



DEVDHARA

2023-24

GOVT. COLLEGE KULLU, HP.

NAAC ACCREDITED 'B' INSTITUTION





Principal With Editorial Board



Principal With CSCA Members

Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma
Director (Higher Education)



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MESSAGE

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

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

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

Jai Hind.


(Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma)

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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.

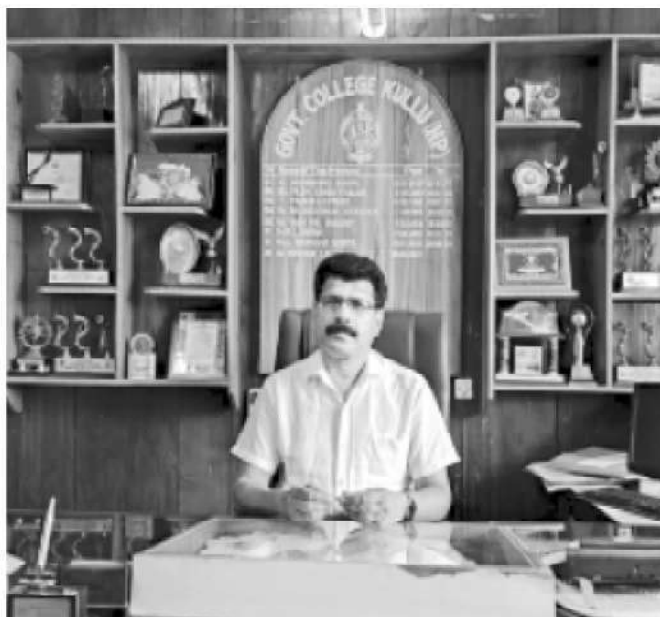
Sd/-

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



“In a magazine, one can get - from cover to cover -15 to 20 different ideas about life and how to live it”

-Maya Angelou

Dear Readers,

As we welcome the new Academic session, it is my pious duty to introduce the latest edition of our most awaited college magazine ‘Devdhara’. This magazine is the voice of the students. It is a result of hard work and creativity of our talented students, able faculty members, teacher editors and student editors.

The pivotal feature of this magazine is that it is the voice of students. ‘Devdhara’ is not just a magazine but it is platform where student’s achievements in academics, sports and cultural activities are showcased. It makes students and teachers to feel proud for their hard work. This magazine fills the students with enthusiasm to excel in their areas of interest.

Our students have shared their own stories, essays, poetry and other very informative essays. It talks about our campus with pride. I feel ecstatic as being a part and parcel of this creative venture. I thank the Principal, teachers, students, non teaching staff members and the publisher for their invaluable support. It’s my humble hope that you will enjoy and appreciate it.

Dr. Rakesh Rana
Editor-in -Chief

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन : 2023-2024

परिचय

व्यास नदी के दाएं तट स्थित प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य से घिरा महाविद्यालय कुल्लू 1967 से लेकर आज तक शिक्षा की अलख जगाने में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहा है। कभी भी पीछे मुड़कर न देखने वाली व्यास नदी यहां के शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों को शाश्वत रूप से आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा देती है। महाविद्यालय के साथ लगते पर्वत पर विराजमान हमारे पूजनीय देवता बिजली महादेव की कृपा महाविद्यालय पर सदैव बनी रहती है | इस महाविद्यालय का आरंभ 1967 में 9 शिक्षकों व 58 विद्यार्थियों के साथ हुआ था वर्तमान में की आशातीत वृद्धि के कारण कारण अध्ययनरत छात्र-छात्राओं की संख्या 5117 है जिसमें छात्रों की संख्या 2347 और छात्राओं की संख्या 2770 है। वर्तमान में निष्ठावान एवं प्रबुद्ध प्रतिबद्ध शिक्षकों की संख्या 68 और गैर शिक्षकों की संख्या 18 हो गई है।

वार्षिक परीक्षा परिणाम

वार्षिक परीक्षा परिणाम किसी भी शैक्षणिक संस्थान के चहुमुखी 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 बेहतर रहता है। यह शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों के कठोर परिश्रम का परिणाम है। मैं यहाँ अपनी ओर से जोर देकर कहना चाहूँगा कि यहाँ के सभी प्राध्यापक अपने विषय के विशेषज्ञ है 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 गतिविधियों और उपलब्धियाँ सर्वांगीण विकास की ओर अग्रसर करती है। इस संस्था के प्राध्यापक ज्ञानार्जन और शोध कार्यों में लीन रहकर ज्ञान का प्रचार प्रसार करते हैं-

रिफ्रेशर प्रोग्राम- प्रो० सोम नेगी, प्रो० ज्योति चरण, प्रो० स्नेहलता, प्रो० अजय कुमार, डॉक्टर हरि सिंह ठाकुर, प्रो० निश्चल शर्मा, डॉ० ऋचा आहलुवालिआ, डॉ० अनुपमा कटोच, प्रो० गोपी और डॉ० अनुपमा कटोच आदि ने रिफ्रेशर कोर्स किया है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी :- डॉ० शशि शर्मा, डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर, डॉ० हेम राज ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में भाग लिया है।

राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी प्रो० चेत राम, प्रो० स्नेहलता, डॉ० अनुराधा नेगी, डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर, प्रो० दीप लाल, डॉ० हेम राज ने राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में भाग लिया है।

प्रवेशन प्रशिक्षण (Induction Training):- प्रो० तरुण ठाकुर, प्रो० रवि ने भाग लिया है।

संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम (FDP): प्रो० सोम नेगी, डॉ० निर्मला सिंह, प्रो० सपना वर्मा, प्रो० ज्योति चरण डॉ० अवधेश कुमार यादव, प्रो० अजय कुमार, प्रो० निश्चल शर्मा, डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर, डॉ० शीतल शर्मा डॉ० , डॉ० हेम राज, डॉ० हीरामणी, डॉ० सोहन लाल, डॉ० सुनील कुमार, डॉ० कंचन, डॉ० मनीष सूद, प्रो० प्रोमिला, प्रो० शुभम दीप, डॉ० अनुपमा कटोच ने संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया है।

शोध पत्र - प्रो० चेत राम, प्रो० स्नेहलता, प्रो० सरिता सरिता, डॉक्टर हरि सिंह ठाकुर, डॉ० शशि शर्मा, डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर, डॉ० शीतल शर्मा, प्रो० रामनाथ, डॉ० मनीष सूद, डॉ० हेम राज, हीरामणी, प्रो० दीप लाल, प्रो० प्रोमिला, आदि प्राध्यापकों ने विभिन्न विषयों पर शोध पत्र प्रकाशित किए |

किताब प्रकाशन - डॉ० खेमचंद (राजनीति विभाग) ने 'पॉलिटिक्स इन साउथ एशिया' विषय पर, डॉ० शशि शर्मा (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग) ने 'स्टेटिस्टिक्स फॉर इकोनॉमिक्स', डॉ० हेम राज (हिन्दी विभाग) ने 'लोक साहित्य एवं संस्कृति के विविध आयाम' नामक पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की

पी एच डी उपाधि — डॉक्टर अनुराधा नेगी (भूगोल विभाग) ने 'Regional Disparities in Socio-Economic Development of Himachal Pradesh : A case study of Kinnaur District' विषय पर डॉक्टरेट उपाधि प्राप्त की | डॉक्टर हेमराज (हिन्दी विभाग) ने अपने शोधप्रबंध 'कुल्लू एवं लाहुली लोक साहित्य एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन' के लिए डॉक्टरेट की उपाधि प्राप्त की |

स्थानान्तरण, रिक्तियाँ, नियुक्तियाँ, सेवानिवृत्ति

स्थानान्तरण- यह कर्मचारियों की सहज प्रक्रिया मानी जाती है। इस महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2023-24 में स्थानान्तरित हुए प्राध्यापकों एवं कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा निम्न है-

प्रो० कश्मीर, प्रो० कृष्ण लाल, प्रो०कुलदीप सिंह, प्रो० राजेश सिंह, प्रो० रत्नेश त्रिपाठी, प्रो० साक्षी, प्रो० सनी ठाकुर, प्रो० मीनाक्षी जोहल, प्रो० चारु आलुहवालिआ, प्रो० रत्न देव आदि स्थानान्तरित होकर विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों में गए हैं और डॉक्टर सुजाता पदोन्नत होकर प्राचार्य के पद पर नियुक्त हुई है |

आगमन- महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2023-24 के दौरान डॉक्टर खेम चंद, प्रो० गोपी, प्रो. राजकुमार, प्रो०सपना प्रो० मानसिंह, प्रो० चंदेल, डॉक्टर आर०के० सिंह, डॉक्टर शेफाली, प्रो० पूजा सोहल, प्रो० अमन सूद तथा गैर शैक्षिक वर्ग में श्रीमती भागदेई स्थानान्तरित होकर महाविद्यालय परिवार में सम्मिलित हुए हैं |

नियुक्तियाँ- महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2023-24 के दौरान प्रो० नंदिनी, प्रो० रवि, प्रो० शैलेश, प्रो० तरुण, प्रो० संगीता की विभिन्न विषयों में नवनियुक्तियाँ हुई है |

रिक्तियाँ - महाविद्यालय में वर्तमान में शिक्षक वर्ग में हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, फिजिकल एजुकेशन, टूर एंड ट्रेवल में एक एक पद रिक्त चल रहे हैं जबकि गैर शिक्षक कर्मचारी में लिपिक, लाइब्रेरियन, SLA, तबला वादक की एक-एक जबकि JLA के दो पद रिक्त चल रहे हैं।
सेवानिवृत्ति - प्रोफेसर कर्म सिंह, प्रोफेसर रेवत राम पठानिया, प्रोफेसर नीरज कपूर, राजकुमार SLA, प्रेमचंद JLA इस सत्र के दौरान सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं |

सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियाँ

राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू के विद्यार्थियों ने ग्रुप-2 जो कि 14 से 17 अक्टूबर 2023 तक राजकीय महाविद्यालय रामपुर में और ग्रुप-4 जो कि 20 से 23 अक्टूबर 2023 तक राजकीय महाविद्यालय सीमा रोहडू शिमला में सम्पन्न हुआ इसमें महाविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों ने संगीत की विभिन्न विधाओं ग्रुप-2 में चार प्राइज जबकि ग्रुप-4 में दो प्राइज अपने नाम कर महाविद्यालय का नाम रोशन किया है।

हिंदी दिवस राज्यस्तरीय गेयटी थियेटर शिमला में आयोजित हुआ जिसमें भाषण प्रतियोगिता में तमन्ना सूद ने तृतीय पुरस्कार, कविता लेखन में श्रभा शर्मा ने द्वितीय पुरस्कार ने प्राप्त किया।

खेल-कूद गतिविधियाँ-

- नॉर्थ ईस्ट जोन इंटर यूनिवर्सिटी बॉक्सिंग वुमन चैंपियनशिप, जो LPU जालंधर में आयोजित में एकता ने रजत पदक हासिल किया।
- खेलो इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स जो उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित हुई में एकता ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किया ।
- LPU जालंधर में आयोजित हुई इंडिया इंटर यूनिवर्सिटी बॉक्सिंग चैंपियनशिप में एकता ने कांस्य पदक प्राप्त किया ।
- RKMV शिमला में आयोजित इंटर कॉलेज बॉक्सिंग वुमन चैंपियनशिप में महाविद्यालय की छात्रा एकता ने स्वर्ण पदक हासिल किया।
- राजकीय महाविद्यालय सोलन में आयोजित HPU इंटर कॉलेज वुशु पुरुष वर्ग में महाविद्यालय के छात्र चांद ने 56 किलो भार वर्ग में स्वर्ण पदक जबकि अनिल ने 60 किलो भार वर्ग में स्वर्ण पदक प्राप्त किया।
- राजकीय महाविद्यालय जोगिंदर नगर में आयोजित इंटर कॉलेज बॉक्सिंग चैंपियनशिप पुरुष वर्ग में अंश ठाकुर ने 71 से 75 किलो भार वर्ग में कांस्य पदक गौरव ने 81 से 86 किलो भार वर्ग में कांस्य पदक प्राप्त किया।
- RKMV शिमला में आयोजित इंटर कॉलेज बॉक्सिंग महिला प्रतियोगिता में वैशाली ने 66 किलो भार वर्ग में रजत पदक हासिल किया। चांदनी ने 81 किलो भार वर्ग में रजत पदक जबकि अंजलि ने 48 किलो भार वर्ग में कांस्य पदक प्राप्त किया।

विभागीय गतिविधियाँ :

वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा 3 जून 2023 को वेबीनार का आयोजन और 23 नवंबर को इंटर कॉलेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल क्विज कंपटीशन ऑन टेक्स्ट मेटर का आयोजन किया।

- हिंदी, अंग्रेजी और संस्कृत विभाग के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में सितंबर 2023 में लिटरेरी सोसायटी का कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।
- 10 नवंबर 2023 को MA के विद्यार्थियों के लिए नेट/सेट परीक्षा की तैयारी हेतु करने के लिए मोटिवेशनल स्पीच का आयोजन किया गया जिसके लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययनरत श्री कमलचंद जी को गेस्ट लेक्चर के लिए बुलाया गया।
- 14 सितंबर 2023 को हिंदी दिवस हर्षोल्लास से मनाया गया |
- 26 नवंबर 2023 को राजनीतिक विभाग द्वारा संविधान दिवस और 7 नवंबर को युवा संसद का आयोजन किया गया।
- अंग्रेजी विभाग ने संस्कृत और हिंदी विभाग के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में लिटरेरी सोसायटी कार्यक्रम और डॉक्टर देवकन्या ठाकुर द्वारा निर्मित एवं निर्देशित डॉक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म "नो वूमैनस लैंड" और 'Behind the bars' फिल्में विद्यार्थियों को दिखाई और उस पर प्रश्नोत्तरी और चर्चा की।
- 5 मार्च विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा विज्ञान दिवस मनाया गया।

पुस्तकालय — पढ़ना लिखना एक महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया है जिसके विकास में महाविद्यालय का पुस्तकालय महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। महाविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय में इस समय विभिन्न विषयों पर 28242 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 से 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

2023-24 में अलग-अलग योजनाओं के द्वारा विभिन्न वर्ग के 99 विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों प्रदान करने की पुष्टि की गई है और महाविद्यालय के 56 विद्यार्थियों की छात्रवृत्ति को **Renew** किया गया 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 2023-24 में श्रीमती रोमा (अध्यक्ष), श्री जोगिंद्र ठाकुर (उपाध्यक्ष), सचिव डॉक्टर हरि सिंह ठाकुर, सहसचिव श्री हितेश मोदगिल, कोषाध्यक्ष श्री राजेन्द्र सूदा, सदस्य अभिभावक श्री ओम प्रकाश, श्री दोत राम, श्री राजू, श्रीमती चन्द्रकला, मुख्य सलाहकार श्री झावे राम तथा प्रो० सोम कृष्ण शर्मा, प्रो० प्रोमिला, प्रो० सपना, डॉ० लोकेश सिसोदिया प्राध्यापक सदस्य हैं |

एन०सी०सी० **ARMY WING** (थल स्कन्ध)

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

2 HP BN मंडी की एनसीसी कंपनी 120 कैडेटों की नामांकन शक्ति के साथ एसोसिएट एनसीसी अधिकारी लेफ्टिनेंट अजय कुमार के तहत कॉलेज में कार्य कर रही है। यह छात्रों के व्यक्तित्व के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी ऊर्जा को रचनात्मक रूप से प्रसारित करने और राष्ट्र और समुदाय के प्रति जिम्मेदारी की भावना को बढ़ावा देने में सक्रिय रूप से लगी हुई है। इसका संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

शिविरों और प्रतियोगिताओं में भागीदारी : SUO सुखविंदर सिंह ने NCC अकादमी रोपड़ में आयोजित प्री RDCI में भाग लिया। 29 नवंबर 06 दिसंबर 2023. CPL दीप्ति आनंद ने 18 अक्टूबर 02 नवंबर 2023 को राजपिपला गुजरात में आयोजित SNIC में भाग लिया।

- दूसरे वर्ष के 33 कैडेट और तीसरे वर्ष के 25 कैडेटों ने 239 ट्रांजिट कैंप पंडोह, मंडी में संयुक्त वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण शिविर (एसडी/एसडब्ल्यू) 149 में भाग लिया।
- कैडेट रजनी और आदित्य ठाकुर वाद-विवाद में प्रथम स्थान पर रहे; शिविर के दौरान आयोजित हथियार संचालन प्रतियोगिता में L.CPL वीनू ठाकुर और सीएसएम रोहित ने एंकरिंग में 19वां स्थान हासिल किया, कमांडर भगवंत ठाकुर और रिदम ने क्विज में दूसरा स्थान हासिल किया, UO कुसुम और CSM रोहित ने हथियार संचालन प्रतियोगिता में दूसरा स्थान हासिल किया।

सामुदायिक सेवा और पर्यावरण पहल :

- राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर (एनसीसी) और रोवर्स रेंजर्स इकाइयों के अस्सी कैडेटों ने 31 अगस्त, 2023 को हिमाचल प्रदेश वन विभाग के सहयोग से पीज (कुल्लू) में एक मेगा प्लांटेशन ड्राइव में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया।
- 1 अक्टूबर 2023 को ढालपुर में "स्वच्छता ही सेवा" थीम के तहत एक सफाई अभियान चलाया गया। कैडेटों ने मिनी सचिवालय, क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल, ढालपुर चौक, कला केंद्र चौक और कॉलेज परिसर के आसपास के क्षेत्रों की सफाई की।
- महीने के हर तीसरे शनिवार को कॉलेज परिसर में एनसीसी कैडेट्स द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चलाया जाता है।
- एनसीसी कैडेटों की दो टुकड़ियों ने स्वतंत्रता दिवस परेड और गणतंत्र दिवस में भाग लिया।
- एनसीसी दिवस के अवसर पर, अस्पताल की ब्लड बैंक टीम की मदद से कुल्लू अस्पताल में एक मेगा रक्तदान अभियान का आयोजन किया गया।

AIR WING (वायुस्कन्ध)

कॉलेज कुल्लू की NCC एयर विंग ने रक्षा क्षेत्र में योगदान देने के लिए असंख्य प्रतिभाशाली लोगों को प्रेरित करने के साथ-साथ अपना नाम भी कमाया है। हथियार प्रशिक्षण, ड्रिल क्लास सत्र, साहसिक प्रशिक्षण करते हुए, कैडेटों ने बहुत प्रयास किया है जो हर दृष्टि से सराहना को आमंत्रित करता है।

हमारे सराहनीय कैडेटों की विभिन्न उपलब्धियाँ

- फ्लाईंग ऑफिसर निश्चल शर्मा ने जून 2023 में एयरफोर्स स्टेशन तांबरम (चेन्नई) में चार सप्ताह के रिफ्रेशर कोर्स में भाग लिया और कोर्स में पहला स्थान हासिल किया।
- कैडेट प्रियांजलि ठाकुर (एसडब्ल्यू) ने कर्तव्य पथ पर प्लाटून कमांडर के रूप में GC कुल्लू का प्रतिनिधित्व किया और कैडेट कॉर्पोरल मानव ठाकुर (एसडी) दिल्ली में पीएम रेली का हिस्सा थे।
- रोपड़ में प्री वायु सैनिक कैंप में 13 कैडेट्स ने हिस्सा लिया।
- 3 गर्ल्स कैडेट बैजनाथ में ऑल इंडिया गर्ल हिम ट्रेक कैंप 2023 का हिस्सा थीं।
- 2 कैडेटों ने गुजरात में आयोजित सरदार पटेल नर्मदा ट्रेक कैंप में भाग लिया।
- CWO आशीष को पंजाब के मलोत में आयोजित बेसिक लीडरशिप कैंप के अलावा देहरादून में आयोजित एडवांस लीडरशिप कैंप में जानकारीपूर्ण सत्र प्राप्त हुए।
- CWO जतिन ने दिल्ली में एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत शिविर में भाग लिया।
- DDMA कुल्लू द्वारा आयोजित रेस्क्यू कोर्स में 23 कैडेट्स ने हिस्सा लिया।
- राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर दिवस के अवसर पर रक्तदान शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। आयोजित इस अभियान में 10 एनसीसी एयरविंग कैडेटों ने योगदान दिया।

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना : राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना सामाजिक कार्यों के प्रति समर्पण, त्याग प्रेम की भावना की परिचायक है। डॉ० शशि शर्मा और डॉ० खेम चंद ठाकुर के कुशल नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2023-24 में 200 स्वयंसेवी कार्यरत है। सत्र 2023 -24 में विभिन्न गतिविधियों का विवरण कुछ इस प्रकार है:-

- महाविद्यालय में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस का आयोजन 21 जून 2023 को मनाया गया |
- आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के अंतर्गत पोस्टर मेकिंग, नारा लेखन, चित्रकला प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन 15 अगस्त 2023 को किया गया |
- राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस का आयोजन 29 अगस्त 2023 को किया गया जिसके अंतर्गत वॉलीबाल, कबड्डी, बैडमिंटन, बासकेटबॉल प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया |
- 24 सितंबर 2023 को एनएसएस दिवस का मनाया गया जिसमें ड्रिल सेशन, स्किट, लोकनृत्य का आयोजन किया गया |
- स्नेहा और नेहा ने north zone NSS pre-republic camp में भाग लिया जिसका आयोजन राजकीय महाविद्यालय बिलासपुर ने किया था |
- 10 नवंबर 2023 को आयुर्वेद दिवस मनाया गया जिसमें डॉक्टर गुंजन और डॉक्टर सेठी ने आयुर्वेद के फ़ायदों से उपस्थित स्वयंसेवियों को अवगत करवाया |
- 25 स्वयंसेवियों ने जिला स्तरीय गणतंत्र दिवस परेड में भाग लिया जिसका आयोजन ढालपुर ग्राउंड में किया गया |
- 25 जनवरी 2024 को देवसदन में नेहरू युवा केंद्र कुल्लू द्वारा आयोजित मतदाता अभियान में 50 स्वयंसेवियों ने भाग लिया |
- 28 जनवरी से 3 फरवरी 2024 तक सात दिवसीय विशेष शिविर का आयोजन किया गया
- सुविता, गीता तथा स्वयंसेवी लता ने एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत योजना के अंतर्गत पुदुचेरी में national integration camp में भाग लिया |
- रोड सेफ्टी के अंतर्गत ढालपुर तथा अखाड़ा बाजार में 25 स्वयंसेवियों ने लगातार एक सप्ताह तक ट्रेफिक नियंत्रण व्यवस्था में सहायता की |
- गौरक्षा के अंतर्गत गौ सदन कुल्लू में लगभग 20 स्वयंसेवियों ने अपनी सेवाएं दी |
- राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना की निस्वार्थ सेवाएं केवल यहीं समाप्त नहीं होती बल्कि ये वर्ष भर अनवरत रूप से चलती रहती है |

रोवर्स और रेंजर्स

- राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू के रोवर एवं रेंजर इकाई की 7 रोवर ने राज्य स्तरीय गणतंत्र दिवस परेड चयन कैम्प में हिस्सा लिया।
- जनवरी 26 जनवरी 2023 को राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू के 6 रोवर्स और 17 रेंजर्स राज्य स्तरीय गणतंत्र दिवस परेड शिमला में कॉलेज का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।
- 27 मई 2023 से 3 जून 2023 तक रोवर एवं रेंजर इकाई द्वारा राजकीय महाविद्यालय में 7 दिन का कैंप आयोजित किया गया
- राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू के रोवर रेंजर इकाई के 4 रोवर और 2 रेंजर ने 15.06.2023 राज्य स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण केंद्र रिवालसर में specialized course में भाग लिया।
- 1 अगस्त 2023 से 3 अगस्त 2023 तक राजकीय महाविद्यालय की ओवर रेंजर्स इकाई द्वारा ऑनरमेंटल इको गार्डन का एक कैंप आयोजित किया गया।
- 31 अगस्त 2023 को महाविद्यालय के रोवर एवं रेंजर इकाई ने 74वें वृत्त स्तरीय वन महोत्सव के शुभारंभ के अंतर्गत जिला मुख्यालय के साथ लगते क्षेत्र शेताफाठ में वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम में

भाग लिया इस कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ माननीय मुख्य संसदीय सचिव (वन ऊर्जा पर्यटन एवं परिवहन विभाग) श्री सुंदर सिंह ठाकुर जी ने किया।

- 21 सितंबर 2023 से 25 सितंबर 2023 तक राजकीय प्रशिक्षण केंद्र रिवालसर में राज्य स्तरीय निपुण टेस्टिंग कैंप तथा राज्य पुरस्कार टेस्टिंग कैंप का आयोजन किया गया। इस शिविर में राजकीय महाविद्यालय की रोवर एवं रेंजर इकाई की 10 रेंजर्स ने निपुण टेस्टिंग में भाग लिया तथा 2 निपुण क्वालिफाइड रेंजर्स ने राज्य पुरस्कार में भाग लिया।
- राज्य प्रशिक्षण केंद्र रिवालसर जिला मंडी में 26 से 30 सितंबर तक रोवर्स के लिए निपुण व राज्य पुरस्कार जांच शिविर का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें महाविद्यालय इकाई से 11 रोवर्स ने निपुण टेस्टिंग व 2 रोवर्स ने राज्य पुरस्कार टेस्टिंग में हिस्सा लिया।
- 07 नवंबर 2023 को राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू की रोवर एंड रेंजर इकाई द्वारा भारत स्काउट एंड गाइड का 74 वां स्थापना दिवस मनाया गया।
- राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू के रोवर एवं रेंजर इकाई के 2 रोवर्स और 2 रेंजर्स ने राज्य स्तरीय गणतंत्र दिवस परेड शिमला में हिस्सा लिया।

सड़क सुरक्षा क्लब (Road safety club)

सड़क सुरक्षा क्लब राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू में सक्रिय है उनके द्वारा वर्षभर में विभिन्न गतिविधियां करवाई गई -

- फरवरी 2024 के महीने में सड़क सुरक्षा माह मनाया।
- जिसमें पोस्टर मेकिंग, रंगोली प्रतियोगिता (एकल और समूह प्रतियोगिता), फील्ड विजिट-ट्रैफिक पार्क मोहाल में किया गया।

पी० जी० कक्षाएँ

वर्तमान में महाविद्यालय में अंग्रेज़ी, हिन्दी, अर्थशास्त्र, रजनीति विज्ञान और टूरिज़्म विभाग में स्नातकोत्तर की कक्षाएँ चल रही हैं जिसमें हर विषय में 30-30 विद्यार्थियों का चयन योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

बी०सी०ए० : सत्र 2008-09 में महाविद्यालय में बी०सी०ए० पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया जिसमें 40 विद्यार्थियों का चयन योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है। डॉ. निर्मला सिंह के कुशल नेतृत्व में उच्चगुणवता युक्त कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए योग्य प्राध्यापकों की सेवाएं ली जा रही है। सेल्फ फाइनांस 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 गई। वर्तमान में प्रो० सोमकृष्ण शर्मा समन्वयक के पद पर कार्यरत है। सेल्फ फाइनांस के अन्तर्गत यह कोर्स चलाया जा रहा है।

बी०वॉक : महाविद्यालय में सत्र 2017 में बी० वॉक की कक्षाएं शुरू की गई। बी० वॉक में दो पाठ्यक्रम हॉस्पिटैलिटी एंड टूरिज़्म और रिटेल मैनेजमेंट चलाए गए तथा प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में 40 विद्यार्थियों का चयन योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है। वर्तमान में प्रो० मान सिंह राणा बी० वॉक के समन्वयक है।

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 2541 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 के समन्वयक डॉ० राकेश राणा, एक सहायक समन्वयक प्रो०चेतराम, एक सहायक, चारपरिचारक तथा एक सफाई कर्मचारी है। अध्ययन केन्द्र कुल्लू में 33 सक्रिय परामर्शदाता है। जो छात्रों को अपने-अपने विषयों में अध्ययन में सहयोग करते हैं।

छात्रावास

Boys Hostel (छात्र छात्रावास)

सत्र 2023-24 के दौरान Boys Hostel में 49 छात्रों को मेरिट के आधार पर प्रवेश मिला। हॉस्टल की गतिविधियों को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए रोहित और गुलाब सिंह को मुख्य छात्र तथा अंश ठाकुर एवं घनश्याम को छात्रावास में भोजनालय प्रबन्धक बनाया गया है। वर्तमान में Boys Hostel के वॉर्डन डॉक्टर हरि सिंह है ।

