



ESTD. 1967

DEVDHARA 2022-23

GOVT. COLLEGE KULLU, H.P.

NAAAC Accredited (B) Institution





Teaching Staff



Exterial Board

Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma
Director (Higher Education)



Directorate of Higher Education
Himachal Pradesh
Shimla - 171001
Tel. : 0177-2656621 Fax : 0177-2811347
E-mail : dhe-sml-hp@gov.in




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)

Statement about ownership and other particulars of 'Devdhara' Required under rule-8 of press and registration of books act.

**Form -(IV)
(see Rule-8)**

Place of publication : Kullu
Periodicity of its publication : Annual
Owner's Name : Dr. Roshan Lal
Address : Principal Govt. College, Kullu
Distt. Kullu (H.P.)
Name of Printing press. : Himtaru Prakashan Samiti, Kullu, H.P.
Nationality : Indian
Address : Near Main Post-Office, Dhalpur,
Kullu, H.P.
Chief Editor's Name : Dr. Rakesh Rana
(Associate Prof. English)
Nationality. : Indian
Address : Govt. College Kullu
Distt Kullu, H.P.

I, Dr. Roshan Lal, hereby declare that particulars given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/-

Dr. Roshan Lal
Principal Govt.College Kullu,
Distt. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.

The views expressed by the writers are their own and the Editorial board does not necessarily agree to them.

Editor-in-Chief

From the Principal's Desk



Dear students,

I am delighted to greet you through our college magazine 'Devdhara'. As the Principal of this college, I focus on discovering, developing and drawing out the hidden thoughts, talent and magic lying dormant in our students. From academics to co-curricular activities, to sports and finally to creative writing – 'never give up' spirit is entrenched in the heart of every student. Our aim is not only to make them brilliant students but responsible citizens. Accept the modern thought patterns but blend them well with those age old Indian traditions that have kept our country going. Stay true to yourself and everything will fall in place in the grand canvas of life. Above all, learn to discipline your thoughts and behaviour to shape up as good human beings.

The college magazine is exclusively meant for churning out your writing talent which bears immense potential of sharpening your communication skill as a part of your overall personality. I express my sincere appreciation for the Editorial Board, headed by the Chief Editor Dr. Rakesh Rana, whose sincere efforts and enthusiasm have made possible this issue of 'Devdhara'. I congratulate all those who have contributed directly or indirectly in bringing out this edition.

I wish you a great future and success in all your endeavours.

**Dr. Roshan Lal
Principal**

Editorial



Let us remember: one book, one pen, one child and one teacher can change the world – Malala Yousafzai

Someone has rightly said that the room without books is like a body without a soul. A book is a loyal friend. It is a gift that we can open myriad times. One who reads many books, lives many lives. We are never alone in the company of books. A book is never complete without being read. A writer begins the book but it is the reader who finishes it. The books are portable magic which we carry along. There is no alternative for a book except perhaps another book. Reading transforms an ordinary man; extraordinary. So dear students keep on reading books and keep on reflecting. Francis Bacon has rightly said “To read books without reflecting is like eating without digesting”.

A Second thing the student must have is a “Pen”. A student without a pen is like a soldier without a gun. The pen is even mightier than a sword. A pen wields power when it spills ink into words. Mind and pen should always be in companionship. Once your pen engenders words, magic is imminent. Gemma Troy very aptly says, “Remember your words can plant gardens or burn whole forest down.”

A third element to transform the world is an amalgam of “Child and Teacher”. No education is complete without them. Teacher is a multitalented rock star that lives to teach and inspire the students to face the challenges of life. “Teacher’s job is to take a bunch of live wires and see that they are all well grounded.”- Darwin. D. Martin. Student must always keep his mind open because a parachute only functions when it is open. So the tools required to transform the world are: a book, a pen, a child and a teacher.

The college magazine is like a year book for the students, teachers as well the stakeholders. All wait impatiently for its fresh edition. It reflects the institution and its own visage. As you are holding the new edition of ‘Devdhara’ in your hand, you have an opportunity to unlock the casket of your achievements. The magazine provides an opportunity to the students to try their hands and spill some ink to sketch the portrayal of the college in its variegated domain.

Compiling a magazine is a mammoth task on the part of editorial board and the students. Before you take a peep into the world of Govt. College Kullu, I feel it as my pious duty to express my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the principal, students, teachers, PTA members and the staff for their unbound and interminable and support. Wishing you all a peace and credence against the tide of adversity. I hope you will enjoy reading it.

Dr. Rakesh Rana
Editor-in-Chief

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

सत्र 2022-2023

राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू

राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद् से अलकृत बी++ मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान

परिचय

विपाशा नदी के दाएं तट पर अवस्थित चतुर्दिक, चतुर्दिश नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य से आच्छादित महाविद्यालय कुल्लू 1967 से लेकर अद्यावधि तक शिक्षा की अलख जगाने में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहा है। कभी भी पीछे मुड़कर न देखने वाली ब्यास नदी यहां के शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों को शाश्वत रूप से आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा देती है। साथ में बिजलेश्वर महादेव का वरदहस्त भी इस महाविद्यालय को सदैव बरसता रहता है। इस महाविद्यालय का शुभारंभ 1967 में 9 शिक्षकों व 58 छात्रों के साथ हुआ था वर्तमान में विद्यार्थियों की आशातीत वृद्धि के कारण अध्ययनरत छात्र-छात्राओं की संख्या 5076 है, जिसमें छात्रों की संख्या 2271 और छात्राओं की संख्या 2805 है। वर्तमान में निष्ठावान एवं प्रबुद्ध प्रतिबद्ध शिक्षकों की संख्या 67 और गैर शिक्षकों की संख्या 21 हो गई है।

नामांकन

महाविद्यालय में विभिन्न संकायों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की संख्या क्रमबद्ध रूप से अधोलिखित प्रकार से वर्णित है :

Stream	Class/Streamwise	General		SC		ST		OBC		Total IA (3+5 + 7+9)	Total IB (4+6 + 8+10)	Total G. (11+1 2)	Hand i caped		G. Total (14+1 5)	
		B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G				B	G		
															All	B
Arts	B.A. 1st Year	391	474	15	13	63	70	1	1	619	701	1320	3	1	4	
	B.A. 2nd Year	249	402	82	10	49	59	7	8	397	584	981	1	0	1	
	B.A. 3rd Year	200	327	66	90	42	45	7	3	315	475	790	2	0	2	
	Total	840	1203	203	333	154	174	25	12	1331	1760	3091	6	1	7	
Science (Medical)	B.Sc. 1st Year	27	82	11	25	16	28	0	6	54	141	195	0	0	0	
	B.Sc. 2nd Year	13	44	10	13	5	18	1	3	29	78	107	0	0	0	
	B.Sc. 3rd Year	19	79	4	7	2	22	0	3	25	111	136	0	0	0	
	Total	59	205	25	45	23	68	1	2	108	330	438	0	0	0	
Science (Non-Medical)	B.Sc. 1st Year	109	58	21	22	25	21	1	3	166	104	270	1	0	1	
	B.Sc. 2nd Year	56	39	11	15	17	2	2	3	86	59	145	0	0	0	
	B.Sc. 3rd Year	61	59	11	6	10	12	2	5	84	82	166	0	0	0	
	Total	226	156	43	43	52	35	5	1	336	245	581	1	0	1	
Commerce	B.Com. 1st Year	36	37	21	13	16	16	4	5	77	71	148	0	0	0	
	B.Com. 2nd Year	32	42	15	15	9	9	0	0	56	66	122	0	0	0	
	B.Com. 3rd Year	28	46	17	17	11	12	3	0	59	75	134	0	0	0	
	Total	96	125	53	45	36	37	7	5	192	212	404	0	0	0	

B.C.A.	First Year	19	9	8	2	2	0	0	0	29	11	40			
	Second Year	23	7	3	0	0	0	1	1	27	8	35			
	Third Year	16	10	0	1	2	1	1	0	19	12	31			
	Total	58	26	11	3	4	1	2	1	75	31	106			
B.B.A.	First Year	19	14	2	1	1	1	0	1	22	17	39			
	Second Year	15	6	3	2	0	1	1	1	19	10	29			
	Third Year	12	6	1	1	0	0	3	0	16	7	23			
	Total	46	26	6	4	1	2	4	2	57	34	91			
M.A. English	First Year	8	12	3	3	1	2	1	0	13	17	30			
	Second Year	3	17	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	19	22			
	Total	11	29	3	4	1	2	1	1	16	36	52			
M.A. Hindi	First Year	5	15	2	5	0	2	0	1	7	23	30			
	Second Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total	5	15	2	5	0	2	0	1	7	23	30			
M.A. Economics	First Year	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	6	11			
	Second Year	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	6			
	Total	4	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	11	17			
M.A. Pol. Science	First Year	7	10	4	4	0	5	1	0	12	19	31			
	Second Year	5	8	3	5	1	2	1	0	10	15	25			
	Total	12	18	7	9	1	7	2	0	22	34	56			
MTA	First Year	11	9	5	2	1	0	1	0	18	11	29			
	Second Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total	11	9	5	2	1	0	1	0	18	11	29			
B.Voc.(Retail Management)	First Year	17	12	2	3	2	0	0	1	21	16	37			
	Second Year	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	20			
	Third Year	5	9	3	2	0	0	1	1	9	12	21			
	Total	33	30	5	5	2	0	1	2	41	37	78			
B.Voc.(Hospitality and Tourism)	First Year	16	12	6	2	1	3	1	0	24	17	41			
	Second Year	8	11	5	4	5	0	0	0	18	15	33			
	Third Year	16	7	3	1	0	1	1	0	20	9	29			
	Total	40	30	14	7	6	4	2	0	62	41	103			
Grand Total		144	187	47	50	28	33	7	8	227					
		1	9	8	9	1	2	2	5	1	2805	5076	7	1	8

वार्षिक परीक्षा परिणाम

वार्षिक परीक्षा परिणाम किसी भी शैक्षणिक संस्थान के चहुंमुखी विकास का प्रतिबिम्ब होता है। यह हमारे महाविद्यालय के लिए बड़े हर्ष का विषय है कि वार्षिक परीक्षा परिणाम अत्यधिक संतोषजनक एवं विश्वविद्यालय परिणाम की प्रतिशतता से उत्तम रहता है। यह शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों के कठोर परिश्रम का परिणाम है।

यहाँ के सभी प्राध्यापक अपने विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं और अपनी ओर से श्रेष्ठतम देने का प्रयास करते हैं।

प्राध्यापकों की शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियाँ

एक अध्यापक राष्ट्र का निर्माता होता है। किसी भी संस्थान के शिक्षकों की गतिविधियाँ और उपलब्धियाँ सर्वांगीण विकास की ओर अग्रसर करती हैं। इस संस्था के प्राध्यापक ज्ञानार्जन और शोध कार्यों में लीन रहकर ज्ञान का प्रचार प्रसार करते हैं :-

ओरियंटेशन प्रोग्राम :- प्रो० कश्मीर (भौतिक विज्ञान), डॉ० कुलदीप सिंह (वाणिज्य विभाग), प्रो० प्रोमिला (इतिहास विभाग), प्रो० कृष्ण (इतिहास विभाग), प्रो० हेमराज (हिंदी विभाग), डॉ० आशीष (रसायन विज्ञान) प्रो० ऋचा आहलूवालिया (अंग्रेजी विभाग), प्रो० ज्ञान (वनस्पति विज्ञान)।

रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम :- प्रो० सोम पराकर (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), प्रो० हरीश आनंद (वनस्पति विभाग), प्रो० कश्मीर (भौतिक

विभाग), डॉ० निर्मल चौहान (रसायन विज्ञान), डॉ० साक्षी राणा (वनस्पति विज्ञान), प्रो० अजय कुमार (अंग्रेजी विभाग), डॉ० शशि शर्मा (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), प्रो० मोनिका (जीव विज्ञान), प्रो० सरिता (जीव विज्ञान), डॉ० शीतल ठाकुर (समाजशास्त्र), प्रो० ललित मोहन (गणित विभाग) प्रो० रामनाथ (राजनीतिक विज्ञान), प्रो० निश्चल शर्मा (कंप्यूटर साइंस), प्रो० राजेश शर्मा (रसायन विज्ञान), प्रो० रतन नेगी, प्रो० सन्नी ठाकुर, प्रो० दीप लाल (राजनीति विज्ञान), डॉ० हीरामणि (पर्यटन विभाग), प्रो० विजय (संस्कृत विभाग), प्रो० ज्ञान (वनस्पति विभाग), प्रो० देचेन छोमो (वाणिज्य विभाग)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी :- डॉ० सुजाता राशपा (शारिरिक शिक्षा विभाग), प्रो० सीमा शर्मा, प्रो० राजेश शर्मा (रसायन विभाग), डॉ० ओम प्रकाश ठाकुर (भूगोल विभाग), डॉ० राकेश राणा (अंग्रेजी विभाग), प्रो० सोम पराकर (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), डॉ० निर्मला सिंह (लोक प्रशासन), डॉ० शीतल ठाकुर (समाजशास्त्र), डॉ० मनीष सूद (वाणिज्य विभाग), प्रो० हरिसिंह (संगीत विभाग), डॉ० पूजा शर्मा (संगीत विभाग), डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर, डॉ० अशोक (हिंदी विभाग), प्रो० ललित मोहन, प्रो० राजेश (गणित विभाग), प्रो० सनी, प्रो० और प्रो० दीप लाल (राजनीतिक विज्ञान), प्रो० सोहन (भौतिक विज्ञान), डॉ० आशीष (रसायन विज्ञान)

राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी :- डॉ० सुजाता राशपा (शारिरिक शिक्षा विभाग), प्रो० चारु आहलूवालिया, ऋचा आहलूवालिया (अंग्रेजी विभाग), डॉ० हरि सिंह (संगीत विभाग)।

कार्यशाला :- डॉ० ओम प्रकाश ठाकुर, प्रो० स्नेह लता (भूगोल विभाग), डॉ० कंचन कुमारी (हिंदी विभाग)।

प्रवेशन प्रशिक्षण (Induction Training):- प्रो० नीरज कपूर, डॉ० बिन्ता ठाकूर, डॉ० मही योगेश (अंग्रेजी विभाग), डॉ० कुलदीप सिंह (वाणिज्य विभाग), प्रो० हरीश आनंद(वनस्पति विभाग)।

संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम (FDP) :- प्रो० राजेश कुमार (रसायन विभाग), प्रो० सोम पराकर (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), प्रो० कश्मीर (भौतिक विज्ञान), प्रो० अजय कुमार (अंग्रेजी विभाग), प्रो० प्रोमिला, प्रो० ज्योति चरण (इतिहास विभाग), प्रो० निश्चल शर्मा (कंप्यूटर साइंस), प्रो० हरीश आनंद(वनस्पति विभाग), प्रो० देचेन छोमो (वाणिज्य विभाग)।

शोध पत्र :- डॉ० राकेश राणा (अंग्रेजी विभाग), प्रो० सोम पराकर, डॉ० शशि शर्मा (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग), डॉ० हरि सिंह, डॉ० पूजा शर्मा (संगीत विभाग), प्रो० कश्मीर (भौतिक विज्ञान), प्रो० राजेश, प्रो० सन्तोष (गणित विभाग), डॉ० अनूपमा कटोच (शिक्षा विभाग), प्रो० शुभम दीप (भूगर्भ विभाग), प्रो० देचेन छोमो(वाणिज्य विभाग), डॉ० आशीष (रसायन विभाग)।

पुस्तक प्रकाशन :- डॉ० राकेश राणा (अंग्रेजी विभाग) ने “Adaptation Vs Novelisation” नामक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन किया। प्रो० कश्मीर (भौतिक विज्ञान) ने “Solid State Physics and Electornics” नामक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन किया।

पी. एच. डी. उपाधि :- हिंदी विभाग में कार्यरत प्राध्यापक हेम राज को उनके शोध प्रबंध कुल्लवी एवं लाहौली लोक साहित्य एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए डॉक्टरेट की उपाधि से सम्मानित किया गया।

स्थानान्तरण, रिक्तियाँ एवं सेवानिवृति :-

स्थानान्तरण कर्मचारियों की सहज प्रक्रिया मानी जाती है। इसी के साथ सेवानिवृति कर्मचारी के जीवन का कठोर यथार्थ है। इस महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2021-22 में स्थानान्तरण हुए और यहाँ आए हुए प्राध्यापकों एवं कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा निम्न है:-

निर्गमन :- प्रो० अनिता, प्रो० राजीव परमार, डॉ० खेम चन्द, प्रो० पूजा सोहल, प्रो० दिनेश सिंह, प्रो० हीरा सिंह, प्रो० गुंजन हाजरी, प्रो० सीमा शर्मा श्री हेमन्त दुगल, श्रीमति शकुन्तला देवी और श्रीमति जमुना देवी।

आगमन :- प्रो० नीरज कपूर, प्रो० ऋचा आहलूवालिया, डॉ० हेमराज, डॉ० शशी शर्मा, प्रो० संतोष, डॉ० अश्वनी कुमार, डॉ० सुमित ठाकुर, प्रो० राजेश सिंह, प्रो० ज्ञान चन्द, प्रो० प्रोमिला, डॉ० अशोक कुमार, प्रो० आशीष कुमार, डॉ० शीतल ठाकुर, प्रो० मोनिका कुमारी, डॉ० माही योगेश, डॉ० लोकेश, प्रो० स्नेहलता, डॉ० निर्मल चौहान, प्रो० राम नाथ, श्री सतीश कुमार, श्री भीमी राम, श्री पंकज श्रीमति टीना कुमारी स्थानान्तरित होकर कुल्लू महाविद्यालय आए।

सेवानिवृति :- प्रो० गोविन्द सिंह, श्री यान चन्द, श्री मति सत्या रानी कुल्लू महाविद्यालय से सेवानिवृत्त हुए।

सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियाँ :-

संगीत विभाग के कुशल नेतृत्व में हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित युवा उत्सव समूह-दो में राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू के विद्यार्थियों ने शास्त्रीय संगीत (एकल) में द्वितीय स्थान, लोक संगीत गायन (एकल) में तृतीय स्थान

प्राप्त किया। इसके अतिरिक्त समूह-तीन में लोक नृत्य में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया।

महाविद्यालय की ओर से दो दिवसीय सृजन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन 2-3 मार्च, 2023 को आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें छात्र/छात्राओं में अपनी कला और प्रतिभा को प्रदर्शित करने का सुअवसर प्राप्त हुआ। इस कार्यक्रम के पहले दिन के मुख्यातिथि श्री पंकज परमार, कुल्लू जिला परिषद् अध्यक्ष और दूसरे दिन के श्री भुवनेश्वर गौड़, माननीय विधायक मनाली विधानसभा रहे। इस कार्यक्रम में लोकगीत, फिल्मी गीत, भजन, गज़ल, लोकनृत्य, एकल नृत्य आदि प्रतियोगिताएं करवाई गईं।

खेल-कूद गतिविधियाँ :-

खेलों शारीरिक, मानसिक और बौद्धिक विकास के लिए अनिवार्य होती है, जिससे जीवन में समरसता और संतुलन स्थापित होता है।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय क्रॉस कंट्री राजकीय महाविद्यालय हरिपुर में 8 सितम्बर, 2022 को आयोजित की गई। जिसमें पुरुष वर्ग में अतुल, गौरव, दिनेश, पंकज और महिला वर्ग में नीलिमा, सरिता, दीक्षा, अंकिता, सीमा और रीटा ठाकुर ने उपविजेता ट्रॉफी हासिल की।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय ताइक्वांडो प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन गौतम गुप ऑफ कॉलेज हमीरपुर 19 से 21 सितम्बर, 2022 में हुआ। जिसमें तन्वी और चॉदनी ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किए।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय बास्केट बॉल प्रतियोगिता राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू में 22 से 25 सितम्बर 2022 को आयोजित की गई, जिसमें महाविद्यालय कुल्लू तृतीय स्थान पर रहा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जूडो प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन शिमला में हुआ, जिसमें शानू और प्रियका ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किया।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय बॉलीबाल (पुरुष वर्ग) प्रतियोगिता 15 से 18 अक्टूबर 2022 को राजकीय महाविद्यालय रामपुर में आयोजित की गई, जिसमें कुल्लू कॉलेज ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय जूडो (पुरुष एवं महिला वर्ग) प्रतियोगिता राजकीय महाविद्यालय सुजानपुर टिहरा में 17 से 18 अक्टूबर 2022 को आयोजित की गई, जिसमें प्रियंका ने रजत पदक हासिल किया।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय मुक्केबाजी (पुरुष वर्ग) प्रतियोगिता 01 से 03 अक्टूबर 2022 को राजकीय महाविद्यालय नगरोटा बगवां में आयोजित की गई, जिसमें पल्लवित और ललित ने रजत और शुभम चौधरी ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किये।

सिनियर स्टेट हि0प्र0 बाक्सिंग (महिला वर्ग) प्रतियोगिता रिकागपिओं में आयोजित की गई, जिसमें रितिका और एकता ने स्वर्ण पदक, चांदनी और पुष्पा ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किए।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय बाक्सिंग (महिला वर्ग) प्रतियोगिता राजकीय महाविद्यालय जोगिन्द्रनगर में 17 से 18 दिसम्बर, 2022 को आयोजित की गई, जिसमें रितिका और एकता ने स्वर्ण पदक, पुष्पा ने रजत पदक और श्रुति ठाकुर ने कांस्य पदक जीता।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय वुशु (पुरुष एवं महिला) प्रतियोगिता एम0एल0एस0एम0 कॉलेज सुन्दरनगर में 22 से 23 दिसम्बर, 2022 को आयोजित की गई, जिसमें अनिल ने स्वर्ण, अंकित और पुष्पा ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किया।

वरिष्ठ वुशु (महिला वर्ग) प्रतियोगिता 18 से 19 अगस्त, 2022 को आयोजित की गई, जिसमें पुष्पा ने स्वर्ण पदक जीता।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय बेडमिंटन 30 नवम्बर, 2021 (पुरुष एवं महिला वर्ग) में महेश और रीमा देवी ने प्रथम स्थान, प्रियाशु जम्वाल और हेमा ने द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

अन्तर महाविद्यालय ऊंची कूद प्रतियोगिता 01 दिसम्बर, 2022 में राहुल और विजय लक्ष्मी प्रथम, गोपाल और कुसुम द्वितीय, यशपाल और ज्योति तृतीय स्थान पर रहें।

उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन :-

इसमें अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं में महाविद्यालय के खिलाड़ियों ने भाग लिया।

कार्तिक ने वरिष्ठ वर्ग की बास्केट बॉल प्रतियोगिता जो कि नुरपुर कांगडा में आयोजित की गई, में भाग लिया। आकाश ने उत्तर क्षेत्र अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय प्रतियोगिता जोकि एम0जे0पी0 रोहिल खण्ड विश्वविद्यालय में प्रतिनिधित्व किया। खेमराज ने अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय बास्केट बॉल प्रतियोगिता जो जामिया मीलिया विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित हुई, भाग लिया।

आकाश ने अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय बालीबॉल प्रतियोगिता जो बैंगलोर (कर्नाटक) में हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

एकता ने उत्तर क्षेत्र अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय मुक्केबाजी प्रतियोगिता महर्षि दयानन्द विश्वविद्यालय रोहतक में हुई, कांस्य पदक हासिल किया।

रीतिका ने अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय मुक्केबाजी प्रतियोगिता एम0डी0यू0 रोहतक में हुई, भाग लिया।

रीतिका और एकता ने 6TH Elite राष्ट्रीय मुक्केबाजी स्पर्धा जो कि तांत्या टोपे स्टेडियम में हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया। अनिल ने अखिल भारतीय अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय वुशु प्रतियोगिता जोकि चण्डीगढ विश्वविद्यालय में हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया। अतुल ठाकुर ने अखिल भारतीय अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय क्रांस कंटरी प्रतियोगिता जो प्रेजीडेंसी विश्वविद्यालय बंगलुरु में आयोजित हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

कार्तिक ने बालीबॉल प्रतियोगिता मध्य प्रदेश और कनिष्ठ वर्ग की प्रतियोगिता जोकि जम्मू कश्मीर में हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

मानस ने संतोष टॉफी जो कि मनीपुर में हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

अभय राणा, अखिल ठाकुर, अविनाश ठाकुर, वरिष्ठ राष्ट्रीय फुटबॉल प्रतियोगिता जोकि सूरत में हुई, प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

कार्तिक ने भारतीय युवा खेल जोकि पंचकूला (हरियाणा) में आयोजित हुई, भाग लिया।

वृंदेश आर्यन डोगरा ने उत्तर क्षेत्र अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय क्रिकेट प्रतियोगिता में प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

विभागीय गतिविधियाँ :-

हिन्दी विभाग द्वारा 14 सितम्बर 2022 से हिन्दी पखवाडे का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें भाषण प्रतियोगिता, कविता वाचन, पोस्टर मेंकिंग, प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतियोगिता करवाई गई।

समाजशास्त्र विभाग के सौजन्य से इन्डक्शन और औरिएंटेशन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें 80 विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया और Himalyan Institute of Cultural and Haritage Study पर ऑन लाइन व्याख्यान करवाया गया।

इतिहास विभाग द्वारा 16 अगस्त 2022 को आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया गया। 5 सितम्बर 2022 को अध्यापक दिवस मनाया गया। 19 अक्टूबर 2022 को अमर उजाला फाँउडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में अपराजिता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।

भूगर्भ विभाग और वनस्पति विभाग द्वारा 21 अक्टूबर 2022 को शैक्षणिक भ्रमण करवाया गया।

अंग्रेजी विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो0 रोशन लाल का Litrary Criticism पर वक्तव्य करवाया।

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा 26 नवम्बर, 2022 को संविधान दिवस मनाया गया।

बी0सी0ए0 विभाग द्वारा Carrier Counciling Programe का आयोजन किया गया।

पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा विद्यार्थियों को गोवा और राजस्थान का शैक्षणिक भ्रमण करवाया गया।

भूगोल विभाग द्वारा जे0बी0पंत संस्थान के संयुक्त तत्वाधान ने रिमोट सेसिंग और जी0आई0एस0 पर एक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।

अन्य गतिविधियाँ :-

महाविद्यालय में विभिन्न प्रकोष्ठ बनाए गए हैं जिनमें निम्न लिखित गतिविधियाँ आयोजित की गई हैं:- साहित्य परिषद् द्वारा महाविद्यालय में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी एवं संस्कृत विभाग द्वारा भाषण प्रतियोगिता, पोस्टर मेंकिंग, नारा लेखन, वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता, रंगोली, प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतियोगिताएं करवाई गई।

Women Cell और Health and Family Welfare Department के तत्वाधान में 09 फरवरी, 2023 को Menstrual Hygiene पर व्याख्यान दिया गया।

01 मार्च, 2023 को महाविद्यालय और जलशक्ति विभाग ने मिलकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस मनाया जिसमें कविता लेखन करवाया गया।

Career Counseling and Guidance Cell के द्वारा 27 दिसम्बर, 2022 को स्टार्टअप सघं लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगी परिक्षाओं के लिए कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया।

परिसर सौंदर्य समिति ने विज्ञान संकाय के साथ लगते बाग की साफ-सफाई करके उसमें विद्यार्थियों को बैठने के लिए बेंच के साथ-साथ कूड़ा रखने के लिए कूड़ादान तथा पौधे लगाए। इसमें 60 विद्यार्थियों ने कार्य किया। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों से बाग को सजाया गया और बच्चों के बैठने का स्थान बनाया गया।

पुस्तकालय :-

जिज्ञासा मनुष्य का सहजात भाव है, जिसका शमन पुस्तकालय अध्ययन के द्वारा सम्भव है। महाविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय में इस समय विभिन्न विषयों पर 27916 पुस्तकें, 18 पत्र-पत्रिकाएं, 5 समाचार पत्रों का विद्यार्थी लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तर्गत 6,292 ई०-जर्नल और 1,99,500 ई०-पुस्तकों का लाभ विद्यार्थी ले रहे हैं।

2011-12 में सॉफ्टवेयर के अन्तर्गत पुस्तकालय को कम्प्यूटरीकृत कर दिया गया है। विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन के लिए इस समय 10 संगणक दिए गए हैं। बी०एस०एन०एल० फाईबर की सुविधा भी दी गई है।

छात्रवृत्तियाँ :-

2022-23 में अलग-अलग योजनाओं के द्वारा विभिन्न वर्ग के 106 विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करने की पुष्टि की गई है।

अध्यापक अभिभावक संघ :-

अध्यापक अभिभावक संघ समाज और महाविद्यालय शिक्षकों के बीच का सेतु है। शैक्षणिक विकास में इस संघ की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहती है। सत्र 2022-23 में श्री वीरेन्द्र शर्मा (अध्यक्ष), श्री जोगिद्र सिंह (उपाध्यक्ष), सहसचिव श्री पीताम्बर दत्त शर्मा, कोषाध्यक्ष श्री राजेन्द्र सूद और डॉ० अशोक कुमार को सचिव बनाया गया। सदस्य अभिभावक श्री भाग चन्द, श्रीमति रूमा देवी, श्री योगेश, श्री मोहन बाली हैं। सदस्य प्राध्यापक प्रो० राजेश कुमार, डॉ० निर्मला सिंह, डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर, प्रो० दीप लाल हैं।

एन०सी०सी० (छात्र एवं छात्राएँ) :-

राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता, समर्पण, निःस्वार्थ सेवा भाव सकारात्मक सोच एवं देश प्रेम का भाव जागृत करने में एन०सी०सी० की अहम भूमिका रहती है।

थल स्कन्ध :-

सत्र 2021-22 के दौरान Lt. अजय कुमार और डॉ० अनुपमा कटोच के कुशल नेतृत्व में 148 विद्यार्थी महाविद्यालय के थल स्कन्ध में पंजीकृत हैं। प्रतिवर्ष की भान्ति इस सत्र में भी एन०सी०सी० कैडेट्स ने राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय कैम्प में भाग लिया। कई सामाजिक कार्यों जैसे सफाई अभियान, जागरूकता अभियान, पौधारोपण, रक्तदान आदि में बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लिया। जिसका विवरण निम्न है:-

13 से 22 नवम्बर 2022 को द्वितीय वर्ष के 22 और तृतीय वर्ष के 35 कैडेट्स ने ट्रांजिट शिविर पंडोह में भाग लिया।

20 जनवरी से 27 जनवरी, 2023 में द्वितीय वर्ष के दो कैडेट्स ने बाहरा विश्वविद्यालय (वाकनाघाट) में आयोजित वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण शिविर में भाग लिया। इस शिविर में महाविद्यालय के कैडेट्स ने लोक नृत्य में प्रथम, फायरिंग में कुसुम ने स्वर्ण पदक, दिव्या ने रजत और करण ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किया। समग्र रूप से महाविद्यालय को सर्वश्रेष्ठ घोषित किया गया।

10 दिसम्बर से 13 दिसम्बर, 2022 को गर्ल्स बटालियन की 18 कैडेट्स ने बडूसाहिब (सोलन) में वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण शिविर में भाग लिया। ईशा ने ड्रिल में प्रथम, यामनी ने एकल नृत्य में द्वितीय, बालीबॉल में महाविद्यालय की छात्राओं ने प्रथम, गार्ड ऑफ आनर में द्वितीय, टेंट पिचिंग में द्वितीय तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

