise continued innovation and evolution. Emerging technology such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI) are poised to revolutionize the online shopping experience, enabling virtual try-ones immersive product demonstrations and personalized shopping assistance.

Furthermore advancements in logistics and delivery infrastructure including drone delivery and autonomous vehicles are set to further streamline the E-commerce supply chain and reduce delivery times. In conclusion, the rise of E-commerce has reshaped the retail landscapes, offering unparalleled convenience, diverse product offering and personalized shopping experiences to consumer worldwide. While traditional retailers face challenge in adapting to this digital paradigm shift, those who embrace E-commerce and invest in innovative technologies stand to thrive in the ever-evolving market place. As E-commerce continues to grow and evolve, it will undoubtedly shape the future of retail in the digital age.

Suraj Shama  
BBA, 2nd Sem.



## Navigating Supply Chain Disruptions: Strategies for Business Resilience

In today's global marketplace, supply chain disruptions have become a common challenge for businesses across industries. From natural disasters to geopolitical tensions and now the lingering effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, companies face a constant threat to their operations and bottom line. However, amidst these challenges lie opportunities for businesses to build resilience and adaptability into their supply chain strategies.

Firstly, diversification is key. Relying on a single supplier or a single sourcing region exposes businesses to significant risk. By diversifying supplier and sourcing locations, companies can spread risk and mitigate the impact of disruptions. This may involve building relationships with suppliers in different geographic regions or investing in local sourcing to reduce dependency on international supply chains. Secondly, investing in technology and data analytics can provide businesses with greater visibility and control over their supply chains. Advanced analytic tools can help forecast demand more accurately, identify potential risks, and optimize inventory levels. Additionally, technology such as block chain offer transparent and secure ways to track product throughout the supply chain, enhancing traceability and reducing the risk of counterfeit goods.

Collaboration is another crucial aspect of building resilience in supply chains. Establishing strong partnerships with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders fosters communication and enables faster response to disruptions. Collaborative planning and risk-sharing arrangements can help distribute the burden of managing disruptions more effectively.

Furthermore, agility and flexibility are essential traits for businesses operating in volatile environment. Adopting agile supply chain practices, such as dynamic sourcing and production capabilities, allows companies to respond swiftly to changing market conditions and unexpected disruptions. This may involve implementing modular production systems or adopting just-in-time inventory management strategies.

In conclusion, while supply chain disruption poses significant challenges for businesses, they also present opportunities for innovation and growth. By diversifying sourcing, leveraging technology, fostering collaboration and embracing agility, business can build resilience into their supply chain strategies and thrive in an increasingly uncertain world.

**Diksha**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.



## Goodwill Business

In the world of business, there is a concept that goes beyond financial figures and tangible assets- Good will. Good will represents the intangible value of a business, encompassing its reputation, customer loyalty and brand image. It is a crucial aspect that can make or break a company, as it directly influences how consumers perceive and interact with a brand.

In this section, we will delve into the significance of goodwill in business exploring its various dimensions and shedding light on why it is essential for long- term success.

- 1. Trust and Credibility:** Goodwill plays a vital role in establishing trust and credibility in the business world. A company with a strong reputation and positive customer's reviews is more likely to be trusted by potential customers. Think about a local coffee shop that has been operating for decades known for its excellent customer's service and high- quality products. The good will built over the years leads to a loyal customer base, as people trust the brand to provide a consistent and satisfactory experience.
- 2. Competitive Advantage :** Goodwill can provide a significant competitive advantage in the marketplace. When consumers have a positive perception of a brand, they are more likely to choose it over its competitors. For instance, consider two smart phone brands with similar features and prices.

### Goodwill: Evaluating the Intangible value of reputation and branding

- **The Power of Goodwill**

Goodwill is a concept that is often overlooked in the business world, yet it is one of the most power full assets a company can have. It is the intangible vale that a business builds over time through its reputation, consumer loyalty and brand recognition.

Goodwill is a reflection of the trust and confidence that consumer's employees and inventors have in a company.

It is a measure of the quality of the products or services that a company offers, as well as the ethical standards and values that it upholds.

- 1. Goodwill is a reflection of company's reputation and brand image.**

A company with a strong reputation and a positive brand image is more likely to have higher goodwill than a company with a negative reputation or a poor brand Image. This is because customers are more likely to trust and do business with a company that has a good reputation and a positive brand image.

- 2. Goodwill is also a measure of customer loyalty.**

Companies that have a loyal customers base are more likely to have higher goodwill than companies that do not. This is because loyal customers are more likely recommend the company to others, which can help to build the company's reputation and brand image.

- 3. Goodwill is an assets that can be leveraged to create value for a company.**

This can be illustrated through the following example: A company with a strong reputation and brand image can charge higher prices for its products or service than a company with a weaker reputations or brand image. This is because customers are willing to pay more for products or services that they perceive to be of higher quality.

- 4. Goodwill can also be a liability if it is not manages properly**

For example, if a company reputation is damaged by a scandal or a negative news story, it can have a significant impact on the company's goodwill. This can result in a loss of customers, lower sales, and a decline in the company's overall value.

### **Its importance to the Business**

What exactly does the term “goodwill” mean when it comes to buying or selling a business ? Usually, the term “goodwill” is a reference to all the efforts that an individual(s) puts into a business over the year that he or she operated that business. In a sense, goodwill is the difference between an array of intangible but important, assets and the total purchases price of the business. It is important not to underestimate the value of goodwill as it relates to both the long term and short terms success of any given business.

According to Wikipedia, goodwill in accounting is an intangible assets that arises when a buyer acquires an existing business. The goodwill amounts to the excess of the “purchase consideration” (the money paid to purchases the assets or business) over the total value of the assets and liabilities.

An intangible asset can be thought of as asset that is carried on the balance sheet, which may include a company’s reputation or a recognized name in the market. If a company is purchased for more than its book value, then the odds are excellent that goodwill has played a role.

### **Conclusion : Cultivating Goodwill- The Seeds of Long- Term Success**

As we’ve explored, goodwill is far from a main accounting term. It’s the lifeblood of a brand, encompassing the trust, reputations and positive associations that consumers hold dear.

Here’s how you can leverage this powerful assets:

- 1. Prioritize customers satisfactions :** every interaction, from product quality to service, shapes your brand perception.
- 2. Uphold strong ethics :** transparency and social responsibility build trust and foster loyalty.
- 3. Invest in brand building :** A consistent and positive brand image fosters recognition and memo ability. By nurturing goodwill you’re not just building a successful business, you’re creating a brand that resonates with your audience and stands the test of time. Remember, goodwill is an ongoing journey, not a destination. Make it a core principle, and watch your brand flourish.

**Rahul Chauhan**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.





## Traditional Business vs. Startups : Navigating the Modern Business Landscape

In the dynamic and ever- evolving business landscape, two distinct models stand out: traditional business and startups. While both aim to achieve success and profitability, they operate in vastly different ways and face unique challenges. This article delves into the key differences between traditional businesses and startup, highlighting their respective strengths, weaknesses and strategies for navigating the modern business environment.

### Founding and Structure :

- **Traditional Businesses :** Typically founded with a clear business model and structure in place, often passed down through generations or established by seasoned entrepreneurs. They tend to follow traditional hierarchies and organization structures.
- **Startups:** Characterized by innovation and disruption, startups are often founded by visionary individuals or small teams with a novel idea or technology. They typically operate in a more agile and flexible manner, with a flat organizational structure and an emphasis on experimentation and rapid iteration.

### Risk Tolerance and Innovation :

- **Traditional businesses :** Generally have lower risk tolerance and may be hesitant to adopt new technologies or business models due to established processes and systems. Innovation tends to be incremental rather than disruptive, focusing on improving existing products or services.
- **Startup:** Embrace risk and uncertainty as part of their DNA leveraging innovation to disrupt established industries and create entirely new markets. They are more willing to experiment with unconventional ideas and approaches, often pivoting quickly in response to market feedback.

### Resources Allocation and Funding :

- **Traditional Businesses :** Often rely on internal funding bank loans or traditional investors to finance their operations and expansion. They may have access to greater resources and established customer bases but can be constrained by bureaucracy and slow decision-making processes.
- **Startups :** Seek external funding from venture capitalists, angel investors, or crowd funding platforms to fuel their growth and scale rapidly. While they may have limited resources initially, startups can attract high risk capital by promising substantial returns enabling them to invest in innovation and marketing efforts.

### Market Presence and Customers Acquisition:

- **Traditional Businesses :** benefit from brand recognition and loyalty built over year or decades of operation. They often rely on traditional marketing channels such as print, television, and radio advertising to reach customers.
- **Startup :** face the challenge of establishing brand awareness and credibility in crowded markets dominated by established players. They leverage digital marketing strategies, social media platform and grassroots outreach to connect with early adopters and build a loyal customers base.

### Adaptability and Scalability:

- **Traditional businesses:** may struggle to adapt to rapidly changing market conditions or disruptive technology, hindered by legacy systems and processes. Scaling operations can be slower and more challenging due to bureaucratic hurdles and organization inertia.
- **Startups :** Excel at agility and scalability, quickly pivoting in response to market feedback and capitalizing on emerging opportunities. With leaner operations and a focus on innovation, startups can rapidly scale their business models and capture market share.

So traditional businesses and startups represent two distinct paradigms in the modern business landscapes, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. While traditional businesses offer stability brand recognition and established customer bases, startups thrive on innovation agility and disruptive potential by understanding the difference between these two models and adopting can navigate the complexities of the business environment and position themselves for success in the digital age.

**Soham Swastik**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.

## **Management by Objectives (MBO)**

Management by objectives (MBO) is a strategic management approach that focuses on aligning organization goals with individual employee objectives.

Development by management theorist Peter F. Drucker in the 1950s, MBO has since become a widely adopted method for enhancing organizational performance, improving employee engagement and fostering accountability. This article explores the key principle, processes, benefits and challenges associated with MBO, offering insights into how organizations can effectively implements this management philosophy.