Girls Hostel (कन्या छात्रावास)

राजकीय महाविद्यालय कुल्लू जनजातीय कन्या छात्रावास का सत्र 1 अक्टूबर, 2023 को शुरू हुआ । वर्तमान में छात्रावास में 86 छात्राएँ रह रही है। छात्रावास में मुख्या छात्रा अंकिता ठाकुर, प्रीफैक्ट सोनम नन्दिनी प्रियंका शालिनी लताशा उर्वशी को और Mess Auditor प्रिया को बनाया गया है। इसकी वॉर्डन डॉ. कंचन कुमारी हैं ।

पत्रिका : महाविद्यालय की पत्रिका (देवधरा) विद्यार्थियों की सृजनात्मक प्रतिभा जागृत करने का प्रयास करती है । इसमें विद्यार्थियों को विभिन्न विषयों पर अपने विचार स्वतंत्र रूप से अभिव्यक्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है। पत्रिका मुख्य सम्पादक डॉ. 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 संपादक	छात्र/छात्रा संपादक
1	अंग्रेजी	डॉ० बिन्ता ठाकुर	बनिता
2	हिन्दी	डॉ० रूपा ठाकुर	हरीश
3	संस्कृत	प्रो० विजय सिंह	नरेंद्र कुमार
4	पहाड़ी	डॉ० हेम राज	आयुष
5	वाणिज्य	डॉ० मनीष सूद	हरीश
6	विज्ञान	प्रो० जय प्रकाश	पल्लवी चौहान
7	बी०सी०ए०	प्रो० दिशा गुलेरिआ	गुलशन

केन्द्रीय छात्र परिषद 2023-24 : महाविद्यालय के विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्यों में महाविद्यालय प्रशासन के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के नियमों के अनुरूप पूर्ण रूप से मेरिट के आधार पर केन्द्रीय छात्र परिषद का गठन किया गया है । जिसमें अध्यक्ष मीना, उपाध्यक्ष स्नेहा, सचिव अदिति, सहसचिव मंदीप कौर सहित 35 सदस्य हैं । केन्द्रीय छात्र परिषद के सहयोग के लिए एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन भी किया गया है, जिसमें डॉ. बृजबाला संयोजक, डॉ. ओमप्रकाश ठाकुर, डॉ. शेफाली, प्रो. राजेश कुमार सिंह, प्रो० सोम कृष्ण शर्मा आदि सम्मिलित हैं ।

हिंदी अनुभाग



प्रो. रेवत राम
प्राध्यापक संपादक



हर्ष
छात्र संपादक

संपादकीय

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों,

हर वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी राजकीय महाविद्यालय, कुल्लू अपनी पत्रिका 'देवधरा' का प्रकाशन कर रहा है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि मुझे हिंदी अनुभाग का संपादक बनाया गया और मुझे संपादकीय लेखन का सौभाग्य मिला। अपनी सोच को विकसित करने तथा विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति हेतु 'देवधरा' पत्रिका सभी विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक खुला और 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 करने वाली ललित कला साहित्य कहलाती है। कहा जाता है : 'साहित्य वह खान है जिसमें आज भी मोती निकलते हैं, अतीत में भी निकलते थे और भविष्य में भी निकलते रहेंगे'। साहित्य जीवन विविधता की एक 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 साथियों,

इस गौरवमय कार्य के लिए आप सभी बधाई के पात्र हैं। जिन विद्यार्थियों की मौलिक रचनाएं पत्रिका में छपी हैं, उन्हें ढेर सारी शुभकामनाएं और जिनकी मौलिक रचनाएं पत्रिका में नहीं छप सकीं वे हतोत्साहित न हो और अपने लेखन में परिशुद्धिकरण करते रहे ताकि आगामी वर्ष में आपकी रचनाएं पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हो सकें और आप भी एक मौलिक लेखक बन सकें। अंत में मैं आपके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ।

हरिश कुमार, छात्र संपादक
स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी, चतुर्थ सत्र

कॉलेज का आखिरी दिन आया

कॉलेज का आखिरी दिन आया,
दिल ने फिर से यादों का गीत गाया।
चार साल की थी जो कहानी,
आज लग रही है कितनी पुरानी।
दोस्तों के संग हंसी ठिठोली,
क्लासरूम में टीचर की बोली।
कैंटीन में चाय की चुस्की,
प्रोजेक्ट्स की रातभर को धुनकी।
परिक्षाओं का था वो तनाव,
फिर भी मन में था कितना उत्साह।
आखिरी दिन का अब ये नजारा,
आंखों में आंसू, दिल में प्यारा।
हर कोना गूँजे हमारी हंसी से,
यादें जुड़ी हैं हर किसी से।
अलविदा कहने का वक्त आया,
नई राहों पर चलनेका समय आया।
सपनों की उड़ान अब भरनी है,
जीवन की नई कहानी अब लिखनी है।
कॉलेज का आखिरी दिन खास है,
यादों का अम्बार और दिल में विश्वास है।

हरीश कुमार, एम एम हिन्दी चतुर्थ सत्र।

सपनों की खातिर

मैंने सपनों की खातिर अपनों को तक छोड़ा है
मेरी गलतियों को थामें रखने वाले इस ज़माने से नाता तोड़ा है
कुछ कर जाने की चाह तो पहले भी थी इस मन में,
मैंने छोटी मंजिलों की राहों को बड़ी मंजिलों की ओर मोड़ा है मैंने
सपनों की खातिर अपनों को तक छोड़ा है...
आसान कहाँ है यह भूलाना मेरे माँ-बाप ने
इन सपनों की खातिर
न जाने अपने कितने सपनों को सिकोड़ा है,
मैंने सपनों की खातिर अपनों को तक छोड़ा है
आज मैंने धरती को छोड़कर अम्बर से जोड़ा है नाता
मैंने सपनों की खातिर अपनों को तक छोड़ा है...
माना यह राहें फूलों से सजी चादर नहीं,
काँटों से भरा एक मेला है,
तू भी कभी यूँ घबराएगा, क्योंकि तू यहाँ सिर्फ अकेला है,
किसी कवि की कविता नहीं,
त्याग इस दुनिया को यह सिर्फ एक झूठा झमेला है,
फूलों से सजी चादर नहीं काँटों से भरा मेला है
यह दुनिया तेरी माँ नहीं
जो तेरी गलतियों को आँचल में छुपाएगी
मगर यह तो वह गज़ल है

मेरे देश की अनोखी बातें

इंसानों की इस भीड़ में मैंने इंसानियत खोते देखा है,
गायों को सड़कों पर माँ-बाप को वृद्ध आश्रम में रोते देखा है।
शिक्षित समाज में मैंने अज्ञानता का तम देखा है,
उन शिक्षितों को ही कचरा फैलाते हर कदम देखा है।
कूड़ा फैलाने वाले यहां सभ्य कहलाते हैं,
समेटने वाले यहां कचरावाले कहलाते हैं।
अपनों को ही मैंने, राह में कांटे बोते देखा है,
दुनियां को खिलाने वाले को अक्सर भूखा सोते देखा है।
विकास के नाम पर पेड़ और पहाड़ों को कटते देखा है,
शिक्षण संस्थानों से राजनीति तक सीटों को कैटेगरी में बंटते देखा है।
जो हो न सके जो बात अन्य देखों में
उसे भी यहां होते देखा है,
अशिक्षित को मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री के पद पर आसीन होते देखा है।
भाई-भाई को ही ईर्ष्या से जलते देखा है,
मेघों के चर्म में भेड़ियों को चलते देखा है।
शिक्षित को मैंने यहां बेरोजगार और अशिक्षित को देश चलाते देखा है।

यहां EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) की सुरक्षा
के लिए शिक्षण संस्थानों को सील होते देखा है।

मीना, स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी।

जो तुझे तेरी गलतियाँ गिन्नवाकर बार-बार रुलायेगी
तेरी नन्हीं-सी आँखों बसे उन बड़े से सपनों को
लोरी गाकर सुलाएगी
आखिर यह जिन्दगी है, तुझे मैदान में बार-बार कहाँ बुलाएगी यह
दुनिया तेरी माँ नहीं, जो तेरी गलतियों को आँचल से छुपाएगी
चल उठकर थाम ले वक्त की ये डोर,
तेरे सपने ज्यादा दूर नहीं चल तू उनकी ओर...
ढूँढ़ने से कभी मंज़िल मिला नहीं करती, परिश्रम करना पड़ता है उसे
पाना इतना भी आसान नहीं,
पहाड़ सौ बार गिर के चढ़ना पड़ता है,
सोच कर आज तक किसी को कुछ हासिल नहीं हुआ
अपनी जिद्द पर अड़े रहना पड़ता है,
केले का वृक्ष यूँ ही फल नहीं देता,
उसकी टहनियों को भी कटना पड़ता है
ढूँढ़ने से कभी मंज़िल मिला नहीं करती
परिश्रम करना पड़ता है
आज मैंने धरती को छोड़कर अम्बर से नाता जोड़ा है,
मैंने सपनों की खातिर अपनों को तक छोड़ा है।

मानवी शर्मा

जीवन का परिदृश्य

देख जीवन की कुछ अनोखी झलक,
कुछ और भी बढ़ गई जीने की ललक।
हुआ सहसा अचंभित देख जीवन का परिदृश्य,
इतना भी आसान नहीं यूँ जीवन पथ पर आगे बढ़ना,
बार-बार चलना और चलते हुए गिरना,
गिरकर संभलना और संभलकर गिरना,
कहने में तो यह शब्दों का फेर है,
जो समझ जाए वो संभल जाए,
वरना जीवन पथ में वह पथिक,
अधूरी राह में ही ढेर है।
छूटे कमान से तीर शायद ही वापस आए,
हर कोई सीख जाए अगर जीने की कला,
तो पुनः-पुनः से इस जीवन को क्यों दोहराए।
है पेड़ के वे पात हम शायद!
मौसम बदलते ही अपना अस्तित्व खो जाते हैं,
छूटे-बिखरे हुआँ का कोई मलाल नहीं,
छटा छाटे ही झड़ गये पुनः उसी डाल पर,
'भय' का आतंक तब भारी है जब पेड़ पर ही बन आए,
जीवन तो तब है जब जीवन जीने की कला आए।
काल चक्कर के फेर में कई आए कई चले गए
जीवन तब भी जीने से था आज भी वही सार है।
है एक परम सत्य! जिसे न कोई टाल सका,
जिसे टाल सको वह है वृत्ति न टाल सको पशु वृत्ति।
यह जीना भी कोई जीना है जब इंसान पशु में ना भेद कोई,
इंसान वही जो पशुता से उठ जा गया जो मर्म वही,
भेद कुदरत का नहीं, ये भेद मन के भेद हैं,
इंसानी नज़र इंसान की उसकी नज़र बस एक है।
धरा करे श्रृंगार, मानव जीवन के प्रति,
तू जो सही-तू जी सही-तू जी सही।
इस कर्मभूमि में बढ़ने का, एक भाव मन में तो ले सही।
ठीक गलत की चिन्ता छोड़, तू जी में अनमना तू जी सही।
यूँ देख जीवन का परिदृश्य,
जीने की कलाम मुझे आ गई,
जीवन यही-जीवन यही,
जहां जीवन के प्रति कोई तरछोड़ नहीं।
मान गया मैं (हठी मन) मान गया,
जीवन के इस परिदृश्य को देख,
पहचान गया-पहचान गया,
इस जीवन को पहचान गया।

जागृति, बीए प्रथम वर्ष।

उलझन

जब बेबस एक इंसान हो
जा रही उसकी जान हो।
बंदगी को हराना हो
जिंदगी को सजाना हो।
जब बढ़ना उसको आगे हो
पैरों में उलझे धागे हों।
जब ज़हन झमेले पीछे हो
सोच कहीं बस आगे हो।
ज जिम्मेवारियाँ अपनी वो संभाले हो
मुंह पर लगे यूँ ताले हो।
जब दिल उसका भारी हो
आंखोंमें लाचारी हो।
हालात से चाहे बेचारी हो
पर अंतरमन से राजकुमारी हो।
उठो जागो और मत रुको
ये मत भूलो तुम नारी हो।।

मुस्कान मणि, बीएसी द्वितीय वर्ष।

जब बेबस एक इंसान हो

जा रही उसकी जान हो।
बंदगी को हराना हो
जिंदगी को सजाना हो।
जब बढ़ना उसको आगे हो
पैरों में उलझे धागे हो।
जब ज़हन झमेले पीछे हो
सोच कहीं बस आगे हो।
जब जिम्मेवारियों अपनी वो संभाले हो
मुंह पर लगे यूँ ताले हो।
जब दिल उसका भारी हो
आंखों में लाचारी हो।
हालात से चाहे बेचारी हो
पर अंतरमन से राजकुमारी हो।
उठो जागो और मत रुको
ये मत भूलो तुम नारी हो।।

मुस्कान मणि, बीएसी द्वितीय वर्ष।

एक दिन ऐसा भी

एक दिन ऐसा भी
कभी खुद की शक्तियों को महसूस करो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी अकेले चलना सीखो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी दूसरों को माफ करके देखो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी दूसरों को माफ करके देखो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी बुजुर्गों के साथ खेलो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी किसी से प्यार से बात करो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी अकेले पहाड़ों में घूमने निकलो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी अकेले पहाड़ों में घूमने निकली।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी इलैक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों से दूर रहो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी करि नाम जपो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी अपने भावों को शब्दों में लाओ।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी अपने मां-बाप के कष्टों को महसूस करो।

एक दिन ऐसा भी,
कभी अपने अतीत को याद करो, जरूर ये तुम्हारी आंखों में आंसु
लाएगा।

दुख के हो या सुख के
पर लाएगा जरूर।।

जय मां सरस्वती शारदा

हे सरस्वती, शारदा, ब्रम्हाणी
शत-शत नमन् मां री-चरणों में,
हे कमलबिराजनी मां!
तू हंसवाहिनी, वागीश्वरी, ब्रम्हाबिष्णुशिवात्मिका,
हे शास्त्रस्वरूपणी मां।
जो लिखूं मैं शब्द,
कलम से अपनी,
वो स्वर्ण-अक्षर बन जाए,
जिसे पढ़ा दूं मैं अक्षर,
लग्न से अपनी,
वो दुनिया का महान् साक्षर बन जाए।
जो कह दूं मैं शब्द,
जुंबा से अपनी,
वो शब्द-शब्द शर बन जाए।
वास करो मां आकर,
तुम मेरी कलम की नोंक पर
कलम ही धन्य हो जाएगी मां,
जो मेरी कलम में तेरा घर बन जाए।
बसो भृकुटि मध्य
हे त्रिभुवनेश्वरी शारदे।
ओज, तेज, अभायुक्त हो मुखमंडल, उदीप्त,
जो तपतपाती पलकें मेरे नैनों की,
तेरी चेरी करों का चम्बर बन जाए।।
दे दान मुझे वरदान श्री मां
ज्ञान-गुण सम्पन्न,
कर दो मुझे बाक निपुण,
कि मेरी वाणी मधुरमय,
तेरी वीणा का मनकृत स्वर बन जाए।।
वरद हस्त तुम्हारा
मेरे शीश बना रहे सदा,
मनसा, वचसा, कर्मणा,
आदर्शमय, अनुसरणीय रहे,
सदा नाम मेरा कालान्तर तक
अविस्मरणीय, अमिट, अमर बन जाए।।
जहां भी जाऊं, एक मान प्राप्त हो,
हो सब स्नेहिल, चित मन हर्षित
मिलन को आतुर,
हे देवी! तेरी कृपा से
गोरवान्वित जीवन यह मेरा,
आनन्दित सदा रूचिकर बन जाए।।
आनन्दित सदा रूचिकर बन जाए।।
जय मां सरस्वती शारदा

खेम चंद, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष।

सुदर्शना, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष।

क्षणिकाएं

1. ख्वाहिश नहीं मुझे
मशहूर होने की,
2. आप मुझे पहचानते हो
बस इतना ही काफी है।
3. अच्छे ने अच्छा और
बुरे ने बुरा जाना मुझे,
4. जिकी जितनी जरूरत थी
उसने उतना ही पहचाना मुझे।
5. जिन्दगी का फलसफा भी
कितना अजीब है,
6. शामें कटती नहीं और
साल गुजरते चले जा रहे हैं।
7. एक अजीब सी
दौड़ है ये जिन्दगी
8. जीत जाओ तो कई
अपने पीछे छूट जाते हैं और
9. हार जाओ तो
अपने ही पीछे छोड़ जाते हैं।
10. बैठ जाता हूं
मिट्टी पे अक्सर,
11. मुझे अपनी
औकात अच्छी लगती है।
12. मैंने समंदर से
सीखा है जीने का तरीका,
13. चुपचाप से बहना और
अपनी मौज में रहना।
14. ऐसा नहीं कि मुझमें
कोई ऐब नहीं है,
15. चुपचाप से बहना और
अपनी मौज में रहना।
16. जल जाते हैं मेरे अंदाज से
मेरे दुश्मन,
17. एक मुद्दत से मैंने
न तो मोहब्बत बदल
और न ही दोस्त बदले हैं।
18. एक घड़ी खरदकर
हाथ में क्या बांध ली,
वक्त पीछे ही पड़ गया मेरे!
19. सोचा था घर बनाकर
बैठुंगा सुकून से,
पर घर की जरूरतों ने
मुसाफिर बना डाला मुझे!
20. सुकून की बात मत कर बचपन वाला

- इतवार अब नहीं आता।
21. जीवन की भागदौड़ में
क्यूं वक्त के साथ रंगत खो जाती है!
22. हंसती-खेलती जिंदगी भी
आम हो जाती है।
23. एक सवेरा था जब हंसकर उठते थे हम!
और आज कई बार बिना मुस्कराय ही शाम
हो जाती है।
24. कितने दूर निकल गए
रिश्तों को निभाते-निभाते,
खुद को खो दिया हमने
अपनों को पाते-पाते।
25. लोग कहते हैं

- हम मुस्कराते बहुत हैं,
और हम थक गए
दर्द छुपाते-छुपाते!
26. खुश हूं और सबको
खुश रखता हूं,
लापरवाह हूं खुद के लिए
मगर सबकी परवाह करता हूं।
27. मालूम है
कोई मोल नहीं है मेरा फिर भी
कुछ अनमोल लोगों से
रिश्ते रखता हूं।
नेहा, बीए तृतीय सत्र।



बाढ़

निरन्तर होती वर्षा
दिन रात
धीमी एक लय में
चारों ओर सुनसान
वर्षा अक्सर देती है गर्मी से राहत
लाती हैं खुशियां लहलहाती फसलों के रूप में

परंतु हर बार ऐसा नहीं होता
अत्यंत विकराल, अविश्वसनीय एक रूप ऐसा भी

जब खिसकते पहाड़, टूटते दरख्त, भयावह नदियां
जाने कितने आशियाने और अरमानों को बहा ले जाती हैं बहुत दूर तक
और सिसकती, बिलखती आवाजें दब जाती हैं कहीं पहाड़ के नीचे
बचे हुए लोग इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं
वर्षा रुकने का
इस उम्मीद में
वे बसाएंगे उजड़े हुए
घरोंदों को
एक बार फिर
प्रकृति हमेशा मनोरम नहीं होती।

प्रो. अमन सूद, हिंदी विभाग

English Section



Dr. Binta Thakur

Staff Editor



Vanita

Student Editor

Editorial

Dear Readers

I am feeling very glad and honoured to be the student editor of English section of our college magazine 'Devdhara' for the session-2023-2024. The college magazine gives us a platform to express ourselves, our thoughts, intentions, feelings, experiences and also our fears and anxiety through words. Students and Teachers can share their views through this magazine. I hope that reading this section will have an impact on the readers and encourage them to write and express themselves in the next edition. We may never know how much our words or actions influence the lives of those around us but they surely do. I would like to thank Dr. Binta Thakur, our teacher editor of English section for giving me this wonderful opportunity. I would also like to convey my warm appreciation to the all students who contributed by writing the articles for the magazine.

मत कर गलती किसी को कम समझने की, उसके शांतिमय जीवन को न समझ उसकी कमज़ोरी।

सेह दिखने में जितना शांत और सुंदर होता है, वाक्यदा उसके तीर उतने ही नुकीले होते हैं।

Happy Reading!

Vanita, BA 3rd Year

Faguli: The Historical Festival of Paldi Valley

Paldi is a beautiful valley of Banjar subdivision of Kullu district in Himachal Pradesh. This Valley is known for its famous festival 'Faguli', generally known as the mask festival. This festival is dedicated to Vasuki Nag Ji, one of the most worshipped deities of this region. Faguli is celebrated in two villages of Paldi valley : Thatibir and Kandhi It is celebrated every year on the occasion of 'Saaja Maagh' i.e Makar Sankranti (January). In other parts of Kullu district this festival is celebrated in February. It is believed that 'Faguli' was first celebrated in Paldi Valley. Therefore, this festival is celebrated one month early in this Valley.

The masks used in this festival has a unique and well recognizable appearance. These masks are made on white wooden background, with mustaches and beards. A crown is mounted to the forehead of the mask. Old wooden masks often repainted every year on the festival. The celebration goes on for two days. First day of 'Faguli' is known as 'Teshu.' During these two days, the villagers from all around the region gather and take the procession of 'Devta' through different villages. Villagers light up the fire on the wooden sticks at night which is known as 'Mashaal'.

Masks used in this festival are known as 'Mandhela' in local dialect.



According to mythology, the village (Thatibir) was terrorized by a witch in the past. The witch used to steal children every night from the village. The villagers were very upset, so they went to Devta Vasuki Nag to solve this problem. A war broke out between Devta and the witch. During the war, a dance was performed wearing masks. At last Devta Ji used obscene abuses to get rid of that witch. From that day it is customary to use abuses during dance in this festival to ward off evil spirits.

Beeth : The final attraction of the festival after receiving the blessing from the chief god of the ceremony the procession is taken through the whole village where "Beeth", the marigold flowers in the basket of the deity, is worshipped by ladies of the village Thatibir. Finally the "Beeth" from the chariot of Faguli Devta, is thrown and the one who catches it has to feast the whole community and it is a matter of pride for that person. The "Beeth" is a blessing of Devta Vasuki Nag Ji. The person who catches the 'Beeth' is hoisted on the shoulders by the people. The tradition of throwing marigold flower (Beeth) is done on the last day of festival. The person who catches the flower bunch is considered to be lucky. It is believed that it brings happiness in a person's life.

Everybody can participate in the 'Faguli' festival, but only local residents from four villages of Paldi valley are given the opportunity to catch the 'Beeth'. These villages are: Ghamir, Shikaribir, Chakurtha and Narohli. The festival ends by performing 'Faguli Dance' on the beats of the drums. After all this celebration the 'Faguli Festival' ends on a happy note.

Suman Verma, M.A. English 2nd Sem.

Losar

Losar is a religious festival celebrated across different parts of China, Japan, Korea, Nepal, Bhutan, Nongolia, Thailand and Himalayan regions of India including Laddakh, Sikkim, Lahoul and Kinnaur of Himachal and Arunachal Pradesh. It has its own variation with unique ways of celebration but full of same love and respect across cultures.

Losar is celebrated to mark the beginning of New Year in different village of Lahoul. It is generally observed on the first day of the lunisolar Tibetan calendar, which corresponds to a date in February or March in the Gregonian calendar. It is known as either Losar or Faguli.

There is no historical evidence to substantiate its origin but it is vaguely linked to the arrival of Bodh religion which anticipates the origin and arrival of Buddhism in Lahoul. Losar is celebrated for seven days, with the main celebrations on the first three days.

On the first day, Families prepare for Losar by thoroughly cleaning their homes, decorating with fragrant flowers and their walls with auspicious signs such as the sun, moon or swastika painted in flour. Another traditional decoration that symbolizes a good harvest in the phyemar. Cedar, rhododendron, and juniper branches are burnt as incense. Deities are settled, quarrels are resolved, new clothes are acquired and special foods such as Bagshichi and Marchu (fried twists) are made. It is followed by carving and preparing large candles of flammable woods known as *halda* by each household. Householders start this preparation only at specific time, specific direction after consulting *Rashis* which upholds great importance. People make butter from the milk of domesticated animals that signified as the integral part of family.

After completing preparation, people start touring every house of the village in the evening where they are welcome with great local delicacies and they offer prayer to local deities wishing a great prosperity and good harvest in the next year. In the early dawn, gale (wooden candle signifying bad omen and obscuration) is carried from every house and is burnt together in the periphery of the village. They return with the bowl of fresh snow in the house.

The villagers go to the local spring to perform a ritual of gratitude. They make offering to the water spirits that activate the water element in the area. They make smoke offering to the local spirits associated with the natural world around us. Then they exchange flowers and local food (Bagshichi /Marchu) to each other at the local spring. On the second day, also called (Nangcha) people avoid leaving house and consider it inauspicious and spend the whole day either by feasting with family or sleeping after a prolonged night of the first day.

On the third day, they offer prayers and flowers to the selected sheep in the name of local deities, reversed it as manifested in the livelihood of agricultural community. People celebrate for the next three days of festival by feasting, drinking and visiting relatives.

The last day of Losar is called Puna. It is started by fetching fresh water and offering flour, flower and incense to the spring deity and pray for adequate drinking and agriculture water in the next year. The last celebration of the last day starts with prayer to the deities wishing a great harvest and welfare of the village. It is followed by drinking and eating. Folk song and folk dance is significant part of celebration.

People continue the celebration after Losar by organizing archery at the village level where winner are applauded and recognized in unique way. The life of people of Lahoul very difficult, especially in winter, but there is no change in celebration of Losar or Fagli.

Tanzin Yangdol, B.A. 3rd Year

Palden Lhamo: The Buddhist Protector Deity

Palden Lhamo is also known as Shri Devi in Sanskrit. Her name means “Glorious Goddess” in Tibetan. She is the goddess of happiness and wealth, and she is a wrathful emanation of the Goddess Saraswati. She is practiced within all four schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is considered a fully enlightened Buddha. She is the Personal protector of his holiness the 14th Dalai Lama.

According to Tibetan Myth: Palden Lhamo was married to an evil- doing king of Lanka, who habitually murdered his suspects, and who was known to be an enemy of the dharma. She vowed to either reform her husband or see to it that his dynasty ended. Over many years she tried to reform



her husband, but her efforts had no effect further, their son was being raised to be the ultimate destroyer of Buddhism. She decided she had no choice but to end the dynasty. One day where the king was away she killed her son. Then she skinned him and drank his blood, using his skull for a cup, and she ate his flesh. She rode away on a horse saddled with her son's flayed skin. This is an awesome story, but do remember it is a myth. There are many ways to interpret this. I see it as an act of contrition. She took the child of her body back into her body, taking ownership, in a sense, of what she had created. The flayed skin saddle represents the Karma of what she had done that she was still “riding”. There are other ways to understand this, though. When the king returned and realized what had happened, he screamed a curse and seized his bow. He stuck Palden Lhamo's horse with a poisoned arrow, but the queen healed her horse, saying, “may this wound become an eye to watch the twenty-four regions, and may I be the one to one end the lineage of the malignant kings of Lanka.” Then Palden Lhamo continued northward in

some versions of this story, Palden Lhamo was reborn into her realm for what she had done, but and eventually, she stole a sword and a bag of the disease from the hell- protectors and fought her way to earth. But she had no peace. She lived in a Bodhi charnel ground, starving herself, not washing, turning into a frightful hog. She cried out for a reason to live. At this, the Buddha appeared and he asked her to become a Dharmapala. She was astonished and moved that the Buddha would trust her with this task, and she accepted. Palden Lhamo is one of the more wrathful female deities of Buddhism. Among her many roles, she is the special protector of the city of Lhasa, the Gelugpa order, and the Dalai lamas of Tibet. She was invited to Tibet in around the eleventh century from India. Cham dance is dedicated to Palden Lhamo. Cham dance invokes the blessings of a particular deity by retelling their stories through ritualistic dance. These are usually done by monks from the monasteries who are very spiritually charged & full of blessings. One of the famous temple of Palden Lhamo is in village Rarik-Chhika_palmo near Zaskar Road.

Chhering Dolma, B.A 3rd Sem.