16 से 30 अगस्त को आर्मी अटैचमेंट कैंप (मैक्लोडगंज) में 4 कैडेट्स ने भाग लिया। शिविर में ड्रिल में एस0यू0ओ0 विकास राणा ने प्रथम और फायरिंग में हरनाम सिंह ने द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

महाविद्यालय के कैडेट ने क्रमशः थल सेना कैंप रोपड (11 से 18 अगस्त, 2022) यूके ट्रेक 1 रतिगढ (27 सितम्बर से 4 अक्टूबर, 2022) इंटर ग्रुप प्रतियोगिता रूपनगर, पंजाब (22 से 29 नवम्बर, 2022), आर्मी अटैचमेंट कैंप पठानकोट (27 जनवरी से 7 फरवरी, 2023) में संस्थान का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

21 जून, 2022 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योगदिवस, आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के अवसर पर रैली, 'प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और पॉलिथीन पर प्रतिबन्ध' पर 17 अक्टूबर, 2022 को जागरूकता रैली और स्वतंत्रता दिवस एवं गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की।

27 नवम्बर, 2022 को एन0सी0सी0 स्थापना दिवस के 75 वर्ष के उपलक्ष पर एक मेगा रक्तदान अभियान का आयोजन किया।

22 फरवरी, 2023 को नशा विरोधी रैली का आयोजन तथा कॉलेज परिसर की सफाई की गई

वायु स्कन्ध :-

महाविद्यालय का एन0सी0सी0 वायु स्कन्ध 1 एच0पी0 एयर स्क्वाड्रन एन सी सी कुल्लू के अर्न्तगत आता है। एन0सी0सी0 वायु स्कन्ध फलाईंग ऑफिसर प्रो0 निश्चल शर्मा के कुशल नेतृत्व में कार्य कर रहा है। एन0सी0सी0 वायु स्कन्ध के कैडेट्स ने इस साल भी शानदार प्रदर्शन करते हुए अनेक गतिविधियों में भाग लिया :

एल0एम0एस0 कलेहली में आयोजित प्रशिक्षण शिविर में 80 कैडेट्स ने भाग लिया।

एन0सी0सी0 अकादमी मलोट (पंजाब) में आयोजित इंटर ग्रुप प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया और 6 कैडेट्स वहां से पूर्व वायु सैनिक शिविर 2,3,4 के लिए चुने गए और 5 कैडेट्स जोधपुर (राजस्थान)में अखिल भारतीय वायु सैनिक शिविर के लिए चुने गए।

एक कैडेट ने एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत शिविर में भाग लिया और उसके बाद राष्ट्रीय स्तर के स्वतन्त्रता दिवस शिविर (दिल्ली) जोकि 36 दिनों का था, भाग लिया।

वायु सेना अकादमी डूडीगल (हैदराबाद) वायु सेना स्टेशन (गवालियर) में 3 कैडेट्स ने भाग लिया।

3 कैडेट्स ने पठानकोट में सेना के अटैचमेंट शिविर में, 2 ने बिहार और पंजाब में 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' शिविर में, एक कैडेट ने उतराखण्ड में ट्रेकिंग शिविर में भाग लिया।

ABVIMAS मनाली में आपदा प्रबन्धन प्रशिक्षण शिविर में 34 कैडेट्स ने भाग लिया।

9 कैडेट्स समुदाय आधारित आपदा जोखिम का हिस्सा रहे। डी0डी0एम0ए0 कुल्लू प्रबन्धन परियोजना जिसे जुआरे का नाम दिया गया, जिसने 2022 में 'एशिया बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड' में अपना नाम दर्ज किया।

रक्तदान शिविर में 25 कैडेट्स ने रक्तदान किया।

विशिष्ट उपलब्धियां :-

पूर्व कैडेट्स शालिनी ठाकुर और हिमांशु शर्मा का जून, 2022 में, नितिन भण्डारी और हर्षित रामपाल का फरवरी, 2023 में भारतीय सेना में अधिकारी के रूप में चयन हुआ।

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना :-

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना सामाजिक कार्यों के प्रति समर्पण, त्याग प्रेम की भावना की परिचायक है। डॉ० शशि शर्मा और डॉ० सुमित ठाकुर के कुशल नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2022-23 में 200 स्वयं सेवी कार्यरत हैं। सत्र 2022-23 में विभिन्न गतिविधियों का विवरण कुछ इस प्रकार है :-

21 जून, 2022 को विश्व योगा दिवस अटल टनल के नोर्थ पोर्टल में मनाया गया और इसके माध्यम से समाज को योगा अपनाने पर बल दिया।

26 जून, 2022 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नशा निवारण दिवस पर एस0डी0एम0 बल्ह समृतिका नेगी ने स्वयं सेवियों को नशे से दूर रहने पर प्रेरणादायी प्रचार रखे और शपथ दिलाई।

27 सितम्बर, 2022 को एन०एस०एस० स्थापना दिवस मनाया गया।

ड्रिल सेशन, गणतंत्र दिवस परेड, आपदा प्रबन्धन, सड़क सुरक्षा, सविधान दिवस, लोक संस्कृति विधा पर कार्यक्रम, एड्स दिवस, युवा महोत्सव जैसी विभिन्न गतिविधियों का आयोजन समय-समय पर किया गया।

22 फरवरी, 2023 को ढालपुर मैदान में नशा मुक्ति अभियान के अन्तर्गत रैली कर जागरूकता का संदेश दिया। प्रत्येक शुक्रवार को स्वयंसेवियों द्वारा कॉलेज परिसर में सफाई अभियान चलाया जाता है।

01 दिसम्बर 2022 को एड्स दिवस मनाया गया।

26 नवम्बर से 6 दिसम्बर, 2022 को श्रुति ठाकुर ने राष्ट्रीय प्री0 रिपब्लिक दिवस कैंप में लवली प्रोफेशनल विश्वद्यालय (फगवाडा) तक भाग लिया।

08 फरवरी 2023 को 'भारत में उच्च शिक्षा विषय' पर एक दिवसीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें चितकारा विश्वविद्यालय चडीगढ़ से के0डी0एस0 वेदी स्रोतविद् रहे।

15 फरवरी 2023 को महाविद्यालय में 'सूचना का अधिकार' पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। अनमोल शर्मा ने जिला स्तरीय भाषण प्रतियोगिता में युवा पार्लिमेंट में 29 जनवरी, 2023 को द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

22 जनवरी से 16 जनवरी, 2023 में 26 वें राष्ट्रीय युवा उत्सव में हुवली धरवाड (कर्नाटक) में भाग लिया।

16 से 22 फरवरी 2023 को राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण शिविर जो पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय पटियाला में हुआ, भाग लिया।

29 जनवरी से 04 फरवरी, 2023 को शिक्षित युवा और आत्मनिर्भर भारत विषय पर वार्षिक शिविर लगाया गया। जिसमें 85 स्वयंसेवियों ने भाग लिया।

01 मार्च, 2023 को महाविद्यालय की एन0एस0एस0 इकाई और नेहरू युवा केन्द्र के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में जी0-20 पर कार्यक्रम किया गया।

रोवर्स और रेंजर्स :-

महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2022-23 में रोवर्स एवं रेंजर्स की यूनिट प्रो० ज्योति चौहान और प्रो० मीनाक्षी जोहल के नेतृत्व में सक्रिय है।

22 फरवरी, 2022 को महाविद्यालय में स्काउट्स स्थापना दिवस मनाया गया।

15 से 19 मार्च तक आयोजित कार्यशाला जोकि रिवालसर (मण्डी) में हुई, 08 रोवर्स ने भाग लिया।

01 से 05 जुलाई, 2022 में राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय रोवर रेजर कार्निवल में 17 रोवर रेंजर ने भाग लिया।

12 से 13 अगस्त, 2022 को तिरंगा रैली और तिरंगा प्रभात फेरी में हिस्सा लिया।

31 अगस्त से 04 सितम्बर, 2022 निपुण टेस्टिंग शिविर रिवालसर में 08 ने भाग लिया।

21 सितम्बर, 2022 को विश्व शांति दिवस के उपलक्ष में क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सालय कुल्लू में रक्तदान किया।

21 से 27 दिसम्बर, 2022 में कर्नाटक के मुदुविदिरी में 14 रोवर्स 08 रेजर ने भाग लिया।

17 से 26 जनवरी, 2023 को गणतन्त्र दिवस में महाविद्यालय के 06 ने भाग लिया।

'प्रोजेक्ट समर्थ' रोवर्स रेंजर्स द्वारा चलाई गई ऐसी परियोजना है जिसका उद्देश्य झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले बच्चों का शारिरिक व मानसिक विकास करना है जिसमें इकाई के 18 स्काउट अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं।

बी०सी०ए० :-

सत्र 2008-09 में महाविद्यालय में बी०सी०ए० पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया, जिसमें 40 विद्यार्थियों का चयन योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है। प्रो० कश्मीर सिंह के कुशल नेतृत्व में उच्च गुणवत्ता युक्त कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए योग्य प्राध्यापकों की सेवाएं ली जा रही हैं। सेल्फ फाईनांस के अन्तर्गत यह कोर्स चलाया जा रहा है।

बी०बी०ए० :-

महाविद्यालय में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए सत्र 2010 में बी०बी०ए० की कक्षाएँ आरम्भ की गईं। वर्तमान में प्रो० सोम कृष्ण शर्मा समन्वयक के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। सेल्फ फाईनांस के अन्तर्गत यह कोर्स चलाया जा रहा है।

बी०वॉक० :-

महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2017 में बी०वॉक० की कक्षाएँ शुरू की गईं। बी०वॉक० में दो पाठ्यक्रम हॉस्पिटैलिटी एंड टूरिज्म और रिटेल मैनेजमेंट चलाए गए तथा प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में 40 विद्यार्थियों का चयन योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है। वर्तमान में डॉ० ओ०पी०टाकुर बी०वॉक० के समन्वयक हैं।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय :-

महाविद्यालय में सभी वर्ग के शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय का केन्द्र सन् 1992 में अस्तित्व में आया। 8 छात्रों से आरम्भ होकर आज 2697 छात्र/छात्राएँ पंजीकृत हैं। इस समय इस केन्द्र में 40 पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश उपलब्ध है। जुलाई 2019 से बी०एस०सी० पाठ्यक्रम को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। अध्ययन केन्द्र कुल्लू की समन्वयक प्रो० सीमा शर्मा, दो सहायक समन्वय प्रो० चेताराम, दो सहायक, चार परिचारक तथा एक सफाई कर्मचारी हैं। अध्ययन केन्द्र कुल्लू में 28 सक्रिय परामर्शदाता हैं जो छात्रों को अपने-अपने विषयों में अध्ययन में सहयोग करते हैं।

छात्रावास :-

पुरुष छात्रावास

सत्र 2022-23 में कोविड नियमों व हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए निर्देशानुसार छात्रावास में 46 छात्रों को मेरिट के आधार पर प्रवेश मिला। हॉस्टल की गतिविधियों को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए विकास राणा व रविन्द्र राणा को मुख्य छात्र तथा टिकम राम व अमित नेगी को छात्रावास में भोजनालय प्रबन्धक बनाया। सत्र 2022-23 में छात्रावास में सफेदी कराई गई।

कन्या छात्रावास :-

राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू जनजातीय कन्या छात्रावास का सत्र 5 अक्टूबर, 2021 को शुरू हुआ था। वर्तमान में छात्रावास में 100 छात्राएँ रह रही हैं।

छात्रावास में प्रत्येक रविवार को परिसर की सफाई की जाती है एवं प्रत्येक शनिवार सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियाँ करवाई जाती हैं। महाविद्यालय के विभिन्न गतिविधियों में छात्रावास की छात्राएँ बढ़-चढ़ कर भाग लेती हैं।

छात्रावास में मुख्या छात्रा अंकिता ठाकुर, चतममिबज श्रुति, अमिषा, सोनम नन्दिनी, उर्वशी को और Mess Auditor सोनम डोलम को बनाया गया है।

छात्रावास की दो छात्राओं निकिता और मेघा ने अखिल भारतीय राफटिंग प्रतियोगिता में द्वितीय और तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।

पत्रिका :- महाविद्यालय की पत्रिका (देवधरा) विद्यार्थियों की लेखन प्रतिभा को उजागर करने का सौभाग्य प्रदान करती

है। इसमें विद्यार्थियों को विभिन्न विषयों पर अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है। पत्रिका मुख्य सम्पादक डॉ० राकेश राणा के संरक्षण में तैयार हुई है। इस सत्र के विभिन्न विषयों के प्राध्यापक एवं छात्र/छात्रा सम्पादकों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :-

क्रम संख्या	विभाग	प्राध्यापक सम्पादक	छात्र/छात्रा सम्पादक
1.	अंग्रेजी	डॉ० बिन्ता ठाकुर	उत्कर्ष बोध
2.	हिंदी	प्रो० रेवत राम पठानिया	मीना कुमारी
3.	संस्कृत	प्रो० विजय	लितेश कुमारी
4.	पहाड़ी	डॉ० हेम राज	नेहा
5.	वाणिज्य	डॉ० मनीष सूद	मान्या
6.	विज्ञान	प्रो० जय प्रकाश	सेजल ठाकुर
7.	बी०सी०ए०	प्रो० कश्मीर सिंह	दिवाशी

केन्द्रीय छात्र परिषद् 2022-23 :-

अध्यक्ष-दिव्या, उपाध्यक्ष-कृतिका, सचिव-भावना छावडा, सहसचिव-लैला और 34 सदस्य हैं। एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है, जिसमें डॉ० बृज बाला संयोजक, प्रो० नीरज कपूर, डॉ० सुजाता, डॉ० ओ०पी० ठाकुर, प्रो० सोम कृष्ण शर्मा, डॉ० राकेश राणा सदस्य बनाये गये हैं।

विशिष्ट उपलब्धियाँ :-

महाविद्यालय में हिंदी, संस्कृत और पर्यटन स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाएँ इसी सत्र से शुरू कर दी गई हैं।

निष्कर्ष :-

यदि महाविद्यालय के इतिहास पर विहंगम दृष्टि डाली जाए तो यहां पर अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों में विश्वविद्यालय कुलपति, वैज्ञानिक, प्राचार्य, प्राध्यापक, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, टेक्नीशियन, न्यायाधीश, प्रशासनिक अधिकारी, प्रगतिशील बागवान एवम विशिष्ट राजनेता आदि महान प्रतिभाएं सृजित होती रहती हैं। इसका श्रेय बुद्धिजीवी शिक्षकों को जाता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सुरम्य आकर्षक एवं प्रकृति की गोद में रची बसी संस्था को अभी कई मील के पथर स्थापित करने हैं। प्रतियोगिता के इस युग में शिक्षा ही सुदृढ़ व सशक्त समाज के नवनिर्माण हेतु अपना सार्थक योगदान देती है।

हिंदी अनुभाग



प्रो. रेवत राम
प्राध्यापक-संपादक



मीना
छात्रा-संपादक

संपादकीय

प्रिय विद्यार्थियो,

हर वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी राजकीय महाविद्यालय, कुल्लू अपनी पत्रिका 'देवधरा' का प्रकाशन कर रहा है। मुझे अत्यंत प्रसन्नता है हिंदी अनुभाग में संपादक बनने और संपादकीय लेखन का सौभाग्य मिला। मौलिक सोच विकसित करने तथा अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति हेतु 'देवधरा' पत्रिका सभी छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए खुला एवं सशक्त मंच है। मौलिक लेखन शैली का विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें अभ्यास और चिंतन मनन की आवश्यकता रहती है। विद्यार्थियों को प्रेरित करके उनमें अन्वेषण की ललक पैदा करने का गौरवमय कार्य शिक्षक करते हैं भाषा के माध्यम से अपने अंतरंग की अनुभूति, अभिव्यक्ति कराने वाली ललित कला साहित्य कहलाती है। कहा जाता है कि साहित्य वह खान है, जिसमें आज भी मोती निकलते हैं, अतीत में भी निकलते थे, भविष्य में भी निकलते रहेंगे। सुप्रसिद्ध विद्वान और संस्कृताचार्य भर्तृहरि ने कहा है कि जो मनुष्य साहित्य, संगीत और कला से विहीन है, वह सींग और पूंछ से विहीन साक्षात् पशु है। साहित्य जीवन की विविधता की ऐसी अभिव्यक्ति है, जिसमें सभी प्रवृत्तियों का समावेश होता है। व्यक्ति के जीवन और समाज में जो समय-समय पर घटित होता रहता है, उसी की कलात्मक अभिव्यक्ति साहित्य है। इसलिए कहा भी गया है—'साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है।'

प्रिय विद्यार्थियो,

इस गौरवमय कार्य के लिए आप सभी बधाई के पात्र हैं। जिन विद्यार्थियों की मौलिक रचनाएँ पत्रिका में छपी हैं, उन्हें हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ और जिन विद्यार्थियों की मौलिक रचनाएँ पत्रिका में नहीं छप सकीं, वह हतोत्साहित न हों और अपने लेखन में परिष्करण, परिशुद्धिकरण करते रहें ताकि आगामी वर्ष में आपकी रचनाएँ पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हो सकें और आप भी एक अच्छे मौलिक लेखक बन सकें। अन्त में, मैं आपके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करती हूँ।

मीना, छात्रा-संपादक,
हिंदी अनुभाग स्नातकोत्तर हिन्दी दूसरा सत्र

किस्सा ये औरत का

चलो आज तुम्हें मैं किस्सा,
एक सच्चाई का सुनाती हूँ,
सब कुछ सहकर मुस्कुराए जो,
किस्सा उस औरत का बताती हूँ।

कितना कुछ है भीतर उसके
कहाँ किसे बताती है
कितनी परेशान है खुश रहने वाली
किसी से कहाँ जताती है।

उलझने सारी जीवन की
हँसकर सुलझाया करती है
जीवनदायिनी होकर भी
जीवन गुलामी में बिताया करती है।

अब वह हंसता चेहरा भी रूठ गया
जब सारा दिन काम करके भी
कितनी आसानी से तुमने कहा— किया ही क्या है?
यह मन भी भीतर से टूट गया।
जितना उसने किया
उतना भी तुम कहाँ कर पाओगे
औरत को कमजोर कहने वालों,
मासिक धर्म के दर्द में तुम,
खड़े भी नहीं टिक पाओगे।

क्या किस्सा उस औरत का
तुम हिम्मत से सुन पाओगे?
औरतों पर अत्याचार करने वालों,
एक दिन भी इसका किरदार नहीं निभा पाओगे।

मीना, एम. ए. हिन्दी (द्वितीय सत्र)



उसके बारे में जब भी सोचता हूँ

उसके बारे में जब भी सोचता हूँ
आँखें भर आती हैं बेचैन हो जाता हूँ,
हकीकत छोड़ो, सपनों में रोता हूँ।

गुजारे हसीन लम्हों को याद करता हूँ,
कभी साथ थे इसी से खुश होता हूँ,
आँखें बंद करना बस एक बहाना है,
वरना नींद में भी जागता रहता हूँ।

जिस्म के हर कोने में उसकी यादें हैं,
क्यों उसे बाहर ढूँढता रहता हूँ?
उसके लौटने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं
क्यों मोहब्बत का बोझ अकेले ढोता हूँ।

**डॉ. ठाकुर सेन, सहायक प्रोफेसर (संगीत)
राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू**

यादों के झुरमुट में

यादों के झुरमुट में
आज फिर वही शाम आई,
एक निष्कपट शब्द गूँजता है दूर कहीं पहाड़ी में,
धुंधले अंधेरे को चीरता वह स्वर,

काँच की खिड़कियों से बाहर जिंदगी की खुशबू,
एक परिंदा आज फिर कैद है,
रोशनी नज़र आती है भागने की कोशिश में
हरियाली तक पहुंचने का रास्ता ढूँढ रहा है;

जीवन की सच्चाई सपनों में झरती है उसके,
कोलाहल में आज फिर वहीं शाम आई
एक परिन्दा कैद है
यादों के झुरमुट में
आज फिर वही शाम आई।
आज फिर वही शाम भाई।

**डॉ. हेमराज भारद्वाज, सहायक प्रोफेसर (हिंदी)
राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू**

ख्याल कवि के

क्या तुम वो मोहब्बत हो
जो मैं लिखना चाहता हूँ
क्या तुम वो दिया हो
जिसे मैं जगाना चाहता हूँ
क्या तुम वो गीत हो
जिसे मैं गाना चाहता हूँ
क्या तुम वो गगन हो
जिसे मैं छूना चाहता हूँ
क्या तुम वो खुशी हो
जिसे मैं पाना चाहता हूँ
क्या तुम वो दवा हो
जिसे छूने से सारे दर्द मिट जाते हैं
क्या तुम वो रंग हो
जिससे मैं रंगना चाहता हूँ

— खेम चन्द, बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

खुद ही खुद की पहचान लिखूंगा

खुद ही खुद की पहचान लिखूंगा
कठिन रास्तों पे चलकर नई दास्तां लिखूंगा
पैर ज़मीन पे होंगे लेकिन सपनों में आसमां लिखूंगा
खुद ही खुद की पहचान लिखूंगा

न सपनों की तस्वीर बदलूंगा
न चलने का तेवर बदलूंगा
खुद ही हमसफर और खुद ही बढ़ता जाऊंगा
खुद ही खुद की पहचान लिखूंगा

बुरे वक्त का चेहरा बेनकाब करूंगा
अच्छे वक्त का खुद आइना बन जाऊंगा
भाग्य की रेखाओं को कर्म से बनाऊंगा
कठिन परिश्रम करके सफलता प्राप्त करूंगा
खुद ही खुद की पहचान लिखूंगा

— पृथ्वी राज, बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

क्रिकेट खेलने में सुख...

नंगे पैर क्रिकेट खेलने में क्या सुख था, वह हमको ही पता है। हमने पॉकेट मनी कभी भी नहीं मांगी और पिता जी ने भी दी नहीं। इसलिए हमारी आवश्यकताएं भी छोटी-छोटी सी थी। छोटी-मोटी ज़रूरतें तो घर में ही कोई भी पूरी कर देता था क्योंकि परिवार एक होते थे।

दिवाली में पटाखों की लड़ी को छुट्टा करके एक-2 पटाखा फोड़ते रहने में हमको कभी अपमान नहीं लगा। हम हमारे मां-बाप को कभी बता ही नहीं पाए कि हम उनको कितना प्रेम करते हैं। क्योंकि हमको आई लव यू कहना ही नहीं आता था। आज हम दुनिया के असंख्या धक्के और टॉट खाते हुए और संघर्ष करती दुनिया का एक हिस्सा हैं। किसी को जो चाहिए था वह मिला और किसी को कुछ मिला नहीं क्या पता।

स्कूल के डबल ट्रिपल सीट पर घूमने वाले हम और स्कूल के बाहर टॉफी और बिस्कुट बेचने वाले की दुकान पर दोस्तों द्वारा खिलाए जाने की कृपा हमें याद है। वे दोस्त कहां खो गए? हम दुनिया में कहीं भी रहे पर यह सत्य है कि हम वास्तविक दुनिया में बड़े हुए हैं, हमारा वास्तविकता से सामना वास्तव में ही हुआ है। कपड़ों की सलवटें न पड़ने देना और रिश्तों में औपचारिकता का पालन करना हमें जमा ही नहीं सुबह का खाना और रात खाना इसके सिवा टिफिन क्या था हमें मालूम ही नहीं।

हम अपने नसीब को दोष नहीं देते, जो जी रहे हैं वह आनंद से जी रहे हैं और यही सोचते हैं। और यही सोच हमें जीने में मदद कर रही है, जो जीवन हमने जिया उसकी वर्तमान से तुलना हो ही नहीं सकती...हम अच्छे थे या बुरे थे... नहीं मालूम पर हमारा भी एक जमाना था।

देवेन्द्र कुमार, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष



आदर्श बचन

वायु पुराण

1. यदि मनुष्य की भावना में ही कहीं खोट है तो सांमवेद, यज्ञ, व्रत, नियम तथा ऐसे अन्य सात्विक साधन कभी भी उस दुष्ट के चरितार्थ नहीं होते।
2. क्लुषित मन से मनुष्य अपना सबकुछ दान दे दे— तो भी उसे धार्मिक नहीं कहा जा सकता। कारण, सबका मूल भाव शुद्धि हैं।
3. पुरुषार्थ करता हुआ भी मनुष्य यदि भावना के स्तर पर कहीं गिरा है तो कभी कदाचित ही उसके सारे कर्म आपाततः ही सिद्ध होते हैं।

पद्म पुराण

1. जो व्यक्ति सायं और प्रातः हाथ जोड़कर पुष्कर तीर्थों का स्मरण करता है— वह सभी तीर्थों का उपस्पर्श कर लेता है।
2. सात जन्म के किये हुए पाप अथवा तत्काल के पाप — सभी का नाश नर्मदा स्नान वैसे ही नष्ट कर देता है, जैसे अग्नि तूल राशि का नाश कर डालती है।
3. जो कर्म श्रद्धापूर्वक नहीं किये जाते — उसका फल आधा ही मिलता है पर यदि वह श्री यमुना में स्नान कर ले तो उसे संपूर्ण फल मिल जाता है।

वनपर्व

1. दुष्ट मनुष्यों के दर्शन, स्पर्श, उनके साथ वार्तालाप अथवा उठने-बैठने से धार्मिक आचारों की हानि होता है। इसलिए वैसे मनुष्यों को कभी सिद्धि प्राप्त नहीं होती।
2. नीचे जिन व्यक्तियों का साथ करने से पुरुषों की बुद्धि क्षीण होती है। मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों का साथ करने से बुद्धि मध्य और उत्तम लोगों का साथ करने से बुद्धि उत्तम होती है।
3. जिस प्रकार सभी प्राणियों को मृत्यु से भय बना रहता है— उसी प्रकार धनवानों को राजा, जल, अग्नि, चोर तथा अपने लोगों से भी भय बना रहता है।

— रीतू ठाकुर, एम.ए.— दूसरा सेमेस्टर

घट-घट व्यापक राम

पंजाब में बुल्ले शाह नामक एक सन्त हो गये हैं। उनका गुरु एक माली था। एक दिन सन्त अपने गुरु के पास आये और बोले, “आप मुझे ऐसा कोई उपाय बताएँ, जिससे खुदा हासिल हो।” उस समय गुरु खेत में थे और प्याज की गाँठे एक ओर से उखाड़कर दूसरी ओर लगा रहे थे। उन्होंने बुल्ले शाह की ओर देखे बिना ही उत्तर दिया, ‘खुदा का क्या पाना— इधर से उखाड़कर उधर लगाना।’ बुल्ले शाह ने कहा, ‘आपका आशय मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।’ गुरु ने पूछा, ‘जानते हो. खुदा कहाँ है?’

“हां वह आसमान में है।” संत ने उत्तर दिया।

“तू कहता है खुदा आसमान में हैं, तो उखाड़ उसे आसमान से और जमा दे अपनी छाती में। उखाड़ खुदी के ख्याल को अपनी छाती से और वे दे उस सब देहों में। ऐसा प्रेम पैदा कर कि दुनिया के सब लोग तुझे “मैं” ही नजर आने लगें। खुदी का फना करना और खुदा का पाना एक ही तो बात है।”

सन्त सन्तुष्ट हो वहाँ से चले गये।

— छेरिंग यंकित, एम.ए. हिंदी द्वितीय सत्र



नारी

1. ऐसा कोई भी कार्य नहीं, जो हमारी महिलाएं नहीं कर सकती और ऐसा कोई भी त्याग और पीड़ा नहीं है, जो वे सहन नहीं कर सकती।

— सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

2. हे स्त्री! तुम केवल भगवान की रचना नहीं हो, बल्कि पुरुषों की भी। वे अपने हृदयों की सुन्दरता हमेशा तुम पर न्योछांवर करते हैं, तुम आधी स्त्री और आधा स्वप्न हो।

— रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर

3. नारी नर की सहचरी, उसके धर्म की रक्षक, उसकी गृहलक्ष्मी तथा उसे देवतत्व तक पहुंचाने वाली साधिका है।

— डॉ. राधाकृष्णन

4. स्त्री चाहे शत्रु की हो क्यों न हो, पूजनीय तथा माता के समान होती है। उसका अपमान वीर नहीं, कायर करते हैं। सच्चा वीर नारी में माता के दर्शन करता है।

— छत्रपति शिवाजी

5. स्त्री तो एक मूर्तिमान बलिदान है। वह जब सच्ची भावना से किसी काम का बीड़ा उठाती है तो पहाड़ों को भी हिला देती है।

— महात्मा गांधी

6. जहाँ स्त्रियां पूजित होती हैं, वहां देवताओं का वास होता है। जहां इनकी पूजा नहीं होती, वहां सब क्रियाएं निष्फल होती हैं।

— मनुस्मृति

7. नारी परीक्षा नहीं चाहती, प्रेम चाहती हैं। परीक्षा गुणों को अवगुण, सुन्दर को असुन्दर बनाने वाली चीज है, प्रेम अवगुणों को गुण बनाना है, असुन्दर को सुन्दर।

— प्रेमचन्द

8. नारी ही नारी की सबसे बड़ी शत्रु है।

— शिवाजी

9. स्त्री ही व्यक्ति को बनाती है, घर को कुटुम्ब को

बनाती है, जाति और देश को भी।

— जेनेन्द्र कुमार

10. संसार भर में कहाँ है नारी के नेत्र के समान सौंदर्य सिखाने वाला अन्य लेखक?

— शैक्सपीयर

प्रेम

1. इस संसार में वैर से वैर कभी नहीं कभी शांत नहीं होता। प्रेम से ही वैर शांत होता है। यही सनातन नियम है।

— महात्मा बुद्ध

2. प्रेम सबसे करो, विश्वास कुछ पर करो, बुरा किसी का न करो।

— शैक्सपीयर

3. नम्रता कठोरता से अधिक शक्तिशाली है। जल चट्टान से अधिक शक्तिशाली है। प्रेम बल से अधिक शक्तिशाली है।

— हरमन हंस

4. प्रेम कभी नष्ट नहीं होता। यदि प्यार का उत्तर प्यार न मिला तो वह प्रेमी के पास लौट आता है और उसके हृदय को कोमल और पवित्र बना देता है।

— वाशिंगटन इवनिंग

प्रस्तुति : चंद्रकांता एम.ए. हिंदी (द्वितीय सत्र)



प्रेरणादायक कहानी

कपिलवस्तु के राजकुमार सिद्धार्थ जो आगे चलकर 'गौतम बुद्ध' हुए और जिन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म की स्थापना की। गृह त्यागकर निकले, तो बौद्ध की खोज में काफी भटके। आखिर उनकी हिम्मत टूटने लगी। उनके मन में यह विचार बार-बार उठने लगा कि क्यों न वापस राजमहल चला जाएं और अन्त में एक दिन वे कपिलवस्तु की ओर लौट ही पड़े। चलते-चलते राह में उन्हें प्यास लगी। सामने ही एक झील थी। वे उसके किनारे गये, तभी उनकी दृष्टि एक गिलहरी पर पड़ी। गिलहरी कोई दुर्लभ जीव नहीं, किन्तु उस गिलहरी की चेष्टाओं ने सिद्धार्थ का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित किया। बात यह थी कि वह गिलहरी बार-बार पानी के पास जाती, अपनी पूँछ उसमें डुबोती और उसे निकालकर रेत पर झटक देती।

सिद्धार्थ से न रहा गया। वे पूछ ही बैठे, "नहीं गिलहरी, यह क्या कर रही हो तुम?"

