



Estd. 1965

हमीर

2022-23

Teaching Staff with Principal



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"HAMIR"



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2022-23

N.S.C.B.M. Govt. College Hamirpur (H.P.)

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I Dr. Pramod Patial hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dr. Pramod Patial
Principal

Editorial Board

Principal : Dr. Pramod Patial

Chief Editor : Dr. G.R. Katoch

Contents

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Annual Report

Rohit Thakur
Higher, Elementary
Education Minister



Himachal Pradesh,
Shimla- 171 002
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Message

To the Resilient Students and Dedicated Staff of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose Memorial Govt. College Hamirpur,

Heartfelt congratulations on the triumphant unveiling of the latest edition of Hamir, the College Magazine. Your unwavering commitment of fervor for literature and creativity have once again graced the pages of this remarkable publication.

Hamir stands as a living testament to the amalgamation of your collective talents, creativity, and indomitable spirit. Within its covers, one finds the essence of your hard work, dedication, and collaborative efforts, showcased through a myriad of captivating stories, insightful articles, and breathtaking artwork.

This achievement is not merely a showcase of literary prowess but a celebration of teamwork, perseverance, and the relentless pursuit of excellence. Your unwavering dedication to bringing Hamir to life is not only commendable but serves as an inspiration to all.

May this edition of Hamir be a perennial source of inspiration, sparking creativity and fostering a profound love for knowledge among generations to come. Congratulations once again to the entire team for this outstanding accomplishment.

(Rohit Thakur)

Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma
Director (Higher Education)



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MESSAGE

It is a matter of immense delight for me to know that your college is going to publish the college magazine.

College magazine is a very useful medium for young minds to express their bristling ideas and thoughts. It gives a chance to students, the budding writers, to get the attention of others through their creative and contemporary writings. It is an essential ingredient of college regular activities and documentation of such events. The true purpose of higher education is to open the horizons for the curious young minds and to refine and polish them in such a way that they become responsible citizens of our country.

I wish your college a great future and grand success to the college magazine. I also congratulate the Editor(s) of the magazine and wish everyone all the best in their ventures.

Jai Hind.


(Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma)

From The Principal's Desk ...

Dear Readers,

The issue of our college magazine 'HAMIR' for the academic session 2022-23 is before you. The college magazine provides a platform and an opportunity to our budding writers and poets to showcase their talent and explore their creative potential. Many of us can think but only few of us can give words to our thoughts. College magazine is a very useful medium for young minds to express their ideas and thought.



Students are future of the state as well as nation. The relationship of teacher and student is special and essential for the development of student as well as teacher. Teachers play role model to their students for inspiring their career and the life itself.

I appreciate the efforts of chief editor, the editorial board and the young writers for their contribution, in bringing out this issue of the college magazine. I hope that our young generation will keep on participating in all creative activities of the college.

Jai Hind.

Dr. Pramod Singh Patial

Principal

NSCBM Govt. College Hamirpur

सम्पादक की कलम से



मुझे बहुत ही हर्ष की अनुभूति हो रही है कि हमारा महाविद्यालय सत्र 2022-23 के लिए वार्षिक पत्रिका 'हमीर' का अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है। मैं राजकीय महाविद्यालय हमीरपुर के उन सभी विद्यार्थी रचनाकारों को बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने अपनी सृजनात्मक प्रतिभा का परिचय देते हुए इस पत्रिका के लिए एक से बढ़कर एक सुन्दर लेख, कविताएं आदि प्रदान कर इस के प्रत्येक पृष्ठ को संवारा है, साथ ही पत्रिका के सभी पाठकों को भी शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ जो इन रचनाकारों के भावों और विचारों से अवगत हो कर प्रेरणा प्राप्त करेंगे।



कॉलेज पत्रिका विद्यार्थियों के भावों और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का एक मंच होता है। युवा राष्ट्र की रीढ़ होते हैं। युवाओं को सशक्त समाज और आत्मनिर्भर राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपनी अहम् भूमिका निभानी होती है, इसलिए उनका चरित्रवान बने रहना जरूरी है।

महाविद्यालय की वार्षिक पत्रिका कॉलेज की शैक्षणिक प्रतिभाओं की दर्पण होती है। इसमें विद्यार्थियों की सृजन शक्ति प्रतिविम्बित होती है। पत्रिका का मूल उद्देश्य छात्र-छात्राओं की लेखन क्षमता को प्रस्फूटित करना है। विद्यार्थी रचनाकारों ने अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से वर्तमान समय के विविध पहलुओं को एवं संदर्भों को स्पर्श कर पाठकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है।

मैं पत्रिका के सम्पादन कार्य में जुटे हुए सभी प्राध्यापक और विद्यार्थी सम्पादकों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिनके अथक प्रयास से यह 'हमीर' वार्षिक पत्रिका प्रकाशित हुई और सुधी पाठकों तक पहुंच पाई।

डॉ. जी.आर. कटोच
मुख्य सम्पादक



हिन्दी अनुभाग

विद्यार्थी सम्पादिका
दीक्षा चंदेल
एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र

प्राध्यापक सम्पादिका
प्रो. नीना कुमारी

विषयानुक्रमणिका

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छात्रा सम्पादक



यह मेरा परम सौभाग्य है कि मुझे 'नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस स्मारक राजकीय महाविद्यालय हमीरपुर' की वार्षिक पत्रिका 'हमीर' के हिन्दी अनुभाग की छात्रा सम्पादक बनने का सुअवसर प्राप्त हुआ है; इसके लिए मैं हिन्दी विभाग की सहायक आचार्या श्रीमती नीना कुमारी जी का विशेषतौर पर धन्यवाद करती हूँ जिन्होंने मुझे इस पत्रिका के सम्पादक बनने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया। साथ ही पत्रिका के प्रकाशन में योगदान देने वाले सभी रचनाकारों एवम् अन्य सदस्यों को भी तह—ए—दिल से धन्यवाद देती हूँ।



इस पत्रिका में छात्रों ने अपनी योग्यतानुसार कविताओं, कहानियों, शायरियों व चुटकुलों के द्वारा अपने—अपने भाव व विचार व्यक्त किए हैं।

यदि पत्रिका में किसी भी तरह की त्रुटि रह गई हो तो इसके लिए मैं क्षमाप्रार्थी हूँ।

शुभकामनाओं सहित,

दीक्षा चंदेल

छात्रा सम्पादक

एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र (हिन्दी)

हिन्दी भाषा

प्रकृति की पहली ध्वनि ऊँ है
मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी, इसी ऊँ की देन है।
देवनागरी लिपि है इसकी,
देवों की कलम से उपजी,
बंगाली, गुजराती, भोजपुरी, डोगरी, पंजाबी और कई
हिन्दी ही है इन सब की जननी।
प्रकृति की हर इक चीज़ अपने में सम्पूर्ण है
मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी अपने में सम्पूर्ण है।
जो बोलते हैं वही लिखते हैं,
मन के भाव सही उभरते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा ही तुम्हें प्रकृति के समीप ले जाएगी
मन की शुद्धि तन की शुद्धि, सहायक यह बन जाएगी।
कुछ हवा चली है ऐसी यहाँ
कहते हैं इस मातृभाषा को बदल डालो।
बदल सको क्या तुम अपनी माता को ?
मातृभाषा का क्यों बदलाव करो ?
देवों की भाषा का क्यों तुम तिरस्कार करो।
बदल सको तो तुम अपनी सोच को बदल डालो।
हर इक भाषा का तुम दिल से सम्मान करो।
हिन्दी की जड़ों पर आओ हम गर्व करें,
हिन्दी भाषा पर आओ हम गर्व करें।

रिया ठाकुर

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांक : 20HIND76

कन्या भ्रूण हत्या

कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ, अपने हिस्से का जीना चाहती हूँ।
दुनियाँ के संग, दुनियाँ के रंग में भी जीना चाहती हूँ।
माँ तेरी कोख में आई, फिर जन्म क्यों न ले पाई
न जाने कोई मेरा मर्म मेरी कब्र बन गया जैसा तेरा गर्भ
तेरा खून तो पाया मैंने फिर दूध क्यों न पी पाई।
अस्तित्व अपना मिटने पर भी आँसू तब बहा न पाई
संग मुझे ले जाते हुए यमराज भी थरथराए होंगे
जन्म लेने दो मुझे भी बेटे से बढ़ कर दिखलाऊंगी
अगर बेटी को न मिटाओगे
धरा की सुख क्या चीज है तोड़ आसमां के तारे लाऊंगी
अगर बेटी को भुलाओगे माँ की ममता कैसे पाओगे।
जन्म देने के लिए माँ चाहिए,
राखी बांधने के लिए बहन चाहिए
साथ निभाने के लिए पत्नी चाहिए
पर सारे रिश्ते निभाने के लिए बेटियाँ चाहिए।
रक्षा बंधन भाई दूज सा त्यौहार नहीं होना
रह जाते हैं वह घर आंगन सून बन कर
जिस घर में बेटी सा अवतार नहीं होता है।
बेटा भाग्य है तो बेटी सौभाग्य है।

अंशु कुमारी

बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांक : 21HIND005

गुमनाम

कुछ ईंटें आधी भी लगेंगी
तेरे सपनों के मकान में।।
तू जाएगा नहीं ऐ मेरे दोस्त
हां आया जरूर था गुमनाम इस जहान में।
रख यकीन खुद पर बस खुदा पर छोड़ ना।
इक कदम तेरा सफर पे तुझे सिखा देगा दौड़ना।
आएगी जो मुश्किलें उन मुश्किलों से कर रहा झड़प।
तब पता चलेगा तुझको आया है क्या तैरना ?
कुछ हसेंगे लोग तुझपे
कुछ तुझे भटकाएंगे।
कुछ कहेंगे सिरफिरा कुछ बावला बताएंगे।।

पर बनेगी पहचान तेरी साहेब तेरे नाम से।
तू जाएगा नहीं ऐ मेरे दोस्त।
हाँ आया जरूर था गुमनाम इस जहान में।
ये कौन हैं जो तुझको दे रहें हैं सलाह।
क्या इन्होंने जिंदगी में खुद कभी कुछ है किया।
उड़ तू होकर बेफिक्र खोल दे सपनों के पंख।
जब, मिलेगी जीत तुझको तब बजायेंगे ये शंख।
देखना फिर तू मिलाके आंख इनकी आंख में।
तू आयेगा नहीं ऐ मेरे दोस्त।
हां आया जरूर था गुमनाम इस जहान में।

शोएब अली, बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांक : 21MUV003

डिप्रेशन क्यों ?

ना जाने ये कैसा डर है
ना जीने देता है, ना मरने देता है
ये वक्त भी मेरे खिलाफ हो गया है
मुझ से हर एक नाता तोड़ रहा है
फिर भी मैं हार नहीं मानूंगी
अपने कदमों को आगे बढ़ाती रहूंगी
जब तक मेरी सांसों में जान है
मैं अपनी ख्वाहिशों के लिए लड़ती रहूंगी ।
श्रीकृष्ण से कितना कुछ छूटा
पहले माँ छूटी, फिर पिता छूटे....
फिर जो नंद यशोदा मिले, वे भी छूटे
साथी संगी छूटे राधा भी छूटी फिर मथुरा छूटी
श्रीकृष्ण से जीवन भर कुछ न कुछ छूटता ही रहा
नहीं छूटा तो देवत्व, मुस्कान और सकारात्मकता
श्रीकृष्ण दुःख नहीं, उत्सव के प्रतीक हैं ।

शिवानी देवी
एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र
अनुक्रमांक : 21MAH003

ये पल फिर ना तू पाएगा

गुजरने दो इस वक्त को, वक्त का क्या फिर आएगा ?
बस जी ले हर एक पल, ये पल ना फिर तू पाएगा ।
जो बुरी यादें घटी, उसे छोड़ दें, जो अच्छी यादें जुड़ी उसे जोड़ लें
एक ही उम्र है पास अपने, ये उम्र ना फिर तू पाएगा ।
गर्मी से वो तपता यौवन, जाड़े में वो ठिठुरता मन
हर मौसम का बदलता रंग, ये मौसम ना फिर तू पाएगा ।
ये जिंदगी तो एक धोखा है, जिंदगी का क्या भरोसा है ?
जो मुस्कान है उसे थाम ले, आँखों से मुख का काम ले ।
चली गई अगर मुस्कान, ये मुस्कान फिर न तू पाएगा ।
वक्त तो फिसलता जाएगा, ये पल फिर ना तू पाएगा ।

दीक्षा चन्देल
एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र
अनुक्रमांक : 21MAH037

इंसान जाने कहाँ खो गया है

जाने क्यों, अब शर्म से चेहरे गुलाब नहीं होते ।
जाने क्यों, अब मस्त मौला मिजाज नहीं होते ।
पहले बता दिया करते थे दिल की बातें ।
जाने क्यों, अब चेहरे खुली किताब नहीं होते ।

सुना है, बिन कहे दिल की बात समझ लेते थे ।
गले लगते ही दोस्त हालात समझ लेते थे ।
तब ना फेसबुक था, ना स्मार्ट फोन ना ट्विटर आकड़ों ।
एक चिट्ठी से ही दिलों के जज्बात समझ लेते थे ।

सोचता हूँ, हम कहाँ से कहाँ आ गए,
व्यावहारिकता सोचते सोचते भावनाओं को खा गए ।
अब भाई भाई से समस्या का समाधान कहाँ पूछता है,
अब बेटा बाप से उलझनों का निदान कहाँ पूछता है

बेटी नहीं पूछती माँ से गृहस्थी के सलीके,
अब कौन गुरु के चरणों में बैठकर ज्ञान की परिभाषा सीखता है ।
परियों की बातें अब किसे भाती हैं,
अब कौन गरीब को सखा बताता है ।

अब कहाँ कृष्ण सुदामा को गले लगाता है ।
जिन्दगी में हम केवल व्यावहारिक हो गये हैं ।
मशीन बन कर हम सब इंसान
जाने कहाँ खो गये हैं ।।

ईशाली

एम.ए. प्रथम सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 22MAH027

संघर्ष का दौर

दिन तो गुजर जाता है, पर रात का सन्नाटा बहुत शोर करता है,
विद्यार्थी के जीवन में यही सबसे बड़ा संघर्ष का दौर चलता है ।
किताबों और विचारों के बीच मन बैठ द्वंद करता है,
इसी असमंजस में ना जाने कब वक्त अपना पहर बदलता है ।
रात का अंधेरा दिन के उजाले में तब्दील हो जाता है,
पर अंतर्मन के उस द्वंद का ना कोई अंत नजर आता है ।
इसी संघर्ष में दिन रात गुजर रहे हैं उम्मीद, हौसला,
आत्मविश्वास का दामन थामकर हम सब इस रणभूमि में
आने वाले कल के लिए लड़ रहे हैं.....
आने वाले कल के लिए लड़ रहे हैं..... ।

शिपाली ठाकुर, एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 22MAH044

मुद्रा का विकास

मुद्रा शब्द की उत्पत्ति लेटिन भाषा के शब्द मोनेटो शब्द से हुई है देवी जुमों को रोम में मोनेटो के नाम से जाना जाता है। मोनेटो देवी स्वर्ग की देवी मानी जाती थी, लोग मंदिर बना कर उसकी पूजा करते थे, प्राचीन काल में सर्वप्रथम सिक्कों का टंकण देवी जुनो के मंदिर से ही शुरू हुआ। इसलिए सिक्कों को मुद्रा जो मोनेटो शब्द का रूपान्तरित शब्द कहा जाने लगा। प्राचीन काल से ही मुद्रा का प्रयोग होता रहा है। इस प्रकार मुद्रा अनेक अवस्थाओं में विकसित हुई सर्वप्रथम वस्तु मुद्रा का प्रयोग किया जाने लगा। इसमें वस्तुओं का वस्तुओं से लेन-देन होता था और दूसरे चरण में धातु के टुकड़ों जैसे सोना, चांदी, तांबा आदि को भिन्न-भिन्न आकार तथा भिन्न गुण होते थे। तीसरे चरण में धातु के सिक्के प्रयोग में आने लगे जिन पर मोहर लगाने व मूल्य अंकित होते थे। उसके बाद पत्र मुद्रा का प्रयोग शुरू हुआ। इसका सबसे पहले प्रचलन चीन में 8वीं शताब्दी में किया गया। चीन में हीआन संग राजा ने सबसे पहले सरकारी तौर पर मुद्रा जारी किया। उसके बाद सा मुद्रा प्रचलन में आई जिसमें बैंक ने चैक, ड्राफ्ट, प्रतिज्ञा पत्र, विनिमय पत्र आदि इसमें जमाकर्ता कितना ही बड़ी मात्रा में राशि का भुगतान कर सकते हैं।

अभय ठाकुर एम.ए. प्रथम सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 22MAH041

सपनों में रख आस्था

सपनों में रख आस्था कर्म तू किए जा,

त्याग से ना डर आलस परित्याग किए जा।

गलती कर ना घबरा,

गिरकर फिर हो जा खड़ा।

समस्याओं को रास्तों से निकाल दे,

चट्टान भी हो तो ठोकर से उछाल दे।

रख हिम्मत तूफानों से टकराने की,

जरूरत नहीं है किसी मुसीबत से घबराने की।

जो पाना है बस उसकी एक पागल की तरह चाहत कर,

करता रह कर्म मगर साथ में खुदा की इबादत भी कर।

फिर देख किस्मत क्या-क्या रंग दिखलाएगी,

तुझको तेरी मंजिल मिल जाएगी, मंजिल मिल जाएगी।

अंजली

एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 22MAH035

कुछ करना है तो डटकर चल

कुछ करना है तो डटकर चल, थोड़ा दुनिया से हटकर चल ।
लीक पर तो सभी चल लेते हैं, कभी इतिहास को पलटकर चल ।
बिना काम के मुकाम कैसा ? बिना काम के दाम कैसा ?
जब तक ना हासिल हो मंज़िल, तो राह में आराम कैसा ?
अर्जुन सा निशान रख, मन में ना कोई बहाना रख ।
लक्ष्य सामने है, बस उसी पर अपना ठिकाना रख ।
सोच मत, साकार कर, अपने कर्मों से प्यार कर ।
मिलेगा तेरी मेहनत का फल, किसी और का ना इंतज़ार कर ।
जो चले थे अकेले, उनके पीछे आज मेले हैं
जो करते हैं इंतज़ार, उनकी जिंदगी में आज भी झमेले हैं ।

दीक्षा धीमान, बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक : 22BOT065

सोचती हूँ...

रंग चुराकर फिज़ाओं से, अब किस्मत सजा लूँ ।
सन्नाटा कोई पसरा हुआ है दिल में कब से,
हवा के राग से संगीत बना कोई गीत गुनगुना लूँ ।
कशती जिंदगी की सूखी नदियों में खड़ी है,
दरिया बादलों का दे जो पानी, सागर भर लूँ ।
जुस्तजू सब जीने की रख कर एक किनारे,
आजाद कर दूँजों से खुद को खुद से मिला लो ।

कृतिका, बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक : 22ZO0077

बेटी

बेटी के प्यार को कभी आजमाना नहीं,
वह फूल है, उसे कभी रुलाना नहीं,
पिता का तो गुमान होती है बेटी,
जिन्दा होने की पहचान होती है बेटी ।
उसकी आंखें कभी नम न होना देना,
उसकी जिन्दगी से कभी खुशियां कम न होना देना,
उंगली पकड़ कर कल जिसको चलाया था तुमने,

फिर उसको ही डोली में बिठाया था तुमने ।
बहुत छोटा सा सफ़र होता है बेटी के साथ,
बहुत कम वक्त के लिये वह होती हमारे पास!!
असीम दुलार पाने की हकदार है बेटी,
समझो भगवान् का आशीर्वाद है बेटी ।

दीक्षा धीमान,
बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक : 22BOT065

नशा मुक्ति

छा गयी मायूसी हर गलिया हर चौराहे पर
लोगों ने हालात बदल डाले
नशे की पड़ी ये ऐसी आदत इनको,
जीने के अपने अंदाज बदल डाले।

दे रहा भारत देश तरक्की की मिसालें,
युवा कर-कर नशे का व्यापार
लुप्त हो रही संस्कृति हमारी जिसका था बड़ा गुमान,
मीठा एक जहर है नशा
जिसको पीते खाते ले ले स्वाद।
जहर बन चुका है खून रंगों में आज के नौजवानों का,
मिल जाते हैं अक्सर आजकल युवा मयखानों में,

गिर गया है नाले पर फिर भी शानें ऊँची हैं
बच्चों का क्या होगा कल किसने यह बात सोची है
चरस, गांजा, भांग और अफीम ये सब बर्बादी है।
नहीं बदले खुद को तो तुम पर मौत भारी है,
रो रही मातायें और बहनें यह कैसी बीमारी है।
जल रहा है नशे की तपती आग में घर का दीपक,
बंद करो ये सब कुछ तुम माँ बाप का सहारा हो
नशा एक बीमारी है पल रही महामारी है
निजात इससे पाना है देश को नशा मुक्त बनाना है।

साक्षी, बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक : 21HIN050

अनजान

मैंने सजाया था तुम्हें अपने मुकुट में मान सा,
लेकिन तुम्हें ना हो सका उसका जरा भी भान सा,
अब क्या करे कोई तुम्हारी सोच तो बदली नहीं,
तुमको भी साथी चाहिए एक जादूगर धनवान सा।
सोचा बहुत रोका बहुत पर फिर भी देखा ना थमा,
आज भी उठता है दिल में एक बड़ा तूफान सा।
देखते हो क्या मकां ये इसमें कोई घर नहीं।
एक खंडहर है फकत टूटा हुआ वीरान सा।
दौलतें जग की मिलें पर ना मिले गए साथिया,
मधुकर बना रहता है फिर इंसान इक अनजान सा।

कनिका, एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र
अनुक्रमांक : 21MAH036

ममता का आँचल

ममता के आँचल से सींचा है किनारा,
मृदुल जल के दर्पण में मिला है सहारा।
उन्नति पर अग्रसर वो राह डगमगाती थी,
डॉट से जब डरकर हर रुह काँप जाती थी,
संध्या में दीया जलाकर किया जीवन जगमगा सारा।
पक्षियों के पर लगाकर दिया व्योम को स्वर्णिम तारा।
कहता है सूरज से सागर का सेवरा,
तुम हर क्षण ऊर्जा से साथ देना मेरा।
टूटी-बिखरी किशतों में ह्यस होती जिन्दगी,
स्वप्न टूटे, ख्वाब छूटे मरणासन्न पड़ी।
आशा की भाषा ने तब दिखाया रास्ता,
आक्रोश की बंजर सतह का प्रेम से नहीं वास्ता।
तब ममता के आँचल से सींचा एक किनारा,
और लोचन की लज्जा ने किया एक इशारा।
जीवन का गूढ़ सत्य है
माँ! तुम्हारा आँचल एक अद्भुत सितारा।

नेहा,
एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र
अनुक्रमांक : 21MAH034

मन चल उस पार

उड़ चल मेरे मन, मुझे ले चल गगन के उस पार,
जहाँ प्रेम की गंगा बहती, जहाँ पर होता द्वेष अपार ।
दुःख की सूनी तान न हो, जहाँ गाये ये मन मल्हार ।
जहाँ करुणा के बादल न हों,
हाँ ले चल, ले चल उस पार ।
छूट न जाए सृजन की चाह,
विश्वास अटल हो मन का मेरे ।
रुक न जाए यह गति जीवन की
पा ले तू सारा आकाश ।
ऊपर-ऊपर दूर गगन में,
बढ़ तू चीरता जा दिडमण्डल ।
मन को व्याकुलता से, नभ में मचा दे तू हलचल ।
आशाओं की ज्योति लेकर, अमर रचना का साधन लेकर ।
दृढ़ निश्चय का संकल्प सजाकर,

विधना आशीष संजोकर,
बढ़ता जा तू अपने पथ पर,
काँप न मन तू, दशों दिशा से,
तुझे तो दूर बहुत है जाना ।
रुक न तू निष्ठुर उपहास से,
तुझे वहाँ सब कुछ है पाना
उषा जाग उठी प्राची में
आवाहन यह नूतन दिन का
उड़ चल मेरे मन ले चल गगन के उस पार,
जहाँ प्रेम की गंगा बहती, जहाँ न होता द्वेष अपार ।
हाँ ले चल, ले चल उस पार ।

डिम्पल कुमारी,

एम.ए. प्रथम सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 22MAH005

जीवन का सुख-दुःख

कल का दिन किसने देखा है,
आज अभी की बात करो ।
ओछी सोचों को त्यागों मन से,
सत्य को आत्मसात करो ।
जिन घड़ियों में हंस सकते हैं,
क्यों तड़पें संताप करें ।
सुख-दुःख तो है आना-जाना,
कष्टों में क्यों विलाप करें ।
जीवन के दृष्टिकोणों को,
आज नया आयाम मिले ।
सोच सकारात्मक हो तो,
मन को पूर्ण विराम मिले ।

हिम्मत कभी न हारो मन की,
स्वयं पर अटूट विश्वास रखो ।
मंजिल खुद पहुंचेगी तुम तक,
मन में सोच कुछ खास रखो ।
सोच हमारी सही दिशा पर,
संकल्पों का संग रथ हो ।
चाहे कितना कठिन लक्ष्य के भेदों,
दृढ़ निश्चय से कठिन पथ हो ।

वर्षा कुमारी,

एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 21MAH009

क्षितिज के पार

अंशुमान हुआ प्रस्फुटित इक उत्कंठामयी भोर
अनचाही बर्बरता को सहने आज फिर जाना है उस ओर
किलकारियों भरे मार्ग अशांति है हर ओर
बालक उठाए, मुँह छुपाए लाचार स्त्रियाँ भी जा रही उस ओर
बरसती आततायी निदाध विस्तृत हठी डगर का गुरुर
गमछा उठाते, दिखता बिन्दुमान छोर
दिल में फिर इक आह उठती न जाने कब पहुंचेगी उस ओर

जगी निराशा, उठा दिल में इक हाहाकार
दुर्मुष हुआ अत्याचार निवृत्त हो जाएं, रोटी के मसले
ले चल मुझे उस क्षितिज के पार ।

आशीष शर्मा

एम.ए. तृतीय सत्र

अनुक्रमांक : 21MAH001

विद्यार्थियों से दो शब्द

यह कहना बहुत आसान है कि परिश्रम तुम्हारे बायें हाथ में और सफलता दायें हाथ में है। दरअसल बात करना आसान होता है परन्तु उसको अंजाम देना उतना ही मुश्किल है। मैं आप विद्यार्थियों की बात कर रही हूँ। पर्वत चढ़ना वैसे भी आसान नहीं, पर लक्ष्य अगर ऐवरेस्ट का शिखर है तो तैयारी से लेकर विजय तक परिश्रम भी सर्वाधिक करना पड़ता है। जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करना पहाड़ चढ़ने जैसा ही है। पर जिसने बचपन से लेकर जवानी तक पहाड़ देखे ही नहीं उसके लिये पहाड़ चढ़ पाना मुश्किल ही होगा। लक्ष्य को पाने के लिये न सिर्फ इच्छा बल्कि परिश्रम, लगन और भरपूर प्रयास भी करना चाहिये। बहाने भूल जाइये और विपत्तियों को अनदेखा करें। अपनी तुच्छ इच्छाओं को त्यागकर नित्य कुछ घण्टे तक मेहनत करेंगे तभी सफलता सम्भव हो सकती है। सम्भव इसलिये क्योंकि निश्चित कुछ भी नहीं है।

कहना यह है कि चाहे कोई भी अभियान हो या इम्तिहान हो सफलता उन्हीं के हाथ में लगती है जो सफलता के लिए जज्बा रखते हैं। पहले राह चाहिये फिर चाह चाहिये। तेज़ दिमाग़ किसी परिश्रम में सफलता की गारन्टी नहीं। यह बात जीवन और अध्ययन के हर क्षेत्र में लागू होती है। अगर आपको सचिन तेंदुलकर और गांगुली जैसे बल्लेबाज बनना है तो बचपन से ही रोज़ घण्टों प्रयास करना होता है। गर आप तेज दिमाग़ वाले हैं तो आपको साठ प्रतिशत ही अंक क्यों मिलते हैं? अच्छा खेलते हैं, तो महाविद्यालय टीम में क्यों नहीं?