Saryolsar Lake and Budhi Nagin



Saryolsar Lake, also known as Serolsar Lake, is located in the outer Seraj Valley of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. It is accessible via Jalori Pass and is surrounded by Alpine trees. There is an interesting story about the lake. Once a Brahmin from a nearby village came to visit Serolsar lake and drowned himself. It is believed that the lake is the residence of the Budhi Nagin, the mother of all Nag deities of Himachal like Sheshnag, Kamrunag, Ghundanag and she lives in her golden

palace at the bottom of the lake. The goddess saved the life of the Brahmin boy and she even allowed him to stay in her golden palace for three years. When the boy expressed his wish to go home, the goddess allowed him taking the promise that he will never tell anything about the stay and the goddess to anyone. The Brahmin's family who thought he was dead were shocked to see him alive after three years. They were curious to know where he was all this time but he did not tell them anything. When they insisted again and again, one day he had to tell everyone about what had happened. As soon as he did so, he died. His family was shocked. They wanted to figure out the mystery of the lake, and whosoever from his family tried visiting the lake met with mysterious accidents. No geological study has still been able to calculate the depth of lake accurately. Maybe because the Budhi Nagin wants to stay peacefully in her golden palace. And if someone wants to offer prayers to the Budhi Nagin, he can do so at the temple located next to the lake. She doesn't like people taking a dip in it or standing on it when it's frozen.

- Sonika Thakur, B.A. 3rd Year

Champawati Temple of Chamba

Champawati Temple of district Chamba of Himachal Pradesh was built by Raja Sahil Varman in the memory of his daughter, Champavati, who is worshipped locally as an incarnation of Goddess Durga. The temple which holds a great religious and historical significance. It can be discerned by its shikhara style and several ornate stone carvings that make it unique from other temples in this region. It has a large wheel on the rooftop that distinguished it from other temples in North-India.



Champavati Temple is named after Champavati, the daughter of King Sahil Varman, the founder of the temple. It holds a great historical and religious relevance for many Hindus. This temple enshrines a deity of Goddess Mahishasuramardini, the avatar of Goddess Durga. As per the legend, Champavati was a spiritual person and she was always used to visit *ashrams* and temples. The king was wary of her intentions and suspected the actions of his daughter. So, he followed her into a sadhu's place with a dagger in his cloak. After reaching the ashram, he found no one there. Both sadhu and his daughter had disappeared. As he turned to return, he heard a voice saying that his daughter had been taken away from him just because of his suspicious feeling towards his religious daughter. Also, he was asked to construct a temple at that place so as to avoid any future disaster over his kingdom. Then king decided to build this Champavati Temple in the memory of his lost daughter.

- Diya Guleria, BA 3rd Year

Ancient Sandhya Gayatri Temple of Jagatsukh (Manali)

Sandhya Gayatri Temple was built in Jagatsukh (Manali). This temple is believed to be built by Pandvas in the times of Mahabharata. After that it was rebuilt in the year 1428-1429 A.D by king Urdhanpal. The temple that stands today contains Mughal pillars and woodcarvings which could be later additions. It is one of the oldest temple in the Himachal region. In 1977 the idol of Lord Anjaneya was installed in the temple. In 1986 the idols of Lord Ganesha, Goddess Laxmi and Goddess Parvati was installed in this temple. In this temple Goddess Sandhya Gayatri is in three forms: Braham Gayatri, Shiv Gayatri and Vishnu Gayatri. Devi Gayatri is pillar of our Hindu



culture. Goddess Gayatri got the name Sandhya because she was born in evening time and is be the goddess of evening. Sandhya Gayatri is the Goddess of wisdom and knowledge. The knowledge of Vedas has been received from Goddess Sandhya Gayatri.

In this temple there are 3 feet of white marble Statue of Goddess Gayatri and an ancient statue of Lord Ganesha. Stone has been used for build this temple

Brahma Gayatri has four Vedas and flowers in her hand and Vishnu Gayatri holds a conch and a wheel in her hand.

Even today paddy is grown in the field that belongs to the goddess and permission to harvest is taken from the goddess. Goddess Sandhya Gaytri and Takshak Nag decide the time of planting and harvesting of paddy in the village. After the harvest first crop is offered to the goddess.

The goddess circumambulates the entire village twice a year for the well-being of the village people. The first circumambulation is done at the time of sowing crop and another in the winter. Even today, Chauli fair is celebrated in the month of Chaitra in the honour of Goddess Sandhya Gayatri. On this day the chariot of the goddess revolves around the temple and the goddess dances with people and other gods. People from far off places come here to offer prayers and receive blessings from the goddess.

Shruti Sharma, B.A. 3rd Year

The Love Story of Kunju and Chanchalo : A Folk Tale of Chamba

A folktale is a story that has been told again and again, often for generations. These are stories in oral tradition: tales the people narrate rather than stories in written form. Folk tales are a significant means of bringing together the cultural past and present. Older generations speak to younger generations through these tales to perpetuate cultural values and to bring continuity and stability to the cultural identity of a group.

The love story of Kunju and Chanchalo of Chamba town in Himachal Pradesh is a fine example of folk tale. It is also in the form of a folk love song of Chamba that depicts the love between Kunju and Chanchalo. This folk tale is about the Bhatirs of Chamba district. In the story Kunju was the son of a wealthy family and Chanchalo was a beautiful girl from a poor family. According to ancient Pahari culture, it is shameful and dishonour for an unmarried girl to have a relationship with a young man. As a result, when the people of the village came to know that Kunju and Chanchalo were in love, the villagers considered it an insult and threatened to kill Chanchalo. Noticing the anger and feeling of revenge among people, Chanchalo advised Kunju to escape and seek shelter in some other village. In the meantime Kunju joined army.

After this Chanchalo's parents forcefully got her married to some other young man but chanchalo's heart was engrossed in Kunju's love. In the same way, Kunju's mind was also engrossed in Chanchalo's beautiful eyes. After a year when Kunju came back to his village, he wandered in search of Chanchalo but couldn't find her. When someone told him that his beloved Chanchalo had been married to another young man he got very upset. In search of Chanchalo he reached the *Panghat* where she was washing clothes and shedding tears in the memory of her love. Kunju gave his ring to Chanchalo in memory of their love and left the village and never came back. Chanchalo also committed suicide. Because of the caste-system the pure love between Kunju and Chanchalo remained unfulfilled.

Folk Song

Kapdeyan dhoan chham chham roan Kunjua-2

Bich button nishani ho hoye, Meriye Jinde

Bich batan nishani ho!!.....

Gori gori banhi lal chuda chanchalo-2

Bich gajra nishani ho hoye, meriye jinde

Bich gajra nishani ho...!!



This is the melodious and popular song folk song that shows the pure love between the Kunju and Chanchalo and the pain of separation. Chanchalo asks Kunju to give her something in remembrance of him which she can keep with her till death. The pain of separation was too much for Chanchalo to bear and she committed suicide. Thus their love story that meets a sorrowful end is immortalized in the form of this song.

Himani Thakur, BA 3rd Year

History of Rewalsar Lake

Rewalsar is an important religious place for Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists alike. The natural lake at Rewalsar is famous for its floating reed islands and fishes. There are Hindu temples which are dedicated to Lord Krishna, Lord Shiva and Lomas Rishi alongside Lake. Along with Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh shrines stand along the periphery of the lake. Legend has it that the great teacher and scholar Padamasambhava used his enormous power to take flight to Tibet from Rewalsar. It is believed that tiny islands of floating reed in Rewalsar Lake have the spirit of Padamasambhava embodied in it. An imposing statue of Padamasambhava has been built in Rewalsar. At this place sage Lomas is believed to have performed his *tapasya* to appease Lord Shiva. It has a Gurudwara that was built in 1930 by Raja Joginder Sen of Mandi. The Gurudwara, Shri Rewalsar Sahib, is associated with the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji who called upon Pahari Rajas to be united in their battle against Mughals. There are three Buddhist monasteries at Rewalsar. People of all religions come to Rewalsar for a holy bath on Baisakhi.



TSO Pema (Lotus Lake)

According to Tibetan & Buddhist people there is a famous tale about Rewalsar Lake (TSO PEMA). The story is from 'A great Treasure of Blessing'.

The story goes like after returning to Zahor, Padmasambhava took the Royal Princess Mandarava as his consort and they went to the Maratika cave, where for

three months they practiced the *sadhna* of longevity. The Buddha of limitless life, Amitayus appeared and empowered them as inseparable from him. They both accomplished the second level of Vidyadhara, "Vidyadhara with mastery".

The king of Zahor and his ministers arrested Guru Rimpoche and Mandarava and burned him alive, but he transformed the pyre into a lake and was found sitting, cool and fresh, on a lotus blossom in its center. This lake is considered to be the Rewalsar Lake, 'TSO PEMA' – The Lotus Lake. To overcome the remorse the king offered Padmasambhava his entire kingdom, beginning with his garments and his five royal robes.

Architectural Style:

The Architecture of the monasteries of Rewalsar is of Tibetan Buddhist style. The architectural style is characterized by vibrant colors, intricate woodwork, and distinct Pagoda roofs. Influenced by Tibetan and Himalayan traditions, these monasteries showcase a harmonious blend of spiritual symbolism and natural surroundings. Prayer wheels and colorful murals adorn the interiors creating a tranquil ambience for worship and meditation. The structures reflect the rich cultural heritage of the region with intricate detailing that pays homage to Buddhist principles while complementing the breathtaking scenery of the Himalayas.

Aaryan Negi, BA 3rd Year

CHODDPA: A Unique Masked Dancing Festival of Lahoul

Lahoul, also known as 'Land of Lomas', is the least populated district of Himachal Pradesh with a population density of just 2.3 per km². In the district lies a beautiful village name Todh Khangsar which lies around 15 Km Eastward from the district headquarters Keylong. The two hundred years old place lies at an attitude of 11,500 feet above sea level.

Since its inception the place has served as a cultural center of people of Lahoul. It has a beautiful prayer hall towards the North East corner on the fourth floor which is used by the locals for the cultural events which are held within the place is winter chhozpa and summer choddpa festival. The Choddpa is the harvest festival which involves the mask dance of Pandvas, mythical snow lion and ritualistic dance.

The preparation of festival begins from the mid-August when the harvesting of the fields is completed. In the morning people begin to prepare for the 'cham', the mask dance. Unlike the other mask dances here 'cham' is performed by the villages not by the monks. Before the beginning of the festivity people gather at 'Chokyang' the temple area in the entire place. One of the rooms here is well maintained with some amazingly beautiful statues of Buddha and other Buddhist deities. Along with the statues the room contains Buddhist religious texts and some old swords and shields. The people pray and make three rounds of the room and in this way pay respect to their gods.

The festivals begin with archery competition which is held outside the palace. The competition is carried out between the teams of local people from surrounding villages. Archery is one of the traditional sports of Lahoul as it has a great importance in the life of the people of the valley. After the archery competition everyone gathers in the main assembly hall of the palace where the 'cham' is carried out.

For decades the Khangsar Khar or the palace had been forgotten with its 108 room gathering dust and the ancient wall crumbling and its rich history slowly fading away with time. But about six years ago the people of Khangsar and neighboring villages came together to revive this festival so that their ancient traditions and main assembly hall of the palace should remain alive. The first dance depicts the story of the origin of man. It tells about the time when the world was covered in water and ice, when a demon is seduced by a monkey that led to the creation of the mankind. The second dance is the palace dance. The palace was built over two hundred years ago. The king at that time would often go hunting on the mountains across the river from the palace. On one such trip the king and his men encountered the mythical snow lion. They watched the mythical creature dance in all its glory and followed till it disappeared deep into the glaciers of the mountain. After coming back the people of the area started celebrating this harvest festival only a few years before so the king decided to include his mystical movement with snow lion into the festivities and since then this unique dance is performed every year during the harvest festival. In the final dance we see 'Chhodlamo' or the five goddesses from whom it is believed that the festival gets its name. Along with these *devis* (goddesses), there are an old man and a funny shepherd looking character who are there for the sole entertainment of the people.

Like many other mountain festivals this one stands out from other festivals because of the grand setting of the palace, erotic beats of the drums, hypnotic fumes of the burning juniper that engulfs the entire space, the haunting beauty of the masks and coming together of the every different element that opens the portal into the glorious past of the Khangsar palace. The motivation after reviving this festival is not to attract tourists as one would assume but it is to hold on to the something that forms an integral part to the identity of people of this valley.

Yatin Sharma, B.A. 3rd Year

Bijli Mahadev Temple

Bijli Mahadev is located in Kashawri village of Kullu valley in Himachal Pradesh at an altitude of about 2,460 m. Bijli Mahadev is one of the ancient temples in India and dedicated to Lord Shiva (Mahadev). Located about 14 Km. from Kullu across the Beas river, it can be approached by a rewarding trek of 3Km. A panoramic view of Kullu and Parvati valley can be seen from the temple. The 60 feet high staff of Bijli Mahadev temple glistens like a silver needle in the sun.

In this temple of lightning, it is said that the tall staff attracts the divine blessing in the form of lightning. Every twelve years, the Shiv lingam is stuck by lightning which breaks the lingam into pieces. The priest then puts the broken lingam together with the help of the butter collected from the villagers and after few days the lingam becomes as it was.

The Local belief : As per locals, the lightning strikes the lingam because the presiding deity, Lord Shiva, wants to protect the inhabitants of the region from any evil. Others believe that the lightning is a divine blessing that carries special power. It is also believed that presiding deity's sacred 60 ft. high wooden staff attracts lightning bolts to save the locals.

The Legend : Legends has it that once upon a time there lived a demon named Kulanta in the valley of Kullu. One day, he transformed into a huge snake and reached Mathan village in Lahaul-Spiti with the evil intentions of flooding the whole hamlet. To do so, he obstructed the flow of Beas River in a manner that it would flood the village. Lord Shiva was looking at the demon, and he immediately got into a battle with Kulanta. The demon was slayed by Shiva and soon after the snake died, he turned into a huge huge mountain. Another legend has it that this site is related to the Puranic incident that involved Lord Shiva killing the invincible demon Jalandhar.

Reaching Bijli Mahadev : Visiting this hallowed ancient Shrine requires climbing more than 1,000 stairs. None the less, the surrounding tall deodar trees and the beautiful views of the Kullu valley are an inspiration to keep going. Once a top mountain, visitors are greeted by breathtaking beauty 360 degree views of Kullu and Parvati valley. On Shivratri as well as in the month of Shravana, a fair is held at the Shrine. A huge number of local devotees and pilgrims from other parts of region visit the temple at that time.



Shamanism in Himachal Pradesh

It is a universally acknowledged fact that the state of Himachal Pradesh is popularly known as the, “Land of gods (Deities)” This state is said to be protected and sheltered by the power of numerous local deities. These deities possess some peculiar personality traits and have their individual entities. Every village or region in Himachal believes in a distinct deity. All the faith of the local people is vested in these local gods called *devta* in the regional language.

The village deities in Himachal Pradesh are living and speaking gods and goddesses, who express themselves through their ‘*gur*’ (shamanic medium) Actually, Shamanism is a religious practice that involves a practitioner, shaman or *gur*, interacting with the spiritual world through altered state of consciousness such as trance. The goal of this is usually to direct spirits or spiritual energies into the physical world for the purpose of healing, divination, or to aid human beings in some other way. Moreover, shamanism is present in various cultures and religions around the world. Locals in Kullu valley “chat” with their deities during divination sessions.

The Shamans in Himachal Pradesh are chosen by a deity as his or her medium, allowing the spirit of the God to take over and speak through them. The people of Himachal Pradesh are god fearing by nature and as already mentioned, that every village here is home to several gods and goddesses, many of whom are ancient village gods who command the life and festivals of each village. The powerful shamans (locally called *gurs*) mediate between the material and spiritual worlds, acting as key conduits between the mortal and the divine. Every deity in the valley having its own shamans. The locals believe that their god communicates with them through the *gur*. During festivals or domestic *poojas*, the shamans go into a trance-an altered state of consciousness which supposedly allows the spirit of the deity to enter their body and speak through them.

Moreover, the people of Himachal Pradesh conduct their lives according to the will of their *devtas* and *devis*. All their queries and desires are submitted through the ‘*gur*’ in a lively question-and-answer session known as a *poochh*; cures for illness, dates for sowing, harvesting and weddings, financial solutions and more. *Gurs* evoke the mythic imagination of their people and by

actively participating in shamanic rituals, locals connect to their mythos - the vast store house of community memories - which allows them to keep in tune with their natural rhythm of life.

People have deep faith in the deities and their mediator *gurs*. Thus, Shamans are regarded as sacred healers-doctors, priests, astrologers, counselors and psychotherapists, all rolled into one.



Raghav Singh, B.A 3rd Year

Dangi : A Folk Dance Form of Himachal Pradesh

Introduction : Dangi is a folk dance form of Himachal Pradesh. It is one of the oldest and popular folk dance forms of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. Every state in India celebrates the Harvest season with great enthusiasm. Dangi dance is performed during the Harvest season by the Gaddi women.

Two themes are mainly seen in the Dangi dances: the love and the business themes. The love theme is based on the love between a royal handsome boy and a common girl. The Business theme talks about a giver and a taker in a business. One person gives the commodity or services

to another person and demands something of value from him.



Dangi dance can also be considered a devotional folk dance for goddess Naina Devi. In Naina Devi's temple, the Dangi dances is performed by female dances. They perform in devotion and to ask the goddess to bless them and their

families.

Due to its beautiful choreography and loving characteristics 'Dangi' dance is also performed during festivals, weddings and fairs. The joyous occasion requires a joyous dance and dangi dance fulfills this category very well.

Dangi is mainly performed by *Gaddi* women in a semi-circular pattern. The love ballads of Sunni and Bhukha are sung. Dancers wear their traditional clothing while performing Dangi dance. They were their tradition costume of chola-dora and tight fitting churidar pajamas. Dancers hold each other's hands forming a semi-circle and move slowly in the accompaniment of song. All participants dance with enthusiasm and excitements.

Dangi Dance, a unique dance form performed during in Dussehra festivals in the Chamba region, is characterized by its symbolic elements and devotion. Dancers carry lighted lamps on their heads, showcasing their devotion to the deity being celebrated. The dancer's act of the lamps creates a mesmerizing spectacle. Through this dance, the people of Chamba express their faith and devotion, intertwining religious traditions with artistic expressions. The dance symbolizes the triumph of light over darkness and serves as a reminder of the cultural significance of festivals in Himachal Pradesh.

History of Kullu Dussehra



Kullu Dussehra is a renowned international mega festival observed in the month of October in head quarter of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh state in Northern India. More than 4-5 lakh people visit the fair from all across the world. It is celebrated in the Dhalpur maidan in the Kullu valley. Dussehra at Kullu commences on the tenth day of the rising moon i.e. on 'Vijay Dashmi' day itself and continues for seven days. Its history dates back to the 17th century when a local king Jagat Singh installed an idol

of Lord Raghunath on his throne as a mark of penance. After this, god Raghunath was declared as the ruling deity of the valley. The state government has accorded the status of international festival to the Kullu Dussehra which attracts tourists in large numbers.

Raja Jagat Singh ruled over the prosperous and beautiful kingdom of Kullu. As the ruler, the Raja learned of a peasant by the name of Durgadatta who apparently possessed many beautiful pearls. The pearls that Durgadatta had were the pearls of knowledge. The Raja in his greed ordered Durgadatta to hand over his pearls to him or be hanged. Knowing his inevitable fate at the hands of the king, Durgadatta threw himself into the fire and cursed the king to see worms instead of food and blood instead of water whenever he would eat. Doomed by his curse, the Raja sought solace and advice from a Ramanandi saint Krishnadas Payahari. He told him that in order to eradicate the curse, he must retrieve the deity of Ragunath from Lord Ram's kingdom Ayodhya. Desperate king sent a Brahmin to Ayodhya. The Brahmin stole the deity and set out on his journey back to Kullu. The people of Ayodhya, finding their beloved Ragunath missing, set out in search of the Kullu Brahmin. On the banks of the Saryu River, they approached the Brahmin and asked him why he had taken Raghunath. The Brahmin recounted the story of the king. The people of Ayodhya attempted to lift





the idol of Raghunath, but the deity became incredibly heavy when headed back towards Ayodhya, and became very light when headed towards Kullu. On reaching Kullu Raghunath was installed as the reigning deity of the Kullu kingdom. After installing the deity of the Kullu kingdom, Raja Jagat Singh drank the *Charan Amrit* of the deity and the curse was lifted. Raja Jagat Singh became Lord Raghunath's regent. This legend is connected with the Dussehra fair at Kullu. This deity is taken in a Ratha to the Dussehra ground. A large number of gods from all over the district join the

procession. All of them stay there for seven days. It started in 1606 and has evolved into a grand celebration that attracts thousands of devotees and tourists from all over the world.

History of Hidimba Devi Temple

Hidimba Devi temple, locally known as Dhungri temple, also known variously as the Hadimba temple, is located in Manali, Himachal Pradesh. It is an ancient cave temple dedicated to Hidimba Devi, wife of Bhima. The temple is surrounded by a cedar forest called Dhungri Van Vihar. The sanctuary is built over a huge rock jutting out of the ground which was worshiped as an image of the deity. The structure was built in 1553 by Maharaja Bahadur Singh.

The Hidimba Devi temple was built in 1553 AD by Maharaja Bahadur Singh. The temple is built around a cave where Devi Hidimba performed meditation. Hidimba was supposed to have lived there with her brother Hidimb. Born into a Rakshasa family, Hidimba vowed to marry one who would defeat her brother Hidimb, who was supposed to be very brave and fearless. During the Pundava's exile, when they visited Manali, Bhima defeated Hidimb. Thereafter, Hidimaba married Bhim and gave birth to their son Ghatotkacha.

The veneration of Hidimba Devi holds significant cultural prominence in Manali where she is revered as a deity. While Navaratri conventionally sees to the worship of Goddess Durga, the spiritual spotlight in Manali shifts to goddess Hidimba. The temple draws considerable crowds, particularly during Navaratri, attesting to the fervent devotion of the worshippers. Annually, the locals enthusiastically observe the Hidimba Devi fair, a cherished tradition coinciding with the arrival of spring.

The Mahabharata narrates that the Pandavas stayed in Himachal during their exile. In Manali, the strongest person there, named Hidimba and her brother at Hidimb, attacked them and in the fight Bhima, the strongest amongst the Pandavas, killed Hidimb. Bhima and Hidimb's sister, Hidimba, then got married and had a son, Ghatotkacha, warrior in the war against Kauravas. When Bhima and his brothers returned from exile, Hidimba did not accompany him, but stayed back and did *tapasya* so as to eventually attain the status of a Goddess.

Kaushalya Devi, BA 3rd Year

Bhekhali Mata Temple

Himachal is known as land of gods, Dev Bhomi. In Himachal all the religious places have wonderful architecture and got significant importance among locals and tourists. Bhekhali Mata temple or the Jagannathi Devi temple in Kullu is one such temple. It is dedicated to Goddess Bhuvneshwari who is the fifth aspect of Goddess Shakti. Nestled with beautiful lush green surroundings and deep gorges and stretched valleys Jaganathi temple is around 12 km from the main market of Kullu. Temple is located near a small village Bhekhali. It is one of the oldest temples in the region. The temple is an excellent architecture work in Pahari style. As per archeological experts this temple is almost 1500 years old.

As per local legend, long ago a shepherd boy used to graze his sheep in the area and play flute. One day he noticed two girls dancing on his flute tunes. He followed the girls and managed to catch one of them. The girl was no other than Bhuvneshwari Devi, sister of Lord Vishnu. She disclosed her identity as goddess Bhuvneshwari to shepherd. On knowing the truth shepherd boy requested the goddess to remain there. On the request of shepherd boy Bhuvnshwari Devi decided to settle down in the village.

The temple has great religious importance. The idols of this temple has been influenced by sculptors of Rajasthan and Gaddi tribe. At this place two fairs are held during the months of April and June. On the opening day of Kullu Dussehra festival Devi Maa is taken out on a chariot after the sunset. The chariot of Lord Raghunath Ji starts for the famous “Rath Yatra” which marks the beginning of famous Kullu Dussehra, only after seeking the blessing and permission from the goddess Bhekhali Mata from uphill.

Usha, BA 3rd Year



Balo Panjo: Bull Fight

Seraj valley of Kullu is famous for its annual event of 'Bull fighting' generally known as 'Balo Panjo' in the local language. This festival is celebrated on the day of Rishi Panchami in the month of September. On this special day deity Annant Balu Nag Ji comes to his sacred place, Balo. On this day, a large number of people come to pay their reverence to the deity here.

According to old mythology, it is believed that many years ago the sacred place of the deity Balu Nag Ji (Balo) was inhabited by demons. At that time the demons used the whole land for farming. It is believed that the land of the gods and goddesses was taken over by the demons. During that time demons considered themselves as a supreme like God. They overpowered people and created chaos everywhere.



At last, annoyed by all these things, all the gods got together and started war against demons. All the demons and their bulls were buried under the ground by the gods. Gods won victory in this war. Therefore, in the memory of the victory of the

gods over the demons, people organize a 'Bull Fight' every year on this day.

Firstly, the winner bull of the previous year is brought in the ground. After that more bulls from villages are brought in to fight with him one by one. A large number of people come to see this spectacle. The bull that fights till the last is declared the winner. It is believed that the place where bull fighting is organized there the bull who hears the sound of the bull from under the ground that bull remains winner. After that the winner bull is brought to the temple (Balo) of God Balu Nag. The owner of the winning bull is given a turban by the deity. After this whole process, everyone goes to the house of the owner of the winner bull. Everyone is given a treat, called 'Dham' in the local dialect, by the owner of the winning bull.

Thus, 'Balo Panjo' is enjoyed by all the people of the area.

Churamani Devi, MA English 2nd Sem.

Shatadhar Serenity: A Heavenly Experience

Recently, I had an incredible experience of visiting shatadhar temple, nestled in the serene and picturesque Seraj valley of Kullu, Himachal Pradesh. Dedicated to the local deity Shaity Naag, this temple is a hidden gem that offers spiritual solace and deep connection to the local life style and traditions. The intricate woodwork of the temple and traditional Himachali architecture blend seamlessly with the lush green landscape, creating a peaceful atmosphere. One of the most heartwarming aspects of my visit was the interaction with the local people, who greeted me with smiles and eagerly shared their stories about the temple, their rituals, customs and traditions. Dressed in their traditional attire, the villagers were tending their goats, which beautifully encapsulated the rural lifestyle. The rhythmic sound of the bells and the pastoral scenes of the valley made me feel as if I had gone back into the historical times.

The journey to Shatadhar temple is as beautiful as the destination itself, with Seraj valley offering panoramic view of hills, dense forests, and stunning beauty of the Himalayas. The fresh mountain breeze and tranquil environment provide an escape from the chaos of busy city life. The temple is also a cultural hub for the community, especially during festivals when it becomes vibrant with the echoing sound of local bands (*dhol-nagade*), local group dance (*naati*) and traditional rituals. Visiting shatadhar temple gave me a deep appreciation for the simplicity and beauty of the life of the villagers of Kullu. The local people's connection to their land, their unshakable faith in their deities and traditions was quite inspiring. The trip gave me an opportunity to visit a place that offers peace, beauty and a chance to experience the genuine warmth of the local people. Shatadhar temple is a destination that promises to leave a long lasting impression.

Ishan Sharma, M.A English, 3rd Sem.



The Magic of Friendship

In the world of smiles and laughter; sadness and worries; hopes and fears; there exists a special bond that makes everything brighter – that bond is friendship. Let's embark on a delightful journey exploring the beauty of friendship. College life is roller coaster, but it's the friends we make along the way that make the journey awesome.

Imagine this : you walk into college on the first day, knowing no one around. But guess what? In no time, you find your crew - your friends! These buddies become your partners in no time through all the lectures, projects, and the crazy cafeteria food adventures.

College friendship is like a colorful mix of people from different backgrounds. You've got the science geek, the art wizard, the sports champ - and somehow, you all click! It's like having your own super hero squad where each friend brings something special to the table.

Late-night study sessions? check sharing snacks and secrets in the dorm room? Double-check. These are the moments that make college friendships unforgettable. Even when life gets busy or friends move away, thanks to phones and social media, one can stay connected and keep the fun conversations going on and on.

Friendship isn't just about having a good time, it's also about having each other's shoulders to rest during the tough times. College can be stressful, but with friends cheering us on it feels like we can conquer anything. When you achieve something great, our friends are right there celebrating with us.