"इस झील को सुखा रही हूँ" उसने उत्तर दिया।

"यह काम तो तुमसे कभी न हो पाएगा।" सिद्धार्थ बोले, "भले ही तुम हजार वर्ष जियो और करोड़ों-अरबों बार अपनी पूँछ पानी में डुबोकर झटको, किन्तु झील को सुखाना तुम्हारे बस की बात नहीं।"

"तुम्हीं ऐसा मानों, मैं नहीं मानती। मैं तो यह जानती हूँ कि मन में जिस कार्य को करने का निश्चय किया, उस पर अटल रहने से वह हो ही जाता है। मैं तो अपना काम करती रहूँगी।" और वह अपनी पूँछ डुबाने झील की ओर चल पड़ी। गिलहरी की बात सिद्धार्थ के हृदय में गड़ गयी। उन्हें अपने मन की निर्बलता महसूस हुई। वे वापस लौट और फिर तप में निरत हो गये।

— चंद्रकांता एम. ए. हिंदी (द्वितीय सत्र)

माँ

तेरी याद मुझे बहुत सताती है
जल मैं ये आँखें बंद करूँ तेरी सूरत नज़र आती है।
तेरे आँचल में सर रखकर सो जाना
और तेरी लोरी, कहानी सुनना, याद है मुझे
जब भी दुःख-दर्द ने मुझे सताया
तुझे मैंने हमेशा अपने सामने पाया
दुनिया की कोई भी खुशी तेरी जगह नहीं ले पाती है
माँ तेरी याद मुझे बहुत सताती है ।

एक रोटी मांगू तो दो रोटी दे जाती है
एक दिन मैं खाना ना खाऊँ तो खुद भूखी सो जाती है
घर आऊँ तो ये आँखें तुझे ढूँढने लग जाती है
तू ना दिखे तो ये आँखें चैन खो जाती हैं
माँ तेरी याद मुझे बहुत सताती है
दुनिया साथ छोड़ जाती है
परंतु तू हमेशा साथ निभाती है
जब तू सर पर हाथ फेर जाती है
मानो परेशानियां दूर हो जाती हैं
जब मुझे डर सताए, तेरा आँचल हमेशा याद आए
ढाल बनकर तू हमेशा खड़ी हो जाती है
माँ तेरी याद मुझे बहुत सताती है।

— दिव्या नेगी स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी द्वितीय सत्र



मनुष्य के चार प्रकार

प्रवचन के उपरांत एक जिज्ञासु राजा ने भगवान बुद्ध से प्रश्न किया, “महाराज, आपने अभी-अभी कहा कि मनुष्य के चार प्रकार होते हैं, कृपया समझाएँ।”

भगवान बुद्ध ने उत्तर दिया, “मनुष्य चार प्रकार के होते हैं— एक तिमिर से तिमिर में जानेवाला, दूसरा— तिमिर से ज्योति की ओर जानेवाला, तीसरा— ज्योति से तिमिर की ओर जानेवाला और चौथा— ज्योति से ज्योति में जानेवाला। ‘राजन्! यदि कोई मनुष्य, चाण्डाल, निषाद आदि हीन कुल में जन्म ले और जन्मभर दुष्कर्म करने में बिताए तो उसे मैं, तिमिर से तिमिर’ में जाने वाला कहता हूँ। यदि कोई मनुष्य हीन कुल में जन्म ले तथा खाने-पीने की तकलीफ होन पर भी मन-वचन-कर्म से सत्कर्म का आचरण करें तो मैं उस मनुष्य को ‘तिमिर से ज्योति’ में जाने वाला कहता हूँ।

यदि कोई मनुष्य महाकुल में जन्म लें, खाने-पीने की कमी ना हो, शरीर भी रूपवान और बलवान हो, किन्तु मन-वचन-कर्म से वह दुराचारी हो, तो मैं उसे ‘ज्योति से तिमिर’ में जाने वाला कहता हूँ। किन्तु जो मनुष्य अच्छे कुल में जन्म लेकर सदैव सदाचरण की साधना करता हो तो मैं उसे ‘ज्योति से ज्योति’ में जाने वाला मनुष्य मानता हूँ।

— दिव्या नेगी स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी द्वितीय सत्र

गुण अवगुण अनंतर बसहिं

एक बार संत पोयमन के पास एक व्यक्ति आया और उसने कहा, ‘महाशय मेरा भाई दुष्ट प्रवृत्ति का है। वह मुझसे हमेशा जला-भुना रहता है। मैं उसे माफ करता हूँ, मगर उस पर कुछ असर नहीं होता उल्टा मुझ पर वह और नाराज़ होता है, ऐसा क्यों?’

पोयमन ने उत्तर दिया, “सच-सच बताओ, तुम उस माफ करते हो, तब क्या तुमहारे मन में यह विचार नहीं आते कि तुमने कोई तुमने कोई गुनाह नहीं किया है और यह तुम्हें ही कोस रहा है? मजहब कहता है कि नासमझों का माफ करो, क्या इसी कारण तुम उसे माफ करते हो?”

उस व्यक्ति ने हामी भरी तो संत ने कहा, “देखो, जब तुम उसे माफ करते हो तो सच्चे दिल से नहीं करते, बल्कि तुम्हारे दिन में यही ख्याल उठते हैं कि गुनाह मैंने नहीं, भाई ने किए हैं और इस कारण तुम उसे माफ नहीं कर देते हो। बसा इस कारण खुदा तुम्हारे भाई को तुम पर खुश होने की इजाज़त नहीं देता।

बेहन (धान की पनीरी)

बारिश बूँदे
पानी,
जमा करता आदमी,
झुकता कराहता,
पानी पर
पानी से,
बुलाता,
अर्ज करता
झुककर बात करता,
आदमी...!
अपने काम पर
आने के लिए
लाने के लिए.....
फिर गीत शुरू होता
आदमी का.....
एक साथ लाइन में
एक बार सही तरीकों से
आदमी.....
फिर वही आदमी
भूल जाता है झुकना....
नहीं रहती जरूरत उसको
खुद की
कर देता है काम तमाम
उन सभी जरूरतों का
कटवा देता है उनकी मेहनत को
एक राक्षस से....
और निगल जाती है,

— रत्नेश त्रिपाठी, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, राजकीय
महाविद्यालय कुल्लू।

— दिव्या नेगी स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी द्वितीय सत्र

English Section



Dr. Binta Thakur
Staff Editor



Utkarsh Bodh
Student Editor

Editorial

Dear students

“What do you see, Arjuna?”

“I can only see the eye of the bird, Gurudev.”

The above classic dialogue is often quoted by many. It is about the training session of Pandavas under their Guru, Dronacharya. I expect our students to imbibe this spirit of focus and concentration inherent in this apparently simple dialogue. Only one who has his eyes focused at his target and strives hard with the firm determination will be able to translate his dreams into reality. Life rewards only action and nothing else. So, look for ways and means to achieve your goal.

I would like to appreciate the young and talented writers whose interested hard work has helped in bringing this magazine in its present form.

I hope that the efforts of all the teachers and students of editorial board will provide you happy reading of this edition of ‘Devdhara’.

Dr. Binta Thakur
Staff Editor

It gives me great pleasure to present before you the English section of our college magazine ‘Devdhara’. The college magazine is a platform which gives every creative mind an opportunity to show its worth. It plays a vital role in bringing out innovative ideas and imagination of young minds.

In this section, we are presenting some poems, articles and some personal experiences of the students in various events and sports at national level which may entertain as well as motivate the readers to be a part of it in future.

It is a moment of great pride for me to be a part of the magazine. I would like to thank Dr. Binta Thakur, staff editor of English section of the magazine, who gave me the opportunity to be the student editor of this section. She encouraged and guided me throughout my endeavour. I thank all those students who have contributed in this section of the magazine.

I hope the section will provide feat to cater the literary interest of the readers. You would enjoy reading these series of articles which have been written by the students with a lot of hard work and enthusiasm.

Utkarsh Bodh
B. A. 3rd Year

Playing in the Santosh Trophy

The Santosh Trophy is one of the most prestigious and celebrated football tournaments in India. Every year state teams from across India compete for the coveted title, and getting selected to participate in it is a matter of great pride and achievement for any footballer. Getting an opportunity to play in the Santosh Trophy wasn't an easy task. I started playing football when I was in fifth standard and after joining Dev Bhoomi Academy in Kullu, I got groomed very well for what I am today. Daily morning exercises and practice matches helped a lot in improving my game a great deal.

I played the under-14 state football matches in 2016 in Bilaspur district. It was a new experience with new challenges which ultimately strengthened and improved my skills in the game. After all the daily efforts and hard work for more than nine years I got selected to play my first National Tournament in the year 2021 which was a great experience for me. In August 2022, I played Senior State Tournament after which I got selected for selection camp of state team which started from 25th December 2022 and ended on 16th January 2023. After training hard consistently, experience in various local and state level tournaments, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, staying motivated and focused, and developing a strong mental frame, I got selected to represent my state Himachal Pradesh in one of the most prestigious football tournaments in India, the Santosh Trophy.

It was a great experience for me to be a part of this tournament. It gave me a platform and an opportunity to level up my game and to play with and against exceptionally good players all over India. I hope any reader who is into any sport should work very hard to reach their goals and make themselves and their family proud.

Work hard, stay motivated and never give up.

Manas Thakur, BA Third Year

How it Feels to be Raised as a Girl...

Born as a girl and been raised,
Is not as easy as being praised.

I am told by my mother to wear skirts less often,
Because Nirbhaya and more are left forgotten.

So, I keep my cleavage high
Don't show a hint of my thigh.
If I do so, I'll not be flaunting but risking,
Risking not my virginity but my purity.
I'll not be considered as pure as I was before
By showing my cleavage, thighs or more
I will be called a slut or a whore.
The heart of every girl is hardened and rocked
Because of the things that society has mocked.

This is not the image of the society that I drew,
But the people I trust are only a few.

Let her be the part of this world
Without ever getting judged or scold.
Let her be a lioness, not a bird caged
Set her free and don't let her
Beauty fade and passion enraged.

Gavishti Negi
M.A English 2nd Sem.

कहते हैं...

शब्दों के दांत नहीं होत हैं, लेकिन शब्द जब काटते हैं
तो दर्द बहुत होता है... और कभी-कभी
घाव इतने गहरे हो जाते हैं कि जीवन समाप्त हो जाता है
परन्तु घाव नहीं भरते!!

इसलिए जीवन में जब भी बोलो, मीठा बोला
एक 'शब्द' औशधि करे, और एक 'शब्द' करे 'सौ' घाव!

लीलावती, एम.ए. अंग्रेजी।

Participating in Beach Football Tournament: My Experience

National Beach Soccer Championship organised by all India football federation was held for the first time in India in 2023. I was overjoyed to be a part of the inaugural session of this tournament.

Getting selected for the 2023 National Beach Football Tournament, overwhelmed me. There was a feeling of pride and accomplishment for validation of my efforts which had not gone unnoticed. I had earned the recognition that I had long desired. At the same time, there was a deep sense of gratitude towards all those who had supported me along the way. My coaches, my teammates and my family had all played an important role in helping me to reach this point.

We departed from Himachal Pradesh on 22nd January, 2023 and reached Surat in Gujarat the next day. The championship venue was at the Dumas Beach. There were nineteen number of teams and the tournament schedule was fixed from 26 January, 2023 to 01 February, 2023. The experience of participating in beach football tournament for the first time was an unforgettable experience for me. It was full of challenges but an exhilarating moment at the same time. When I arrived at the beach, the sand was quite hot but I was overjoyed and overpowered by the vibrant energy of the tournament.

The first game was very exciting, though the pace of the game was faster than what I was used to. The ball seem to move differently on the sand and I had to adjust my footwork and balance accordingly. As the game went on, I became more comfortable with the surface and our team began to work together better.

One of the challenging aspects of the tournament was the physical exertion. Running on the sand is more tiring than that on grass or turf but as the tournament went on, I found myself getting winded more quickly than usual. I was able to push myself harder and increase my endurance. Another highlight of the tournament was the camaraderie among the players. Though we were all competing against each other, there was a sense of mutual respect and support among the players. We would often chat and have fun with each other during the breaks and I felt like we were all parts of larger football community.

As the tournament progressed, our team won some games and lost others but what mattered most was the experience of playing in the tournament itself. At the end of the day, I was exhausted but also elated. Participating in the beach football tournament gave me an opportunity and honour also to meet the former captain of Indian football team, Bruno Cortinho.

Participating in Beach Football Tournament for the first time was, thus, a challenging but thrilling experience. It pushed me out of my comfort zone and allowed me to improve my skills as a player with fellow football enthusiasts. I will definitely look forward for another opportunity to participate in more such tournaments in future and continue to grow as a player and a person.

Akhil Thakur

BA Third Year

The Alchemist

By - Paulo Coelho
(Book Review)

Paulo Coelho de Souza is a Brazilian lyricist and novelist. He is best known for his novel *The Alchemist*. In 2014, he uploaded his personal papers online to create a virtual Paulo Coelho Foundation.

“The Alchemist” by Paulo Coelho is an inspirational story of Santiago, a youthful Spanish shepherd in the rolling hills of Andalusia. The boy has deep attachment with his flock but realizing that they are devoid of aesthetic sense and appreciation for nature which he beholds, loves and admires, the course of his life changes. His parents’ life is associated with struggle in a country which people from far away fantasizes and romanticizes but for them it’s not a place of dream and charm. Story starts with a dream followed by a series of adventures that ultimately leads to resolution. His time is consumed in herding, reading and dreaming of travelling far-off places. He keeps seeing the same dream that there is treasure lying underneath the Egyptian pyramids. His encounter with a gypsy woman for consulting his dream gives the story a new turn. He gets to know from her to follow omens. As the story moves the events get connected impeccably. Santiago’s quest for treasure, soon his lucky encounter with old King who strengthens his beliefs about living his destiny, coming across mishaps and encounter with Fatima, a desert girl; all this leads him to personal legend that converges the idea of ‘conspiring universe’. Personal legend is the key to living a successful and satisfying life as it is the destiny which one dreams of. He receives assistance from an alchemist who helps him understand his quest for accomplishing his dream. As the time passes, his belief grows and satisfaction nourishes as he is on the right path. He comes to know “when you want something all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it”. Story deals with an internal conflict between his love and personal dreams but this

novel ends up showing love as a supporting tool for achieving his dream. This is a beautiful idea that true love can prove to be a great stimulus when time comes. According to Coelho dreams have a price but not living your dreams has even a bigger price. The idea of seeking dreams is marvelous. Pursuing your dream and being committed to it makes the whole universe conspiring to give you what you want. One of the dangerous hindrance described in the novel is fear. The fear of failure which stops us from living our destiny. Overcoming this is a great victory as Coelho quoted “tell your heart that the fear of suffering is worse than the suffering itself. And that no heart has ever suffered when it goes in search of dreams because every second of the search is a second encounter with God and with eternity”. When Santiago is in desert he comes to know that he can turn base metals into gold. (Although the idea is not true in reality). It is also a bit overrated when alchemist turns lead into gold. It is not necessary that you agree each and every thing which Coelho has put into the novel. Instead your reason and rationale may oppose many things. But one has to have the ability to read between the lines. In spite of being very unreal it is a beautiful fable which has delighted millions around the world because of its thought provoking ideas of spirituality and destiny. Santiago while travelling understands the relation between man and nature. His quest and how he overcomes the obstacles of violence, confusion and despair is an encouraging pleasure for reader. The setting of novel is real but events are sometimes magical. Some may find it a good piece to escape reality and some to understand reality. I highly recommend it to young readers as its conclusion directs. It solves the purpose to make reader understand having faith in destiny which ultimately leads to achieving it.

Ishita Sood
M.A. English, 2nd Sem.

Discovering the Serene Beauty of Pundrik Rishi Lake

Tucked away in the heart of the Himalayas, Pundrik Rishi Lake is a hidden gem that is waiting to be explored. It is a sacred lake deep inside the Sainj valley in the Great Himalaya National Park near Upper Neahi Village of Kullu district in Himachal Pradesh. This pristine lake is surrounded by Pine trees and it is full of greenery from all sides. A peaceful and calm atmosphere, makes it a must-visit destination for nature lovers and adventure enthusiasts alike.

As I made my way to the lake, I couldn't help but be mesmerized by the breathtaking scenery that surrounded the area. The whistling wind and the chirping birds were like sweet music to my ears. It was as if I had stepped into a different world, a world untouched by the hustle and bustle of the city. The lake is a thing of beauty with its serene atmosphere. It is the perfect spot to relax and unwind. I sat by the lake and watched the sun go down. It was a moment of peace and tranquility that I will always reminisce.

For those who love adventure, there are plenty of activities to remain busy. I took a short track to a nearby temple and was rewarded with stunning view of the valley below. In addition to its natural beauty and adventure opportunities, Pundrik Rishi Lake is also home to a small community of people who live in the surrounding hills. These folks have a deep connection to the land and its history, and their way of life is deeply intertwined with the natural environment. In many ways, the people who live around Pundrik Rishi Lake are an integral part of the area's charm.

Overall, my visit to Pundrik Rishi Lake was an experience that I will cherish for a lifetime. The beauty of the place, coupled with its serene atmosphere, makes it an ideal destination for anyone looking to escape the hurly burly everyday life for some time. So if you're looking for a place to unwind and connect with nature, look no further than Pundrik Rishi Lake.

Ishan Sharma, B.A.-III year

It's Gonna be Alright

Everybody says they're okay
But every time they're just running away.
It's all right we've been trying our best
We all feel we are lacking something
Just accept we can't always succeed
Just believe what destiny awaits we've been
trying
No need to be lying/
Just find what's inspiring
You can get what you want.
It's a bliss and glee/ To live and to feel
What we love / What we dream.
Some days may be hard
But you know it'll pass
Set aside some time to enjoy
And just smile / Cause we know
In the end/ It's all worthwhile

- Pawan Sharma, MA English, 2nd Sem.

We're not the same, Mother

We're not the same, Mother
I put my hands on black and she chose pink
Same matches is never our thing
I ask for Maggie and she serves chapattis
And say You've to finish all three!!'
I say something and she disagrees
She says something and I disagree
Bickerings seems like our favourite game,
And in the end we are both in flames.
Just paint my eyes green and I'm all 'you'
Cheeks, lips nose and everything except the
hue.
'But daughters are never the same as their
mothers' Fredrik Backman wrote,
It is probably the true-quote
I say 'yesss!!,and you 'Nooo!!'
Maybe because you care for me the most
Even tho we've lots and lots of differences
But my love for you is massive.

Millan, B.A. Third Year

My Experience of Two Years in NSS

I believe what I got from NSS in the college cannot be expressed in a few words. The best part of NSS is that we get close to one another and develop a sense of responsibility for doing something good for others and to make their lives better in whatever small way we can. Making people's lives better gives an individual an inner satisfaction which one can't explain in words.

NSS provided me an opportunity to interact with people belonging to different social strata- the poor, the rich, the needy, the humiliated, the successful ones, the struggling ones and many more and learn something from them. I understood how society is closely knit, which no University could have taught me through text books and syllabi. I learnt how hard people worked to get good lives for themselves and their families. I also found out the depressing fact that the things which we consider as necessities are luxuries to many. I learnt how better we can be as humans if we understand problems of others and work together as a team to spread happiness around ourselves. NSS built and developed self-confidence and life skills in me which changed me into an extrovert person. It helped me to enhance and enrich intellect as well and taught me that we should be always compassionate and kind to others.

I reminisce the drill sessions, celebration of Yoga Day in the year 2021 at the North Portal of Atal Tunnel, celebration of Independence Day and doing march past, cleanliness drives 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign, Unity run across the country, volunteering in the International Kullu Dusshera. I can never forget the most exciting NSS Day celebration, voluntary participation in the activities of the college with full enthusiasm. So many cultural activities were also performed by NSS volunteers which were applauded by the audience.

At the end of the day, I can say that being a part of NSS family has been an unforgettable experience for me. I hope I have motivated at least one reader to be a part of this wonderful family.

Utkarsh Bodh, BA III Year

Should Schools Include Religion in their Curriculum?

Religious knowledge refers to the understanding and comprehension of religious beliefs, practices and traditions. It helps in character building and to develop respect for other religions. It encompasses various religions such as Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Hinduism and many more. In today's society where there is a growth of separation in society in daily life, the importance of religious knowledge in school cannot be overemphasized. This religious knowledge is vital in contemporary society. One reason for the significance of religious knowledge is that it provides moral guidance to individuals on how to conduct themselves according to ethical principles. For instance, Christianity teaches about love for one another while Islam emphasizes compassion towards the less fortunate, Hinduism teaches love and generosity. All the religions teach us noble things in different ways. These teachings help individuals develop strong values that guide their behavior towards others leading to a better society. Understanding different religions enhances cultural understanding among people from diverse backgrounds. Studying different religions beliefs and customs helps individuals understand the diversity in various communities globally leading to peaceful coexistence among them. Religion has historical significance since its origins are intertwined with human history; thus it can aid individual's self-growth by examining an Individual's root culture through their own personal introspection. Religion also promotes social values that are essential at large scale like charity, kindness, compassion and many more.

Srishti, M.A. English II Sem.

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

“Education is the most powerful weapon which we can use to change the world”

Being a student of English literature besides a citizen of India, I am going to shed some light on education system in India, which is basically a borrowed education system that still exists. It has produced many erudite minds that are making India proud all over the world. But, if we compare it with education systems of other countries, it is in fact an orthodox way of providing education devoid of innovation. It is said that we should adapt ourselves to changing times, place and situation but most of the time we don't follow this adage. I would like to focus on MA English syllabus under HPU which has been the same for a long time, whereas it should have been updated from time to time. Another point I want to mention is streamlining of the syllabus at all levels with specialization of trades in specific subjects. To get rid of the redundancy in syllabus, the concerned authority should do away with all the unnecessary details that make the subjects cumbersome. By offering specialization and diversification, one can pick streams according to their taste and unprecedented growth would be ensured as a result of that.

Secondly, I have seen how the Indian education system focuses on theory more than practicality. This makes the students run after just the theoretical knowledge rather than actually applying it to the real world. This practice perplexes them when they go out into real world. Due to lack of pragmatic knowledge and approach they face the real music. Most importantly, the Indian education system does not emphasize enough on the importance of sports, athletics, music and art. But it is actually the other way round that India's rank is first all over the world in assigning homework to students because of that students are flooded with study and could barely spare any chunk of time to dedicate to extra-curricular activities or health. This turns them into just cogs of a machine. Co- curricular or extra- curricular

activities go a long way in shaping how we feel about ourselves and discovering other avenues of career. Extra-curricular activities like sports, athletics, music and art teach us things like: “Winners never quit and quitters never win.”

“Last over of the match or sometimes the last ball of the match can change the whole match.”

Despite being the biggest country in the world fifth largest in terms of population and economy; not much attention is paid to extra- curricular activities, sports and physical growth. Owing to this, we are not able to bag medals like China and the USA in Olympics. It is a pity that such a big economy sets aside as low as about 3% of its GDP for education purpose whereas the countries like Norway offering the competent education system, invests up to 6 % of GDP in this sector. There is a lesson to be learnt from this. Next thing I have noticed is: Indian education system focuses on only ranks, grades and marks. I think we should rather focus on analytical and creative skill development of children because if we focus on ranks, marks, and grades, we are judging a book by its cover. Securing marks is also many a time just a trick acquired by hook or crook. It is said

“Our degrees and marks can't decide our future but it definitely tells us how serious we were about our Future.”

We all know education is the backbone of a nation and it should be accessible to everyone without any discrimination of colour, caste, creed and gender.

“No country can really develop until its citizen are educated.”

To sum it up, I would argue that subjects should be taught keeping in mind the cognitive and extra- putative skill development besides with a considerable amount of attention to extra- curricular activities so that overall development is catered to. Boards and education councils should streamline the subjects and make them more diverse for modern world application.

Ram Dutt, M.A. English 2nd Sem.

Sometimes the Heart Sees What is Invisible to the Eyes

“Sometimes the heart sees what is invisible to the eyes.” This saying by H. Jackson Browne means that some of the essential bonds of the heart are completely invisible to the eyes. Our eyes see what our brain wants to see, but our heart sees what our brain cannot even think about. There is no denying the fact that there are certain elements in our life which cannot be seen by the eyes but can be felt by the heart. For instance, whenever we hear about the soldiers who had been killed in a war or in terrorist attack, we feel a deep agony inside our heart. Although, we had neither seen those soldiers nor even met their families, we could imagine through our heart, the brutality they had actually gone through, the pangs of separation they had left. Their plight, is though, completely invisible to the eyes.

Our eyes get attracted by the outer appearance of a thing or a person but our heart probes inside the soul of a person. Outer beauty might attract our eyes, but it is temporary and inner beauty lasts beyond death. The strength within us can only be seen by our heart which is reflected in the inner beauty which comes with unconditional faith in God, courage of conviction, positive attitude and a spirit which refuses to get flattened out by the ups and downs of life.

The beauty of our heart is the purest form of beauty that the soul has to offer. While what pleases the eyes is but a temporary and fleeting illusion. It can be used to gain instant and temporary gratification in the physical realm, but what the heart sees is a spiritual magic which enable the people who possess it to enjoy permanent contentment in all realms. It is a divine essence which cannot be manufactured. One must always remember that there is more in the world than meets the eyes and one should always strive to recognize it.

Ishita Sood, M.A. English-II Sem.

The Power of Words

All over the world, words are the primary way in which people communicate with each other. It doesn't matter where you live, what colour you are, or what creed you follow; words convey your thoughts. There is no bigger medium of expression. We use words to thank, to plead, to rejoice, to grieve, to instruct, to congratulate. It does not matter if they are written or sung. From the time you are born and your mom whispers sweet nothings in your ears to the time that the priest reads the scriptures out to you at the end, you can't get away from words.

Words have great powers. The power to bring peace, the power to spread love, the power to give hope, the power to encourage, the power to guide, the power to comfort, the power to uplift, the power to heal. They can help or hurt, bless or curse. Unkind words do a lot of harm. Kind words do a lot of good. We can spoil a friend's happiness by an unkind word. We can cheer up a sad heart with a kind word.

Kind words cost nothing, but a kind word to one, who is sad or in trouble, is priceless. A kind word is often more welcome than a costly present.

So, let us try to smile, to say kind words to make others happy. Kind words come out of a kind heart. Some people think only of themselves. They find it hard to say kind things. But kind-hearted people forget themselves. They think of others, so they naturally say kind words. A hymn says, “Kind words can never die.”

Never speak words that can rob another of dignity and his pride. If you don't have the words to encourage and elevate, then it is best to say nothing at all.

Leela Vati, MA English 4th Sem.

Feminism in Ancient and Modern Mythology

Mythology is an art form that was used in the ancient era to explain everything from the seasons to the origin of the universe, to life and death. This also includes ideas related to gender and position of women in the ancient world. An effort has been made here to discuss how myths from ancient mythologies represent women, gender and sexuality and how things have changed now.



This discourse also draws attention to how these beliefs relate to modern feminist view. Neither feminism nor mythology is a modern construct. Strong feminist characters like Draupadi, Ahalya, Kunti, Tara etc. have been the hallmarks of Indian mythology but traditionally Indian mythology has tended to serve the purpose of patriarchy where men were considered to be superior to women. They had the power to punish the women who would not accept patriarchal norms and whims. Ahalya, for example, was the most beautiful female Brahma had created. Brahma handed her over to Sage Gautama but Lord Indra who was attracted to Ahalya's divine beauty, still desired her. One day when Gautama was away, Indra enters the hermitage disguised as Gautama and requests to have a physical union with her.

In the meantime Gautama came and cursed her to be turned into a stone. Centuries later the touch of Lord Rama's feet redeemed her and she returned to her previous form. In this story Ahalya is the symbol of virgin body and beauty, Indra is the symbol of fickle mind, Gautama is a symbol of ego and patriarchy and Rama is the symbol of Eternal self.

The story of Ahalya has been considered an atrocious emblem of patriarchy by many. The fact that Indra was equally to blame is often skimmed over and it is Ahalya who ends up waiting centuries for her salvation. But the tables are finally turning. Indian mythology is a new medium of choice for feminist narratives. In the contrast of ancient Ahalya myth we have Sujoy Ghosh's Ahalya which is perfect feminist text and a sharp contrast to old Ahalya myth. Sujoy presents the segment from the epic with a modern twist, alternative ending, therefore, giving it a fresh feminist perspective. This is the story of a Kolkata Cop Indra, looking for a missing person. His search brings him to the house of Sadhu, a renowned artist. But from the very first moment, we feel something is wrong. Ahalya, a young girl who is married to Sadhu appears very seductive. And then is the curious case of super-naturally moving dolls. Later on, Ahalya instructs Indra to have physical union with her. The entire set up seems too fishy for a cop to resist and here the mystery begins. The scene cuts away Indra being in a dark area, restrained and unable to move. His screams are unheard as he is now trapped within a new doll. This story is interesting because it almost tries to redeem the age old scriptures of being utterly misogynistic. There are many differences in the ancient and modern Ahalya but the central difference is that in Ghosh's Ahalya, both husband and wife conspire to condemn those who give into sexual temptations without heeding to moral responsibilities.

In Ghosh's version Ahalya is a seductress who tries to entice a young man to his death and is eventually punished by her husband. The film suggests that when one tries to manipulate others for their own gain, he will ultimately face vengeance. It also highlights the importance of trust in

relationship and the need to avoid making impulsive decisions and resist temptation that can have bad consequences. The film raises questions about stereotypes and prejudices that are widespread in our society and call for a more just and equitable society where women are not oppressed and judged on the basis of their gender. This movie attacks the ancient myth of Ahalya and the patriarchal mindset. It depicts how women are punished, objectified and blamed for the actions of men. The tale is so relevant in today's scenario. For every crime in society, especially in rape cases, the woman is held responsible. This story gives a strong message that this time Ahalya will not turn into a stone but the real culprit will.

In this story, the reins are in the women's hand and the seducer is a woman not a man. Here, Sujoy uses Ahalya's seduction not as a defilement but as an empowering one. This story is also beautiful because here the husband is not a representation of control, superiority and toxic masculinity but he conspires with his wife and takes her stand. Mr. Sadhu reveals that Ahalya is his wife and the true inspiration in his life. He says, "without my wife I am nothing." This story depicts the importance of equality and trust between husband and wife unlike the old myth where the husband sage Gautama punished his wife for someone else's crime. Through this story Sujoy Ghosh proves that not 'Ahalya' but 'Indra' was guilty.

Sonali Thakur, M.A. English 4th Sem.

Money versus Happiness

"Money can't buy you happiness they said, but neither can poverty"

As most of the people make up for their failures by portraying success in a negative manner which is nothing more than an excuse for their failure. If a person already knows how they are going to deal with their failure by just a mere excuse, they can never be successful. We go to school / college and have our excuse already built up like our education system isn't up to the mark; this is how we comfort ourselves after failure. But if we are failing exams intentionally then we don't deserve comment on the education system. The same thing goes with success, money and happiness.

People are poor and don't hustle for being rich and independent because they use "Money can't buy happiness" as an excuse to ease themselves while facing constant pushback due to poverty. It's not like if you are out of money you can't be happy. If things make you feel you are going little like it's to live in peace but this thing cannot be used as an excuse for your laziness, you should work for money because facing life with money is the life you have hands and living the most wonderful thing you can do in your always envied rich people to live a free life. Money gives you independence. You will be with only money, striking off those barriers in your life because nothing else can do it. You can explore the beauty of this world and can travel all the destinations where you can find peace in the lap of this mesmerizing nature of the world.