अगर हमने रामधारी सिंह दिनकर की 'रश्मिरथी' पढ़ी है तो ढूँढकर पढ़िये। प्रेरणा का असीम सागर है यह। अगर आपने अपने कवियों को नहीं जाना, अगर आप अपने देश प्रदेश के इतिहास और रस्मों से वाकिफ़ नहीं है, आपको देश की राजनीति या धर्म में रुचि नहीं है, आपके हृदय में स्वप्न नहीं है, अगर आपने कष्ट सहन कर अपने आप के लिए विजय प्राप्त करने की क्षमता नहीं है तो आप अनपढ़ और जाहिल लोगों से भी बदतर हैं। परन्तु एक बात जान लीजियेगा कि सबसे पहले हमारा लक्ष्य निर्धारित होना चाहिए। लक्ष्य निर्धारित होने के बाद 99 प्रतिशत समय परिश्रम में जाता है इसके बावजूद मंज़िल तक वहीं पहुंचते हैं जो चलते और चलते चले जाते हैं।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिक्षक बहुत अच्छे हैं, शिक्षण पद्धति में कोई कमी नहीं है फिर भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होने वाली परीक्षाओं में हमारे प्रदेश के विद्यार्थी दूसरे राज्यों के विद्यार्थियों से पीछे रह जाते हैं। आखिर क्यों? मुख्यतः यह परिश्रम की कमी का ही नतीजा है। सच्चाई यह है कि आई.आई.टी., आई.ए.एस., आई.पी.एस. जैसी परीक्षाओं के लिए कड़ी मेहनत, लगन और आत्मविश्वास चाहिये। स्थिति, परिवर्तन हो चाहे जैसे भी हो परिश्रम तो करना ही पड़ेगा। संस्कृत की एक सूक्ति है :-

“काक चेष्टा वकोध्यानम श्वान निन्द्रा तथैव च,

अल्पहारी गृहत्यागी, विद्यार्थी एतत् पंचम लक्षणम्।”

अर्थात् – विद्यार्थी की कौवे की तरह चेष्टा, बगुले की तरह ध्यान, कुत्ते की तरह नींद, थोड़ा खाने वाला और घर छोड़ना वाला होना चाहिये। ये विद्यार्थी के पांच लक्षण होने चाहिये।

इस सूक्ति पर अगर आप अमल करेंगे तो आप जीवन में अवश्य ही सफल होंगे।

रजनी

एम.ए. प्रथम सत्र (हिन्दी)

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र दामोदर दास मोदी

श्री नरेन्द्र दामोदर दास मोदी भारत के वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री हैं। इनका जन्म एक मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार में हुआ था। उन्होंने बचपन से ही अपने पिता की मदद करना शुरू कर दिया था। उन्होंने रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रा करने वाले सैनिकों की सेवा की। मोदी जी ने अपनी स्कूली शिक्षा बडनगर से की। उसकी वाद-विवाद और नाटक प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत रुचि थी। राजनीतिक विषयों पर नई परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने में भी उनकी बहुत रुचि थी। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी हमारे भारत देश के वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री और 14वें प्रधानमंत्री हैं। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के महान नेता हैं। आज वो हमारे देश की ख्याति को बढ़ाने वाले प्रधानमंत्री ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व में ख्याति प्राप्त राजनेता हैं। नरेन्द्र मोदी में प्रशासनिक स्पष्ट दूरदर्शिता और चरित्र की अखंडता आदि का कौशल है। इन्हीं कौशलों के कारण उन्हें चुनाव में सफलता मिली। इनकी छवि एक प्रशासक और सख्त अनुशासनप्रिय की मानी जाती है।

रिया, एम.ए. प्रथम सत्र, अनुक्रमांक : 22MAH023

चुटकुले

1. एक भैंस घबराई हुई जंगल में भागी जा रही थी। एक चूहे ने पूछा : क्या हुआ बहन कहाँ भागे जा रही हो ?
भैंस : जंगल में पुलिस हाथी पकड़ने आई है ।
चूहा : पर तुम क्यों भाग रही हो ? तुम तो भैंस हो ।
भैंस : ये भारत है भाई, पकड़े गए तो 20 साल तो अदालत में सिद्ध करने में लग जायेंगे कि “मैं हाथी नहीं, भैंस हूँ” ।
यह सुनते ही चूहा भी भागने लगे ।
2. आज पप्पू ने पूरा स्कूल हिला डाला । टीचर : छिपकली किसे कहते हैं ?
पप्पू : छिपकली किसे कहते हैं मैं बताता हूँ, छिपकली एक गरीब मगरमच्छ है जिसे बचपन में वॉर्नवीटा वाला दूध नहीं मिला, जिस कारण वह कुपोषण का शिकार हो गई ।
3. आजकल लड़के सड़क पर ऐसे बाइक लहराते फिरते हैं, जैसे कोई इच्छाधारी नाग अपनी नागिन की मौत का बदला लेने जा रहा हो ।

दिया चौहान, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक : 20HIND12

राज्यों का पुनर्गठन

भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता अधिनियम 1947 लाया गया जिसके तहत भारत और पाकिस्तान को अलग-अलग कर दिया गया । उस समय भारत में लगभग 565 देशी रियासतें थीं । इस एक्ट के तहत यह प्रावधान किया कि देशी रियासतें अगर भारत संघ में रहना चाहती हैं या पाकिस्तान में विलय करना चाहती या स्वतन्त्र रहना चाहती तो वे स्वतन्त्र रह सकती ।

तत्कालीन गृहमन्त्री सरदार पटेल तथा वी.पी. मेनन के प्रयासों से 15 अगस्त, 1947 तक 136 रियासतों ने भारतीय संघ में शामिल होने के लिए विलय पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किए । अन्य रियासतों ने दवाब के बाद विलय-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करना स्वीकार कर लिया । जम्मू कश्मीर, जूनागढ़ तथा हैदराबाद विलय-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करना नहीं चाहते थे ।

जम्मू-कश्मीर पर अक्टूबर, 1947 में पाकिस्तान के हमले के बाद वहाँ के शासक हरि सिंह ने 26 अक्टूबर, 1947 को भारत में विलय पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए । जूनागढ़ को जनमत संग्रह के द्वारा 9 नवम्बर, 1947 को तथा पुलिसिया कार्यवाही के द्वारा हैदराबाद को ऑपरेशन पोलो द्वारा 28 अक्टूबर, 1948 को भारत में मिला लिया ।

स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् वर्ष 1954 में पाण्डिचेरी चन्द्रनगर तथा मोह एवं 1961 में गोवा को भारत में मिला लिया गया । 25 जनवरी, 1950 (भाग-7) अभी निरस्थ कर दिया गया । भाग-7 में भारतीय संघ क्षेत्र को 4 भागों में विभाजित किया गया । भाग क – ब्रिटिश प्रान्त (9 राज्य), भाग – ख देशी रियासत + विधानमण्डल (8 राज्य), भाग – ग चीफ कमिशनरी क्षेत्र (10 राज्य), भाग – घ अण्डमान निकोबार । परंतु जून 1948 में एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया जिसमें भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के निर्माण हेतु विचार करने के लिए एस.के. धार आयोग बनाया गया । एस.के. धार आयोग ने सुझाव दिया कि राज्यों का गठन भाषायी आधार पर नहीं परंतु भौगोलिक आधारों पर होगा । दिसम्बर, 1948 जवाहरलाल नेहरू, वल्लभ भाई पटेल, पट्टाभि सीतारमैय इसने भी एस.के. धार आयोग के सुझावों को सही माना ।

तेलगू बैल्ट में सबसे अधिक विरोध किया और भाषायी आधार पर राज्य का गठन करने पर जोर दिया । जिसमें प्रमुख नेता श्रीरामल्लू राजू ने 56 दिन का अनशन किया और उसकी मृत्यु हो गयी । उसी समय भारतीय सरकार ने 1 अक्टूबर, 1953 को भारत का आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनाया गया ।

1958 में राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग – अध्यक्ष फ़जल अली : भाषा के आधार पर पुनर्गठन का स्वीकार किया परंतु साथ ही भौगोलिक आधारों को भी मान्यता दी । इनकी सिफारिशों के आधार 10वां संशोधन एक्ट 1956 के तहत राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम लाया गया और भारत में 14 राज्य और 6 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश गठित किये गये । इसी संशोधन से संविधान का भाग-7 को खत्म कर दिया गया ।

1971 – हिमाचल प्रदेश

1972 – मणिपुर + त्रिपुरा को पूर्ण राज्य बनाया गया ।

1 मई, 1960 बम्बई को विभाजित (मराठी (महाराष्ट्र) + गुजराती उत्तरी बम्बई (गुजरात)

19 दिसम्बर, 1961 दमन और द्वीप तथा गोआ (गुजरात के दक्षिण) जो उस समय पुर्तगालियों के अधीन था । दोनों सेनाओं के द्वारा ऑपरेशन विजय चलाया जाता है और पुर्तगालियों से भारत में मिला लिया ।

1962 में 12वां संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा गोवा और दमन और दीव को केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश बनाया गया । 30 मई, 1987 में गोवा

को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया गया।

1 दिसम्बर, 1963 नागालैण्ड को असम से अलग करके 16वां राज्य बनाया गया।

1 नवम्बर, 1966 पंजाब से हिन्दी भाषायी राज्य हरियाणा को अलग करे 17वां राज्य बनाया गया।

25 जनवरी, 1971 हिमाचल प्रदेश को 18वां राज्य बनाया गया।

11 जनवरी, 1972 में भारत में तीन नए राज्य त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, मेघालय 22वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा असम से अलग करके बनाये गये।

26 अप्रैल, 1975 को सिक्किम को असम से अलग करके 22वां राज्य बनाया गया।

20 फरवरी, 1987 को अरुणाचल प्रदेश 23वां व मिजोरम 24वां राज्य बना।

1987 को गोवा को भारत का 25वां राज्य बना दिया गया।

1 नवम्बर, 2000 को मध्यप्रदेश से छत्तीसगढ़ को अलग करके 26वां राज्य बनाया गया।

9 नवम्बर, 2000 को उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तराखण्ड को अलग करके 27वां राज्य बनाया गया।

15 नवम्बर, 200 को बिहार से झारखण्ड को अलग करके भारत का 28वां राज्य बनाया।

2 जून, 2014 आन्ध्र प्रदेश से तेलंगाना को अलग करके 29वां राज्य बनाया।

5 अगस्त, 2019 को जम्मू कश्मीर से धारा 370 हटने पर इसे राज्य की श्रेणी से हटा दिया गया।

केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश :

1961 दादरा और नगर हवेली, 1962 पाण्डिचेरी को अंग्रेजों से वापिस लिया। 1966 चण्डीगढ़। 1987 दमन और दीव।

31 अक्टूबर, 2019 जम्मू कश्मीर और लद्दाख।

26 जनवरी, 2020 दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव को मिला दिया गया।

रंजीत सिंह

अनुक्रमांक : 22POL005

रूस यूक्रेन संकट की पृष्ठभूमि

दिसम्बर, 1991 में रूस, यूक्रेन एवं बेलारूस के नेताओं ने 'वेलावेज्हा समझौते' पर हस्ताक्षर किये तथा सोवियत संघ के विघटन की घोषणा की तथा उसका स्थान लेने के लिए कॉमनवेल्थ ऑफ़ इंडिपेंडेंट स्टेट्स का गठन किया। उस समय सोवियत संघ के अधीन आने वाले अधिकांश परमाणु हथियार यूक्रेन के पास थे, परंतु वर्ष 1994 में यूक्रेन ने ये हथियार रूस को सौंप दिए तथा बदले में रूस ने यूक्रेन की सम्प्रभुता का सम्मान करने का आश्वासन दिया।

वर्ष 2014 एवं इसके बाद की घटनाएँ :— यूक्रेन में वर्ष 2010 में विक्टर यानुकोविच यूक्रेन के राष्ट्रपति बने, ये रूस के समर्थक माने जाते थे। जबकि यूक्रेन की जनता यूरोपीय संघ, पश्चिमी देशों से बेहतर सम्बन्ध चाहती थी। उनकी नीतियों के विरोध में फरवरी, 2014 में यूरो मैदान आन्दोलन में जनता ने उन्हें अपदस्थ कर दिया, उन्होंने देश छोड़कर रूस में शरण ले ली।

विक्टर के समर्थक रूसी भाषा भाषी पूर्वी यूक्रेन में इसकी कड़ी प्रतिक्रिया हुई, रूस ने वहां अलगाववादी आन्दोलन को समर्थन दिया तथा दक्षिण पूर्व यूक्रेन में स्थित क्रीमिया प्रायद्वीप पर भी कब्जा कर लिया। 16 मार्च, 2014 को क्रीमिया में जनमत संग्रह हुआ, जिसमें क्रीमिया ने रूस से मिलने के पक्ष में मतदान किया, लेकिन शेष विश्व ने इसे अवैध घोषित कर दिया।

पूर्वी यूक्रेन के डोनेट्सक और लुहान्सक जिसे सम्मिलित रूप से डोनवस (डोनवास) के रूप में भी जाना जाता है पर वर्ष 2014 में रूसी समर्थक अलगाववादियों ने कब्जा कर लिया। 17 जुलाई, 2014 को इस क्षेत्र के 298 यात्रियों को ले जा रहे एक मलेशियाई विमान को मार गिराया गया, इसके बाद यूक्रेन की सेना ने अलगाववादियों का दमन करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। रूस से अलगाववादियों को सैन्य मदद दी, इसके बाद यूक्रेन-अलगाववादियों-रूस के बीच अन्य यूरोपीय देशों के मध्यस्थता से कई समझौते हुए जिन्हें मिन्सक समझौते के रूप में जाना जाता है, इन्हें सीज़फायर, सेनाओं को हटाने, विद्रोहियों वाले क्षेत्रों में चुनाव कराने पर सहमति जताई गई, लेकिन इन्हें आज तक अमल में नहीं लाया गया।

रंजीत सिंह

अनुक्रमांक : 22POL005



संस्कृत अनुभाग

विद्यार्थी सम्पादक
विशाल

प्राध्यापक सम्पादक
डॉ विनय कुमार

विषयानुक्रमणिका

क्र.सं.	विषय/शीर्षक	लेखक/लेखिका
1.	संस्कृत भाषा	विशाल
2.	वेदानां महत्त्वम्	विशाल
3.	आयुर्वेद का परिचय	कोमल
4.	वाङ्मय तपः (वाणी का तपः)	विशाल
5.	विश्व भाषा संस्कृत	कनिका शर्मा
6.	माँ	तेंजिन कंसेल
7.	मम मातृभूमि	तेंजिन कंसेल
8.	प्रकृति	तेंजिन कंसेल
9.	अनुशासन	किरण छिंता
10.	उत्सवम् आगते	अदिति ठाकुर
11.	संस्कृत भाषा का महत्त्व	किरण छिंता
12.	माँ	कविता
13.	श्री रामचन्द्र (राम स्तुति)	रिया रानी
14.	ज्ञान की बातें	रिया रानी
15.	जीवन के बारे में अनमोल विचार	रिया रानी
16.	माँ शब्द पर अनमोल विचार	रिया रानी
17.	जिज्ञासा	साक्षी
18.	संस्कृत भाषायाः महत्त्वम्	आदित्य ठाकुर
19.	वृक्षे	साक्षी
20.	सर्वेभ्यः शिक्षिकाभ्यः शिक्षकेभ्य च समर्पितम्	ईशा ठाकुर
21.	गुरु स्तोत्रम्	साक्षी
22.	मम मातृभूमि	साक्षी

“संस्कृताय नमः” विषय:- संस्कृत भाषा

संस्कृत भाषा एकः सरला मधुरा भाषा अस्ति । व्याकरणिक दृष्ट्या एषा भाषा विश्वस्य सर्वश्रेष्ठा भाषा अस्ति । एषा भाषा विश्वस्य भाषानां जननी कथ्यन्ते । भाषा वैज्ञानिकानाम् अनुसारं एषा भाषा भारोपीय परिवारस्य भाषा मन्यते । वेदानां, पुराणानां, रामायणस्य, महाभारतस्य, दर्शनशास्त्राणाम् एवं आयुर्वेदस्य मूलग्रन्थानां रचना संस्कृत भाषायामेव अस्ति । महाराजा विक्रमादित्यस्य समये संस्कृत भाषा राजभाषा आसीत् । वर्णमालायाः वैज्ञानिकत्वेन, ध्वनिनामाधिक्येन एवं व्याकरणस्य परिपूर्णतया एषा भाषा संगणकयन्त्रस्य कृते सर्वोत्तमा मन्यते । संस्कृत भाषा देवभाषा, प्रायः सर्वासां भारतीय भाषानां जननी प्रादेशिकं भाषाणाञ्च प्राणभूता इति । यथा प्राणी अन्नेन जीवति परन्तु वायुं विना अन्नमपि जीवनं रक्षितुं न शक्नोति, तथैव अस्मद्देशस्य कापि भाषा संस्कृत भाषा अवलम्बं बिना जीवितुमक्षमेति निः संशयम् अस्यमेव अस्माकं धर्मः, अस्माकं इतिहासः, अस्माकं भूतं, भविष्यञ्च सर्वं सुसन्निहितमास्ति । अस्य न्यासस्य रक्षणाय भारतसर्वकारेण सजगता वर्तितव्यम् ।

“जयतु संस्कृतम्” “जयतु भारतम्”

नाम:- विशाल
श्रेणी:- बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21SKT002

वेदानां महत्त्वम्

वेदस्य महत्त्वं अत्र वेदे गोपथब्राह्मणे एवं दृश्यते “श्रेष्ठो हि वेद तपसा अधिजातः ब्रह्मज्ञानां हृदये संवभूव” श्रेष्ठतमज्ञानम् वेदे एव अस्ति । वेदाः ऋषीणां हृदय गोचराः अभवन् । वेदाः अपौरुषेयाः । अस्माकं ऋषिभिः मनसा अन्तर्दृष्ट्या च श्रुतः दृष्टः वेदः । अतः ते ऋषयः मन्त्रद्रष्टारः । न तु मन्त्रकर्तारः । अतः ऋषिभिः श्रुताः एते वेदाः श्रुतिः अपि कथ्यन्ते । वेदः स्वतः प्रामाण्यग्रन्थः । यत् वेदे अस्ति तत् सत्यम् एव । तत् शब्दप्रमाणं भवति । अस्माकं पुराणेषु उच्यते यत् वेदस्य साहायेन एव ब्रह्मा सृष्टिकार्यं करोति इति । वेदस्य आदिः नास्ति, वेदः अनादिः इति उच्यते । वेदस्य अन्तः अपि नास्ति अनन्ताः वै वेदाः इति कथितम् (वेदेषु एव)

महर्षिणा वेदव्यासेन द्वापरयुगे वेदस्य विभाजनं कृतम् । ते ऋग्वेदः, यजुर्वेदः, सामवेदः, अथर्ववेदः चेति चत्वारः सन्ति । प्रतिवेदं संहिता, ब्राह्मणम्, आरण्यकम्, उपनिषद्श्चेति चत्वारः भागाः सन्ति । संहिताः वृक्षाः इति चिन्तयामश्चेत्, ब्राह्मणानि अत्र पुष्पाणि भवन्ति, आरण्यकानि अपक्व फलानि, उपनिषदः तु पक्वफलानि भवन्ति । एतदतिरिक्त्य आयुर्वेद-धनुर्वेद-गन्धर्ववेद-स्थापत्यवेदाख्याः चत्वारः उपवेदाः अपि सन्ति । अस्माकं संस्कृतेः स्वरूपम् एव एते उपवेदाः । नास्ति वेदात् परं शास्त्रम् इति लोकोक्तिः । सर्वविज्ञानविषयाः अपि तत्र विद्यन्ते । ते सर्वे संस्कृतभाषाया एव निवृदाः ।

वेदे, विशेषतः यजुर्वेदे, यज्ञस्य प्राधान्यम् अस्ति । कः यज्ञः इति द्रष्टव्यः । “ज्ञ” इति अक्षरम् ज्ञानं सूचयति यथा प्रकृष्टरूपेण यः जानाति सः प्रज्ञः । “य” इति अक्षरम् आश्रयं सूचयति । अस्माकं सृष्टेः आश्रयः परमात्मा एव । आश्रयस्य स्वरूपज्ञानम् एव यज्ञाचरणस्य उद्देश्यः । अतः यज्ञः इति पदम् आत्मज्ञानम् एव सूचयति । आत्मज्ञानेन जीवनस्य साफल्यं भवति । वेदस्य अध्ययनं मौखिकरूपेण एव अभवत् । तत्र दोषवर्जनाय वेदाध्ययने एको नियमः विहितः । चतुर्वेदैः सह षडङ्गानाम् अध्ययनम् अपि करणीयम् इति । वेदानां सम्यग्ज्ञानाय एतेषां षडङ्गानां ज्ञानं अनिवार्यम् । तानि षडङ्गानि शिक्षा, छन्द, व्याकरण, निरुक्त, ज्योतिष तथा कल्पम् चेति । वेदस्य संपूर्णाऽवागमनार्थं एतानि चतुर्वेदाः, षड्वेदाङ्गानि, मीमांसा, न्यायविस्तरः, पुराणम्, धर्मशास्त्रम्, उपवेदाः च वेदितव्यानि ।

सर्वेषु शास्त्रेषु वेदाः एव श्रेष्ठाः । नदीनां वैशिष्ट्य-कथनसमये ताः गाङ्गासदृश्यः इति उच्यते । क्षेत्राणां वैशिष्ट्यं वक्तुं प्रभवामश्चेत् तानि काशी सदृशानि इति वदामः । तादृशं किमपि ग्रन्थस्य अथवा ज्ञानस्य वैशिष्ट्यं वक्तव्यञ्चेत् तत् वेद इव अस्ति इत्येव वदन्ति । अस्माकं देशस्य द्वौ इतिहासौ स्तः रामायणं महाभारतं च । महाभारतम् पञ्चमो वेदः इति प्रसिद्धः । प्राचेतसपुराणे वाल्मीकिना विरचितस्य रामायणस्य विषये अपि उच्यते – वेदवेद्ये परे पुंसि जाते दशरथात्मजे । वेदः प्राचेतसादासीत् साक्षाद् रामायणात्मना इति ।

वेदानां महत्त्वं वक्तुम् एका घटना अपि उच्यते । कुमारिलभट्टः इति पूर्वमीमांसकः आसीत् । एकदा कुमरील भट्टस्य रिपवः तं एकस्मात् पर्वतात् पातितवन्तः । तदा सः उत्त्वान् यदिवेदः सत्यम् अस्ति, तर्हि मम किमपि हानिः न भविष्यति इति । उन्नतात् पर्वतात् पतनानन्तरमपि सः जीवितवान् परन्तु तस्य एकं नयनं गतम् । किमर्थं इति चेत् तेन “यदि वेदाः सत्यं तर्हि” इति उक्तम् । अत्र किञ्चित् संशयः दृश्यते । तेन दृढनिश्चयेन “वेदाः सत्यम् । अतः” इति वक्तव्यम् आसीत् ।

वेदशब्दा आकाशे सर्वत्र सर्वदा व्याप्ताः । अस्माकं भारतीय संस्कृतिः वेदप्रामाण्यात् वेदसंस्कृतिः इति प्रसिद्धा अस्ति ।

वेदोक्तयज्ञाचरणमेव अस्माकं संस्कृतिः । भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे संस्कृतं संस्कृति स्तथा । यद्यपि वयं वेदमन्त्राणं अर्थं न जानीमः, केवलं मन्त्रश्रवणेन एव शुभं प्राप्तुमः यावत् पर्यन्तम् अस्माभिः वेदस्य रक्षणं क्रियते तावत् अस्माकं भारतदेशस्य रक्षणं क्रियते तावत् अस्माकं भारतदेशस्य समृद्धिः संरक्ष्यते । भारतं लोकगुरुः भूत्वा सर्वान् सन्मार्गे नयेत् ।

“जयतु संस्कृतम्” “जयतु भारतम्”

नामः— विशाल
श्रेणीः— बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांकः— 21SKT002

आयुर्वेद का परिचय

पुरातत्त्वेताओं के अनुसार संसार की सर्वाधिक प्राचीन पुस्तक ऋग्वेद हैं । ‘आयुर्वेद’ शब्द दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है — आयु तथा वेद । आयु का तात्पर्य जीवन से है तथा वेद का आर्थ ज्ञान है । व्यवस्थित तर्क के साथ इसका अर्थ ज्ञान विज्ञान हो जाता है । प्राचीन वैदिक साहित्य इसका मूल है । ऋग्वेद का काल 3000 ई० पू० से लेकर 50,000 ई० पू० को माना गया है । ऋग्वेद संहिता में आयुर्वेद के सिद्धान्त यत्र—तत्र विकीर्ण है । चरक सुश्रुत आदि मान्य ग्रन्थ आयुर्वेद को अथर्ववेद का उपवेद मानते हैं । इससे आयुर्वेद की प्राचीनता सिद्ध होती है । अतः कहा जा सकता है कि आयुर्वेद की उत्पत्ति ऋग्वेद के साथ हो चुकी थी ।

इस शास्त्र के आदि आचार्य अश्विनि कुमारों को माना गया था । इन्होंने दक्ष प्रजापति के धड़ में बकरे का सिर जोड़ा था । अश्विनि कुमारों ने इन्द्र से यह विद्या प्राप्त की थी । इन्द्र ने इसे धन्वन्तरि को सिखाया था । काशी के राजा दिवोदास को धन्वन्तरि का अवतार कहा गया था । उनसे जाकर सुश्रुत ने आयुर्वेद पढ़ा । अत्रि व भारद्वाज भी इस शास्त्र के प्रवर्तक माने गए हैं ।

आयुर्वेद के आचार्य :—

अश्विनि कुमार, धन्वन्तरि, दिवोदास, नकुल, सहदेव, अर्कि, च्यवन, जनक, बुध नाबाल, जाजलि, पैल, करथ, अगस्त्य, अत्रि तथा उनके छः शिष्य, सुश्रुत तथा चरक ।

वेदों में आयुर्वेदः—

वेद प्राचीन काल से ही मानव सभ्यता के प्रकाशन स्तम्भ रहे हैं । वेद की परम्परा में प्रथम वेद्य रुद्र को स्वीकार किया गया है । वेदों में रुद्र के अतिरिक्त अश्विनिद्वय, अग्नि, वरुण, इन्द्र, अप् तथा मरुत् को भी भिषक शब्द में कहा गया है । मुख्य रूप से इस शब्द का सम्बन्ध रुद्र व अश्विनिद्वय से है । इस प्रकार वेद आयुर्वेद के लिये महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है ।

ऋग्वेद में आयुर्वेदः—

आयुर्वेद के तथ्यों का महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन ऋग्वेद में मिलता है । ऋग्वेद में आयुर्वेद का उद्देश्य, वैद्य के गुण—कर्म, विविध औषधियों के लाभ, शरीर के अंग, अग्नि चिकित्सा, जल चिकित्सा, विष—चिकित्सा, वशीकरण का विस्तृत विवरण प्राप्त होता है । ऋग्वेद में औषधियों का उल्लेख मिलता है ।

यजुर्वेद में आयुर्वेदः—

यजुर्वेद में भी आयुर्वेद से सम्बन्धित विषयों का विवेचन है । विभिन्न औषधियों के नाम, विभिन्न अंग, वैद्यक गुण—कर्म चिकित्सा, नीरोगता, तेज वर्चस् आदि का वर्णन है । इसमें 82 औषधियों का वर्णन मिलता है । यजुर्वेद में औषधियों के बहुत से मंत्र हैं । औषधियों का उपयोग यज्ञकर्म तथा स्वास्थ्य के लिये होता है ।

सामवेद में आयुर्वेदः—

आयुर्वेद के अध्ययन के रूप में सामवेद का योगदान कम है । इसमें मुख्यता आयुर्वेद से सम्बन्धित कुछ मंत्रों में वैद्य तथा अत्यल्प रोगों की चिकित्सा का वर्णन है ।

अथर्ववेद में आयुर्वेदः—

आयुर्वेद की दृष्टि से अथर्ववेद का स्थान बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इसमें आयुर्वेद के सभी अंगों तथा उपांगों का वर्णन प्राप्त होता है । अथर्ववेद की आयुर्वेद का मूलाधार है । इसमें वैद्य के गुणकर्म, भिषज, भैषज्य, दीर्घ युष्य, वाजीकरण, रोगनाशक विभिन्न मणियां, प्राण चिकित्सा, शल्यचिकित्सा, वशीकरण, जल चिकित्सा, सूर्य चिकित्सा तथा विविध औषधियों के गुण—कर्म का विवेचन है । अथर्ववेद में आयुर्वेद को भैषज के नाम से जाना जाता है ।

प्राचीन काल से लेकर आज तक आयुर्वेद एक विशिष्ट इकाई के रूप में कायम है ।

!! आयुर्वेद की पहचान है ऐसी !!