As we wrap up this friendship journey, let's remember that college friendship are like invaluable treasure. They make the college adventurous path more exciting, and the best part of our life. The magic of friendship lasts beyond graduation, turning these buddies into lifelong pals. So, this article is dedicated to the friends who make college life memorable - the ones who turn ordinary moments into extraordinary memories. Cheers to the magic of friendship!

Disha Kumari, BA 3rd Year



Life

Life is like a big adventure, full of surprises, twists and turns. It is the journey we're all on, from the moment we're born until the day we say goodbye to this world. Let's take a simple and easy look at what life is all about.

Starting Out : Life begins when we're born. It's like opening a new book, with blank pages just waiting to be filled. We start learning and growing right from the beginning discovering new things every day.

Learning and Growing : Life is all about learning from our first steps to our first words, we're always picking up new skills and knowledge.

Making Friends : Friends make the journey of life full of fun. They're like the stars in the sky, with friends by our side, we laugh louder, smile brighter, and share special moments together.

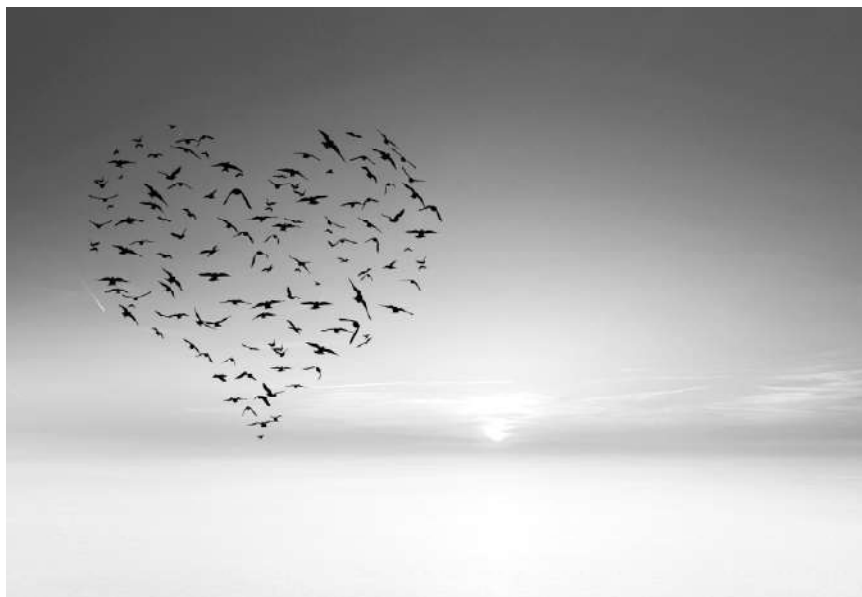
Facing Challenges : Life isn't always sailing smooth. Sometimes we encounter challenges and obstacles along the way. But just like in a video game, each challenge helps us level up and become stronger with a little perseverance and courage, we can overcome anything.

Finding Happiness : Happiness is like a treasure waiting to be discovered. It's not always about big things. Sometimes it's the little moments that bring us the more joy.

Cherishing Family : Family is our rock in the adventure of life. They're the ones who love us unconditionally, check us at every step and support us through thick and thin. Whether it's our parents, siblings or grandparents, family is where our heart feels at home.

Living in the Present Moment : Life is happening right now, in this very moment. It's important to slow down, take deep breath, and savour each moment as it comes. By living in the present, we can fully enjoy the journey of life and appreciate all the blessings it has to offer. After all, life is what we make it, so let's make it a beautiful one.

Disha Kumari, BA 3rd Year



Think As Your Child Does

The secret of happiness - flowing not forcing

We are in our 20's somewhere between our childhood and adulthood, somewhere between the confusion of adopting responsibilities and dropping off wilderness we grew up with. Still trying to analyze the place we are going to face Just after stepping out of our dearly college. In such a bafflement we need someone to seek us positively; we search peace and answers to all our questions in the place we find our "Parents" - Our first teacher, our first caretaker, our only and only well-wishers.

But somewhere, something is hampering the children to reach out and express their confusion, sorrows, happiness and decisions to our "Our Parents"- why is it so?



The answer is "Our Expectations".

In my three years in the college I met a number of students. I along with my friends was so shocked to see them seeking escape from the place called 'Home'. The word 'Home' which is itself such a warm beautiful word has become a place to avoid for them and that too

because of humiliation they many a time face there.

Our parents have done a lot, do a lot and will do a lot in future for us- we know it. But the dreams of their kids and the dreams they saw for them as kids are not always alike. We understand our success is the return gift we shall give them, but the true return gift will be our happiness which will come after fulfilling our own dreams and achieving the goals we had set for ourselves.

Dear parents.... Think as your kid do, look through your child's window and give the most precious thing that is your support for the accomplishment of their wishes. Let them fly to realize their dreams. Only then we all will live a life full of happiness and contentment- the ultimate goal of life for everyone.

Pooja Bhardwaj, B.A 3rd Year

Life in the College Hostel: My Experience

Entering a college often creates a new chapter in one's life with growth and adventure. Experience of hostel life is a significant aspect of this journey. For many, it is the first chance of living away from family. My experience in the hostel has been a blend of transformation, facing challenges, friendship and self-discovery. Living in a hostel during college or university is like having a second family away from home. It's where you meet new friends, learn to take care of yourself and have a lot of fun. Sometimes, it can be challenging, but it also provides a place where you grow, make memories and become more independent. Overall, it is exciting and memorable part of the college life. Independence is a cornerstone of hostel life. Residents learn many invaluable life skills like managing laundry, communal kitchens, budgeting, financial responsibility in a practical setting and many other things. Balancing studies, social life and personal time becomes an art here. We also get to learn time-management skills which is very crucial in future endeavors.

However, hostel life isn't without its challenges. Accommodating in shared spaces and routine tests of one's flexibility, patience and tolerance are a regular feature. It requires a number of compromises in one's daily life. Beyond the confines of academic pursuits, hostels nurture holistic development.



Extracurricular activities from sports tournaments to cultural events add vibrancy to hostel life. All the students in the hostel have a fixed time/ session of 2 hours for studying daily from 9.00 P.M to 11 PM at night. Every Saturday, there is a cultural night for entertainment in which each student is supposed to show some talent like singing, dancing, comedy, mimicry, speech, debate, quiz etc.

There are also yearly celebrations like: Freshers' party, farewell party, annual function, camps, tours and trips. In my opinion, when a person comes to hostel, he gets to learn different skill sets, talents from other students in the hostel which inspire him. A hostel works like a support system for everyone as everyone is really to stand behind a single person if he is dealing with any problem. At last, I want to say: when a person comes to hostel he may have some skills and talent, but when he leaves his hostel, he takes with him all the love, support, knowledge, skills to become a complete and transformed person.

Thiley Dorje, B.A. 3rd Year

Letter to the Stars

I know it's late
But
I hope you'll wait
Wish you are happy there
Cause I am here
My eyes are always blurry
When you come to my memory
I will miss you for life time
Pain is unbearable sometimes
But...I get your smile every time
Please do not miss mecause
I don't want you to be sad
I know you're watching me
Laughing at me like you used to do
You said you love me and
You will be happy
My dear....I wish you to be with me
But ...You cannot be
I hope when I come to stars
You will be the first standing there for me

.....Anonymous

In This World of Struggles

Away from loved ones,
Have set out in search of destination.
Don't know how this journey will be,
Just walking on the road
Our life is as blank as pages
We are going to write on them
People's words are like thorns
Who are interrupting the well written words
In this world of struggles,
Make yourself as clean as water.
People throw millions of stones, but
Just make yourself quiet and cool.
Don't consider yourself smaller than others,
No one has the talent you have.
Sun alone has the power to produce light and heat,
You also make yourself capable of walking alone.
By building confidence in yourself,
Don't be afraid to fight the storms.
Millions of storms come on the way, but
Make weapon of your knowledge and never dismay.

Geetajali Thakur, BA 1st Year

The legend of 'Tharah Karadu'

Kullu is a land of unique culture, religious practices and folklore. There are hundreds of stories hidden behind the mountains and valley of Kullu. Today there are eighteen major deities across the Kullu district which are popularly called as 'Tharah Karadu'. 'Tharah' is a pahadi word which means eighteen. The word 'Karadu' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Karand' which means a basket made of bamboo.

According to a legend, saint Jamadagni, while returning from his Kailash pilgrimage from spiti to Malana in Kullu valley, carried eighteen deities 'Mohra' in a basket, Karadu on his head. These eighteen deities are *Pratimurti* (statues) of God rewarded to Jamadagni rishi. However, he met a demon called Sagoraksh (Banasur) on his way back to Kullu valley. They fought at Hamta pass to chanderkhani and the demon created a storm out of anger and the sage lost control of his karadu, and the eighteen *mukhs* were scattered all over the Kullu valley. Shringa Rishi (Banjar); Shamsari Mahadev (Anni village), Jagtham rishi (Barshaini); Hadimba (Manali); Gautam rishi (Goshal) Triyugi Narayan (Diyar); Jeeva narayan (Naggar); Subh Narayan (Naggar), Jamadagni

(Malana); Harshu Naryan (Hallan); Shandil Rishi (Shalin), Ambal Narayan (Chachogi); Ishwari Naryan (Pjimal); Kasoli Narayan (Kasol), Girial Narayan (Banogi); Sinhmah Narayan (Kais), Bhaga Shidha (Kais).

Hill people, finding these images saw them take shapes of gods, began to worship them. These are considered major deities of Kullu valley



Pahari Words Translated into English

1. Zuag - Noun

Language: Kullvi

Meaning -night more, sleep paralysis

2. Haurrkath - Noun

Language : Kullvi

Meaning - massive floods, heavy rainfall

3. Bashaun - Noun

Language - Kullvi

Meaning - rest, repose

4. Kanashi - adjective, noun, Kullvi

Meaning- the language of the gods; the words of *d* while in trance

5. Chhanak - noun , Kullvi

Meaning - A mixture of water and cow urine that is sprinkled over a person or inside the house for the purpose of purification

6. Mohra - Kullvi

Meaning- The metallic bust or face image of a deity

7. Mish - Noun

Language- Kullvi, Mahasui

Meaning- anger, jealousy

8. Chhading - Noun

Kullvi

Meaning- Starks

9. Hochhu - noun, Kullvi

Meaning- tears

10. Ouz - Noun , Kullvi

Meaning- Hesitation, suspicion

11. Sundh - Noun, Kullvi, mahasui

Meaning- Share given or collected for organizing an event

12. Eshu - Adverb, Kullvi

meaning- This year

13. Riun - noun Kullvi, Sarazi-Kullvi

meaning- a stone or wooden washing trough

14. Kashina - intransitive vb., Kullvi

Meaning- to get ready

15. laanch - noun Kullvi

meaning - a step, a foot

16. Zoi - noun kullvi

meaning- wife

17. Phaara - adjective, Kullvi, Bilaspuri, Baghali

Meaning- abundant

18. Thog - Noun, Kullvi, Mandiyali, Sarazi

meaning- estimation, idea

19. Ganmhor - Noun, Kullvi

meaning- swelling

20. Rinhna - verb, transitive

language- Kullvi

meaning- to cook

SCIENCE SECTION



Prof. Jai Prakash
Staff Editor



Pallavi Chauhan
Student Editor

Editorial

Welcome, magazine reader, to the science section of Devdhar!

It is with immense pride and great responsibility that I take on the role of student editor for the science section of OC Kedar's magazine. Science, with its a complex, journey as through the mysteries of the natural world, revealing truths hidden beneath layers of curiosity. I am deeply grateful to our teacher mentor, Dr. Prakash Sir, whose wisdom has been the North Star of this journey. His unwavering support and insightful feedback have made this experience a truly enriching exploration.

In the spirit of Carl Sagan's words, "Science is, essentially, nothing more than a way to be wrong," we embrace this section as a humble attempt to navigate the boundless wonders of nature. From the microscopic to the cosmic, the contributions of our talented writers reflect their passion and insatiable curiosity of the universe's secrets. Each article stands as a testament to their pursuit—through which the silent tapestry of existence unfolds into a tapestry of knowledge.

I would also like to thank all the students who contributed their remarkable articles, research, photos, and poems. Your efforts have not only added substance to this section but have brought to life the very essence of what science is about for—curiosity, exploration, and the quest for understanding guided by reason.

Lastly, science teaches us that discovery is never-ending. Just as it is with this thought that I leave you as you begin the fascinating journey ahead. May these contributions inspire you to look deeper into the unknown and celebrate the beauty of discovery.

Thank you for your interest, and I look forward to reading this section as much as you enjoyed creating it.

Pallavi Chauhan
B.Sc. 2nd Year (Physics)
Student Editor, Science Section

A Breakthrough in Indian Space Research: Chandrayaan-3's Success

One of the most recent and significant scientific discoveries in India comes from the Chandrayaan-3 mission. Launched in July 2023, this lunar mission successfully landed the Vikram lander and Pragyan rover on the Moon's south pole in August of the same year.

This achievement marked a historic milestone for India, making it the fourth country to land a spacecraft on the Moon and the first to reach the lunar south pole. The mission's primary objective was to explore the unexplored lunar terrain and search for water ice, a crucial resource for future lunar exploration and potential habitation.

Key findings from Chandrayaan-3:

- **Water Ice Detection:** The Pragyan rover successfully detected the presence of water ice in the lunar south polar region. This discovery has significant implications for future lunar missions, as water can be used for drinking, oxygen production, and rocket fuel.
- **Lunar Surface Composition:** The mission provided valuable insights into the composition of the lunar surface, including the presence of various minerals and elements.
- **Scientific Experiments:** Chandrayaan-3 carried out several scientific experiments to study the lunar environment, including its temperature, radiation levels, and seismic activity.

Chandrayaan-3's success has not only enhanced India's reputation as a space power but has also contributed significantly to our understanding of the Moon and its potential for future exploration and utilization.

Aditya dhiman ,3rd year (physics)

Amazing Facts About Botany

Botany, the study of plants, is a fascinating field filled with incredible discoveries. Here are some amazing facts about plants:

1. The World's Oldest Living Organism:

- **Bristlecone Pine:** These ancient trees, found in the White Mountains of California, can live for thousands of years. One particular tree, named Methuselah, is estimated to be over 4,800 years old.

2. Plants Can Communicate:

- **Root Talk:** Plants use chemical signals to communicate with each other. For example, when a plant is attacked by herbivores, it can release chemicals that warn nearby plants to increase their defenses.

3. The Venus Flytrap: A Carnivorous Wonder

- **Nature's Trap:** This iconic plant uses tiny hairs on its leaves to trigger a snapping mechanism, capturing insects and digesting them for nutrients.

4. Plants Can Sense Light and Gravity:

- **Phototropism and Gravitropism:** Plants can bend towards light (phototropism) and grow downwards against gravity (gravitropism) to optimize their growth and survival.

5. Plants Can Remember:

- **Memory Cells:** Some plants can "remember" past experiences, such as exposure to stress or injury.

This ability helps them adapt to changing environmental conditions.

6. The Largest Living Organism on Earth:

- **The Pando Aspen Grove:** This clonal colony of trees in Utah is estimated to be over 80,000 years old and covers over 100 acres.

7. Plants Can Produce Electricity:

- **Bioelectricity:** Some plants, like the sundew, can generate small electrical currents to capture and digest insects.

8. Plants Can Help Clean Up Pollution:

- **Phytoremediation:** Certain plants, known as hyperaccumulators, can absorb pollutants like heavy metals from the soil, helping to clean up contaminated sites.

9. The World's Largest Flower:

- **Rafflesia Arnoldi:** This parasitic flower, found in Southeast Asia, can grow up to three feet in diameter and weigh up to 15 pounds.

10. Plants Can Help Combat Climate Change:

- **Carbon Sequestration:** Forests and other plant ecosystems absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change. These are just a few of the many amazing facts about plants. The world of botany is full of wonders waiting to be discovered.

Kaushalya (botany) 2nd year

Facts about your brain

1. Sixty percent of the human brain is made of fat. Not only does that make it the fattiest organ in the human body, but these fatty acids are crucial for your brain's performance.
2. The human brain weighs 3 pounds.
3. Your brain isn't fully formed until age 25.
4. Brain information travels up to an impressive 268 miles per hour.
5. On average, your spinal cord stops growing at 4 years old.
6. The human brain can generate about 23 watts of power (enough to power a lightbulb).
7. It's a myth that you only use 10 percent of your brain. You actually use all of it.

Deepika thakur bsc 3rd year (botany)

Chemistry

In the world of atoms and molecules,
Where bonds are formed and reactions take place,
Chemistry is the science that holds sway,
With its laws and principles that illuminate the way.

From the smallest atom to the largest star,
Chemistry is everywhere, near and far,
In the air we breathe, the water we drink,
And the food we eat, its wonders we blink.

The colors of the rainbow, the taste of a kiss,
The smell of a flower, the warmth of a bliss,
All are the result of chemistry's might,
A symphony of elements in perfect light.

From medicine to materials, from energy to the arts,
Chemistry plays a vital role in all our hearts.
It helps us understand the world around us,
And create new things that are both wondrous and robust.

So let us celebrate this noble science,
That unravels the mysteries of nature's design.
For chemistry is the key to our future,
A force for good that will never decline.

Suryansh bsc 2nd year (chemistry)

Quantum Computing: The Future of Computing

Introduction

Quantum computing uses quantum bits (qubits) that can be in multiple states at once, unlike classical bits which are either 0 or 1.

1. Key Concepts

- ***Superposition***: Qubits can represent multiple values simultaneously.

- ***Entanglement***: Qubits can be interconnected, allowing for complex problem-solving.

2. Impact

- ***Cryptography***: Potential to break current encryption and create new methods.

- ***Drug Discovery***: Faster simulation of molecules.

- ***Optimization***: Improved solutions for complex problems.

- ***AI***: Enhanced machine learning models.

3. Challenges

- ***Error Rates***: High error rates and noise.

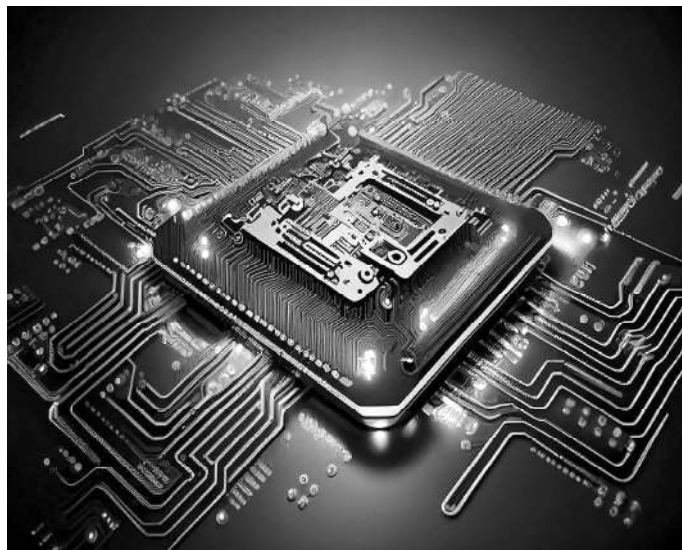
- ***Scalability***: Difficult to manage as qubits increase.

- ***Cost***: Expensive technology and infrastructure.

4. Conclusion

Quantum computing offers transformative potential but faces significant challenges. As it develops, it could revolutionize fields like cryptography, drug discovery, and AI.

**Sidharth, B.sc 2nd year
Computer Science**



The Internet of Things (IoT): Transforming Connectivity

The Internet of Things (IoT) is revolutionizing connectivity, creating a seamless network of objects in our daily lives. This concept has the potential to revolutionize industries, offering efficiency and convenience.

IoT has made a significant impact in smart homes, allowing individuals to control their homes remotely. This enhances convenience, energy savings, and home security.

In healthcare, IoT has reinvented medical devices, enabling continuous health tracking and early intervention. This leads to improved patient outcomes and reduced healthcare costs.

IoT has optimized manufacturing processes through real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance, reducing operational costs.

However, IoT raises concerns regarding data privacy, security, and interoperability. Stringent security measures and interoperability standards are necessary to address these challenges.

Despite challenges, the potential of IoT is limitless. As standards evolve and innovations persist, IoT will reshape industries and fuel innovation.

The convergence of technology and connectivity is exemplified by the Internet of Things, which signifies the beginning of a new era filled with endless possibilities. With its ability to bring about significant changes, IoT is on the verge of reshaping our lifestyles, professional endeavors, and interactions with the world.

Akshay, B.sc 2nd year, Computer Science

Hacks of Chemistry

- Ohh! Got gum stick on your hair?

Don't worry, i gotch you there....

Take an ice cube and rub it on gum,

It will remove the gum,now people can say you again.. hey handsome.

- Getting rid from bad raw eggs?

Just place the eggs in a cup of water...

If sinks, it's fresh.

This hack keeps your mind away from doubts,

That's some real stuff for your pre workout.

- Wine spills all over your clothes?

Just try to clear it with some vodka.

It prevents you from reaching office late,

Don't be rude on your next date.

- You have an rusty object?

I'll help you in this project.

Dip your rusty thing in some cola,

Wait some time.....

After that you'll say oulalaaa.



Varun(Bsc 2nd year) Physics major

Math Madness

Oh, math, you're quite a head-scratcher,
With equations that can really shatter.
Your numbers dance and formulas leap,
But often leave my brain asleep.

I try to solve, with all my might,
But answers seem to take flight.
Divisions, fractions, square roots too,
They're all a puzzle, me and you.

I've lost my marbles, it's quite clear,
When dealing with this mathematical fear.
So let's just laugh and wave goodbye,
To numbers that make me want to cry.

Shashi Sharma

B.sc 2nd year (Maths)

Maths riddles

Riddle 1: I have no beginning, no end, and no middle. Yet I am always present.

Riddle 2: I have cities, but no houses. I have mountains, but no trees. I have water, but no fish.

Riddle 3: The more you take, the more you leave behind.

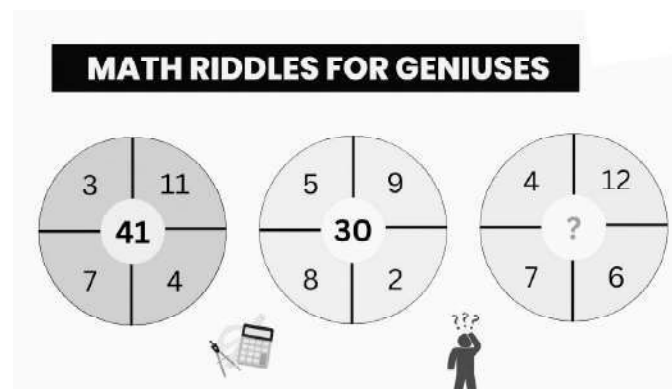
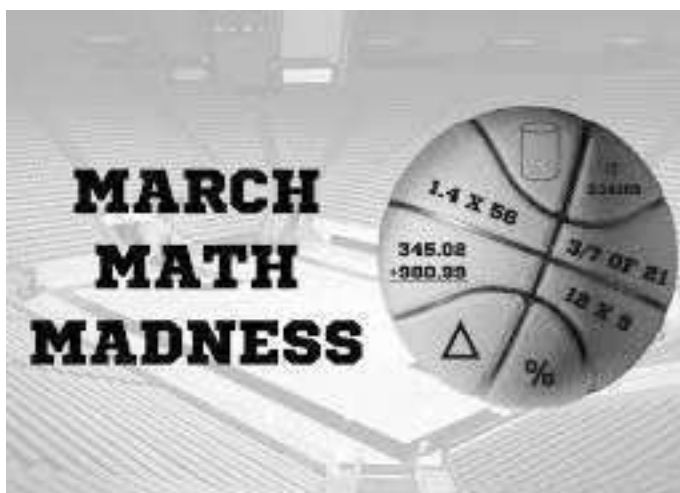
Riddle 4: I have keys but no locks. I have space but no rooms. I have people, but no life.

Riddle 5: If you have me, you want to share me. If you share me, you lose me.

Riddle 6: Add the number of the number itself and then multiply by 4, again divide the number by 8 and you'll get the same number. Which is that number.

Answers:

1. Infinity
2. A map
3. Footsteps
4. A piano
5. A secret
6. Any number, Preetika, 1st year (maths)



Science Is Very Interesting But Mathematics Is The King Of Science

Mathematics is full of numbers and the day of the creatures of this universe starts with number only. Science helps us understand the world around us, while mathematics teaches us how to solve problems using logic and numbers. Both are crucial because they drive innovation, improve our lives, and are used in fields like technology, medicine, and solving big global issues. Mathematics is the king of all subjects. Every science subject like physics and chemistry purely depends on mathematics; every imaginary aspect in other science is fulfilled with mathematical proof.

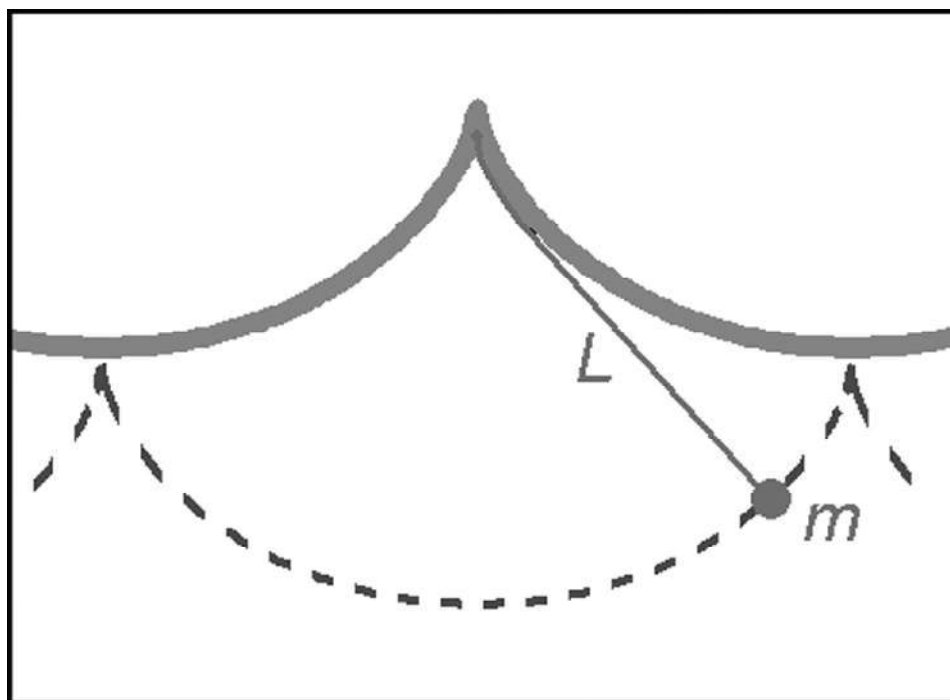
The famous German mathematician "Carl Friedrich Gauss" called mathematics "The Queen of the sciences" in the early 19th century. He believed that mathematics was successful at uncovering the nature of physical reality.

1). Wide scope: Mathematics is used in many fields, including engineering, computing physics, chemistry, economics and banking.

2). Proof: Every branch of science needs proof and mathematics can provide it. For example, mathematics is used to calculate age in biology, chemical equations in chemistry and to prove in physics.

Mathematics is an important tool for scientists and used in many fields including: Actuarial science, Data science, Operations research, Engineering, Financial analysis. Mathematics is also used by scientists to express ideas, formulate theories, and develop models to explain natural phenomena. Many scientific concepts, such as force, energy and velocity, rely on mathematics equations to quantify their properties and relationships. So we can say that Mathematics is a king of science.

Geetanjali Thakur, 23 MATHA102



The Universe : Beyond the Visible

Imagine that the universe is a cake. A very big cake, with many layers and flavors. The cake is expanding, because it is being baked in an oven that keeps getting hotter. Now, the part of the cake that we can see and taste is made of ordinary ingredients, like flour, sugar, eggs, butter, etc. This is what we call normal matter, and it makes up only about 5% of the cake. The rest of the cake is made of something else, something that we can't see or taste, but we know it's there because it affects how the cake rises and expands.