### **Principle of Management by Objectives :**

**At the core of MBO are several fundamental principle that guide its implementation :**

- **Goal Alignment :** MBO emphasizes the important of aligning individual objectives with the overall goals and objectives the organization. By ensuring that everyone is working towards common targets, MBO promotes unity of purpose and collective effort.
- **Participative Goals Setting :** In MBO, goals are set collaboratively between managers and employees. This participative approach fosters a sense of ownership and commitment among employees, leading to greater motivation and accountability.
- **Specificity and Measurability :** Objectives in MBO must be clear specific and measureable. This ensures that progress can be effectively monitored and evaluated enabling managers to provide timely feedback and support as needed.
- **Performance Evaluation :** MBO relies on regular performance review to assess programs towards objectives. These evolutions serve as opportunities for constructive feedback, recognition of achievements, and identification of area for improvement.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability :** While MBO provides a structured framework for goal setting and performance management, it also allows for flexibility to adjust objectives in response to changing circumstance or priorities.

### Process of Implementing MBO :

#### Implementing MBO involves several key steps :

- **Defining Organizational Objectives:** The process begins with senior managements defining the organization and strategic priorities.
- **Cascading Objectives :** These overarching objectives are then cascaded down through the organization with each level of managements translating them into specific actionable goals for their respective teams and individuals.
- **Setting Individual Objectives :** Managers and employees collaboratively set individual objective that are aligned with the broader organization goals. These objectives should be SMART (Specific, measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound).
- **Establishing Metrics and Targets :** Clear metrics and targets are established to measure progress toward, relevant and aligned with organizational priorities.
- **Monitoring and Feedback :** Managers regularly monitor employee performance against established objectives providing ongoing feedback guidance and support as needed.
- **Performance Review :** At predetermined intervals(e.g. quarterly or annually), formal performance reviews are conducted to assess program , discuss achievements and challenges and set new objectives for the upcoming period.

### Benefits of MBO :

#### MBO offers several benefits for organizations and employees alike :

- **Goal Clarity and Focus :** By clearly defining objectives and expectations, MBO helps employee prioritize their effort and focus on activities that contribute to organizational success.
- **Improves Communication and Collaboration:** The participative nature of MBO fosters open communication, collaboration and alignment across different levels of the organization.
- **Enhanced Motivation and Engagement:** Involving employees in the goal- setting process increase their sense of ownership and commitment leading to higher levels of motivation and engagement.
- **Increased Accountability :** MBO promotes accountability by establishing clear performance expectations and providing regular feedback on programs toward objectives.
- **Performance Alignment :** By aligning individual objectives with organizational goals, MBO ensure that everyone is working towards the same overarching priorities, thereby enhancing overall performance.

### Challenges and Considerations:

#### While MBO offers numerous benefits, it also presents some challenges and considerations:

- **Setting Realistic Objectives :** Ensuring that objectives are challenging yet achievable can be a delicate balancing act. Setting unrealistic goals can lead to frustration and Demotivation, while overly conservative goals may fail to inspire high performance.
- **Resistance to change :** implementing MBO may encounter resistance from employees who are accustomed to more traditional management approaches or who perceive MBO as overly bureaucratic or rigid.
- **Overemphasis on Quantitative Metric :** While measurable objectives are a cornerstone of MBO there is a risk of overemphasizing quantitative metrics at the expense of qualitative factors or broader strategic considerations.
- **Time and Resources Intensive :** Implementing MBO requires significant time and resources to establish clear objectives monitor progress and conduct performance reviews.



Organizations must be prepared to invest in training technology and managerial support to ensure successful implementation.

To conclude, Management By Objective(MBO) is a powerful management approach that can drive organizational performance, enhance employee engagement and foster a culture of accountability. By aligning individual objectives with organizational goals and promoting participative goal setting and performance management, MBO empowers employees to contribute meaningfully to the success of the organization. While MBO requires careful planning, implementation and ongoing refinement the potential benefits it offers make it a valuable tool for modern organization seeking to thrive in today's competitive business environment.

**Raj Sharma**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.

## **Achieving Work-Life Balance : Strategies for Modern Professionals**

In today's fast-paced and interconnected world , achieving a harmonious balance between work and personal life has become increasingly challenging for many professional. The relentless pursuit of career success often comes at the expense of health relationships, and overall well-being. However, prioritizing work-life balance is essential for sustainable productivity, happiness and fulfillment. This article explores practical strategies and tips to help modern professionals achieve a healthier equilibrium between their professional responsibility and personal pursuits.

### **Understanding Work-Life Balance:**

Work life balance refers to the ability to juggle the demands of work and personal life in a way that programs well-being satisfaction and fulfillment. It involves allocating time and energy to various aspects of life, including career, family, health, hobbies and social activities while avoiding excessive stress and burnout. Achieving work-life balance not about striving for perfection or equal distribution of the time but rather about finding a sustainable rhythm that allows individual to thrive in both their professional and personal domains.

### **Setting Boundaries and Priorities:**

One of the first steps toward achieving work- life balance is setting clear boundaries and priorities. This involves defining specific work hours establishing designated time for personal activities and relaxation and communicating boundaries effectively with colleagues, supervisors and family members. By delineating between work time and personal time, individual can create a sense of structure and predictability in their daily routines, reducing stress and enhancing overall well-being.

### **Managing Time Effectively:**

Effective time management is essential for maintaining work-life balance. This includes prioritizing tasks, setting realistic goals and using productively tools and techniques to optimized workflow. Time-blocking, for example involves allocating dedicated time slots for different activities such as work tasks, exercise family time and leisure activities. By adhering to a structured schedule and minimizing distractions, individual can minimize productively during work hours and create space for leisure and relaxation outside of work.

### **Embracing Flexibility and Adaptability:**

In today's dynamic work environment flexibility is key to achieving work-life balance. Employers increasingly recognize the importance of flexible work arrangements, such as telecommuting, flexible hours and compressed workweeks in accommodating flexibility in their own schedule and routines recognizing that unexpected challenges and opportunities may arise that require adjustments in priorities and plans. By cultivating adaptability and resilience individual can navigate work-life transitions more effectively and maintain a sense of balance amidst changing circumstances.

### **Nurturing Self-care and well-being:**

Prioritizing self-care and well-being is essential for sustaining work-life balance. This includes engaging in activities that promote physical health such as regular exercise nutritious eating and adequate sleep as well as activities that support mental and emotional well-being such as mindfulness meditation and hobbies. Taking regular breaks and disconnecting from work-related devices and distractions is also crucial for recharging and preventing burnout. By investing in self-care practices individual can replenish their energy reserves and maintain a healthy work-life balance over the long term.

### **Fostering Supportive Relationship:**

Strong social connections and support networks are vital for achieving work-life balance building meaningful relationships with family friends and colleagues provides emotional support companionship and perspective outside of work. Communicating openly with loved ones about work-related stressors and priorities fosters understanding and collaboration in managing competing demands. Additionally seeking support from mentors, coaches or professional networks can offer guidance encouragement and accountability in navigating career challenges and maintaining work-life balance.

Achieving work-life balance is continuous journey that requires conscious efforts self-awareness and ongoing adaption by setting boundaries managing time effectively & embracing flexibility, prioritizing self care and nurturing supportive relationship modern professional can create a more sustainable and fulfilling lifestyle that integrates career success with personal well-being ultimately work-life balance is not about achieving perfection but rather about finding a sense of harmony and fulfillment in both professional and personal pursuits.

**Radhika Chaudhary**  
BBA, 2nd sem.



## **Unleashing the power of Artificial Intelligence in Human Resources : Revolutionizing Talent Management Practices:**

In today's rapidly evolving business landscape human resources (HR) departments face the challenge of managing talent effectively amidst increasing complexities and demands. Fortunately the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a game changer offering HR professional innovative tools and insights to streamline processes, enhance decision-making and drive organizational success. This article explores how AI is revolutionizing various facets of HR, from recruitment and on boarding to performance management and employee engagement.

### **AI- Powered Recruitment and On Boarding :**

Traditional recruitment processes are often labor- intensive and time consuming leading to inefficiencies and delays in talent acquisition. AI transforms this landscape by automating repetitive tasks such as resume screening, candidate sourcing and initial assessments. Machine learning algorithms analyze with the most promising prospects. Moreover, AI-driven chat bots and virtual assistant streamline the on boarding process by providing new hires with relevant information into the organization.

### **Enhanced Candidate Screening and Selection :**

AI technology offer advanced capabilities for candidate screening and selection reducing bias and enhancing objectivity in decision-making. Natural language processing (NLP) algorithms analyze the content of resume and job application to identify relevant skills, experience and qualification enabling HR professionals to make data-driven hiring decisions. Furthermore, AI- powered assessments can evaluate candidate cognitive abilities personality traits and job fit providing deeper insights into their potential performance and cultural alignment with the organization.

### **Personalized Learning and Development :**

Employee training and development play a critical role in nurturing talent and driving performance improvement. AI-driven learning platforms leverage adaptive algorithms to delivery personalized training content tailored to individual learning preferences skill levels and career goals. By analyzing employee performance data and learning behaviors, AI identifies specific knowledge gaps and recommends targeted learning interventions to enhancing employee capabilities and foster continuous growth. Additionally, AI powered coaching tools provide real-time feedback and guidance to employees, facilitating their professional development journey and maximizing their potential within the organization.

### **Data- Driven Performance Management :**

Traditional performance management practices often suffer from subjectivity, inconsistency and a lack of actionable insights. AI revolutionizes performance management by leveraging data analytics to provide objective performance assessments and predictive insights. By analyzing key performance indicators (KPIs) productivity metrics and behavioral patterns, AI algorithms identify trends, correlations and performance drivers enabling HR teams to make informed decisions regarding. Employee development, recognition and career progression. Furthermore, AI facilitates ongoing feedback loops through regular check-ins, coaching sessions and goals-setting mechanisms, fostering a culture of transparency, accountability and continuous improvement.



The integration of artificial intelligence in human resources represents a transformative shift in talent management practices empowering organizations to optimize recruitment enhance employee engagement and driven performance improvement. By leveraging AI technologies, HR professionals can streamline processes, mitigate biases and unlock actionable insights to make data- driven decisions that align with organizational objectives. However, it is essential to balance the benefits of AI with ethical considerations, privacy concerns, and human oversight to ensure fairness, transparency and trust in HR practices. As AI continues to evolve, HR leaders must embrace innovation and adaptability to harness its full potential in shaping the future of work.

**Jahnvi Dhawan**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.

## **The Art of Change Management**

In today's fast - paced business environment, change is inevitable. Whether it's implementing new technologies, restructuring processes, or responding to market shifts, organizations must effectively manage change to stay competitive and thrive. Changes management is the discipline that helps organization navigate transitions successfully. In this article, we'll explore the principle and strategies of change management and how they can be applied to driven positive outcomes.