!! गुणों से भरे गुणवान के जैसी !!

नामः— कोमल, श्रेणीः— बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांकः— 21SKT006

वाङ्मय तपः (वाणी का तपः)

1. शारदा शारदाम्भोजवदना वदनाम्बजे ।
सर्वदा सर्वदाऽस्माकं सन्निधिं सन्निधिं क्रियात् ॥1॥
(सुभषितरत्न भाण्डागार से)
2. अपूर्वः कोऽपि कोशोऽयं विद्यते तव भारति ।
व्ययतसे वृद्धिमायति क्षयमायति सज्जयात् ॥2॥
(सुभषितरत्न भाण्डागार से)
3. नास्ति विद्यासमं चक्षुः नास्ति सत्यसमं तपः ।
नास्ति रागसमं दुःखं नास्ति त्यागसमं सुखम् ॥3॥
(महाभारत से)
4. न तथा शीतलसलिलं न चन्दररसो न शीतलाछाया ।
प्रह्लादयति च पुरुषं यथा मधुभाषिणी वाणी ॥4॥
(कामन्दकीय नीति से)
5. शुश्रूषा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा ।
ऊहापोहार्थविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥5॥
(महाभारत से)
6. माधुर्यमक्षरव्यक्तिः पदच्छेदस्तु सुस्वरः ।
धैर्यं लयसमर्थं च षडेते पाठका गुणाः ॥6॥
(पाणिनि शिक्षा से)
7. आचार्यात्पादमादत्ते पादं शिष्यः स्वमेध्या ।
कालेन पादमादत्ते पादं सब्रह्मचारिभिः ॥7॥
(महाभारत से)
8. अनूद्वेगकरं वाक्यं सत्तमं प्रियहितं च यत् ।
स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं चैव वाङ्मयं तप उच्यते ॥8॥
(गीता से)

नामः— विशाल

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21SKT002

माँ

माँ, माँ त्वम् संसारस्य अनुपम उपहार,
न त्यवा सदृश्य कस्याः स्नेहम् ।
करुणा—ममतायाः त्वम् मूर्ति
न कोअपि कर्तुम् शक्नोति तव क्षतिपूर्ति ।
तव चरणयोः मम जीवनम् अस्ति ।
माँ शब्दस्य महिमा अपार,
न माँ सदृश्य कस्याः प्यार,
त्वम् संसारस्य अनुपम उपहार ।

Name: Tanzin Kunsel

Roll. No. 21SOC096

Class BA 1st Year

“विश्व भाषा संस्कृत”

1. सरल भाषा संस्कृतं सरल भाषा संस्कृतम्!
सरससर—लमनो ज्ञमङ्गला देवभाषा संस्कृतम्!!
2. मधुर भाषा संस्कृतं मृदुलम धुर मनो!
हरामृत तुल्य भाषा संस्कृतम्!!
3. देव भाषा संस्कृतं वेद भाषा संस्कृतं!
भेद भावविनाशकं खलु दिव्य भाषा संस्कृतं!!
4. अमृत भाषा संस्कृतं अतुल भाषा संस्कृतम्!
सुकृतिजन हृदि परिलसितकाव्य (मनोजभाषा)
शुभदरद संस्कृतम्!!
5. भुवन भाषा संस्कृतम् भवन भाषा संस्कृतम्!
भुवि परिलसितकाव्य मनोजभाषा संस्कृतम्!!
6. शास्त्रभाषा संस्कृतम् । शास्त्रभाषा संस्कृतम्!
शास्त्रशास्त्र विकासाय भारत राष्ट्रभाषा
संस्कृतम्!!
7. धर्म भाषा संस्कृतम् कर्म भाषा संस्कृतम्!
धर्मकर्म प्रचोदकं खलु विश्व भाषा संस्कृतम्!!
“जयतु भारतम् जयतु संस्कृतम्”

संस्कृत भाषा का महत्व :-

1. संस्कृत भाषा सर्वासु भाषासु प्राचीनतमा इत्यत्र
नास्ति कोअपि
विवादः ।
2. संस्कृत भाषा अनेकानाम् भाषाणाम् जननी ।
3. भारतीय भाषासु बाहुल्येन संस्कृत शब्दाः
उपयुक्ताः ।
4. संस्कृतभाषायां विश्वसाहित्यस्य सर्वः प्राचीन
यथाः चत्वारः वेदः
सन्ति ।
5. वेदाः रामायणः, महाभारतः, भगवद्गीता इत्यादि
यथाः
संस्कृतभाषायां एवं विरचितानि ।
6. इयं भाषा वैद्यशास्त्रेष्वपि प्रसिद्धम् ।
7. व्याकरणेन सुसंस्करता भाषा जनानां
संस्कारप्रदायिनी भवति ।
8. परंतु अद्य एतं भाषयाः स्थिति अत्यंतम्
शोचनीयं ।
9. जनाः संस्कृतविषये तत्परः नास्ति ।
10. संस्कृतभाषायाः संरक्षणार्थं वयं संस्कृतपठनम्
प्रचरणं च अवश्यम् करणीयं!!

नामः— कनिका शर्मा

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21GEO076

मम मातृभूमि

“जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी”

मातृभूमि जन्मतः आरम्भ मृत्युपर्यन्तम्

अस्माकं रक्षण पोषणं च करोति ।

माता भूमिः पुत्रो इहं पृथ्व्याः इति वेदवाक्यम् अस्ति ।

मातृभूमि सर्वैः नरैः वन्दनीय भवति ।

येन—केने ण मातृभूमेः रक्षण करणीयम् ।

प्रकृति

प्रकृति माता सर्वेषाम्

बहूनाम् अति फलनाम्

बहूनाम् अस्ति वृक्षाणाम् ।

पुष्पाणाम् चापि मातेयम्

भ्रमराणां, पशूनां

पक्षिणां च मातस्ति

जनेभ्यः जीवां सदा

ददाति प्रकृतिः माता

अस्ति सा तु मनोहरी

मातृणाम् अपि मातास्ति

प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्

नमोस्तु ते मातरे प्रकृत्यै ।।

Name: Tanzin Kunsel

Roll. No. 21SOC096

Class BA 1st Year

अनुशासन

अनुशासनस्य अस्माकं जीवने अतिमहत्त्वं अस्ति । अनुशासनम् शब्द 'अनु' उपसर्गपूर्वक शास धातो नम प्रत्ययेन निर्मितं अस्ति । अस्य अर्थमस्ति—शासनस्य अनुसरणम् । अतः नियमानां पालनं नियंत्रण स्वीकरणं वा अनुशासनम् कथ्यते । जीवनस्य प्रत्येकस्मिन् क्षेत्रे कतिपयानां नियमानां पालन आवश्यक वर्तते । प्रातः शीघ्रं जागरणं नियमितप्यायाम्, नियमेन रुवकार्य करणं, कार्यं प्रति पूर्णसमर्पणं जीवनस्य अंगानि सन्ति । वृष्ट्या वा मूलेऽपि अनुशासनं दृश्यते । प्रकृत्या नियमाः शाश्वता ध्रुवाः च सन्ति । पृथ्वी ग्रहाः नक्षत्रः सूर्यः चन्द्रः आदयः च सर्वे अनुशासने बुद्धा सन्ति । शरीरस्य आरोग्याय यथा संतुलित भोजन अपेक्षते । छात्राणाम् कृते अनुशासनस्य बहुमहत्त्वं अस्ति, यदि छात्राः ध्यानेन पठन्ति तर्हि भविष्ये जीवनस्य प्रत्येकस्मिन् क्षेत्रे साफल्यं प्राप्नुवन्ति ।

नामः— किरण छिंता

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 22PED061

उत्सवम् आगते

आगते आगते

पुष्पे आगते

कृषकाः सुरवेन

मकरसंक्रान्तोत्सवे

भोजनम् पचन्ति

जनाः तृष्यन्ति

आगते आगते

माघे आगते

शिवरात्रोत्सवे

शिवम् प्रार्थना करोति

फलहारम् कुर्वन्ति

जनाः तृष्यन्ति

आगते आगते

फालगुने आगते

होलीत्सवे

बालाः आयन्ति

नानावर्णम् खेलन्ति

रामरसम् पिबन्ति

आगते आगते

भाद्रपदे आगते

दुर्गा—पूजाम् कुर्वन्ति

भवति मिष्ठानानि च पचन्ति

बाना हसन्ति खेलन्ति च

जनाः तृष्यन्ति, नितराम् तृष्यन्ति

आगते आगते

श्रावणे आगते

भ्रातनः आयन्ति

भगिन्यः हसन्ति

रक्षाबन्धनोत्सवे

मितराम् तृष्यन्ति

आगते आगते

कार्तिके आगते

दीपोत्सवे आगते

सर्वे दीपा प्रज्वालयन्ति

सर्वे स्फोटकान् चालयन्ति

मोदकान् पादन्ति

सर्वेजना तृष्यन्ति, नितराम् तृष्यन्ति

नामः— अदिति ठाकुर

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21POL006

संस्कृत भाषा का महत्व

संस्कृत भाषा विश्वस्य सर्वासु भाषासु प्राचीनतमा सर्वोत्तमा—सात्यिसंयुक्ता चस्ति । संस्कृतभाषाया उपयोगिता एतस्मात् कारणाद वर्तते यद एषैव सा भाषाऽस्ति । यतः सर्वासा भारतीयानाम् आर्यभाषाम् उत्त्यन्निर्वभूव । सर्वासामेतासां भाषाणाम् इयं जननी । स्वभाषायां मूलरूपज्ञानाय एतस्य आवश्यकता भवति । प्राचीने समये एषैव भाषा सर्वसाधारणः आसीत्, सर्वे जना संस्कृतभाषायाः एव वदन्ति स्म । अतः ईसवीयसंवत्सरात्पूर्व प्रायः समग्रमपि साहित्यं संस्कृतभाषायमेव उपलभ्यते । संस्कृतभाषायाः सर्वे जनाः प्रयोगं कुर्वन्ति स्म, इति तु निरुक्तमहाभाष्या दिग्रन्येभ्यः सर्वथाः सिद्धमेव । आधुनिक भाषाविज्ञानमपि एतदेव सनिचयं प्रमाणयति ।

संस्कृतभाषायामेव विश्वसाहित्यस्य सर्वप्राचीनग्रन्थाः चत्वारो वेदाः सन्ति, येषां महत्त्वमद्यपि सर्वोपरि वर्तते । वेदेषु मनुष्याणां कर्तव्याकर्तव्यस्त सम्यक्तया निर्धारणं वर्तते । वेदानां व्याख्यानभूता ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थाः सन्ति । तदनन्तरम् अध्यात्मविषयप्रतिपादिका उपनिषदः सन्ति येषां महिमा पाश्चात्यैरपि निःसंकोच गायते । ततश्च भारत गौरवभूता षडदर्शनग्रन्थाः सन्ति । ये विश्वसाहित्येऽद्यापि सर्वमान्याः सन्ति । ततश्च श्रौतसूत्राणां, सहासूत्राणां, धर्मसूत्राणां, वेदस्य व्याख्यानभूतानां षड्गानां च गणना भवति ।

नामः— किरण छिंता
श्रेणीः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष
अनुक्रमांकः— 22PED061

माँ

हजारों दुखड़े सहती है माँ
फिर भी कुछ न कहती है माँ ।
हमारा बेटा फले और फूले,
यही तो मंत्र पढ़ती है माँ ।।1

हमारे कपड़े कलम और कॉपी,
बड़े जतन से रखती है माँ ।
बना रहे घर, बंटे न आँगन,
इसी से सबकी सहती है माँ ।।2

रहे सलामत चिराग घर का,
यही दुआ बस करती है माँ ।
बढ़े उदासी मन में जब—जब,
बहुत याद में रहती है माँ ।।3

नज़र का काँटा कहते हैं माँ
जिगर का टुकड़ा कहती है माँ ।
मेरे हृदय में हरदम,
ईश्वर जैसी रहती है माँ ।।4

नामः— कविता

ज्ञान की बातें

जो न ले सकता है ज्ञान को, जो न दे सकता है ज्ञान को,
जो चाहे हजारों वर्ष, पर जीना आता नहीं उस इंसान को,
गुरु जो इतना दिया है आपने, मैंने तो बहुत ज्ञान धन पाया,
खुद तो संतुष्ट हुआ ही, मैंने औरों तक भी पहुंचाया,
धन्य भाग हमारे हैं, शिष्य जो तुम्हारे हैं ।
शिष्य वह मूर्ख अभियान है, जिसने गुरु की कद्र न जानी है ।
शीशे सी जवानी है, यह पल में चूर हो जानी है ।
तब तराशने वाला गुरु ज्ञानी है ।
हम तो बस चले, चलाने वाला तू ज्ञानी है ।
हम तो बन चले, बनाने वाला तू ज्ञानी है ।

नामः— रिया रानी
कक्षाः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

श्री रामचन्द्र (राम स्तुति)

श्री रामचंद्र कृपालु भजु मन हरण भव भय दारुणं ।
नव कंज लोचन, कंजमुख, कर—कंज, पद कंजारुण ।

कंदर्प अगणित अमित छवि नव नील नीरद सुन्दरं ।
पट पीत मानहु तड़ित रुचि सुचि नौमि जनक सुतावरं ।

भजु दीन बंधु दिनेश दानव दैत्य वंश—निकंदनं ।
रघुनद आनन्द कंद कौशलचंद दशरथ नंदनम् ।

सिर मुकुट कुंडल तिलक चारु उदारु अंग विभूषणं ।
आजानु भुज शर चाप धर संग्राम जित खरदूषणं ।

इति वदति तुलसीदास शंकर शेष मुनिजन रंजनं ।
मम हृदय — कुंज निवास कुरु कामादि खल—दलगंजनं ।

नामः— रिया रानी
कक्षाः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

जीवन के बारे में अनमोल विचार

जरा मुस्करा के देखो, दुनिया हंसती नजर आएगी ।
सुबह सैर कर के तो देखो, सेहत ठीक हो जाएगी ।
व्ययन छोड़ के तो देखो, इज्जत बन जाएगी ।
खर्चा घटा कर के तो देखो, अच्छी नींद आएगी ।
मेहनत कर के तो देखो, पैसे की तंगी चली जाएगी ।
संसार की अच्छाई तो देखो, बुराई भाग जाएगी ।
ईश्वर का ध्यान करके तो देखो, उलझनें दूर हो जाएंगी ।
माता पिता की बात मान कर तो देखो, जिन्दगी संवर जाएगी ।

नामः— रिया रानी
कक्षाः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

माँ शब्द पर अनमोल विचार

माँ तो आखिर होती है माँ।
अपने सपने को त्यागकर, रातों को जागकर, हमारी
ख्वाहिशें करते हैं पूरी।
उनके बिना जिन्दगी अधूरी,
ममतामयी आंचल है जिनका, जैसे गौरी और जानकी।
खुशियों की तो यह है मोती,
माँ की आंखों में करुणा की ज्योति रिश्तों को ये
संजोये रखती,
सारे दर्द खुद ही सह लेती, अपनों पे जब संकट आते
हैं, मौत से भी लड़ जाती है।
कभी दुर्गा कभी चंडी बन जाती,
जब बात अपने बच्चों पर आती है रब की परछाई होती
है माँ,
माँ तो आखिर होती है माँ

नाम:— रिया रानी
कक्षा:— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

जिज्ञासा

- यदि त्वं जीवितुमिच्छसि किं कर्तव्यम्?
— तर्हि जीवनेन सह संघर्ष कुरु।
- यदि त्वं त्यक्तुमिच्छसि किं कर्तव्यम्?
— तर्हि त्यज दुर्गुणम्।
- यदि त्वं वक्तुमिच्छसि किं कर्तव्यम्?
— तर्हि सत्यं वदम्।
- यदि त्वं किमपि गृहीतुमिच्छामि?
— तर्हि आशीर्वादम् गृहीतु।
- यदि त्वं किमपि दातुमिच्छसि?
— तर्हि ज्ञानदानं कुरु।
- यदि त्वं किमपि कर्तुमिच्छसि?
— तर्हि उत्तम् कुरु।

नाम:— साक्षी
श्रेणी:— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:— 21GEO062

संस्कृत भाषायाः महत्त्वम्

व्याकरण सम्बन्धिदाषरहिता व्यवस्थितक्रिया कारकसमन्तिता या भाषा सा संस्कृतभाषा कथ्यते। सम्प्रति अस्माकं देशे अनेकाः भाषाः प्रचलिताः सन्ति। यथा हिन्दी — बंगाली — मराठी — गुजराती — उड़िया — आसामी — प्रभृतयः। सर्वासा भाषाणां जननी संस्कृतभाषाः एव अस्ति। संस्कृतभाषाया एव एतासां भाषाणाम् उत्पत्तिः।

अस्माकं भारतीयानां समस्तं साहित्यमपि संस्कृतभाषायामेव वर्तते। अस्माकं सर्वप्राचीन—ग्रन्थाश्चत्वारो वेदाः, उपवेदाः, वेदाङ्गानि, दर्शनशास्त्राणि, धर्मशास्त्रम्, अर्थशास्त्रम्, कामशास्त्रम्, पुराणानि, उपपुराणानि, काव्यम्, नाटकञ्चत्यादि समग्रमपि विशालं ज्ञानविज्ञानवैभवं संस्कृतभाषायामेव निबद्धं वर्तते। वाङ्मयसाहित्यातिरिक्तं जैनधर्मस्य बौद्धधर्मस्य च महत्त्वपूर्णाः ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतभाषायामेव लिखिताः सन्ति।

भारतस्य सम्पूर्ण इतिहासः संस्कृतभाषामेव निबद्धो वर्तते। देवासुराणाम् आख्यानम् अवताराणां कथाः, महापुरुषाणां चरित्राणि, राजनैतिका वृत्तान्ताः, वंशोपशानां विस्तृतं वर्णनं भारतीयानां विदेशेषु गमनं, स्वसंस्कृतेः प्रचारक्षेती सर्वमपि भारतीयमिति वृत्तं संस्कृतस्यैव रामायण महाभारतपुराणप्रभृतिषु ग्रन्थेषु समुल्लिखितं वर्तते।

महर्षिवाल्मीकिविरचित्य रामायणस्य श्रीकृष्ण द्वैपायनवेदव्यासविरचितस्य महाभारतस्य च लोकात्तरं महत्वं वर्तते संसारे साहित्यं च। संस्कृतम् ऋते भारतीयेतिवृत्तपरिज्ञानाय न अन्यः कोऽपि पन्था विद्यते।

एवञ्च भारतीयानां धर्मः, संस्कृतिः, सभ्यता, इतिहासः, सदाचारादीनां विषयाणां कला, ज्ञानम्, रीतिः, नीतिः, किमपि ज्ञानं संस्कृतं बिना नैव भवति, अनेनैव कारणेन भारतीयजनतायाः कृते संस्कृतशिक्षाया महती आवश्यकता वर्तते। यतः भारतस्य प्राणभूते द्वे विद्येते — संस्कृतं संस्कृतिश्च। अत एवोक्तम्— “भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे संस्कृतं संस्कृतिस्तथा” इति।

यस्य संस्कृतस्य ज्ञानं न भवति, तस्य भारतीयतायाः किमपि ज्ञानं नैव भविष्यति। भारतराष्ट्रस्य विभिन्नप्रदेशेषु सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या ऐतत्संरक्षणाय संस्कृतस्य महती आवश्यकता वर्तते।

नाम:— आदित्य ठाकुर
श्रेणी:— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:— 22ENG034

वृक्षे

- वृक्षे हि कुर्वन्ति विहगा नीङ्म्
केचित् तु कुर्वन्ति काष्ठे हि छिद्रम् ।
- आतपे तिष्ठति वर्षानुवर्षम्
यात्रीयानां करोति छायाप्रदानम् ।
- जलवात प्रकाशैः निर्माति अन्नम्,
तेन ही अन्नेन वर्धते नित्यम् ।
- वृक्षस्य दृश्यताम् सर्वम् हि कार्यम्,
जीवनं तस्यास्ति परोपकारार्थम् ।

नामः— साक्षी

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21GEO062

गुरु स्तोत्रम्

अखण्डमण्डलाकारं व्याप्तं येन् चराचरम् ।
तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः ॥

अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजन शलाकया ।
चक्षुरुमीलितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः ॥

नामः— साक्षी

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21GEOG62

सर्वेभ्यः शिक्षिकाभ्यः शिक्षकेभ्य च समर्पितम्

किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः लभते इह सम्मानम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः करोति देशानाम् निर्माणम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यम् कुर्वन्ति सर्वे प्रणामम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यस्य छायायाः प्राप्तम् ज्ञानम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः रचयति चरित्र जनानाम्
'गुरु' अस्ति अस्य पदस्य नाम
सर्वेषाम् गुरुणाम् मम शतं शत प्रणामः ॥

नामः— ईशा ठाकुर

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21GEO040

मम मातृभूमि

“जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी” ।
मातृभूमि जन्मतः आरभ्य मृत्युपरन्तिम्
अस्माकं रक्षणं पोषणं च करोति ।
'माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः' इति
वेदवाक्यम् अस्ति । मातृभूमि सर्वैः नरैः वन्दनीया भवति ।
येन — केन — प्रकारेण मातृभूमेः रक्षणं करणीयम् ।

नामः— साक्षी

श्रेणीः— बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनुक्रमांकः— 21GEOG62



पहाड़ी अनुभाग

विद्यार्थी सम्पादिका
अंजली
एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

प्राध्यापक सम्पादक
प्रकाश ठाकुर

विषयानुक्रमणिका

क्र.सं.	विषय/शीर्षक	लेखक/लेखिका
1.	सम्पादकीय	अंजली
2.	गुरु	अंजली
3.	सियाले दे धियाड़े	रजनी
4.	जमाना	अंजली
5.	मेरा हिमाचल लगदा प्यारा	पलक ठाकुर
7.	अजकल दे बच्चेयां दे हाल	रजनी
8.	कुड़ियां ताईं लोकां दी सोच	विशाली शर्मा
9.	चुटकुले	पलक ठाकुर
10.	न करेओ	प्रियंका
11.	पहाड़ा दा जीना	तनिका कुमारी
12.	असां री बोली पहाड़ी री पुकार	दीक्षा चन्देल
13.	माँ—बापा रा प्यार	अंजलि

सम्पादकीय

सारेयां ते पैलां तां पहाड़ी विभाग जो पढ़ने बालयां जो मेरा यानि अंजली दा प्यार भरा नमस्कार । मैं पहाड़ी विभाग दे प्राध्यापक सम्पादक प्रो० प्रकाश ठाकुर होरां दा धन्यवाद करदी तिने जे मिन्जो पहाड़ी विभाग दी सम्पादक चुणया, ता मिंजो अपणें विचार सांझे करने दा मौका मिलया । मैं तुसां जो थोड़े जे अनमोल वचन सुणांदी ।



गुरु

गिरदे जाली अहां
ता उठांदे गुरु
जीणे दी राह दिखांदे गुरु
अन्धेरे पर बनदे दीपक,
जीवना जो रोशनी दीन्दे गुरु
कदी नन्हीं आँखा च नमी जे आँदी
ता अच्छे दोस्त बनी के हसांदे गुरु ।

नाम:— अंजली

विद्यार्थी सम्पादिका

श्रेणी:— एम. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक:— 21MAH035

सियाले दे धियाड़े

बरसात चली गई पतझड़ आया ।
तां समझा कि सियाल आया ।
पहाड़ सारे बर्फ ने चिटे होई जांदे ।
तालू सियाले दे धियाड़े आई जांदे ।
रातां लंबियां कन्ने दिन छोटे होंदे ।
जाली जे सियाले दे धियाड़े ओंदे ।
चूल्हे दी अग लगदी बड़ी प्यारी ।
छल्लियां दी रोटी, सरुआं दा साग ।
सारे लोग खांदे तां लगदा बड़ा स्वाद ।
शाल ते पट्टू लगदे जानी ते प्यारे ।
सियाले दे धियाड़े होंदे बड़े न्यारे ।।
ठंडी कन्नै सारेयां दी कुल्फी जमी जांदी ।
संझा भियागा सीते दा हाल क्या कैहणा ।
दिल करदा कि चूल्हे बाल ही बैठी रेहणा ।
जे सियाल सुखे कन्नै निकली गया,
तां समझा सारा साल ही निकली गया ।