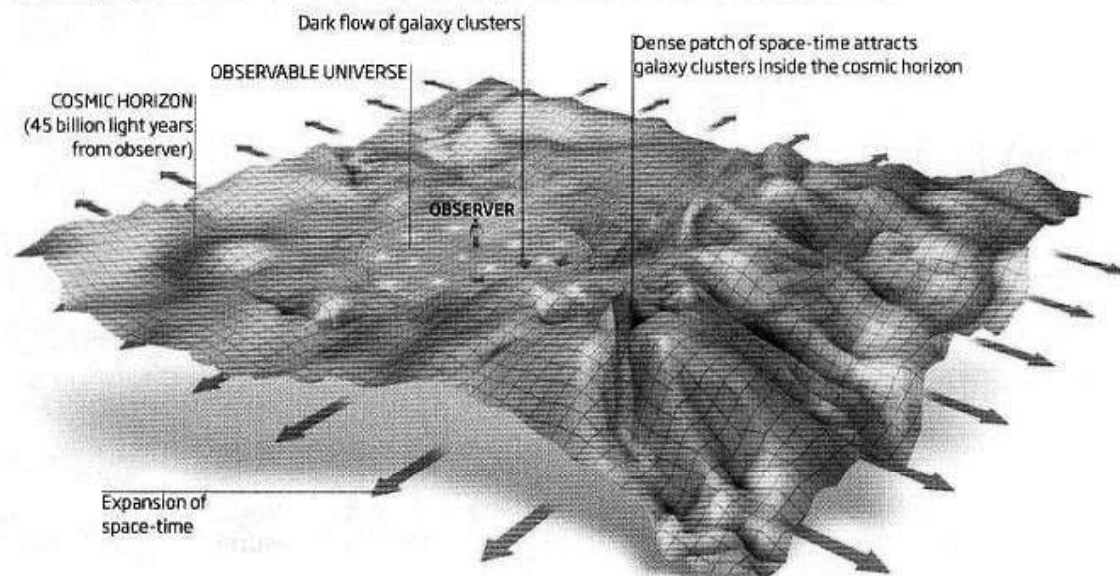
One of these invisible ingredients is dark matter. Dark matter is like a glue that holds the cake together. It has gravity, but it doesn't interact with light or normal matter. It makes up about 25% of the cake. Without dark matter, the cake would fall apart, because the normal matter would not have enough gravity to stick together. Dark matter helps to form the structure of the cake, like the layers and swirls.

Another invisible ingredient is dark energy. Dark energy is like a gas that fills the spaces between the cake. It has negative pressure, which means it pushes things away from each other. It makes up about 70% of the cake. Dark energy is the reason why the cake is expanding faster and faster, because it overcomes the gravity of dark matter and normal matter. Dark energy makes the cake fluffy and airy, but also unpredictable and unstable.

Mukund 1st year (physics)

Edge of the universe

The "dark flow" of wayward galaxy clusters that appear to be pulled in one direction could give us our first hint of something beyond the cosmic horizon, which normally marks the limit of the observable universe



The Mysterious Origin of Zero

Zero, the symbol representing the absence of quantity, is a fundamental concept in mathematics. It's a cornerstone of our modern number system, yet its history remains shrouded in mystery. While the exact origin of zero is debated, several ancient civilizations contributed to its development.

Babylonian Beginnings:

- A Place Holder: The earliest known use of a symbol resembling zero appears in Babylonian cuneiform tablets dating back to the 4th millennium BCE. However, it was primarily used as a placeholder in positional number systems, rather than a concept of absolute nothingness.

Indian Innovation:

- The Concept of Zero: The first explicit recognition of zero as a mathematical entity is attributed to Indian mathematicians around the 5th century CE. In the ancient Indian number system, zero was represented by a dot or a small circle. Indian mathematicians also developed the concept of negative numbers and operations involving zero.



- Brahmagupta: A prominent Indian mathematician of the 7th century, Brahmagupta provided rules for arithmetic operations involving zero, including division by zero. While his rules for division by zero were later criticized, his work helped solidify the concept of zero in Indian mathematics.

Zero in Modern Mathematics:

- Foundation of Number Systems: Zero is a crucial component of our modern decimal number system and other positional number systems. It allows us to represent numbers of varying magnitudes and perform arithmetic operations efficiently.
- Beyond Numbers: Zero is not only a mathematical concept but also has significant applications in various fields, including physics, computer science, and engineering. It is used to represent the absence of a quantity, the neutral element in certain operations, and the origin point in coordinate systems.

While the exact origin of zero may remain a subject of debate, its development and adoption have had a profound impact on mathematics and our understanding of numbers. Zero, a simple yet powerful concept, has become an indispensable tool in our modern world.

Hemant Sharma bsc 2nd year (maths)

Title: The Power of Mathematics in Everyday Life

Mathematics often seems abstract and theoretical, but in reality, it plays a crucial role in almost every aspect of our daily lives. From simple calculations to complex problem-solving, mathematics is at the core of various fields, impacting how we live, work, and innovate. Let's explore some of the most significant real-life applications of mathematics.

1. Finance and Economics

Mathematics in Budgeting and Financial Planning - Whether you're managing your personal budget or making decisions for a global company, mathematics is indispensable. Concepts like compound interest, loan amortization, and investment risk analysis are all grounded in mathematics. Economists use statistical models to predict market trends and inform government policy, relying heavily on calculus and algebra.

Stock Market and Trading - Financial analysts use probability and statistical tools to assess the behavior of stocks, allowing them to predict future trends. Algorithms based on mathematical models are often used for high-frequency trading.

2. Engineering and Architecture

Structural Design - Engineers use geometry, trigonometry, and calculus to design bridges, buildings, and infrastructure. Understanding load-bearing ca-

pacities and the materials' properties requires precise mathematical calculations to ensure safety and efficiency.

Electrical Engineering - In the field of electronics, mathematics is used to calculate currents, voltages, and resistance. Complex equations and algorithms drive innovations in circuit design, telecommunications, and digital systems.

3. Medicine and Health

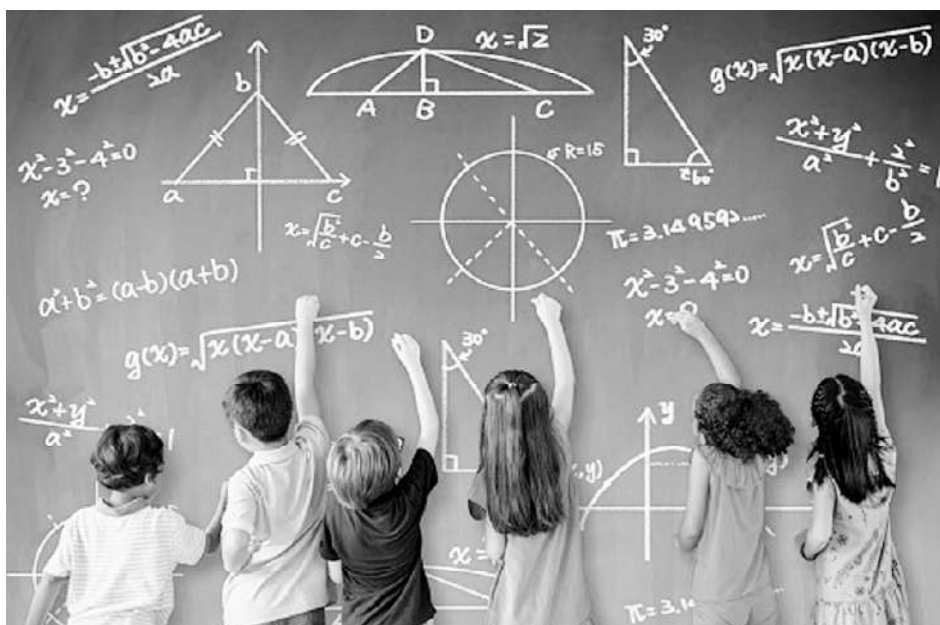
Medical Imaging - Mathematical algorithms are vital in processing images obtained from MRI, CT scans, and X-rays. These algorithms help create detailed visualizations of the inside of the human body, allowing for accurate diagnoses.

4. Technology and Computer Science

Cryptography - Modern encryption techniques that keep our digital data secure are based on complex mathematical theories, including number theory and algebra. Secure online transactions, passwords, and data protection all rely on mathematics.

Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence - AI algorithms use linear algebra, probability, and calculus to process vast amounts of data and "learn" from it. This mathematical foundation is what powers technologies like facial recognition, natural language processing, and autonomous vehicles.

Ekta thakur, bsc 2nd year, Maths major



Commerce Section



Manish sood
Staff Editor



Harish Chauhan
Student Editor

Editorial

Dear Reader,

I am very glad to become a part of our college magazine 'DEVDHARA'. I would like to thank prof. Manish sood, prof. Sapna Thakur and prof. Dechen chommo for gave me this opportunity to be the student editor of this section.

The college magazine is a platform which gives opportunity to creative minds to express their own words. It plays a vital role in bringing out innovative ideas and imagination of young minds. Here, students are expressing their ideas and knowledge about various fields like science, history, hindi, English and commerce etc.

We learn a lot of topics in commerce like Indian economy, Income tax, Accounting, company law, How to establish business? How to manage money? How to increase profit in any business? How to invest etc.?

I hope you will enjoy and get some knowledge from this section while reading these articles .

Harish Chauhan, B.Com . 3rd year
(Student Editor)

GST (Goods and services tax)

GST stands for the goods and services tax , which is an indirect tax levied by the government of India. GST came into effect from 1st July 2017. The GST is a uniform indirect tax which has replaced all Central and State indirect taxes treating whole of India as a single market. It is applied through out India on the supply of goods and services as well as on the import of goods from foreign destination. GST has divided particular goods and services under uniform tax slots. which initially varied from state to state. It is subsequently paid by the (manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers) charge GST, they don't keep the amount, rather pay it back to the government, with a tax invoice and claim credit for the tax thus collected. GST is meant to be refunded to all parties except the consumers. An uniform GST replaces other central and state indirect taxes like VAT, CENVAT, excise tax, customs tax, state excise tax etc. There are four types of goods and services tax i.e Central GST, State GST, Integrated GST and Union Territories GST.

Role of MNC in India

Multinational Corporations or Multinational Companies are corporate organizations that operate in more than one country other than home country. Multinational Companies (MNCs) have their central head office in the home country and secondary offices, facilities, factories, industries, and other such assets in other countries.

These companies operate worldwide and hence also known as global enterprises. The activities are controlled and operated by the parent company worldwide . Products and services of MNCs are sold around various countries which require global management.

High turnover and many assets, aggressive marketing are some of the features of Multinational Companies. LTI, TCS, Tech Mahindra, Deloitte, Capgemini are some of the examples of MNCs in India.

-Aayush, B. Com 3rd year



Role of MNC in Indiahe Central Goods and Services Act , 2017 (CGST Act)

Sub Title

The Central Goods and Services Act , 2017 is a result of the principal Act and subsequent Amendments :

Principal Act The Central Goods and Services Act , 2017 assented by the President of India on 12th April , 2017

The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 2017 assented by the President of India on 23rd August 2017, came into force 8th July , 2017 The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 assented by the President of India 29th August, 2018 The Finance Act (No. 2), 2019 assented by the President of India 1st August, 2019 The Finance Act, 2020 assented by the President of India 27th March, 2020

The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation of Certain Provisions) Ordinance , 2020 promulgated by the President of India on 31st March , 2020

Vivek, B.com 3rd year

Digital Marketing



So what is Digital marketing ?? Is it selling up of good and rendering services only ?? Or is it marketing up of only digital items ?? Is it safe for the customers ?? Yes , here is an answer to all of your questions!! Digital Marketing has a very wide scope starting with promotion of different brands products through advertisements , pamphlets , short clips and many more . Today's Youngsters are too lazy to go out and have shopping of products and asking to render services , digital marketing have provided a scope to all those problems . All you have to know is to work online , choose among varieties of brands the thing which is best suited to you . Digital Marketing is a combo of two skills Digital Platforms + Marketing Science . One has to be excelling in both to be expertise in it .

From competitive advantages point of view , by using Internet platforms , businesses can create competitive advantage through various means . Through this a business can create a system in which they are able to pinpoint behavioral patterns of clients and feedback on their needs . If we talk about today's time then , there are number of Institutes over World and India which provide knowledge about digital marketing . Digital marketing have not only made work easy of customers but it have provided employment to various people , it is exploring day by day and plans to lead all over the globe . The first objective is 'Customer Satisfaction' and then earning of profit .

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

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

Impact of digitalization on India's economy growth

Digitalization refers to the process of incorporating digital technologies into various aspects of our lives, such as businesses, industries, and society as a whole. It involves the use of digital tools, systems, and

platforms to transform traditional processes and operations into digital ones. This can include things like digitizing information, automating tasks, and utilizing digital communication and data storage. Digitalization has had a significant impact on how we work, communicate, and access information in today's digital age.

Digitalization has had a profound impact on India's economy.

1. E - commerce Boom : Digitalization has fueled the growth of e-commerce in India, with platforms like Flipkart and Amazon gaining popularity . This has opened up new market opportunities, increased consumer choices, and created jobs in logistics and delivery.

2. Digital Payments Revolution : The rise of digital payment systems like UPI, mobile wallets, and online banking has transformed the way transactions are made in India. It has reduced the reliance on cash, improved transparency, and facilitated financial inclusion for millions of people.

3. Start - up Ecosystem : Digitalization has nurtured a thriving start-up ecosystem in India. With easier access to technology and digital platforms, entrepreneurs have been able to launch innovative ventures, attracting investments and generating employment.

4. Government Initiatives : The Indian government's Digital India campaign has played a pivotal role in promoting digitalization. Initiatives like Aadhaar, GST implementation, and direct benefit transfers have streamlined processes, reduced corruption, and enhanced efficiency.

5. Skill Development : Digitalization has created a demand for digital skills, leading to the growth of vocational training programs and online learning platforms. This has empowered individuals with new skills, improving employability and contributing to economic growth.

In conclusion , digitalization has revolutionized various aspects of our lives, from the economy to communication and beyond. It has opened up new opportunities, increased efficiency, and transformed the way we interact with the world. From the rise of e-commerce to the digital payment revolution and the growth of the start-up ecosystem, digitalization has left a lasting impact. However, challenges like the secretive nature of illicit financial transactions and the presence of offshore tax havens still exist. It's important for governments, organizations, and individuals to continue working together to address these challenges and ensure a more transparent and inclusive digital future.

Koyna, Class : B. Com., 2nd year

Capital : The silent ruler of the modern world

In the global landscape of the modern world , there's a quiet force that holds more sway than we often realize : Capital (the silent ruler of our modern world)

Capital reigns supreme as the silent ruler while politicians make headlines and diplomats negotiate treaties , it's capital - the wealth and resources held by individuals , corporations and nations - that silently pulls the string behind the scenes . Capital is all about money and assets but it's not just about having stacks of cash. It's also about owning things like land , building , factories and even ideas . Capital comes in many forms : financial capital , human capital and social capital .

So why does capital matter in the modern world?

Because it's the currency of power . In the world where money talks , those who control capital hold immense influence over everything from economic policies to social norms . They shape the rules of games, dictate the winner and losers and even determine the fate of nations .

But not everyone has access to the same amount of capital . Some people and communities have a lot more than others , which create unfairness and inequality . That's why understanding the dynamics of capital and its effects is paramount in navigating the complexities of the modern world , ensuring equitable prosperity and sustainable development for all.

KASHISH , B.com 2ndyear

FINANCIAL LITERACY

why it is so important to teach teenager

What Is Financial Literacy?

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and effectively use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing.

When you are financially literate, you have the essential foundation for a smart relationship with money. This can help start a lifelong journey of learning about the financial aspects of your life. The earlier you start to become financially literate, the better off you'll be because education is the key to a successful financial future.

As a teenager, have you ever seen your parents discussing something related to money, and when you try to join the conversation, they either switch the topic or say something like “we are doing something important, don't disturb”. Most of us wonder why they do this, why can't we know about money? Well, you are not exactly financially literate, so quite frankly, they think it would be of no help at the moment. 'Financial Literacy' is defined as the ability to “understand and use various financial skills”.

This includes budgeting, investing, credit management, and personal financial management. Considered to be one of the most undervalued skills, financial literacy will determine a country's future. Financial education is extremely important, as it will help you in building wealth, achieving goals, tackling challenges in case of emergencies, and securing your family's present and future!

All of this means that you will lead a stress-free life when it comes to managing money.

Parents consciously don't expose their children to matters of money, because of 2 main reasons:

1. They think it is for the betterment of the child.
2. It is part of the culture in the way Indian households raise kids.

While it is all right to not expose children/teens to grave financial matters, involving them in day-to-day money matters, like managing household expenses, helps open their minds to certain financial aspects. To provide practical experience to their child, parents can:

1. Give a fixed amount of pocket money every month
2. Help their child maintain a piggy bank for doing chores around the house
3. Issue a prepaid card in your child's name and let them manage money independently
4. Encourage them to earn their first income early in life

Doing so will help them become more responsible towards their spending habits, as they will eventually realize how to spend little amounts of money and save as much as possible for when they need it. Children go to school with happy faces when handed some money by their parents.

This is their introduction to the financial realm. Most believe that an individual's financial journey starts when they begin with adulthood, but it begins in childhood. Children these days have easy access to almost any resources, whether it is money or some asset that money can buy.

This did not exist in the older generation, where even when resources were available, they did not have things handed to them. Hence, they understood the real value of money. Asking your parents for expensive gifts like an iPhone, MacBook, or Apple Watch, and then throwing tantrums over it shows how you are not ready for the world out there.

Your parents will try to explain this to you, but children, especially teenagers, rarely understand this. If not taught the importance of thinking critically before spending, there will come a time when the next gen will face issues, and not learn how to manage finances as an adult. This makes financial literacy more important than ever.

Early learning of concepts like the value of compounding, the difference between needs and wants, delayed gratification, opportunity cost and most importantly responsibility will hold the next generation in good stead. Values of assets and money cannot be taught overnight, therefore starting young is impera-

tive. In other words, whether you like it or not, financial management slowly becomes an integral part of life, and the sooner one starts inculcating the habit; the earlier they will master it, and the better prepared they will be.

The challenges people face are how financial as a subject is rarely part of school and college curriculums. Even if it does exist, it is never mandatory. The main reason is the lack of importance given to this topic by schools and parents alike. If, however, it is made mandatory in schools or taught by parents at home, the benefits would be profound:

1. Ability to make better financial decisions
2. Learning effective management of money and debt
3. Better equipped to achieve financial goals
4. Less financial stress and anxiety as you grow older.

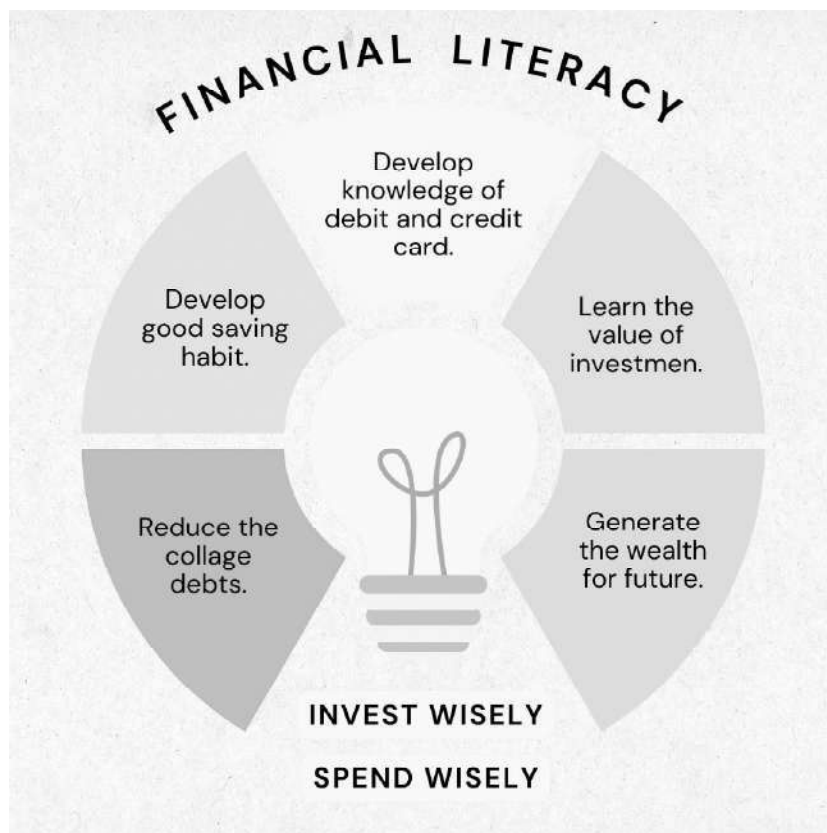
India as an example is home to one-fifth of the world population, yet less than 30% of Indians are financially literate. The economy of any country depends upon financially literate individuals. Without it, there can be long-lasting consequences.

Simple terms like compounding, time value of money etc are not understood by many in India, and around the world. Most don't have opinions related to concepts of insurance and investments. This should be general knowledge!

Yes, certain financial concepts cannot be taught before a certain age, but as children grow up, they will learn eventually come across and learn them the hard way. It is a part of life. Money is an essential commodity in today's world, and it is important to master the concept of money management from the teenage years to achieve financial literacy.

Parents always think about ensuring to keep enough money for their children, however, they fail to understand that one more step must be added in their future planning for their kids. They must inculcate the basics of finance in young ones before they go out into the world independently because doing so will make them more responsible and make their life far more convenient!

Riya
B.com 3rd year



Taxability in India / Tax Structure in India

Taxation System in India

India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies. Central Government levies taxes on income (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), customs duties, central excise and service tax.

Value Added Tax (VAT), stamp duty, State Excise, land revenue and tax on professions are levied by the State Governments. Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, octroi and for utilities like water supply, drainage etc.

In last 10-15 years, Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms. The tax rates have been rationalized and tax laws have been simplified resulting in better compliance, ease of tax payment and better enforcement. Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime shall be implemented soon.

Taxes Levied by Central Government

Direct Taxes

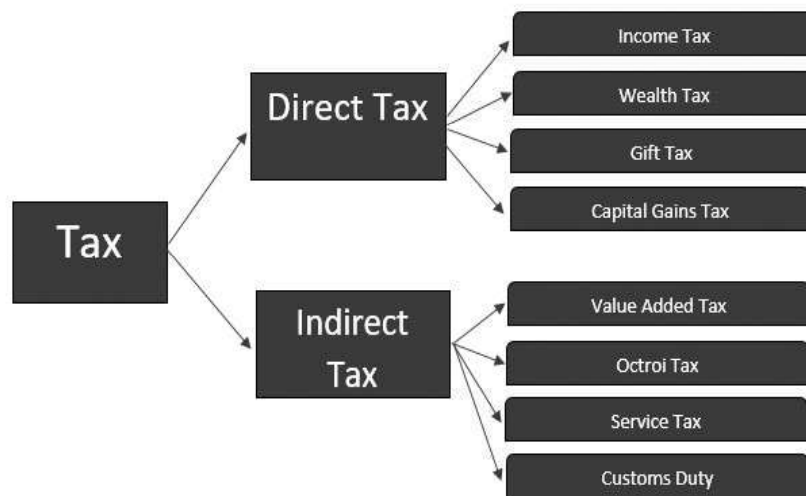
- Tax on Corporate Income
- Capital Gains Tax
- Personal Income Tax
- Tax Incentives
- Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty

Indirect Taxes

- Excise Duty
- Customs Duty
- Service Tax
- Securities Transaction Tax

Taxes Levied by State Governments and Local Bodies

- Sales Tax/VAT
- Other Taxes



Ishika
Bachelor of Commerce (2nd year)

Management of Life

“To live is the rarest thing in the world . Most Life people exist, that is all.”

- Oscar Wilde .

“isn't about finding yourself it is about weating yourself .” It is a management of the time given and get satisfaction out of every moment . It is not to regret and weep failures. It is to learn from them. He has achieved success who has lived well, planned timely. Laughed often and loved much. Who has always looked for try . give them the best they had. We must best things first. Concentration must be given to one thing at one time Make your . success plans. Always keep a paper with you, pen down the things you have to do . Think on 14 paper as it is easy Plan and promise yourself to start everyday with first rate mind and a zeal to win for the right reason .

Apurva Sharma
B. Com (IIInd Year)

Accounting system

Accounting system helps businesses to keep track and manage their financial transactions. That includes sales, purchases, assets and liabilities. Business accounting system is particularly helpful when you need to generate reports. As a business owner you probably already know that proper data reports impact greatly the process of decision making. In the past all data were gathered manually. Luckily today we are living in a computerized age. And that allows us to store the financial records easily. Now you can enter all the data, change them and interpret simply by logging into your accounting system on your computer or mobile phone. The past, loads of manual calculations, would be involved to balance out the ledgers.



Sudhir

Google Pay

Google Pay is a digital wallet and payment service that lets you make payments, send money, and manage your money:

- **Make payments:** Use Google Pay to pay for things in stores, online, and in apps. You can also use it for transit.
- **Send money:** Send money to friends and family in the US and India.
- **Manage your money:** Get insights about your money and transactions, and find offers from your favorite merchants.
- **Earn rewards:** Earn rewards for eligible transactions and referrals.
- **Protect your account:** Use a screen lock, like your fingerprint, to protect your account. Google Pay also has a security system to help detect fraud and prevent hacking.

‘मेक इन इंडिया’

‘मेक इन इंडिया’ भारत सरकार की एक पहल है जिसका मकसद देश को विनिर्माण का बड़ा केंद्र बनाना है. इस पहल के तहत, भारत में निवेश को बढ़ावा देकर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत किया जा रहा है. इस पहल के कुछ प्रमुख उद्देश्य ये रहे:

- निवेश और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना
- देश में विश्व स्तरीय विनिर्माण बुनियादी ढांचा बनाना
- कारोबार करने की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाना
- देश में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना
- देश की क्रयशक्ति बढ़ाना
- देश के विकास में सभी का योगदान सुनिश्चित करना
- विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करना
- व्यापार करने में आसानी बढ़ाना
- इस पहल के तहत, भारत में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, और सेवा कार्यकलापों के लिए 25 क्षेत्रों को चिह्नित किया गया है. इन क्षेत्रों में भारत को अग्रणी बनाया जाना है.
- ‘मेक इन इंडिया’ पहल की शुरुआत 25 सितंबर, 2014 को हुई थी.

कुमारी लता, बी कॉम द्वितीय वर्ष

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Managerial accounting (also known as cost accounting or management accounting) is a branch of accounting that is concerned with the identification, measurement, analysis, and interpretation of accounting information so that it can be used to help managers make informed operational decisions.

Unlike financial accounting, which is primarily concentrated on the coordination and reporting of the company's financial transactions to outsiders (e.g., investors, lenders), managerial accounting is focused on internal reporting to aid decision-making.

Managerial accountants need to analyze various events and [operational metrics](#) in order to translate data into useful information that can be leveraged by the company's management in their decision-making process. They aim to provide detailed information regarding the company's operations by analyzing each individual line of products, operating activity, facility, etc.

literature review?

Review of Management Literature is a multi-disciplinary series presenting unique and groundbreaking literature reviews and examinations of new and emerging trends in research across the management discipline and beyond.

Muskan, B.Com lind year

About ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined ASEAN on 7 January 1984, followed by Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.

Devanshika B.Com 3rd year

What is Black Money?

Black money arises mainly from incomes not disclosed to the government usually to avoid taxation, and, sometimes, because of its criminal links

Size of India's black economy

In 2011 , the government had commissioned a joint study by three think - tanks - NIPFP , NIFM and NCAER to estimate Indian entities ' unaccounted wealth both at home and abroad . The final report has not been submitted.

India ranked fifth largest exporter of illicit money between 2002-2011 , with a total of \$ 343.04 billion , and in 2011 it was placed third when \$ 84.93 billion wassent abroad, according to a 2013 report titled 'Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries : 2002-2011 'According to Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a Washington-based think-tank, Indians salted away \$ 462 billion (about Rs. 28 lakh crore in current exchange rates) in overseas tax havens between 1948-2008.

Sanjeev

Roll No. 3210520098

Globalization

Globalization is a contemporary stage of capitalist development that's a result of and a force behind capitalist expansion:

- Definition

Globalization is the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations. It's a result of the integration of economic activity across borders, which has been made possible by technological advances.

- Examples

The value of global trade increased from 42.1% of world GDP in 1980 to 62.1% in 2007. The number of foreign workers increased from 78 million in 1965 to 191 million in 2005.

- Benefits

Globalization can lead to lower prices and higher standards of living for some.

- Drawbacks

Globalization can also lead to wealth concentration and cultural homogeneity.