### **Understand the need for Change:**

Before embarking on any change initiative, it's crucial to understand why change is necessary. Whether it's improving efficiency, increasing innovation or responding to external pressures clearly articulate the reasons being the proposed change. Communicate the benefits of change to stakeholders to gain buy-in and support for the initiative.

### **Create a Compelling Vision:**

A clear and compelling vision helps to motivation and inspires employees during times of change. Paint a picture of the future state that the organization hopes to achieve through the change initiative. Highlight how the change aligns with the organization's values and long term goals. A strong vision provides a sense of direction and purpose, guidelines employees through the transition.

### **Engage Stakeholders:**

Position your Effective change management requires the involvement of key stakeholders at every stage of the process. Identify and engage stakeholders who will be impacted by the change, including employees, customers and partners. Solicit their input address their concerns and involve them in decision-making whenever possible. By fostering a sense of ownership and involvement, you can build support for the change initiative and increase the likelihood of success.

### **Communicate Openly and Transparently:**

Open and transparent communication is essential for managing change effectively. Keep stakeholders informed of the reasons behind the change the anticipated impact, and the timeline for implementation. Provide regular updated on progress and address any question or concerns that arise along way. Be honest about challenges and setbacks and communicate how they will be addressed. Clear communication helps to build trust and credibility reducing resistance to change.

### **Support Employees Through Transition:**

Change can be disruptive and unsettling for employees, leading to resistance and decreased productivity. Provide support and resources to help employees navigate the transition. Offer training and development opportunities to help them acquire the skills needed to succeed in the new environment. Recognize and celebrate milestones along the way to maintain morale and motivation. By supporting employees through the change process, you can minimize disruption and accelerate adoption.

### **Conclusion :**

Change is a constant in today's business world and effective change management is essential for navigating transitions successfully. By understanding the need for change, creating a compelling vision, engaging stakeholders, communicating openly and transparently and support employees through transition organization can drive positive outcomes and achieve their strategic objectives. Embrace change as an opportunity for growth and innovation and leverage change management principle to organization for success in a rapidly evolving landscape.

**Ritesh Kumar  
BBA 2nd Sem.**

## **Resolving Conflict : Strategies for Effective Conflict Management**

Conflict is a natural part of human interaction, especially in the workplace where diverse personalities, priorities and perspectives converge. However, unresolved conflict can have a detrimental effect on morale, productivity and organizational culture. Effective conflict management is necessary for maintaining positive relationship and fostering a productive work environment. In this article, we'll explore strategies for identifying, addressing and resolving conflicts in the workplace.

### **Recognize the signs of Conflict :**

The first step in conflict management is recognized when conflict arises. Conflict can manifest in various forms including disagreements, tension, hostility and passive-aggressive behavior. Pay attention to change in communication patterns body language and team dynamic that may indicate underlying conflict. By identifying conflict early, you can address them before they escalate into more significant issues.

### **Address Conflict Promptly :**

Ignoring conflict will not make it go away—in fact, it often exacerbates the situation. Address conflict promptly and directly to prevent them from escalating further. Schedule a private meeting with the parties from escalating further. Schedule a private meeting with the parties involved to discuss their concerns openly and constructively. Encourage active listening and empathy to ensure that each person feels heard and understood.

### **Focus on Interests, Not Positions :**

In many conflicts people tend to focus on their positions rather than their underlying needs, concerns and priorities—rather than clinging to rigid positions. By focusing on interests, you can uncover

common ground and explore creative solutions that satisfy the needs of all parties involved.

**Use Collaborative Problem- solving :**

Collaborative problem- solving is a constructive approach to conflict resolutions that involves working together to find mutually beneficial solutions. Encourage parties to brainstorm ideas explore alternatives and evaluated potential outcomes collaboratively. Facilitate open dialogue and encourage compromise to reach a resolutions that addresses the interests of all parties involved.

**Maintain Professionalism and respect :**

Resolving conflict requires maintaining professionalism and respect even in the heat of disagreement. Emphasize the important of respectful communication, constructive feedback and position conflict resolution behaviors. Set ground rules for behavior during conflict discussion such as avoiding personal attacks, listening actively and refraining from interrupting.

**Seek Mediation or facilitation if Necessary :**

In some cases, conflict may be too complex or emotionally charged to resolve independently. Consider seeking the assistance of a neutral third party, such as a mediator or facilitator, to help facilitate discussions and find common ground. A skilled mediator can provide perspective, guide the conversation and help parties explore solutions collaboratively.

**Conclusion:**

Conflict is inevitable in any workplace, but how it is managed can make all the difference in maintaining positive relationship and achieving organization goals. By recognizing the signs of conflict, addressing it promptly and directly, focusing on interests, using collaborative problem- solving, maintaining professionalism and respect, and seeking mediation or facilitation when necessary, organizations can effectively manage conflict and create a culture of collaboration and mutual respect. Embrace conflict as an opportunity for growth and learning and leverage effective conflict management strategies to build stronger, more resilient teams.

**Saurya Saini**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.





## **Strategic Planning : A Roadmaps for Organizational Success**

In today's dynamic business environment, organizations face constant challenges and opportunities. Strategic planning provides a structured approach for organizations to define their vision, set goals and align resources to achieve long term success. In this article, we' all explore the fundamentals of strategic planning and how it can help organization navigate uncertainty and drive sustainable growth.

### **Define, Vision, Mission and Values :**

Strategic planning begins with defining the organization's vision, mission, and values. The vision articulates the organization's long-term aspirations and goals, while the mission outlines its purpose and reasons for existence. Values define the principle and beliefs that guide decision-making and behavior. Clarifying theses elements provides a foundation of strategies direction and decision- making.

### **Conduct Environmental Analysis :**

Effective strategic planning requires a thorough understanding of the internal and external factors that impact the organization. Conduct a comprehensive environmental analysis to assess the organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis) identify emerging trends market dynamics, competitor actions and regulatory changes that may influence the organization's strategic priorities.

### **Set Strategic Goals and Objectives :**

Based on the insights gained from the environment analysis, establish strategic goals and objectives that align with the organization's vision and mission. Goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, and achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART), providing clear targets for performance and progress tracking. Break down overarching goals into actionable objectives and prioritize initiatives based on their strategic importance and potential impact.

### **Develop Strategies and Action Plans :**

Once strategic goals and objectives are defined, develop strategies and action plans to achieve them. Strategies outline the approach and initiatives that will be pursued to accomplish strategic objectives, while action plans detail the specific tasks, responsibilities, timelines, and resources required for implementation. Ensure alignment between strategies, objectives, and available resources to maximize effectiveness and efficiency.

### **Monitor and Evaluate Progress :**

Strategic planning is an iterative process that requires ongoing monitoring and evaluation of progress. Establish Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to track the implementation of strategies and achievement of objectives. Regularly review performance metrics, analyze outcomes, and identify areas for improvement or course correction. Adapt strategies and action plans as needed to address changing circumstances and optimize results.

### **Foster Alignment and Engagement :**

Successful strategic planning requires the active involvement and commitment of stakeholders at all levels of organization.

Foster alignments and engagement by communicating the strategic vision, goals, and progress transparently. Encourage feedback, collaboration, and ownership among employees, leaders, customers, and other stakeholders to ensure collective commitment to organizational success.

### **Conclusion :**

Strategic planning is fundamental process for organizational to navigate complexity on opportunity and achieve their long term objectives developing strategies and action plans, monitoring and evaluating progress and fostering alignment and engagement, organizations can create a roadmap for sustainable growth and competitive advantage. Embrace strategic planning as a dynamic and iterative process that enables agility, innovation, and resilience in an ever-changing business landscape.

**Chirag**  
BBA, 2nd Sem.

## **How to Ace an Interview**

In the professional landscape, interview serves as the gateway to new opportunities, offering a platforms for individuals to showcase their skills, experience and prospect of facing an interview can be daunting. Whether it's the nerves, uncertainty or lack of preparation, interviews can be challenging. But fear not, as mastering the art of the interview is an attainable skill with the right approach and mindset.

### **Preparation is key**

The foundation of a successful interview lies in through preparation. Research the company extensively, understanding its mission, values, culture and recent achievements. Familiarize yourself with the job description, identifying key skills and experience required. This knowledge not only demonstrates your interest but also equips you to tailor your response effectively.

### **Self-Reflection and Practices**

Before stepping into their interview room, take time for self- reflection. Identify your strengths, weaknesses and accomplishments, preparing anecdotes that highlight your capabilities. Practice answering common interview questions, focusing on clarity, conciseness, and relevance. Consider utilizing mock interviews with friends, family or professional mentors to refine your response and build confidence.

### **Dress and body language**

First impression is crucial for interviews, and your appearance plays a significant role. Dress appropriately, opting for attire that aligns with the company's culture and industry standards. Maintain good posture, make eye contact and offer a firm handshake, conveying confidence and professionalism. Be mindful of your body language throughout the interview, as it often speaks louder than words.

### **Active Listening and Authenticity**

During the interview, listen attentively to the questions asked ensuring comprehension before formulating your response. Be concise and articulate in your statements. Authenticity is key; be genuine in your responses, showcasing your personality and passion for the role. Remember, interview are not only about showcasing your qualification but also assessing cultural fit and interpersonal skills.

### **Ask Thoughtful Questions**

Towards the end of the interview, seize the opportunity to ask insightful question about the role, team dynamics, or company culture. The demonstrates your interest and initiative while providing valuable information to make an informed decision. Avoid asking questions solely focused on salary or benefits, as they may convey misplaced priorities.

### **Follow- Up and Gratitude**

After the interview, send a personalized thank-you email to express gratitude for the opportunity and reiterate your interest in the position. Use this as a chance to reinforce key points discussed during the interview and address any additional information requested. Timeliness is essential, so aim to send the thank-you note within 24-48 hours of the interview.

### **Embracing Feedback and Continuous Improvement**

Regardless of the outcome, view every interview as a learning opportunity. Seek feedback from interviewers or trusted advisor to identify areas for improvement and refine your approach. Embrace a growth mindset, recognizing that each experience contributes to your professional development and prepares you for future opportunities.

### **Conclusion**

Mastering the art of the interview is a journey that requires preparation, practices, and self-awareness. By investing time and effort into these essential components, you can confidently navigate the interview process and position yourself for success. Remember, every interview is a chance to showcase your unique talent and make a lasting impression. So, embrace the challenge, stay authentic, and let your potential shine through.