नाम:— रजनी

श्रेणी:— एम. ए. प्रथम वर्ष

अनुक्रमांक:— 21MAH014

जमाना

अज कला दा समय कितना बदली गया ।
हर चीज आजकल ऑनलाइन होई गई ।
रिश्ते भी आजकल ऑनलाइन होई गये
इस ऑनलाइन रे जमाने च अहां रे पहाड़ी लोक
अपनी पहाड़ी बोलीया जो भी भूलने लगी गये ।
आजकल दा समय कितना बदली गया ।
अहाँ रे गांव भी बदली गये ।
कनै गांव दा रहन—सहन भी बदली गया ।
हर चीज आजकल ऑनलाइन होई गई ।
अपने स्याणियां री करो सेवा,
जमाना नया हो या हो पुराना ।

नाम:— अंजली

श्रेणी:— एम. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांक:— 21MAH035

मेरा हिमाचल लगदा प्यारा

मेरा हिमाचल लगदा मिंजो प्यारा
डूंगी—डूंगी नदियां तां ऊची ऊची धारां ।
हिमाचल रे मेलयां जो, कन्ने पहाड़ां जो
देखणे आंदा देश सारा ।
ये सबणी रे देखणे रा नजारा ।
मेरे हिमाचला रे लोक देखणे जो लगदे शरीफ,
सारे देशां रे करदे इन्हां री तारीफ ।
हिमाचल रे पहाड़ां च ते निकलदा सूरज
ध्याना कन्ने देखो ता लगदा प्यारा ।
तार्ई ता लगदा हिमाचल सबनी जो बड़ा ई प्यारा ।

नाम:— पलक ठाकुर

श्रेणी:— बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

अनुक्रमांक:— 21HIN051

अजकल दे बच्चेयां दे हाल

अजकल दे लड़के भ्यागा नी उठदे तड़के ।
जे पुछी लैन कि भ्यागा नी उठदे तड़के,
तां ऐ लड़के सारेयां पर भड़की जांदे ।
कॉलेजा जाणां इन पैहनी के जीना दिया पैटा ।
सिगरटां पिणी होंग तां पीणी मौजा ने भरके ।
पढ़ाई दे मामले बिच ए लड़के सारेयां ते पीछड़े ।
इन्हों दे दिमाग थोड़े-थोड़े सरके ।
बसां बिच खड़ोंदे ए कुड़ियां खा अड़के ।
तां ही ता जगह-जगह होंदे इन्हों दे चरचे ।
सारेयां ते ज्यादा इन्हों दे चर्चे ।
हमीरपुरा री कुड़ियां भी नी किसी दे घट ।
कोई श्रीदेवी तां कोई पूजा भट्ट ।
रोज सूटा बदली कने इन्हां कॉलेजा जो आणा ।
मुण्डूआं जो स्माइलां मारी कने तिना रा उल्लू बनाणा ।
लाल झगू चिट्टि सलवार तीन मीटर दुपट्टा ।
घरे चाहे बैठी गइरा हो बापू रा भट्टा ।
मुहां च पाईरा चिंगम खाखां कितरीं लाल
तुसे ही दसा किंयां नी गलाणा इसजो मायाजाल ।
अजकल दे बच्चेयां दा एई हाल

नाम:- रजनी
श्रेणी:- एम. ए. प्रथम वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21MAH014

चुटकुले

जज (चोर से) :- तिजो बार-बार अदालत औंदे शर्म नीं आंदी ।
चोर :- साबजी, मैं तां कदी-कदी औंदा, तुसे ता रोज ई आई जांदे ।

इक बरी इक मास्टर अपणियां कलासा च पुछदा - बच्चेयो!
तुसां मंझते कुण-कुण स्वर्गा जो जाणा चाहंदे । सारे बच्चे हथ
खड़ा करी दींदे, कने इक कुड़ी हथ्थे नी चकदी । तां मास्टर
पुछदा कि बच्चा तू स्वर्गा जो नी जाणा चाहंदी, तां कुड़ी पता
क्या गलांदी, पेई मास्टर जी! मिंजो मेरिये मम्मीये स्कूले ते
सीहदा घरे जो सदया ।

इक बरी दो मकोड़ियां ओई चलीरियां । तिन्हां बिच्चा दे इक्क
मकोड़ी बड़े भारी छोड़ छोड़ होई दौड़ियो । ता तिन्हां जो देखी
कन्ने दुजी मकोड़ी बोलदी:- भई बैहणी तू एड़ी कां दौड़ीरी ।
तिजो क्या छोड़ पईरा । ता सै बोलदी - मेरे भाईये कने हाथिए
रा एकसीडेंट हुइरा । हाऊं तिसजो खून देई आऊं ।

नाम:- पलक ठाकुर
श्रेणी:- बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21HIN051

कुड़ियां ताई लोकां दी सोच

अजकल देयां लोकां दियां होइ गइयां सोचां खराब,
चाहंदे सिर्फ पुतर, चाहे बडप होई ने पीए शराब ।
जे जम्मी कुड़ी ता लगदे रोणा झट,
जे जम्मा मुंडू ता खुआंदे लोकां जो भत ।
कुड़ी आए घरा जो लेट ता दसदे तिसा जो छड़ी,
जे मुंडू होंदा लेट ता नी दिखदे घड़ी ।
कुड़ियां जो करना पौंदा सारा कम, चाहे सै होन थानेदार,
मुंडू करदा घरे दा राज, चाहे सै हो दिहाड़ीदार ।
ऐ ता है कुड़ियां दे जमने ते बाद दी कहाणी,
इसते पहले दी ता अड़यो गल क्या गलाणी ।
अजकले दे लोकां बिच फैलियो ऐ बीमारी ।
इसा बिमारिया दा करा नाश,
नई तां होई जाणा इसा दुनिया दा विनाश ।

नाम:- विशाली शर्मा
श्रेणी:- एम. ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21MAH008

न करेओ

इक कली इक बरी खिलदी,
ओनूं उजाड़ न करेओ ।
मानव जिंदगी इक बरी मिलदी,
ओहदे नाल खिलवाड़ न करेओ ।
फुल्लां दे नाल कंडे भी हुंदे,
जे ओनां कन्डयां नाल किनारा न करेओ ।
खुशी मिले या फिरी गम मिले,
कदे वी नशेआं दा सहारा न करेओ ।
पतझड़ दे फुल्लां नूं देखके,
उन्हां नूं बदनाम न करेओ ।
कुदरत दा प्रकोप बुरा हुंदा,
इसदे नियम भंग न करेओ ।
जन्म भूमि दी रक्षा दी बेला,
अपनी चाल धीमी न करेओ ।
कॉलेज बिच बैठके अपणा ध्यान,
उरे परे न करेओ ।
गुरु भगवान दा रूप हुंदा,
उन्हां दा अपमान न करेओ ।
रब करे तुसे हसदे रहो, खेलदे रहो,
पर अपनी जिंदगी दे बिच,
कॉलेज नूं बदनाम न करेओ ।

नाम:- प्रियंका
श्रेणी:- बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21HIN037

पहाड़ा दा जीना

तुसां दा शहर असां छडी के आई गए,
आज बी असां जो बड़ी याद आऊंदी,
पहले पहाड़ां च बड़ी ठंड हूंदी थी,
हूण एथि भी चट धूप पाऊंदी
पहले एथि घने-घने जंगल हुंदे थे
पेड़ कटी के लोकें बंजर कीतियां जमीना,
बर्फा री चादर अंगना च आऊंदी थी
हूण पौष लगा जेड़ा ज्येष्ठा रा महीना,
पहले बड़े परिवार मीली-जुली कने रहंदे थे
हूण करदे एब बखरा बसेरा
भटके राही जो राह नी दसदे,
उलझी रा जीवन सभीणी रा घनेरा।
पहले पैदल अम्मा सौगी नाने रे घरा जाणा
हूण तां गड़ियाँ मोटराँ री होई गई भरमार
आणा-जाणा रिश्तेदारियां कम होइयां
फोना च पूछदे आज सारे समाचार
ऊना रे कोटा रा बड़ा था रिवाज,
ताई पालदे थे भेड़ां कन्ने खाडू
दूराँ ते बेटियां आँदी थी घरा पयोकियां रे...
मील्दे थे सारे साहडू ते साहडू
पुराणी फसला, पुराणी गल्लां, पुराणे माहणू
खरे थे कने खरे थे सै सारे पुराणे रिवाज
हुण ता इथी आज नी कोई आंदा न कोई उथा जांदा
ए सै ही गल होईगी कि अपनी डफली कने अपना राग।

नाम:- तनिका कुमारी
श्रेणी:- बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:-

असां री बोली पहाड़ी री पुकार

एड़ी क्या गुस्ताखी, क्या किती मैं बुराई
पढ़दे-लिखदे ता थे नी, बोलने गलाणे ते भी गवाई
एड़ी केडी खता हुई ते ओ, जे मेरे आपणेयां हे किती हाऊं पराई
क्या सोचदे के कण ही क्या ग्लान्दी, ने कुथी ते आई
हाऊं तुसारी पहाड़ी, जो सारेयां दिति भुलाई
कधें हिन्दी बोली, कधें पंजाबी, फेरी अंग्रेजी री किती बड़ाई
ज्यादा पढ़ा लिखा लगणे खातर, मेरे ते मुंह दित्ता फिराई
बोली भाषा च तबदीली ता हुंदी आई
पर आसे आपणी बोली रा अस्तित्व दित्ता मुकाई
बच्चेयां जो माँ-बापूए, हिन्दी ता अंग्रेजी दित्ती सिखाई
ए ता पिछड़ी, पुराणी ही, ऐ सोच केथी ते आई।

नाम:- दीक्षा चन्देल
श्रेणी:- एम. ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21MAH037

माँ-बापा रा प्यार

माँ-बापा रा प्यार
दुनियां रा अनमोल तोफा,
मेरे खाति तिन्हों रे बिना अधूरा ये संसार,
माँ रा आँचल कने बाप रा प्यार
कदी तिन्हों री झिड़कां कने कदी तिन्हों रा दुलार?
माँ देंदी मुश्किलां ते लड़ने री शक्ति,
बचपन बीतेया छावां च कने धूप पावें उस पार,
हर वक्त लगदा जियां गुलशन च बहार
फिर जवानी च कठिनाइयों ने किता अहाँ पर वार,
लड़खड़ाये पैर मेरे पर संभली गये,
मिंजो पर था माँ-बाप रा प्यार?
ऐ भगवान किसी रे भी माँ-बाप रे बिना अधूरी अहाँ री शक्ति
सारेयां जो नी मिलदा माँ-बाप रा प्यार,
माँ-बाप रा प्यार,
दुनियां रा अनमोल तोफा।

नाम:- अंजलि
श्रेणी:- एम. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक:- 21MAH035



COMPUTER SECTION

Student Editor
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CYBER

As a standalone term, cyber is a neologism based on cybernetics, and from that, a slew of derivative words came into existence to describe everything from internet jobs to types of crime and even retail events.

Father

August Kerckhoffs, a linguist and professor of German at HEC in February 1883.

1st Cyber crime in World:

Ian Murphy 1981 hacked into ATT's international systems and changing their computer's clocks, causing havoc.
1st Cyber crime in India Yahooo Akash Arora 1999.

A cyber crime is a crime involving a computer or computer network. The use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities or violating privacy.

Top Cyber Crime

- * Phishing Scams
- * Website Spoofing
- * Ransomware
- * Malware
- * IOT Hacking

WAYS TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Keep software and operating system updated.
- Use anti-virus software and keep it updated.
- Use strong passwords.
- Never open attachments in spam email.
- Don't click on links in spam email or untrusted email.
- Don't give out personal information unless secure.
- Keep an eye on your bank statements.

Name
R.No.:

COMPUTER VISION

Introduction :-

Computer Vision is a field of artificial intelligence (AI) that enables computers and system to derive meaningful information from digital images, videos and other visual inputs and take actions or make recommendations based on that information.

Works:-

Computer vision needs lots of data. It runs analysis of data. Over and over until it discerns distinction and ultimately recognize images.

History:-

Scientists and engineers have been trying to develop ways for machines to see and understand visual data for about 60 years. Experiment began in 1959 when neurophysiologists showed a cat an array of images. In 1960, AI emerged as an academic field of study, in 1974 saw the introduction of optical character recognition (OCR) technology, which could recognize text printed in any font or typeface. In 1982, neuroscientist David Marr established that vision works hierarchially and introduced algorithms for machine to detect edges, corners, curve. By 2000, the focus of study was an object recognition, and by 2001 the first real time face recognition applications appeared. In 2010, the ImageNet data set became available. In 2012, a team from the University of Toronto entered a CNN into a image recognition contest. The model, called Alexnet, significantly reduced the error rate for image recognition.

EXAMPLE:-

1. Image Classification:

It can see an image and classify it. It is able to accurately predict that a given image belongs to a certain class.

2. Object Detection :

It can use image classification to identify a certain class of image and then detect and tabulate their appearance in an image or video.

3. Object Tracking:

It follows as track an object once it is detected and executed with images captured in sequence or real time video feeds.

Name Arshit Sharma

R.No.: 22BCS 052

COMPUTER VISION, GRAPHIC & ANIMATION

Computer vision is concerned with modeling and replicating human vision using computer software and hardware. Formally if we define computer vision then its definition would be that computer vision is a discipline would be that computer vision is a discipline would be that computer vision that studies how to reconstruct, interrupt and understand a 3d scene from its 2d images in terms of the properties of the structure present in scene. It needs knowledge from the following fields in order to understand and stimulate the operation of human vision system.

- * Computer Science
- * Electrical Engineering
- * Mathematics
- * Biology

Computer Vision Hierarchy

Computer vision is divided into basic three categories that are as following:

- * Low level vision: includes process image for features extraction.
- * Intermediate :- includes object recognition and 3d scene interpretation.
- * High level vision: includes conceptual description of a scene like activity, intention and behaviour.

Related Fields

Computer vision overlaps significantly with the following fields:-

Image Processing : it focuses on image manipulation.

Pattern Recognition: it studies various techniques to classify patterns.

Photogrammetry: it is concerned with obtaining accurate measurements.

Computer Graphics

Computer graphics are graphics using computers & the representation of image data by a computer specifically with help from specialized graphic hardware & software. Formally we can say that computer graphics is creation, manipulation & storage of geometric objects and their images.

The field of computer graphics developed with the emergence of computer graphics hardware. Today computer graphics is used in almost every field: Many powerful tools have been developed to visualize data. computer graphics field become more popular when companies started using it in video game. Today it is a multibillion dollar industry & main driving forces behind the computer graphics development. Some common applications areas are as following :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| * Computer Aided Design (CAD). | * Presentation Graphics. | * 3d Animation |
| * Education and training | * Graphical User Interfaces. | |

Sanjali Sharma, B.Sc. 1st Year

INTERNET

The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net" is a worldwide system of computer network..... a network of networks in which users at any one computer can if they have permission, get information from any other computer.

How the Internet works :-

Physically, the internet uses a portion of the total resources of the currently existing public telecommunication networks sets of protocols called Transmission control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).

Uses of the Internet:-

Internet can be used to communicate across large or small distances share information from any place in the world.

- * Social media and contact sharing.
- * E-mail and other forms of communication.

Benefits of the Internet:-

- * Access to endless information, knowledge and education.
- * An increased ability of communicate connect and share.
- * The ability to work from home.

Arshit Sharma
R.No.: 22BCS052

THE EXPONENTIAL POWER OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

We live in a world where nearly everyone everywhere has a computer in hand or tucked in a purse or pocket all the time. We talk to our computers, ask them for directions, and let them connect us to people next door or on the other side of the world. On a greater level, computers can drive our care, help diagnose our diseases, and enable us to explore distant planets.

And this is just the beginning.

As much as computers have already edged their way into so many of our daily activities, they are now poised to saturate our world and our lives in previously unimagined ways. Computers and computational thinking have already changed and amplified how researchers - in virtually every discipline- think about and use the constantly growing stockpiles of valuable, untapped data. Within the field of computer science itself, emerging specialties such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, robotics and data analytics have the potential to transform nearly every fields of endeavor.

"The power of computer science lies in augmenting our thinking and in its ability to accelerate research exponentially in other areas."

"Even areas as diverse as art, economics, medicine, and political science can benefit from integrating computational thinking into their research and education. The possibilities are endless."

Arsh Sharma
R.No. 22BCS047

IMPORTANCE OF PYTHON PROGRAMMING

Python has become a staple in data science allowing data analysts and other professional to use the language to conduct complex statistical calculations, create data visualization, build machine learning algorithms, multipulate and analyze data and complete other data related tasks. The Python language is one of the most accessible programming language available because it has simplified syntax and not complicated, which gives more emphasis on natural languages. Due to its ease of learning and the usage, python codes can be easily written and executed much faster than the all other programming languages.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PYTHON PROGRAMMING :-

PYTHON WAS A HOBBY PROJECT:-

In the December 1989, Python's creator "Gvido Van Rossum" was looking for a hobby project to keep him occupied in the week around Christmas. He had been thinking of writting scripting language that to be a descendant o ABC and appeal to Unixle Hackers. He also choose to call it Python.

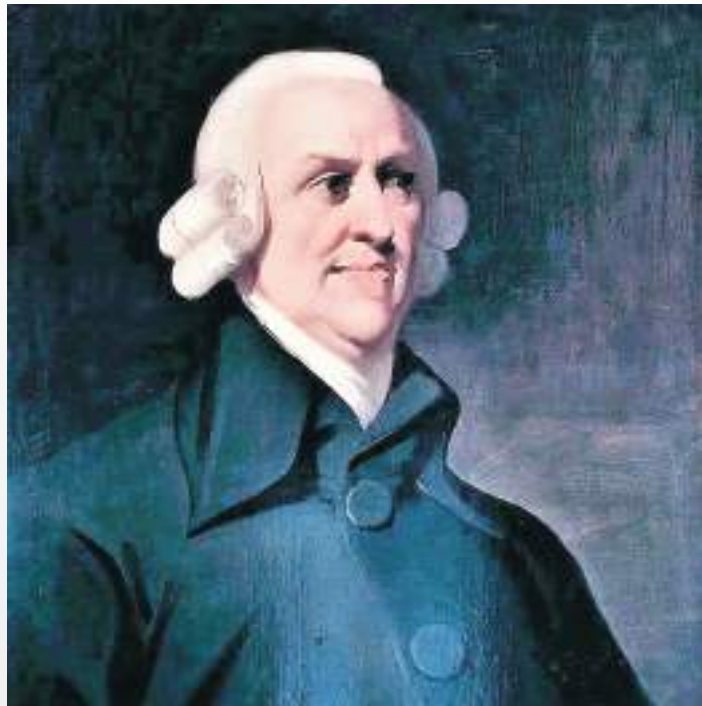
WHY IT WAS CALLED PYTHON:-

The laguage's name is not about snakes, but about the popular British Comedy Monty Python (from the 1970's). Gvido himself was a big fan of Monty Python's Flying Circus. Being in a rather irreverent mood he name the project 'Python'. Is not its an Interesting Python Fact?

Shagun Dhatwalia
B.Sc. 1st Year



PLANNING SECTION



ADAM SMITH
FATHER OF ECONOMICS

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EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

Of all the things we wear, our expression is most noticeable With enjoyment and pleasure, we put forward the next dynamic piece of creativity, freedom and self-expression of our year's creativity in our Annual Magazine "HAMIR" which is an amalgamation of the year long work of talented souls along with, the blend of unique taste from each one who have contributed for this magazine.



Economics is one of the dynamic subject which deals with current issues and solve these issues in best possible manner. Through this we tend to gain the knowledge that how to cater our needs and fulfil our unlimited needs with limited resources.

I am immensely grateful to our respected madam **Prof. Alpana Sharma** for providing me this opportunity to present myself as student editor of "Economics Forum Section", and enduring faith and entrusting the task of putting this wonderful journey together through HAMIR.

I heartly thank all those students who have contributed their articles to complete this section. Hope you all will enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed compiling it.

I pray that God will bless you all with great success in your life and all you have a bright future ahead .

Thanks

Vanshika Rajput
B.A. IInd Year
R.No. 21ENG038

ECONOMIC MAN (BEHAVIOURAL ECONOMICS)

Behavioral economics combines elements of economics and psychology to understand how and why people behave the way they do in the real world.

This deals with the differences between what people "should do" and what they actually do. It focus on human behaviour makes the individual the central unit of analysis.

Conventional economics assumes that all people are both rational and selfish. This field also studies the biases and tendencies that effect the decisions that people make to improve or overhaul traditional economics theory.

Traditional economics views humans as robotic machines who make calculated decisions based on logic. In contrast, behavioural economics views humans as irrational and emotional beings who are influenced by biases and experience when making decisions.

B2B decision making is emotional. 90% of buyers will buy from one of the brands they very first thought of. Instead of making optimal choices, people often behave in ways that seem irrational and even against their own interests.

Beavioural economics aims to understand the effects of uncertainty on decision- making in such realms as consumer purchasing, financial savings and lifestyle changes.

Vanshika Rajput
B.A. IInd Year
R.No. 21ENG038

SHORT SELLING

Short Selling is an investment or trading strategy that speculates on the decline in a stock or other security's price. It is an advanced strategy that should only be undertaken by experienced traders and investors.

Traders may use short selling as speculation, and investors or portfolio managers may use it as a hedge against the downside risk of away position in same security or a related one. Speculation carries the possibility of substantial risk and is an advanced trading method. Hedging is a more common transaction involving placing an offsetting position to reduce risk exposure.

In short selling, a position is opened by borrowing shares of a stock or other asset that the investor believes will decrease in value. The investor then sells these borrowed shares to buyers willing to pay the market price. Before the borrowed shares to buyer willing to pay the market price. Before the borrowed shares must be returned, the trader is betting that the price will continue to decline and they can purchase the shares at a lower cost. The risk of loss on a short sale is theoretically unlimited since the price of any asset can climb to infinity.

On the other hand, strategy that offer high risk also offer a higher-yield reward short selling is no exception. If the seller predicts the price moves correctly, they can make a tidy return on investment (ROI), primarily if they use margin to initiate the trade. Using margin provides leverage, which means the trader did not need to put up much of their capital as an initiate investment. If done carefully, short selling can be an expensive way to hedge, providing a counterbalance to other portfolio holdings

Sourabh Rana
B.A. IInd Year
R.No. 21ENG078

WHAT CAPTIVATES A CONSUMER TO BUY?

Every human activity has a motive behind it. Motive is something that captivates or make a person to move towards something.

The buying activity of every buyer has a motive behind it. A buyer simply doesn't purchase something. He/

She takes a decision to purchase something only when a motive (i.e inner feeling or urge) make him to buy it.

This can be understood by buying motive. These refers to the influence or motivational forces which determine his buying. In other words, a buying motive is the inner feeling urge, instinct, stimulus or emotions that makes a buyer buy a certain product or service to satisfy his needs.

This starts with "product buying motives" which are those which prompt a buyer to choose a particular product. This could include the pride, affection, comfort, ambition and hunger to buy that particular product.

Another stimulus of product buying is "patronage buying motive". These refers to those considerations or reasons which prompt a buyer to by the product wanted by him from a particular shop in preference to other shops.

This could include appearance of the shop, prestige, display of goods etc. With this one keeps in mind being a rational consumer about the prices, convenience, service offered and reputation of the shop.

Thus, these all are the reasons that what can captivate a consumer to buy a product.

Vaibhav
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO10



eRuPI is basically a digital voucher which a beneficiary gets on his phone in the form of an SMS or QR code.

It is a one-time contactless, cashless voucher-based mode of payment that helps users redeem the voucher without a card, digital payments app or internet banking.

It is launched by the RBI governor Shaktikanta Das. This doesn't require the beneficiary to have a bank account, a major distinguishing feature as compared to other digital payment forms.

It will ensure better digital delivery of benefits of the central and the state govt. schemes to the beneficiaries. Hence, it is likely to play a major role in strengthening direct benefit transfer to citizens at the last mile, making it more transparent.

e-Rupi's key benefit for govt. is in enabling penetration among the unbanked and feature phone users, allowing issue without needing the recipient's bank account or KYC.

e-Rupi may witness a higher adoption rate in rural and remote parts of India, compared to the existing pre-paid payment instruments. It is easy, safe and secure as it keeps the details of the beneficiaries completely confidential. Beneficiaries are identified using their mobile numbers.

Thus, with every pros comes with a cons. A concern with the system is that with the beneficiary not required to disclose their identity, these vouchers are also likely to be claimed by other people.

Chandarshan
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO19

TRANSFORMING WORLD THROUGH 5G

5G is the fifth generation of cellular technology. It is a step forward than 4G, and is a generational leap in technology where everything is new, i.e. new frequency, new radio and new speed.

The economic boost will be felt in manufacturing, information, communication, healthier, retail and agriculture among other sector.

This may contribute up to 2% to India, GDP by 2030. Factors such as increasing market penetration, sectoral reform, improvement in user experience, speedy roll out of services, among others will contribute to the growth.

The policies like the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) which plan to connect all 2.5 lakh gram panchayats in country will help enhance India's potential to 5G adoption by increasing accessibility and affordability.

It will also have much lower latency. We'll see much less delay or lag when we're using our phones and other devices.

Thus, this will create more space in auto-manufacturing industry, telecom industries and its importance and portability can be seen in various parts of the economy. 5G has the potential not only to spark a digital revolution but also impact the future of work and increase productivity.

Divya Bharti
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO24

भारत का बजट

वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीता रमण ने 1 फरवरी 2023 को पेश यूनियन बजट में न्यू टैक्स रीजीम को अट्रैक्टिव बनाने को लिये कई ऐलान किए।

उन्होंने कहा कि न्यू टैक्स रीजीम में भी स्टैंडर्ड डिडक्शन का फायदा मिलेगा। अभी तक यह सिर्फ ओल्ड टैक्स रीजीम में से देखने को मिला।

सात लाख तक की आय वालों को टैक्स फ्री की परिधि में रखा गया है।

और भी कई प्रयोजनाएं बजट में पेश की गई हैं। आइए इन्हें समझें:-

बागवानी योजनाओं के लिये बजट में 22 सौ करोड़ रुपये।

फार्मास्यूटिकल के लिये नवाचार और अनुसंधान, चिकित्सा उपकरणों के लिये पाठ्यक्रम।

रेलवे के लिये 2.4 लाख करोड़ कर बजट, योजनाओं के लिये 75 लाख हजार करोड़।

ई-न्यायालय परियोजना की स्थापना आदि।

केंद्रीय बजट का मुख्य विषय समावेशी विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है जो विशेष रूप से सबका साथ, सबका विकास की अवधारणा को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

Nindiya
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO37

BLACK ECONOMY

It is universally agreed that smuggling and counterfeiting are bad. They result in the invasion of laws, leading to loss of revenue, generation of unaccounted money used for criminal purposes and loss of jobs.