Tanu, B.Com 1st year

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI), the ability of a digital **computer** or computer-controlled **robot** to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the **intellectual** processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience. Since their development in the 1940s, **digital computers** have been programmed to carry out very complex tasks such as discovering proofs for mathematical theorems or playing **chess** with great proficiency. Despite continuing advances in computer processing speed and memory capacity, there are as yet no programs that can match full human flexibility over wider domains or in tasks requiring much everyday knowledge. On the other hand, some programs have attained the performance levels of human experts and professionals in executing certain specific tasks, so that artificial intelligence in this limited sense is found in applications as **diverse** as medical **diagnosis**, computer **search engines**, voice or handwriting recognition, and **chatbots**.

Tanya Thakur, B.Com 1st year

Make in India

Make in India is an initiative by the **Government of India** to create and encourage companies to develop, **manufacture** and **assemble** products in **India** and incentivize dedicated investments into manufacturing.^[1] The policy approach was to create a conducive environment for **investments**, develop a modern and efficient infrastructure, and open up new sectors for foreign capital. The initiative targeted 25 economic sectors for job creation and skill enhancement,^[2] and aimed “to transform India into a global design and manufacturing export hub. Make in India logo?

The Make in India logo is a silhouette of a lion made of cogs (symbolizes the industries and the manufacturing units).

Shilpa Thakur

Team Work

The essence of Effective teamwork demands collaboration, cooperation, communication, trust, and respect, creating a solid foundation and positive work environment. Teamwork enhances efficiency and effectiveness, promoting shared learning and diverse perspectives, ultimately leading to better problem-solving and overall execution.

There are some benefits of teamwork

- Teamwork enables better problem solving. ...
- Teamwork unlocks potential for innovation.
- Teamwork makes for happier employees.
- Teamwork enhances personal growth. ...
- Teamwork lowers the risk of burnout. ...
- Teamwork gives opportunities for growth. ...
- Teamwork boosts productivity.
- Teamwork allows for smarter risk-taking.
-

Pooja Verma , B.Com 1st year

MY FIRST DAY IN COLLEGE

My first day in college was the most memorable day of my life. I can never forget my first day when I came to found difficulty in finding my room. I decided to take help of my seniors , and they guided me properly. When I entered the room I saw many newcomers . I also met some known and unknown people . Then our teacher entered the room . All the students greeted the teacher nicely . Teachers didnot teach us but they discuss about the subject they will teach us . Every teacher is specialised in its subject . As I started to visit the college I saw numbers of students in the playground . There are separate buildings for each course . I study commerce so mine is arts block . There is one college library also . I found variety of books to read there.

I really enjoyed my first day of college it was such a happy and memorable day . My first day experience in college was very nice.

Chandni (B.Com 1st Year)

DISADVANTAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA THREATS AND RISKS IN E-COMMERCE

Here are some disadvantages of social media that can be included in an essay:

- **Addiction:** Social media can be addictive, especially for young people. Symptoms include restlessness when unable to check social media, and increased reliance on it as a coping mechanism.
- **Privacy:** Social media can invade privacy, and oversharing can make children vulnerable to predators and hackers.
- **Cyberbullying:** Social media can lead to cyberbullying, which can cause harassment and abuse that can lead to psychological trauma.
- **Mental health:** Excessive use of social media can lead to increased levels of anxiety and depression.
- **Physical health:** Excessive use of social media can lead to sedentary behavior, which can result in obesity, poor posture, and eye strain.
- **Social isolation:** Excessive use of social media can reduce in-person interactions, communication, and sociability, leading to isolation.
- **Misinformation:** Social media can be used to spread fake news.
- **Face-to-face communication:** Social media can decrease face-to-face communication skills.
- **Impact on education:** Excessive use of social media can hamper academic performance.
- **Impact on democracy:** Social media can impact democracy.

Shivangi Thakur

Security Threats to E-commerce:

E-commerce online system represents the exchange of goods and services over the Internet and also e-commerce also applies to business to business transaction. For Example, between manufacturer and supplier or distributor. E-commerce system is also relevant for the service security, For example, online banking and brokerage services allow the customer to retrieve bank statement online, transfer funds pay credit card bills, etc.

There are many threats which are given below:

- Disclosure of secret data.
- Passing or demolition of data.
- Mutation of data.
- Denial of services.
- Inaccuracy in software.
- Repudiation.

Kajal Thakur
B.Com (2nd Year)

Bitcoins

Bitcoin is digital currency created in 2009 by an unknown person using the name Satoshi Nakamoto. It allows people to send money directly to each other without using a bank.

Bitcoin transactions are verified and recorded on a public ledger called the Blockchain. Users store their bitcoins in digital wallets secured by cryptographic keys. Basically Bitcoins are very costly, as of now the price of one Bitcoin can be tens of thousands of dollars and in Indian Rupees its price is ₹47,77,580.32. It has limited supply only 21 million bitcoins will ever exist. As of the latest data, approximately 7% to 10% of India's population has been reported to have some engagement with cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoins.

Name Aditi
(B Com . 1st year)

The Power of Storytelling: How Narratives Shape Our Lives

Storytelling is an age-old tradition that has captivated humanity since the beginning of time. Whether it's through spoken word, written literature, or visual media, stories have a profound impact on our lives. Beyond mere entertainment, storytelling plays a crucial role in shaping our perceptions, beliefs, and understanding of the world. In this article, we will explore the power of storytelling and delve into the ways narratives influence our cognition, emotions, and culture.

1. **The Psychology of Storytelling:** Stories have a unique ability to engage our minds and trigger emotional responses. Research in psychology reveals that narratives activate multiple regions of the brain, enhancing our capacity for empathy, imagination, and memory retention. By immersing ourselves in stories, we can experience the thoughts, emotions, and perspectives of characters, fostering a deeper understanding of the human experience.

2. **Influence on Beliefs and Values:** Narratives have the power to shape our beliefs and values, often influencing our perception of reality. From childhood fairy tales to religious parables, stories transmit cultural, moral, and ethical messages that guide our behavior and worldview. They can challenge societal norms, provoke critical thinking, and inspire individuals to question established beliefs.

3. **Inspiring Action and Social Change:** Powerful narratives have historically fueled social movements and inspired individuals to take action. Stories of injustice, triumph over adversity, and heroism can ignite passion, galvanize communities, and drive social change. Through storytelling, marginalized voices can be amplified, and systemic issues can be brought to light, fostering empathy and promoting collective action.

4. **Building Connections and Fostering Empathy:** Stories have a remarkable ability to bridge the gaps between individuals and cultures. When we share our personal narratives, we create opportunities for empathy and connection. By listening to others' stories, we gain a deeper appreciation for diverse perspectives, promoting understanding and dismantling prejudice.

5. **Stories in Marketing and Branding:** Businesses and marketers recognize the power of storytelling in building brand identities and connecting with consumers. Compelling brand narratives create emotional resonance, establish trust, and differentiate products or services in competitive markets. By crafting narratives that align with consumers' values and aspirations, companies can forge deeper connections and foster brand loyalty.

6. **The Evolution of Storytelling in the Digital Age:** The digital revolution has transformed storytelling, expanding its reach and accessibility. Social media platforms, podcasts, and online communities have democratized storytelling, allowing individuals to share their experiences and perspectives on a global scale. However, the digital landscape also presents challenges, such as misinformation and the potential for narrative manipulation.



Kushvender Gautam, B.Com 1st year

E - Commerce Business Plan



E-Commerce refers to electronic commerce. E-commerce Business Plan is for starting and an online business. It is easy why to a business to sale there products. The business mission is to provide high quality, eco-friendly home products that enhance every day. Its vision is to become the leading online retailer for recognized globally for innovation. The business goals helps to guide the business strategies and actions. Market analysis select the target for business. The market Trends shows a growing and increase in online shopping. Competitions. for the business include established retailer like Green goods and EcoMart. E-commerce business plan includes services are offered customer support, free shipping and product customization. Business plan operate business run day by day.

Inventory management to track and manage stock levels and meet product without over-stocking. Business needs techonology system operate and manage business effectively. E.business plan cybersecurity to protect website and and customer data and branches. E-commerce business plan is easily way to a customer to do shopping any time weather day or night . It also helps to save money and time of a customer and It also manages the business efficents

Vanshika
2nd year BCOM

Meta AI (Artificial Intelligence)

What is Meta-artificial intelligence?

Meta AI is designed to enhance users' social connections by helping them make plans, spark conversation, and give them recommendations. Nevertheless, Meta AI can make its way into a wide variety of industries. Below are possible business applications of Meta AI.

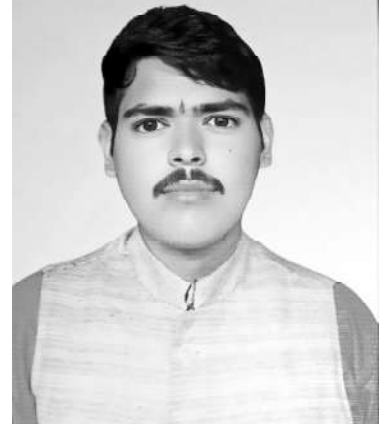
Sanjeevani Thakur



संस्कृत अनुभाग



प्रो. विजय सिंह
प्राध्यापक संपादक



नरेन्द्र कुमार
छात्र संपादक

छात्र सम्पादकीय

प्रियः सहपाठिनः भवतां सर्वेषां स्वागतम्

सर्वप्रथमः अहम् प्रो विजय सिंहस्य आभारी अस्मि यः मह्यम् संस्कृत विभागस्य छात्रा सम्पादक रूपेण नियुक्तवान् । 'देवधरा' अस्य महाविद्यालयस्य वार्षिक पत्रिका अस्ति । एषा पत्रिका छात्राणाम् लेखनस्य ज्ञानं वर्धितुम् च एकमेव प्रयास अस्ति ।

संस्कृत भाषा अस्माकं देशस्य प्राचीनतम देवभाषा अस्ति । प्राचीनकाले सर्वे एव भारतीयाः संस्कृत भाषायां एव व्यवहारं कुर्वन्ति स्म । भारतस्य प्राचीनतम साहित्य वेदाः, उपनिषदः, महाभारतः, रामायणः, दर्शनादि च अस्या भाषायाम् लिखिता सन्ति । संस्कृत भाषायाः स्वरूपं पूर्णरूपेण वैज्ञानिक अस्ति । अस्य व्याकरणं पूर्णतः तर्क सम्मतं सुनिश्चितं च अस्ति । अधुनाऽपि सङ्गणकस्य कृते संस्कृतभाषा अति उपयुक्ता अस्ति । संस्कृत भाषा सर्वभाषायां जननी अस्ति ।

अहं भवद्भ्यः वक्तुमिच्छामि यत् आगामिषु काले संस्कृतस्य भविष्यः अतीव उज्ज्वलम् अस्ति । यदि वयं स्वसंस्कृतेः ज्ञातुम् इच्छामः तर्हि प्रथमं संस्कृतं ज्ञातव्यम् । तथा च यावत् वयं संस्कृतं न जानीमः तावत् वयं स्वकम् ज्ञातुं न शक्नुमः यतोहि अस्माकं प्राचीन वास्तविकः इतिहासः अद्यापि संस्कृते एव अस्ति ।

अग्रे अस्मिन् संस्कृत खण्डे मम सहपाठिभिः स्वसृष्टयः सम्यक् अभिव्यक्ताः । आशासे पठित्वा भवद्भ्यः उत्तमं भावः भविष्यति । तथा च मम् सहपाठिनां धन्यवादं दातुम् इच्छामि । भवता एतत् संस्कृत खण्डं स्वलेखनैः अलङ्कृतम् ।

जयतु संस्कृत

जयतु भारतम्

नरेन्द्रः कुमारः, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।

संस्कृत-गौरव-गानम्

ग्रामे-ग्रामे नगरे-नगरे विलसतु संस्कृत वाणी ।
सदने-सदने जन-जन-वदने जयतु चिरं कल्याणी ।।
सत्य-शील-सौंदर्य-समीरा ज्ञान-जला गति-सारा ।
छल-कल कल-कल प्रवहतु दिशि-दिशि पावन-संस्कृत-धारा ।
भारतीयैकता-साधकं संस्कृतम्
भारतीयत्व-सम्पादकं संस्कृतम्
ज्ञान-पुञ्ज-प्रभा-दर्शकं संस्कृतम्
सत्पय-प्रेरणा-दायकं संस्कृतम्
सद्गुण-ग्राम-सन्धायकं संस्कृतम् ।
विश्वबन्धुत्व-विस्तारकं संस्कृतम्
सर्वतः शान्ति-संस्थापकं संस्कृतम्
ज्ञान-विज्ञान-सम्मेलनं संस्कृतम्
शब्द-लालितय-लीलावन-संस्कृतम्
चारु-माधुर्य-धारागृहं संस्कृतम्
विश्व-चेतश्चमत्कारकं संस्कृतम्
पूर्वजानां यशः स्मारकं संस्कृतम् ।

मनीषा ठाकुर, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ।

संस्कृत शिविर गीतम्

पठामि संस्कृतं नित्यं वदामि संस्कृतं सदा ।
ध्यायामि संस्कृतं सम्यक् वन्दे संस्कृतमातरम् ।।

संस्कृतस्य प्रसाराय नैजं सर्वं ददाम्यहम् ।
संस्कृतस्य सदा भक्तो वन्दे संस्कृतमातरम् ।।

श्लोक-

“उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः ।

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रतिशन्ति मुखे मृगाः ।”

अर्थ- सिर्फ इच्छा करने से उसके काम पूरे नहीं होते,

बल्कि व्यक्ति के मेहनत करने से ही उसके काम पूरे होते हैं ।

उद्देश्य- यह श्लोक व्यक्ति को मेहनत करने और सफल होने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं ।

अंजली ठाकुर, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ।

कर्मण्ये वाधिकारस्ते मां फलेषु कदाचन ।

मां कर्मफलहेतुर्भूः मांते संडगोस्त्वकर्मणि ।।

हिन्दी: आपको सिर्फ कर्म करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन कर्म का फल देने का अधिकार भगवान का है, कर्म फल की इच्छा से कभी काम मत करो । और न ही आपकी कर्म न करने की प्रवृत्ति होनी चाहिए ।

सिमरन महन्त, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।

सुभाषितानि

केयूराणि न भूषयन्ति पुरुषं हाराः न चन्द्रोज्ज्वलाः
न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालङ्कृताः मूर्धजाः
वाण्येका समलङ्करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते
क्षीयन्ते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणम् ।।

वेदस्योपनिषत् सत्यं सत्यस्योपनिषद् दमः ।

दमस्योपनिषत् त्यागः शिष्टाचारेषु नित्यदोः ।।

नक्षत्रभूषणं चन्द्रो नारीणां भूषणं पतिः ।

पृथिवीभूषणं राजा विद्या सर्वस्य भूषणम् ।।

श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वा च दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा धात्वा च यो नरः ।

न हृष्यति न ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेन्द्रियः ।।

कृते त्वस्थिताः प्राणास्त्रेतायां मांसमाश्रिताः ।

द्वापरे रुधिरं चैव कलौ त्वन्नादिषु स्थिताः ।।

कल्पना ठाकुर, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ।

जिज्ञासा

यदि त्वं जीवितुमिच्छसि किं कर्तव्यम्?

—तर्हि जीवनेन सह संघर्षं कुरु ।

यदि त्वं त्यक्तुमिच्छसि किं कर्तव्यम्?

—तर्हि त्यज दुर्गुणम् ।

यदि त्वं वक्तुमिच्छसि किं कर्तव्यम्?

—तर्हि सत्यं वद ।

यदि त्वं किमपि ग्रहीतुमिच्छसि?

—तर्हि आशीर्वादं गृह्णातु ।

यदि त्वं किमपि दातुमिच्छसि?

—तर्हि जानदानं कुरु ।

यदि त्वं किमपि कर्तुमिच्छसि?

—तर्हि उद्यमं कुरु ।

प्रिया, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ।



संस्कृतभाषायाः महत्त्वम्

- 1 संस्कृत भाषा अस्माकं देशस्य प्राचीनतम् भाषा अस्ति ।
- 2 संस्कृत भाषा भारतराष्ट्रस्य एकतायाः आधारः अस्ति ।
- 3 संस्कृत भाषैव भारतस्य प्राणभुताभाषा अस्ति ।
- 4 चत्वारो वेदाः, रामायणः, महाभारतः, भगवद्गीता इत्यादि ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतभाषायां एवं विरचितानि ।
- 5 आधुनिक भाषाविज्ञानमपि एतदेव सनिधय प्रमाणयति ।
- 6 संस्कृतभाषायाः महत्त्वम् विज्ञाय सर्वे एषाः भाषा पठनीया सर्वत्र च प्रसार करणीयाः ।

रंजना, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।

म मम मातृभूमिः

जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ।
मातृभूमिः जन्मतः अरम्य मृत्युपर्यन्तम्
अस्माकं रक्षणं पोषणं च करोति ।
माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः इति
वेदवाक्यम् अस्ति । मातृभूमि सर्वैः
नरैः वन्दनीया भवति ।
येन-केन-प्रकारेण मातृभूमेः रक्षणं करणीयम् ।

शालिनी ठाकुर, कला स्नातक, तृतीय वर्ष ।

एहि एहि वीर रे

एहि एहि वीर रे
वीरतां विधेहि रे
भारतस्य रक्षणाय
जीवनं प्रदेहि रे ।
त्वं हि मार्गदर्शकः
त्वं हि देशरक्षकः
त्वं हि शत्रुनाशकः
काल नागतक्षकः ।।

साहसी सदा भवेः
वीरतां सदा मजेः
भारतीयसंस्कृति
मानसे सदा धरेः ।।

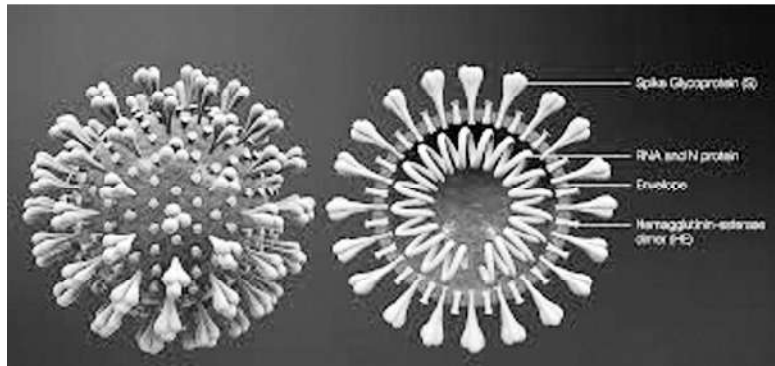
पदं पदं मिलच्चलेत्
सोत्सहं मनो भवेत्
भारतस्य गौरवाय
सर्वदा जयो भवेत् ।।

रजनी, बीए प्रथम वर्ष ।

वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना

कोरोना वायरसः एकः विश्वव्यापी संक्रामक रोगः अस्ति । अस्य उत्पत्ति चीन देशस्य वुहान नगरात् अभवत् । विश्वस्य समस्ताः राष्ट्राः कोरोना नामक संक्रामक रोगेण ग्रसिताः सन्ति । वर्तमाने अस्य रोगस्य रोगद्रव्य निवेशनं (वैक्सीन) सर्वत्र उपलब्धः अस्ति । कोरोना संक्रमणात् सुरक्षायै गृहे तिष्ठम् अति उत्तमम् अस्ति । सर्वदा द्विगजस्य सामाजिक अंतरम् मुखसंरक्षकं आवरणं प्रयोगं च अनिवार्यम् । कोरोना रोगात् संरक्षणे सर्वेषां जनानां सहयोगं अत्यावश्यकम् अस्ति ।

सीमा ठाकुर, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।



संस्कृत प्रहेलिकपा

1 नात्रं फलं वा खादामि न पिबामि जलं किञ्चित्
चलामि दिवसे रात्रौ, समय बोध्यामि च ।

उत्तरम्—घटी

2 एकचक्षुरन काकोऽयं बिलमिच्चच्छं पन्नग

क्षीयते वर्धते चैव, न समुद्रो न चन्द्रमा

उत्तरम्—सूचिका

3 यानस्याङ्क हरेः शस्त्रं चिह्नं भारतभूयते

चलन्तं वर्तुलाकार यो जानाति सं पण्डितः

उत्तरम्—मयूरः

4 मेघश्यामोऽस्मिन् नो कृष्णः महाकारो न पर्वतः

बलिष्ठोऽस्मि भीमोऽस्मि को अस्माहं नासिकाकरः

उत्तरम्—गजः ।

हेमलता, बीए प्रथम वर्ष ।

मनसा सततं स्मरणीयम्—संस्कृत गीतम्

मनसा सततं स्मरणीयम् वचसा सततं वदनीयम् ।

लोकहितं मम करणीयं लोकहितं मम करणीयम् ।।

न भोगभवने रमणीयं न च सुखशयने शयनीयम् ।

अहर्निशं जागरणीयं लोकहितं मम करणीयम् ।।

न जातु दुःखं गणनीयं न च निजसौरग्रं मननीयम् ।

कार्यक्षेत्रे त्वरणीयं लोकहितं मम करणीयम् ।।

दुःखसागरे तरणीयं कष्ट पर्वते चरणीयम् ।

विपतिविपिने भ्रमणीयं लोकहितं मम करणीयम् ।।

गहनारण्ये घनान्धकारे बन्धुजना ये स्थिता गहवरे ।

तत्र मया सञ्चरणीयं लोकहितं मम करणीयम् ।।

मनसा सततं स्मरणीयम् वचसा सततं वदनीयम् ।

लोकहितं मम करणीयं लोकहितं मम करणीयम् ।।

नरेन्द्रः कुमार, बीए, तृतीय वर्ष ।

प्रकृतिः

प्रकृतः माता सर्वेषाम्
बहूनाम् अपि फलानाम्
बहूनाम् अस्ति वृक्षाणाम्
पुष्पाणाम् चापि मातेयम् ।

भ्रमराणां, पशूनां,
पक्षिणां च मातास्ति,
जनेभ्यः जीवनं सदा,
ददाति प्रकृतिः माता ।।

अस्ति सा तु मनोहारी
मातृणाम् अपि मातास्ति
प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्
नमोऽस्तु ते मात्रे प्रकृत्यै ।।

निर्मला देवी, द्वितीय वर्ष ।

संस्कृत प्रहेलिका

1 मुखं कृष्णं वायुः क्षीणः मज्जूषाया च संस्कृतम्
घर्षण मे दहयत्याशु रसवत्यां वसाम्यहम् ।

उत्तरम्—अग्निपेटिका ।

2 सुतोऽपि नेत्रे न निमियामि जलस्य मध्ये निवसामि नित्यम्
स्वजातिजीवा मन भोजनानि, वदन्तु मान्यः मम नामधेयम् ।

उत्तरम्—मत्स्य ।

3 वृक्षाग्रवासी न च पक्षिराजः त्रिनेत्रधारी न च शूलपाणिः
तवग्वस्त्रधारी न च सिद्धयोगी जलं च विभिन्न घटो न
मेघः ।

उत्तरम्—नारिकेलम् ।

संगीता ठाकुर, बीए प्रथम वर्ष ।



संस्कृत श्लोक एवं अर्थ

1. न चौरहार्यं न चराजहार्यं न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारि ।
व्यये कृते वर्धते एव नित्यं विद्याधनं सर्वधनप्रधानम्
अर्थ— एक ऐसा धन जिसे चुराया नहीं जा सकता, जिसे कोई भी छीन नहीं सकता, जिसका भाइयों के बीच बंटवारा नहीं किया जा सकता, जिसे संभलना बिलकुल भी मुश्किल नहीं है और जो खर्च करने पर और अधिक बढ़ता है, वह धन विद्या है। विद्या सबसे श्रेष्ठ धन है।

“उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्यणि नम मनोरथैः।

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः।”

अर्थ— सिर्फ इच्छा करनेसे काम पूरे नहीं होते, बल्कि व्यक्ति के मेहनत करने से ही उसके काम पूरे होते हैं। जैसे सोये हुए शेर के मुँह में हिरण स्वयं नहीं आता उसके लिए शेर को परिश्रम करना पड़ता है।

3 यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा, शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं।

लोचनाभ्याम विहीनस्य, दर्पणः किं करिष्यति।

अर्थ— जिस व्यक्ति के पास स्वयं का विवेक नहीं है। शास्त्र उसका क्या करेगा? जैसे नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति के लिए दर्पण व्यर्थ है।

4 प्रियवाक्यप्रदानेन सर्वे तुष्यन्ति जन्तवः।

तस्मात् प्रियमहि वक्तव्यम वचने का दरिद्रता।।

अर्थ: यस्य कृत्यं न जानन्ति मन्त्रं वा मन्त्रितं परे।

कृतेमेवास्य जानन्ति स वै पण्डित उच्यते।

अर्थ— दूसरे लोग जिसके कार्य, व्यवहार, गोपनीयता सलाह और विचार को कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही जान (ह) पाते हैं, वही व्यक्ति ज्ञानी कहलाता है।

6 सत्यं अपि तत् न वाच्यं यत् उक्तं असुखा सः भवति।

अर्थ— यदि बात सच हो पर उसे सुनने पर किसी को कष्ट होता होतो उसे नहीं कहना चाहिए।

7 सुखमापतितं सेप्यं दुःखमापतितं तथा।

चक्रव परिवर्तनते दुःखानि च सुखानि च।।

अर्थ— जिस प्रकार से हम जीवन में आने वाले सुखों का आनंद लेते हैं उसी प्रकार से हमें अपने जीवन में आने वाले दुःखों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

8 सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात् न ब्रूयात् सत्यं प्रियम्।

प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् एष धर्मः सनातनः।।

अर्थ— सत्य बोलो, प्रिय बोलो, लेकिन अप्रिय लगने वाला सत्य नहीं बोलना चाहिए। और प्रिय लगने वाला असत्य भी नहीं बोलना चाहिए।

उर्मिला, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष।

देश भक्ति कविता

धन्यं भारतवर्ष धन्यम्।

पुण्यं भारतवर्ष पुण्यम्।।

यस्य संस्कृतिः तोषदायिनी,

पापनाशिनी पुण्यवाहिनी।

यत्रपुण्यदा गंगुडा याति

सिन्धु—नर्मदा सदा विभाति,

सरस्वती च धन्या मान्या।

शृणुमो यत्र च वेदं पुण्यम्।।

यत्र पर्वताः रम्याः रम्याः

ऋषयो मुनयो धन्याः धन्याः।

केलासश्च हिमराजश्च,

विन्ध्य—सतुपड़ा—हिमादिश्च।

अरावली पर्वतमाला च,

स्वर्ण—सुमेरु—हर्षकरश्च।

पुण्य—पर्वतैः पुण्यं पुण्यम्।।

धन्यं भारतवर्ष धन्यम्

पुण्यं भारतवर्ष पुण्यम्।।

संजना, बीए तृतीय वर्ष।

प्रकृतिः

प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्

बहूनाम् अपि फलानाम्

पुष्पाणाम् चापि मातेयम्।

भ्रमराणां, पशूनां,

पक्षिणां च मातास्ति

जनेभ्यः जीवनं सदा

ददाति प्रकृतिः माता।।

अस्ति सा तु मनोहारी

मातृणाम् अपि मातास्ति

प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्

नमोऽस्तु ते मात्रे प्रकृत्यै।।।

स्नेहा चौहान, बीए तृतीय वर्ष।



कुलूत देशः

इतिहासः रामायणं, महाभारतं इत्यादीनि अनेकानि पौराणिक ग्रन्थाः कुलू घाटी सन्दर्भे अस्य घाटी प्राचीनतायाः विवरणं ददाति । हिन्दु-पौराणिककथायाः अनुसारं, महाजलप्रलयस्य अनन्तरं इयं उपत्यका मानवकुलस्य दुर्गः इति मन्यते, मानवस्य पूर्वजः मनु ऋषिः वर्तमानकाले मनाली नगरे स्वस्य वासस्थानं स्थापितवान्, यत् मनु अलिया घाटी निवसतः । विष्णोः अवतारः इति विश्वसितः परशुरामः निर्मण्डे स्थापितं पौराणिकं परशुराममन्दिरं अस्य प्रमाणम् इति मन्यते । रामायण कालस्य सम्बद्धानां काश्चन आख्यायिकानां अनुसारं, बज्रज् इत्यस्य समीपे निवसतः शृङ्गऋषिः, दशरथेन आयोजिते 'पुत्रेश्वर-यूत्रे' भागम् अगृह्णत्, तदनन्तरं भगवान् रामस्य जन्म अभवत् । सामान्यपरम्परानुसारं, वियास्-नद्याः नाम वशिष्ठ-ऋषिद्वारा दत्तम् अस्ति । यस्य उल्लेखः रामायणे दृश्यते । स्वपुत्राणां मृत्योः अनन्तरं जीवनात् वंचितः वशिष्ठः ऋषिः हस्तैः पादैः बन्धितः सन् नदीं उद्बुधवान् इति कथ्यते । परन्तु पवित्रनदी तेषां बन्धनं विच्छिन्नं कृत्वा तान् तटे पातयत् । ततः परं व्यास्-नदी 'विपाशा', 'बन्धन-मुक्तिदाता' इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धा अभवत् । पुनः वशिष्ठ-ऋषिः सत्लुज्-नदी प्रविशत् परन्तु नद्याः पवित्रजलं शतशः ।