**Mridul Jagota**  
BBA, 4th sem.





# PLANNING SECTION

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**STAFF EDITOR**  
**DR. NIRUPAMA KOHLI**



**STUDENT EDITOR**  
**NISHANT SAKLANI**

## STUDENT EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

I heartily welcome you to the “Planning Section” of our college magazine, Chir Sankalp. It is matter of great pride for me to work as a student editor for “ planning section” of the magazine. It is such a good platform for students to express their thoughts and creativity. I want to congratulate the students for their contribution toward writing for the “ planning section of our college magazine. I would like to express deep gratitude towards our staff editor Dr. Neerupama Kohli mam who gave me this opportunity as well as experience of editing.

**Nishant Saklani**

B.A., 3rd Year

### **Vocal for Local; Make in India; Its Opportunity and Challenges**

Govt. of India has issued the Public Procurement order, 2017 as amended on 10th September 2020 to encourage vocal for Local, Make in India.

Vocal for Local message was given by our Prime Minister **Sh. Narendra Modi** to encourage the Local products and to make India self reliant. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic & globalization, the PM said that now the time has come to promote local products and Achieve the goal of “**AATMNIRBHAR BHARAT**”.

The concept of vocal for local is to embrace and promote the indigenous products and manufacturing to boost the Indian economy.

#### **Opportunities :**

Swadeshi i.e. local products not only promote production but also give rise to many opportunities and possibilities along with the employment. This opportunity is very important for a country like India as India has the highest number of youth.

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy and rural development is crucial for the overall progress of the nation. The vocal for local initiative larges citizen to consume locally grown agriculture produce with the increase in quality of products, the demand for products from countries like China should be reducing at local level. The vocal for local scheme aims to promote local business. Specially countries should provide opportunities for ministry of micro, small and medium enterprises on which livelihood of crores of people depend.

#### **Challenges :**

There are some challenges that need to be addressed to make vocal for local a success. One of the biggest challenge which will make India self reliant, are related to local implementation of “Make in India” & presence of Chinese products on a large scale in India’s domestic market.

Apart from this Indian products will have to compete with the goods of foreign brands. India has a vast market in the ancient cotton textile industry but today it has to compete on price and quality in global

market. The same problem exists with the other products of India whose quality is not up to the completion at the global level. This needs more financial and technical resources.

#### Conclusion :

Balancing these opportunities and challenges are essential to address the success of vocal for local, make in India. This initiative is ultimately contributing to growth and development of Indian Economy.

Simran  
B.A. 3rd year

### भारत की बढ़ती आबादी

भारत चीन को पछाड़कर दुनिया में सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला देश बन चुका है और वह अपनी तेजी से बढ़ती आबादी के कारण उत्पन्न हुई चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। भारत की आबादी 1.4 अरब हो चुकी है, और हर साल इसमें लगभग 1 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक वृद्धि हो रही है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि 2030 तक यह बढ़कर 1.5 अरब और 2050 तक 2 अरब के पार हो जाएगी। इसके कारण पर्यावरण को काफी हानि हो रही है। गरीबी और असमानता बढ़ रही है। सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकोनॉमी के अनुसार, भारत में बेरोजगारी अब तक उच्चतम स्तर (8.5 प्रतिशत) पर है। गरीबी दूसरी बड़ी चुनौती है, जहाँ लगभग 16.4 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीब है और लगभग 4.2 प्रतिशत लोग भीषण गरीबी का सामना कर रहे हैं। भारत में पिछले चार दशकों में आर्थिक असमानता में हुई भारी वृद्धि, जहाँ शीर्ष 10 प्रतिशत आबादी देश के 60 फीसदी से भी ज्यादा संपत्ति पर मालिकाना हक रखती है, इससे आबादी के निचले 50 फीसदी लोगों की संपत्ति में गिरावट का भी पता चलता है।

गरीबी और असमानता को दूर करने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और बुनियादी सेवाओं तक पहुँच और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की जरूरत है। 2022-23 में 12 लाख बच्चे स्कूली व्यवस्था से बाहर हैं, ऐसे में शिक्षा कौशल विकास और व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण तक सब की पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है। सार्वजनिक अस्पतालों में बेड की कमी है, जहाँ प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर 0.5 बेड उपलब्ध है, जबकि WHO के मानकों के अनुसार प्रति 1000 लोगों पर 1 बेड होना चाहिए। इन चुनौतियों का प्रभावी ढंग से सामना करने के लिए, सरकारों को नागरिक समूहों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारों के साथ मिलकर ऐसी व्यापक और टिकाऊ नीतियाँ तैयार करनी होंगी, जो मानव विकास के लिए समतापूर्ण विकास, मजबूत सामाजिक ढाँचे और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा दें। भारत केवल एक समग्र और एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण को अपना कर ही जनसांख्यिकीय बदलाव का लाभ उठा सकता है और अपनी बढ़ती आबादी के लिए न्यायसंगत और सतत् विकास हासिल कर सकता है।

इशिता  
बी.ए., द्वितीय वर्ष





## **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the Central Banking institution of India. On the recommendations of "Hilton Young Commission", it was established on April 1, 1935. It operates under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. After independence, Reserve Bank was nationalized in 1949.

Reserve Bank performs all the functions of a central Bank such as issuing of notes, banker to the govt. , regulation of banking system in the country, exchange rate control, credit control, etc. it advice the govt. or the formation of monetary policy. It meets the financial needs of agriculture, industry, trade, transport, small industry etc. in the interest of the Economic development of the country. It helps in alleviating-poverty, removing regional inequalities and unemployment. In short, it performs both banking and developmental functions.

### **1. What Does the RBI do?**

Here's what it does in simple words:

### **2. Makes rules for Banks:**

Just like teachers make rules for students, the RBI makes rules for Banks. These rules make sure that banks work properly and don't do anything risky with people's money..

### **3. Controls Money:**

Imagine if everyone could print money whenever they wanted- chaos, right? The RBI controls how much money is printed and circulated in India. It does this to keep prices stable & the economy running smoothly.

### **4. Checks on Banks:**

The RBI keeps a close watch on banks to make sure they're doing their job right. It checks if they have enough money in case people want to take out their savings, and it makes sure they are not lending money to people who might not be able to pay it back.

### **5. Issues Money:**

Ever wondered where money comes from? Well, the RBI is in charge of printing and distributing it. That's why all the notes and coins in your wallet have the RBI's stamp on it. RBI has the monopoly right of note issuing, it issues notes for the denomination of Rs.2, 5,10,20,50,100,200 and 500.

### **6. Bank of all Banks:**

Being the Central Bank'' Reserve Bank of India is the bank of all the banks in the country. In this context the Reserve Bank acts as a guide of the commercial banks, besides controlling and regulating their affairs. It gives marginal standing facility to the commercial bank during times of emergency.

### **7. Banker of the Government:**

Reserve bank is the banker of the central and state governments. All banking functions of the Govt. are handled by the RBI. Thus,

- I. The RBI keeps cash balance of the central and state Govt.
- II. The bank arranges public loans for the Govt.
- III. It sells and purchases the Govt. Securities.
- IV. The bank also gives loans to the Govt.
- V. The bank functions for the success of monetary and economic Policies of the Government.

The RBI faces various challenges, including managing inflation, addressing banking sector reforms, enhancing financial inclusion and navigating external economic uncertainties. Lack of adjustment in Money market, lack of bill market, Insufficient banking facilities, lack of formality in the Rate of interest etc. are certain failures of bank too.

In conclusion, the Reserve Bank of India plays a critical role in maintaining monetary stability, regulating the financial systems, and promoting economic development in India, its proactive approach and adaptability are essential for addressing emerging challenges and fostering sustainable economic growth in the future.

**Saurav**  
B.A., 3rd Year

## **Financial Market**

### **Introduction :**

Financial market refers to a system consisting of financial institutions, financial instruments, regulatory bodies and organizations. It facilitates the flow of debt and equity marketing capital. Banks, development financial institutions and non-banking financial institutions are part of it. Financial instruments which it covers are shares, bonds, debentures, equities, investment etc.

### **Functions of financial market :**

- I. It provides facilities for interaction between investors and borrowers.
- II. It provides pricing information resulting from the interaction between buyers and sellers when they trade assets.
- III. It provides security to dealings in financial assets.
- IV. It ensures liquidity by providing mechanism for an investor to sell financial assets.
- V. It ensure low cost of transaction.

### **Two major segments of financial market :**

1. Money market.
2. Capital market.

#### **1. Money market :**

According to RBI, money market is centre for dealing mainly of short character, it's monetary assets: it meets the short term requirement of borrowers and provides liquidity to the lenders. It is a place where short term investible funds are bid by borrowers, comprising institutions, individuals and government.

#### **Features of money market-**

1. Provides non- inflationary sources of finance to the government.
2. Money market consists of all the organizations which deal or facilitate dealings in short term debt instruments.

3. Works with commercial papers, treasury bills, commercial bills etc.
4. Prime regulator of money market is RBI.
5. Mainly deals with short- term transactions.

**Example** - firms borrow to invest money to buy raw material.

**Functions of money market-**

1. To maintain balance between demand and supply of money.
2. It provides funds to various units in the economy.
3. It provides adequate finance to trade and industry.
4. It provides a mechanism for the effective implementation of the monetary policy.
5. The money market makes available investment avenues for short- term period.

**Capital market-**

It is a market for medium or long term funds. It consists of all the financial institutions and organizations which deal with lending and borrowing transactions of over one year maturity.

**Features of capital market-**

1. Deals with medium or long term transactions.
2. Deals with both bonds and shares.
3. Deals with all kinds of value transactions.
4. General public also participates significantly.
5. Capital market significantly has an impact on the transfer payments

**Functions of capital market-**

1. It links investors and companies.
2. Capital market raises money for funding.
3. Demand and supply force which determine price of security in the securities market is regulated by the capital market.
4. The capital market provides different options to investors for safeguarding their money or capital.
5. It promotes investing by spreading awareness about the benefits of investing at both micro and macro level.

**Vaibhav Sharma**  
B.A., 2nd Year





## ECHOES OF WEALTH : VERSES ON ECONOMICS

In the realm where markets sway,  
Economic holds its sway  
A dance of numbers where wealth is made

Supply and demand, they intertwine,  
Setting pieces, drawing lines  
Consumers seek, producers provide,  
In the market place where fortunes reside

From Adam smith's invisible hand,  
To keynesian plans to expand  
Economists ponder, policymakers decide  
In the quest for prosperity worldwide

But amidst the chart and graphs so grand  
Lies a tale of inequality, across the land

For economics, though it can uplift  
Also leaves many adrift.