India too, has not been spared from this menace. Its geographical location makes it vulnerable to the smuggling of drugs. There is also the problem of evasion of local taxes by the domestic industry. The enforcement agencies under GST have been regularly in the news for huge detections of cases - from the use of fake invoices to illegally discharge duty liability to outright removal of goods without documentation.

The economists have estimated the size of India's black economy to be about 62% of GDP, generating about Rs 93 trillion of revenue. To put this in context, this is larger than the income generated by agriculture and industry put together and than the size of govt. spending (both centre of state).

It is also estimated that because of its size, the country's economy has been losing on an average 5% growth since the mid 1970s. In India's case, it would indeed appear to be combination of all these factors.

The above discussion highlights the need to engage consumers, influence public opinion and understand demand behaviour.

Hence, there is a need for consumer awareness. There was a recognition that India could not lose the revenue that illicit activities generate.

Thus this is a fight that the nation cannot afford to lose.

Mohit Sharma
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO40

अर्थशास्त्र के चमत्कार

सदियों से दोहरा रहे हैं इस अफसाने को कि अर्थशास्त्र ने क्या दिया है जमाने को। आर्थिक व्यवस्था की किश्ती जब आमगाती है बढ़ाए जाते हैं निर्यात, वस्तुएं बाहर जाती हैं।

भुगतान सन्तुलन को पक्ष में किया जाता है कम करके देनदारी को, लेनदारी को बढ़ाया जाता है। डिमांड को पूरा करने के लिये होती सप्लाई, वरना हो जाती बाजारों में महंगाई।

अर्थशास्त्र न होता तो, बंद हो जाता प्रोडक्शन, फ्री ट्रेड का बोलबाला होता। यदि न होते प्रोडक्शन। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का न होता उचित प्रयोग, रोजगारी को लग जाता बेरोजगारी का रोग।

टैक्स न लगते लोगों पर, तो हो जाता सरकारी आय का टायर पैंचर। जनसंख्या अधिक बढ़ती, परिवार नियोजन न होता, एग्रीकलचर और इण्डस्ट्रीज में कोई सुधार न होता।

बिना अर्थशास्त्र के शायद दुनिया में कुछ न होता, रहेगी दुनिया सदा इसकी कर्जदार, इसी से अस्तित्व, दुनिया का यही आधार, देखो कितने हैं, अर्थशास्त्र के चमत्कार।

Aaina Vashisht
B.A. Ist Year
R.No. 20ENG72

DOES ONLY TAXES RUN THE ECONOMY?

We all know in lay man's word that govt. earns through the taxes levied by the govt. on people or residents of the country.

These are tax revenues. Tax revenue is the income gained by the govt. through taxation. It forms a part of the receipt which in turn is part of the Annual Financial Statement of the Union Budget.

It includes the funds collected from taxes on income & profits, social security taxes on income and profits, taxes levied on goods and services and other taxes.

But it is not only the way that govt. can earn or it is not necessary to run a fulfilled economy. The lively example of the above statement is UAE.

The UAE does not levy income tax on individuals. However, it levies corporate tax on oil companies and foreign banks. Thus, it is to be noted that Dubai is not 100% tax free.

It is only that Dubai doesn't impose tax on wages and income salaries. The major sources are Govt. fees which contributes up to larger part of the economy. Rest are fines and taxes levied on oil companies, foreign banks, luxury imports and alcohol.

Tamanna
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO39

CHALLENGES IN FOOD SECURITY

The recently enacted National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is being described as a 'game - changer' to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country.

India has been quite successful in ensuring their ample availability to its population. But in addition to food availability, there are two more critical factors in ensuring food security for the citizen's access to food and its absorption for better nourishment.

In the Global Hunger Index 2021, India is ranked 101 out of 116 nations, indicating "serious" hunger levels.

The pillars of food security access are: money (having enough money or other resources to buy food), consumption (having enough of the correct kinds of food on hand) and availability (having enough of the right kinds of food on hand).

The big challenge of this, is to provide food to everyone despite the record food grains production, lack of marketing and procurement in some states has been a cause of distress to the small holding farmers. The long term challenge is of qualitative improvement in food absorption, especially for women and children, by creation synergies like public health, sanitation, education and agricultural intervention. Thus, creation of quality urban and rural infrastructure through community participation and effective public - private partnership is a must and need of the hour.

Tamanna
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20ECO39

LIFE WITHOUT ECONOMICS

Economic is a beautiful flower,
Which gives fragrance.
Economics is a light
Which slows the inflexion & boom
Economics is an inspiration,
Which helps us in economic policy.
Economics is companion,
Which stands in all circumstances with us.
Economics is a Science,
Which follow the law of demand and supply.
Economics is a force,
Which help us in economic development.
At least we can say, that life without economics
is like a tree without blossom and leaves.

Mitali
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20POL SCIENCE01

CHAIRPERSONS OF FINANCE COMMISSION TILL TODAY.....

The finance commission of India came into existence in 1951. It is constituted by the President of India under Article 280 of the Indian constitution.
15 Finance Commission have been appointed so far.

Finance Commission		Chairman
I, (1951)	_____	K.C. Neogy
II, (1956)	_____	K. Santhanam
III, (1960)	_____	A.K. Chanda
IV, (1964)	_____	Dr. P.V. Rajamannar
V, (1968)	_____	Mahavir Tyagi
VI, (1972)	_____	Brahmananda Reddy
VII, (1977)	_____	J.M. Shelat
VIII, (1982)	_____	Y.B. Chavan
IX, (1987)	_____	N.K.P. Salve
X, (1992)	_____	K.C. Pant
XI, (1998)	_____	A.M. Khusro

XII, (2002)
XIII, (2007)
XIV (2013)
XV, (2017)

Dr. C. Rangarajan
Dr. Vijay k\Kelkar
Y.V. Reddy
N.K. Singh

Sriya Devi
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20POL80

MONEY LAUNDERING

In lay man words, laundering refers to in general sense, "Washing". In households, washing especially is of clothes.

Thus, money laundering refers to cleaning of black money to white money. Now, in terms of economics it is the process of hiding the source of money obtained from illegal sources and converting it to a clean source, thereby avoiding prosecution, conviction and confiscation of the criminal funds.

It is a serious financial crime. Anti-money laundering measures have gained importance to prevent and curb such practices.

It is a three-step process, namely placement layering and integration.

Placement - This is often done by depositing funds into a bank account registered to an anonymous corporation or a professional middleman.

Layering - The money injected by placement is moved or spread over various transactions in different accounts of the same country and other countries where anti-money laundering laws are not so stringent, thus, making it difficult to trace the source.

Integration - Well-layered money again enter the financial system, obliterations, the original association with crime and using such sources, thus defeating the law.

Thus, this is a bane to society as a whole.. It makes the rich richer and thereby causing an imbalance in society.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was formed as an international committee to fight money laundering internationally.

Preeti
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 21POL14

BANKS IN INDIA

Banks play a very important role in country's economy. Banks are needed for society and a well-functioning modern financial system. Banks are needed for safely depositing the earnings and savings of people and institutions. Banks are needed for carrying out any financial transaction between people, organizations and governments.

History of Banking Sector

The modern form of banking in India developed during the British era. British East India Company established three banks.

Bank of Bengal - 1809

Bank of Bombay - 1840

Bank of Madras - 1843

These three banks were later amalgamated and called Imperial Bank. They were taken over by State Bank of

India in 1955. The **Reserve Bank of India** was established in 1935. It was followed by the establishment of Punjab National Bank, Bank of India, Canara Bank and Indian Bank. In July 1969, Govt. of India nationalized 14 major scheduled commercial banks.

Important Initiatives in the Banking Sector

* **Pardhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)** - It is a government scheme launched by the government of India to provide easy access to financial services such as Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension, Savings and Deposit Accounts to poor and needy section of our society.

* **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** - It was introduced on 1 January 2013 with the main aim of improving the Government's delivery system and redesigning the current procedure in welfare schemes by making the flow of funds and information faster, secure, and reduce the number of frauds. This scheme or program aims to establish a system to transfer subsidies directly to the people through their linked bank accounts. It is hoped that crediting subsidies into bank accounts will reduce leakages, duplicity and delay and the new processes will increase transparency and accountability.

* **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)** - It is a payment system that allows users to link more than one bank account in a single smart phone app and make fund transfers without having to provide IFSC code or account number. This is a real-time payment system where funds are credited instantly on a real-time basis. This is one of the biggest innovation in this sector and has revolutionized the payments experience in India. A lot of other countries are interested in this technology. It is free of cost and there are no charges to avail this facility.

HISTORY OF MERGERS IN INDIAN BANKING

Mergers of banks began in India in the 1960s in order to bail out the weaker banks and protect the customer interests. Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras. The three banks are merged in 1921 to form the Imperial Bank of India (IBI). After India's Independence day, Imperial Bank of India became the State Bank of India (SBI) in 1955.

Major Bank Mergers

* SBI first merged State Bank of Saurashtra with itself in 2008. Two years later in 2010, State Bank of Indore was merged with it. This phase saw five associates of SBI and Bhartiya Mahila Bank getting merged in SBI. The vision was to have strong banks rather than having large number of banks. This resulted in SBI being one amongst the 50 largest banks in the world.

* The government had merged Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank with Bank of Baroda, creating the third-largest bank by loans in the country in 2018. The Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a big consolidation of public sector banks on 30th August 2019. Under this announcement 10 public sector banks to be merged into 4.

Some more examples

ANCHOR BANK

Punjab National Bank
Indian Bank
Canara Bank
Union Bank of India
Bank of Baroda

BANKS MERGED

United Bank of India and Oriental Bank of Commerce
Allahabad Bank
Syndicate Bank
Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank
Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank

Thus, this merger created a space for arguments and resulted into the protests. But more or less the Banking system being intense and large there will be some space for have and have not's in the country.

**Anamika
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 20POL55**

INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN INDIA AND PRIVATIZATION

Before the conceptualization of the Industrial Policy, the development of industrial sector in India under British rule was in ruins. Under British rule, the industrial base in India could not be formed. Even the cotton textile industry, the first industry in India, was in almost dead under the colonial rule. Development in industrial sector actually started with the implementation of 1st industrial policy which came to effect in 1948, and actually took off with the Policy in 1991, with the liberalization of the economy.

Industrial Policy 1948

After the independence this was the first policy that was introduced. It focused on the idea of a mixed economy. Industries in India were categorized into the following sectors.

- * Strategic industries such as railways, defense etc.
- * Heavy industries iron, coal, minerals etc.
- * Controlled private sectors such as cement, paper, textile etc.
- * The private and cooperative sector.

Industrial Policy 1956

The 1956 Policy emphasized the need to expand the public sector, to build up a large and growing cooperative sector and to encourage the separation of ownership and management in private industries and, above all, prevent the rise of private monopolies.

Industrial policy 1956 classified industries into three categories

- * Schedule A - 17 industries under the total control of state.
- * Schedule B - 12 industries, was open to both the private and public. These industries were progressively State-owned.
- * Schedule C - All the remaining industries which were not included in these two Schedules constituted the third category which was open to the private sector, However, the State reserved the right to undertake any type of industrial production.

The policy was focused on the importance of **cottage and small scale industries** for increasing employment opportunities. The policy of 1956 came in for sharp criticism from the private sector since this Resolution reduced the scope for the expansion of the private sector significantly. The sector was kept under state control through a **system of licenses**.

New Industrial Policy and economic reforms of 1991 (LPG)

This policy opened up India's economy to the world, in the backdrop of a severe economic crisis. It was this policy that led to an acceleration of economic growth in our country.

- * The public sector, except the railways and atomic energy, was opened up for the private sector.
- * Industrial licensing was abolished barring hazardous chemicals industries, defense etc. (License raj was ended).
- * Substantial government stakes were sold off from public sector enterprises.
- * Foreign Direct investment (FDI) was allowed.
- * MRTP Act was replaced by the Competition Act 2002.

Privatization post 2014

Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the parliament and in various interviews reiterated that "Government has no business to be in business."

With the successful sale of Air India to the Tata group, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government restarted the long-stalled privatization programme. Unlike the UPA, this government is looking to carry on the legacy of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who has a track record of selling several state-run companies between 1999 and 2004.

The government currently aims to sell more than two dozen public sector enterprises. Some of the PSU's include Bharat Petroleum, Shipping Corporation of India, Container Corporation of India and HLL Life care. The

government also wants to reduce the number of public-sector banks in the country through sale to the private sector. The Air India deal has given an idea that government is ready to offer better terms to buyers to comprehensively focus on its privatization plan. In Air India's case, the government took the bulk of the airline's debt. The proponents of privatization argue that, at a social level, privatization reduces corruption in the public sector. The organizations in the private sector are more sensitive to consumer tastes and hence have enhanced customer services. Since there is ownership of shares, it empowers citizens' participation in the management of the economy. The critics have an argument that privatization may create local monopolies. Monopolies will exploit their market power to the detriment of consumers' welfare. They can reduce output and increase prices for profits. Also, they argue that there may be scenarios where there are no real benefits to the economy. Some experts also believe that privatization will increase social inequality and there may be favoritism. Wealth may get concentrated in the hands of a few, which may lead to high unemployment and massive layoffs.

Priya Kathiyal
B.A. IIIrd Year
R.No. 21ENG54



ENGLISH SECTION

Student Editor

Anmol

B.A. Final Year

Roll No. 21ENG48

Staff Editor

Dr. Sangeeta Singh

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MESSAGE FROM STUDENT EDITOR'S DESK.....

Being the editor of our college's annual magazine "HAMIR", it gives me immense joy and satisfaction to bring you this year's souvenir which is full of hard work and continuous efforts of our students. A college magazine has always been an authentic record of various activities that are set in motion throughout the academic year. It also provides a platform to the students to vent their passion for writing and creativity.



The twinkle in your eyes and smile on your lips are what we look forward as you flip through the pages of the magazine.

We are thankful to the student community at large for their timely submission of the articles, poems and other creative works within a short time. We apologize from the students whose work could not make it to the magazine for some reasons.

We hope you enjoy reading the magazine as much as we have enjoyed bringing it you. While we have made a sincere effort towards compilation of this magazine, any error is deeply regretted. A bouquet of gratitude and a heart full of appreciation goes out to our Principal Dr. Pramod Singh Patial and our English Professor Dr. Sangeeta Singh and everyone who is behind this endeavour.

"Whatever you do, be proud of it."

HAPPY READING !

Student Editor
Anmol
R.No. 20ENG48

KASHMIRI PANDITAS : THE LOST IDENTITY

Kashmiri Pandits : The lost identity "Where are you from?" This is one question we ask others without reading too much into it. When we ask this, generally, we do not imply anything else and we simply want to know which place the other person belongs to. It sounds fairly straight forward to us but it isn't so simple for certain communities who no longer can associate themselves with their homeland. This dilemma is faced by the people who have been away from their homeland for a long time because its not just the land or the houses they leave behind, its the culture, the distinctive practices and the identity that they leave behind when they sever ties with their native place. A large section of our population has not felt the loss of their identity and will probably never face this issue but we have one such community which have become refugee in their own land. These people can go anywhere in the world but unfortunately, returning back to home remains a distant dream for them. They can 'visit' their homeland but cannot settle there again. They are the victims of the government's apathy, they are the victims of militancy, they are the victims of the circumstances, they are - Kashmiri Pandits. In this article, I intend to look at the plight of the Kashmiri Pandits. I have tried to understand the history of Kashmir and also made an effort to understand the role of politics in the whole issue. I have made an effort to understand how Kashmir came into being as a Hindu state and over the years turned into a Muslim majority area from where the Pandits have been made to flee on several occasions. I have also tried to understand the identity crisis faced by the Kashmiri Pandits at present. Kashmir in legends: before talking about the current situation, it is very important to have a little knowledge about the history of Kashmir. Going by the stories, Kashmir valley was initially uninhabitable for the humans as most of the parts were submerged under water. It was then ruled by king Nee. A demon named Jalodbhav had created havoc in the whole valley. He was immortal in the waters due to the boon from Lord Brahma. Ultimately, Jalodbhav was killed by Lord Vishnu after drying up of the lake with the help of Lord Balram. It came to be known as Kashmir after the name of Kashyap Rishi who brought the Gods to earth. The whole point of talking about this story is to reiterate the fact that Kashmir was a Hindu state originally

inspite of invasion and conversions Kashmir valley remained a safe home for the hindus until the end of the 14th century. By the beginning of the 14th century, Islam was slowly seeping into the society and there was no apprehension about the presence of the Muslims. Lal Ded, who was a Shaivite sect mystic and a Sufi Saint, said in those times.

"Shiv chhuy thali'e thaali's rozaan

Mo zaan Hyon'd tey Muslmaan"

Meaning: Shiv is present in all particles and every lifeform

Never distinguish between a Hindu and a Muslim

Aryan Thakur
R.No. 21ENG0298

PATRIARCHY

Patriarchy could be defined as a social system that upholds the idea that men are superior to women. Male dominance over women's social, political and economic and life decision making is the center to a patriarchal society. Patriarchy has a long and elaborate history. Ancient religious texts like the Bible and Quran and in Vedas mention that men are superior to women. Over the years as we evolved, we learnt that patriarchy is not only oppressing women but everyone associated with it. Let us take a look at patriarchy and various aspects of it.

In India since the early days, women are ignored in many such areas like health, decision making, financial independence and education. Women are not represented politically enough. Marriage bribery system also plays an important role, through which girls are viewed as burden. The sons interests are still preferred. Girls shun higher education. Women are not given adequate employment opportunity and even if given so, their wages are lower than that of men. Even in the 21st century, women are still the target of gender discrimination in home-based activities. Many women leave their jobs and leadership role due to household and family duties. However, such acts are not uncommon among men too. This is absolutely preposterous, women should be given equal representational rights, since this will not only make the gender gap less like other developed countries but would increase the work force of the country as well. Looking at few interesting statistics, in The World Economic Forum's Gender gap, India ranks 108th out of 149 countries. This level is not only a significant problem but also highlights a massive hole in woman's opportunity compared to men.

Some people till this day believe that patriarchy should be practiced. Because patriarchy assigns responsibility for the protection and provision of women and children. However, this is true though we have seen men misuse the authority and thus, India nowadays receives few of the highest domestic violence cases. Another argument in support of patriarchy is that biologically, women are weaker than men and therefore duties requiring physical strength are assigned to men, but then again, most of the fields that woman wish to apply for requires less physical stress and burden. Some strongly believe that feminism can defeat patriarchy, but these feminist movements usually become violent or rather completely ignore equality. Patriarchy is a gilded cage for some women and for some others a vulnerability for one's abuse of one sort or another; for men it can be a life shortening and life-threatening responsibility.

Patriarchy is a bad practice, we know and collectively agree on that but somewhere in the fight against

patriarchy, people fight against men as well. But are men really responsible for patriarchy? The answer is actually no, rather men themselves are oppressed by patriarchy, We all must have found parents often scolding their children to "Behave like a man", Not to "Cry like girls", and their friend group telling them to become "mard", we all grew up learning that "real man" are devoid of emotions and vulnerability, that men's tear gland doesn't function. The same patriarchy that objectifies women, suffocated men too, by demanding proof of their masculinity. Neither have we seen a woman who fits in the "ideal" definition of women, not did we see a man who is "manly" enough. How can people argue that men enjoy all rights when the greatest number of depressed people in the world are men, the most numbers of suicides are committed by men and the greatest number of people unemployed are men? Getting rights for one by oppressing others, is patriarchy and the world is heading towards this concept. Patriarchy lays out rules, for me and you as well. Patriarchist aren't people who establish male dominance over females, rather any person who tells you you're 'supposed' to behave a certain way because you're a man or a woman or conform to your gender is a patriarchist. This fight and feminism are against patriarchy, not men. And patriarchy is a belief system, not a gender system.

As for the conclusion, the key to unlock the door to gender equality lies in your hand, we have to fight against the system and government should also take initiatives for protecting right of equality. Patriarchy depends on you, if you wish to blame men for everything, Patriarchy will always prevail. The only way to abrogate it is to fight against it and not against masculinity.

Anvi

R.No. 21ENG079

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Few weeks ago, Inter College Hockey Tournament was held in Vallabh Government college Mandi. The final match was played between the teams Government college Hamirpur and Government college Mandi. No one expected that Hamirpur would reach the finals. Everybody was so excited. The match started at 11a.m. During the first quarter, both the teams played well. Only a minute before the end of first quarter, Hamirpur made a fast move. Their centre forward scored a goal.

After it, the referee blew the whistle to the end the first quarter. In the third quarter Mandi team attacked well to equal the scorer. At last, they scored the equalizer. Now the match was on full swing. Mandi had so many supporters because they were home team. But Hamirpur girls played very well. Both teams were trying to score the winning goal. But no team could succeed in its efforts.

At last, the match reached the penalty stroke. Both team selected their five best attackers for strokes. Shavnam of Hamirpur scored the first goal. Goalkeeper of Hamirpur (Kiran) saved the first stroke of Mandi. Then Manisha took the second stroke and she scored. Second stroke of Mandi was beautifully saved by keeper. Then the match winning moment came Anju scored the third goal. Goalkeeper of Hamirpur also saved the third stroke of Mandi team and Hamirpur team won the championship. Goal keeper was the real hero of this match.

Hamirpur girls team created the history. They won first position after twenty long years. We were so happy. With the match winning moment all the boys and girls burst into tears of joy. Our college welcomed us with Dhol and Garland (phulon ki mala). It was such a proud moment for us. We will never forget that moment.

Anand Nayak

Class: B.A. 2nd Year

R.No. 21ENG044

"WISHING"

Do you wish the world was better?
Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch for your actions,
Keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish motives;
Let your thought be clean and high.
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you made a start,
By accumulating wisdom
In the scrapbook of your heart;
Do you waste one page on folly;

Live to learn, and learn to live.
If you want to give men knowledge
You must get it, ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way;
For the pleasures of the many
May oftentimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants an acorn
Shelters armies from the sun.

Deeksha Dhiman
Class: B.Sc. 2nd Year
R.No. 21BOT065

DO CELL PHONES CAUSES CANCER?

Numerous studies of cell phone radiation and cancer have been conducted over the years to address the issue, but none has been definitive.

To obtain more solid evidence, a team of scientists at the National Toxicology Program, a division of the National Institutes of Health, undertook an in depth study. Their approach was to expose laboratory rodents to high doses of cell phone radiation over their entire life span and see if they developed cancer as a result. The study cost 20 million and took more than ten years to complete. Final results were released to the public in November, 2018.

"The argument that cell phones cause cancer lacks biological plausibility because the energy contained in the waves is too low to cause damage."

To the surprise and alarm of many, the investigators found what they called "clear evidence" that cell phone radiation could cause a type of nerve tissue cancer called a malignant schwannoma in rats. They also reported finding what they said was "some evidence" in the animal studies that cell phone radiation could cause a brain cancer called GLIOMA.

These results generated some scary-sounding news headlines. But according to Lawrence Dauer, a radiation expert at MSK, there's no reason to freak out just yet. Those limitations fall into three main categories : statistical challenges, extrapolating lessons from rodents to humans, and questions about dosing.

Small Numbers, Big Inconsistencies:-

In their study, the National Toxicology Program investigators zapped more than 1,200 rats and mice with cell phone radiation - equivalent to that emitted by 2G and 3G phones - over their entire body for nine hours a day for two years. (The amounts given were more than are permitted for humans by the federal Communications Commission.) They then looked in different tissues for signs of cancer.

They found that 6% of the rats exposed to the highest dose of cell phone radiation developed malignant schwannomas in the heart, while 2 to 3% developed gliomas in the brain. None of the control rats.

These cancers are generally rare in humans, and also deadly.

Kritika
Class: B.Sc. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ZOO077

NO MORE VICTIMS

The man murdered my innocence,
And he took away my pride.
He broke me down,
And he shattered my trust.
All at once abused me,
He denied me and he,
Watched as tears ran down my face.
How could one soul do this?
I believed I was in a safe place.

The light was there but I was blind,
The image never leaves my mind.
You sat there and laughed,
While I laid there and cried.
You smiled and laughed,
While I frowned and died.....

When I see you,
My heart skips a beat.
I don't want you to admit it,
But I am accepting defeat.

Some times late at night,
I simply can't fall sleep.
Thinking about how my innocence,
Is no more longer mine to keep.
I may have the kindest heart,
But that came with a cost.
It has felt the worst of pains,
And experienced the greatest loss.
I cannot change the past,
An event by which I succumbed.
But I can focus on the present,
And change what is to come.

Dark days are necessary,
Just as important as the rest.
For if we didn't have the worst,
We couldn't recognize the best

Vanshika Rajpur
Class: B.A. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG038

IS IT TOO HARD ?

Kindness to you is kindness to me,
Kindness to me to kindness to you.
Is it really too hard just to be kind?

We all are social animals we interact with so many people in our day to day life, but we are not really aware what people around us are going through. Your friend may seem very happy but deep inside may be is really depressed.

Everyday people face battles problems and struggle to survive. Each moment of our lives, someone, somewhere is in need of kindness. You might save someone's life unknowingly just by being nice. Be a person who looks out for those around them, be a person who takes on a little bit of inconvenience to make someone else's day a little but easier.

Being nice to others is not really that hard, it costs you nothing, so why don't we all do it? Treat everyone in a way that you would like to be treated. Just be a little bit nicer in every interaction.

Just one thing: Be kind to yourself by being kind to others.

Dishi Thakur
Class: BA 2nd Year
R.No.

DREAMS NEED TO FLY

The price of a daughter too, someone should go and ask her
Where neither a son is born nor a daughter is born.
Even when someone yearns to get a child
Why does every axis rain water at that time ?
Why don't you remember the stories of atrocities
Why are the marks of the daughter erased every step
Believe the day, the daughter doesn't have a character
What will be the expansion here and how will this world be.
Sometimes I would die in the womb, sometimes my childhood
would be buried
Why is a human being childless and then he regrets it.
Sometimes a victim of malnutrition, sometimes there is
misconduct
Why not think like the happiness of sons ?

In the web of relationships, yes I am caught
Leaving all the dreams deserted, I sink alive.
I don't want rules, just respect
Every step should not be an insult or an insult.
I was also born like sons, I just want recognition
I have small dreams too, they just need to fly.

Komal Thakur
Class: BA 2nd Year
R.No. : 21SOC001

MAY BE

There was a farmer whose horse ran away. On the evening his horse ran away, his neighbours gathered to support him since he was in such bad luck. The farmer replied to his neighbours with a simple, but straightforward: "May be."

The next day his horse returned and brought with it seven wild horses. His neighbours approached the farmer in relief, and told him he was in good fortune. The farmer replied "May be."