जलधारासु विभक्तं भूत्वा ऋषिं शुष्कभूमौ निक्षिप्तवान् । अतः इयं नदी 'शतुद्रि' इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धा अस्ति । इयं भूमिः पाण्डवैः सम्बद्धाः अनेकैः आख्यायिका काभिः अपि पूरिता अस्ति । पाण्डवाः स्वस्य वनवासस्य भागः उपत्यकायां व्यतितवन्तः इति मन्यते । मनाली नगरस्य हिडिम्बा मन्दिरं, सैज्ज-नगरस्य शञ्चुल-महादेव मन्दिरं, निर्मण्ड-नगरस्य देव-धनक्-मन्दिरं च पाण्डवैः सह सम्बद्धाः इति मन्यते । एका आख्यायिकानुसारं, पाण्डवानां मध्ये, भीमसेनः एकं प्रबलं क्रूरं च राक्षसम् हदिम्बम् अमारयत्, तस्य भगिनीं हदिम्बां परिणीतवान् या मनाली प्रदेशस्य शक्तिशालीनी देवी अस्ति । भीमस्य हदिम्बस्य च पुत्रः घटोत्कचः महाभारते अपूर्वं शौर्यं सहनशक्तिं च दर्शितवान् । अन्यस्याः आख्यायिकानुसारं, अर्जुनः व्यास-ऋष्याः उपदेशेन, इन्द्र-इत्यस्य शक्तियुतं पशुपति-अस्त्रं, अधुना 'देव टिब्बा' इति नाम्ना ख्यातं, प्राप्तुं इन्द्रकिला-पर्वतस्य 'अर्जुन गुहा' नामके गुहायां प्रायश्चित्तम् अकरोत् इति कथ्यते । अस्मिन् उपत्यकायां महाभारत-काले महान् ऋषिः व्यासः रोहतागड्-मार्गस्य 'व्यास-कुण्ड' इति स्थाने प्रायश्चित्तम् अकरोत् इति कथ्यते । अनेन एव विपाशा-नद्याः वर्तमानं नाम वयास् इमि प्राप्तम् । अस्य उपत्यकायाः देवसंस्कृतिः रोचक-पौराणिककथायाः आधारेण उत्पद्यते । मलाना-ग्रामस्य शक्तिवान् देवः जमलु एकदा चन्द्रखैनीमार्गात् गच्छन् तत्रा देवतानां समूहम् उद्घाटितवान् तथा च प्रबलवायुः देवतानां वर्तमान स्थानं प्रति प्रसृतः, येन कुलू देवतानां उपत्यका इति प्रसिद्धा अभवत् इति मन्यते ।

रीतिका ठाकुर, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ।

मनः वाणीः कर्म

सुविक्त्यां

- अपरीक्ष्य न कर्त्तव्यं कर्त्तव्यं सुपरीक्षितम् ।
- चित्तनाशाद विपद्यन्ते सर्वाण्येवेन्द्रियाणि हि ।
- न वदन्जातु मानृतं वदेत्तावत्सत्यमेवोपचारः ।
- प्राणात्ययेऽनृतं ब्रूयात् सुमहत्कार्यसाधने ।
- मिथ्या प्रतिज्ञां कुरुते को नृशंसतरस्ततः ।
- शुभं कृच्छ्रभमाप्नोति पापकृत्यापमश्नुते ।
- सत्यं कर्मैव बलवधोगदायि शुभाशुभम् ।
- सत्वोपकारस्त्वेस्मादेकः प्राज्ञस्य शस्यते ।
- स्वे-से कर्मण्यभिरतः संसिद्धिं लभते नरः ।
- हीना वा एते हयिन्ते ये ब्राह्म्यां प्रवसन्ति ।

पुजा, द्वितीय वर्ष ।

सूक्तियां

आचार व्यवहार

सर्वत्रार्जवं शोभते ।

- सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्यं कुतो ह्यवचनीयता ।
- शोभ्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः ।
- सत्कारो हि नाम सत्कारेणा प्रतीष्टः प्रीतिमुत्पादयति ।
- सत्यपूतां वदेद् वाचं मनः पूतं समाचरेत् ।
- पङ्को हि नभसि क्षिप्तः क्षेप्तुः पतति मूर्धनि ।
- बुद्धि संजननो धर्म आचारश्च सतां सदा ।
- आचारः परमो धर्मः ।
- आचारहीनं न पुनन्ति वेदाः ।
- आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः ।

जवेता ठाकुर, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ।

संस्कृत निबंध

अस्माकं देशः

- भारतवर्षः अस्माकं देशः अस्ति ।
- 2 अस्य भूमिः विविधरत्नानां जननी अस्ति ।
- 3 अस्य प्राकृतिकी शोभा अनुपमा अस्ति ।
- 4 हिमालयः अस्य प्रहरी अस्ति ।
- 5 एषः उत्तरे मुकुटमणि इव शोभते ।
- 6 सागरः अश्य चरणा प्रलाक्षयति ।
- 7 अनेकः पवित्रतमाः नद्यः अत्र वहन्ति ।
- 8 गंगा गोदावरीः सरस्वती, यमुना नद्यः अस्य शोभा वर्द्धयन्ति ।

कुन्ती देवी, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।

विद्या अधुना युगे अत्यावश्यकं अस्ति । विद्याहीनः पशुभिः समानः । विद्याया एव मनुष्याः ससारस्य सर्वश्रेष्ठा प्राणिनः भवति । विद्या विनयं ददाति । विद्या परं देवतां, परं मित्रं च अस्ति । विदेशेषु अपि विद्या एव बन्धुः अस्ति । विद्याया पात्रतां यति । विद्याया मनुष्यः धनं आप्नोति । धनात् सर्वाधि सुखानि लभते । विद्या भोगकरी यशः सुखकरी विद्या गुरुणां गुरु । विद्याया मनुष्यः सभा मध्ये शोभते । विद्या असमये फलायिनी । विद्या बिना जीवनं व्यर्थ अस्ति ।

अदित्य चौहान, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।

अस्माकं गुरुवर्याः

जीवनस्य सर्वेषु क्षेत्रेषु गुरोः आवश्यकता अस्ति । अज्ञानेन आवृते नेत्रे गुरुः ज्ञानशलाकया उद्धाटयति । यद्यपि ग्रन्थाः गुरवः इव ज्ञानं वितरन्ति तथापि ग्रन्थेभ्यः जातं ज्ञानं निः—सन्दिग्धं न भवति । एतादृशेन ज्ञानेन आत्मविश्वासः न जायते । गुरुमुखाद् आगता विद्या निः सन्दिग्धा आत्मविश्वासकरी—करी च सम्पद्यते । अध्यात्मशास्त्रे तु गुरोः माहात्म्याद् अपि अधिकम् उक्तम् । व्यवहारे अपि गुरोः ऋणस्य अपाकरणं कथम् अपि न शक्यं यतः अन्नेन क्षणिका तृप्तिः भवति परं विद्याया आजीवनं तृप्तिः भवति । अतः वयं प्रतिदिनं गुरोः महिमानं गायामः—
गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः ।
गुरु साक्षात् परब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ।।

श्वेता ठाकुर, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।

विद्याधनं सर्वधनप्रधानम्

अथवा

विद्या ददाति विनयम्

अथवा

किं किं न साधयति कल्पलतेव विद्या

अथा

विद्याविहीनः पशुः

जडजगद्मात्मकेऽस्मिन् विविधप्रपमात्तमके जगति जायमानानं जनिमतां मध्ये मनुष्य एव श्रेष्ठ इति निर्विवादम् । जनि लब्धा प्रायः सर्वे जीवाः सहजं स्वकर्म कुर्वन्तः जीवनं यापयन्ति मृतिञ्चाजुवन्ति किन्तु मनुष्यः दृश्यमानस्यास्य जगतो बाह्यभ्यन्तरिकं रहस्य ज्ञातुं सर्वदा चेष्टते । न केवलं स्वाभाविकयैव रीत्या जीवनयपितु स्वात्मना नानाविद्योपायान् विचिन्त्य जीवनं प्रकृतिप्रसूतेभ्योऽन्येभ्यः प्राणिभ्यो विशिष्टतरं विधातुं प्रयतेत । सर्वेषामेव जागतिक वस्तूनां स्व सूक्ष्मदृष्ट्यालोचने तेषां स्वानुकूलत्वम् प्रतिकूलत्वञ्च निश्चीय व्यवहारे पुनर्यथाकालं सर्वान् प्रत्यादासीन्यमुरसि निधाय जीवनन्मुक्तिमार्गं प्रत्यनुगमने मनुष्ये विद्यमानं यत् तत्त्वं कारणत्वमेति तत्रो विद्यातिरिक्तमन्यत् किमपि अपि तु विद्यव ।

विद्याशब्दो विद् वेदे ज्ञाने चेति ज्ञानार्थकविद्धातोर्निष्पद्यते । वस्तुतः ज्ञाने चेति ज्ञानार्थकविद्धातोर्निष्पद्यते । वस्तुतः कस्यापि विषयस्य सम्यग्ज्ञानमेव विद्या ।

कमला देवी, बीए तृतीय वर्ष ।



संस्कृत भाषायां संरक्षण किमर्थम्?

- 1 अखिल भाषाणां जननी इयं संस्कृत भाषाएव
- 2 इयं भाषा सर्वभाषासु प्राचीनतम भाषा अस्ति ।
- 3 वालमीकि वेदज्ञानं वर्तते ।
- संस्कृते एवं लिखितम् ।
- 4 महाभारतं अपि संस्कृत महाकाव्य अस्ति ।
- एतस्य एकतायै विश्वस्य शान्तये संस्कृतस्य महत् योगदानं अस्ति ।
- 5 कनिष्ठान् इति अस्माभिः शिक्षयते संस्कृतेन ।
- 6 प्राचीन काले सर्वेजनाः संस्कृत भाषायां वदन्ति स्म । परम् चिन्तनिया

विषय केचन जना एषां मृत भाषा अपि कथ्यते । एषा ही सरला भाषा । ज्ञानस्य पोषकम् अस्ति ।

7 कदाचित छात्राः संस्कृतभाषायां उचितां आजीविकां प्राप्तुम् शक्यते ।

8 हिंदी भाषायाः वकरणम् पूर्णरूपेण संस्कृतः भाषायाः व्याकरण उपरि तिष्ठति ।

अतः एव संस्कृत भाषायां अनेक कारणैः महत्वपूर्णं वर्तते । अतः एव अस्माभिः मिलित्व प्रयत्नः करणीयः यत् संस्कृतभाषायाः संरक्षणम् भवेत् ।

प्रिया, बीए, दूसरा वर्ष ।

सुदर्शन क्रिया इति किम्?

- सुदर्शन क्रिया श्वसनसम्बद्धं विशेषं योगासनम् अस्ति।
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया श्वास से जुड़ा एक विशेष योगासन है।
 - यस्य माध्यमेन मनुष्यः स्वस्थ श्वसनं नियन्त्रयितुं शक्नोति।
 - जिसके माध्यम से व्यक्ति अपनी सांसो को नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं।
 - एतत् कार्यं नियमितरूपेण कृत्वा तनावः अवसादः इत्यादीनां मानसिकसमस्यानां निवृत्तिः भवति।
 - इस क्रिया को नियमित रूप से करने से तनाव, अवसाद, मानसिक जैसी समस्याओं से राहत मिलती है।
 - एतेन सह रोगप्रतिरोधकशक्तिः अपि वर्धयति, येन अनेक प्रकाराः रोगाः निवारयितुं शक्यन्ते।
 - इसके साथ ही यह को भी बढ़ाता है, जिससे कई तरह की बीमारियों को दूर किया जा सकता है।
 - सुदर्शनक्रियायां 'सु' इत्यस्य अर्थः 'सत्य' इत्यर्थः 'दर्शन' इत्यर्थः दर्शनम्। एवं प्रकारेण तस्य शाब्दिकार्थः तादृशं कर्म यत् भवन्तं सम्यक् दृष्टिं ददाति।
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया शब्द में 'सु' का मतलब होता है सही और दर्शन का अर्थ होता है दृष्टि। इस तरह इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है ऐसी क्रिया जिससे आपको सही दृष्टि मिलती है।
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया के लाभ
- सुदर्शन क्रिया अस्माकं श्वसनसम्बद्धं प्रभावी योगासनम् अस्ति, यत् तनावम्, अवसादः इत्यादीनां समस्याभ्यः राहतं ददाति।
- अनेन शरीरस्य मानसिकस्तरः सन्तुलितः भवति।
- यस्य कारणात् भवन्तः तनावान्, चिन्तातः, अवसादात् च निवृत्तिं प्राप्तुं शक्नुवन्ति।
- सुदर्शन क्रिया सम्पूर्ण शरीर में सकारात्मक ऊर्जा प्रसारित करता है। नकारात्मकविचारानाम् अपसारणं अत्यंत प्रभावी भवति।
 - अनिद्रायाः कारणेन अनिद्रा वा किमपि प्रकारस्य समस्या वा दूरीकर्तुं एषा क्रिया लाभप्रदः भवितुम् अर्हति।
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया आत्मविश्वासस्य स्तरं वर्धयितुं सहायकं भवितुम् अर्हति।
 - एषा क्रि श्वसनतन्त्रस्य सुदृढीकरणे अपि प्रभावी भवितुम् अर्हति।
 - प्रक्रिया सुदर्शन क्रिया

सुदर्शन क्रिया एकं विशेषं शोभासनम् अस्ति, यत् कुलम् ४ चरणेषु क्रियते। सुदर्शनक्रियां सम्यक् कर्तुं प्रक्रियायाः प्रत्येकं पदं सम्पन्नं कर्तव्यं भवति।

सुदर्शनक्रियाः मुख्यतया ४ चरणाः सन्ति—:

- उज्जयी प्राणायामः— उज्जयी प्राणायाम सुदर्शन क्रियायाः प्रथमः चरणः अस्ति। एतत् कर्तुं सर्वप्रथमं वज्रसनमुद्रायां उपविशन्तु। प्रारम्भे निः श्वासयोः कालः समानः भवेत्। नासिकाद्वारा श्वसितुम् अस्मिन् विषये सम्पूर्णतया एकाग्रतां कुर्वन्तु। २ निमेषे प्रायः रतः ४ वारं निःश्वासं कृत्वा निःश्वासं कुर्वन्तु। एतत् कार्यं नियमितरूपेण कृत्वा भवन्तः अत्यन्तं शिथिलतां अनुभविष्यन्ति।
- भस्त्रिका प्राणायामः— सुदर्शनक्रियायाः द्वितीयः चरणः भस्त्रिका

- प्राणायाम इति कथ्यते। अस्मिन् शीघ्रं निःश्वासः गृह्यते, निःसृतः च भवति। २ निमेषे प्रायः ३० वारं निःश्वासं निःश्वासं च कर्तुं प्रयतहवम्। नित्यमेव एवं कृत्वा नकारात्मकविचाराः गच्छन्ति, मनः शान्तं भवति।
- ऊँ जपः— ऊँ जपः सुदर्शन क्रिया तृतीयः सोपानः अस्ति, यस्य अधः १ः प्रातः काले उपविश्य उच्चैः स्वरेण ऊँ जपः करणीयः। एतत् भवतः अन्तः
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया शब्द में 'सु' मतलब होता है सही और दर्शन का अर्थ होता है दृष्टि। इस तरह इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है ऐसी क्रिया जिससे आपको सही दृष्टि मिलती है।
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया के लाभ
- सुदर्शन क्रिया अस्माकं श्वसनसम्बद्धं प्रभावी योगासनम् अस्ति, यत् तनावम्, अवसादः इत्यादीनां समस्याभ्यः राहतं ददाति।
- अनेन शरीरस्य मानसिकस्तरः सन्तुलितः भवति।
- यस्य कारणात् भवन्तः तनावान्, चिन्तातः, अवसादात् च निवृत्तिं प्राप्तुं शक्नुवन्ति।
- सुदर्शन क्रिया सम्पूर्ण शरीर में सकारात्मक ऊर्जा प्रसारित करता है। नकारात्मकविचारानाम् अपसारणं अत्यंत प्रभावी भवति।
 - अनिद्रायाः कारणेन अनिद्रा वा किमपि प्रकारस्य समस्या वा दूरीकर्तुं एषा क्रिया लाभप्रदः भवितुम् अर्हति।
 - सुदर्शन क्रिया आत्मविश्वासस्य स्तरं वर्धयितुं सहायकं भवितुम् अर्हति।
 - एषा क्रिया श्वसनतन्त्रस्य सुदृढीकरणे अपि प्रभावी भवितुम् अर्हति।
- आंचल ठाकुर, बीए तृतीय वर्ष।**



नारी शिक्षा

अस्माकम् समाजं न केवलं पुरुषाणां किन्तु नारीणाम् अपि अस्ति। अतः सुसंस्कृते समाजे पुरुषाणां शिक्षा आवश्यकी अस्ति तथा स्त्रीणामपि।

प्राचीनकाले स्त्री शिक्षा अनिवार्याः आसीत्। आधुनिक काले स्त्रियः शिक्षणमनिवार्यम् अस्ति। यदि माता सुशिक्षिता भवेत्, तर्हि सा स्वपुत्राणाम् पालनं शिक्षणम् च सुचारु रूपेण कर्तुं शक्नोति। यदि सा अशिक्षिता तर्हि तस्याः सन्तानमपि विद्याहीना संस्कारहीना च भविष्यति। शिक्षिता नारी अधिक योग्यता गृहकार्यं संचालने समर्था भवति। समाजस्य द्वे चक्रे स्तः। यथा एकेन चक्रेण रथस्य गति असंभवतः तथा जीवनस्य गति नारीणां बिना असंभवा।

अशिक्षिता नारी संसारस्य रथं कथं चालयति।

अतः स्त्रीशिक्षा अतीवावश्यकी अस्ति।

शशीवाला, बीए द्वितीय वर्ष।

सूक्तयां

1 कामाती हि प्रकृतिः कृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु।।

मेघदूतम् (कालीदास)

2 योगः कर्मसु कौशलम्।

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता

3 न तितिक्षासममस्ति साधनम्

कितरातर्जुनीयम् (भारविः)

4 सहसाविदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदम्

किंरातर्जुनीयम् (भारत)

5 नेता भीरुर्भवति यदि भो निर्बलाः सैनिकाः स्युः मेघुवर्षणम्
(दुर्गादत्तशास्त्र)

6 त्यजन्त्यसून शर्म न मानिनो वरं व्यजन्ति न

त्वेकमयाचितव्रतम्।।

7 ईर्ष्यां घृणी त्वसंतुष्टः क्रोधनो नित्यं शाङ्कितः।।

परं भाग्योपजीवी च षडेते दुःखभागिनः।।

8 नाम रूपविनिर्मुक्तं यस्मिन् सन्तिष्ठते जगत्।

तमाहुः प्रकृतिं केचिन्मायामन्ये परे तणुम्।

(योगवार्तिका विज्ञानभिक्षु)

9 प्रदीपः सव्रविद्यानामुपायः सर्वकर्मणाम्

आश्रयः सर्वधम्मणी शश्वदान्वीक्षकी मता।।

अर्थशास्त्र (कौटिल्य)

एका नारी शिक्षिता भूत्वा सम्पूर्ण परिवारं

एका नारी शिक्षिता भूत्वा सम्पूर्ण परिवारं शिक्षितं कर्तुं शक्नोति। भारतीचनारी त्यागस्य प्रतिमा, क्षमाशीला, प्रेमण, रत्नेहस्य च दात्री अस्ति। तस्याः अनेके स्वरूपाः सन्ति। यथा—भगिनी, भार्या, पुत्री माता इत्यादयः। यद्यपि मुगलकाले नारीणां दशा शोचनीय आसीत् तथापि समाजसुधारकाणां प्रयासैः सामाजात् अनेकाः कुप्रथाः यथा बालविवाहः सतीप्रथा च समाप्ताः। स्वतन्त्रतायाः पूर्वेऽपि अनेकाः लोकप्रियाः महिलाः अभवन्। तासु रानीलक्ष्मीबाई प्रमुखासीत्। कमलानेहरू, कस्तुरबागांधी, सरोजनी नायडू आदयः महिलाः स्वतन्त्रतायै कारागारमायगच्छन्। प्रसिद्ध गायिका लता मंगेशकरः तु 'भारतरत्नम्' इति सर्वोच्चं सम्मानम् अलम्प किरणवेदी अनेकैः पुरस्कारैः पुरस्कृता। सन् 1999 तने वर्षे सा 'प्राइड ऑफ इण्डिया' इति पुरस्कारम् अहीयगच्छन्। उद्यत्वे यद्यपि नार्थं विविधक्षेत्रेषु नारीशक्तेः प्रदर्शनं कुर्वन्ती तथापि वस्तुस्थितिः भिन्ना अस्ति। यद्यपि समाजे अधिकांशाः नार्थः कुपोषिताः अशिक्षिता, निर्धना, शोषिताः अधिकारवाचिताः च सन्ति। पुरुषप्रधानः समाजः नारीणां शारीरिकं मानसिकं आर्थिकं च शोषणं करोति एतेषां दोषाणां निवारणाय सर्वकारस्य 'समाजसेविसंगठनानां, पुरुषवांस्य च सम्मिलितं प्रयासम् अपेक्ष्यते। मनुस्मृतौ मनुः अलिखत्—“यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।”

खुशबु, बीए तृतीय वर्ष।



मूलगीत— ऐ मेरे वतन के लोगो

हे मे हि स्वदेशे वासिन् त्वं वै हि कुरु भी नादम्
रे! शुभदिनं हि सर्वजनानां वितनोतु त्रिवर्णां केतुम्
परं न विस्मर वीरैः प्राणा हुता वै
सदा स्मारं तेषां हि कुरु भीः
ये चैव हि गृहं न यायुः

हे मे हि स्वदेशनिवासिन् सदा नेत्रयोर्बिभृयात् वारि
ये हताः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं कुरु बलिदानम्
हे मे हि स्वदेशनिवासिन् सदा नेत्रयोर्बिभृयात् वारि
ये हताः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं कुरु बलिदानम्
यदा घातिं गतोहिमालयः विषमे तितं स्वातन्त्र्य
यावदासीत् प्राणा युयुधे ततः स्वयं श्वासं तत्याज
कृपाणतले विन्यस्य शीर्ष निद्रितः अमरबलिदानी
ये हताः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं कुरु बलिदानम्

यदा देशे आसीत् दीवालीः रे अखेलन् ते होलीम्
तद जना ह्यतिष्ठन् गृहेषु तेऽखादन भो वै गोलीम्
ते धन्यभआ ननु सततं तत् धन्यं भो तेषां युवत्वम्
ये हतः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं कुरु बलिदानम्

कोऽपि सिख कोपि जाट मराठी कोऽपि गुर्खा कोऽपि
मलयाली

पर्वतोपरि म्रियन्ते लोकाः—2

सो हि आसीत् भारतवासी यो रक्तमपात् पर्वत तु स असीत्
हिन्दुस्तानी

ये हताः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं कुरु बलिदानम्

ते आहताः सकले हि कार्यं ततोऽपि स्वशस्त्रं गृहीत्वा
दश दश तु एकेन हताः ततो निपतिता देशरक्षायै
ननु अन्तसमये आयाते— ननु अन्तसमये
आयाते कथिताः तु वयं मरिष्यामः—2

सुखं भवतत् देशस्य भवताः

सुखं भवतात् देशस्य भक्ताः

अथ वयं तु सुपभि प्रचलाम के आसन् ते भो धीराः? के
आसन् ते भो अभिमानी? ये हताः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं
कुरु बलिदानम् त्वं नैव तु विस्मर तान् भो इयमेव कथा वै
प्रख्याता ये हताः रणे वै तेषां सदा स्मारं कुरु बलिदानम्
जयतात् जयतात् जयतात् नो सेना—2

जयतात् जयतात् जयतात्

नरेन्द्र कुमार, बीए तृतीय वर्ष।



पहाड़ी अनुभाग



डॉ. हेम राज भारद्वाज
प्राध्यापक संपादक



आयुष शर्मा
छात्र संपादक

संपादकीय

सैभी न पैहिले हाउं आपणे कौलजा रे गुरुजना वै नमस्कार केरा सा जुणिए मुंबे कॉलजा री वार्षिक पत्रिका 'देवधरा' न पहाड़ी संपादकै रे रूपा ने कौम करणे रा मौका धिनू। ऐ मेरी तैईए बड़े सौभाग्य री गल्ल सा। एशु पत्रिका न छापणे री तैईए बोहू रचनाएं आई दी सी पर तुई मौंझे जुणी—जुणी री छापुरई दी सी, तिन्हां बै हाउं बधाई देआ सा, लेकिन जुणी री नैई छापुरई दी आथी, तिन्हां वे भी शुभकामनाएं देआ सा। आगली बारी खूब मेहनत करिया दबारा खरी—खरी रचनाएं लिखले ता तैवै जरूरी छापी जाणी।

आसे सब जाणा सी कि म्हारी पहाड़ी बोली बड़ी खरी सा। ग्रांए रै रीति—रिवाज़, ब्याह—कारज, देउआ—देवी री जाच जणीचा जै होआ सी...इन्हें वै ठीक ढंगा न मनाणे री तैईए भी आपणी बोली रा ज्ञान होणा बड़ा जरूरी होआ सा। होर आपून जाण—पहचाण, रिश्तेदारी, कौम—काजै री तैईए बी आपणी बोली न ढूणना बोहू जरूरी होआ सा। मेरा तुसा सैभी सहपाठी संगै ऐ निवेदन सा कि पहाड़ी बोली रा बोहू प्रचार—प्रसार करणा ताकि आसरी ऐणु आली पीढ़ी बी आपणी बोली बोलणे न गर्व महसूस समझले।

ऐकी बारी फिरी तुसा सैभी रा धन्यवाद।

तुसा रा आपणा छात्र संपादक आयुष शर्मा

तुसा रा आपणा छात्र संपादक आयुष शर्मा

कहावतें

1 जूणिं करी झीश तेइरी की
करनी मीश।

2 जेण्डा चोपड़ तेंडा घीऊ
जेंडी मां, तेंडी धी।

3 जोई नी जांदरा
साथरा नी मांदरा
जौखे दुखणा तौखे मौछी
जौखे झूरी तौखे औछी।

4 “हेसरू लाणा”
अनुवाद—सामूहिक रूप से कार्य करना।

5 धारा पौके बुंबलू नाले पौकै चूं
देश ठैगु तुलिए, तू ठैगी मूं।
कुतै होल घशीटता बौलद किबे धाचणै!