For wealth may flow, but not to all  
Leaving some to struggle, to crawl  
So let us strive, with hearts and minds build an  
economy that truly binds

Where justice reigns and opportunity's fair  
Where prosperity is more than just a share  
In the poetry of economics, let us find  
A world where all can thrive, in kind

**Shanya Rana**  
B.A. 2nd, year

### भारतीय बैंकिंग प्रणाली

भारत में विभिन्न प्रकार के बैंक भारत की मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था को बताते हैं। बैंक वित्तीय संस्थान हैं, जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, उन्हें नकद जमा करने, ऋण देने का लाइसेंस दिया जाता है। RBI ( रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ) देश का केन्द्रीय बैंक है जो देश की बैंकिंग प्रणाली को नियंत्रित करता है। भारत में बैंकों की सूची:

1. रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (RBI) : RBI देश का केन्द्रीय बैंक है जो देश की बैंकिंग प्रणाली को विनियमित करता है। यह देश की मौद्रिक नीति और विदेशी मुद्रा के भण्डार का प्रबंधन करता है।
2. अनुसूचित बैंक : ये वाणिज्य बैंक हैं जो RBI द्वारा विनियमित होते हैं। RBI द्वारा 1934 में इन्हें दूसरी अनुसूची में शामिल किया गया। इन बैंकों को तीन श्रेणियों में बाँटा जाता है :-
  - क. सार्वजनिक बैंक : ये बैंक भारत सरकार के स्वामित्व द्वारा संचालित होते हैं। इनमें निम्न बैंक शामिल होते हैं:-
 

1. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	4. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
2. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	5. इंडियन बैंक
3. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	6. केनरा बैंक आदि।
  - ख. निजी बैंक : ये बैंक निजी व्यक्तियों या कंपनियों के स्वामित्व द्वारा संचालित होते हैं। जैसे
 

1. HDFC बैंक	4. फेडरल बैंक
2. IDFC फर्स्ट बैंक	5. एक्सिस बैंक
3. IECI बैंक	6. यस बैंक आदि।
  - ग. विदेशी बैंक :- जो विदेशी बैंक भारत में संचालित हैं।
 

1. नेशनल आस्ट्रेलिया बैंक	4. DBS बैंक
2. ऐ.बी. बैंक	5. HSBC हॉंगकॉंग और शंघाई बैंकिंग
3. सीटी बैंक	6. देउल्यो बैंक
  - घ. गैर अनुसूचित बैंक :- ये बैंक RBI के आधीन नहीं होते हैं। ये छोटे बैंक होते हैं, जो विशिष्ट बाजार में सेवाएँ देते

हैं।

1. हिन्दुस्तान सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड
2. तिरुपति सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड

ण. स्थानीय क्षेत्र बैंक : कम सेवा वाले क्षेत्रों में 2013 में इन बैंकों की स्थापना RBI और व्यापारिक बैंकों ने की।  
जैसे:- ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

च. भुगतान बैंक : 2015 में भुगतान बैंकों की स्थापना बचत खाते, धन हस्तांतरण और बिल भुगतान जैसी सेवाओं के लिए किया।

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. PTM बैंक          | 2. FINO पेमेंट्स बैंक   |
| 3. JIO पेमेंट्स बैंक | 4. Airtel पेमेंट्स बैंक |

दृ. विशिष्ट बैंक : वे बैंक जो अर्थव्यवस्था के एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र जैसे कृषि उद्योग या व्यापार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं।

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. नाबार्ड (राष्ट्रीय कृषि ग्रामीण बैंक) | 2. IDBI (भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक) |
|--|--------------------------------------|

भारत में बैंकों के कार्य:- बैंक सुरक्षा के रूप में काम करते हैं और जमा पर ब्याज देते हैं। बैंक पात्र व्यक्तियों और व्यवसायों को निवेश या विस्तार के लिए उधार देते हैं, ऋण निर्माण के माध्यम से धन आपूर्ति करते हैं। बैंक विदेशी मुद्रा का लेन-देन करते हैं। बैंक ATM, लॉकर सुविधा, ओवरड्राफ्ट भी उपलब्ध करवाते हैं। इस प्रकार भारत में विभिन्न प्रकार के बैंक, भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं।

**Hemari**  
B.A., 1st Year

## Growth of Healthcare Sector in India

Healthcare sector in India has grown significantly in both employment and income over the past three years, technology and innovation in healthcare have become more prominent and 80% of health care systems plan to increase their investment in digital health care technology over the next five years.

The health care sector in India comprising of hospitals, medical devices, chemical trials, telemedicine, health insurance and medical equipments.

Due to improved services, coverage and rising spending by both public and private entities, the Indian health care industry is expanding quickly. The Indian Government is tapping a number of initiatives to improve the healthcare sector, such as increasing public spending on health care and providing tax breaks for private investments in the sector. As of 2023, the Indian healthcare sector provides job to 7.4 million people in India. The healthcare sector has been growing at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 22% since 2016. The Indian healthcare industry continued its healthy growth in 2023 and reached a value of 372 billion us dollars. Driven by both private sector and government.

**Manisha Sharma**  
B.A., 3rd Year

## Brain Drain in India

**Title :** Exploring Brain Drain: Why Some Smart and Educated People Leave India?

### Introduction :

Brain drain is when really smart and educated people leave their deal. The article talks about why it happens, when it means, and how we can make things better.

### Causes :

1. **Not enough good jobs :** In India there aren't always great job opportunities for smart and educated people. So, they go to other countries for better choices.
2. **Studying Abroad :** Many Indian Students go to foreign universities. After studying there, some decides to stay there because they get better jobs and choices.
3. **Work Troubles :** In India, sometimes issues like too much work, not enough innovation or sale, slow job growth push smart people to find better work in other countries.

### Consequences :

1. **Bad for economy :** When smart people leave, India loses it's great ideas and skills. This shows down the country's progress and stops new and cool things from happening.
2. **Not enough skilled workers :** Brain drain means there aren't enough smart people in important jobs, making e-services and things like roads are not good as they could be.
3. **Dependence of money from abroad :** While Indian's working in other countries send money home, it's not a good thing. If India relies too much on this money. It will show a problem in country's balance.

### Potential Solutions :

1. **Make job better at home:** We need more great jobs, opportunities and a good environment for smart people to stay and work in India.
2. **Fix Education :** if we made condition of education and research better in India, students won't feel the need to study in Abroad for better choices.
3. **Good Government Rules :** The government can help by making rules that support new ideas, new initiatives that make things easy, and encourage other countries to invest in India.

### conclusion:-

To stop brain drain in India, we need to make changes in education, jobs and Government rules. By understanding why people leave, and by fixing these issues, India can keep its smart and talented people, making the country grow and do well.

Santosh Kumar  
B.A., 1st Year





## **Economic Effects of International agreements on Industries**

International trade agreements have a big impact on the economy. They can boost trade between, countries create job opportunities, and often involves reducing tariffs and trade barriers, making it easier for businesses to export and import goods.

### **HOW TRADE AGREEMENTS IMPACT INDUSTRIES**

Trade agreements can have a significant impact on specific industries, for example, let's take the automobiles industry. When trade barriers are reduced or eliminated, it becomes easier for automobile manufacturing to import and export parts and vehicles, this can lead to increased competition, lesser prices for consumers and the opportunity for manufacturing to access a large market. Similarly industries like agriculture, technology and tax also benefit from trade marketing agreements by gaining access to new market and expanding their customer base.

### **EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRY IMPACTED BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS**

Example of an industry impacted by international trade agreements is the agricultural industry. Let's take the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which was recently replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), as an example under NAFTA agricultural products like fruits, vegetables and grains could be traded more easily between the US, Mexico and Canada. This increased market access, benefitted farmers and agricultural businesses in all three countries, leading to expanded export opportunities and economic growth within the agricultural sector.

It's exciting to see how international trade opens up a world of possibilities for businesses and economies.

**Pallavi**  
B.A., 1st Year

## **India is Mainly an Agricultural Economy**

India is mainly an agricultural economy. Agricultural activities contribute about 50% of the Indian economy. Agriculture involves growing and selling of crops, poultry, fishing, cattle rearing, and earn their livelihood by involving themselves in many of these activities. These activities are vital to our economy. The Indian economy has seen major growth in the last few decades.

The credit for this boom largely goes to the service sector. Agricultural and associated activities have also been improved to match the global standards and the export of various food products has seen an upward trend there by adding to the economic growth.

**Nancy Thakur**  
B.A., 3rd year

## **Role of Public Sector in Economic Development**

It has been realized that unless Govt. actively participates in carrying out development programs, the rate of growth will continue to be painfully slow. The rate of economic growth in India, as measured in native income, has been much faster, for example, during the first 15 years of planning (about 65%) when the public sector participated than in the previous 50 years when the private sector remained supreme. The public sector is expected to provide especially for the further development of industries of basic and strategic importance. Thus the role of the public sector lies particularly in respect of industries of growth-generating and infrastructure type. Only the public sector can, therefore, in the investment in such economic overheads. The public sector plays an important role in bringing about an optimum allocation of resources in the community so that economic development is promoted. Income from public sector enterprises is an important source of funds required for development in the case of public enterprise the profits go to the state and can be utilized to promote generally economic welfare. The development of under developed regions is therefore, a social responsibility of the public sector. Thus, the rate of the public sector in promoting economic development cannot be over – emphasized. In the words of former P.M. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, “ we advocate public sector for three reasons: to gain control of the commanding heights, to promote critical development, and to provide commercial surpluses.

**Lalita Kumari**  
B.A., 3rd year

## **Understanding Electoral Bonds**

### **How Money in Politics Affects the Economy**

In landmark decision, the Supreme Court of India has declared electoral bonds unconstitutional sending shock wave through out the political and economic landscape of country. This makes a significant turning point in the debate surrounding electoral financing and under sources the deep- rooted connection between money, politics and the economy.

### **What are electoral Bonds ?**

Electoral Bonds, introduced in 2013 were meant to bring transparency to political funding by allowing individuals and corporation to donate money to political parties through a banking channel. However, their anonymity provision raised concerns about capacity in political finance.