Then, the following day, his son tried to ride one of the wild horses. Because he failed to control the untamed horse, he fell off and broke his leg. Again, the neighbours came around to offer sympathy because he was in such bad luck. Whereupon the farmer replied: "May be."

The next day, conscription officers arrived at the farmer's village to seize young men for the army. However, because of his broken leg, the farmer's son was rejected. When the neighbours came in to say how fortunately everything had turned out, the farmer replied, "May be."

The point of the story is that an event which is perceived as bad luck, might be good luck in disguise and vice-versa.

Kanishka
Class: MA 3rd Sem.
R.No. 21MENG026

THE MAHABHARATA OF KRISHNA-DWAIPAYANA VYASA

The Mahabharata

Om! Having bowed to Narayana and Nara, the most exalted male being, and also to the Goddess Saraswati, must the word Jaya be uttered.

Ugrasrava, the son of Lomaharshana, surnamed Sauti, well-versed in the Puranas, bending with humility, one day approached the great sages of rigid vows, sitting at their ease, who had attended the twelve years' sacrifice of Saunaka, surnamed Kulpati,

In the forest of Naimisha, Those ascetics, wishing to hear his wonderful narrations, presently began to address him who had thus arrived at that recluse abode of the inhabitants of the forest of Naimisha. Having being entertained with due respect by those holy men, he saluted those Munis (sages) with joined palms, even all of them, and inquired about the progress of their asceticism. Then all the ascetics being again seated, the son of Lomaharshana humbly occupied the seat that was assigned to him. Seeing that he was comfortably seated, and recovered from fatigue, one of the Rishis beginning the conversation, asked him, 'Whence comest thou, O lotus-eyes Sauti, and where hast thou spent the time? Tell me, who ask thee, in detail.'

Accomplished in speech, Sauti, thus questioned, gave in the midst of that big assemblage of contemplative Munis a full and proper answer in words consonant with their mode of life.

Sauti said, 'Having heard the diverse sacred and wonderful stories which were composed in his Mahabharata by Krishna Dwaipayana, and which were recited in full by Vaisampayana at the Snake-sacrifice of the high-souled royal sage Janamejaya and in the presence also of that chief of Princes, the son of Parikshit, and having wandered about, visiting many sacred waters and holy shrines, I journeyed to the country venerated by the Dwijas (twice-born) and called Samantapanchaka where formerly was fought the battle between the children of Kuru and Pandu, and all the chiefs of the land ranged on either side. Thence, anxious to see you, I am come into your presence. Ye reverend sages, all of whom are to me as Brahma; ye greatly blessed who shine in this place of sacrifice with the splendour of the solar fire: ye who have concluded the silent meditations and have fed the holy fire: and yet who are sitting-without care, what, O ye Dwijas (twice-born), shall I repeat, shall I

recount the sacred stories collected in the Puranas containing precepts of religious duty and of worldly profit, or the acts of illustrious saints and sovereigns of mankind?.

"The Rishi replied, 'The Purana, first promulgated by the great Rishi Dwaipayana, and which after having been heard both by the gods and the Brahmarshis was highly esteemed, being the most eminent narrative that exists, diversified both in diction and division, possessing subtile meanings logically combined, and gleaned from the Vedas, is a sacred work. Composed in elegant language, it included the subjects of other books. It is elucidated by other Shastras, and comprehended the sense of the four Vedas. We are desirous of hearing that history also called Bharata, the holy composition of the wonderful Vyasa, which dispelled the fear of evil, just as it was cheerfully recited by the Rishi Vaisampayana, under the direction of Dwaipayana himself, at the snake-sacrifice of Raja Janamejaya?.

"Sauti then said, 'Having bowed down to the primordial being Isana, to whom multitudes make offerings, and who is adored by the multitude; who is the true incorruptible one, Brahma, perceptible, imperceptible, eternal: who is both a non-existing and an existing-non-existing being: who is the universe and also distinct from the existing and non-existing universe: who is the creator of high and low: the ancient, exalted, inexhaustible one: who is Vishnu, beneficent and the beneficence itself, worthy of all preference, pure and immaculate:

Naina Jamwal
Class: BA 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG008

BELIEVE YOU CAN

One should never stop trying despite all hardships or obstacles just keep flowing like river water.

Dreaming about your goals is not bad but not working towards them is surely atrocious. Always stay motivated and positive and in the urge to achieve your goal, always remember that you haven't left any stone unturned.

Don't be afraid of your mistakes, these teach you to become stronger. The most provocative people in the world are the ones who won't settle for average and have triumphed through adversity.

Your thoughts are servants of your will. If you sow positive thoughts these seeds will reap positive attitudes for sure. This can be a driving force towards success.

We are most inspired by people who have experienced difficulty and never ever give up. Always keep telling yourself that I CAN...I CAN... This can be the mantra for your contented life.

Vanshika Rajput
Class: B.A. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG038

DREAMS

"If you want to make your dreams come true."

The first thing you have to do is wake up

"Keep your dreams alive"

Understand to achieve anything requires faith and belief in yourself....

Remember all things are possible for those who believe."

"If one advances confidently in the direction of one's dream and endeavors to live the life which one has imagined."

One will meet with success unexpected in common hours.

All men who have achieved great things have been great dreamers."

There are some people who live in a dream world.

And there are some who face reality and there are those who turn one into others."

"The world need dreamers and the world need doers."

"But above all the world needs dreamers, who do."

Shilpa Kumari
Class: B.A. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG059

I'LL FIND MY WAY.....

You may try to let me down
with all your mightiness and frown.

But still, like water,
I'll smash your stumbling blocks
and I'll find my way.

May be my ecstasy offends you,
or may be my sorrow raptures you!
But all your tries and chase,
will always find my cheery face.

When I have strived for something,
I'll be able to confront you
and when I don't,
then you'll start confronting me.
Yes, "Destiny" I am talking about you!

I can reach the highest triumph,
I can plunder the joy from life.
Doesn't matter how arduous the journey is!
But still, I'll find my way.

Often, I get to face criticism
Although, I try to shun it.
But by having self belief,
I'll find my way for elation.

Sourabh Rana
Class: B.A. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG078

TECHNOLOGY MAKES PEOPLE LONELY

We humans have the power to sustain anything,
Whether it is an expensive watch or diamond ring.
But, when it comes to communication lack,
we try every possible hack.

Internet has actually made us its slave,
Life without it seems in a lonely cave.
People always wanting to chat,
Don't even know the life under a villager's hat.

We are so much engrossed in our phone,
Never really have the reality known.
Time to discover the truth around,
Natural beauty and so many calming sounds.

Let us take a pledge to celebrate the day,
Instead of being, make it the best possible way.
Our world has so many beautiful things.
Now, we just need the bells of our mind to ring.

Anamika Kanungo
Class: B.A. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG006

INTERNET ADDICTION

While technology and specifically the internet, has helped to keep the world running during the corona virus lockdowns, he say it has been difficult for people like him. The internet has forever changed the way we live, learn, work but when a person can't find a balance between their time online and offline, it can mean problems for their mental health and relationships. There is no one definition for internet addiction, however it is generally agreed upon that people who are addicted to the internet have troublefull filling personal and professional obligations because of their online activities and their use of the internet causes strain on relationships with family and friends. Internet addiction may also called computer addiction. Internet addiction although not recognized by the WHO, is a serious and problematic pathology. This meta - analysis shows that the incidence of internet addiction in adults was high in recent years.

Internet addiction is defined as an unhealthy behaviour that interferes with and causes stress in one's personal, school, and work life. Like other addictions, compulsive Internet usage completely dictates a person's life. In general, the main reason why youths are at particular risk of internet addiction as they spend most of their time on online gaming and social applications like online social networking such as Twitter, Face book and Telegrams. The short-term effects of an online addiction includes unfinished tasks, forgotten responsibilities and weight gain. Long term effects are seen more in the physical symptoms such as backache, neck pain, carpal tunnel syndrome, and vision problems from staring and the screen. So, we internet wisely. Do not become a slave of internet.

Akanksha Sharma
Class: B.A. 2nd Year
R.No. 21ENG010

TIME IS PRECIOUS

Time is precious, don't let it pass by for once it's gone,
There is nothing but to cry, so be strong and hold some,
Give some and take some. Time is water don't let it dry
For once it's gone there is nothing, but to cry so be quick, and keep some, use some and gain some.
Time is money, don't let it fly for once it's gone.
There is nothing but to cry so be wise and grasp some,
Give some and gain some time some and gain some time is like a race.
So try to win this race, if you spent it in sleep it will make you weak.
Because the time which goes,
Never comes back.
So don't waste your time
Time never stops, until we die
Time is precious time does fly.
For once it's gone.
There is nothing but to cry.

Siya Thakur

Class: B.A. 2nd Year

R.No. 21ENG017

THE BEST LESSONS I HAVE LEARNED IN MY LIFE

I have learned that life is truly a gift. I have learned to listen to my heart and not every person that comes along with an opinion of how they think I should do things. I have learned to be real and authentic all the time. I have learned how much fun it is to be on a great team of people. I have learned how important it is to do the right thing everyday of your life. I have learned how powerful a smile can be. I have learned I don't have all the answers nor do I need to. I have learned I have to say no sometimes. I have learned how much I still don't know. I have learned how important it is to just "be".

I have learned and understood now that it is not "the world" but "my world". I have learned we all have something to share. I have learned that everyone is human and we all make mistakes. I have learned that nothing is more important than love. I have learned that I am proud of who I am becoming and who my family is becoming. I have learned that I am pretty lucky to have parents who love, adored and cherish me. I have learned that I am a little quirky and am grateful for my quirkiness. I have learned that "the difficult takes time and the impossible takes a bit longer". I have learned that we all have the same basic needs: Love, Variety, Connection, Significance, Growth and Contribution. I have learned I love to laugh till I cry. I have learned I like my own company. I have learned to lighten up and not take things so seriously. I have learned how good saying "thank you" feels. I have learned that my favorite food is that from the earth. I have learned the gift of earner ship. I have learned there is no such thing as perfect! Thank goodness! I have learned I have a lot more to share, to give and to be for me, my family and my world. I have learned just how truly blessed I am. I have learned that I actually like country music! I have learned that I actually am the hero that I wished for my kids. I have learned that there is so much to learn! I have learned that I am here on this earth for a reason. I have learned that I am here to be an example of what is possible for everyday people like you and me.

Rishu Thakur

Class: B.A. 2nd Year

R.No. 20ENG21

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TEENAGERS

How does social media affect teenagers? Like any form of technology, social media has both an upside and a downside. And when it comes the social media effects on teens, there are significant pros and cons to take into account.

On the plus side, platforms like TikTok, Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat can be lifesavers for teens who feel isolated or marginalized, particularly LGBTQ teens. In addition, social media helped teens feel more connected and not as lonely during the pandemic.

But the impact of social media on youth can also be significantly detrimental to mental health. In particular, social media and teen depression are closely linked. Furthermore, overuse of the apps exposes teens to cyberbullying, body image issues, and tech addiction, and results in less time spent doing healthy, real-world activities. And while the majority of parents believe they know what their child is posting on social media, according to a Pew Research poll, a survey of teens found that 70 percent of them are hiding their online behaviour from their parents,.

Are teens and social media a good mix, or does social media use lower teen well-being? Why is social media bad? This has become one of the most controversial questions regarding social media's effects on teens, with studies showing varied results.

According to a report released by **Common Sense Media** on social media's effects on teens, about half of the 1,500 young people surveyed said social media is very important for them in order to get support and advice, feel less alone, and express themselves creatively, as well as for staying in touch friends and family members. And 43 percent said that using social media makes them feel better when they are depressed, stressed, or anxious. Among LGBTQ youth, 52 percent said social media helps them feel better when they are experiencing these difficult emotions.

On the other hand, the report also showed a strong association between social media and teens feeling depressed. Youth with moderate to severe depressive symptoms were nearly twice as likely to say they used social media almost constantly: One-third of teens with depression reported constant social media use, as compared to 18 percent of teens who did not have depressive symptoms. Furthermore, the more severe their symptoms were, the more anxious, lonely and depressed they felt after using social media. Clearly, social media does not help teens who are already feeling depressed, and seems to contribute to their negative outlook.

Shilpa

Class:

R.No. 21ENG020

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S SPEECH IN CHICAGO

(Speech delivered by Swami Vivekananda on September 11, 1893, at the first World's Parliament of Religions on the site of the present-day Art Institute).

Sisters and Brother's of America,

It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world. I thank you in the name of the mother of religions. I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects.

My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honor of bearing to different lands the ideas of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We belong not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which is every day repeated by millions of human being: "As the different streams having their sources in different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee."

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: "Whosoever comes to Me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to me." Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long and often with human blood, destroyed civilization and sent whole nations to despair. Had it not been for these horrible demons, human society would be far more advanced than it is now. But their time is come; and I fervently hope that the bell that tolled this morning in honor of this convention may be the death-knell of all fanaticism, of all persecutions with the sword or with the pen, and of all uncharitable feelings between persons wending their way to the same goal.

Ranjeet Singh
Class: B.A. 1st Year
R.No. 22POL005



SCIENCE SECTION

Student Editor
Shweta Thakur

Staff Editor
Dr. Vijay Kumar

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TRANSGENIC ANIMALS

Transgenic animals are the animals with the modified genome. A foreign gene is inserted into the genome of the animal to alter its DNA. This method is done to improve the genetic traits of the target animal.

Viral Vector

Viruses are used to transfect DNA into the animal cell. The viruses possess the ability to infect the host cell, express well and replicate efficiently.

Examples of Transgenic Animals:

Dolly Sheep

Dolly the sheep was the first mammal to be cloned from an adult cell. In this, the udder cells from a 6-year-old Finn Dorset white sheep were injected into an unfertilized egg from a Scottish Blackface ewe, which had its nucleus removed. The cell was made to fuse by electrical pulses. After the fusion of the nucleus of the cell with the egg, the resultant embryo was cultured for six to seven days. It was then implanted into another Scottish Blackface ewe which gave birth to the transgenic sheep, Dolly.

Ankita Thakur
R.No.: 20BOT146

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Science and its fabulous inventions have brought a revolution in various industries. These inventions have not only helped in industrialization but have also made our living easy and comfortable. Let us learn as to how the wonders of science have changed our daily life for the better.

Advantages of Science

How Science has changed our Lives ?

New ways of preserving and flavoring the food items are being invented through research in meals technology. A vast variety of plastic and different artificial supplies have been created which have hundreds of uses in the home and in industry.

Antibiotics and vaccination defend us from infectious illnesses and health problems.

Nowadays there are slight or no possibilities of an infant getting disease because births now happen in hospitals under the supervision of specialized staff. Science has invented vaccines for infants to defend them from prospective life illnesses.

Sanitary conditions had improved a lot than before.

Drainage systems have been modernized.

Filtered & mineral water is available to overcome diseases and other illnesses caused due to water pollution.

Superstitions have been discarded and attitudes have been changed towards everything.

People now no more consider that diseases are caused by evil spirits.

People have become open-minded and cosmopolitan due to the research in the field of science and technology, as a result, scientists always try to search out new issues, explorations, discoveries, and inventions.

Conclusion

The role of science is important in our everyday life. The various contributions of science have made our existence more relaxed and comfortable. The magnificent inventions of science like electricity, fans, air-conditions, television, mobile phones, motor vehicles, etc. have eased our life, and now it is almost impossible to live without using them.

Shabbu
R.No.: 20BOT89

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DISEASE

Epidemiology is the branch of medicine which deals with the incidence, distribution and possible control of disease and other factors relating to health. Disease is a disorder or deranged functioning at the body that results from an infection, defective diet, heredity, environment or mental disturbance. The pathogen, disturbance, substance, force or reason that causes a disease is known as disease agent. Health is affected by three factors:

1. Genetic Disorders :- They are deficiencies with which a child is born and defects which the child receives from the parents in inheritance.
 2. Infections :- They are caused by pathogens like virus, bacteria, fungi, protozoans, helminths etc.
 3. Life Style :- It is a combination of habits one has or lacks, rest and exercise for the body, food and water.
- Broadly speaking, diseases are caused by the following reasons:
- (1) Infections :- They are caused by biological agents called pathogens, e.g., virus, mycoplasma, chlamydia, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, helminths, etc.
 - (2) Nutritional Disorders :- Excess or deficiency of vitamins, minerals and energy foods.
 - (3) Biochemical Disorders :- Deficiency or excess of biochemicals, e.g. hormones, enzymes, urea, uric acid, creatinine etc.
 - (4) Exogenous Chemical Disorders :- Pollutants and allergens bring about these diseases.
 - (5) Life Style Disorders :- They are caused by food preferences, lack of exercise, sedentary habits, excessive club life, addictions, etc.
 - (6) Mechanical disorder :- Fractures, sprains, dislocations and injuries.
 - (7) Degenerative Disorders :- They are related to old age e.g. atherosclerosis, hypertension.
 - (8) Genetic Disorders :- The due to deletion heredity, e.g. colour blindness, haemophilia Down's syndrome etc.
 - (9) Mental Disorders :- They are caused by social, personal and degenerative changes.

Types of Diseases:-

1. Congenital Diseases :- They are diseases which a person has already contracted at birth. Congenital diseases can be hereditary (genetic, e.g., sickle cell anaemia), physiological and developmental defects (e.g., hare lip) and transplacental transmission (e.g., German Measles, Syphilis etc.).
 2. Acquired Diseases :- The diseases are contracted after birth due to various reason like infection, degeneration, diet, addiction, depression, cancer etc. The acquired diseases are further grouped broadly into infectious and non-infectious or functional.
- (a) Infectious Diseases :- The diseases are produced due to pathogens and parasites. They can pass from one infected person to a healthy one. Infectious diseases are, therefore, also termed as communicable diseases. The transfer can be direct (contagious) or through an agency including blood and serum (non contagious).
- i. Contagious Diseases :- Infectious agent is transferred to a healthy person through direct contact e.g., ringworm, conjunctivitis etc.
 - ii. Non-Contagious Diseases :- The infective agent spreads through a vector (e.g., dengue, malaria etc.), vehicle, blood, serum, food e.g., AIDS, typhoid etc.

Sweta
R.No.: 20BOT109

LEAVES

- Red, purple and even yellow. Some green wet and loose. Leaves are of different kinds, and of different shapes and shades.
- Some are like the elephant's ears. And some are playful like the devil, some are torn and some are folded, and some even eaten - like the betel. And in the early dawn's darkest hue.
- You'll find the flowers cry tear - lime dew.
- Some are like butterflies, some like bees, some are hairy and some plain, Some dry up to look thorns, and some even resemble cranes.
- Whoosh whoosh scuttle and flutter, in the breeze they all do mutter, all day long they smile and play, and in the night they sleep away.
- Leaves are of different kind, and of different shapes and hues.

• **Aditi**
• **R.No.: 20BOT34**

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM MEDICINE

It is a well-known fact that Traditional Systems of medicines always played important role in meeting the global health care needs. They are continuing to do so at present and shall play major role in future also. The system of medicines which are considered to be Indian in origin or the systems of medicine, which have come to India from outside and got assimilated in to Indian culture are known as Indian Systems of Medicine. India has the unique distinction of having six recognised systems of medicine in this category. They are-Ayurvedic, Unani and Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy. Here we are going to know about Ayurveda system of medicine in details.

Ayurveda

Most of the traditional systems of India including Ayurveda have their roots in folk medicine. However what distinguishes Ayurveda from other systems is that it has well-defined conceptual framework that is consistent throughout the ages.

Historical background

Ayurveda literally means the science of life. It is presumed that the fundamental and applied principles of Ayurveda got organized and included around 1500 BC. Atharvaveda, the last of the four great bodies of knowledge - known as Vedas, which forms the backbone of Indian civilization, contains 114 hymns related to formulations for the treatment of different diseases. From the knowledge gathered and nurtured over centuries two major school and eight specialisations got evolved. One was the school of physicians called as 'Dhanvantri Sampradaya' (Sampradaya means tradition) and the second school of surgeons referred in literature as 'Atreya Sampradaya'. These schools had their respective representative compilations - Charaka Samhita for the school of Medicine and Sushruta Samhita for the school of surgery. The former contains several chapters dealing with different aspects of medicine and related subjects. Around six hundred drugs of plant, animal and mineral origin have been mentioned in this treatise.

Sushruta Samhita primarily deals with different aspects of fundamental principles and theory of surgery. More than 100 kinds of surgical instruments including scalpels, scissors, forceps, specula etc. are described along

with their use in this document. Dissection and operative procedures are explained making use of vegetables and dead animals. It contains description of about 650 drugs and discusses different aspects related to other surgery related topics such as anatomy, embryology, toxicology and therapeutics. Vagabhata's 'Astanga-Hridaya' is considered as another major treatise of Ayurveda. The above three documents are popularly known as 'Brihat trayees' (the big or major three). In addition to these three-scholarly and authoritative treatises a vast body of literature exist in the form of compilations covering a period of more than 1500 years.

Research efforts on this aspect and on basis principles of Ayurveda are yet to be undertaken in concerted manner.

Karan Thakur
R.No.: 20BOT110

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF OCIMUM SANCTUM

Indigenous System of medicine, different parts (leaves, stem, flower, root, seeds and even whole plant of Ocimum seen throughout India, have been recommended for the treatment of various diseases.

1. Promotes Healthy Heart:- Holy basil contains vitamin C and antioxidants such as eugenol, which protects the heart from the harmful effects of free radicals, Eugenol also proves useful in enducing cholesterol levels in the blood.
2. Anti-aging:- Vitamin C and A. phytonutrients, in Holy Basil are great antioxidants and protect the skin from almost all the damages caused by free radicals.
3. Treats Kidney Stones:- Tulsi acts a mild diuretic and detoxifying agent which helps in lowering the uric acid levels in the body. Acetic acid present in holy basil helps in the breakdown of the stones.
4. Relieves Headache:- Tulsi is a natural headache reliever which can also relieve migraine pain.
5. Fights Acne:- Holy basil helps kill bacteria and infections. The primary active compound of holy basil oil is eugenol which helps fight skin related disorders. Ocimum sanctum helps treat skin infections both internally and externally.
6. Relieves Fever:- Tulsi is an age-old ingredient for treating fever. It is one of the prime ingredients in the formulation of various ayurvedic medicines and home remedies.
7. Eye Health:- Tulsi's anti-inflammatory properties help promote eye health by preventing viral, bacterial and fungal infections. It also soothes eye inflammation and reduces stress.
8. Oral Health:- Tulsi is a natural mouth freshener and an oral disinfectant. Ocimum sanctum can also cure mouth ulcers. Holy basil destroys the bacterial that are responsible for dental cavities, plaque, tartar and bad breath, while also protecting the teeth.
9. Cures Respiratory Disorders:- Due to the presence of compounds like camphene, eugenol, and tulsi cres viral, bacterial and fungal infections of the respiratory system. It can cure virious respiratory disorders like bronchitis and tuberculosis/
10. Rice Source of Vitamin K:- Vitamin K is an essential fat soluble vitamin that plays an important role in bone health and heart health.

Sweta
R.No.: 20BOT109

MODERN TRIBES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

In Modern Himachal, Gujjars, Gaddis, Kinnauras or Kinners, Lambas, Hampas and Bhots Jads, Lahaulas, Pangwal and Swanglas are the famous tribes. The following are the main tribes of Himachal Pradesh.

1. Swangla:- The Swangla is a scheduled tribe exclusively living in a Pattan Valley tract along the Chandra Bhaga in Lahul-Spiti districts.
2. Gaddis :- Gaddis of Himachal Pradesh are world famous. The word 'Gaddi', is a generic name and under it are included Brahmins, Rajputs, Khatris, Thakurs and Rathi. Gaddi are inhabited in Bharmour tehsil of Chamba district and Kangra district. Some Gaddis are also found in Nurpur tehsil.
3. Khampa:- Khampa are not the original inhabitants of Himachal Pradesh. They are believed to have migrated from Tibet. Kham is the name of a state in Tibet and the people of that state are known as Khampa. The Khampa tribes scattered in Kullu, Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahul-Spiti districts.
4. Pangwal:- The Pangwal are the residents of Pang valley of Chamba district. It is a generic name used for all the residents of Pangi valley which include Brahmin, Rajput, Lohar, Hall, Badi and Chahal but the Rajputs population outnumber all the rest.
5. Kinner of Kinnaura:- The inhabitants of Kinnaur district are known as Kinnaura, Kinara, Kanawara, Lannawra, Kinnaurese. These are many tribes and castes in India which claim their origin from divine sources and the Kinner are one such tribe.
6. Lahaulas:- The dwellers of Lahaul area are known as Lahaulas. The district of Lahaul and Spiti a unique sociological unit is one of the frontier districts of India in Himachal Pradesh.
7. Gujjars:- The Gujjars are identified by General Cunningham with the Kushan or Yachi or Tochari, a tribe or the eastern tartars in Himachal Pradesh. The Gujjars are members of Parvatiya Adin Jati Sevak Sangh which was founded in 1956 to extend welfare activities among the tribes of the area.
8. Bodh :- The Lahaul Spiti district is the principal inhabit of Bodh tribe. The name Bodh has been derived from Tibetan origin. In ancient literature, Tibet was known as "Bhoti Desha". Tibetans were called Bhots and their language Bhoti. The Bodhs or Bhots are found in Spiti and upper Lahaul Valley of Lahaul. Central Act 1931 of 1966 Section 28(2) and Schedule XI has recognized Bodh and Bhot tribe.
9. Jads:- The Jads are Buddhist. They have occupied the area of Pangi and Chamba. Like Pangwala, they are a polyandrous and patrilineal tribe. Being dwellers of cold region, they always prefer woolen clothes.

Shreya
R.No.: 20BOT106



COMMERCE SECTION

Student Editor

Raman Kumar

M.Com. 2nd Semester

Roll No. 22MCOM007

Staff Editor

Dr. Dinesh Sharma

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TEACHER EDITOR'S NOTE

There is no great pleasure than reading. Reading a myriad of so creative, innovative and illuminating articles from the students was indeed a great delight. Some were thought provoking, some were serious, and others were so hilarious. But there was no dearth of creativity of these little brains at their best. Collecting and editing articles from the students of Commerce section is always an elixir to the soul. The students we are grooming are showing the result of our hard work. My message on this forum this year is, **Always Trust Yourself**.

Always Trust Yourself while carving a path for your life. Dream high, lead an ethical life, make your own rules and work hard towards the dream. Express yourself openly and honestly Sticking to personal standards, ethics, and core values, Knowing when you need to take care of yourself first, Be confident that you can get through difficult times pursuing your dreams without letting others stop you. Stay creative, think out of the box.

I appreciate the effort the students have put in making college magazine a success. All the articles were par excellence. Keep kindling the torch of knowledge bright. So, I dedicate the Commerce Section to the students who walk on foot through difficult terrain of their homes and despite the scarce financial resources, want to study.

All the very best students and loads of love.

Dr. Dinesh Sharma
Teacher Editor
Commerce Section

STUDENT EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers,

I am glad that I have been entrusted with the responsibility of working as an editor and want to show my gratitude towards the faculty of commerce department for giving me this opportunity.