As far as your parents who genuinely mean the world to you, with money; you can give the whole world. Nothing can make parents happier than watching their own child grow, living their life, not struggling for bare minimums. At the end of the day all parents want to give their child a royal kind of treatment and watching you having it will definitely make them smile which sounds more than a happiness to me. Making your parents proud and providing them all the stuff they deserved but sacrificed for you. Make them smile as shiny as a star.

Mehak, B. Sc. 1st Year

Silences

Resounding Silence
Louder than words.
Does it speak words? / Or a sign? Does it,
Through image, communicate?
Is it a sound that touches?
So profound to pierce the
Eardrums and burst hearts and brain?
Does it use a conundrum or
Is it a pandemonium figment?
Trapped in Time's box
Is it a presence overwhelmingly booming?
Behind reasons infinite-seeking
A cause for its infinite births?
Silence, dear Silence! / Silence of the sea,
Of the leaves, the trees,
The birds and of the streams
Silence, eternal bliss!
A teacher's booming voice
Over the cheery classroom chirps.
Silence !
Of Understanding an exchange wordless.
Silence - sister of Quiet!
What stories you seek to tell?
Wordless. / Mouthless. / Voiceless.
Medium less Presence.
Silence of bliss, of pain,
Of shame, of regret, / Of frustration unsaid.
Of a child, an adult, a human,
A citizens, and a nation hidden in
Secrets, ailments and pains.
Silence of solidarity, of integrity
Of togetherness, of separation,
Of emotions, of apathy - enforced.
And of fear, of tears,
Of a past and future on your lips.
Silent... Night... Day...
Sky... A wind rushing.
Earth... man...dreams screaming,
Silent prayers,
Sibilant pleas and sycophant tears.
Quiet! Quiet! Quiet!
Silence in ending
Death... a bookmark.
Silence...Eternal Peace.

Yashika Sharma, MA English 4th Sem.

Increasing Depression in Present Times

Depression is the feeling of loneliness even if you are surrounded by many people. Depression affects our mental health which in turn affects overall wellbeing. Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide and is often accompanied by anxiety. It is a complex condition which involves many systems in our body including the immune system, either as cause or effect. It disrupts sleep and affects our mental peace. Depression is increasing in today's generation including adults and children. Depression often causes persistent sadness, anxiety, mood swings, feelings of hopelessness or pessimism, and feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness and restlessness. Persistent physical symptoms may include headache, numbness and digestive disorders etc. There is no single known cause of depression. Rather, it likely results from a combination of genetic, biological, environmental, and psychological factors. Major negative experiences— trauma, loss of our loved ones, a problematic relationship, or any stressful situation can lead to depression. It can be seen as a cave, and it takes some time and effort to get out of the cave. The most drastic result of depression is suicidal tendency. Most suicides are linked to some forms of psychiatric illness, particularly depression. One of the sad facts of life is that mental health disorders such as depression are affecting people at younger age. There are many effective treatments of depression: counselling, medication, psychotherapy, proper diet, yoga, simple exercises, meditation etc. The first step is to identify the problem and then consult a doctor without any hesitation and finally follow all the instructions regarding the treatment. Above it all is the support from the family and friends that works wonders in recuperating from this traumatic condition.

**Utkrishti Sharma
M.A. English 2nd Sem.**

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam Who Says

'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' means 'the word is one family', taken from Maha Upanishada, that holds the idea of universal brotherhood and oneness of humanity. Literally, the shloka 'Vasudhaiva kutumbkam' is unique in its own self, different in its own self and we are no one to define it, until we practice it. As it is a guiding principle for human behavior and interaction, it is guiding principle for every walk of life which encourages us to treat all the people with dignity, respect and compassion. It is, thus, the guiding principle for universal integrity. It is said that the sound of integrity of universe is 'Om'. To reach this destination the very first key is to practice 'vasudhaiva kutumbkam' because it asserts that all the human beings are connected, whatever their race, religion, social status or nationality is.

In the current global scenario, the idea of 'Vasudhaiva kutumbkam' is more relevant than ever, with which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected because it reminds that everyone of us, all human beings are part of a larger community and must work together to create a better world to live. 'Vasudhaiva kutumbkam', if it exists, connects us spiritually, mentally and emotionally. Moreover, great leaders have spoken about it, just because they believe in it, so do I. Personally, I want to say that 'it is something'. And by embracing 'Vasudhaiva kutumbkam' we can make this world more peaceful and harmonious, where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

Kaushalya

M.A. English 2nd Sem.

Who says Black is not better than white Is it not enough that we are in the world in our own side.

Who says Taller is better than shorter It is not enough that we are human rather than monster.

Who says Flatter nose is not better than longer, Is it not enough that we have nose to smell stronger.

Who says Eating with spoon is better than hand, It is not enough that we have food and we're Living in our own land.

Who says Slim is better than fat Is it not enough that we exist in the world, Whether slim or fat.

Who says Choice is better than grace, Is it not enough that we have enough And need not race.

Who says Modernity is better than simplicity. Is it not enough that we give and take some dignity?

Kaushalya

M.A. English 2nd Sem.



DO YOU CONTROL YOUR DESTINY OR DOES YOUR DESTINY CONTROL YOU?

As rightly said in Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, "You are what your driving desire is. As your desire is, so is your will. As your will is, so is your deed. As your deed is, so is your destiny." I believe that Karma and destiny are like the two sides of the same coin-contradictory yet inseparable. They are like the two tyres of the cart that drives the human life. On one hand, I believe in the saying 'It might take a year, it might take a day, but what is meant to be will always find its way'; but on the other hand, I also believe that we all need to work hard to achieve what is destined for us and that is Karma. Karma is the path that teaches us that if we do good things, good things will eventually come back to us. It is written in the Bhagwat Gita that destiny is the extension of the concept of Karma. The saying- what goes around comes around means that good Karma leads to good destiny. Bhagwat Gita says, "We are the makers of our destiny, but not the masters of our destiny". To the degree we manage to control our mind and senses, to the same degree we can become the architects of our destiny. The pain and pleasure is, indeed, predetermined; the shape it takes is determined by our choices. 'The Alchemist' by Paulo Coelho is my favorite novel which is based on the same idea- it is a novel of dreams, fate and Karma. It says, "At a certain point in our lives, we lose control of what's happening to us, and our lives become controlled by fate. That's the world's greatest lie". At a point in life we succumb ourselves to fate and that is the easiest thing to do. It is like an escape from all the struggle and hard work. It also says, "People are capable, at any time in their lives of doing what they dream of. When you want something, all the universe conspires to help you achieve it". It is one's hard work that helps one to achieve

the best of one's destiny, as life is not a bed of roses but is full of thorns as well. Aristotle was correct and vehement in speaking, "Excellence is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere effort and intelligent execution; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives-Choice, not chance, and determines your destiny." Human beings are capable enough to be the warriors who are able to fight the battle of life with all the valour and courage and emerge as heroes rather than blaming the destiny for the failures that are the result of one's own actions. H.W. Longfellow in one of my favorite poems 'A Psalm of Life' says,

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like a dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife!"

Great conquerors like Napoleon believe that humans are capable enough to be the masters of their destiny as man himself weaves his fate by his own choices. So, it is we who actually control our destiny by the choices that we make as all we can do is to never give up and do our best to achieve and fulfil all our dreams. To conclude I would like to quote H.W. Longfellow once again:

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait".

Ishita Sood

M.A. English-II Sem.

IS TECHNOLOGY IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE?

As said by Christian Lange: *“Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master”*. People are so dependent on technology that they can't live without it. Technology is changing our world. Most of the things people use every day are technology related. Examples of technology include like bulbs, bike, car, mobile, computer etc. In old days, food was prepared in a fire place, so heavy pans were needed. Today people use plastic dishes to cook in microwave ovens. New technologies have saved our lives but we got health risks also. We can't imagine our world without technology. Technology has made life easy and comfortable. Nowadays we can't survive without technology.

Technology has both positive and negative impact. Technology has many positive impacts like it has improved healthcare services. In corona times, technology had played a vital role in communication, healthcare, studies etc. It has made transport faster and easier. Technology has made the world smaller and place to live. Without technology human would not fulfil their needs. Technology is changing everyday and is improving communication, healthcare, governance, education and business etc. Technology is useful for education. Student can study anywhere at any time because of internet etc. Inventions such as the internet and the mobile phones has made communication easier for example, internet has improved ways through which people exchange views, opinion and ideas through online discussions. Unlike in the past when people who were in different places could not easily communicate, technology has made it easier. Nowadays people can send and receive messages within seconds. Nowadays people can shop for books, electronic devices, cloths etc on apps like amazon, flipkart, myntra etc. Despite its many benefits, technology has negative impact like mental health, weakness of the eyes, headache, distraction; social media has changed the way people interact. Face to face communication is decreased due to the availability of audio and video calls. This influences decision making and can lead to misunderstanding. Many technologies like industries, motor cars etc. cause pollution. Rate of cybercrime is increasing day by day. Yes, technology has improved quality of life. Although it has negative impact also. It depends on us how we use it. Technology is very important and has made life easier and comfortable than it was in the past.

Utkrishti Sharma, M.A. English-II Sem.



My Favourite Writer and His Works

My favourite author is Munshi Premchand who was a great Hindi writer. Munshi Premchand, born on 31st July 1880, was a legendary Hindi writer who revolutionized Hindi literature. His stories were simple, yet profound, and always had a social purpose. He introduced realism in his stories, which was a rare concept in Hindi literature during his time. His writing has stood the test of time, and even today, his stories resonate with readers across generations. Premchand wrote over 300 short stories, many novels, essays, plays, and letters. He was a prolific writer who wrote on diverse subjects such as poverty, caste discrimination, social injustice, and women's issues. He also translated a few foreign works into Hindi. His works have been translated into many languages and his contribution to Hindi literature has been widely recognized.

- One of his most famous stories is 'Kafan'. The story revolves around the life and struggles of Ghisu and Madhav, a father-son duo who are too lazy to take up menial jobs when needed. It is during one of their philosophical talks that Ghisu and Madhav justify spending all their borrowed money on a shroud (kafan) for Ghisu's dead wife and on drinks and food for themselves.
- Another notable story is 'Poos Ki Raat'. It is about a poor farmer named Halku, who had to pay all his debt with the money he had saved to buy a blanket to keep him warm during winters. Now with little money and an old torn blanket, Halku has to survive a chilly January night. He has his loyal pet dog to keep him company, but will Halku be able to manage one more winter?
- 'Do Bailon Ki Katha' is another classic short story by the master storyteller. As the title suggests, it is a heartwarming tale of two oxen, Heera and Moti, who are friends and determined to stay together. When their owner is no longer able to take care of them, Heera and Moti are sent to their relative's place but end up being ill-treated by the new master's wicked wife. Heera and Moti run away from their new home only to land up in a warehouse with other animals. But with their will and determination, they somehow finally reach home.
- 'Eidgaah' is an emotionally moving tale of 5-year-old Hamid, who lives with his poor grandmother after losing his parents. During the joyous festival of Eid, everyone heads towards Eidgaah for offering their prayers. Hamid's friends from the village and other children are excited to buy sweets and toys for themselves. But even as Hamid is tempted to buy something for himself, he puts the thought away and instead decides to gift his old grandmother this Eid. He buys a pair of tongs for her just so she doesn't burn her hands anymore while cooking for him.

Munshi Premchand passed away in 1936 due to a prolonged illness, but his legacy lives on through his works. He is often referred to as the emperor of the novel, and his stories have been adapted into films and TV shows. His writing style was simple, yet impactful, and always had a social message. He was a writer who truly believed in the power of literature to bring about change in society. In conclusion, Munshi Premchand is my favorite writer, and his stories have left a lasting impact on me. His stories are not only entertaining but also thought-provoking. His writing has helped shape Hindi literature, and his contribution to Indian literature is immeasurable. Munshi Premchand's stories are a treasure trove of wisdom and continue to inspire generations of readers.

Akshat Gautam, M.A. English-II Sem.

Self-Obsession

Self-obsession is a term used to describe an individual who is excessively preoccupied with their own thoughts and actions, constantly talking and thinking about themselves. It consists of two main concepts – ‘self’ and ‘obsession’. The term ‘self’ refers to the distinct individuality of a person or a person’s unique understanding of himself, highlighting his individual differences from others based on the gender, preferences, emotions, and abilities. On the other hand, ‘obsession’ simply means something or someone that a person thinks about all the time.

The Idea of Self

The idea of self has two aspects- philosophical and psychological. Philosophically, the concept of self has been approached from various schools of thought. Some philosophers view the self as a soul, while others see it as a consciousness. Investigating the self as a behavior, a multilayered construct, and the self as a brain can yield valuable ideas to consider. Psychologically, the idea of self includes concepts such as identity, individuality, expression of feelings, self-efficacy and esteem, and development and clarification of values. Personal identity is what a person or their social group sees as their distinguishing characteristics, roles, and values, while individuality includes unique personal traits or styles. The wide spectrum of human emotions contributes to the development of one’s emotional side. Self-efficacy is the perception of personal ability to accomplish a goal or task, while self-esteem is an individual’s perception of self-worth. Humans adapt and/or vary from the values of those around them, their culture, mass media, etc. Clarification of one’s own values can be fostered by self-knowledge. Overall, the idea of self is complex and involves both philosophical and psychological aspects. Self-obsession is a negative manifestation of the concept of self, where an individual is overly focused on themselves, leading to difficulties in focusing on anything else.

Self-Obsession in Modern Times:

Man’s character is shaped by the values and beliefs of the era in which he is born. In the past, kings and priests made decisions for people on how they should live and behave, but modernization has brought the idea of individualism. With the rise of the internet, people are exposed to social media, news, and other online platforms that make them believe they are important, leading to self-obsession. This article will examine the prevalence of self-obsession in contemporary society and its potential implications. One of the most prominent indicators of self-obsession in the modern world is social media. People can present a certain image of themselves online through platforms such as Instagram and Face book. Many individuals spend a significant amount of time scrolling through their feeds to gain validation from likes and comments while comparing

themselves to others. Studies have shown that excessive use of social media can lead to feelings of anxiety, depression, and loneliness, especially among younger generations. The modern workforce also contributes to self-obsession through personal branding and self-promotion. People often market themselves and their skills to potential clients or employers, leading to pressure to present oneself as competent and desirable, often at the cost of authenticity or vulnerability. The prevalence of influencer marketing and celebrity culture has created a culture of idolization and emulation, where many people aspire to become famous or admired for their looks, lifestyle, or talents. Lastly, personal appearance and material possessions have become increasingly prevalent in contemporary society. People invest significant time and money in enhancing their physical appearance and acquiring status symbols, leading to a sense of competitiveness and status anxiety. While self-obsession has become a growing trend in modern society, it is important to note that it is not a universal phenomenon. Many individuals prioritize connection, empathy, and community over individualism. Some degree of self-focus can be healthy and necessary for personal growth and well-being, such as self-reflection, self-care, and self-improvement. However, excessive self-obsession can have negative consequences for individuals and society. When people focus solely on themselves, they may be less likely to empathize with others, contribute to their communities, or engage in meaningful relationships. This can lead to feelings of isolation, loneliness, and disconnection. Self-obsession can also perpetuate social inequalities and reinforce negative stereotypes and biases, particularly when certain groups are disproportionately represented in mainstream media or cultural narratives. In a nutshell, self-obsession has become prevalent in modern society due to social media, personal branding, and emphasis on personal appearance and possessions. While some degree of self-focus is necessary for personal growth and well-being, excessive self-obsession can have negative consequences for individuals and society as a whole.

Sumit Kumar, M.A. English II Sem.



DO YOU THINK WE ADDRESS MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES PROPERLY?

In this article I am going to shed some light on a very important topic: Mental health: a pressing issue that we need to discuss because about 80 % population of the whole world is suffering from this problem. First, we need to understand what mental health issues are. Mental health issues refer to a wide range of mental conditions which affect our mood that is thinking and behaviour. In modern day world there are too many psychological issues to elaborate but most of them that a common or layman can understand are depression, Bi - polar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD),schizophrenia and post-traumatic stress. Now we look back in time, we realize that there weren't many of such issues prevalent in the past. This brings us to the conclusion that they are mostly lifestyle disorders. Everything right from food to the way we dress, social life, social multi-media and the quest for absolute individuality are paving way to all this. In an attempt to make life easier, we are only making it complex. A fast life will definitely play havoc with our chemical balance within us by rushing. So far as addressing these issues is concerned, these issues are not understood at elementary levels in the first place. Just in the family, parents themselves are not able to identify the nature of their children. Not many families are untouched by these issues and in some families they are not even termed as problems to be resolved. Secondly there is no awareness among people about it. We need organizations or government bodies to spread the awareness among the people regarding this issue and many facilities to attend to such cases efficiently. Except for metropolitan cities, we don't have any establishments, psychiatrists or mental health counsellors to treat these patients. In some rural areas these issues are misdiagnosed. People are prescribed a huge list of medicines that impacts their bodies adversely sometimes causing permanent damage to their health. Some people even resort to religious and astrological ways too for healing themselves. This is the height of ignorance. If the issue is not diagnosed well in the first

place, how it can be cured. The first step to tackle these issues is to be aware of the causes of the problems. Since this problem is fast spreading among the youngsters, we need to monitor their activities and lifestyle. This might involve what they eat, how they spend on merry making, their screen time on mobile phone etc. Certain addictions like drugs, junk food, mobile phones will always cause excess of dopamine, which directly leads to anxiety and depression and Bipolar- disorders. In the absence of heightened levels of dopamine, we always feel low or depressed. Because our brain is used to perpetual high supply of it. To grapple with this menace, the first thing required is: individual awareness of people of all ages about mental issues like Schizophrenia, OCD, dementia and post - traumatic stress disorder. Particular type of counselling at appropriate time also helps a lot. These sessions may take a long time to eliminate them. Patience is must to cure it properly. A consistent moral support from family members and proper medication along with regular sessions of good counselling give astonishing results in the long run.

Ram Dutt

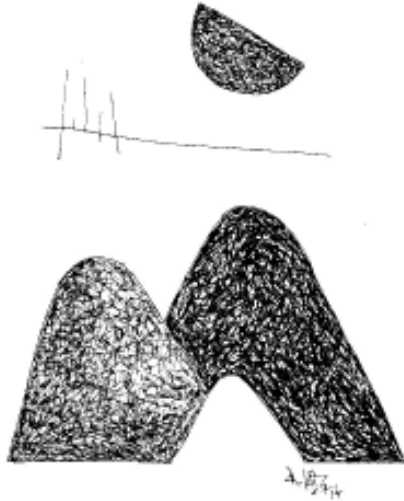
MA English 2nd Sem.



Buddhist Story - The Worm

There is a wonderful little story about two monks who live together in a monastery for many years. They were great friends. Then they died within a few months one after the other. One of them got reborn in the heavenly realms, the other monk got reborn as a worm in dung pile. The one up in the heavenly realms was having a wonderful time, enjoying all the heavenly pleasures. But he started thinking about his friend, " I wonder where my old mate has gone?" So he scanned all the realms of heaven but could not find a trace of his friend there. Then he looked into the realm of animals and

then of insects. Finally, he found him, reborn as a worm in a dung pile. Wow! he thought, " I'm going to help my friend. I'm going to go down there to that dung pile and take him up to the heavens, so he too can enjoy heavenly pleasures and bliss of living in these wonderful realms." So, he went down to the dung pile and called his mate. And the little worm wriggled out and said, " who are you?" The former replied, "I am your friend. We used to be monks together in past life, and I have come here to take you to the heavenly realms where life is wonderful and blissful." But the worm said " Go away, get lost." "But I am your friend, and live in the heavenly realm" and he described the heavenly realm to him. But the worm said, " No, thank you, I'm quite happy here in my dung pile. Please go away and leave me alone." Then the heavenly being thought, "Well,if I could only just catch hold of him and take him up to the heavenly realms, he could see for himself." So he caught hold of the worm and started tugging at him, and the harder he tugged, the harder that worm clung to his pile of dung. Do you get the moral of the story? How many of us are attached to our pile of dung?



Abhinav

BA Third Year

Stop it!

I like the mountains full of green trees

| like the sound of humming bees

I like the tranquility up on the hill

And oh! The fragrance of daffodils

And dont even let me come to the part when
it snows,

Everything is so vibrant with different hues.

I like fresh breeze tangling my hair,

But then I see something with a stroke of
despair.

There's papers and plastic everywhere.

It was not snowing like it use to before,

There was drastic climate change for sure.

I'm afraid this greenery will vanish soon,

My exquisite place will get ruined.

Ill do anything to save this place,

I won't let it suffer because of our mistakes.

Not only me,I need your help too,

Come on let's get back it's fading hues.

Let's not burn the fossils, and save the
forests,

We've caused enough trouble,now please
take some rest.

Millan

B.A. 3rd Year

If I had Three Superpowers

Super power! Every human being must have fantasized having super powers atleast one his life. Sometimes I wish I had a superpower too. For me I would want to have invisibility. I think it would be able to help me a lot life. I could escape danger, I could sneak away in the night or day and I could do good deeds and there is many other thing could do with invisibility. So here are some reasons why I would love to have the power of invisibility. First of all, danger I would be able to escape danger. Then when my life is in risk I could run away and no one could be able to see me. Second, would be sneaking away, I'm already pretty good at sneaking things, but I could be better if I had invisibility. I mean who doesn't want to sneak out a night. That also means I can escape chores that would be amazing! And best of all I could escape when my mom is angry that would be entertaining. And finally good deeds, I could save people from danger if I am invisible. Also if other people do good deeds then I could reward them with something. So I could help animals from going extinct. I could help people in need, like old people. I would be able to do many different things. If I had second superpower time manipulation, I can stop time and erase all the miserable thing that I might have done too. This power can be very formidable, I can use it to save lives, provide protection and be helpful in many ways. Time manipulation can be generously helpful. It is a very strong power. It can erase things in the past that I regret. I can reverse mistakes and undo the past. If I had time manipulation, I would choose to save people from dangerous accidents. I could prevent things from happening. With time manipulation I could protect myself from anything bad. I can stop time and get away. Finally I can protect myself or anybody else by erasing the past or future to make things better. I can do so many things with it. Stop time, travel to the future and past, erase things that I might regret and lastly, control everything in time. I would love to have time manipulation as my superpower, but mostly because I could help save lives and make the world a better place day by day.

If I had third superpower that could let me change the world, I would like that to be the power to make everybody happy and that should be to make the world free from crime and all the things that can disturb the earth peace and calm environment. I would only use my superpower to help people who are is in trouble, then I would go to that person and help him These are many things I would like to do to improve the lives of others.

- Nisha Kumari, M.A. English 2nd Sem.

What does war mean?



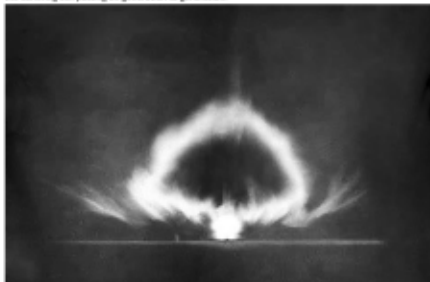
As someone who has not seen a war, neither been a part of one or experienced it in any way, i may not truly understand or explain it. But as far as i can imagine i am grateful to God for preventing us and keeping us safe in his arms. For when i hear the word "war" the first thought that comes to mind is "destruction". People in power using soldiers as puppets to fight at the borderline while they themselves hide behind walls giving speeches showing or portraying themselves as "the real patriots". War for me is a mere show of power and force among nations over national and political issues and sometimes due to personal differences among people in power over their sets of beliefs. War involves heavy use of arms and weapons causing severe destruction and loss of life that can never be repaid or brought back no matter how hard you try. Wars do end after a while or sometimes after years but their marks never do. Their impact is left forever and the world is cursed for ages to come. The horror and pain it brings to people, totally innocent, just wishing to live simple lives is immeasurable and can't be expressed in words. The sorrow of losing a loved one on the battlefield or while watching tv at home.

Who is not aware of the the terrifying incident of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and how the once calm and beautiful city/place turned into a graveyard. Bodies engraved on walls, people carrying the radiations and We have all seen the video of Oppenheimer's interview after the use and creation of the atomic bomb in the trailer of Christopher Nolan's new movie circulating on social media currently in which he says "Now I am become Death, the Destroyer of Worlds" which is a shloka taken from the conversation of Shri Krishna and Arjuna in the Bhagvad Gita. He was the director of the research project on atomic bomb and when you hear him say these words, you will get chills down your body and if you comprehend, you will understand that all war means is death and destruction of this beautiful world.

It is on us to avoid such destruction and live peacefully with harmony, so that the generations to come can enjoy the beauty of this world as it was given to us and not turn into hell literally.

Metaphorically, war can also mean competition among companies or groups of people.

the suffering will pass on generation to generation.



"We knew the world would not be the same. A few people laughed, a few people cried. Most people were silent."

- J. Robert Oppenheimer



Aakash Dadhwal

Science Section



Prof. Jai Prakash
Staff Editor



Sejal Thakur
Student Editor

Editorial :

Science is a way of life. Science is a perspective. Science is the process that takes us from confusion to understanding in a manner that's precise, predictive and reliable.

Welcome to the latest edition of our collage magazine, where the captivating realm of science takes center stage.

It's the student editor of the science section. I feel immense pleasure to be a part of this edition of the magazine presenting you with a collective of thought-provoking articles and enthusiastic write-ups of our students. As you flip through these pages, I encourage you to embrace the spirit of inquiry and exploration that defines a scientific journey.

Let the articles inspire you to question, to learn, and to appreciate the intricate tapestry of the natural world.

Thank you for joining us on the exhilarating expedition into the world of science. May this magazine kindle your curiosity and deepen your appreciation for the wonders that surround us.

- Sejal Thakur
Student Editor

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Without a doubt, war is terrible and the most devastating thing that can happen to humans. It causes death, illness, poverty and destruction. If we look back into the history of mankind, it will be clear that there have been wars since prehistoric ages. In the beginning civilization, wars were fought with handmade weapons. Science has changed the concept of war. Over several years, machine guns, cannons, bombs, chemicals and nuclear devices are used as weapons in war.

One obnoxious face of warfare is biological warfare. Biological warfare is also termed as 'germ warfare' in which biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, insects etc. are used with the intent of killing or harming humans, animals or plants as an act of war. These agents used in biological warfare are called 'Bio-weapons' or 'Bio-warfare' agents. These bio-weapons are very deadly and contagious; spreading rapidly. These are silent and therefore extremely difficult to detect. Biological warfare usually kills people on the spot or has long term effects which haunts victim for the entire life. The examples of biological agents are anthrax, avian flu, COVID-19, Ebola virus, Hantavirus, measles, plague etc.

HISTORY of BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

* The German army was the first to use weapons of mass destruction, both biological and chemical, during the First World War, although their attacks with biological weapons were on a rather small scale.

* After the war, various European countries instigated their own biological warfare programmes, long before the onset of Second World War.

* During the Second World War, the Japanese army poisoned more than 1,000 water wells in Chinese villages to study cholera and typhus outbreaks.

RESULTS of BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Biological warfare is severely harmful causing uncontrollable destruction. The major effects of biological warfare are-

(1) Environmental degradation: Environment has complex and permanent relations with the biological warfare in comparison to other types. It causes an attack on agricultural plants leading to scarcity of food.

(2) Economic Loss: The cost of production of bio-weapons are much less as compared to conventional weapons. But it results in terrible economic loss.

(3) Spread Illness severely: The bio-weapons spread illness rapidly and are capable of wiping out nearly entire human population.

There are many dangers of biological warfare. It is a potential threat on the battlefield and in daily life. The bio-terrorism is difficult to predict and prevent. However, the primary prevention of biological attacks should comprise monitoring and surveillance of potential internal sources of biological agents and bioterrorists.

War has always been the greatest blot on humanity and now it is beyond control of all human forces. Now, retrospection for the whole of human race to think over it is required, otherwise nothing will remain, neither war nor humanity.

**Muskan Thakur, B. Sc. 2nd Year
(Chemistry)**

THOUGHT POLLUTION

Today, in ongoing crisis, we are facing various problems. Different kinds of pollutions are there developing in the lap of earth. We talk about environmental pollution including air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, land pollution etc. But we never talk about root cause of all the illness *ie* 'thought pollution'. Abundance is a state of mind. We envision it with thoughts, intentions, desires etc. Our thoughts precede our actions. We always think before we act, even when it seems we are not. It is clear that humans are conscious. The boundary of where consciousness starts is tricky for sure and depends on our definition of consciousness as much as our ability to measure our consciousness.

Thoughts of a person depend upon the factors like environment, peer group, neighbor etc. We have heard, "Children are like clay in potter's hands." Thus, from childhood their thoughts depend upon how they brought up. However, thoughts vary with age and experience. The major causes of this thought pollution are revenge, ignorance, greed, anger, hatred, jealousy etc. Crimes like terrorism, murder, violence, robbery, harassment etc. are results of this thought pollution. Every bad deed on polluted action is initiated by our negative thoughts. A single thought is enough for a person to lead himself into a right or a wrong path. Many-a-times we blame our situations for our mistakes. But in every situation, we have choices to think about our actions.

To bring any change, whether that is personal or social; first idea is must. All the great and revolutionary changes that have taken place in the world; thoughts were the first step. From the history, we can take example of Mahabharata from where we can clearly see that it was just an initiation of evil thoughts that gave rise to the WAR of KURUKSHETRA. It was the idea of improving women's right that Jyoti Rao Phule is regarded as the first female teacher of India and as "The MOTHER of INDIAN FEMINISM".

All the changes are in the form of idea first and then later preceded by actions to give the result. A bad thought takes us in the direction of destruction, whereas a positive thought give rise

to our positive construction.

Mahatma Buddha rightly said, "What we are today comes from our thoughts of yesterday, and our present thoughts build our life of tomorrow: OUR LIFE IS CREATION OF MIND." Therefore, it is high time we understand and eradicate this evil of thought pollution. To do so, we need to practice appreciation and forgiveness. Focusing on serving others and seeing the positive sides of our life will help us to think positively. Meditation is also a very effective way to have control on our thoughts.

And always remember, we have a choice every time to more or stuck, to face or run, to lead ourselves to destruction or success. What you choose will decide positive or polluted thought of your action.

Muskan Thakur, B. Sc. 2nd Year (Chemistry)

CLIMATE CHANGE

Summers are getting better,
faced with spells of drought,
our climate is now changing,
it's true without a doubt.
Forest fires are burning,
a threat to wildlife there,
leaving a scorched and barren land,
looking sad and bare.
We think about our future,
And wonder,
what can be done?
This is the could we live in,
it is our only one.

Siya Thakur

B.Sc. 2nd year (Zoology)

HOW BIG IS THE UNIVERSE?

Think about this for a second. It takes us around three days to reach the Moon, approximately seven months to get to the closest planet to us *ie* Mars, fifteen months to reach Venus, six years to reach Jupiter, seven to reach Saturn, eight and half years to reach Uranus, nine and half years to reach Pluto- The Closest Dwarf Planet and twelve years to get to Neptune- The Farthest Planet.

The Sun is 0.00001581 light year away, and in the best case scenario, we could reach it in 25 days. So how big is the Universe?

It is around 93 billion light years. How much is that? Well, let us think about the sun again. The sun is one astronomical unit (AU) away from us (One astronomical unit is 149,598,000 km or 92, 955, 887 miles), and our top shape, we could reach it in 25 days. Now the universe is 93 billion light years across and just one light year is equivalent to 63,000 AU.

As such, one light year is the equivalent to 9 trillion Kilometers or 6 trillion miles, and our universe is 93 billion light-years in diameter. That's how big our universe is and even that is not the end of it. The 93 billion years is just the observable universe which can currently see. The whole universe might very well be 250 times larger than the observable Universe or at least 7 trillion light years in diameter.