### **The Supreme Court’s Verdict :**

On February 15, 2024, the Supreme Court delivered a judgment, striking down electoral bond scheme as unconstitutional. The court tied concerns over transparency and accountability, stating the anonymity of donors. Undermined the principle of free and fair election. The court delivered its highly anticipated judgment saying that it violates the right to information under Article 19(1) (a) of the constitution.

### **Economic impact :**

The supreme court’s verdict has sent shock wave through economic spheres, as it disrupts the flow of funds within the political landscape. With electoral bonds now deemed unconstitutional, question arises about future of political financing and its impact on economic dynamics.

### **Uncertainty in the Market :**

The ruling introduces a level of uncertainty in the market, as investor grapple with the implications of a major change in political financing regulations. The removal of electoral bonds would potentially lead to shift in investment patterns and market sentiment as stakeholders adjust to the new landscapes.

### **Conclusion :**

The Supreme Court's decision to declare electoral bonds unconstitutional has far reaching amplification for both politics and the economy. India navigate this new reality as it has become imperative to speculate the relationship between money, politics and economic policy, ensuring transparency, accountability and fairness in the electoral process and beyond.

**Samaksh Sen**  
B.A., 1st Year

## **Dualistic Nature of Indian Economy**

Indian economy is dualistic in nature. It is riddled with contradictions due to which it neither offers conclusive evidence of a high performance nor of a low.

### **"Shining India"**

A better economic management in the last decade by government often highlights four aspects of performance-

1. GDP is projected to become the 3rd largest in the future.
2. No of people who have moved out of poverty is the highest in recent times.
3. Rising stock markets and UPI transactions.
4. Rise in sale of Passengers case, high end mobile phones, luxury homes, traffic in Domestic Air passenger, and investments in mutual funds.

### **"Dual and Divergent Economy"**

There exist some indicators that reveal the distressed side of the economy which is a feature of a dual economy-

1. In Nov, 2023, government has extended the **Pardhan Mantri garib kalyan Anna Yojna** for five years to cover 813 Million which constitutes 57% of the population; it indicates that the benefits of growth are not trickling down to almost the other half of the economy.
2. The demand for work under "**MGNREGA**" scheme has been the highest which is a 11% increase in this fiscal year.

So, the contradictory nature of India's economic performance necessitates the convergence toward addressing dualism attentively and achieving sustainable development.

**Shreya Thakur**  
B.A., 1st year



# Unemployment in India

## INTRODUCTION

There are many good schools and colleges, thousands of students pass out from there. But on the other hand, the rate of unemployment in India is increasing day by day. This is becoming a major problem of our country and affecting Indian economy very badly.

## REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT

There are many reasons behind it firstly our population is increasing at a very high speed. It is very difficult to provide jobs to everybody. Secondly our education system is also responsible for it. It is more bookish and less practical. It makes students good only at paper work, they don't become skilled, and they don't have the courage to start their own business.

There are very few options of vocational training in our school and college. India is mainly an agricultural country. But this agricultural work is seasonal. So our farmers remain unemployed for most of the period in a year.

## SOLUTIONS

Now the time has come to solve this problem. We should check the rising populations. The government should take all possible steps for family planning teachings, job oriented courses to include in the syllabus, cottage and small scale industries should be encouraged.

Each and every youth should be business oriented instead of running after jobs; they should try to set up their own industries. This way, they can also employ other people.

## CONCLUSION

Unemployment affect Indian economy very badly and the problem of unemployment needs to be removed. With this India can also become economically strong nation and poverty can be eliminated from India forever.

Shiwani Dev  
B.A., 1st year



# EDUCATION SECTION

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**STAFF EDITOR**  
**DR. MANJU GARG**



**STUDENT EDITOR**  
**PALLAVI**

## STUDENT EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

I welcome you all to the “ Education Section” of the college magazine, Chir Sankalap.

It is a matter of great pride for me to work as a student editor for the Education Section of the magazine. Chir Sankalap provides a valuable opportunity for the students to showcase their creativity and express their views and thoughts in a positive, inspiring and supportive environment.

I want to extend my sincere gratitude to our staff editor of education section, Dr. Manju Garg, who showed faith in me, motivated me and gave me a wonderful opportunity to become student editor. I extend my special thanks to all contributors for making this section more intellectual for all the readers.

**Palvi**

B.Ed , 4th Sem.





## Maximizing Learning through Higher Engagement

Engagement plays a pivotal role in the learning process, significantly influencing the depth and retention of knowledge. When learners are actively engaged, they are more likely to absorb information, make connections, and apply what they've learned. Here are some key strategies to enhance engagement and promote better learning outcomes:

**1. Active Participation :**

Encourage learners to actively participate in discussions, group activities, and hands-on exercises. Active participation stimulates critical thinking and fosters a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

**2. Real-World Relevance :**

Relate the content to real-world scenarios and practical applications. When learners see the relevance of what they're learning to their everyday lives or future career aspirations, they become more motivated to engage with the material.

**3. Interactive Learning Tools :**

Utilize interactive learning tools such as simulations, games, quizzes, and multimedia presentations. These tools make learning more engaging and enjoyable while catering to different learning styles.

**4. Collaborative Learning :**

Foster a collaborative learning environment where learners can share ideas, work together on projects, and provide feedback to each other. Collaborative learning promotes active engagement, enhances communication skills, and encourages peer-to-peer learning.

**5. Varied Instructional Methods :**

Incorporate a variety of instructional methods to appeal to diverse learning preferences. Mix lectures with group discussions, hands-on activities, and multimedia presentations to keep learners engaged and attentive.

**6. Feedback and Assessment :**

Provide timely and constructive feedback on learners' progress and performance. Feedback helps learners gauge their understanding, identify areas for improvement, and stay motivated to continue learning.

By implementing these strategies, educators can create a dynamic learning environment that fosters higher engagement and facilitates better learning outcomes for all learners. When learners are actively engaged, they are more likely to retain information, develop critical thinking skills, and apply their knowledge in meaningful ways, ultimately leading to long-term success.

**Shreya Rana**  
B.Ed, 4th Sem.

## Digital Competency and Education

Digital competency has become an indispensable skill in today's educational landscape. As technology continues to pervade every aspect of our lives, the ability to navigate digital platforms, utilize digital tools effectively, and critically evaluate online information has become essential. Education systems worldwide are recognizing the importance of integrating digital competency into curricula from an early age.

Students equipped with digital competency skills are better prepared for the demands of the modern workforce, where digital literacy is a prerequisite for success. Beyond mere technical proficiency, digital competency encompasses critical thinking, problem-solving, collaboration, and communication skills in digital environments.

Educators play a pivotal role in fostering digital competency among students through innovative teaching methods, professional development, and access to digital resources. By prioritizing digital competency education, schools empower learners to thrive in an increasingly digital world, enabling them to become informed, responsible, and productive members of society.

**Kamesh Sharma**  
B.Ed, 4th Sem.

## Educational Responsibilities of the Society

The educational responsibilities of a society are a crucial aspect that affects the overall well-being and progress of a community. Education is not just the responsibility of schools and teachers, but it is a collective responsibility that involves various stakeholders within society. The role of society in education goes beyond providing funding and resources, it also involves creating a supportive environment that nurtures learning and growth.

One of the key aspects of society's educational responsibility is ensuring access to quality education for all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances. This includes providing equal opportunities for education, regardless of socioeconomic status, race or gender. Society should work towards eliminating barriers to education such as poverty, discrimination and lack of resources to ensure that every individual has the opportunity to reach their full potential.

In addition to providing access to education, society also plays a crucial role in promoting a culture of learning and intellectual curiosity. This can be achieved through supporting initiatives that encourage lifelong learning such as public libraries, community centres and adult education programs. By fostering a love for learning and knowledge, society can empower individuals to become active and engaged citizens who contribute positively to their communities.

Furthermore, society has a responsibility to support educators and educational institutions in their mission to provide high-quality education. This includes advocating for adequate funding for schools, supporting professional development for teachers and promoting policies that prioritize the needs of students.

Ultimately, the educational responsibility of the society is a shared commitment to creating a more equitable and inclusive society through education. By working together to provide access to quality education, promote a culture of learning and support educators, society can empower individuals to reach their full potential and contribute to the betterment of society as a whole.

**Vivek Kumar**  
B.Ed. 4th Sem

## राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (२०२०)

(प्रमुख विशेषताएँ)

भारत की नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति जिसे “राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (NEP 2020) के नाम से जाना जाता है, का लक्ष्य भारत को “एक वैश्विक ज्ञान महाशक्ति” बनाना है। इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताएँ हैं :

1. शैक्षणिक ढांचे में बदलाव :  
यह नीति 10 + 2 के पुराने ढांचे को खत्म कर 5+3+3+4 के नए ढांचे का प्रस्ताव करती है। इसमें 3 से 18 साल तक के बच्चों को शामिल किया जाएगा।
2. पाठ्यचर्या में बदलाव :  
NEP 2020 का उद्देश्य पाठ्यचर्या को घटाना और उसे अधिक लचीला बनाना है। छात्रों को विषय को चुनाव करने की अधिक स्वतंत्रता मिलेगी। सोच और विश्लेषण पर अधिक जोर दिया जाएगा।
3. कौशल विकास :  
नई शिक्षा नीति सिर्फ किताबी ज्ञान पर ही ध्यान नहीं देती बल्कि कौशल विकास पर भी बल देती है। छात्रों को रोजमर्रा के जीवन में काम आने वाले विभिन्न कौशल सीखने को प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा।
4. आधारभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता :  
NEP 2020 का लक्ष्य है कि 2025 तक सभी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा 3 तक के सभी छात्रों को मजबूत आधारभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता हासिल हो जाए।
5. सामग्र्य मूल्यांकन :  
नई शिक्षा नीति में रटने के बजाय सीखने पर जोर दिया गया है। परीक्षाओं में भी विश्लेषणात्मक और क्रियात्मक कौशल परखे जाएंगे।

नितिका शर्मा  
बी.एड., द्वितीय सत्र

### भारतीय शिक्षा

सोने की चिड़िया धरती ये जग में पूजी जाती थी,  
विश्वगुरु कहलाती माटी ज्ञान का पान कराती थी,  
असि मसि षठ विद्याओं में पारंगत करवाती थी,  
गुरुकुल की शिक्षा भारत में ब्रह्मचर्य सिखलाती थी।

स्वर्ग भूमि जिसके राज्य के राजा आर्य बताए जाते थे,  
मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम खुद मर्यादा पाठ पढ़ाते थे,  
जीवन को साकार बनाने पंडित वेद सुनाते थे,  
धर्म कर्म से जीवन जीना वेद हमें सिखाते थे।

जनता अपनी भूल गई शिक्षा और पाठशाला को,  
जैसे कोई कारर छोड़े युद्ध भूमि में भाला को,  
अंग्रेजों ने नोचा है भारत में शिक्षा शाला को,  
जैसे भूखे कुत्ते नोचे सुंदर फूलों की माला को।

इसलिए इस माटी का श्रृंगार करने निकला हूँ,  
मैं विश्वगुरु भारत की गौरव गाथा गाने निकला हूँ।

शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन भाषा पर संग्राम करो,  
संस्कृति को अपनाकर खुशहाली हर ग्राम करो,  
भारत को भारत, इंडिया, हिन्दुस्तान के नाम से जाना जाता है,  
इसकी संस्कृति, सभ्यता तथा शिक्षा का सम्मान करो।

प्रकाश चौहान, रवि  
बी.एड., द्वितीय सत्र



## How can we Improve Indian Education System

As Indian Education System is facing so many problems, we as a student need to come up with effective solutions. So that it can be Improved and reate a brighter future for others students and for us also. We can start by focusing on skill development of the students. The school and colleges must not only focus on the "Ranks" and "Grades" but on the "Analytical" and "Creative" skills of children. In short, the Indian education system must change for the better. It must give the students equal opportunity to shine better in the Future.