I being the student editor, make a promise to department through my determination, perseverance and hardwork. I would undertake any task entrusted to me by the department and fulfill it in best possible way.

Coming to college magazine, I expect full cooperation from my fellow students and subordinates. New ideas are always welcome by editorial board. The editorial board is looking forward to make this magazine a vehicle to express their innermost thoughts.



Raman
Student Editor
M.Com. 1st Sem.
R.No.: 22MCOM007

IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUALITY IN STUDENTS LIFE

"Fear is the greatest weakness that we all have"

In strength the fear of enemies,

In knowledge the fear of defeat

In this life, all is fraught with fear and Renunciation alone is fearless"

As we see that nowadays every student seemed worked up and stressed. So, I am just asking to myself that why everyone is chasing something? Why every one is competing with each other? Instead of being productive. And every time after thinking about these questions my answer to myself is "with the help of mental peace we can cope up with any difficulty." And mental peace is only possible through spirituality. Spirituality means something bigger than everything. Spirituality means something different to everyone. For someone its about going to religious places and for some its about doing meditation and being alone.

There was a time when I was stuck in a dilemma, when things were not going as I want. Then spirituality comes into my life. My maternal Grandfather taught me about spirituality about (Dhyana). And I came to the conclusion that spirituality in student's life plays a great role in facilitating the development of students positive qualities and then I learn.....

"Sometimes, its ok to leave things as they are"

Spirituality helps in becoming more focused. It enhances the mental development of student. And after this student becomes more goal oriented. He knows himself better. He gets the idea that what he want to do in future. How he can attain his goals. What are his strengths and weaknesses.

And all the fears, mental stress, depression, over thinking and anxiety issues can be overcome with the help of spirituality and meditation. It brings calmness, happiness in life. And at the end I just want to say that :

Life is not in future nor in past

Life is in the present, life is in today.

Raman
M.Com. 1st Sem.
R.No.: 22MCOM007

START-UP INDIA

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Govt. of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up business; to generate large scale employment opportunities and to enhance the economic growth of India. The govt. through this scheme aims at building a robust system of start-ups and enhance innovation in the country.

The vision of making India a place of job creators instead of job seeker can be achieve through this scheme. This initiative has created an atmosphere of innovative ideas and many entrepreneurs an availing the benefits of standing their own business in India. The Govt. has launched in 19-point start-up India Action Plan which envisages several incubation centres, easier patent filling, tax consumption, ease of setting business, an INR 10000 crores corpus fund and a faster exit mechanism.

This scheme at providing "ease of business" by removing Licence Raj, permission from various authorities, cleanness from different departments; it is run under the Department of Industry and Internal trade. The schemes provide youth a platform for showing their skills and fulfilling their ambitions through this. They

also avail cheaper loans through MUDRA Scheme - an initiative which aims to provide micro-finance low interest rates to entrepreneurs.

This scheme has provide a mile-stone and Govt. has left no stone unturned to make this scheme a successful one. This has provided a freedom from tax for first 3 years of operations. It aims at creating own innovation hub, under have collaborated with IITs, NITs, IISERs and NIPERs to setup over 75 innovation hubs across the country. The state has actively participated in this scheme and Gujarat has topped the 2018 start-up state rankings declared by DIPP (Dept. of Industrial Policy and promotion). The vision of Indian Govt. to increase employment and make India an easier place to invest in, have been fairly achieved through this.

Neha Sharma
B.Com. 2nd Year
R.No.: 21BCM003

WHAT IS COMMERCE ?

Commerce education in India is a field of study that deals with the study of business and trade, including the theory and practices of accounting, finance, economics and management. With the growth of the Indian economy and the increasing importance of global trade, commerce education has become an essential part of the education system in India. Commerce education plays a vital role in shaping the future of India's economy by producing competent professionals who are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to succeed in the business world. It prepares students to participate in global trade, promotes entrepreneurship and contributes to the growth of various sectors. The India include:

Identify future trends in commerce education.

Find out challenges in the commerce education sector.

Here are some points that highlighting the importance, promoters entrepreneurship, contributes to the economy, international trade, financial literacy. Commerce education is considered one of the popular career options for youths in India. It is the backbone of the economy, trade and industry, as more and more companies are hiring students from commerce background, students are seen taking up commerce apart from the usual engineering or medical courses. There are some skill sets in India are - quick thinker, good communication skills, numeracy skills, leadership skills, confidence, multi-tasking, time management skills etc.

Teena
B.Com. 2nd Year
R.No.:

E-BUSINESS

Digital marketing, also called online marketing. It is the promotion of brands to connect with potential customers using the internet and other forms of digital communication. This includes not only email, social media and web based advertising, but also text and multimedia messages as a marketing channel. The term digital marketing was first used in the 1990. The digital age took off with the coming of the internet and the development of the web 1.0 platform. Digital marketing is the use of digital channels to promote or market products and services to targeted consumers and businesses. Different websites, mobile devices, social media, search engines are used in digital marketing. With the advent of digitalization, it has been observed that the shopping crowd in the markets gradually decreased. Digital marketing has become an intrinsic part of every body's life. Right from personal use, digital marketing is a playground for people to keep their lives updated as well as network with potential clients which will help their business grow. India is second largest country as well as over 462 million internet users. With a massive internet, population comes the opportunity for business owners to network with potential customers. This is one of the huge reason why Digital Marketing has emerged as one of the most thought after profession not only in India but globally as well. There are many types of digital marketing like, search engine optimization, search engine marketing,, social media marketing, online advertising. Digital marketing encompasses all marketing efforts that use an electronic device or the internet.

Sakshi

B.Com. 2nd Year

BUDGET -2023

Before knowing about budget 2023, first let's have a look on what is budget. A budget is a financial document or statement used to project future income and expenses. The budgeting process creates plans to make expenses and allocate resources. The word budget is derived from a french word, 'bougette' which means 'little bag'. According to article 266 of the constitution, Parliamentary approval is required to draw money from the consolidated fund of India. In the constitution the term Budget is known as the annual financial statement. Budget of 2023 hopes to boil on the foundation laid in the previous budget and the blueprint drawn for India at 100. The current year's economic growth is estimated to be at 7%/. The Finance minister 'Nirmala Sitaraman said that "the economy is on the right track despite challenges and our focus on wide ranging reforms, helped us perform well in these trying time." The budget envisages India becoming a global hub for Sri Ann or Millets. India is already the largest producer of millets and the continued focus on domestic production, consumption and export potential will not just earn us greenbacks but also add to India's soft power. This year budget will be increased, dairy and fisheries. The government will launch a sub scheme under PM Matsya Sampada Yojana with an outlay of RS. 6,000 crore to further enable those involved in fisheries. The Finance minister said that, the government purposes to set up a national digital library for children and adolescents to make up for the learning loss during the pandemic. The government will launch Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna 4.0. This year budget tax limit under new regime 5 lakhs has been increased to 7 lakhs. The government plans to introduce a 5% compressed biogas mandate for all entities marketing natural gas in India. The government will set up a National Financial Information Registry to serve as a central repository of financial and ancillary information.

Sakshi

B.Com. 2nd Year

E-COMMERCE

E-commerce also known as electronic commerce. It is the process of buying and selling of goods and services via internet. In other words, e-commerce is the use of modern day electronic communication technology in business transaction to generate income. The term was coined by Dr. Robert Jacobson, Principal consultant of the California State Assembly's utilities and commerce committee. Common uses of e-commerce includes buying and selling of online books etc., electronic commerce was e-mail and internet for online transactions.

E-Commerce used in different business like e-auctions, digital marketing, online trading etc. Day by day e-commerce is getting popular and have managed to gain the trust of people. This is because using this platform. People are able to buy good products at relatively, low prices at the comfort of their houses. Customers are now able to buy wider range of products and save their valuable time. In turn, it is also profitable for seller as it helps them to cut various costs of opening a brick and mortar store, inventory cost etc. E-commerce helped in creating new job opportunities due to information related services, software application and digital products.

Tanvi Thakur
B.Com. 2nd Year

DIGITAL-MARKETING

So what is Digital Marketing? Is it selling up of good and rendering services only? Or is it making up of only digital items?? Is it safe for customers? Yes, here is an answer to all your questions??

Digital marketing has a very wide scope starting with promotion of different brands products through advertisement, pamphlets, short clips and many more. Today's youngster are too lazy to go out and have shopping of products and asking to render services, digital marketing have provided a scope to all those problems. All you have to know is to work online, choose among varieties of brands the things which is best suited to you. Digital marketing is a combo of two skills. Digital platforms + Marketing service. One has to excelling in both to be expertise in it. From a competitive advantage through various means. If we talk about today's time then there are number of institutes over world and India which provides knowledge about digital marketing. Digital Marketing have not only made work easy of customers but it have provide employment to various people, it is exploring day by day and plans to lead all over the globe.

'DIGITAL MARKETING IS NOT FREE, NOT COST EFFECTIVE EITHER, IT IS MORE PRODUCTIVE, IT'S A TWO WAY COMMUNICATION.'

Muskan
Class B.Com. IInd Year

ONLY YOU

A Person can make you feel high,
A Person can make you feel low,
But only you can decide
Which way you want to go.

A Person can hurt you mentally
A Person can hurt you physically
But only you can place
A limit on your abilities.

A Person can cause drama,
A Person can cause a situation
But only you can create
Your own reputation.

A Person can make you laugh
A Person can make you cry
But only you can make decision
For your life.

Priyanka
B.Com. 2nd Year

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment can be defined to promoting women's sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their rights to influence social change for themselves and others.

It is closely aligned with the female empowerment - a fundamental human right that's also key to achieving a more peaceful, prosperous world.

In western countries, female empowerment is often associated with specific phase of the women's rights movement in history. This movement tends to be split into three waves, the first beginning in the 19th and early 20th century where suffrage was a key feature. The Second waves of the 1960s included the sexual revolution and the role of women in society. Third wave feminism is often seen as beginning in the 1990s. But despite a great deal of progress, women and girls continue to face discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

"A Women with a voice is , by definition, a Strong Woman."

22BCOM132

TYPICAL COMMERCE STUDENTS

Fighting with number,
In order to balance the journal of life,
I prefer to debit pain and credit happiness,
Spread good of joy,
Where I can attain maximum satisfaction,
And collect a ledger of memories!

ONLY COMMERCE STUDENTS CAN RELATE

Life mai sukoon LIABILITY ban chuka hai
Tension permanent ASSET ho gyi hai....
Khushiyaan DEBIT ho gyi hai,
Dukh CREDIT ho gyi hai.....
Career pe har saal DEPRICIATION lag raha hai,
Future mai PROFIT nhi dikh raha hai....
Sapno aur hakeekat ki BALANCE SHEET match nahi ho rahi,
Phir bhi log kehte hai,
'COMMERCE ' waalo ki to aaish hai'

QUOTES

Arts keep us connected with the past.
Science takes up to the future.
Commerce takes care of our present needs.

IF LIFE IS COMMERCE.....

1. Birth : Opening balance
2. Parents : Fixed assets
3. Family : Current liability
4. Brain : Fixed deposit
5. Heart : Current Account
6. Friends : General resource
7. Behaviour : Goodwill
8. Study : Investment
9. Love : Bad debt/suspense Account
10. Relatives : Revenue expenditure
11. Age : Depreciation
12. Death : Closing balance.

BEING A COMMERCE STUDENT

Being a commerce student,
Time is money then
You have to invest your time at right place and with right person whose priority is your happiness,
Don't invest your time at that place where you achieve nothing than trouble....

Nikita
B.Com. 2nd Year

RESPONSIBILITY

From the childhood, the parents teaches their children to be responsible for their actions. But what is responsibility? What does it mean for everyone? The responsibility is the understanding of the consequences, which can be caused by action of the person.

First of all it is setting goals and their reaching, it means to be responsible for all your words, actions and even thoughts. It is the responsibility for your improvement and professional development and of course, it is the responsibility for your health and body. The possibility to promise something and to do it is one of the fact, that this person is reliable. It is the ground of leadership and professional growth. If the person does not want to take any responsibility , it means that this person cannot do a lot in real life. These people will not be able to reach the success in this life or create the family, because the family is the huge responsibility. But people, that are not afraid of the responsibility and take it are successful and can control the situation and even the life of other people. They increase their opportunities and they are doing their best to reach the success.

The interesting fact is, that even if the person is wise and have a lot of talent, but do not have the responsibility, he will not reach the success, because he will lose the support of other people, they will not trust him, because he is unreliable.

Nayan Parmar
M.Com. 4th Sem.

DEPRESSION

The teenage years can be really tough and its perfectly normal to feel sad or irritable every now and then. But if these feelings don't go away or become so intense that you feel overwhelmingly hopeless and helpless, you may be suffering from depression.

Teen depression is much more than feeling temporarily sad or down in the dumps. Its a serious and debilitating mood disorder that can change the way you think, feel, and function in your daily life, causing problems at home, school, college and in your social life. When you're depressed, you may feel hopeless and isolated and it can seem like no one understands. But depression is far more common in teens than you think. The increased academic pressures, social challenges, and hormonal changes of the teenage years mean that about one in five of us suffer with depression in our teens. You are not alone and your depression is not a sign of weakness or a character flaw. Even though it can feel like the black cloud of depression will never lift, there are plenty of things you can do to help yourself deal with symptoms, regain your balance and feel more positive, energetic and hopeful again. You can talk to an adult you trust, try not to isolate yourself because it makes depression worse, adopt healthy habits, manage stress and anxiety.

Nayan Parmar
M.Com. 4th Sem

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET 2023-24

Economic Survey : It is a detailed report of the state of the national economy in the financial year. It is prepared by the Economic Division of Department of Economic Affairs under the guidance of CEA (Chief Economic Advisor) - V. Anantha Nageswaran. The survey is approved by the Finance Minister. It comes just a day before the Budget. It is the comprehensive analysis of the economy.

- Reviewing the country's economic development over the past 12 months.
- Summarizing how the different development projects of the country perform.
- Highlighting the govt's policy initialises.

GROWTH RATE

2023 - 24 - 6.0% - 6.8%

2022-23 - 7%

Inflation - 6.8% but it will start decreasing.

Service sector - 2022 - 23 - 9%

Fiscal Deficit - 6.4%

Forex Researve - 563 US \$ Billion.

India is 7th largest exporter in world.

GLOBAL ECONOMY BATTLES

1. Covid-19 disroptions in economies.
2. Russian - Ukraine conflicts.
3. Policy Rate likes by every economy to curb inflation - (Reporate).
4. Global Stagflation - (increase inflation but not growth)
5. China experienced a considerable slowdown.
6. Pandemic brought in by the loss of education and income earning properties.

BUDGET - 2023-24

According to Article - 266 of the Constitution, Parliamentary approved is required to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Constitution refer it as Annual Financial Statement.

Budget Division of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry is the nodal body responsible for preparing the budget.

[VISION OF BUDGET] - AMRIT KAAL

AMRIT KALL - For to be developed in next 100 years.

- opportunity for citizen with focus on the youth.
- Growth and Job creation.
- Strong and stable Micro Economic Development.

PRIORITIES

1. Growth Rate - 7%
2. India's G20 presidency gives us a unique opportunity to strengthen India's role in the world.

3. Vision for Amrit Kaal includes technology driven and knowledge based economy.
4. To achieve this through "Janbhaagidaari" - Sabka Sath Sabka Prayaas.
5. Green growth will be one of the priorities of the budget = Allocate (200Cr.).
6. Agriculture -The govt. announced [the agri startups] digital public infrastructure for agriculture
- The agricultural credit target will increase to 20 lakh Cr.
7. Health - 157 new nursing colleges to be established.
8. Education - The govt. proposes to set up National Digital Library for children, adolescent.
9. Railway - Capital outlay of 2.40 lakh crore.
10. The centre copex target for 2023-24 is Rs. 10 lakh Cr. 33% higher than the previous year.
11. Fiscal Defilit - 5.9%
Target Fiscal Deficit to be below 4.5% 2025-26.
12. Govt. reduce custom duty on shriumpe feed to promot exports.
13. Import duty on rubber increase by 25%.
14. The limit of rebate U/S 87(a) increase to 7,00,000.
15. Govt. proposes to reduce custom duty on import of certain inputs for mobile manufacturing.

Ravi Kumar
M.Com. 1st Sem.

TIME NEVER RETURNS

If wealth is lost, nothing is lost.

If health is lost, something is lost.

If time is lost, everything is lost.

'Time' - a little word but which never the less has tremendous significance for these who know the meaning of every consonant the form of this word. It is a fact that if wealth or health is lost, it can be regained by some means. Time is passing second by second, minute by minute.

Time is an invaluable wealth. It never returns. As someone has truly said.

Time, time every where

And all the truants did sink.....

Time, time everywhere

Not a single second to wink.....!

Saurabh Dhiman
M.Com. Final Year



ANNUAL REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT-2022-2023

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial Government College of Excellence Hamirpur (H.P.)

Chief Guest Political Advisor to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Er. Sunil Sharma 'Bittu'

Sir, I feel extremely honoured to welcome you on behalf of the entire fraternity of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial Government Post Graduate College of Excellence Hamirpur. It is my privilege to present before you the annual report of the college. This institution of excellence is situated at a place named 'Annu' just two kilometers from Hamirpur town on a picturesque hill in Hamirgarh, the city of Chandravanshi king Hamir Chand. Sir, the entire college family heartily welcomes you, the dignitaries and other guests who have graced this occasion.

Establishment: This college was established in the year 1965 with only 165 students, and 14 professors. Today the college has reached great heights in the field of academics; with Post Graduation in nine subjects: English, Hindi, Economics, Commerce, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Physics. The college offers Graduation in Humanities, Sciences and Commerce streams. The college also offers Bachelors in Vocational Studies, Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Computer Application, and PGDCA through self- financed courses. This college is providing education to approximately 5000 students.

Number of Students:

In the year 2022-23 the number of girl students enrolled is 2926 and the number of boys is 1979.

Teaching Staff:

There are 61 sanctioned posts in this college, out of which 06 are vacant. During this session, on 30th November, 2022 Principal Dr. Anju Bata Sehgal got superannuated and Dr. Pramod Patial joined as Principal of this college. In this session Dr. Candan Bhardwaj, Associate Professor Physics, Dr. Shashi Sharma, Associate Professor Chemistry, Dr. Pawan Verma, Associate Professor Physical Education, Dr. Sangeeta Singh Associate Professor, English, Dr. Sanjay Kango, Associate Professor, Mathematics, Mr. Lovely Rana, Assistant Professor, Physics, Ms. Monika Puri Assistant Professor Chemistry, Dr. Dinesh Sharma, Assistant Professor Commerce, Ms. Anjana Kumari, Assistant Professor Chemistry, Ms. Nitika Chaudhari Assistant Professor, Botany, Mr. Amit Sharma, Assistant Professor Education, Dr. Hem Suman Jamwal Assistant Professor Chemistry, Mr. Sanjay Chauhan Assistant Professor Zoology and Ms. Neena Verma Assistant Professor Hindi got transferred from other colleges to this college and after having taken charge of their posts and are rendering their services in this college. Mr. Shakti Singh, Assistant Professor Physics, Dr. Kalpana Bhandari, Ms. Sapna Rana, Assistant Professor, Chemistry, Dr. Virender Assistant Professor, Physical Education, Dr. Satish Soni, Associate Professor Commerce and Dr. Vikas Rana, Assistant Professor, English got transferred to other colleges from here. In this session Dr. Kusum Sharma, Associate Professor Chemistry and Ms. Saroj Kanwar, Associate Professor, Hindi also superannuated.

Non-Teaching Staff:

There are 39 non-teaching staff posts sanctioned for this college out of which 23 are filled. In this

session Smt. Pawna Sharma joined as Superintendent grade I, Shri Rakesh Verma joined as SLA, Smt. Shamina Begum, Shri Tej Ram, Smt. Maya Devi joined as class IV employees and took charge of their post. Shri Sumeel Kumar got promoted and transferred from this college as Senior Assistant. Shri Suresh Kumar SLA and Smt. Jamna Devi Class IV superannuated.

University Results (2021-2022)

The result of the examination conducted by the University of Himachal Pradesh Shimla is as follows:

Class	Year / Semester	G. Total	Pass%
B.A	1st Year	845	60.36
B.A	2nd Year	516	84.69
B.A	3rd Year	574	92.72
BBA	1st Sem	64	100
BBA	3rd Sem	54	100
BBA	5th Sem	55	100
BCA	1st Sem	48	100
BCA	3rd Sem	37	100
BCA	5th Sem	35	100
B.Com	1st Year	154	71.07
B.Com	2nd Year	171	88
B.Com	3rd Year	128	96
B.Sc. Physical Science	1st Year	89	66
B.Sc. Physical Science	2nd Year	82	72
B.Sc. Physical Science	3rd Year	71	78.90
B.Sc. Non-Medical	1st Year	407	41
B.Sc. Non-Medical	2nd Year	287	58
B.Sc. Non-Medical	3rd Year	337	74.75
B.Sc. Medical	1st Year	327	48
B.Sc. Medical	2nd Year	205	59

B.Sc. Medical	3rd Year	239	75
B. Voc. (H &T)	1st Sem	38	100
B. Voc. (H &T)	3rd Sem	24	100
B. Voc. (H &T)	5th Sem	36	100
B. Voc. (Retail Management)	1st Sem	41	100
B. Voc. (Retail Management)	3rd Sem	34	100
B. Voc. (Retail Management)	5th Sem	28	100
M.Sc. Botany	1st Sem	24	100
M.Sc. Botany	3rd Sem	20	100

Scholarships:

This year, under various scholarship schemes run by the government, the students whose performance has been excellent in the exams under different categories namely; SC, ST, OBC; were allocated scholarships from the government sanctioned funds under various scholarship schemes. The detail of the same is as follows:

Sr. No	Category	Name of Scholarship	No. of Benefited students
1.		Prime Minister Central Armed Force	04
2.	OBC	Post Matric Scheme	13
3.	SC	Post Matric Scheme	44
4.	ST	Post Matric Scheme	01
5.		Dr.Ambedkar Post Matric Scheme	
6.		Indira Gandhi <i>Uthkrishit</i> Scholarship	12
7.	IRDP		
8.		Economically Weaker Section Aid to Weaker Section	24
9.		Center Sector Scheme of Scholarship	08
10.		<i>Mukhyamantri Vidyarthi Kalyan Yojna</i>	03
11.		PG Indira Gandhi Single Girls Child	01
12		Kalpna Chwala Scholarship	49

Cultural Activities:

The students of our college excelled in all the four Youth Festival Functions organized by the university in different colleges of Himachal Pradesh. In this sequence in **Group I Youth festival Rishika and Aryan bagged the third position in the debate competition.** In Group II, Group III and Group IV the students of our college excelled in their performances in music, dance and theatre respectively. The participants of Group III Youth Festival also participated in **Block and District level youth functions organized by the Department of Youth Services and Sports and brought laurels to the college, bagging the first position.**

Physical Education and Sports:

Like the previous years, this year also the promising players of our college have brought laurels for the college and Himachal Pradesh University by excelling in the field of sports.

PERFORMANCE IN INTER COLLEGE AND STATE LEVEL COMPETITIONS:

Since the inception of our college, it is for the first time, the women hockey **players of our college won the HPU Inter-College Hockey Winner trophy.** Manisha, Anchal, Reena Devi, Priyanka, Nivedita, Shruti, Anju, Pallavi, Kiran, Farheen, Suhani, Veena, Shabnam, Payal, Vaishnavi, Sakshi and Vaishnavi Rawat gave their best performance.

The performance of the women shuttlers in the Inter-College Badminton competition was outstanding. The **shuttlers won the second runners-up trophy in the women's section.** Nidisha, Ishuta, and Navneet Kumari of Hamirpur College performed exceptionally well.

In the **HPU Inter-College Women Judo Championship, our Judokas won the runners-up trophy.** Swati won gold in 78 kg weight category, Akanksha Kapil won silver medal in 57 kg, Kajal won bronze medal in 70 kg and Diksha won bronze medal in 65 kg weight category. In the **Open H.P. State Level Judo Competition,** Anchal won the silver medal in the 78 kg weight category and Vaibhav won the bronze medal in 81 kg weight category.

In **Inter College Taekwondo Competition,** Ameesha won gold medal in 49 kg weight category, Diksha won silver medal in 68 kg weight category and Ankita won bronze medal in 73 kg weight category, and in the male category, Abhishek won bronze medal in 74 kg weight category.

In the **Open State Athletics Championship,** Priya Thakur won gold in 100m and 200m, Divya Rajput won gold in 400m, Shivali won gold in 5000m, Rashi won gold in 1500m and 3000m and Richa won silver in 800m race.

In **wrestling,** Kritika won gold in 78 kg weight category, Nancy won silver medal in 72 kg weight category and Diksha won bronze medal in 65 kg weight category in inter college wrestling competition, Kritika also won gold in 78 kg weight category and Nancy won gold medal in the 68 kg weight category in **H.P. Open State Wrestling Championship.**

PERFORMANCE IN INTER-UNIVERSITY AND NATIONAL LEVEL COMPETITIONS

The players of our college brought laurels by excelling not only at the state level but also at the national level. In wrestling, **Kritika made Hamirpur College proud by winning gold medal in Open National Wrestling competition and also won gold in All India Inter-University Wrestling Competition.** Nancy represented Himachal in the **Open National Wrestling Championship.** Swati won bronze medal in **Khelo India Judo League,** and in athletics Divya Rajput won bronze medal in 400m race, Shivali won bronze medal in 5000m race and Rashi in 3000m race in **North Zone Athletics Meet.** Priya and Divya represented HPU in **North-East Inter-University Athletic Championship.** Shivali also participated in **Open National and Inter-University X-Country Championship.**

Abhay participated in the All India Inter-University Volleyball championship. Dr.Pawan Kumar Verma, Associate Professor Physical Education is the convener of the sports department of our college.