Annu Kumar, BSc. 2nd Year (Zoology)

PYTHAGORAS TREE

During the first half of 19th century, mathematics had just been abstractions and deductions. It took two centuries to get full benefits from the mathematical principles of physical science, formulated by Sir Issac Newton. Now as century closes, the historic alliances of mathematics with science are expanding rapidly. One such wonder is the Pythagoras Tree.

The Pythagoras Tree is a fractal constructed iteratively from a right triangle with squares expected on each of the sides. Subsequent iterations add additional similar right triangles with erected squares on the outward-facing edges of the squares from the previous iteration. 'The Pythagoras tree' was invented by the Dutch mathematician called Albert C. Berman in 1942, it is named after the ancient Greek mathematician named Pythagoras, because each triple of touching squares encloses a right triangle, in a configuration traditionally used to depict the Pythagorean theorem. If the largest square has a size of $L \times L$, the entire Pythagoras Tree fits snugly inside a box of size $6L \times 4L$. The finer details of the tree resemble the Levy C curve. Existence of such mathematical phenomenon is graceful in its own way.

Akshay Kumar, B. Sc. 2nd Year (Chemistry)

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

“Wild life conservation is not just about saving endangered species from extinction, it is about preserving delicate balance of our Ecosystem and ensuring sustainable future for all life forms on Earth”

Wildlife conservation is the need of the hour. It is the topic of utmost importance that requires immediate attention from society. Our planet is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, and conservation of wild life is essential to maintain ecological balance.

Unfortunately, due to some human activities such as deforestation, poaching and illegal trade, many species of animals and plants are now at the verge of extinction.

Conservation of wildlife involves various measures to protect plant and animal species and their natural habitats. For this purpose, the Government has implemented several policies and laws to safeguard wild life, including the establishment of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves. These areas serve as a safe heaven for wildlife and maintain the biodiversity of the region.

Moreover, conservation efforts must also focus on the welfare of animals in captivity. Animals in zoo, circuses and other facilities needs to be treated with dignity and provided with proper care and living conditions. Authorities should educate people about wild life conservation and work towards protection of endangered species.

In conclusion, wild life conservation is a vital aspect of Environmental Conservation. It is essential to safeguard our planet's biodiversity, maintain ecological balance, and thus ensure a sustainable future. Finally, it is the responsibility of every individual to contribute towards this great cause. Let us all strive to make the world a better place for all living beings.

Sejal Thakur, BSC. 2nd Year (Zoology)

SCIENCE- AS POEM

Everything works,
because of science
even your old

kitchen appliance
what about your
mom's car?

Without science,
it wouldn't go far
with science we could make
a computer or phone.

If you want a twin
just ask for a clone.

Science will explain,
nature & trees

it's also used
to find cure for diseases.

Science is cool,
the evidence is clear

it's so much fun
enjoy it my dear.

Sanjana Thakur

B.Sc. 2nd year (Zoology)

TRIGONOMETRY

The word trigonometry comes from the Greek words *trigonon* 'triangle' and *metron* 'to measure'. Until about the 16th century, trigonometry was chiefly concerned with computing the numerical values of missing parts of triangle when the values of other parts were given. Trigonometry is the branch of mathematics concerned with specific functions of angle and their application to calculations. There are six functions of an angle commonly used in trigonometry their names are sine (sin), cosine (cos), tangent (tan), cotangent (cot), secant (sec), and cosecant (csc). Trigonometry developed from a need to compute angles and distances in such fields as astronomy, map making, surveying and artillery range finding. Problems involving angles and distances in one plane covered in 'plane trigonometry'. Applications to similar problems in more than one plane of three-dimensional space are considered in 'spherical trigonometry'. Trigonometry can be easily applied to engineering and navigation problems in which one of a right triangle's acute and the length of a side are known. The fundamental trigonometric identity is $\sin^2 Q + \cos^2 Q = 1$. Certain intrinsic qualities of the trigonometric functions make them useful in mathematical analysis. In particular, their derivation form patterns useful for solving differential equations.

Sanjna Thakur, B.Sc. 2nd Year

ANTHROPOLOGY

It is a discipline, which serves the infinite curiosity about human beings. The word Anthropology has been derived from the Greek word *Anthropos* meaning 'man' and *logos* meaning 'to study'. Therefore, we define anthropology as a discipline which involves the study of human beings scientifically. It includes Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Economics, History, Human Biology and even other humanistic disciplines like Philosophy, Literature etc.

The Index of Anthropologist is man, wherever may he be, whether on land, air or sea. They study the human beings in all climates and times. But obviously they are not concerned with a particular man as such. Their attention centres on 'men in group'. Anthropologist deals with both male and female, old and young. Even, the village folk and the city people are investigated with equal attention. Since the field of anthropology is vast and complicated, it is impossible for any scholar to acquire mastery over whole of the discipline.

Anonymous

Anthropology



Unscientific mining is inviting disasters

Give your valuable support in saving this 'Vasundhara'

The indiscriminate building construction work is gaining momentum in the state; it is possible that the mining work is also being done at four times more speed than this. The number of JCBs, tippers etc. in the machineries engaged in mining has also increased manifold. Due to their use and indiscriminate illegal mining, thousands of hectares of land adjacent to ravines and drains have been washed away. The environment lovers of the country and the world are worried about the environment. Billions of rupees have been spent globally to deal with many problems like global



warming, increasing imbalance in the environment, vanishing forests and animals, but the problems remain as they are. The irony is that today the process of industrialization is understood as development. Man has started tampering with the natural resources for the so-called development, due to which the environmental balance has deteriorated. Its price has to be paid from time to time in the form of natural calamities. The problems of storms, earthquakes, cloud bursts, sometimes drought and sometimes floods, continuous increase in atmospheric temperature are the origin of the seeds sown for industrialization in the state. The growing population at a stormy pace and the consumerist thinking of human beings on it has affected the fabric of natural resources to a great extent. Today, the condition of the forests of Himachal Pradesh is continuously becoming pathetic due to indiscriminate felling and incidents of fire in the forests of the state. On the other hand, thousands of hectares of arable land have been reduced due to factories, indiscriminate illegal mining and landslides. The growth of industrial production and material gluttony are leading to the destruction of invaluable culture, which is a danger bell for human existence. We have to abandon such development which leads to the destruction of the

Disasters and their different forms

Introduction:

Disasters, both natural and man-made, have been an integral part of human history. These catastrophic events have the potential to cause widespread destruction, loss of life, and disruption to communities and societies. Managing disasters effectively is a crucial aspect of ensuring the safety and well-being of populations. This essay delves into the types of disasters and the strategies employed in their management, highlighting the importance of preparedness, response, and recovery.

By looking at the current devastating condition in some parts of India, disaster can be understood by each and every person clearly. The amount of threat it has caused to humans and animals is unbearable. People lost their houses, families, everything. The loss is not only to humans but also to the ecosystem. But how does all this happens? Is it we humans who disturbed the mother Earth or is it the nature itself. A disaster is a serious problem occurring over a period of time that causes widespread human, material, economic or environmental loss which exceeds the ability of the



entire human race. More recently, losses worth crores of rupees have been caused due to torrential rains and cloudbursts in Himachal Pradesh.

Not only this, many people had to lose their lives due to this devastating rain. Hundreds of cattle were killed by being buried or swept away by the flow of streaming water, while houses and cowsheds of hundreds of people collapsed. This calamity rendered many people of the state homeless. Similar torrential rains have been taking place in the state in the past as well, but there was

not so much damage. Now there is a loss of crores along with life and property, which is a matter of serious concern. Today, this land of gods is trembling badly in Kinnaur, Kullu, Chamba and other districts due to tunnel blasts in the construction of industrialization, under-construction power projects and other projects. Then the lack of proper disposal of debris coming out of these projects has become a cause of concern. It means to say that when big machines started digging the Devbhoomi, then the people of the state have to bear the brunt of it even now and will have to suffer in the future as well.

Overall, the unscientific exploitation of the mountains is calling for some major untoward incident. Indiscriminate illegal mining being done on a large scale in Himachal Pradesh is also a matter of concern. In the recent cloudbursts and floods in Himachal Pradesh, there has been a huge loss of life and property. Every District of the state; be it Kullu, Mandi, Kangra, Sirmaur or the Capital of the State Shimla, scenes of devastation were seen everywhere. Hundreds of bridges, including national highways and local links roads, have been heavily damaged. Hundreds of people had to lose their lives, we all are also responsible for all this.

Due to improper mining from under the bridge, its pillars had become hollow. Because of this, the bridge could not withstand the rain water due to the increase in the water level in the ravine and collapsed. The process of washing away of bridges in heavy rains continues. Because after the construction of these bridges, there was no proper arrangement for their maintenance and safety. Along with this, the 'Mining Mafia' kept on lifting sand, gravel and stones unabated from under these bridges. Unscientific mining is prohibited in the ravines, drains and forest land

affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are routinely divided into either "natural disasters" caused by natural hazards or "human-instigated disasters" caused from anthropogenic hazards. However, in modern times, the divide between natural, human-made and human-accelerated disasters is difficult to draw.

Man-made disasters are events that result from human actions or negligence and lead to significant harm, damage, or loss of life. Examples include industrial accidents, nuclear incidents, terrorist attacks, oil spills, and structural collapses. These disasters can have devastating effects on communities and the environment.

Himachal Pradesh, a state in India, has been prone to various types of natural disasters such as landslides, flash floods, and avalanches due to its hilly terrain and climatic conditions.

Exploitation of natural resources:- The exploitation of natural resources refers to the unsustainable use of Earth's raw materials like minerals, water, forests, and fossil fuels, often leading to environmental degradation and resource depletion. This can have negative impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity, and local communities. Sustainable resource management is crucial to ensure a balance between human needs and environmental preservation.

The Earth, our home, is abundant with an array of valuable natural resources that have

of Himachal Pradesh, but still it continues to happen secretly. We were so engrossed in development that today JCBs, tippers etc. are being installed to speed up the mining work. Due to the use of machinery and indiscriminate illegal mining, thousands of hectares of land adjacent to ravines and drains have been washed away.

The *mining mafia* has played a major role in disturbing the natural balance of Himachal Pradesh. Today it is necessary that the Forest Conservation Act should be implemented strictly and illegal mining in the state should be completely banned, so that Himachal Pradesh can also be saved from the possible dangers of 'Vasundhara'.

To safeguard the planet, people and the Govt. must cooperate. It will be not stopped by raising slogans or doing rallies but by educating the people, by telling the hazardous after effects.

Saving the land is our responsibility as we people are directly depending on it, all of our needs are satisfied from it. We should save the land so that our future generations can live in a safe environment. We can do by planting trees, saving them, natural vegetating, water, natural recourses etc. We should strictly follow all the possible measures to control the pollution and global warming.



sustained human civilization for centuries. These resources, ranging from minerals and fossil fuels to water bodies and forests, provide the essential ingredients for economic development and the improvement of living standards. However, the unchecked and unsustainable exploitation of these resources poses significant challenges to both the environment and society.

The extraction and utilization of natural resources have been integral to human progress, enabling advancements in agriculture, industry, technology, and infrastructure.

■ **Man -made disaster:-**

Mining:- Mining has played an indispensable role in human civilization . From ancient times to the modern era, the extraction of valuable resources from the Earth's crust has fueled economies, driven technological advancements, and shaped the course of history.

■ **Deforestation:-** Cutting down of trees in large numbers can be defined as deforestation. This itself causes landslides because the roots are not able to hold soil particles. As the roots of tree go deep into the soil and hold the soil particles firmly causing the zero chances of landslide. But people cut down trees for their needs for furniture, building houses, fuel etc. People have started using the resources more than his needs; this will not affect today's generation but the future one.

■ **Natural disaster:-**

■ **Earthquake:** An earthquake is the shaking or vibrating of the earth. An earthquake can range in sizes. As a result, some are so weak that they go unnoticed. But some are so strong that they can even destroy the whole city. Earthquakes can cause disruption of ground. Moreover, the can also cause landslides, avalanches, and Tsunami. However, the center of an earthquake falls mostly offshore.

Causes: These can cause of releasing of the energy. This release is from the core of the earth. The release of energy causes seismic waves. Rupturing of geological faults causes earthquakes. But other events like volcanic eruptions, landslides mine blasts can also cause it.

■ **Landslides:** Landslides is the moving of big boulders of rocks or debris down a slope. As a result, landslides occur on mountains and hilly areas. Moreover, landslides can cause destruction to man-

made things in many ways.

Causes: Gravitational pull, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes can cause landslides. Moreover, soil erosion due to deforestation is also a cause of landslides.

■ **Avalanches:** Avalanches are like landslides. But instead of rocks thousand tons of snow falls down the slope. Moreover, this causes extreme damage to anything that comes in its way. People who live in snowy mountains always have fear of it.

Causes: Avalanches takes places when there is a large accumulation of snow on the mountains. Moreover, they can also occur from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Furthermore, the chances of surviving an avalanche are very less. This is because people die of hypothermia in it.

■ **Tsunami:** Tsunami is the production of very high waves in oceans and seas. Moreover, the displacement of the ground causes these high waves. A tsunami can cause floods if it occurs near shores. A Tsunami can consist of multiple waves. Moreover, these waves have a high current. Therefore it can reach coastlines within minutes. The main threat of a tsunami is if a person sees a Tsunami he cannot outrun it.

Causes: Tsunami is unlike normal eaves that occur due to the wind. But Tsunami is waves that occur by ground displacement. Thus earthquakes are the main causes of Tsunamis.

Disaster Management : Disaster management involves a comprehensive approach that spans before, during, and after a disaster. Its main phases include mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Mitigation: Mitigation focuses on minimizing the impact of disasters through preventive measures. This includes implementing building codes and zoning regulations to ensure that structures can withstand potential disasters. Additionally, public awareness campaigns and education play a crucial role in informing communities about the risks they face and the steps they can take to reduce their vulnerability.

Preparedness: Preparedness involves planning and organizing resources to effectively respond to disasters. This phase encompasses developing emergency response plans, establishing communication systems, and conducting drills and simulations to ensure that emergency personnel and the public know how to react in the event of a disaster. Stockpiling essential supplies and creating evacuation routes are also vital components of preparedness.

Response: The response phase occurs during the immediate aftermath of a disaster. It involves deploying emergency services, medical teams, and search and rescue teams to provide immediate assistance to affected individuals. Communication and coordination among various agencies and organizations are paramount to ensure a swift and effective response. Clear lines of authority and decision-making are established to avoid confusion and streamline efforts.

■ **Recovery:** Recovery is the phase where communities rebuild and restore normalcy after a disaster. This entails assessing the damage, providing temporary shelter, and initiating long-term reconstruction plans. Emotional and psychological support for survivors is equally important, as the trauma caused by disasters can have lasting effects on mental health. In managing disasters, collaboration between government agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and local communities is crucial. Effective communication, resource allocation, and a unified approach can significantly enhance the outcomes of disaster management efforts.

■ **Conclusion:** Disasters are inevitable events that test the resilience and adaptability of societies. Proper disaster management is essential to minimize loss of life, protect infrastructure, and ensure the well-being of communities. Through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, societies can work together to mitigate the impact of disasters and build a more secure and resilient future. By continuously refining strategies and learning from past experiences, humanity can navigate the challenges posed by disasters and emerge stronger in the face of adversity.

- Nikita Rana, B. Sc, 2nd Year

LEECH THERAPY

Since the time of ancient Egypt, leeches have been used in medicine to treat nervous system abnormalities, dental problems, skin diseases, and infections.

Today, they're mostly used in plastic surgery and other microsurgery. This is because leeches secrete peptides and proteins that work to prevent blood clots. These secretions are also known as anticoagulants. This keeps blood flowing to wounds to help them heal.

How does leech therapy work?

Medicinal leeches have three jaws with tiny rows of teeth. They pierce a person's skin with their teeth and insert anticoagulants through their saliva. The leeches are then allowed to extract blood, for 20 to 45 minutes at a time, from the person undergoing treatment. This equates to a relatively small amount of blood, up to 15 milliliters per leech. Medicinal leeches most often come from Hungary or Sweden.

There are several situations in which leech therapy may be used. People who may benefit include those who risk limb amputation due to the side effects of diabetes, those who have been diagnosed with heart disease, and those who are undergoing cosmetic surgery in which they risk the loss of some of their soft tissue. The therapy has also been recommended to treat blood clots and varicose veins.

People with anemia, blood clotting conditions, or compromised arteries are not candidates for leech therapy. Children under the age of 18 years old and women who are pregnant are also usually advised to avoid it.

Medical applications for leech therapy

During a session, live leeches attach themselves to the target area and draw blood. They release the proteins and peptides that thin blood and prevent clotting. This improves circulation and prevents tissue death. The leeches leave behind small, Y-shaped wounds that usually heal without leaving a scar.

Leeches are effective at increasing blood circulation and breaking up blood clots. It should be no surprise that they can be used to treat

circulatory disorders and cardiovascular disease.

Chemicals derived from leech saliva have been made into pharmaceutical drugs that can treat: **hypertension varicose veins hemorrhoids skin problems arthritis**

Clinical trials suggest Trusted Source that leech therapy is an appropriate treatment for the common joint disease osteoarthritis. The anti-inflammatory and anesthetic properties in the leech's saliva reduce pain and tenderness at the site of the affected joint.

Heart disease:

People with heart disease use leech therapy because of its potential Trusted Source to improve inflammation and blood flow. In the past few years, leech therapy has become an acceptable alternative therapy for people with vascular disease and disorders.

Cancer:

Cancer treatments using leech therapy are being explored Trusted Source because of the platelet inhibitors and special enzymes contained in leech saliva. While people with certain blood cancers are not advised to use leech therapy, it has been shown to slow the effects of lung cancer. Animal testing also shows that directly injecting leech saliva into mice helps prevent the colonization of cancer cells.

For cosmetic use:

Leeches have become popular for preserving soft tissue and promoting healing after facial reconstructive surgery. In both old Trusted Source and new case studies, leech therapy has been shown to increase the chance of positive outcomes in reconstructions affecting the:

nose forehead breast cheek
digits (fingers and toes)

Leech therapy's effect on blood clotting during and after these surgeries helps the body to heal more naturally and completely.

Leech therapy's benefits for blood circulation has also led some people use leech therapy to treat baldness and hair loss on the scalp.

Name - snigdha prasher

Class - B.sc 1st year (zoology major)

Commerce Section



Dr. Manish Sood
Staff Editor



Manya
Student Editor

Editorial

Dear Readers,

It is a matter of great pleasure that our college is successfully continuing the publication of the college magazine 'Devdhara'. The magazine contains various section like English, Hindi, Commerce etc. The field is open for writing as per individuals interest. It is great pride and pleasure for me to be a part of the college magazine Devdhara. I would like to express my gratitude to our teachers especially Prof. Manish Sood, Prof. Kuldeep Singh and Prof. Dechen Chommo for giving me this wonderful opportunity.

Commerce refers to the trading of goods and services especially on a large scale so we tied to highlight some of important topic this year the commerce department, along with the articles, has focused to collect views of a large audience on topics like Indian Economy, Small Scale Industries in India, Start-Up India and many other. I hope you will enjoy and get some knowledge while reading these articles.

HAPPY READING!

Manya, B.Com.3rd Year

START-UP INDIA

Great companies start because the founders want to change the world, not to make fast bucks.

Start-up India word tells everything itself. The word “start-up” means “ a young company that is just the beginning to develop”. It is brought into function either because the founder has come up with a unique solution or because they have found a more efficient way to recreate and distribute something that was already there. The founder can formerly be called as “entrepreneur” and he is an innovative individual.

Start-up India is about creating Prosperity in India. This scheme was started by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This scheme was started to support upcoming entrepreneur of a country. Start-up India will boost entrepreneurship and economic development by ensuring that people who have the potential to innovate and start their own business are encouraged with proactive support and incentives at multiple levels.

There are many start-ups that had already been successful in India. Like - BHARATPE started by ASHNEER GROVER , BOAT by AMAN GUPTA , women entrepreneurs are also there like - SUGAR COSMETICS by VINEETA SINGH and MAMA'S EARTH by GAJAL ALAGH.

Start-up India is a revolutionary scheme that has been started to help the people who wish to start their own business. These people who has ideas and capabilities , so government will give them support. Success of a scheme will eventually make india a better economy and a strong country.

NANDANI RAI CLASS - B.COM (3RD YEAR)

Is 2023 the year of the Recession?

The speculation around “Will 2023 mark the year of the Great Depression?” coupled with the falling global economy has stirred things up to paint a picture of chaos and unrest in the world. The year 2022 was tough, and reports say some stats and numbers for 2023; the essence, however, can be concluded in one line: “The worst is yet to come.” The COVID-19 surge delivered an economic shock to the global economy. The world has hit rock bottom in the past two years. At the beginning of 2022, the world set its foot on the path of recovery; the momentum of it, however, has been disturbed by the Russia-Ukraine war. The compounding damage from the pandemic and the modern war has put the world in the back seat. The IMF has predicted a 98% chance of a global recession in the year 2023. The depression could be deep or shallow, long or short; that's debatable, but the recession in 2023 is inevitable. Coming events cast their shadows before—the phrase seems to be coming true. Given the current situation, nations have started to show some initial symptoms of the forecasted event. The most common ones are rising costs of living, higher commodity prices, and tighter financial conditions. The World Bank may have predicted the whole year, but time will unravel what's in it for the world and the strategies coming after.

By Nikhil Chander, B.Com First Year

Electronic Payment System

E- payment are an electronic or digital way of transaction funds. Essentially, you can utilize electronic payment method to transfer funds as an alternative to cash payments. In India you can access various types of electronic payment methods based on your requirements. The various types of e- payment include credi and debit cards, mobile banking and many more. You simply require a bank account and ab interest enabled device to leverage e- payment solutions and pay for various product and services. E- payment entail the transfer of funds through electronic or digital mediums. It is a secure mode of making payments.

Isha, B.com 2nd year

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET

The first stock exchange in India was established in 1875 in Bombay, Maharashtra, where the native share and stock broker's association was formed to trade securities.

By 1992 the BSE Sensex rallied from 1000 to 4000 registering a rise of 300%. This was the time of the big-bull Mr. Harshad Mehta. His voluminous buying led the market to touch highs and highs. After the scam was known, the SEBI was introduced to regulate the unrequired volatility in the stock market. In 2002-2003, the settlement period was revised to T+ 2 business days, and the BSE Sensex shifted to a free-float market. In 2004 the Indian National Congress came back in power, and people lost faith in the government. The Sensex falling reflected it by 11.14%, the biggest fall ever. The NSE also launched the ETF listings. After the market fall 2008 the IPO index was launched. The market time changed from 9:00AM to 3:30PM. BSE achieved the land mark of the market capitalisation of Rs. 100 lakh crores in 2014, while the SME index crossed the Rs. 10 thousand crores mark post COVID-19, 2020, the market flooded with loads of investment and new Demat accounts were opened. The confidence of retail investors shifted from safe harbours like fixed deposits to stock market investment. In June 2021, a milestone of 7 crores of registered users was recorded.

Written By :- Drishya, B.Com 3rd year

INTRODUCTION TO NACH

National Automated Clearing House (NACH) is a centralized system which is implemented by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) for banks, financial institutions, corporate and government. It is a web based solution to facilitate interbank, high volume, electronic transactions which are repetitive and periodic in nature. NACH system can be used for making bulk transactions towards distribution of subsidies, dividends, interest, salary, pension etc. and also for bulk transactions towards collection of payments pertaining to telephone, electricity, water, loans, investments in mutual funds, insurance premium etc.

BACKGROUND

On 1st May 2016, NPCI launched the NACH service as centralized system to enable automated clearing of inter-bank, high volume electronic transactions. The NACH system was implemented with the aim of providing a single set of rules for operations of all electronic transactions that are common across all services. It was launched with an aim to consolidate the multiple Electronic Clearing Systems (ECS) running across the country to provide a harmonization of standard and practices and eliminate the local barriers or inhibitors.

Kartik Thakur, Class – B.Com 2nd year

Interesting facts about RBI (Reserve Bank of India)

- Ø The RBI logo was inspired from the East India Company Double Mohur.
- Ø It was formed on April 1, 1935 as a private entity, but is a government entity now. Nationalization of the central bank did not happen till 1949.
- Ø The financial year of RBI is from 1 July to 30 June.
- Ø RBI is responsible only for printing the currency notes. Minting of coins is done by the Government of India.
- Ø The first woman to become the deputy governor of RBI is K. J. Udeshi. She was appointed in 2003.
- Ø RBI was also the central bank for two other countries. It played the role of Central Bank of Pakistan till June 1948 and the Central Bank of Burma (Myanmar) till April 1947.
- Ø The bank was established on the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission.
- Ø RBI does not have second class employees. It has 17000 Class I, Class III & Class IV employees.
- Ø Manmohan Singh is the only Prime Minister to have also served as the Governor of RBI.
- Ø RBI has 29 offices in India which are mostly located in the state capitals.

Devender, B.COM. 3rd Year

How Chat GPT is taking over the digital world!

Open AI's Chat GPT is a large language model with the capacity to produce writing that resembles that of a human. It was trained on a massive dataset of internet text and is capable of a wide range of natural language processing tasks, such as language translation, text summarization, text generation, and dialogue systems. Chat GPT is a type of language model known as a transformer model. It works by taking in a piece of text, such as a sentence, and generating a response. The model is trained to predict the next word in a sentence, given the context of the words that came before it. Chat GPT is fine processed from GPT-3.5, a language model trained to produce text. Chat GPT was optimized for dialogue by using Reinforcement Learning with Human Feedback ? a method that uses human demonstrations to guide the model toward desired behavior. The training data used to create Chat GPT is a massive dataset of internet text, known as the Web Text dataset. This dataset includes a wide range of text types and styles, such as articles, and social media posts. By training on such a diverse data, Chat GPT is able to generate text that is similar to the way humans write. In conclusion, Chat GPT is a strong and adaptable language model with several applications in various fields. Chat GPT can enhance company processes and consumer services, from natural language processing to customer service. Its ability to understand and generate human-like language makes it an excellent tool for tasks such as machine translation, and question answering. It's exciting to see the ways in which Chat GPT will continue to shape and improve industries in the future.

By Dhairya Kapoor (B.Sc 1st Year)

Indian Economy

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture in India contributes about 50% of the economy. Agriculture includes the development of sales of crops, poultry, fish farming and animal husbandry. These are important for our economy. The economy of the any country plays a big role in development of that country. Public industries were heavily promoted in India. Many foreign industries have come to our country after industrial revolution. The industrial sector has seen particularly rapid growth in past few decades. We have large scale industries such as iron and steel industries, chemical industries, sugar industries, cement industries which contributes a lot to economy of the country. We also have small scale industries such as cloth industries, plastic product industries, jute and paper industries, food processing industries and toy industries. These small scale industries also give boost to the economy.

India is the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). India account for 7.2% of global economy in 2022 in PPP terms, and around 3.4% in nominal terms in 2022. It is one the fastest growing economy in the world.

Written by- KoynaClass- B.Com. 1st year

All you need to know about the employees provident fund .



The employees provident fund [EPF] is a saving tool for the workforce. It is a scheme managed under the employees provident fund and miscellaneous provisions act ,1952 , by the employees

provident fund origination
[EPFO]. Under the EPF scheme an e
employee has to pay certain percentage from his an equal amount is contributed by the employer. The employee gets a lump sum amount which include his own and employers contributions with in-

terest upon retirement or two month after switching jobs . currently 2022 – 23, the EPF interest rate stands at 8.10% . in term of return from a dept instrument , EPF fares better. The money is sovereign backed and the interest earned is tax free. In fact it enjoys the exempt – exempt – exempt [EEE] status as contributions are deductible from income.

RAJNA ,B.com 2nd year

Small Scale Industries In India Social Entrepreneurship

Small scale industries are referred to as those industries in which the process of manufacturing, production and servicing are done on a small scale. In small scale industries, the manufacturing of goods and rendering of services are done with the help of smaller machines and very limited manpower. According to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2020 Micro Enterprise is that enterprise in which Investment is less than 1 crore & turnover should be less than 5 crore.

Small Enterprise is that enterprise in which the investment is 1-10 crore and turnover should be 5-50 crore.

Medium Enterprise is that enterprise in which the investment is 10-20 crore and turnover should be 50-100 crore.

India is labour intensive industry, Small Scale industries helpful in creating employment opportunities. Examples of small scale industries-: Pickle manufacturing, Paper manufacturing, Paper bags industries etc.

Manya, Class-B.COM 3rd Year

Social entrepreneurship is for a profit business model that strive to make a positive impact on social issues or the environment. Social entrepreneurship is the process by which individual, startup and entrepreneurs develop and find solutions that directly address social issues. In the past several years, a new type of entrepreneur as emerged: the social entrepreneur. A social entrepreneur, therefore, is a person who explores business opportunities that we have a positive impact on their community in society or the world.

Ashoka Founder. CEO Bill Drayton first used the term

“Social Entrepreneurship” in early 1980.