**HiteshSharma**  
B.Ed, 4th Sem.

## The Key to Life

### Education

The light of our life  
A gift of academic life

### Education

The key to a bright and rewarding future.  
A Glue that joins our dreams like a suture

### Education

A path to divine success  
A smooth divine to our greatness

### Education

Gives our thinking a different appearance  
And helps drive away all ignorance

### Education

It leads us to the path of prosperity  
And gives our tomorrow sounding security

### Education

The process of teaching and learning  
Which helps us in our future earning  
Education is our right, In it our future is bright

**Manish Gautam**  
B.Ed, 2nd Sem.

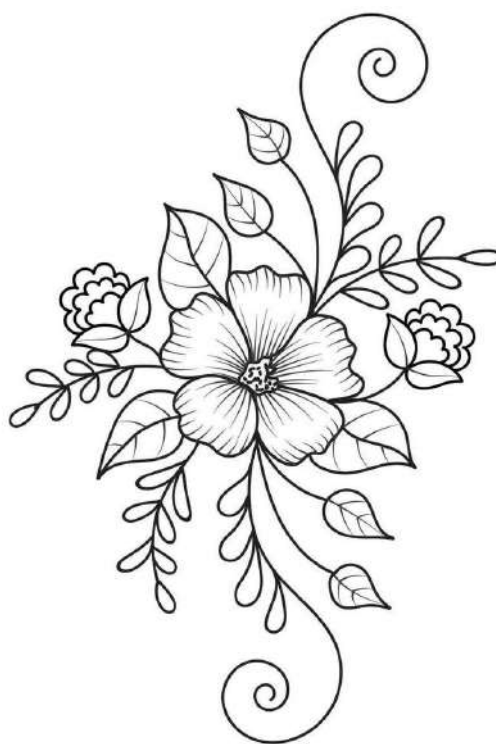
## Parakh

NCERT launches India's first National Assessment Regulator " PARAKH " PARAKH stand for Performance, Assessment, Review, Analysis Knowledge or Holistic Development which aims to set up assessment guidelines for all boards. PARAKH has been launched as part of the Implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP)-2020. It will work on three major assessments.

- Large scale assessment
- School base assessment
- Examination reform

PARAKH 's significance lies in its potential to bring about transformative change, facilitating collaboration and an Important step towards creating a standardized and equitable assessment system, providing students with a fair platform to demonstrate their abilities and skills.

**Kusum Lata**  
B.Ed, 2nd Sem.



## शिक्षा और संगीत

संगीत का हमारे जीवन में बहुत बड़ा महत्व है! कोई भी इंसान संगीत के बिना नहीं रह सकता या हम ये कहे कि संगीत मनुष्य के आध्यात्मिक विकास की चाबी है। संगीत के बिना मनुष्य अधूरा है। मानव जीवन में संगीत कहीं ना कहीं किसी ना किसी रूप से अपनी भूमिका निभाता है।

संगीत एक आनन्ददायक कला है जो मनुष्य जीवन का या यूँ कहें कि प्रकृति का अभिन्न अंग है। यह प्रकृति के कण-कण में व्याप्त है। विभिन्न लोग संगीत की उत्पत्ति का श्रेय अपने देवी-देवताओं को देते हैं तथा अनेक मत प्रस्तुत करते हैं। सृष्टि के निर्माता ब्रह्मा जी ने यह कला शिवजी को दी तथा उनसे सरस्वती जी ने यह विद्या प्राप्त की। गंधर्व, किन्नर एवं अप्सराओं को संगीत शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले नारद जी पर देवी सरस्वती की सदा कृपा रही। परंतु नारद, शिव नटराज आदि ऋषियों द्वारा यह पावन कला भूलोक तक पहुंची। पंडित दामोदर कृत 'संगीत दर्पण' में संगीत की उत्पत्ति ब्रह्मा जी द्वारा मानते हुए सात स्वरों की उत्पत्ति पक्षियों द्वारा बताई गयी। जैसे- मयूर से बहुज, चातक के ऋषभ, बकरे से गांधार, कौवे से मध्यम, कोयल से पंचम, मेढ़क से वैवत और हाथी से निषाद स्वर की उत्पत्ति हुई। संगीत का मनुष्यों पर, विशेष रूप से बच्चों और उनके संज्ञानात्मक और मनोवैज्ञानिक विकास पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

### शिक्षा में महत्व :

शिक्षा में संगीत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। यह स्मृति, ध्यान और प्रसंस्करण गति जैसे संज्ञानात्मक कौशल को बढ़ाता है, जो शैक्षणिक प्रदर्शन में सुधार कर सकता है, संगीत भावनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति, नियमन और सहानुभूति में मदद करता है, भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता को बढ़ावा देता है जो सामाजिक संपर्क और शैक्षणिक सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। संगीत छात्रों को विविध संस्कृतियों और परंपराओं से परिचित कराता है, सांस्कृतिक समझ और प्रशंसा को बढ़ावा देता है। किसी वाद्ययंत्र को सीखना या किसी संगीत समूह में भाग लेना अनुशासन, दृढ़ता और धैर्य सिखाता है, जो शैक्षणिक और व्यक्तिगत सफलता के लिए मूल्यवान गुण है। दर्शकों के सामने संगीत प्रस्तुत करने से आत्मविश्वास और आत्म-सम्मान बढ़ता है, जो शिक्षा सहित जीवन के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी काम आ सकता है।

संगीत एक सार्वभौमिक भाषा है जो सीमाओं, संस्कृतियों और पीढ़ियों से परे है। इसमें हमारी भावनाओं को शामिल करने, हमारी बुद्धि को उत्तेजित करने और रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने की अद्वितीय क्षमता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, संगीत एक सर्वांगीण व्यक्ति को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

आधुनिक शिक्षा की माँगें छात्रों और अभिभावकों दोनों के लिए तनावपूर्ण हो सकती है। संगीत शैक्षणिक जीवन के दबावों से बहुत जरूरी मुक्ति प्रदान करता है। संगीत सुनने से तनाव, चिंता और अवसाद कम हो सकता है, जिससे समग्र कल्याण को बढ़ावा मिलता है। संगीत थेरेपी का उपयोग ऑटिज़्म स्पेक्ट्रम वाले विशेष जरूरतों वाले छात्रों की मदद करने, उनकी भावनाओं को प्रबंधित करने और संचार कौशल में सुधार करने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

कुल मिलाकर, संगीत को शिक्षा में एकीकृत करने से समग्र विकास बढ़ता है और छात्रों को जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं में सफलता के लिए तैयार किया जाता है जिससे बच्चे का चहुमुखी विकास होता है।

विभाति  
शिक्षा स्नातक  
बी.एड



## **Educated Vs Trained (A short story)**

Once in a forest lived two parrots **Pico** and **Polly**.

**Pico**, with his emerald feathers and a sharp beak was renowned for his ability to mimic sounds perfectly. Tourists flocked to hear him replicate car horns and camera clicks.

**Polly**, on the other hand, wasn't much of a mimic. Her feathers were dull brown and her attempts at imitating the rainforest sounds often came out garbled.

One day, a group of biologists arrived. They were studying the various rainforest birds and needed help identifying different calls. They approached the parrots, hoping to enlist their expertise.

The biologist was impressed by the mimicry skills of Pico.

Polly didn't imitate sounds, but rather described the birds in details- their size, color, behavior etc. This was exactly the information the biologists needed. It turned out, Pico was merely trained. He could mimic sounds perfectly, but he didn't understand what they meant.

Polly, on the other hand, was educated. She had observed and learned about the birds. This allowed her not just imitate, but to truly understand and communicate the information the biologists needed.

The differences between being trained and being educated become clear-one could only mimic, while the other could truly understand and contribute. We need to study for knowledge not just to pass the exams by cramming the answers. So, that we can be called educated.

**Which one are You, Pico or Polly???**

**Nitika Sharma**  
B.Ed, 2nd Sem.

## **Need of Transformative Change in Education**

Education depends on safe, orderly, predictable systems—something that **COVID-19** pandemic undermined. It showed us the fact that how interdependent we all are and how interconnected our systems can be.

It taught us about need of change in our education system. Talking about current scenario, there are many loopholes in our education systems. Many educational institutions lack basic facilities like furniture, toilet facilities or even proper sitting space because of shipping crisis, lacks of funds and many more.

Administration do not want to fix these problems permanently and want the system to simply go on. It feels like chaos and isn't just our system that is falling apart-its people too. Mental health crisis among children has shown whooping rise during pandemic. Up to 80% of children are suffering from depression, anxiety and other issues.

At the onset of pandemic, some educators saw hope that perhaps typical school system were disrupted and things would not go back to normal- it showed us new way of education. It made us re-think about our faulty education system and came out to be the biggest positive of pandemic and great turning point in the field of education.

All the above arguments show that there is urgent need of transformative change in education.