National Service Scheme(NSS)

There are two units of NSS in Government college Hamirpur providing various social extension services to the society. Dr.Uttam Kumar Sharma from the department of Political Science is in charge of one unit and Dr. N D Khanna from the Department of Chemistry is in charge of the girl's unit. Under these two NSS units **300 NSS volunteers got themselves registered in the session 2022-2023** and participated in various programs. The detail of the activities carried out by the volunteers is as follows:

- i. On 17th July 2022 the NSS volunteers participated in the **Training on Leadership and Personality Development Program.**
- ii. Our volunteer students got Training *on Engaging Youth and Adolescence in Disaster Risk* at HPA Shimla on 25th July 2022.
- iii. The volunteers organized a **Blood Donation Camp and Plantation Drive** in the college campus on 27th and 28th July 2022.
- iv. Under SVEEP the NSS volunteers organize voter registration for new voters, on every third Saturday of the month in order to include all eligible citizens in the democratic voting process of the nation.
- v. On 10th August 2022 the NSS volunteers, in a series of events organized under *Azadika Amrit Mahotsav* carried out **Çannabis Removal Drive** along with an **Awareness Drive Against Drugs and Alcohol** for the youth.
- vi. On 5th September 2022 the volunteers celebrated **Teachers Day** and organized declamation and debate competitions.
- vii. On 8th September, 2022 eight NSS volunteers participated in the **Entrepreneurship Development Program at Rajiv Gandhi Regional Centre Chandigarh.**
- viii. On 27th September the college NSS units organized a **Pre RD Camp** in which participants from GC Sujampur, GC Nadaun, GC Barsar and GC Dhaneta participated. The selected candidates after their scrutiny by the NSS in charges were sent to a state level competition. The selected representatives were also sent to GC Haripur for next level competition.
- ix. On 7th October 2022 NSS volunteers organized a one-day **Cleanliness Drive** in the college campus.
- x. On 21st October under the SVEEP program, the NSS units organized an event on the theme '**Value of my Vote**' and many students participated in debate and essay writing competitions.
- xi. A **State Level Pre RD Camp** was organized from 13th to 16th October in our college and two NSS volunteers participated in this camp and NSS PODr. Uttam Kumar actively participated in the camp.
- xii. On 28th October 2022 the NSS volunteers took out an awareness rally with the '**Flame of Democracy**' in Anu to encourage the voters to participate in elections.
- xiii. The NSS units organized a **week-long program in the memory of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel** and the theme of the program was **Unity in India**. Various competitions and a rally was organized on the occasion.
- xiv. Under **Drug Free India Awareness Drive**, the NSS volunteers organized various events on 16th November 2022.
- xv. Nine volunteers got training at **Water Sports Centre, Pong Dam** from 17th -30th November 2022 under the directions from DC Hamirpur.

- xvi. On 26th November 2022 **Indian Constitution Day** was celebrated and various competitions were organized highlighting the historical framing of the constitution of India.
- xvii. On **World AIDS Day** 1st December, 2022 various competitions were organized to sensitize and spread awareness about AIDS.
- xviii. On 5th December 2022 the volunteers celebrated the **World Volunteers Day** and the Principal Dr.Chandan Bhardwaj highlighted the importance of this day for the NSS volunteers.
- xix. On 10th December **International Human Rights Day** was celebrated. On this occasion many competitions were organized and Principal Dr.Chandan Bhardwaj and NSS in-charges emphasized the importance of duties along with rights for all citizens under human rights.
- xx. From 17th December to 30th December 2022, **27 volunteers got training at Water Sports Centre Pong Dam.**
- xxi. A **Special Seven Day Camp** was organized from 31st December to 6th January 2023 in the college campus. During this camp, under the guidance and supervision of the NSS in charge, many technical sessions were organized. There were invited lectures by experts from diverse fields ranging from meditation, spiritualism, medicine, academics, and law etc.
- xxii. **International Women's Day** was celebrated by the volunteers of NSS on 06th March, 2023.
- xxiii. NSS PO Dr.Uttam Kumar Sharma got **Master Training at New Delhi organized by the Ministry of Youth and Welfare** on 16th March 2023. In this regard in March 2023 the volunteers of NSSS visited the adopted village *Anukalan* and carried out a survey on '**Youth Not in Formal Education and Unemployment**'.
- xxiv. An inter departmental seminar on the occasion of **Road and Safety Week** was organized on 23rd March, 2023. NSS volunteers took active part in poster making, paper reading, slogan writing, and carried out a rally.

Rotaract Club: The nodal officer of Rotaract Club Hamirpur is Dr. R.C Sharma. The objective of this club is to connect students for social welfare. There are 35 students registered in this club.

Red Ribbon Club: There are five peer leaders nominated from among the students in this club. Dr. Sandeep Kumar, Assistant Professor Zoology is the nodal officer of this club. Under the aegis of this club various activities were organized On 2, December celebrated World AIDS Day. Two events were organized on this occasion. Principal Dr.Chandan Bhardwaj awarded the prize winners.

Career Guidance and Placement Cell: For the purpose of informing and guiding the students regarding employment opportunities the Career Guidance and Placement Cell has been constituted in the college. In this session the CCPC organized the following events for the students:

1. Invited talk by District Employment Officer on 7th February 2023
2. Invited talk by Mr. Anil from Meander Software Pvt.Lmt. Chandigarh.
3. Campus Placement Drive by UltraTech Cement Limited on 24th May 2024.
4. Rozgar Mela by HPKV Govt. Of Himachal Pradesh on 25th August 2022.

The convener of CCPC is Dr.Ratan Chand Sharma, Associate Professor Chemistry.

Women Grievances and Redressal Cell: This cell plays a pivotal role in motivating the girl students of the college. Gender sensitization and awareness programmes are organized by this cell from time to time. Personal problems and grievances of girl students are solved through this platform. An awareness

programme on “**Protection and Prevention of Women Rights**” and “**Women Health and Hygiene**” was organized on 19th December 2022. Inspector Priya and Dr. Mani Verma were the resource persons during this awareness program. Ms. Neelam Guleria, Associate Professor of Physics is the convener of this cell.

Equity Initiatives Cell: This cell has been constituted under RUSA for training marginalized students. The convener of this cell is Dr. Vijay Kumar, Associate Professor Geography. This year no funds were granted under RUSA for Equity Initiatives.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

(NAAC): The council, recognized by UGC, evaluates each college. On the same lines the IQAC has been constituted at the college level. This cell is responsible for facilitating research and teaching for students and teachers. The convener of this cell is Dr. Madhur Swar Mishra, Associate Professor Music Instrumental. This cell is striving to provide basic facilities to the students like clean drinking water, clean campus, proper seating arrangement, modern facilities in the library and repair of furniture in classrooms from time to time.

RUSA: (National Higher Education Mission) From the year 2013-14 graduate level education is being provided under RUSA. During this session out of the RUSA fund, furniture for Superintendent Grade I was purchased. The balance amount in RUSA is Rs. 54181.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU): In order to provide higher education to a large number of people (especially the underprivileged sections of the society), the IGNOU centre of the college is running smoothly and about 5000 students are seeking education under various courses. Every year the number of students seeking admission in this centre has been on the rise. The centre conducts U.G and PG level programmes. Dr. Amarjeet Attri is the coordinator and Mr. Prakash Thakur is the co-coordinator of IGNOU.

UGC Affairs: The committee takes necessary action to implement the instructions given from time to time by UGC at college level. The convener of this committee is Mr. Vijay Kaundal, Associate Professor, Zoology.

Hostels:

There are two hostels for providing accommodation facilities to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are pursuing their higher education in this college. These two hostels have the capacity to accommodate 90 students each. Ms. Nitika Chaudhari, Assistant Professor, Botany and Dr. Hem Suman Sharma, Assistant Professor Chemistry are wardens of the girls and boys hostel respectively. The chief warden of the hostel is Ms. Neelam Guleria, Associate Professor, Physics. Various sports, cultural and educational activities are organized for the boarders in the hostel from time to time. The time slot from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. is allocated for fitness for these students in the hostel.

Library: For the purpose of qualitative education, special attention is given to the library for the convenience of students. There are 34634 books on various subjects in the library. Keeping in view the interest of the students the college library has subscribed 10 magazines/ journals, 12 daily newspapers.

In this session 222 new books were purchased for the department of Physics, Computer Science, BCA and B Voc. The college librarian is Ms. Sunita Saini.

Central Student Council Association(CSCA)

In order to encourage and make students aware about democratic values, the CSCA plays an important role. In this session on the basis of merit the CSCA was constituted. Vandana Kumari was nominated as the president, Mohit Kumar, the vice president, Ms. Sakshi, the secretary and Mr. Vijay Kumar was nominated as the joint Secretary of the CSCA.

Old Students Alumni (OSA)

The old students association (Alumni Association) has been formed to create a connection between the Alumni of the college. There are a number of alumni who have distinguished themselves in various fields. They serve as ambassadors for their alma mater. The OSA is giving full support in the developmental activities of the college. It plays an essential role in establishing and maintaining a lifelong relationship between the institution and its former students. It serves as a link between the alumni and college, providing networking opportunities and career services. Mr. Saurabh Sood is the convener of OSA.

Parent Teacher Association (PTA)

The PTA of the college serves as a liaison between parents, teachers, and administration. It promotes open communication and collaboration between these groups to support the academic and personal growth of students. The first PTA of the college was constituted in 1994. In this session Shri Pawan Dhiman is the President, Shri Sanjay Sharma is the Vice President, Dr. Vijay Kumar, Associate Professor Geography is the Secretary, Shri Ajay Kumar is the Joint Secretary and Shri Sanjeev Thakur is the treasurer of the present PTA of the college.

Two teachers, five laboratory assistants, two sweepers, three security personnel and one watch man have been appointed through PTA and they are presently rendering their services in the college.

College Magazine

In order to inculcate creative writing skills among students, the college magazine 'Hamir' is published every session. The magazine has English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Science, Planning Forum, Commerce, Computer Science, *Pahadi* and Sanskrit sections. The student editor of each section is appointed as per rules. The chief editor of this session's 'Hamir' magazine is Dr. G. R. Katoch.

ROVERS AND RANGERS

Two rovers participated in **National Rover Ranger Carnival**, eight rovers and rangers participated in **Nipun Testing Camp**, two rovers participated in **State Level Skill Development Pioneering**, ten rovers and rangers participated in **Pre RDC Camp** at Rewalsar. Four rovers and rangers attended **RDC Camp** at Shimla, six rovers and rangers participated in **International Cultural Jamboree** in Karnataka and 2 rovers participated in **18th National Jamboree** held in Rajasthan. The scout leader of Rovers unit is Dr. R. C. Sharma and the scout leader of Rangers unit is Prof. Neeraj Sharma.

NCC

Organized two **Blood Donation Camps** in which 35 cadets donated blood, 60 cadets participated in **District Level Independence Day Parade**, and organized one **Tree Plantation Drive**. Priya Sharma

attended a **Special National Integration Camp**. Organized a lecture on the occasion of 75th raising day of NCC, **cadet Ashutosh Sharma attended pre RDC camp at Ropar, two cadets of the unit attended Thal Sena Camp at Delhi and one cadet attended AJMER Track**. Prof.Saurabh Sood is the incharge of NCC.

ECO CLUB

Eco club planted 100 herbal plants on the college campus. Around 50 undergraduates participated in this event. Professor Sunil Pathak is the coordinator of the club.

RED RIBBON CLUB

World AIDS day was celebrated by the club and organized various activities such as declamation, poster- making and slogan writing. Dr. Sandeep Kumar is the nodal officer of the club.

Self-Financing Courses

Three Self-Financing Courses under Higher Education Institution Society (HEIS) of this college are: **BCA and PGDCA and BBA**. The college is running Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA) from the session 1999-2000 and Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (PGDCA) from the session 1999-2000 and Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) from the session 2010-2011. Dr. G. C. Rana is the Coordinator of BCA, PGDCA and Mr. Vijay Kumar Kaundal is coordinator of BBA these courses.

Personal Achievements

1. Dr Chandan Bhardwaj, Associate Professor Physics, published a paper titled “Nanostructured Double Perovskite Magnetic Thin Films by PLD” in 'Material Today' an international journal, participated in refresher course in MOOCs, presented one paper in international conference, one in national conference, delivered an invited talk in a national conference and two invited talks, in state conferences.
2. Dr. M. S. Mihsra, Associate Professor Music Instrumental presented two papers in international and national conferences. He also chaired two technical sessions.
3. Mr. Vijay Kumar Kaundal Associate Professor and Head, Department of Zoology presented a paper in international conference, two papers in national conferences, two papers in state level conference, chaired a session in international conference, one session in national level seminar and one technical session in the state level conference.
4. Dr. Amarjeet Lal presented one paper in international conference, one paper in national level seminar, one paper in state level conference and published two international researched papers in journals. He was also awarded an excellence teacher award by SSHP. He is also organizing secretary in the syllabus structure of Sociology.
5. Ms. Neelam Guleria, Associate Professor Physics and Mr. Prashant Sharma Assistant Professor organized a one-day training workshop for the students of Bsc 2nd year.
6. Dr. G.R. Katoch presented one research paper in an international conference, two research papers in a national level conference and two research papers in state level conference.
7. Dr. GC Rana published seven papers in international journals. He presented five research papers in international conferences, organized state level multidisciplinary seminar on Mathematics, 2nd international conference in mathematics in space and applied sciences. He reviewed 11 research papers of different international journals.

8. Dr. Krishan Lal Associate Professor of Zoology completed 6 Faculty Development Programmes of one-week duration. Completed one week in the service programme, presented five research papers in national seminars, delivered an invited lecture at GC Jukhala, got four research papers published in international journals and one book chapter in an edited book.
9. Mr. Prakash Thakur, Associate Professor of Economics, presented one research paper in international conference, two research papers in national level conference and two research papers in state level conference.
10. Ms. Jyotsana, Assistant Professor of Physics attended a seven-day workshop at M.T. U Rohtak. She presented three papers in international conferences, two papers in national conferences and one paper in state level conferences.
11. Dr. Sangeeta Singh, Associate Professor of English got two chapters published in edited books, two entries contributed by her got published in Routledge Encyclopedia on Indian Writers In English, one research paper got published in a national journal, one online publication in a literary E-magazine, completed an online two week refresher course in English with A+plus grade; presented one research paper in an international conference, four papers in national conferences; she has also chaired eight technical sessions in different international conferences.
12. Dr. Sanjay Kango presented four research papers in international conferences, one in national seminar and one in state level seminar. He published two research papers in international conference proceedings.
13. Dr. Uttam Kumar Sharma got two book chapters published in edited books, one article published in E magazine, Presented four research papers in National conferences and three papers in International conferences.
14. Dr. Dinesh Sharma attended a two weeks refresher course and seven days' workshop on New Education Policy.
15. Prof. Naresh kumar presented one paper in an international conference and attended a seven days' workshop on New Educational Policy.
16. Dr. N.D. Khana presented one paper in international conference, one paper in national seminar, one paper in state level seminar and attended online two weeks refresher course.
17. Ms. Neeraj Sharma Assistant Professor, English presented two papers in international conferences, two papers in national conferences and one paper in state level multidisciplinary seminar.
18. Dr. Mala Sharma presented one research paper in international seminar, three papers in national level seminar and attended two weeks refreshers course.
19. Ms. Anjana Assistant Professor (Chemistry) presented one paper in international conference, one paper in national level seminar, two papers in state level seminar, attended one workshop and two weeks' refresher course.
20. Dr. Poonam Sharma attended a two weeks' refreshers course. She presented two research papers in international conferences and one paper in state level seminar.
21. Dr. Sandeep Kumar published three papers in journals and completed a two-week refresher course. He completed his PhD. and was awarded a doctorate.
22. Mr. Saurabh Sood Assistant Professor Journalism and Mass Communication, Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Assistant Professor of History and Mr. Surrender Kumar Assistant Professor of Travel and Tourism and Mr. Amit Sharma Assistant Professor of Education passed the Departmental Exam in September, 2022.

23. Dr. Nirmal Singh presented two research papers in international conferences, one in national level seminar and one in state level seminar.
24. Dr. Kanika Kondal completed a four weeks' induction program, presented a paper in an international seminar and one paper in a national seminar.
25. Mr. Abhinav Sharma, Assistant Professor of Computer Science successfully completed the Advanced Program in Cyber Security and Cyber Defence by IIT Kanpur of six months' duration.

Departmental Activities

The Department of Mathematics organized one international conference and one state level Conference. The Department of Commerce conducted a seven-day workshop on use of E-Tools in Commerce Management and Economics and organized a One Day Workshop on E-filing GST and Computer Application in E-Commerce. The Hindi department organized different competitive activities such as speech, essay writing, poetry recitation etc. From 1st September 2022 to 15 September 2022, on the occasion of "Hindi *Pakhwara*". The Department of Zoology along with the Department of Botany, Eco club and Environment club organized a Seminar on Environment Conservation on the occasion of World Environment and Health Day celebrations on 26th September, 2022. A National Seminar on Impact of Science and Technology On Society was also organized under the aegis of this department in collaboration with Indian Science Congress Association, Shimla Chapter on 25th and 26th March 2023. The Zoology department also organized a State Seminar on Life and Contributions of B.R. Ambedkar and Contemporary Issues.

Developmental Work

Expenditure Under Utkrisht Mahavidyalaya Yojna

Sr. No.	Name of Item	No. of Units	Total Amount
1.	Beautification of Entrance Gate	-----	24,97,000/-
2.	Minor Repair/Construction of Platform/ VENTILATOR COVER/ Curtain	01	2,27,664/-
3.	Interactive Touch Panel(size 65 Inch)	04	6,85,140/-
4.	Interactive Touch Panel (Without Sliding Screen)	02	3,11,349/-
5.	Web Camera for Video conferencing	02	1,23,554/-
6.	UPS System	06	81,012/-
7.	Spectrophotometer	01	4,99,998/-
8.	Public Address System	01	1,41,408/-
9.	Chair with Cushion	157	5,61,828/-
10.	Dias Table Model	04	74,388/-
11.	Dias Chairs	10	48,310/-
12.	DISPLAY CABINET	02	51,272/-
13.	Construction of Platform	01	1,15,504/-
14.	Chairs	10	51,740/-
15.	Cultural Equipments	1-31	2,55,650/-
16.	Solar Power Plant	01	4,95,000/-

17.	Electronic Weighing Machine/PhMeter /Conductivity Meter/ Digital Refractometer	04	1,49,980/-
18.	DSLR Camera	01	85,000/-
19.	Dresses	10+10	46,000/-
20.	Workshop	01	49,800/-
21.	Badminton Court/ Badminton Movable Pole	03	3,04,000/-
22.	Vortex Mixer	01	12,408/-
23.	Digital Magnetic Stirrer	01	36, 592/-
24.	Weight Lifting Set	01	5,27,901/-
25.	7 Days National Workshop	01	50,200/-
26.	Pin-up Board/ White Board Marker	02	9,307/-
27.	Bookcase Steel	02	25,500/-
28.	Office Wooden Table	01	22,752/-
29.	Desktop Computer	14	8,16,270/-
30.	HP Make AIO Desktop Model	11	6,15,681/-
31.	Brother Mono MFP Printer	06	1,07,490/-
32.	6 KVA Online UPS System	02	2,47,304/-
33.	UPS System 1000VA offline	01	13,502/-
34.	Treadmill	01	1,49,000/-
35.	Recumbent Bike	01	82,000/-
36.	TT Table	01	41,336/-
37.	Basketball	05	6725/-
38.	Physics Equipments	12	2,01,000/-
39.	Sports Equipments	07	2,94,939/-
1,00,00,000/-			

Under A/F MSc. Physics Lab was Customized, total expenditure incurred Rs17,13,670 /-.
 From lapse library security fund books purchased for the library, total expenditure was Rs.17,7791/-.
 During this session PTA of this college invested Rs. 673156 in college developmental work such as HIM Urja Solar panel (Rs.544500) under matching grant, repair work of smart classroom Rs.14680, Cutting/pruning of trees (Rs.10150), for sport equipment a sum of 21875 was spent out of PTA fund.

Needs & Expectations

On this big day, I would like to apprise you of certain needs & expectations of the college.

1. This institution does not have an auditorium. Commensurate with the prestige of this institution, a modern auditorium that can accommodate 1500 audience is needed.
2. Keeping in view the increasing number of courses and students, more classrooms are needed. Therefore, a building with cluster classrooms and other amenities for staff and students is proposed.
3. The boundary of the college is still porous, as the old boundary wall is of insufficient height and is also crumbling and breaking gradually. Therefore, a new boundary wall of appropriate height is very much needed for making the college campus safe and secure.
4. This institution is known for its sports infrastructure. However, the basket-ball ground of the

- college is not in a good condition. Therefore, a basket-ball ground with smooth top surface, state-of-art poles and boundary of steel wire-net on all the sides is proposed.
5. There is an old Girls Hostel Building which is lying in a deserted and dilapidated state in the college campus. The file for declaring it unsafe is pending and lying with a committee headed by SDM. Keeping in consideration the large number of girl's applying for hostel accommodation, it is proposed to build a hostel at the same site of the old hostel, after the old girl's hostel building is declared unsafe.
 6. Befitting the name of the college on our great freedom fighter Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, "Subhash Vatika", a small garden with a human size statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, is proposed.
 7. The old staff room is not sufficient to accommodate the increasing number of faculty members over the years. This problem can be addressed if one spacious hall, equipped with all the amenities, is constructed on the third floor of a new canteen building (under construction). Therefore, it is proposed to make requisite budgetary provisions for the same.
 8. The following posts are lying vacant in the college: two posts in English, one in Hindi, one in History, one in Public Administration and one post in Environmental Science. The post of one Assistant Librarian, one Restorer, and one Library Attendant is lying vacant. We humbly request your good self to kindly give necessary instructions so that these posts may be filled up as soon as possible.
 9. Keeping in view the huge strength of students of PG and UG in the subject of English at least two posts may be shifted from surplus pool to this college, and also two posts of Hindi and one post of Sociology may be created for this college.
 10. The college has provided land for the construction of a huge overhead water tank to IPH with the condition that the IPH will provide free and uninterrupted water supply to the college. Even after two years of construction no progress has been made so far. Your good self is humbly requested to pass on necessary instruction to the IPH department in this regard.

Honorable Chief Guest Sir, the college family is truly grateful for your visit to the college. We are indebted to you for taking out your valuable time from your busy schedule. I also take this opportunity to thank the other guests and dignitaries who graced the function. Your benign presence has added glory to our annual function. I would also like to put record, on behalf of my college family, my gratitude towards Hamirpur administration, Department of Education, Public Works Department, Jal Shakti Vibhag, Electricity Department, Police, Banks, Forest Department and other departments from whom we have been getting cooperation from time to time. The college family considers it a bounden duty to thank the media which is the fourth pillar of democracy, who have been highlighting the achievements of this college in their esteemed columns. I also consider it appropriate to thank the Central Students Association, who have worked with college administration to maintain a peaceful and academic atmosphere in the college during this session. Congratulations to the award winning students. In the end, I once again thank our Chief Guest, Er. Sunil Sharma 'Bittu', the Political Advisor to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, all the dignitaries and esteemed guests, for gracing the occasion and blessing the students of our college.

Jai Hind!

Dr. Pramod Patial
Principal



Training visit of B. Sc. II Physics major students to Govt. Polytechnic Hamirpur on 14 Dec, 2022



Glimpses

Red
Ribbon
Club



Glimpses

NSS Activities





**2nd International Conference
on Mathematics in Space and
Applied Sciences (ICMSAS-2023)
organized by the
Department of Mathematics,
NSCBM Govt. College Hamirpur
during March 3-4, 2023
Sponsored by
Ministry of Earth Sciences**

Glimpses

National Seminar
Org. by
Deptt. of
Zoology



Celebration
of
Hindi
Diwas

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Annual Prize Distribution Function



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Annual Prize Distribution Function



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Annual Prize Distribution Function



Annual
Prize
Distribution
Function



Glimpses

Rovers & Rangers Activities





Glimpses

Celebration
of
International
Womens'
Day





Kritika Jamwal, B.A. II

Gold Medal in Inter College Wrestling
Gold Medal in Open State Wrestling Champ. 72Kg
Gold Medal in Open State Wrestling Champ. 76Kg
Silver in All India Inter-University Wrestling
Gold Medal in Wrestling Federation Cup



Nancy, B.A. II

Gold Medal in Open State Wrestling Champ. Junior
Silver Medal in Inter-college Wrestling
Silver Medal in Open State Wrestling Champ.-23
Silver Medal in Open State Wrestling Champ.- Senior
Participated in Open Wrestling Champ.



Swati, M.Sc. IV

Gold in Inter-College Judo Champ.
Participated in Open National Judo
Bronze in Khelo India National Judo
Participated in AI Inter-Uni.



Priya, M.A. I Eng.

Gold Medal in 100m Open State Athletics
Gold Medal in 200m Open State Athletics
Participated in N.E. Zone Int.-Uni. Athletics



Divya Rajpur, B.A. I

Gold Medal in 400m Open State Athletics
Participated in N.E. Zone Int.-Uni. Athletics
Bronze Medal in 400m in North Zone Athletics



Shivali, B.A. IIII

Gold Medal in 5Km race Open State Athletics
Gold Medal in 6Km race Open State Athletics
Gold Medal in 10Km race Open State Athletics
Participated in A.I. Int. Uni. X-country
Participated in Open National X-country
Bronze Medal in 5000m in North Zone



Rashi, B.A. I

Gold Medal in 1500m Race Open State Athletics
Gold Medal in 3000m Open State Athletics
Gold Medal in 3000m in North Zone Athletics



Richa Sharma, B.A. I

Gold Medal in 800m Race Open State Athletics
Participated in N.E. Zone Inter-University Athletics



Navneet Kumari, B.Sc. III

Bronze Medal in Inter-College Badminton
Participated in A.I. Int.-Uni. Badminton



Priyanka Devi, B.A. III
Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.
Participated in A.I. Inter-university Hockey Champ.



Ishuta, M.Sc. Phy. - IV Sem.
Bronze Medal in Inter-College Badminton



Nidhisha, B.Sc.- III
Bronze Medal in Inter-College Badminton



Akanksha Kapil, B.A. III
Silver Medal in Int.-College Judo
Bronze Medal in Inter-College Judo
Participated in Khelo India North Zone Judo



Diksha Sharma, B.A. - I
Silver Medal in Inter-College Taekwondo
Bronze Medal in Inter-College Wrestling



Amisha, B.Sc.- I
Gold Medal in Open State Taekwondo
Bronze Medal in Inter-College Taekwondo



Anchal Sharma, B.Sc. III
Silver Medal in Open State Judo Champ.



Kiran Chhinta, B.A. - I
Gold Medal in HPU Inter-College Hockey Champ.
Participated in Open 12th National Hockey Champ.
Participated in Open 13th National Hockey Champ.
Participated in A.I. Inter-university Hockey Champ.



Nivedita Sharma, B.A.- I
Gold Medal in HPU Inter-College Hockey Champ.
Participated in Open 13th National Hockey Champ.
Participated in A.I. Inter-university Hockey Champ.



Anju, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.
Participated in A.I. Inter-university Hockey Champ.



Shruti, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.



Manisha, B.A. III

Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.
Participated in A.I. Inter-university Hockey Champ.



Anand Nayak, B.A. II

Participated in Open
13th National Hockey Champ.



Abhishek, B.A. II

Bronze Medal in
Inter-Collge Taekwondo



Vaibhav, B.A. II

Bronze Medal in
Open State Judo Championship

Pallavi, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.

Farheen Khan, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.

Suhani Thakur, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU Inter-college Hockey Champ.

Veena, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU
Inter-college Hockey Champ.

Veshanvi Thakur, B.A. I

Gold Medal in HPU
Inter-college Hockey Champ.

Sakshi, B.A. II

Gold Medal in HPU
Inter-college Hockey Champ.

Rohit, B.A. I

Participated in N.E. Zone
Inter-University Athletics

Abhay Thakur, B.A. III

Participated in A.I. Inter-
University Volleyball

Non-Teaching Staff with Principal



Editorial Board with Principal





Estd. 1965

नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस स्मारक राजकीय महाविद्यालय हमीरपुर (हि० प्र०)