Example Of Social Entrepreneurship In India

1. Harish Hande
2. Anshu Gupta
3. Urvashi Sahni
4. Sumita Ghosh Etc.

Tamanna, B.Com 3rd Year



संस्कृत अनुभाग



प्रो. विजय सिंह
प्राध्यापक सम्पादक



लितेष कुमारी
छात्र-सम्पादक

सम्पादकीय

प्रिय सहपाठिनः

स्वागतम् सर्वेषां भवताम् अस्मिन् संस्कृतनुभागे। अस्मिन् अनुभागे छात्राभिः संस्कृतभाषायाः विविधविषयानधिकृतयः लेखनस्य प्रयासः कृतम् अस्ति। संस्कृतं न केवलं भारतवर्षस्य गौरवभाषा अपितु विभिन्न शास्त्राणाम् विश्वकोशोऽपि वर्तते।

वयम् पश्यामः यत् पुरातन-काले हस्तिशास्त्रम्, अश्वशास्त्रम् सदृशः साधारणविषयाणाम् अपि शास्त्रम् प्रचलितः आसीत् तदा अन्य विषयानाम् कृते तु प्रभूताः सामग्री अस्मिन् भाषायाम् विद्यते। तत्र प्राचीनतम् साहित्यः, वेदाः, उपनिषदादि, ब्राह्मणग्रन्थाः, धर्मशास्त्रादिना समृद्धो अस्य वाङ्मयम्। अतः अखिल भारते संस्कृतभाषायाः एव पृथकतया संस्कृत महाविद्यालयाः, विश्वविद्यालयाः अपि वर्तन्ते। हिमाचल सर्वकारेण संस्कृतद्वितीयाराजभाषा उद्घोषिता। इयम् दिव्यवाणी संस्कृतिकैवय प्रतिष्ठानाय, सद्भावनाप्रसाराय, शान्तिकल्पतरूसमारोपणाय सर्वथा राजभाषा पदवीमर्हति। अतः वक्तुं शक्यते यत् संस्कृत भाषायाः ज्ञानम् अध्ययनं च सर्वेषाम् विषयनिष्णतनाम् कृते महत्वपूर्णः उपयोगी च अस्ति।

लितेष कुमारी

छात्र सम्पादक

सर्वेभ्यः शिक्षिकाभ्यः शिक्षकेभ्यः च समर्पितम् भारतवर्षः

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

किम् अस्ति तद् पदम्
यम् कुर्वन्ति सर्वे प्रणामम्
किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यस्य छायायाः प्राप्तम्ज्ञानम्

किम् अस्ति तत् पदम्
यः रचयति चरित्र जनानाम्
'गुरु' अस्ति अस्थ पदस्य नाम
सर्वेषाम् गुरुणाम् मम शतं प्रणामः ।

— हितेश कुमारी, बी.ए.— तृतीय वर्ष

कोद्रा

हिमाचल प्रदेश उत्तराखण्ड राज्ये च उपजातः कोद्रव सस्यं यत् क्षेत्रीयभाषायां कोद्रां अपि उच्यते, पुरा प्रचुरम् उपजायते स्मा ।

मम् पितामही कुथयति स्म यत् पूर्वकाले यदा निर्धनानाम् तण्डूलगोधूमौ नासतां तदा ते कोद्रवं

खादित्वा स्वकार्यं कुर्वन्ति स्म स्वक्षुधायाः च निवारणीकृत्य अतीव परिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति स्म ।

शनैः—शनैः कोद्रवः समाजे निम्नस्तरीयः प्रतीको जातः फलतः च स सर्वथा बहिष्कृतः अभवत् ।

कोद्रवो निर्धनत्वस्थ प्रतीको जातः ।

अद्यत्वे अपि हिमाचल प्रदेशे उत्तराखण्डराज्ये च क्रोद्रवः उत्पाद्यते ।

परन्तु कालस्य परिवर्तनं पश्यन्तु यत् एषः कोद्रवः स्वोपभोगार्थं न हि अपितु जापानवेशं निर्यातार्थम् उत्पाद्यते! भवन्त आश्चर्यचकिताः भविष्यन्ति यत् भारते उत्पादितस्य कोद्रवस्थ बृहत्तमः आयातको जापान देशोऽस्ति यतोहि जामानदेशे अस्य महती या अस्ति ।

कोद्रवो जापानदेशे बालकानां कृते सर्वाधिकं

पौष्टिकान्तमिति चिहितोऽस्ति

कोद्भवः क्षौरेयं, गंधकुः, आयोजिन, जीवसत्व—बी लौहतत्वम् इत्यादिभिः तत्त्वैः परिपूर्णो भवति

अस्मिन् ताण्डुलापेक्षया चतुस्त्रिंशदधुगुणाधिक

गोधूमाच्च नवगुणाधिकं क्षौरेयं प्राप्यते ।

— नरेन्द्र कुमार, बी०ए० द्वितीय वर्ष

अस्माकं देशः भारतवर्षम् अस्ति । अयं हि हिमालयात् रामेश्वरम् पर्यन्तम् पुरीतः द्वारका पर्यन्तं प्रसृतः अस्ति । अत्र गंगा, यमुना, गोदावरी, ब्रह्मपुत्र प्रभृतयः नद्यः अमृतोपमं तोयं बहन्ति । अत्र काशी, प्रयाग, मथुरा, प्रभृतयः तीर्थनगराणि सन्ति । अत्र कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, कानपुर, दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला प्रभृतयः उद्योग प्रधानाः नगर्याः सन्ति । अत्रैव राम—कृष्ण—गौतमः, जाताः । गाँधी—नेहरु—पटेल प्रमुखाः महापुरुषाः अत्रैव उत्पन्नाः । अयं देशः ग्राम प्रधानः कृषिप्रधानश्च कथ्यते । अस्य देशस्य राष्ट्र भाषाः आत्मजा अस्ति ।

— संजना,

संस्कृत भाषा देवभाषा

संस्कृत भाषा देवभाषा । सर्वासाम् भाषाणाम् जननी ।

सा भारतस्य संस्कृतिः सुधीनाम् भाषा च सा

अतिश्रेष्ठा मनुरा, सा अतिशोभना शुद्धं ब्रूति

सा अस्माकं गौरवं सा विश्वस्य भाषाणाम् जननी । अतिप्रिया संस्कृत भाषा ।

— योगिता



जगदाधारः ईश्वरः

नमः सर्वहितार्थाय जगदाधार हेतवे ।
साष्टाङ्गोऽयं प्रणामस्ते प्रयत्नेन मया कृतः ॥
पापोऽहं पापकर्माहं पापात्मा पापसम्भवः ।
त्राहि मां पार्वतीनाथ सर्वपापहरो भव ॥
ॐ भूर्भुवः स्वः श्रीनर्मदेश्वरसाम्ब सदा शिवाय नमः,
प्रार्थनापूर्वकं नमस्कारान् समर्पयामि ।
ॐ नमः शिवाय ॐ नमः शिवाय ॐ नमः शिवाय
ॐ नमः शिवाय ॐ नमः शिवाय ॐ नमः शिवाय
दारिर्द्यदहन शिवस्तोत्र
विश्वेश्वराय नरकार्णवतारणाय,
कर्णामृताय शशिशेखरधारणाय ।
कर्पूरकांतिधवलाय जटाधराय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय
गौरीप्रियाय रजनीशकलाधराय,
कालांतकाय भुजगाधिपकंकणाय ।
गंगाधराय गजराजविमर्दनाय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥
भक्तिप्रियाय भवरोगभयापहाय,
उग्राय दुर्गभवसागरतारणाय ।
ज्योतिर्मयाय गणनाथसुनृत्यकाय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥

चर्माम्बराय शवभस्मविलेपनाय,
भालेक्षणाय मणिकुंडलमंडिताय ।
मंजिरपादयुगलाय जटाधराय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥
पंचाननाय फणिराजविभूषणाय,
हेमांशुकाय भुवनत्रयमंडिताय ।
आनंदभूमिवरदाय तपोमयाय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥
भानुप्रियाय भवसागरतारणाय,
कालांतकाय कमलासनपूजिताय ।
नेत्रत्रयाय शुभलक्षणलक्षिताय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥
रामप्रियाय रघुनाथवरप्रदाय,
नागप्रियाय नरकार्णवतारणाय ।
पुण्येषु पुण्यभरिताय सुरार्चिताय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय
मुक्तेश्वराय फलदाय गणेश्वराय,
गीतप्रियाय वृषभेश्वरवाहनाय ।
मातंगचर्मवसनाय महेश्वराय,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥
वसिष्ठेन कृतं स्तोत्रं सर्वरोगनिवारणम्,
सर्वसंपत्करं शीघ्रं पुत्रपौत्रादिवर्धनं ।
त्रिसंध्यः पठेन्नित्यं स हि स्वर्गमवाप्नुयात्,
दारिर्द्यदुःखदहनाय नमः शिवाय ॥

—हिमांशु शर्मा

मित्रम्

कथं मित्रम् यः मित्रम् उच्यते?
यः तव दुःखे हसाति सः मित्रम् असित वा?
न मित्रम् एव भवत् दुःखेन सुखेन च भवतः
समर्थनं करोति । येन सह त्वं हृदयस्य वचनं
मनसः भावाः तत् मित्रं कर्थासंतु शम्नोषि ।
सनित मित्राणी यैषं सह भवन्तुः मुक्तया
वार्तालापं कर्तुं शक्नुयन्ति न तु सावधानस्य ।
किं मित्रं कोऽपि येन सह भव—तः मध्याह्न भोजनं
विभटान्ति, स्वस्थ पीठिकां विभजनित?
न कथनं त्रिः अस्ति येन यह भवन्तः
सवविचारं सांझा कर्तुं शक्नुवाति, तं भ्रातरं ।
भगिनीं वा मन्यताम् ।
भवतः व्यञ्जनात् कः ज्ञातुं शक्नोति भवन्तः
दुःखिताः वा प्रसन्नः वा ततर सत्यं मित्रम् ज्ञाति उच्यते ।
मानव जीवनस्य मातापितरौ भवन्ति ।

ममता ठाकुर ।



पहाड़ी अनुभाग



डॉ. हेम राज भारद्वाज
प्राध्यापक—संपादक



नेहा
छात्रा—संपादक

सम्पादकीय

सभी न पहिलै हाऊं आपणै देऊआ—देवी बै जैय—जैय कार केरा सा तुईन बाद कॉलजैरै सेभी गुरुजना रा धन्यवाद ता आभार प्रकट केरा सा। खास तौरा पैन्दै आपणै हिन्दी विभागे रै प्रो० डॉ० हेमराज भारद्वाजा रा जुणिऐं मुंमै एसा पत्रिका न पहाड़ी अनुभागा री छात्र संपादक बैणनै रा मौका धिनु।

पौरकी—प्रारकी बौरा साहि ऐशु बी म्हारा कॉलज 'देवधरा' पत्रिका वै छापदा लागा सा। कुल्लू कॉलजा री ऐ पत्रिका औखै पौढनु आले सेभी शोहरू—शोहरी रै आन्दरे गोजूई धी प्रतिभा बाहरे कौडने रा सुनैहरा मौका देआ सा।

आसरी पहाड़ी कुल्लुवी बोली एक मीठी बोली सा। म्हारे ग्रां रै रीति—रवाज, हौसणा—खेलणा, नौचणा—गाणा, जीणा—मौरना, उठणा—बेशणा, जाच—जणीच, देऊ—देवी रै सेभै कौम बी एसाए बोली न होआ सा।

हांऊ धन्यवाद केरा सा कॉलजा रै सेभी भाई—बैहणा रा बी, जुणिऐं मुंमै एसा पत्रिका न छापणै री तेईए एँडै शोभले—शोभले लेख धिने। औज कालकै लोका आपणी संस्कृति छौड़िया हारी देशै री संस्कृति पीछे भगदै लागै दै सी। आसा सभी बै आपणी बोली बोलणै न कदी बी शर्म नी करणी आथी। एसा बै बचाणै री तेईए आसा सेभी लोका वै आगे एजीया कौम केरना पौऊ।

तुसा सेभीन एतरी एक मेरी हौथ जोड़िए अर्ज सा।

“एक बार द्वारा हाऊं तुसा सेभी बै 'देवधरा' रै छपणै री बोहू—बोहू बधाई देआ सा।”

जय हिंद! जय हिमाचल!! जय भारत!!!

नेहा,
छात्रा—संपादक पहाड़ी अनुभाग

म्हारा कुल्लू

म्हारा कुल्लू सा सैभिना प्यारा,
प्यारी नौई उथडी-निष्ठी धारा ।
ग्रां-ग्रां वे घौरा-घौरा न बिजली री तारा
बाँकै-बाँकै सी औखले पहाड़ ।
कैढा शोभला सा कुल्लू महारा
गल नी दुणदै कोई भी माड़ी ।
जगह-जगह सी औखे जायरू पाणी
सेभीना शोभला मणिकर्ण रा गर्म पानी ।
गर्मी न सा ओखली गल निराली,
जोखे हेरा तौखे हरियाली-हरियाली ।
सेऊए री होआ सी चुटदी डाढी,
फुले री होआ सी धरूठदी क्यारी
ऐ घाटी लागा सा मुंबै सेभिन प्यारी,
दुरा देशा न ऐजा सी औखेवे लौका ।
हेरा सी शेतै-शेतै हिऊंआ री जोता
नुआढी सुथण सी ऊना रे कोटा ।
इना हेरिया हौआ सी ते हैरान
एण्डी सा मेर कुल्लू री शान ।
नेहा, एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

कुपु चिड़ी दोती-दोती शुणादी रागा

वैशाख महीने म्हारा विरशु लागा
माँ चामुण्डा रै विरशु रा देऊआ वै मिलू
देऊ नारायण औठा जाच्चा वै सजदा लागा ।

बोला सी बिरशु होआ सा बेटड़ी री जाच
जाच्चा जाणेरी इनहा वै होबा सा बडी आश
धूपा दैणे बै बेटड़ी ऐ सजाई रखी सा थाल
दसो-दिशा मैहका सा ऐ शौबली बैठरे री बास ।

ढोली बेऊंसी लागे बजादै बांका ढीला बाजा
सूलै-सूले गूणनै बै मिलदा बेटड़ी रै लालड़ी रा रागा
संघै बाजे रै तालै देऊ बैहण चामुण्डा संघै नैचदा लगा

जाच्चा भाडढी सौहा ढाबुई सारी धार-हारा
हेरनै बै बड़ा बांका लागदा ऐ नजारा

जय माँ चामुण्डा- जय मां भागसिद्ध
'जैय नारायणा'

जैय-जैय कारा । 22 His 165

आज रा बच्चा भी बड़ा बेमिसाल

सारा गूगलै रा कमाल
लिखणा भी नी पोड़दा
हूँदा कोई भी सवाल
सारा गूगलै रा कमाल
बच्चा बड़ा बेमिसाल
दिमागा रा असर इन्हें पाया
इन न कर पाया दूसरा इस्तेमाल
किछ गूगला पर ही मिल्ला
से जो इस बिन फसी गया
हूण नई निकली सकदा
गूगल भाई रा ता ये ही जाल है
आज रा बच्चा भी बड़ा बेमिसाल
ऐ सारा गूगल रा कमाल
इसरी महिमा अपरंपार
से जे गूगल चुलानंदै
पैसे रा लेन-दे होंदा ।
गूगला पैन्दे होंदा मुनाफा हजारों बार ।
घरे कोई न टैम देंदा
इसने जोड़्या इक रिश्ता ये
फायदे बड़े सौगी नुकसान भी
जानकारी सारे संसार री रखदा
येही ता इसकी पहचान
आज रा बच्चा बड़ा बेमिसाल ।
हर एक व्यस्त इस च
आज रा बच्चा भी बड़ा बेमिसाल
सारा गूगल रा कमाल

— शारदा, बीए, पहिला वौष



“देवता नारायण भजन” (मेहा)

जय पांच सिद्ध

1. जय हो.... देऊआ नारायणा..होओ...ओ...ओ.
पौंज सिद्ध ओ...पौंज सराई ओ..
सरगा न चुड़े ओ...रदार मौझे फूडै ओ..
जय म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... तेरी जय कारा ..
जय कारा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा.. तेरी जय कारा ..
पौंज सिद्ध तुसै पौंज सराई... सरगा न फूडै रदारा
फूडे रदारा म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा... सरगा न फूडै रदारा ।
2. सौरा बौगई मिलू मोहरू तेरा... मनुखै भाऊ चमत्कार ..
चमत्कारा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... मनुखै माऊ चमत्कारा
रौथे रा नूर तेरी मुखै री चमक.. सजू रौथडू प्यारा
रौथडू प्यारा म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा.. सजू रौथडू प्यारा ।
3. हरि नारायण भाई काथी—कुकड़ी... भाई विष्णु दुआड़ा..
विष्णु दुआड़ा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... भाई विष्णु दुआड़ा
ज्वाला बहण तेरी ओ फोजल.. भाई जमलू दराला....
जमलू दराला म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... भाई जमलू दराला ।
4. एक जाच तेरी मेहा लो फागली... दूजी शाऊणी गुआडा
शाऊणी गुआडा म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा.. दूजी शाऊणी
गुआडा..
चार गराई रा मालिक देऊआ..रौहन्दा मैहै री धारा
मेहै री धारा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा रौहन्दा मेहे री धारा ।
5. नारसिंह काली बाहण तेरै ... देऊ थान संघे प्यारा ...
थान प्यारा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... देऊ थान संघे प्यारा..
जूणीयै ज़ाणी तेरी महिमा मालका... केरदै तेरी जय कारा
जय कारा म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा ... केरदै तेरी जय कारा
6. धूपा बेठरे पूजणा मालका...चकी मनै रा भारा..
मनै रा भारा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... चकी मनै रा भारा..
महामारी रा पूछणा देऊआ नारायणा... आसा वै तेरा ही
सहारा..
सहारा म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा .. आसा है तेरा ही सहारा ।
7. गुण जश तेरा मन ओ भौरिदा... जैंढा अमृतै री धारा
अमृतै री धारा म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा ... जैंढी अमृतै री धारा
कोढ़ी रा कोढ़ हो रहाईया शेटू..ऐंढा तू मालक म्हारा..
मालक म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा . ऐंढा तू मालक म्हारा ।
जय म्हारे देऊआ नारायणा... तेरी जय कारा ... जयकारा
म्हारै देऊआ नारायणा... तेरी जयकारा हो कारा
तेरी जय

— रामनाथ, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

माँ बापा रा प्यार

माँ बापा रा प्यार
माँ बापा रा प्यार
दुनिया रा अनमोल तौफा
खातिर तिन्हा रे बिना अधुरा सा संसार
आँचल कने बापा रा प्यार
तिनहा री झिड़का कने कदी तिनहा रा दुलार
माँ दैदी मुशिकला ने लड़ने री शक्ति
बीतेया छावां च कने धूप पांदे उस पार
वक्त लगदा जिया गुलशन च बहार,
जवानी च कठिनाईयों ने किया अहाँ पर बार
लड़ खड़ाए पैर मेरे पर समाली गये
मेरे ले था माँ बाप रा प्यार ,
चेही फरियाद करदी ,

भगवान किी रे भी मां बाप ना हो जुदा,
माँ बाप हूँदै बच्चेया री शक्ति,
ऐ माँ बाप रे बिना अधुरी अहाँ री शक्ति,
होरते नी मिल्दा माँ बापा बापा रा प्यार,
मां बापा रा प्यार होआ
दुनिया रा अनमोल तोफा

— तानिया, बी.ए. पैहिला वर्ष

तेरी यादी न

तेरी यादी न
षूण दिला रे चिडुआ
छोड़िए नौठा सेरी
झुरी थी मूं दिला न रखनी
जमाने नी लोड़ी हेरी ।
लोभा रे लाई तु पांखडु
उड़ीए एजी दूर धारा,
गला केरनी लोभै री
नेई ज़ानी वै भारा ।
नीलै पाणी ने हेरदी तु
बिंदी लाई
षौभली सूरत रखणी झुरी री
रखणी हिकडू लाई ।
चिड़ी चिडू बोलदे खेमु
ऐ सी प्रैमै री नाऊं मेरे
होसदे सी सारे लोका
रौहंदे बोसदे कोइए नी हेरै ।

— खेम चंद, बीए. पैहिला वर्ष

औज़ काल की याणी री कहाणी

देसनु की यारो इनै री कहाणी
इने री गैला बुझी न जाणी।
बोला सी आपु बै बड़ी सयानी
दस जमाता पौढ़ने बै लाई पन्द्रह साल लाणी
पौटु छौड़िया लाई जैकटा ता पैटा लाणी
मां-बाप री इज्जत लाई पानी न मिलाणी
देसनु की यारो इनै री कहाणी।
इनै री गला बुझी न जाणी।
पाऊडर क्रीम लाइये सुरता लाई शोभली बनाणी
बोलदी लागी ऐ ता मॉड्रन शाहरू री निशाणी
बोली आपणी बिसरी इनै बोला सी ए विलायती वाणी
देसनु की यारो इनै री कहाणी
इनै री गला बुझी न जाणी

पौढ़ना लिखणा

पौढ़ना लिखणा सा बड़ा जरूरी
तेवे करनी आपणी मनशा पूरी
अनपौढ़ माणु वै देआ सी सैभ ताना
ऐ मिला सा लोका वै शौभला बहाना
पौढ़ना लिखणा जुण नी ज़ाणदे
तिना बे कोई भी कौमा न आगे नई आणंदै।
जुण माणु केरला पौढ़ने लिखणें रा प्रचार
तेई नी होणा कदी भी लाचार
पौढ़ी लिखी बणना आसा महान
तेवे केरना लोका आसा रा गुणगान।

अर्चना देवी
एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष



औज़के शौहरू

औज़के शौहरू बोला सी आसे ग्रेट
पिया सी सिगरेट
औज़के शौहरू रै ऐण्डे सी हाला
खांदे गुटका ता ओठ ओहा सी लाल।
बड़ी लाईदी होआ सी ज़ीनै री कमीज़
ढूणने री नई होंदी तिनावै तमीज़।
घौरा न आएदै होआ सी पढ़ाई केरदे
स्कूला पूजीया लागी लड़ाई केरदे
सारी साल बणिया रौहा सी उस्ताद
जैबै ऐजा सी पेपर नेड़ तैवे ऐसा सी
हेरा लोको औज़के शौहरू रे बड़े बुरे हेआ सी हाल।
नेहा।

नेहा

ओ दूर देशा रे

पारुल ठाकुर बीएससी भई ईयर
ओ दूर पारली चिड़िये आसे आए तेरे देशा हो...
छोड़िए आए पापी सन्सारा आसा बे हेरे कला तेरा
सहारा हो..
ओ दूर देशा रे माणुआ औज़ बेशी केरी थी दूई
गला लोभे री
ता दुई गला ती पापी दिले री शणणी...
दोती उठी तेरी यादि ना ओ झूरिये किंहा भयाणी
रात
ओ काटणी...औछुए भी लागी पाणी ऐंदा जेबे
लाई तेरी गला शणणी

छेके करे हो झुरणा हो झुरिए
नई ता होई ज़ाणी देरी... नई ता होई ज़ाणी देरी...
स्नोरे री धारा बसेरा हो तेरा...शोभली तेरी वाणी...
तोह हेरिये ओ माहणुआ दिले री गला थी गलाणी
दुई घड़ी करे मिलणा झुरिए नई होई ज़ाण तोभे
देरी..
आमा-बापू भी लागे बोलदे ओ झूरिए...रात कौखते
काटी
रात काखे ते काटी...पोरे करे खत्म ऐसा पापी
दिवारा
ऐवे जिंदड़ी तोह संगे बिताणी...तो संगे बिताणी...
तो संगे बिताणी...

पारुल ठाकुर, बीएससी त्रिजा वौर्ष

कलयुगा री राजनीति

ऐंड़ी कैंडी बदलुई देशै री हावा,
ऐंडा कैंडा बदलुआ ज़माना ॥
नहीं रौही नेता न लाज़ शर्म,
नहीं रौहू इन्हा रै धर्मा रा ठिकाना ॥

लोका संगै लागै झूठे वायदैं केरदैं,
जंडै कंडै केरिआ पोंज साल खांणी ॥
वोटा री तेंई लागै हौथ जोड़दैं,
केरदैं लागै जी बांणी ॥

झूठे-मुठै लागै भाषणां देंदैं,
लोका बै लागै विकासा रै सूपनै रिहांदैं ॥
एक बार इन्हा बै जिताया,
देशा रै लोका लागै पछतांदैं ॥

नेता री गला पंदै नी बशाह केरना,
कोही रै नि होंदैं ए सगै ।
इन्हें नि पूछदैं कोही रा सुख-दुख,
गरीबी पौआ सा काटणी आपेणैं ढंगै ॥

समा आऊ कलयुगा रा,
कलयुगा री बंणी ऐ सरकार ॥

भलै म्हाणू यारो धाका खांदैं,
देशा चलांदैं गद्दार ॥

— नरेन्द्र ठाकुर पहिला वीर्ष



कुल्लू सा आसरा ज़िला

कुल्लू सा आसरा ज़िला
एइबे हेरिए सेभी रा हिकडू सा खिला
ओखरी ठांडी-ठांडी बागर सा
जेंडा खुला सागर
ना जाणे मेरे कुल्लू बे एबे की हुआ
लागी एइबे कुणी नज़र
मेरा कुल्लू एबे प्रदूषित हुआ
रिशदी लागी ओखरे हरियाली
होंदी लागी कीबे एतरी जुआली
प्रदूषित हुआ आसरा कुल्लू-मनाली
शुणा शुणा लोको
मता केरा एतरी शाति
प्रकृति माणु जीवन रि साथी
कुल्लू सा आसरा जिला
एइबे हेरिए सेभी रा हीकडू सा खिला...

— शालू देवी बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

घौठा री कहाणी

शुणा लोको घौठा री कहाणी
सभिन जरूरी गल,
तेई चलाणे वे लौड़ी होआ सा पाणी
पहाड़ी बोली न बोला सा आसे तेइवे घौठ,
लागा सा तेईन एक तौली ता एक पौट,
पाणी थोड़ा वोहू फेरने वे होआ सा एक मौहर,
घौठा न लागी सा एंडी -एंडी कई चीजा होर,
पाणी नेणे वे होआ सा एक वगाण,
तैवे वणा सा घौठा न म्हाणु रा खाण,
वगाणा रा पाणी डाडू ना वजा सा,
डाडू जो कि 11 पांखें संगे सजा सा,
सभिन् ऊजे लागी दी होआ सा घोड़ी,
घोड़ी आन्दरे पाणेवे भी नाज हुआ लोड़ी,
नाज थोड़ा वोहू फेरने वे होआ सा तुआ बणाश,
तैवे होआघ सा शोभले पीठे री आश
टोवरे पैदे ओला सा पिशुआदा पीठा,
खाणे वे होआ सा सौ बड़ा मीठा,
ऐतरी सा घोटे री कहाणी
एक रोज ऐंडा भी ऐणा लोको,
नीसी रौहणी बुजुर्गे री ए नशाणी ।

डॉ. हेमराज भारद्वाज, सहायक प्रोफेसर (हिंदी)
राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू

BCA Section



Disha Guleria
Staff Editor



Divanshi
Student Editor

Editorial

Even a small pin and a big jetliner, all are the products of technology.

Technology has proven to be the most useful resource for almost any industry to move forward and make progress. Upgrades not only help organizations step up but they also ease the operations for employees as well as people in general and have become an integral part of industry and livelihood.

This section of magazine focus on making reads familiar with technology and world of computer. Since, technology has enriched our lives with greater convenience, improved access to information has revolutionized how we work.

I feel immense amount of pride and pleasure to be a part of the college magazine and I would also show my gratitude to Prof. Disha Guleria, who gave me this opportunity for being the student editor of BCA section. Also my warm appreciation to the students who found time to sit down and write for magazine.

I hope you'll enjoy the great journey of the wondrous world of computers and technology!

Divanshi, BCA 6thsem.

Electronic Page Display:

An electronic page display, also known as an e-paper display or electronic ink display, is a type of display technology that imitates the appearance of ink on paper. Unlike traditional displays, which use backlit technology to emit light, e-paper displays reflect light like real paper, making them easy to read in any lighting condition, including direct sunlight. This makes e-paper displays ideal for applications like e-readers, digital signage, and other devices that require long battery life and easy readability.

Electronic page displays use a combination of reflective particles and electronic ink to produce images. The reflective particles sit on top of a transparent electrode layer and are charged with either a positive or negative charge. These particles are then moved by the electric field generated by the electrode layer, causing them to reflect light and create an image. By varying the amount of charge applied to each particle, it's possible to create different shades of gray or even colors. One of the biggest advantages of electronic page displays is their low power consumption. Because e-paper displays only require power to change the image, they can retain an image without drawing any power at all, making them ideal for devices that require long battery life. For example, e-readers with electronic paper displays can go weeks or even months on a single charge, depending on usage.

Electronic paper displays are also very thin and flexible, which makes them ideal for use in devices like e-readers, which need to be lightweight and easy to hold for extended periods. Additionally, because electronic paper displays don't emit light, they don't cause eye strain or fatigue like backlit displays can. Despite their advantages, electronic paper displays do have some drawbacks. The refresh rate of e-paper displays is much slower than traditional displays, which makes them unsuitable for use in applications that require fast-moving images, such as video. Additionally, while e-paper displays can display a wide range of grayscale images, they are not as good at rendering vibrant colors as traditional displays.

Overall, electronic page displays are a promising technology that offers a number of advantages over traditional displays. With their low power consumption, easy readability, and thin, flexible design, e-paper displays are likely to find applications in a wide range of industries in the years to come.

Anjali Thakur, BCA 6th sem.

LIGHT TREE:

The concept of light tree is introduced in a wavelength routed optical network which employs wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM). A light tree is a point to point multipoint all optical channel, which may span multiple fiber links. Hence, a light tree enables single-hop communication between a source node and a set of destination nodes. Thus, a light tree based virtual topology can significantly reduce the hop distance, thereby increasing the network throughput. A light path is an all-optical channel, which may be used to carry circuit switched traffic, and it may span multiple fiber links. Assigning a particular wavelength to it sets these up. We refer light tree as a point to multi point extension of light path. In the near future, WANs will be based on WDM optical networks. So far, all architectures that have been proposed for WDM WANs have only considered the problem of providing unicast services. In addition to unicast services future WDM WANs need to provide multicast and broadcast services. A novel WDM WAN architecture based on light trees that are capable of supporting broadcasting and multicasting over a wide-area network by employing a minimum number of opto-electronic devices was discussed. Such WDMWAN can provide a very high bandwidth optical layer, which efficiently routes unicast, broadcast and multicast packet-switch traffic.

Sujata Thakur, BCA 6th sem.

GPU: Graphics Processing Unit

A Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) is a specialized electronic circuit designed to accelerate the creation of images, animations, and video content. GPUs are commonly used in personal computers, workstations, and gaming consoles to enhance the graphical performance of various applications.

A typical GPU consists of a large number of processing cores that work in parallel to perform complex mathematical operations. These operations are used to create and manipulate images by rendering 3D models, applying textures, and adding lighting effects. The ability to perform these tasks quickly and efficiently makes GPUs ideal for tasks that require significant processing power, such as gaming and video editing.

The primary difference between a CPU and a GPU is that a CPU is designed to perform a wide range of tasks, including running multiple applications at once, while a GPU is designed to perform a specific set of tasks related to image and video processing. While a CPU may have a few processing cores, a GPU can have hundreds or even thousands of processing cores.

The use of GPUs has become increasingly popular in recent years due to the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML). These applications rely on large amounts of data and complex mathematical operations, making GPUs ideal for accelerating the training of neural networks and other deep learning models.

In addition to gaming and AI/ML, GPUs are also used in scientific and engineering applications. These applications often require simulations of physical systems, such as weather patterns or fluid dynamics, which can be computationally intensive. GPUs can provide the processing power needed to run these simulations quickly and efficiently.

The performance of a GPU is measured in terms of its processing power, which is usually expressed in teraflops (trillions of floating-point operations per second). Higher-end GPUs can have processing power in the range of tens of teraflops, making them significantly more powerful than even the most powerful CPUs.

GPUs are typically manufactured by companies such as Nvidia and AMD, which produce a range of products for different use cases and price points. The most powerful GPUs can be quite expensive, with prices ranging from several hundred to several thousand dollars.

In conclusion, GPUs are a critical component in many modern computing applications, from gaming to scientific research. Their ability to perform complex mathematical operations quickly and efficiently has made them an essential tool for a wide range of industries, and their importance is likely to continue to grow as the demand for high-performance computing continues to increase.

Jatin Thakur, BCA 6th sem.

Cameleon Chip:

The Cameleon chip is a cutting-edge technology in the field of computer architecture that promises to revolutionize the way we design and manufacture computer chips. The chip was developed by a team of researchers at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL) led by Professor David Atienza.

The Cameleon chip is unique in that it can adapt to different workloads in real-time, allowing it to optimize performance and energy consumption for different applications. This is achieved through a combination of hardware and software that allows the chip to dynamically reconfigure its components and allocate resources as needed.

One of the main benefits of the Cameleon chip is its energy efficiency. Traditional computer chips are designed to operate at peak performance all the time, regardless of the workload. This results in a lot of wasted energy when the chip is not running at full capacity. The Cameleon chip, on the other hand, is able to adjust its power consumption based on the workload, resulting in significant energy savings.

Another benefit of the Cameleon chip is its flexibility. The chip can be reconfigured on-the-fly to adapt to different applications and workloads. This means that a single chip can be used for a variety of tasks, reducing the need for specialized hardware and saving money on manufacturing costs.

The Cameleon chip has already been used in a number of applications, including image and video processing, machine learning, and data center infrastructure. In one example, researchers used the chip to process video streams in real-time with up to 40% energy savings compared to traditional chips.