**Shreya Sharma**  
B.Ed, 2nd Sem.

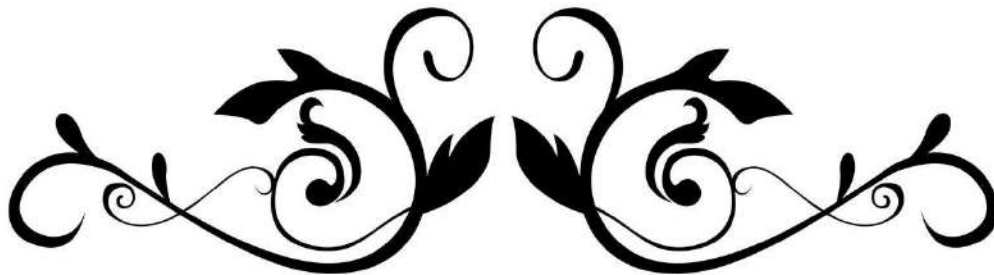


## **Money Matters For Young Adults:**

### **Financial Awareness and Education of young adults**

Financial education and awareness is an important aspect for every individual irrespective of their age. With the changes occurring in the financial system various financial institutions and financial regulators like RBI, SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA have brought their focus on the financial awareness and education of young adults aging between 18 to 25 years. The youth is the backbone of every nation. They are future entrepreneurs, leaders who will drive economic growth and development of the country. The goal behind this is to make sure that these adults can be given the conceptual knowledge of financial products, services offered by various financial institutions. Young adults will know about their financial condition and can earn while pursuing their education. Saving and investment are two major components of financial system and many researchers have concluded that we Indians have high propensity to save but we lack on the part of investment from which we can earn money by investing into various financial products and services. With the changing financial environment, the traditional financial products and services have been replaced by new products and services offered by the financial institutions. The education curriculum must include the education and awareness of financial products and services and the educational institutions can tie-up with various financial institutions to provide training to the young adults about the changing financial environment for their better understanding and implementing it practically according to their reach and financial conditions. Financial awareness and education has emerged as an important aspect for every individual because of changing scenario in the financial system and has become necessity of every individual.

**Pankaj Bhardwaj**  
B.Ed, 1st Year



## **Savitribai Phule**

### **(The First Female Indian Teacher)**

**“ A society that neglects the education of women, denies itself half it’s potential ”**

Well said by Dr. Savitri bai Phule.

Savitribai Phule (3 January 1831-10 March 1897) was a social reformer of India. She was a poet from Maharashtra. She is known as the **“First Female Teacher”**.

**Here is a glimpse into her remarkable life :**

#### **Early life and education :**

Born in Naigaon, Maharashtra, in 1831.

- Belonged to a non-dominant caste and received no formal education due to societal norms.
- Married Jyotirao Phule, a social reformer at a young age.

#### **Champion of Education :**

- Despite societal disapproval, Jyotirao Phule educated Savitribai, making her one of the few literate women of her time.
- Together, they opened the first girl’s school in Pune in 1848, paving the way for women’s education in Indian.
- Savitribai Phule, the first female teacher in India, facing criticism and social boycott for her revolutionary act.

#### **Social Activism :**

- Fought against the caste system and untouchability, advocating equal rights for all.
- Campaigned against child marriage and championed **widow remarriage** both prevalent social evils.
- Opened a shelter for widows and fought for their upliftment.

#### **Legacy :**

- Savitribai Phule is considered the founder of the feminist movement in India.
- She is an inspiration for social reformers and advocates for equality.

#### **Awards and Honour :**

Savitribai Phule did not receive formal awards during her lifetime due to the social context of the era. However, her legacy has been honored in numerous ways :

- Her Birthday, **January 3rd** is celebrated as **Balika Din** (Girl child day) in Maharashtra especially in schools.
- A postage stamp was issued by India post in 1998.
- The University of Pune was renamed Savitribai Phule Pune university in 2015.
- The government of Maharashtra presents the **Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule** Award to outstanding women teachers.

***“ Empower a woman and you uplift entire community”.***

**-Dr. Savitri Bai Phule**

**Nitika Sharma**  
B.Ed, 2nd Sem.



## ऐसी थी डाक्टर नरेश कुमार भूतपूर्व MLSM College के रसायन विज्ञान प्राध्यापक की जिजीविषा व व्यवहारिक पक्ष :

डॉक्टर नरेश कुमार जी बहुत कम आयु में 14 सितम्बर 2024 को अपनी संसारिक यात्रा पूरी कर गए। यह आघात महाविद्यालय कर्मचारियों व विद्यार्थियों के लिए असहनीय रहा। यह बहुत ही उमदा प्रकृति के प्राध्यापक थे, इनके अपने क्षेत्र करसोंग के मित्रों व सम्पर्क में आने वाले अन्य लोगों व विद्यार्थियों में अविस्मरणीय छाप रही। इनका असामयिक जाना बहुत ही पीड़ादायक रहा। इनके कामकाज को संक्षेप में हम यँ ब्यान कर सकते हैं :-

(1) डॉक्टर नरेश वर्मा हमारे महाविद्यालय की मैगजीन “चिर संकल्प” के साईंस सैक्सन के स्टाफ एडिटर थे। पिछले वर्ष इसमें प्रिंटिंग के बाद बहुत सी गलतियां थी। पहले इन्होंने वे हाथ से कारेक्टर की फिर भी कुछ संतुष्ट नहीं हुए तो वे सब पन्ने कोई 17-18 खुद टाईप कर दिए। बोलते हैं सर उस को भी (प्रिंटिंग प्रेस वाले को) क्यों कष्ट देना? इस बार की मैगजीन की पत्रिका में फिर वैसी गलतियां थी, वह सैक्सन मेरे पास कारेक्ट कर दिया और उसमें कुछ पन्नों पर लाईनों में फलुड्ड लगा कर फिर ऊपर से लिखा। मैंने अपने लंबे अंतराल के कैरियर में इस कद्र काम करने की जिजीविषा किसी में नहीं देखी।

(2) अभी महाविद्यालय के छात्र इंडक्शन प्रोग्राम में छात्रों के स्कॉलरशिप इंचार्ज के नाते बच्चों को समझा रहे थे कि कॉलेज का नाम भर्ती बार साथ में हिमाचल प्रदेश जरूर देख लिया करें पिछली बार 40 के लगभग छात्रों ने बिहार दरभंगा में भी इसी नाम से कॉलेज का नाम भर दिया था और अनेकानेक छोटी-छोटी गलतियों की बारीकियां छात्रों को समझाई।

(3) सादगी वही जो एक आदर्श अध्यापक की पुस्तकों में वर्णित है, उसकी पूरी-पूरी झलक मिलती थी।

(4) कहते हैं कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व का पता करना हो तो उसका व्यक्ति का व्यवहार देखो। मैंने यह देखा कि इनका व्यवहार प्रधानाचार्य, स्टाफ व महाविद्यालय के पियन से लेकर दूसरे सब स्टाफ व शिक्षार्थियों के साथ एक समान, सुशील, सौम्य, आदरपूर्वक व हंस मुख व्यवहार था। जो किसी भी व्यक्ति को मेंटेन रखना मुश्किल है। यह तथ्य यह इंगित करने में काफी है कि यह व्यक्ति मानवता का कितना सम्मान करता होगा व आंतरिक तौर पर कितना शांत रहा होगा?

“जग जिऊंदेयां रे मेल” कहकर अलविदा नरेश जी!  
एक बार फिर “श्रद्धांजलि”....

डाक्टर विनोद कुमार  
मुख्य संपादक



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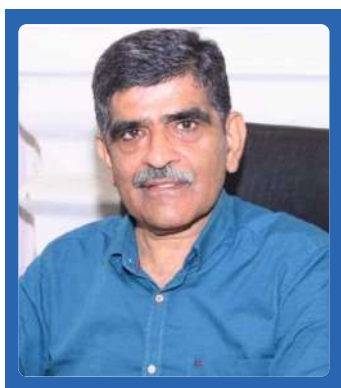


## OATH TAKING BY CSCA STUDENTS





# ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION



**Prof. C.P. Kaushal**

who retired from this college on 30-06-2023.  
He served this college since 12-09-1988 in the department of chemistry to this date. He retired as Principal of the college.



**Sh. Hem Raj Sharma**

who retired as superintendent from the college.  
He served the college during the periods 01-10-1991 to 31-10-2023.

## Academic Position of the students (2022-2023)



**BHARTI**

B.Sc.- III Year (N.M.)  
3rd in HPU Merit List



**DIKSHA KUMARI**

B.Sc.- III Year (N.M.)  
6th in HPU Merit List



**HIMANI**

B.Sc.- III Year (N.M.)  
10th in HPU Merit List



**SHOURYA**

B.Sc.-III Year (Med.)  
1st in Aggregate



**PALLAVI**

BA-III Year  
1st in Aggregate



**AKANKSHA**

B.Com.-III Year  
1st in Aggregate



**MANISHA KUMARI**

B.A.-II Year  
1st in Aggregate



**KRITIKA**

B.Com.-II Year  
1st in Aggregate



**PRERNA VERMA**

B.Sc.-II Year (Med.)  
1st in Aggregate



**JAHANVI ALI QURESHI**

B.Sc.-II Year (N.M.)  
1st in Aggregate



**MANISH PRASHAR**

B.A.- I Year  
1st in Aggregate



**RUPALI SHARMA**

B.Com.-I Year  
1st in Aggregate



**SHREYA PULAD**

B.Sc.- I Year (Med.)  
1st in Aggregate



**AALIYA NAAZ**

B.Sc.- I Year (N.M.)  
1st in Aggregate

## Merits in Sports, Culture, NCC & NSS (2022-2023)



**SAKSHI**

Silver Medal in North  
Inter University Cricket  
Championship  
Participated in all India Inter  
Uni Cricket Championship



**AWANTIKA**

Participated in Senior  
National Hand Ball Championship  
Participated in all India  
Inter University Handball and  
Hockey Championship



**ADITYA CHAUHAN**

Winner in VIZZY Trophy  
Runners up in N/Z  
Inter Varsity Cricket  
Championship



**NEHA**

Participated in Senior National  
Kho Kho Championship  
Held at Delhi  
(Karnail Singh Stadium)



**SONIKA**

Silver Medal in Senior National  
Wrestling Championship  
Participated in all  
India Wrestling Championship



## FORM IV

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# CAMPUS LIFE