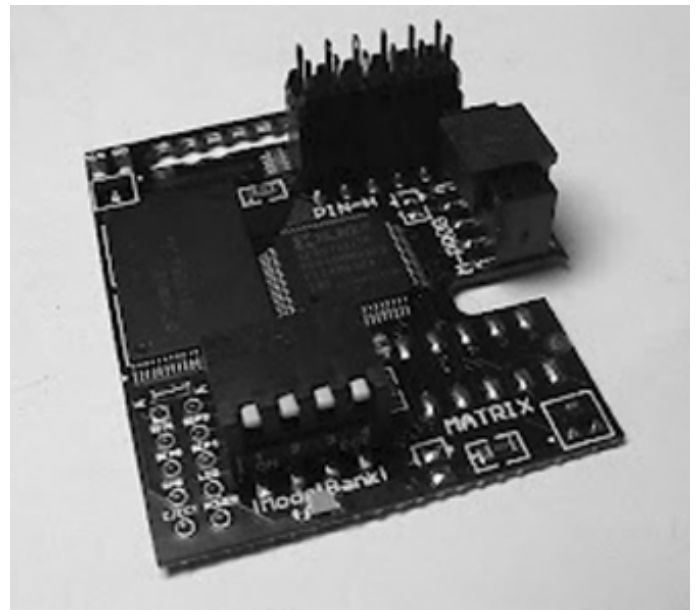
The potential applications of the

Cameleon chip are vast, from mobile devices and IOT sensors to high-performance computing and data centers. The chip's energy efficiency and flexibility make it an attractive option for a wide range of industries, including healthcare, finance, and transportation.

However, there are still some challenges to overcome before the Cameleon chip can become widely adopted. One of the main challenges is the complexity of the hardware and software required to support dynamic reconfiguration. Additionally, the chip may require specialized programming languages and development tools that are not yet widely available.

Despite these challenges, the Cameleon chip represents a major breakthrough in computer architecture and has the potential to transform the way we design and manufacture computer chips. With its energy efficiency, flexibility, and real-time adaptability, the Cameleon chip is poised to become a key player in the future of computing.

-Aditya, BCA 6th sem.



Blue Brain Technology:

Blue brain technology is a virtual machine powered by **artificial neural networks (ANNs)**. It is the one of the advanced applications of **artificial intelligence (AI)** to the human brain that aims to address many of the pressing problems involved in brain dysfunctions, the human mind and consciousness.

Blue brain can think, act, respond, make sudden decisions, and keep anything and everything in its memory. This technology uses the blue gene supercomputer that **IBM** develops to jumpstart the brain simulation process. The main goal is to create a program that can upload a human brain to a computer. By doing so, the machine can think and decide even in the absence of a human body.

What is a Virtual Brain?

A virtual brain is an artificial brain. It can think like the natural brain, take decisions based on the past experience, and respond as the natural brain can. It is possible to do so by using supercomputers, with a huge amount of storage capacity, processing power and an interface between the human brain and this artificial one. Through this interface, the data stored in the natural brain can be uploaded into the computer. So the brain and the knowledge, intelligence of anyone can be preserved and used forever, even after the death of the person.

Surbhi Sharma, BCA 6th sem.

Space Mouse:

The SpaceMouse is a peripheral tool for controlling three-dimensional objects created by computer programmers. This tool represents part of the vanguard of a class of three-dimensional mouse products that allow users to use more natural movements in manipulating three-dimensional objects on a screen. A three-dimensional mouse has its own system of controls and its own signals that need to be interpreted by an operating system and/or application.

Explains SpaceMouse:

Although makers of these devices point out that they can theoretically be used with any application, the specific interface between the SpaceMouse and operating system or application needs to be supported by a driver or other facilitating resource. While computer-aided design software and other 3-D modeling tools often support the SpaceMouse and other 3-D mouse models, other software and some operating systems do not support these tools. To address this, some developers have experimented with converting signals from the SpaceMouse into the kinds of signals that a conventional computer receives from a keyboard or conventional mouse.

The basic controls of the SpaceMouse enable certain kinds of movement and manipulations. A simple twist left and right, or push up and down, will correspond to the given direction on the screen. A zoom feature and a tilt feature are also included. When a three-dimensional mouse such as the SpaceMouse is supported, it can make it a lot easier for users to access and manipulate different kinds of three-dimensional programming on their computing devices.

-Jyoti Thakur, BCA 6th sem.

Polymer Memory:

Semiconductor memory is a digital electronic semiconductor device used for digital data storage, such as computer memory, where data is stored within metal–oxide–semiconductor (MOS) memory cells on a silicon integrated circuit memory chip. Polymer memory insinuates the new memory innovation that utilizes conductive polymer rather than silicon based construction to store the data. Polymers are highly adaptable, organic material comprising of long chains of single molecules. Polymers are essential electronic material that can be processed as liquids. With thin film memory technology, polymers are used in various industrial standard processes.

A polymer known as PEDOT (polyethylenedioxythiophene) is an unusual plastic since it conducts electricity at low voltage, which makes this polymer suitable for anti-static coating in various industrial processes. Later, it was found that at high pulse of current changes it into non-conducting state (acts as an insulator). The PEDOT based memory was utilized to store the computerized data as zeros and ones. By stacking layers of memory, a cubic centimeter gadget could hold as much as a gigabyte and be sufficiently modest to rival CDs and DVD.

How does Polymer memory work?

The fundamental principle behind the Polymer based memory is a dipole moment possessed by the polymer chains because of which polymer direction of the field towards the negative end while negative charges get displaced in the direction of the positive end of the field thus a dipole is set up. Polymer memory

stores data in an entirely different manner in comparison to silicon devices. Instead of encoding zeroes and ones as the measure of charge stored in a cell, Coates chips store data based on the polymers electrical resistance. Coates fabricates each memory cell as polymer sandwiched between the two electrodes. To actuate this cell framework, the voltage is applied at the top and bottom electrodes. Use of an electric field to bring down the polymer's resistance, thus expanding its ability to conduct current; the polymer keeps up its shows differences in electrical conductivity and when an electric field is applied polymer local dipole is set up. Dipole Moment is set up when an electric field is applied to a solid containing positive and negative charge, the positive charges get displaced in the state until a field of opposite polarity is applied to raise its resistance back to its original level. The distinct conductivity States constitute bits of data.

Features of Polymer Memory:

- ✍ Zero transistors for every bit of storage.
- ✍ Memory is Nonvolatile.
- ✍ Microsecond initial reads. Write speed quicker than NAND and NOR Flash.
- ✍ Basic preparing, simple to coordinate with different CMOS.
- ✍ No cell backup control or refresh required.
- ✍ Operating temperature ranges between – 40 and 110°C.

Advantages of Polymer memory:

- ✍ Plastic memory is quick. Lab, assembled gadgets with a 1GB storage capacity have yielded read/write process durations that are multiple times (10 times) quicker than CompactFlash, which are commonly 10MB/s read, 1-4MB/s compose, thus providing quick

read and write speed.

- ✍ Low power utilization.
- ✍ It requires far less transistors, commonly just 0.5M (million) for 1GB of storage capacity contrasted with silicon's 1.5-6.5B (billion).
- ✍ It can be stacked vertically in an item, yielding 3D space utilization; silicon chips must be set adjacent to one another.
- ✍ Simple to fabricate: use ink-jet printers to shower fluid polymer circuits onto a surface.

Limitations of Polymer memory:

- ✍ It can read many times, but can write only one time.
- ✍ Turning a polymer memory into a commercial memory is a tedious task as the memory technologies compete not only on the basis of storage capacity, but also in energy consumption, speed and unwavering quality and so on.

Until new memory materials can contend with the high performance of silicon, their notes, they are probably going to be constrained to niche applications.

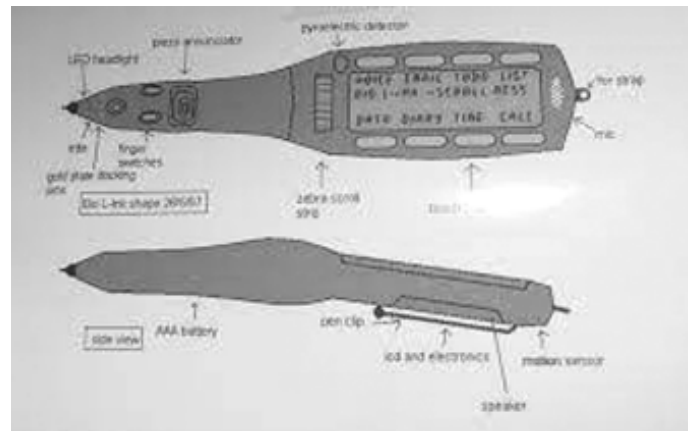
-Divanshi, BCA 6th sem.



Smart Quill:

Lyndsay Williams of Microsoft Research's Cambridge UK lab is the inventor of the Smart-quill technology, a pen that can remember the words that it is used to write, and then transform them into computer understandable text. The idea behind is that "it would be neat to put all of a handheld-PDA type computer in a pen," came to the inventor in her sleep. It's the pen for the new millennium, she says. Encouraged by Nigel Ballard, a leading consultant to the mobile computer industry, Williams took her prototype device to the British Telecommunications Research Lab, where she was promptly hired and given money and institutional support for her project. The prototype, called Smart-Quill, has been developed by world-leading research laboratories run by BT (formerly British Telecom) at Martlesham, eastern England. It is claimed to be the biggest revolution in handwriting since the invention of pen because of its usability.

Suraksha Thakur, BCA 6th sem.



Clinical Information System:

Increasingly, medical care is being provided in multiple settings and at multiple points, thus creating a need for clinicians to pool together the available clinical data and share it in order to provide a complete picture of an individual patient. The bricks-and-mortar hospital is no longer the central focus of care. The “solid” remnants of the monolith are now merely supports for the information management system that has become critical to holistic care. This system, and its management, becomes the “virtual” hospital/health system.

Put simply, Clinical Information Systems are those information technology systems that are applied at the point of clinical care. These are healthcare information systems used by doctors, nurses and other healthcare providers to provide clinical care to patients.

Types of clinical information systems and applications

Some of the major Clinical Information Systems (CIS) are as follows:-

- ✍ Ambulatory or Outpatient Clinical Information Systems including the Ambulatory/OPD Electronic Medical Record (EMR)
- ✍ Inpatient Clinical Information Systems including the Inpatient Electronic Medical Record (EMR) and Computerised Provider Order Entry (CPOE) systems.
- ✍ Speciality systems like the Emergency Department Information System, ICU Information System, Cardiology Information System, and Oncology Information System.

✍ Ancillary Information Systems like Laboratory Information System, Pharmacy Information System and Radiology Information System.

Some important features of an Inpatient EMR

Chart and results review – as described above.

✍ Clinical Documentation – for clinical notes like progress notes and nursing notes. Much more comprehensive than the Ambulatory EMR with features like data input flow sheets into which data like pulse rate, BP and temperature can be put in at specified intervals. There is significantly more nursing and support staff documentation in the Inpatient arena.

✍ Computerised Provider (or Physician) Order Entry (CPOE) – much more real time and robust than the ambulatory order entry system. Important to have this well interfaced with the Inpatient Pharmacy system, has to handle many more types of orders like IV drips with rate of administration, dietary orders, physiotherapy orders etc.

✍ Electronic Medication Administration Record (eMAR) – This is a function that logs the administration of medications electronically (usually using bar code technology) or manually.

Can search engines affect the attention span of youth?

Attention can be the highest compliment you can pay to someone. For a human brain, that is made up of so much complexity, it is not hard to believe that attention and focus are essential requirements of a successful human experience. Attention is a continued focus on detail for a particular period of time. Children are born with shorter attention spans, however, as they grow up it changes drastically. It is how biology intended it for our survival. Our attention spans become longer because we want to willingly be a part of various societal systems that can help us in solving more challenging problems in life- from our jobs, career choices, health & wellbeing, and interpersonal relationships.

If we look at the recent change that has happened in the way we learn, we meander and wonder if decades ago what we did in our classrooms was at times an exercise in mundanely. However maybe what may seem mundane could rather be a product of sustained attention. When we think about the technology boom that has happened in the recent decades, we get to see that unsustain attention can be very antithetical to learning the convenience of the internet and search engines is changing both the way we think and comprehend pieces of text. The quickness of the information around us changing how we take it in, but it is also having an adverse effect on our attention spans for longer pieces of literature. We're becoming more and more dependent on the internet as a whole.

We are tending to lose our minds discipline for staying focused and becoming lazier about our information consumption. It's not only easily accessible, but practically thrown at us in bursts from search engines to news feeds.

Sunaina, BCA 6th sem.



ChatGPT: A Closer Look at Our Future with A.I.

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022. Built on top of OpenAI's GPT-3 family of large language models, it has been fine-tuned using both supervised and reinforcement learning techniques. AI language models are designed to understand and process human language in a way that is similar to how humans do. They do this by using a technique called natural language processing (NLP), which involves breaking down language into its component parts (such as words and sentences) and analysing the patterns and relationships between them.

In other words, it understands and responds in a way similar to that of us humans and while it may not sound that big of a deal, it has the capability of changing and improving all our lives. Imagine having a sort of know-it-all virtual assistant by your side at all times helping and guiding you at every turn.

“But isn't it just like a glorified google search?” one may ask and rightfully so. After all you can get the same resources, information and guidance from our beloved google right? Right? Google, however reliable it may be to use, couldn't be more behind in terms of convenience. Language models like ChatGPT are able to provide the information required without the inconvenience of having to click and check several links. Doesn't like an answer, just tap on the button to regenerate another version of the answer. One of the key benefits of AI language models like ChatGPT is their ability to generate human-like responses to a wide range of prompts and questions. This can be particularly useful in applications such as chatbots, virtual assistants, and automated customer service systems, where the ability to communicate effectively with users is essential.

While it sounds too good to be true, just like every other great innovation, it does come with its own set of limitations and drawbacks. Because of being fairly new, it does provide misleading information and even with security and safeguards in place, people are able to find new ways to exploit the A.I. model to provide dangerous information such as that to produce bombs! It also raises important ethical and social issues, such as concerns around bias, privacy, and the potential impact of AI on employment and society as a whole. But then again, the responsibility lies with us, the users, to use this technology for improving our productivity and improving our lives as a whole.

While it's still far from being the JARVIS we all wanted, it's closer than we think it is as recently, one of the other AI models from OpenAI, the company behind ChatGPT, was able to replicate the theory of mind. Theory of mind refers to the ability to attribute mental states (such as thoughts, beliefs, and desires) to oneself and others, and to understand that different people may have different perspectives and knowledge based on their individual experiences and beliefs. In other words, it involves recognizing that other people have their own thoughts, feelings, and beliefs, which may be different from one's own, and using that understanding to make predictions about how they might behave in different situations.

ChatGpt and AI are advancing at such a rapid rate that the technological singularity doesn't seem that far off. As an example of the rapid growth of these technologies, parts of this article are written by ChatGPT itself.

Overall, language models like ChatGPT are at the forefront of the AI revolution, helping to transform the way we communicate and interact with technology. As these models continue to improve and evolve, we can expect to see even more exciting applications and innovations in the field of natural language processing.

What is Blue bugging?

Blue bugging is a technique hackers employ to worm their way easily into a device when its Bluetooth is on 'discovery mode'. Hackers use blue bugging to access calls, read and send text messages, steal sensitive information stored on the device, and even divert calls to their own numbers, among other things. Initially, blue bugging was used to target laptops, but hackers later developed methods to target all Bluetooth-enabled devices.

According to a report in The Hindu, cybersecurity experts have warned that applications which allow users to connect wireless earbuds to smartphones or laptops, are capable of recording conversations, and can be hacked. Some app developers also say that any application with access to Bluetooth can record users 'conversations with Siri and audio from the iOS keyboard dictation feature while using Air Pods, the report stated.

How does Blue bugging work?

If a device's Bluetooth is set to discovery mode and the device is within close proximity (approx. 10 meters) to a hacker, it's susceptible to cyberattacks surges. Once the hacker gets access to the device, the next step is usually to install malware. Post this, brute force attacks to render the device's security measures useless are launched.

How to protect your device from Blue bugging attacks?

To stay safe from Blue bugging attacks, cyber security experts say that one must update his phone and laptop to incorporate the latest software versions. This way, bugs in the existing version, if any, are removed.

Turning off the Bluetooth when not in use and disconnecting it from the paired devices also helps. Also, one must stay cautious while connecting one's devices to public Wi-Fi. Avoid accepting random pairing requests as your carelessness can easily help hackers get hold of your device.

According to the NordVPN website, one must keep a watch on your device for suspicious activities. If your device starts randomly disconnecting calls and sending texts on its own, it is possible that somebody could be controlling it.

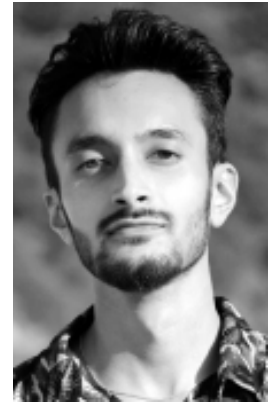
Most devices have Bluetooth on discovery mode by default; this can leave your device susceptible to uninvited connections. So, it is advised to make your device undiscoverable, the website stated.

Amit, BCA 2 sem.

BBA Section



Prof. Vikrant Gaurav
Staff Editor



Yaman
Student Editor

Editorial

Dear Reader

It is a matter of great pride and pleasure for me to be a part of the College Magazine "Devdhara" as the student editor of the BBA section.

The Magazine is a reflection of creativity and, literary skill and innovative ideas of the students contributors. The write-ups by these budding writers have certainly made the entire BBA section a meaningful and fruitful read.

Happy reading!

Yaman
Student Editor

EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming or climate change has today become a major threat to the mankind. The Earth's temperature is on the rise and there are various reasons for it such as greenhouse gases emanating from carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, burning of fossil fuels or deforestation.

Global Warming: A Gradual Phenomenon

Recent years have been unusually warm, causing worldwide concern. But the fact is that the increase in carbon dioxide actually began in 1800, due to the deforestation of a large chunk of Northeastern American, besides forested parts of the world. The things became worse with emissions in the wake of the industrial revolution, leading to increase in carbon dioxide level by 1900.

Impact of Greenhouse Gases

The rise in the levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) leads to substantial increase in temperature. It is because CO₂ remains concentrated in the atmosphere for even hundreds of years. Due to activities like fossil fuel combustion for electricity generation, transportation, and heating, human beings have contributed to increase in the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere.

Cause of Concern

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global temperature is likely to rise by about 1-3.5 Celsius by the year 2100. It has also suggested that the climate might warm by as much as 10 degrees Fahrenheit over the next 100years.

Impact of Global Warming

The sea levels are constantly raising as fresh water marshlands, low-lying cities, and islands have been inundated with seawater. There have been changes in rainfall patterns, leading to droughts and fires in some areas, and flooding in other areas. Ice caps are constantly melting posing a threat to polar bears as their feeding season stands reduced. Glaciers are gradually melting. Animal populations are gradually vanishing as there has been widespread loss of their habitat.

Conclusion

As per Kyoto protocol, developed countries are required to cut back their emissions. There is a need to reduce coal-fired electricity, increase energy efficiency through wind and solar power, and also high efficiency natural gas generation

YAMAN KAPOOR (STUDENT EDITOR) BBA 6TH SEMESTER

STARTUPS IN INDIA

Introduction

India is a country of many great legends who were famous all over the world because of their works, sharp mind and high skill. However, our country is still on the developing track because of the lack of some solid support and ways to work in right direction. Youths in India are very talented, highly skilled and full of innovative ideas. This scheme is a big help to them to go in right direction using their new and innovative ideas.

What is Startup India Campaign?

A new campaign named as Startup India, Standup India was announced by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his speech on Independence Day 2015. This is an effective scheme launched on 16th of January 2016 by the Modi government to help youths of the country. This is an initiative by the Indian PM to give opportunities to the youths to become industrialists and entrepreneurs which need the establishment of a startup network.

Startups means youths of the country will be supported through finance from banks to strengthen those startups better so that they can create more employment in India. This programmed is a big start to enable startups through financial support so that they can use their innovative ideas in right direction.

PM has also requested to all the banks to support at least one davit and one woman entrepreneur. This scheme will motivate and promote new comers towards business and grow their career and economy of the country.

Action Plan of Startup India Standup India Scheme

A complete action plan of this scheme was launched on 16th January 2016. This scheme will boost entrepreneurship in the country at grassroots level ensuring youth benefits from the lowest strata of society. Youths have fresh mind, new ways, and new thinking so they are better to support as startups. Various IITs, NITs, central universities and IIMs of India were connected through the live connectivity during the successful launch of campaign. The main aim of this scheme is to promote bank financing as well as offer incentives for start-up ventures to boost the entrepreneurship and new job creation techniques among them.

Conclusion

This initiative is the necessity to lead India in right direction. The most important point about this campaign is that it involves youths of the country as start-ups as they have fresh mind, innovative ideas, required strength, energy, skill, and new thinking to lead business. Youths are the energetic and highly skilled section of the society so they are better target for this campaign.

CYBERCRIME

Introduction

Cybercrime is a dangerous attack a company or an individual may face. There are many cases where the cyber attack has brought massive loss to the company and individuals due to the data hack. We live in a technology-driven era, and every piece of information is now fed on computers. Cybercrime involves an attack on computers and digital devices. These cyber-attacks can prove hazardous not just for the organization, but also for the nation. To date, there are many digital attack cases in India and global, pushing for more security measures. These attacks are also affecting the economy of the country if not controlled in the initial stage.

What is Cybercrime?

Cybercrime or attack is defined as the systematic criminal activity occurring digitally and done by attackers. There are many examples of cybercrime, including fraud, malware viruses, cyber stalking and others. Due to these, government agencies and companies are investing more in the maintenance and hiring of cybercrime experts. Earlier, cybercrime was committed only by individuals or by small groups. However, now a highly complex cybercriminals network works on attacking the system for data collection.

Individual

This is the form of cyber stalking, trafficking, and grooming. Over the years, this type of cybercrime has been taken seriously by law enforcement agencies. It is now keeping a track over every such attack on an individual. Property Similar to the real world where criminals steal the property, in the cyber world, attackers steal data. Here, the attacker steals person's bank details and misuse the credit card for online purchase. By using malicious software, the attacker attacks the property to disrupt the system of the organization.

Government

These types of crimes are denoted as cyber terrorism. This can be terror because the attacker can get hold of essential documents related to government projects. An enemy nation or terrorist usually makes such attacks. There are many cases globally where a terrorist hacks government data. Apart from these, there is a financial crime where the hacker steals the money of the user account holder. Moreover, they steal company data and finance.

Hacking

In this type, the computer system of the person is hacked to get personal

information. In many countries, including India, hacking is punishable act is quite different from ethical hacking. In normal hacking, illegal use different types of software to enter the system of the target person. Hacker is then able to monitor every activity done by the person.

Theft

This Cybercrime is about violating copyright and downloading music or movies. In India, many movies before their releases are leaked on the movie download sites. In other words, theft is also called privacy, which can bring a huge loss to the organization.

Conclusion

Cybercrime is a significant threat that can bring huge loss to the individual and the organization. It is essential to follow basic online rules to ensure the safety of self and the organization.

APARNA SHARMA BBA 6TH SEMESTER

What is time management

Time management is the process of organizing and managing your time. Good time management helps you schedule your time between your most important activities. Effective time management means you take control of your time and energy. Taking control of your time enables you to achieve bigger and better results in less time, without the stress. The objective of time management is to maximize the time you spend on specific activities that help you achieve your goals faster. The benefits of managing time allow you to reduce time on unimportant work and increase time on important work. Good time management enables you to achieve greater Levels of performance and productivity. When you work smarter, not harder, you achieve better results in less time with less effort. Working smarter enables you to get more done and achieve your goals faster. Time management skills mean focusing time on the things that are most important to you. It also means spending less time on everything else. Essential time management skills include prioritizing, goal setting, and delegation. What are the benefits of managing time? The benefits of managing time are simple. Good time management allows you to accomplish bigger results in a shorter period which leads to more time freedom, helps you focus better, allows you to be more productive, lowers your stress and gives you more time to spend with the people that matter most. When you manage time, it's easier to achieve bigger results and bigger goals simply and productively. The benefits of managing time include greater effectiveness and productivity with less stress. The advantages of good time management at work mean you can work less and achieve bigger results. Effective time management skills increase your focus and productivity. They also reduce distractions and procrastination. Taking control of your time through good time management increases your productivity. It also helps you get more of your important work done simply

TIKAM RAM, BBA

YOGA AND MEDITATION

Yoga is an Art and Science of healthy living. It is a spiritual discipline based on an extremely subtle science, which focuses on bringing harmony between mind and body. The holistic approach of Yoga brings harmony to all walks of life. Yoga is also known for disease prevention, promotion of health and management of many lifestyle-related disorders. Through this Essay on Yoga, students will get to know the importance and benefits of performing yoga. By going through this essay, students will get different ideas on how to write an effective Essay on Yoga in English to score full marks in the writing section.

Meaning of Yoga

The word yoga literally means to yoke or union. More than just a practice of physical exercises, Yoga is the coming together of the individual self or consciousness, with the infinite universal consciousness or spirit. Yoga is a method of inquiry into the nature of the mind, which emphasizes practice and direct experience. Yoga is an ancient art based on a harmonizing system for development of the body, mind, and spirit. Yoga signifies the integration of personality at the highest level. It includes various practices and a technique mentioned in the yogic literature and is collectively referred to as Yoga.

Importance of Yoga

Yoga encourages a positive and healthy lifestyle for the physical, mental and emotional health of children. Yoga helps in the development of strength, stamina, endurance and high energy at the physical level. It also empowers oneself with increased concentration, calm, peace and contentment at a mental level leading to inner and outer harmony. With the help of yoga, you can manage daily stress and its consequences. Yoga brings stability to the body and the wavering mind. It increases the lubrication of joints, ligaments, and tendons of the body. Studies in the field of medicine suggest that Yoga is the only form of physical activity that provides complete conditioning to the body because it massages all the internal organs and glands. It reduces the risk of many diseases. Yoga can create a permanently positive difference in the lifestyle of anybody practicing it on regular basis.

Benefits of Yoga

Yoga is a perfect way to ensure overall health and physical fitness. The physical building blocks of yoga are posture (asana) and breath. Through meditation, and breathing exercises (called pranayama), you can banish all your stress and lead a healthy life. In fact, it is one of the best remedies known to humankind, for curing chronic ailments that are otherwise difficult to be cured by other medications. People suffering from backaches and arthritis are often suggested to do asana that concentrate on the exercise of the muscles at strategic locations. Pranayamas are the best breathing exercises to increase the capacity of the lungs. A series of poses held in

time with breathing, helps every part of the body.

Yoga increases strength, endurance, flexibility, and balance. It increases the ability to perform activities, provides more energy and gives a restful sleep. Performing yoga daily helps in building muscular strength. The different asana make the body more flexible. Moreover, yoga prevents cartilage and joint breakdown, increases blood flow, and lowers blood sugar. The most important benefit of yoga is its application in relieving stress, fatigue, invigoration and vitality. Yoga works as an immunity booster and gives peace of mind. The amazing thing about Yoga is that its positive effects on the health and mind are visible over time. Another specialty about Yoga is its wide choice of asana. Depending upon your stamina and overall health, you can choose from mild pranayamas and asana to high-intensity asana. It is a medication without the actual use of medicines. Moreover, no visible side effects are associated with the practice of Yoga on a regular basis. All you need to know is the most appropriate asanas according to the ability and structure of your body. Also, you need to learn the right way of performing pheasants because any wrong attempt can cause sprains and injuries.

Conclusion

Yoga practice is safe and can bring many health benefits to practitioners. The beauty of Yoga is that it can be practiced by anyone. It doesn't matter how old you are or what shape you are in. Yoga increases an individual's physical coordination and promotes better posture. It helps stimulate the circulatory system, the digestive process as well as the nervous and endocrine systems. Yoga is dynamite to make you feel younger, refreshed and energetic.

ROHIT SHARMA BBA 6TH SEMESTER



LEADERSHIP

Leadership is the ability of an individual or a group of individuals to influence and guide followers or other members of an organization.

Leadership involves making sound — and sometimes difficult — decisions, creating and articulating a clear vision, establishing achievable goals and providing followers with the knowledge and tools necessary to achieve those goals.

Leaders are found and required in most aspects of society, from business to politics to region to community-based organizations.

An effective leader possess the following characteristics: self-confidence, strong communication and management skills, creative and innovative thinking, perseverance in the face of failure, willingness to take risks, openness to change, and levelheadedness and creativeness in times of crisis.

In business, individuals who exhibit these leadership qualities can ascend to executive management or C-level positions, such as CEO, CIO or president. Noteworthy individuals who have exhibited strong leadership in the technology industry include Apple founder Steve Jobs, Microsoft founder Bill Gates and Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos.

What makes a great leader?

Multiple definitions of leadership exist, although the different definitions generally converge in the theory that great leaders have the ability to make strategic and visionary decisions and convince oth-

ers to follow those decisions. The consensus is leaders create a vision and can successfully get others to work toward achieving that goal. They do this by setting direction and inspiring others to want to succeed in achieving the end result. Moreover, they are capable of getting people excited and motivated to work toward the vision.

In other words, great leaders know how to both inspire people and get followers to complete the tasks that achieve the leader's goal.

Former U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower articulated this idea when he said, "Leadership is the art of getting someone else to do something you want done because he wants to do it." As previously stated, leadership involves creating and articulating a vision and inspiring others to want to work toward that vision. But leaders may not be skilled at or involved with the day-to-day management of the work needed to turn that vision into a reality.

Management, on the other hand, is the oversight of the tactical steps required to complete the work needed to actually achieve the objective.

Leadership often requires leaders to take on some management tasks, but good leaders understand that their strengths are different than those exhibited by good managers who excel in articulating the steps required to complete tasks and holding people accountable for achieving their share of assigned work.

MOHIT, BBA

Desperately Seeking Leaders . . . for Today and Tomorrow

Real leadership requires two things: a vision of whats possible, and a talent for motivating others to make that vision a reality.

But how do we recognize leadership when we see it? And more important, how can we build those all- important leaders of tomorrow, today?

In a recent Entrepreneur article, writer Nicolas Cole describes leadership as a set of steady-state personality traits: Its not something you choose to be one minute and then choose not to be the next.

Cole believes leaders know what they don't know, which inspires them to be good listeners, smart thinkers, and conscientious seekers of information. As he tells us, a leader doesn t want to be the smartest person in the room; leaders prefer to surround themselves with those who are experts in their fields.

Cole identifies nine behaviors of real leaders, ranging from never acting on the spur of the moment to always doing what needs to be done to making criticism constructive rather than negative.

Of course, some of these behaviors are innate. But business leaders hope they are teachable, too. In an article for People Matters titled Creating Tomorrows Leaders, author Guillaume Gevrey describes the latest approach to building tomorrows leaders: (Companies) are now looking at creating leadership incubators to impart the required leadership and management skills Leadership incubators, also popularly known as greenhouse (programs), are based on action learning.

Convinced that action learning is the essential ingredient required for creating tomorrows leaders, Gevrey adds: For participants, it is a more engaging way to develop critical skills that they will need as they grow in the organization but also a sign that their leadership trusts them to solve mission-critical problems.

Positively visionary!

Laila BBA 2ND semester



SUCCESS

Success can mean different things to different people, but at its core, success is about achieving goals and fulfilling one's potential. Whether it's in personal, professional, or academic pursuits, success is often the result of hard work, determination, and a willingness to learn and grow.

One of the key factors that contribute to success is having a clear goal or vision. Without a clear sense of direction, it can be difficult to know what steps to take to achieve success. Setting specific, measurable, and achievable goals can help to provide focus and motivation, and can help to keep individuals on track as they work towards their objectives.

Another important aspect of success is perseverance. It's important to recognize that setbacks and failures are a natural part of any journey towards success, and that it's often the ability to bounce back from these setbacks that separates those who achieve their goals from those who do not. Resilience, determination, and a willingness to learn from mistakes are all key traits that can help individuals to overcome obstacles and continue moving forward.

Success is also often the result of hard work and dedication. It's important to put in the time and effort required to achieve one's goals, and to continually strive to improve and grow. This can involve taking on new challenges, seeking out opportunities for learning and development, and pushing oneself outside of one's comfort zone.

Finally, success is often closely tied to one's mindset and attitude. Those who approach challenges with a positive, can-do attitude are often more likely to achieve success than those who allow negativity and self-doubt to hold them back. By cultivating a growth mindset, focusing on strengths rather than weaknesses, and celebrating progress along the way, individuals can set themselves up for success in all areas of their lives.

In conclusion, success is often the result of a combination of factors, including clear goals, perseverance, hard work, and a positive attitude. By cultivating these traits and remaining committed to personal growth and development, individuals can achieve success in whatever pursuits they choose to undertake.

Dawa BBA 1ST SEMESTER

E-commerce

E-commerce is a boom in the modern business. Ecommerce means electronic commerce. E-commerce involved buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network. This business transaction occurs either as business - to business, business-to-commerce, commerce - to-commerce, commerce -to-business. The example to E-commerce is Amazon, Flip-Kart, and EBay. E-commerce is a paradigm shift influencing both marketers and the customers. It is leading a complete change in traditional way of doing business. This change in business model is witnessing a tremendous growth around the globe. These are three areas of E-commerce: online retailing, electronic markets and online auctions. It is supported by electronic business. The existence value of E-commerce is to allow commerce to shop online and pay online through the internet, saving the time, greatly improving transaction efficiency, especially for busy office workers.

ANSHIKA BBA-2ND SEMESTER

What Is Business Ethics

Business refers to the standers for morally right and wrong conduct in business. Law partially defines the conduct, but legal “ and “ethical” aren’t necessarily the same. Business ethics enhances the law by outlining acceptable behaviors beyond government control. Corporations establish business ethics to promote integrity among their employees and gain trust from key stakeholders, such as investors and consumer. While corporate ethics programs have become common, the quality varies. According to the 2018 Global Business Ethics Survey (GBES), less than one in four U.S. workers think their company has a “well- implemented” ethics program.

Business Ethics

Is An Essential Skill All most every company now has a business ethics program. In part that’s because technology and digital communications have made it easier to identify and publicize ethical missteps. To avoid the negative implications, companies are devoting more resources to business ethics. In one survey of accountants, for example, 55 percent and said they believe the importance of business ethics will continue to grow in the next three year. In addition to establishing formal programs, companies are creating ethical workplace by hiring the right talent. High Integrity and Honesty” is this second -most important skill for business leaders, according to a recent survey. Today’s business professionals must understand the link between business ethics and business success.

Understanding why Business Ethics Is Important

Amidst growing scrutiny of business practices, it’s more important than ever more companies to carry out work the right way. Ethics programs are an exceptional tool for promoting moral conduct.

Organizations also need employees dedicated to ethical decision - making.

Aakanksha, BBA DEPARTMENT

The role of management practice and business environment in promoting fir innovativeness.

The aim of this research Is to identify the relationship between management practices and firm innovativeness on the one hand and business environment and firm innovativeness on the other. The research subject is the coin of management practices explores through two sides of the coin of management, like innovative management functions and roles, factor of dynamic business environment and organization innovation rate. The methodology that was used includes the application of statistical methods such as Spearman s correlation and MANOVA. Relying on data from 50 large Organizations in Serbia , this study shows that as well as some managerial roles, innovation- oriented planning , staffing leading and controlling stand in positive correlation to higher firm innovativeness. Furthermore, It explains difference in the degree of firm innovativeness depending on the nature of planning, leading and staffing. Given that firm usually operate in a dynamic business environment, empirical results regards changes in customer preferences, Competition and technology as important contingency factors of firm innovativeness.

The obtained results are useful for encouraging innovative ways of doing business which can be the base of developing a practical framework of new management practices which enhance firm innovativeness. However, Empirical studies investigating the relative importance of innovation management practices and scarce, and therefore our study will attempt to fill the gap and open the way for further research into this area.

Pallavi Sharma, BBA DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

Employment law issues run the complete range from discrimination and harassment at a job to unsafe conditions but one thing remains the same: If your employer is violating a law, you have legal recourse. Here's a look at some common employment law issues and what to do about them.

7 COMMON EMPLOYMENT LAW ISSUES

- Discrimination
- Harassment
- The Family and Medical Leave Act
- Minimum wage disputes
- Overtime disputes
- Salary misclassification
- Wrongful termination

Discrimination

Discrimination is a significant problem in American workplaces. There's a pretty good chance that you've seen it or worse, experienced it yourself. Harassment is often illegal not just under California law, but under federal law as well.

Family and Medical Leave Act

The Family and Medical Leave Act, or FMLA, is a form of worker protection that gives certain employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave per year.

Minimum Wage Disputes

Minimum Wage Disputes are some of the most common employment law issues in the state of California. Our minimum wage is much higher than the federal minimum wage, and when a state law provides more worker protections than a federal law does, employers must adhere to those standards.

Overtime Disputes

In California, your employer is required to pay you overtime if you work over a certain number of hours in a day or week.

Salary Misclassification

Salary Misclassification occurs when an employer says a worker is exempt from overtime when the opposite is true. Sometimes employers do this to avoid paying workers what they should; in rare cases, it's a simple and honest mistake.

Wrongful Termination

Wrongful Termination occurs when an employer fires or lays off someone for the wrong reasons. For example, you can be fired or let go for a series of bad performance reviews, showing up late or even calling in sick.

Aditya BBA 2nd Semester

Planning

Planning involves determination of objectives of the business, formation of programs and courses of action for their attainment, development of schedules and timings of action and assignment of responsibilities for their implementation. Planning thus precedes all efforts and action, as it is the plans and programmed that determine the kind of decisions and activities required for the attainment of the desired goals.

Characteristics

Planning is looking into the future.

Planning involves pre-determined line of action.

Planning discovers the best alternative out of available many alternatives.

Planning is a continuous process.

Planning's object is to achieve pre-determined objectives in a better way.

Planning integrates various activities of organization.

Planning is done for a specific period.

Planning not only selects the objectives but also develops policies, programmed and procedures to achieve the objectives.

Planning is required at all levels of management

Principle

Principle of Contribution to Objectives Managerial planning facilitates the realization of organizational objectives. A plan should be prepared and put into operation to contribute to the achievement of organizational objectives. Plans only seek to achieve pre-determined goals by meshing long-term plans and short-term plans.

Principles of Limiting Factors Managerial planning must take into account the limiting factors and managers must concentrate on them while developing plans and their components. Organizations have limited resources to achieve the objectives and these constraints must be considered by the management.

Principle of Flexibility The principle of flexibility states that management should be able to change an existing plan because of change in environment. Planning should be flexible enough to incorporate unforeseen future events as the organization is an open system and it interacts with the external environment.

Kapil BBA 2nd semester

15 Entrepreneurship Developments

Entrepreneurship development is the process of enhancing the skills and abilities required to create and run a successful business. It involves identifying and evaluating opportunities, developing a viable business plan, securing funding, and executing the plan effectively.

Entrepreneurship is essential for economic growth and job creation. Entrepreneurs create new products, services, and technologies that drive innovation and increase competition. This in turn, leads to lower prices, higher quality products, and more efficient production processes.

One of the key skills required for entrepreneurship development is the ability to identify opportunities. Entrepreneurs need to be able to recognize unmet needs or underserved markets and develop products or services that meet that needs. They must also be able to assess the feasibility of their ideas and determine whether they have a realistic chance of success. Once an opportunity has been identified, entrepreneurs must develop a viable business plan. This plan should outline the product or service being offered, the target market, the competition, the marketing strategy, and the financial projections. A well-developed business plan is essential for securing funding from investors or financial institutions. Entrepreneurs need to be able to present their business plans effectively to potential investors or lenders and convince them that their idea has potential. Finally, entrepreneurs must be able to execute their business plan effectively. This involves managing resources, hiring and training employees, developing partnerships and collaborations, and adapting to change in the market. Successful entrepreneurs are able to learn from their mistakes and pivot their strategies as needed to stay ahead of the competition.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship development is essential for economic growth and job creation. It requires a combination of skills, including the ability to identify opportunities, develop viable business plans, secure funding, and execute plans effectively. With the right skills and resources, anyone can become a successful entrepreneur and make a significant on the world.

Charu BBA- 2nd semester

Managerial Accounting Meaning, Pillars, and Types

Managerial accounting is the practice of identifying, measuring, analyzing, interpreting, and communicating financial information to managers for the pursuit of an organization's goals.

Managerial accounting differs from financial accounting because the intended purpose of managerial accounting is to assist users internal to the company in making well-informed business decisions.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Managerial accounting involves the presentation of financial information for internal purposes to be used by management in making key business decisions.

Techniques used by managerial accountants are not dictated by accounting standards, unlike financial accounting.

The presentation of managerial accounting data can be modified to meet the specific needs of its end-user.

Managerial accounting encompasses many facets of accounting, including product costing, budgeting, forecasting, and various financial analysis.

This differs from financial accounting, which produces and disseminates official financial statements for public consumption that conform to prevailing accounting standards.

How Managerial Accounting Works

Managerial accounting encompasses many facets of accounting aimed at improving the quality of information delivered to management about business operation metrics. Managerial accountants use information relating to the cost and sales revenue of goods and services generated by the company. Cost accounting is a large subset of managerial accounting that specifically focuses on capturing a company's total costs of production by assessing the variable costs of each step of production, as well as fixed costs. It allows businesses to identify and reduce unnecessary spending and maximize profits.

Abhay Kumar BBA DEPARTMENT

FINANCE

What Is Finance?

Finance is a term for matters regarding the management, creation, and study of money and investments. It involves the use of credit and debt, securities, and investment to finance current projects using future income flows. Because of this temporal aspect, finance is closely linked to the time value of money, interest rates, and other related topics.

Finance can be broadly divided into three categories

Public finance Corporate finance Personal finance

There are many other specific categories, such as behavioral finance, which seeks to identify the cognitive (e.g., emotional, social, and psychological) reasons behind financial decisions.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

Finance is a term broadly describing the study and system of money, investments, and other financial instruments.

Finance can be divided broadly into three distinct categories: public finance, corporate finance, and personal finance.

More recent subcategories of finance include social finance and behavioral finance. The history of finance and financial activities dates back to the dawn of civilization. Banks and interest-bearing loans existed as early as 3000 BC. Coins were being circulated as early as 1000 BC.

While it has roots in scientific fields, such as statistics, economics, and mathematics, finance also includes non-scientific elements that liken it to an art.

History of Finance

Finance, as a study of theory and practice distinct from the field of economics, arose in the 1940s and 1950s with the works of Harry Markowitz, William F. Sharpe, Fischer Black, and Myron Scholes, to name just a few.

Particular realms of finance such as banking, lending, and investing, of course, money itself have been around since the dawn of civilization in some form or another.

The financial transactions of the early Sumerians were formalized in the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi (circa 1800 BC). This set of rules regulated ownership or rental of land, employment of agricultural labor, and credit. Yes, there were loans back then, and yes, interest was charged on them rates varied depending on whether you were borrowing grain or silver.

By 1200 BC, cowrie shells were used as a form of money in China. Coined money was introduced in the first millennium BC. King Croesus of Lydia (now Turkey) was one of the first to strike and circulate gold coins around 564 BC hence the expression, rich as Croesus.

In ancient Rome, coins were stored in the basement of temples as priests or temple workers were considered the most honest, devout, and safest to safeguard assets. Temples also loaned money, acting as financial centers of major cities.

Somil BBA DEPARTMENT

Adapting Marketing to the New Economy

The 21st century has seen the advent of the new economy, thanks to the technology innovation and development. To understand the new economy, it is important to understand in brief characteristics and features of the old economy.

Industrial revolution was the start point of the old economy with focus on producing massive quantities of standardized products. This mass product was important for cost reduction and satisfying large consumer base, as production increased companies expanded into new markets across geographical areas.

The old economy had the organizational hierarchy where in top management gave out instructions which were executed by the middle manager over the workers.

In contrast, the new economy has seen the buying power at all time thanks to the digital revolution. Consumers have access to all types information for product and services. Furthermore, standardization has been replaced by more customization with a dramatic increase in terms of product offering.

Marketing for the 21st Century Purchase experience has also changed as well with the introduction of online purchase, which can be done 24 × 7 with products getting delivered at office or home.

Companies have also taken advantage of information available and are designing more efficient marketing programs across consumers as well as the distribution channel. Digital revolution has increased speed of communication mobile, e-mail SMS, etc. This helps companies take faster decisions and implement strategies more swiftly

Marketing is art of developing, advertising and distributing goods and services to consumer as well as business. However, marketing is not just limited to goods and services it is extended to everything from places to ideas and in between. This brings forth many challenges within which marketing people have to take strategy decisions.

And answer to these challenges depends on the market the company is catering to, for consumer market decision are with respect to product, packaging and distribution channel. For business market, knowledge and awareness of product is very essential for marketing people as businesses are on the lookout to maintain or establish a credential in their respective market.

For global market, marketing people have to consider not only culture diversity but also be careful with respect to international trade laws, trade agreement, and regulatory requirements of individual market. For non for profit organization with limited budgets, importance is related to pricing of products, so companies have to design and sell products accordingly.

Marketing philosophy employed by any given company has to be mix of organization interest, consumer interest and societal interest. In production philosophy, companies focus is on numbers, high production count, which reduces cost per unit and along with mass distribution. This kind of concept is usually making sense in a developing market where there is the need of product in large numbers.

The product philosophy talks about consumers who are willing to pay an extra premium for high quality and reliable performance, so companies focus on producing well made products. The selling concept believes in pushing consumers into buying of products, which under normal circumstance, they would be resistant. The marketing concept believes consumer satisfaction, thereby developing and selling products keeping focus solely on customer needs and wants.

The customer philosophy believes in the creation of customized products, where in products is design looking at historical transaction of consumers. The last philosophy is the societal concept which believes in developing products, which not only generate consumer satisfaction but also take into account well being of society or environment. Digital revolution and 21st century have made companies fine tune the way they conduct their business. One major trend observed is the need of stream lining processes and systems with the focus on cost reduction through outsourcing.

Another trend observed in companies is, encouragement to entrepreneur style of work environment with global (global-local) approach. At the same time, marketers of companies are looking forward to building long term relationship with consumers. This relationship establishes platform understanding consumer needs and preference.

Marketers are looking at distribution channels as partners in business and not as the customer. Companies and marketers are making decisions using various computers simulated models. To summarize 21st century marketing is challenge, which is to keep up pace with changing time.

DHRUV BBA DEPARTMENT



Smart Work vs Hard Work

What is the difference between hard work and smart work?

'Dreams don't work unless you do'. Well, we have often heard that 'Work smart and not hard', but what really is smart work. Does only smart work bring you success, and if so then why are so many of us still busy putting our blood and sweat into working hard to reach our goals? Whether we should opt for smart work or hard work, which will bring us more efficient results is one of the topics we often hear being discussed among people. Well, let's break the ice and talk about Smart Work vs Hard Work. Smart Work vs Hard Work

Table of Contents

Hard Work Smart Work End goal

So let's start with some basic examples

Ages back the cage man pushed his cart or huge pieces of stone for carrying it from one place to the other. But the modern man-made wheelbarrow easily carries its load and travels long distances with less effort and with more efficiency.

This is a classic example of smart work. When we work for a given task depending on its worth and put our effort and apply our brain in order to produce maximum results by using minimum labor then it is known as Smart Work.

Whereas Hard work is all about consistently working towards a particular goal irrespective of its worth and not being worried about the result or not using any means to reduce your effort. While both methodologies have their pros and cons, it is normally seen that an amalgamation of both gives perfect and efficient results.

So let us now study the arguments for both the work forms and then draw a conclusion about what should be preferred.

Hard Work

Commitment: Hard work requires a lot of commitment and sincerity from the person and is not easy one to follow. A hard worker needs to consistently work towards what he perceives to be worth it, no matter how challenging the situation is. Success for the Handworker comes after putting in long hours at work which deprives him/her comforts of life.

Traditional format: Hard work sticks to the traditional form of doing work and there are not many changes that are incorporated in the pattern of working.

Tedious: being a traditional form of working pattern, hard work requires a lot of effort and consistency and thus it becomes tedious and tiresome. Overnight success is not ensured by hard work.

4. Monotonous: Hard work aims at the quantity and may become monotonous and boring for some. But if done with heart and soul, it can give you the best results.

Smart VS Work

Requires in-depth knowledge: One of the prerequisites of smart work is having an in-depth knowledge of the work in hand as that will make your work easy and you can look for efficient ways to do the work in a more planned and organized way.

Saves a lot of time: Being a smart worker saves a lot of time as you can find ways and means to

reduce your work by using logical and innovative ways to achieve your goals. This not only saves your time, but it also gives you enough time to learn a new task while completing the present one. Faster realization of goals: Not relying on traditional ways and using improvised ways of working, smart work is a faster method that helps you reach your goals earlier.

Builds your strengths: When one acquires in-depth knowledge about any work and finds ways to improve the working pattern in order to achieve the goal efficiently and in lesser time, it really builds up on your strength and helps you become a master of the work at hand.

The need of the hour: In today's era of technology and fast-moving times, smart work is the need of the hour. It provides an easier way to do a certain task and provides similar results in a lesser time frame.

Result of hard work: While we have seen that smart work is a better option, but what we forget is that smart work is the fruit of hard work. Only when you work hard do you gather the expertise and the knowledge to understand the work at hand and efficiently improve on it and work smartly.

So having discussed both Smart Work vs Hard Work, what do you think should be preferred? Well, some people believe that only hard work does not give them the desired results in the allotted time frame whereas smart workers attain their goals faster through proper Time Management. On the contrary, Some people also have the notion that it is a shortcut to hard work and can never help you attain goals with the same efficiency and consistency as compared to hard work.

Well, we know that you are completely confused between the two. But let us answer that for you. We are sure you have heard of 'united we stand, divided we fall'. Well, that is true in this case too, if you use either of these individually it may create a problem for you but a perfect mix of both smart and hard work is what will bring you success. End goal: Smart Work vs Hard Work One can attain great heights and lead a better and more comfortable life if one incorporates both smart and hard work together.

Such a person in due time attains all the accolades and recognition. The reason being the combination of both smart work and hard work will help push you towards your goal through a strategic approach. If you are not smart your hard work will never pay.

Just like a donkey only does hard work, whereas a horse does hard work but uses his smartness whenever and wherever needed. In a similar way smart work is the result of hard work, to master the quality of smart work one really needs to work hard. Through hard work, we gain experience which helps us discover new things which in turn helps us to work smartly.

The effort is important, but where to make that effort makes a difference. So it is recommended that there should always be an amalgamation of both smart work and hard work (Smart Work vs Hard Work) as they both complement and fill in for each other whenever required.

So always remember

‘ Before you work smart, work hard and ‘If you only work hard, and not smartly, you may end up only working for the rest of your life.

Organization Development

A set up which brings together individuals from different backgrounds, varied interests and specializations on a common platform for them to work as a single unit and achieve certain predefined goals is called an organization.

An organization must make money for its survival. It is essential for the employees to deliver their level

When is the Organization Ready for Development?

First Step: Dissatisfied with the current scenario: The employees are not happy with the current scenario and feel the need for a change in the processes of the organization.

Second Step: Suggesting Changes: In the second step, employees discuss amongst themselves the various options which would help the organization do better in the near future.

Third Step: Applying the processes: Various policies and procedures are applied to help the organization respond to external as well as internal changes more effectively.

Understanding Organization

A six step model for understanding organization was proposed by Weisberg. The goals and objectives of the organization must be clearly defined. The employees must be aware of their duties and functions in the organization. The individuals must know what is expected out of them at the workplace.

It is essential to divide the work amongst the individuals as per their interests, specialization, experience and educational qualification. Job mismatch should be avoided as it leads to demotivated employees. Let the individuals decide what best they can do.

Employees must share a cordial relationship with each other. Conflicts and unnecessary misunderstandings lead to a negative ambience at the workplace. There should be coordination between various departments for better results. Transparency is a must at all levels. Individuals must discuss matters among themselves before reaching to final conclusions. The departments must support each other in their work.

It is important to appreciate the ones who perform well. Those who do well must be admired in front of all to motivate them and expect the same from them every time. The management must make the non performers realize their mistakes and ask them to pull up their socks. They should not be criticized, instead dealt with patience and care. Give them opportunities but still if they don't perform up to the mark, punish them.

Leaders should be more like mentors and must provide a sense of direction to the employees. They should bind the employees together and extract the best out of them. The superiors must be a source of inspiration for the subordinates.

Promote training programs to upgrade the skills of employees and help them face the challenges and changes in the organization with utmost determination. Plan your resources well.

Mingmar Sherpa BBA DEPARTMENT

Leadership Skills for Efficient Functioning of an Organization

The success and failure of an organization is directly proportional to the effectiveness of the management. The superiors must share a healthy relationship with the employees for them to deliver their level best.

Leaders need to acquire certain skill sets for an efficient functioning

Management needs to be impartial towards its employees. Rules and policies should be same for everyone. Favoritism is a strict no no at the workplace. No employee should be granted special favors.

The leaders must promote healthy discussions at the workplace. Make the employees work in teams for them to know each other well. Encourage morning meetings or weekly meetings for the employees to come up with their problems. Issues should not be left unattended.

Try not to meet employees separately in closed cabins. Discussions on a common platform are more fruitful and generate better results. Meet the employees once in a week or month as per your schedule. Don't make the meetings too formal. Allow the employees to bring their cups of coffee as well.

Individuals do not open up much in formal discussions.

The superiors must ensure that employees do not fight amongst themselves. Conflicts must be avoided at the workplace as nothing productive can be gained out of it.

Make sure individuals do not have problems with each other and gel well. In cases of conflicts, management must intervene and sort out differences immediately. Make the employees sit face to face and let them discuss things amongst themselves.

Make sure employees adhere to the rules and regulations of the organization. Set clear objectives for the employees. Targets must be predefined and the employees must know what they are supposed to do at the workplace. Discipline must be maintained at the workplace. The employees must come to work on time and strict action must be taken against those who do not follow company's policies. Be a good listener.

The management must interact with the employees more often. Such initiatives go a long way in motivating the employees and make them stick to the organization for a longer span of time. The Hitler approach does not work in the current scenario. Be a mentor to your employees rather than being a strict boss. Guide them in their work. Try to help them in their assignments. Help them come out with innovative solution.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership refers to the quality of leading people. Probably, it is one of the most important aspects of life. Above all, Leadership has led to the progress of human civilization. Without good Leadership, no organization or group can succeed. Furthermore, not everyone has this quality. This is because effective Leadership requires certain important characteristics.

A good leader must certainly inspire others. A leader must be a role model for his followers. Furthermore, he must motivate them whenever possible. Also, in difficult situations, a leader must not lose hope. How can a leader inspire people if he himself is hopeless?

Good communication is a must for a good leader. This is because poor communication means the wrong message to followers. Furthermore, good communication will increase the rate of work. Also, the chances of mistakes by followers will reduce.

Another important quality is decision making. Above all, if a leader makes poor decisions then other qualities will not matter. Furthermore, good decision making ensures the success of the entire group. If the leader makes poor decisions, then the efforts of followers won't matter.

A good leader must be an excellent innovator. He must display a creative attitude in his work. Most noteworthy, innovation is a guarantee of survival of a group or innovation. Without creative thinking, progress is not possible.

Real-Life Examples of Good Leadership

Mahatma Gandhi was an excellent example of a good leader. He was a staunch believer in non-violence. With his brilliant Leadership skills, he made the British leave India. Probably, this was the most unique independence struggle. This is because Gandhi got freedom without any violence.

Abraham Lincoln was another notable leader. Most noteworthy, he ended the slavery system in the United States. Consequently, he made many enemies. However, he was a man of massive self-confidence. His struggle against slavery certainly became an inspiration.

Aryan richen BBA 2ND SEMESTER



कुल्लू शहर में नशे के खिलाफ निकाली रैली

सकाय नून एरम

कुल्लू। शिव नारायण कुल्लू ने नशे के खिलाफ जैले निवारणका लक्ष्य का उद्घोषण किया था। इसी उद्देश्य के तहत कुल्लू में एक रैली निकाली गई। रैली के दौरान नशे के खिलाफ जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए नारेबाजी की गई।

रैली के दौरान नशे के खिलाफ जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए नारेबाजी की गई।

एनसीसी और एनएमएम स्वयंसेवकों ने लोगों को नशा त्यागने के लिए किया प्रेरित

कुल्लू नारायण कुल्लू के अध्यक्ष नारायण कुल्लू ने नशे के खिलाफ जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए नारेबाजी की गई।

जो लो रे। नशे के खिलाफ जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए नारेबाजी की गई।



Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, India
Near college chowk, Beside Bandook ghar, Mahant market,
Dhalpur, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh 175101, India
Lat 31.953795°
Long 77.10129°
31953795, 7710129



Glimpses of Annual Prize Distribution Function



Glimpses of Annual Prize Distribution Function



Professional Departments



BCA



BBA



B.VOC

Hostel Activities



Hostel Activities



Miscellaneous Activities (Literary Society, Music Society, Youth Festival Activities)



Miscellaneous Activities



NCC Activities



SUO VIKAS RANA
1st In Drill
Army Attachment Camp with
1st BN Gorkha Rifles at
Macleodganj



CPL URMILA DEVI
Thal Sena Camp - Nagrota
Thal Sena Camp - Ropar



L. CPL SHRESHTH PANDIT
UK TREK-1 at Ratigarh (U.K.)



CPL HARNAM SINGH
2nd in Firing
Army Attachment Camp with
1st BN Gorkha Rifles at
Macleodganj



CPL SANIYA
Army Attachment Camp
with 14 RAJ RIF Bn at
Pathankot



CDT RITNJAY HANDA
Army Attachment Camp with
1st BN Gorkha Rifles at
Macleodganj



CADET KUSUM
1st in Firing (Girls)
CATC- 234 Pandoh



CADET SUKHVINDER SINGH
Inter Group Competition
Rupnagar, Punjab



CADET DIVYA
2nd in Firing (Girls)
CATC- 234 Pandoh



L.CPL SAVITI
Blood Donor



CDT KARAN
3rd in Firing (Boys)
CATC- 234, Pandoh



CADET ASHWANI
Blood Donor



CADET TAKSHIKA VARDHAN
Blood Donor



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA

Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, India
X:636+406, Dhalpur, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh 176101, India
Lat: 31.963922°
Long: 77.12998°
21/08/22 08:14 AM



AWARDS AND HONOURS

NCC Activities



INSTITUTIONAL AND CAMP TRAINING



CADETS PARTICIPATING IN INDEPENDENCE DAY AND REPUBLIC DAY PARADE AT DHALPUR GROUND

NSS Activities





Sports Achievers of Govt.College Kullu during the Session 2022-2023



Mr. Anil (Gold Medalist)
HPU Wushu Championship



Ms. Priyanka (Bronze Medalist)
HP State Judo Championship



Ms. Tanvi (Bronze Medalist)
HPU Taekwondo Championship



Ms. Shanu Devi (Bronze Medalist)
HP State Judo Championship



Ms. Priyanka (Silver Medalist)
HP State Judo Championship



Mr. Ankit (Bronze Medalist)
HPU Wushu Championship



Mr. Abhinash (Senior National)
Football Championship at Surat



Mr. Abhay Rana (Senior National)
Beach Football Championship at Surat



Mr. Manas Thakur (Santosh)
Beach Trophy at Manipur



Mr. Akhil Thakur (Senior National)
Beach Football Championship at Surat



Mr. Vrindesh (All India North Zone)
Cricket Championship at Kurukshetra



Mr. Avinash Sharma (Nagesh Trophy,
National Blind Cricket Championship)

3rd position holders of H.P.U Inter College Volley Ball (Men) Championship 2022-2023



Mr. Sumeet Mahant
Bronze Medalist
(Khelo India Ski Competition at Gulmarg) & Bronze Medalist (Junior National Alpine Ski Competition)



Mr. Tushant (Captain)
24th Youth National Volleyball at Maharashtra) 3rd Position (HPU inter Volley-Ball at GC Rampur)



Mr. Akash
All India Inter Varsity volleyball at Karnataka and North Zone inter Varsity Volleyball at UP 3rd Position (HPU inter Volley-Ball at GC Rampur)



Mr. Kartik (48th Junior National at J&K, 25th Youth National and Khelo India Youth Games at Punchkula Haryana 3rd Position (HPU inter Volley-Ball at GC Rampur)

Sports Achievers of Govt.College Kullu during the Session 2022-2023



Mr. Jitender



Mr. Nikhil



Mr. Tanmay



Mr. Ravi



Mr. Manoj



Mr. Sumit



Mr. Sourav



Mr. Sourav



Mr. Uday

Medal winners of H.P.U Inter College Boxing (Men & Women) Championship 2022-2023



Ms. Shruti (Bronze Medalist
HPU Int. College Boxing at
GC Jogindernagar)



Ms. Ritika (Gold Medalist
HPU Int. College Boxing at GC Jogindernagar) &
(Gold Medalist Senior State (H.P) Boxing at Kinnaur)
Participated (6th Elite National Boxing Championship
at Bhopal M.P.) Participated North Zone Inter Varsity
Boxing Championship at Rohtak, Haryana)



Ms. Ektra (Gold Medalist HPU
Int. College Boxing at GC Jogindernagar)
& (Gold Medalist Senior State (H.P)
Boxing at Kinnaur)
Participated (6th Elite National Boxing
Championship at Bhopal M.P.)
Bronze Medalist (North Zone Inter Varsity
Boxing Championship)



Ms. Pushpa
(Silver Medalist
HPU Int. College Boxing
Jogindernagar), Bronze
Medalist (Senior State
H.P. Boxing
at Kinnaur)



Ms. Chandni (Bronze medalist HPU
Int. College Taekwondo at Hamirpur)
& Bronze Medalist (Senior State
H.P. Boxing at Kinnaur)



Mr. Lalit (Silver Medalist
HPU College Boxing at
Nagrota, Bagwan)

Mr. Palvit Silver
Medalist (HPU
Boxing Champi-
onship at GC
Nagrota)



Sports Achievers of Govt.College Kullu during the Session 2022-2023

3rd position holders of H.P.U Inter College Basket Ball (Men) Championship 2022-2023



Mr. Tek Ram (captain)
Participated (72nd Senior
National Level Basketball
Championship at
Nurpur Kangra)



Mr. Lal Chand



Mr. Rohit Sharma



Mr. Abhinav Sharma



Mr. Yash pal



Mr. Kartik Sharma



Mr. Himender Bhardwaj



Mr. Vikas Thakur



Mr. Rajat Sharma



Mr. Ankush Negi



Mr. Aman Thakur



Mr. Rahul

Runners up of H.P.U Inter College Cross Country (Men & Women) Championship 2022-23



Ms. Ankita



Ms. Diksha



Ms. Rita



Ms. Neelma



Ms. Seema



Ms. Sarita



Mr. Pankaj



Mr. Arul
Participated All India



Mr. Dinesh



Mr. Ravinder



Mr. Akshay



Mr. Shubham Chauhan
Bronze Medalist (HPU)

Glimpses of Srijan

3



harma



023



udhary
J Boxing



Glimpses of Srijan





Members of Central Student Association



Non-teaching Staff



dance your problems away