6 “हौथे री चौं”
अनुवाद—पैसा या धन संपत्ति

7 हौड़ भौना सा कोईये
घौर भौना सा जोईये
अनुवाद—लकड़ी के बड़े टेले को कोई (लोहे की बड़ी कील) से
फाड़ा जाता है और गृहणी घर में फुट डालती है।

8 होरी वे ज्ञान आणुणे गोष्टे
अनुवाद—दूसरों को ज्ञान देना और स्वयं अनुसरण न करना।

9 कागे पौढी फारसी हंसे पौढी ग्रेजी
अनुवाद—किसी कार्य को कठिन बताकर असमर्थता जताना।

10 कोंडा रा मुंह होआ सा पैहिले तीछा
अनुवाद—होनहार वीरवान के होत चिकने पात “बचपन से ही
बुद्धिमान होना”

11 कौतली पिजली केरली खेरुबौर देआ सा दियारी देऊ
अनुवाद—ईश्वर भी तभी साथ देते हैं जब हम स्वयं मेहनत करते
हैं।

12 खुंडी रै बलै बौछु पटीकदै
अनुवाद—इंसान उटपटांग हरकते तभी करता है
जब उसके पीछे कोई सहारा देने वाला होता है।

13 खौलड़े हेरिया जेउड़ा
भौत हेरिया नेउड़ा
अनुवाद—अपनी सामर्थ्य शक्ति अनुसार कार्य करना।

14 चंदरै री पंद्रा
भौले री सोला
अनुवाद—चालाक व्यक्ति से ज्यादा अच्छा भोला व्यक्ति होता
है।

15 जुण सूजै सौहै बुझै
अनुवाद—पीड़ा को पीड़ा झेलने वाला ही समझ सकता है और
नहीं।

16 शौठ कराड़ एक णिया, शौठ मसाले एक धणिया
अनुवाद—जिस प्रकार एक धनिया साठ मसालों की तुलना

करता है, ठीक उसी प्रकार एक बणिया व्यापारी साठ कराड़
(सूद आदि जाति) व्यापारियों के समतुल्य होता है।
17 राती नी कोतणा कोण्डा, जेठ—शाढ़न! नी छेड़नी राण्डा
अनुवाद—रात के अंधेरे में शरीर में चुभा हुआ कांटा निकालना
असम्भव नहीं तो कठिन अवश्य है। ठीक इसी प्रकार जेठ और
आषाढ़ के महीनों में खेती—बाड़ी का कार्य अधिक होने के कारण
प्रेम की पींगें बढ़ाने का कोई समय शेष नहीं रहता। यदि इन
दिनों किसी छेवड़ी (प्रेमिका) से प्रेम—प्रसंग छेड़ने का यत्न करें
तो वह छेवड़ी झूठी अपनी कामनाओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए अपने
प्रेमी का पीछा नहीं छोड़ेगी। इस प्रकार ऐसे प्रेम प्रसंग में पड़कर
सारा खेत खलिहान का काम धरा धराया रह जाएगा और नष्ट
भी हो जाएगा।

18 लटी देली बुहार, ढौकदे लोड़ी चार
अनुवाद—लंगड़ी (लाटी) महिला जो स्वयं ही चलने—फिरने में
असमर्थ है, जिसको सहारा देने के लिए चार व्यक्तियों की
आवश्यकता पड़े वह मलिा क्या झाड़ू (बुहार) लगाएगी। वह
व्यक्ति जो स्वयं खड़े होने असमर्थ वह अन्य व्यक्तियों की क्या
सेवा कर सकता है।

19. रुठे बाबै ऋणा ‘न’ डुबोआ सा,
रुठी धिहाणिं औउतरी पाआ सा,
रुठे कुलजै कमोती ‘न’ ला आ सा।

20. रीझै खाणा, नीजै सोणा

बरशैणी फागली

म्हारे ग्रां बरशैणी री फागली फागण माह न मनाई जा सा।
ऐ सोलह रोज़ तक चला सा। ऐसा फागली वे मनाणे रे पीछे
देऊ—देवते री एक कहानी सा। एक आसरे जगथम ऋषि, ता दूजे
थी सतयुगीनारायण। एक बार लागे ती ऐ दुए खेलिदे, तो खेल—खेल
न सतयुगी नारायण रे हौथे लाईऐ जगथम देऊ रे कौन न चोट
लागी। तेस चोट री वजह सैंगे जगथम देऊ रे सुनने री शक्ति कम
हुई। गुस्से न ऐजीए जगथम देऊए, सत—नारायण पात्थरा थाले
दबाऊ। दबाने रै बाद सत नारायणे पात्थरा थाला न जगथम ऋषि
बे बोलू कि मुंबे औखेन बार कौड। सत—नारायण री अर्जा शुणिए
जगथम देऊए बोलू कि तौबे पौई पंद्रह रोज़ तक मेरी भक्ति केरनी
होर सोलवें रोज़ पौऊ नांगे नौचना पूरे ग्रां न।

तैबे पंद्रा रोज़ गुफा न बेहिए सत—नारायणे भक्ति केरी होर
सोलवें रोज़ नौचे पूरे ग्रां न नांगे।

तैबे न फेते फागण महीने न हर साल मना सी उंझै फागली
रे नां पैंदे। बरशैणी री ऐस फागली बे हर साल फागण न पंद्रा रोज़ा
तक जगथम री पूजा होआ सा होर सोलवें रोज़ दुई माहणु पूरे ग्रां
न नांगे होईऐ नौची सी ऐसा आसे री बरशैणी ग्रां री फागली।

हरिश कुमार, एमए चतुर्थ सत्रा।

बदलदी ऋतु होर आसरा खाण

आपणी संस्कृति आपणी पचाण
आपणी बोली आपणा राग

जैबे भी कुल्लू री संस्कृति री गल हौआ सा मुम्बे तेतरा बखान केरदे बड़ी खुशी हौआ सा। ओज मुम्बे ऋतु जैबे भी कुल्लू री संस्कृति री गल हौआ सा मुम्बे तेतरा बखान केरदे बड़ी खुशी हौआ सा। ओज मुम्बे ऋतु संगे बदलदे आसरे खाण रे बारे न लिखणे रा मौका मिलू सा जुणी री मुम्बे बड़ी खुशी सा। ऋतु रे बारे न सब जाणा सी जैण्डे—जैण्डे मौसम बदलिया सा तैण्डे—तैण्डे ऋतु भी बदलिया सी। आसरे देशा न बौर्ष न छौ ऋतु ऐजा सी—वसंत, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरद, हेमंत, शीत। जैण्डे—जैण्डे ऋतु बदलियासी तैण्डे—तैण्डे आसरा खाण भी बदलिया सा।

पूरी बौर्ष आसे एके जी चीजा नी खांदे। ज्यादा नी पर थोड़ा—थोड़ा बदलाब जरूर ऐजा सा।

वसंत ऋतु— ऐसा ऋतु वे सभी ऋतु रा राजा या ऋतुराज बोला सी। ऐ ऋतु सेभी रै मना बै बड़ा खुश केरा सा। वसंत ऋतु न ता ज्यादा ठण्ड हौंदी होर न ता ज्यादा गर्मी होन्दी। ऐ ऋतु फागण न पोरे चैइत्र तक रौहा सा। ऐता न आसरे होली होर वसंत पंचमी जुणी वे कुल्लू न बड़े धूमधाम संगे मना सी। इना रोजा ने सेभी रे घौरा चील्डू—गणाणी (गुड़ से बनने वाला पेय) बोबरू, गीचे कई प्रकार रे खाण बणा सी। होर ऐसा ऋतु न छुंछरू री भाजी, कोण री भाजी और लिगड़ी री भाजी बै औखले लोका बड़े चाऊ संगे खा सी, जुण कि प्राकृतिक भाजी सी।

ग्रीष्म ऋतु— ऐ ऋतु औखे बैसाख न पोरे जेठ तक होआ सा। ऐसा ऋतु न औखे बड़ी गर्मी होआ सा। ऐसा ऋतु न रात लोमी हौर दिहाड़े ओछे होणे शुरू होआ सी। ऐसा ऋतु न गर्मी ज्यादा होणें री वजह न लोका ठण्डी चीजा खाणा ज्यादा पसंद केरा सी। जैण्डे कि छाह दही, चोपड़ होर कई प्रकार री चटणी खणा पसंद केरा सी जैण्डे पीउंदी री चटणी शाढ़े री चटणी, प्याज़ री चटणी शाढ़े री गुट्टी री चटणी जुण बै चलोपा बोला सी। इना चीजा बै खणा गर्मी न लोका बड़ी पसंद केरा सी।

वर्षा ऋतु — ऐसा ऋतु न ओखे गाश बड़ा भारी होआ सा। ऐ ऋतु औखे शाऊण न पोरे शौऊज तक रौहा सा। ऐसा ऋतु न किसान वे बड़ी आश होआ सा किवेकी ऐसा ऋतु न गोभी, टमाटर, फ्रासबीन होर छौली री बिजाई होआ सा पर कई बार ज्यादा गाशे रे कारण फसल भी खराब होआ सा।

ऐसा ऋतु रे बीच शौइरी साजा भी ऐजा सा जो कुल्लू न लगभग सेभी जगह मना सी। ऐई रोज कई प्रकार रे शोभले—शोभले खाण सेभी रे घौरा बणा सी। ऐसा ऋतु न ओखे मौसमी फौ सेऊ, नाशपति होआ सी संगे हौरी भाजी ऐसा ऋतु लोका ज्यादा खा सी।

शरद ऋतु— वर्षा ऋतु न बाद ऐजा सा शरद ऋतु शौऊन खत्म हौंदे शुरू हौआ सा हो काति तक रौहा सा। ऐता बै पतझड़ ऋतु भी बोला सी। ऐसा ऋतु मौझे कुल्लू रा दशहरा हौर दीवाली ऐजा सी जुणी बै कुल्लू न बड़े धूमधाम संगे मना सी। ऐ ऐसा ऋतु न ओखे ठण्ड पौड़नी शुरू होआ सा। ऐसा ऋतु बूटे रे पौचे औलने शुरू होआ सी। ऐसा ऋतु न लोका शाढ़े री शकोरी, सेऊ री शकोरी बै बड़े मजे लईया खा सी।

हेमंत ऋतु— शीत ऋतु री शुरू जे वोक्त होआ सा तेसाबे हेमंत ऋतु बोला सी ऐसा ऋतु न ओखे ठण्ड पौड़ा सी। ठण्डा पौड़ने रे कारण औखले लोका छौली री रोटी, शागे री भाजी पाम री भाज खाणा ज्यादा पसंद केरा सी। ऐ ऋतु काति न मुंगर तक रौहा सा। शीत ऋतु— ऐसा ऋतु बै शिशिर ऋतु भी बोला सी। ऐसा ऋतु आसरे कुल्लू न बी ठण्ड होआ सा। ऐ ऋतु पौष न पौरे माघ तक रोहा सा। ऐसा ऋतु न हिंऊ भी बड़ा पौड़ा सा जुणी री वजह न कौम कम हौआ सा। ऐसा ऋतु न ठण्ड बड़ी पौड़ा सा ठण्डी—ठण्डी बागर चला सा। ठण्ड हौणे संगे औखला खाण ता बदलिया सा संगे लाण भी बदलिया सा। कुल्लू री बेटड़ी पौटू थीपू लाइया बेशा सी होर मर्द ऊने री सूथण संगे ऊना रा कोट ला सी। ऐबे खाणे री गल केरनू ना पौषे री पन्द्रा बै मीठा भौत बना सी। एता न बाद माघ रे महीने न घीऊ—खिचडू लगभग सेभी रे घौरा न बणा सा। संगे ऐजा सा माघ न माघे रा साजा। ऐई रोजा बै शोभले—शोभले खाण बणा सी होर जूबे री डाई देईया एकी दूजे संगे प्यार बाँडा सी। एतरे अलावा फैंबड़ा, छौली री रोटी कोदरे री रोटी, शागे री भाजी, काऊणी रा भौत लोका बड़े मजे लाईया खा सी।

मीना, स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी, चतुर्थ सत्र।



देवता क्षेत्रपाल थान की उत्पत्ति शालंग और डुंखरी गांव में

मेरे गां न क्षेत्रपाल थाने रा मंदिर (भंडार) नेड़े ही ही हा ज्यादा दूर नी औथी। देऊ क्षेत्रपाल थाने रे बारे न जेबे मैं गुरा न पुछू तेवे तिन्हें मुवे दसु कि देऊ कोखे न औख वे आऊ। तिन्हें मुवे दसु कि एक बारीए एक ब्राह्मणीए, आपने टब्बरा वे बोलू कि मुं नीड़दे जाणा संघे घाह भी लुंणीआ आणना। ब्राह्मणी छेता वे जा सा तोखे जाईया ब्राह्मणी नींडदी होआ सा लागीरी तोखे नीड़दे—नीड़दे कीलडीन मोहरा लागा सा हो मोहा देऊ क्षेत्रपाल थाना रा रूप सा ओ मोहरा ब्राह्मणी री कीलणी न ऐंडा लागा सा तोई थोड़ा निशाड़ लागा सा ब्राह्मणी तेई मोहरे वे कीलडा न रखा सा तोई न बाद आपु घाह लुंणीआ कीलडा न उजे रखा सा कीलडा न मोहरा ऐठे तोई ऊजे घाह रखा सा पर जैवे ब्राह्मणी वंशां केरा सा तेवे मोहरा वे हेरा सा पर मोहरा गा न ऊजे होसा। ब्राह्मणी घोरा पुजा सा घोरा पुजीआ ब्राह्मणी तेई मोहरा वे कोठड़ी न रखा सा ब्राह्मणी आपु कौमा जा सा घोरा ऐजीआ मोहरा हेरने री तेईए कोठडीआगे जा सा पर ब्राह्मणी मोहरे वे कोठडी ऊजे हेरा सा ब्राह्मणी सोचा सा है की हुआ मैं ता मोहरा कोठड़ी आंदरे रखु थी ए मोहरा कोठड़ी ऊजे कंडा आऊ। तेवे सो गल तेसे आपणे टौबरा होंगे दुंणी। कीछ रोजे न ए गल शालंग, गां डुंखरी गा न लोके वे पता चली। तेवे ब्राह्मणी रे ओबरे न एक आदमी हागे देऊ जैडे देऊ आऊ तेंडे ही ब्राह्मणी बागरी हैंई उड़ीया शोरी डोगा वे नोठी पर जुणी तेइआ हागे देऊ आऊ तिन्हें बोलू कि हांऊ चीका रा पूछज सौत पुरी री खब्वर रखणु आणा सा। मेरा स्थान वणाईए देआ मुवे रोथा सेई तियारीया डाई।

गां डुंखरी न जोगी चंद राजा रा राज—पाल राजा देऊआ वे वेशणा वे जागा नीसी देई त लोका भी तेई राजा न तंग थी तेवे देऊ—देवी भी राजेरे अत्याचारा न तंग थी तेवे देऊए रामचंदी वे बोलू कि किच्छ केर रामचंदी शालंग गां सेई ऊपरी जागहा रोआ थी तैसा जगहा रा नांऊ रामधारा थी। रामधारा न पाई रामचंदीलए बाणे लाड़ा राजा जोग चंद। रा राज पाठ ही खत्म केरु।

तूईन न बाद देऊ डुंखरी उझी पंदे रोंहदा लागु। तदी न बाद देऊ डुंखरी उझी पंदे रोंहदा लागु। तदी न बाद देऊ शालंग न फेरा देइआ जाच केरदा डुंखरी वे ऐजा सा।

देऊ आगे ओज भी त्राई प्रकारे री जाच केरा सी। जेंडा देऊ बोला सा तेंडे लोका केरा सी। जो त्राई जाचा होआ सी विरशु शनोऊली मौंगरपुनू।

विरशु—चैइत्रा महीने मना सा।

शनोऊली— भादु महीने होआ सा डुंखरी गां न। देऊ शालंग न पिड़ने न बाद डुंखरी गां न जाच केरा सा।

मौंगरपुनू— मौंगरा महीन होआ सा। लोका देऊआवे आपणे छेता रा अनाज देआ सी किवकी ऐ देऊ मौसरी बाह्यणी अनाज निडदी घेरे मिलू मिलु थी जैबे ब्राह्मणी अनमाज नीडदी लागीरी थी ऐ जाच शालंग गां न होआ सा।

देऊ क्षेत्रपाल थान हागे लोका शादी ब्याह केरा सी। जौटु भी खोला सीं सौतयुगा न फेट कलयुगा तेकर देऊ पिड़ने रा कौम ब्राह्मणी रा ही टौब्वर केरा सा।

तैवे ता बोला सी देऊ क्षेत्रपाल थाना वे ऐ चीका रा पूछण सा सौतापुरी री खबा रखणु आणा सा। शालंग और डुंखरी गां न लोका रा ऐ देऊ कुलज देऊ सा।

कांता देवी, स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी, चतुर्थ सत्र।



लोकगीत

कुल्लू देशे री कहाणी

- 1 शुण जोते रे चिडुआ, कुल्लू देशे री कहाणी
उथड़े—उथड़े हिंउए रे जोतडु, बुने ब्यासा रा पाणी
शुण जोते रे चिडुआ कुल्लू देशे री कहाणी।
- 2 ऋषि जमलू चोलू जोता लो पंत न संगें लाई कौंडीनढ़ाणी
ठारा मूरत थी कौंडी बितरे, ऐ सा गल पराणी
शुण जोते रे चिडुआ कुल्लू देशे री कहाणी।
- 3 होंडदे—होंडदेपुजू हामटे धारा, तेबे जोते री बागर फिरी
ठारा मूरत थी कौंडी बितरे, लाई बागारीए रढ़ाण
शुण जोते रे चिडुआ, कुल्लू देशे री कहाणी।
- 4 ठारा तै मूरत पौढ़ी ठारा लो जगा वे, वणी तिनेरी नशाणी
ठारा करडु रा देश तैवे ए वणु, ऐ सा गल पराणी
शुण जोते रे चिडुआ, कुल्लू देशे री कहाणी
उथड़े—उथड़े हिंउए रे जोतडु, बुने ब्यासा रा पाणी।

नेगी री ध्याइन (बेटी)

ऐ गल सा तदी काल की जैवे महाराजा रणजीत सिंह री मौत हुई तीं। तैवे न बाद तेइरी सारी सेना लागी लूट-पाट करेदी। तिना बै बोला ती आसै सिंगा-धिंगी।

सिंगा-धिंगी:- सिंगा-धिंगी केरा ती सैवी-वै बड़ा-भारी तंग, लूटपाट करेनी, शोहरी रै अपहरण करेना। सैबै ती तिना न बड़े तंग हुए दै।

एक रोज आए ती ते जौरी ग्रां बै। तौखे ती लागे दै सबै शोहरी-शोहरू खेलदै। तौखे ती एक बाउड़ी वी। सौ बाउड़ी ती देऊ काली नागै री। बोला सी कि जौरी ना उजै जो ग्रां सा टारदी तौखे सा काई नागै री जोंगा ता जौरी ग्रां री तेसा बाउड़ी आगेती नागे री मुंडी। मतलब सौ ती देऊ री बाउड़ी।

जां तिना शोहरू वै पता लागा कि सिंगा-धिंगी (सिक्ख) आए ते सबै लागै डौरे लाइए गोजिंदे आसरी ध्याइन गोजुई तेसा बाउड़ी न। तौखे ती एक कीलड़ा तुई हेटे गोजुई सौ। जैवे तेसा वै लागा कि सिंगा-धिंगी नौठे तैबे ती लागी सौ कीलडू हेटे न बार निकलदी। तांबे तेसरी जोग फ्रिशड़ी। सौ झौड़ी तेई किलडू संगै तेसा बाउड़ी अन्दरै। सौत पेइड़ी री सौ बाउड़ी ती तेसा ओछी शोरी वै रज डुगी। जैबे लोके सौ ध्याइन बाउड़ी न बार कौड़ी सौ ती मुई दी।

ध्याइन रा देवी रूप-ध्याइनी रा हुआ देउआ वै बड़ा खेऊ। देऊ नागै केरी सौ बाउड़ बंद। तेसा बाउड़ी पंदे पाऊ देऊए उजै न माटा। देउए बोलू कि औजा न बाद ए कन्या देवी साई पुजणी। तेसा कन्या री एक ओछी मूर्ती बोलू देऊए बनावे वै।

तेसा जगा ना सा औज घौर पाउंदा। जौखे सौ बाउड़ ती तौखे सा खुड़ बनाऊंदा तुई न उझे रौआं ती ते आपू। तेसा खुड़े री कूणी न सा सौ मूर्ति। औज वी सौ मूर्ति तौखे सा। तेसा मूर्ति बै नी होरी जगा स्थापिता करी सकदे।

औज वी देऊ जैबे बी जौरी एजा सा, सेबीन पहिले तेसा जगा वै जा सा तेसा ध्याइन वे पुजदे। तैवे न बाद पिया सा देऊ धूप। पहिला धूप देऊ तौखे पीया सा तेबे न बाद एजा सा देऊ नेगी रै घौरा बै धूप पिंदा। तैबे न बाद होर जगा जा सा धूप पिंदा।

तेसा ध्याइन बै आसे हर बौर्ष शाउण रै महीने न देया सी दाल, सिङ्गु, घीयु। औज वी ऐ प्रथा चली सा। औज वी सौ ध्याइन दाल, सिङ्गु घीयू री आशा न वेशा सा। हर साल आसे दाल, सिङ्गु घीयू देया सी। औज वी तेसा वै देवी साई पूजा सी, मना सी। तेसा बै ध्याइनी एक बोला सी।

दिव्या नेगी।

तलाड़ी काहिका (माता चामुंडा का महायज्ञ)

ओज का जो मेरा विषय खा सो

तलाड़ी काहिके रा विषय सा

इतिहास- 100 साल पहिले जे ओज तलाड़ी काहिका होआ खा ए होन्दा नी ती पहिले ए काहिका चोंग री माता चौगासना मे होआ ती फिरी तोखे माता मे नौड़ (गुर) जे तेदके दिहाड़े री तेईए खास होआ सा केरू दा सों जिन्दा नी सी होई एक बारी ता नौड़ जिन्दा नी हुआ तेबे सौ देवी रे रौथा लाईआ फुकु, सा तेब न बाद माता चामुंडा बोलु माता चौगासना बे बहणी ए एई काहिक दे मुमे हांऊ केरा सा तबे माता चौगासन काहिका दिनु तलाड़ी वे तदी न फेठे तलाड़ी होआ सा तरीजी वर्ष ता चोंग होआ सा मर्जी रा ए काहिका हर तरीजी वर्ष होणा तरीजी वर्ष माता चामुंडा होर चौगासना माता रा होआ सा सो तबे चाहे करोड़ लागला सो तिना देणा आऊ।

मनाणे रा रिति रिवाज विधि-विधान- काहिका हर तरीजी वर्ष श्रावण री कोड़ी दिहाड़ी नौड़ा रा हाथ लागणा तबे शुरू होणा चार खुंडे लागणे एक होआ सा माता रा आपणा खुडा एक नेगी रा एक होणा बड़ा देऊआ रा (नरसिंह भगवान) एक मारुही रा खुंडा होआ सा। तबे कोड़ी दिहाड़ी न फेठे खुड़ खुड़े पौरदे वेशा सी नंगी जोंगे चार रोज इना चार रोजा ने जो भी माता मे जाला नगी। जोंगे जाणा पोरु खा माता संगे सब नगी जोगे होआ सी इना चार रोजा ने सीता (नौड़े री लाड़ी) सो खात ग्रां वे नौचदी जा सा साजे दिहाड़ी ऐजा सा रतोचा बाही दिहाड़ी माता सीता वे नोचदी भेजा सा ता आपु ऐजा सा माता रतोचा वे धुप पिंदी तबे तोखा ने माता तलाड़ी जाणा तोखे धुप

पीणा तबे सा माता सीता रा इंतजार केरा सा तबे तोखा ने आगे सीता संगे नोचदे-नोचदे माता तलाड़ी ग्रां ने तलाड़ी डेहरे तक जा सा तुई न दुजे दिहाड़े यानि तरेही दिहाड़ी माता सीतुए ग्रां सौहच जा सा तौखा न सोनकी घेरे ऐजा सा राती 9 बजे तलाड़ी डेहरे ने पूजा सा तेबे न बाद नौड़ बदाह होआ सा तबे जाईए काहिका निकणा तबे 4 प्रविष्टे वे माता छिद्रा होआ सा तबे जाईए काहिका खत्म होआ सा। तबे माता आपणा सौत ग्रां रा फेरा पुरा केरा सा फेरा पुरा होई बाद माता आपणे शोऊए तलाड़ी डेहरे वे ऐजा सा तबे न बाद देवी 3 महीने तक कोई कोम नी केरदी न ओरे पोरे जांदी।

पुष्प कुमार।

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तुसे रोटी खाई
मुमे एक पाणी रा लौआ दे
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प्रो खेला
और ऐजा
फटे भैगा
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मु चाऊ लोडी
सो जा
स बड़ी शोभली सा
हाउ नाहदी चौली सा
दुध पीआ
मु ढैउए लोडी
हाउ छैतावे चौली सा
कल तवार सा
फूला बे पाणी दे आ
मुमे निज़ लागी सा ऐ
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ऐ मेरी किताब सा
तुसरा ब्याह हुआ सा
मेरे झिकड़े कोखे सी
भू आर कोखे सा
तुसे कोवे चौले सी घूमते
मु दाह लागी सा

सुनीता देवी



सृष्टि रचयिता श्री ब्रह्मजी रा जुलाई पर्व

सभी ना पहले आसा जौलाई रा मतलब जानना जरूरी सा। जौलाई रा मतलब सा जौ री कटाई! मतलब खास छेता (ना जौ री बिजाई केरीए जवै जौए री फसल तैयार होणी तेवे आपणे—आपणे देऊआ देवी रे हुकमा संघे जेठा या आषाढ़ महीने री खास ध्याड़ी यो जौलाई ता थोड़े—थोड़े रूपी इलाके न भी मनाउणे री परम्परा सा। जौलाई पर्व सभी देऊला न अलग—अलग तरीके न मनाया जा स। जौलाई पर्व वे बौकरा ता भेडू काटणे री परम्परा सा, पर सभी श्री ब्रह्मा जी जो कनौन ग्राए विराजमान सा तहसील सैंज जिला कुल्लू रा रिवाज सदियों—सदियों न चलदा।

श्री ब्रह्मा जी रा जौलाई पर्व दूई हारा न मतलब कनौन पंचायत ता धाऊगी पंचायता न ऐकी रूपा न मनऊणे रा रिवाज सा जौलाई पर्व श्री ब्रह्मा जी री आज्ञा न खास ध्याड़े हेरिए मनऊदा। ब्रह्मा जो संघे माता सरस्वती स्थान नियाही व मां महामाई लक्ष्मी स्थान कच्छैणी भी देऊ पर्व न हाजरी भरास। खास घरे वे जौलाई पर्व हुणा तौखे चीण चार ग्रां रे सभी मर्द, बेटड़ी शोहरू—शोहरी आपणी—आपणी हाजरी ला सा। ध्याड़ी री रोटी (खाने) न हलवा, खीर, दाल, सब्जी व गेंहु रे फुल्के खाणे वे धीने, जवै कि 35—40 वर्ष पहले हल्वा, खीर, एक दाल ता रोटी तई ही सीमित थी। सौनके वौक्त पौज एकर बजे श्री ब्रह्मा जीम मां महालक्ष्मी जो आपणै—आपणै रौथा न विराजमान होईए केरा मां सरस्वती आपने करड न बेशिए सजी धजी बाजे—गाजे ता लावलशकरा संघे छेता वे प्रस्थान करास जासू छेते जौ बूते दे होले। जौलाई आले खानदानी री बेटड़ी कुल्लवी पट्टु धादू लाइए हाथ न दाची एकीए देऊआ देवी संघे छेता व प्रस्थान केरा सा। छेते पूजीए श्री ब्रह्मा री आज्ञा संघे जौ काटणे री कार्यवाही शुरु होणी जौ रे पुल्ले ऐकू सलुआठ न राशी संघे बहनी करे बोझा बणऊस जेते वे गाड़ी बोला सा। तेता बाद भी ब्रह्मा जी जठाली वे गाड़ी नचैऊण रा हुकम दींदा होर आपू ता मा महालक्ष्मी भी आपणे—आपणे स्थान बेशिए नाचदे लागा सी। ऐसा गाड़ी नचैऊणे रा खास बाजा बजन्तरी बजऊंदा। ऐथा न पैहीले सैभी पौटू—धादु आली बेटड़ी जौ रे सील श्री ब्रह्मा जी, मां सरस्वती, मां महालक्ष्मी वे अर्पित केरा सी।

जेबे गाड़ी नचैऊणी नन्द हुणा तेवे भी श्री ब्रह्मा जी आपणे गूरारे माध्यम न घर मालिका वे भलाई रा आशीर्वाद दींदां एहड़ी कार्यवाही धरा ऐजी करे खला न भी हुणी। राची रे खाणे न दाल रोटी कढ़ी आदि रा इन्तजाम होआ सा, संघे राची कुल्लवी नाटी रा प्रबन्ध भी होआ सा।

ऐहड़ी मान्यता सा कि जासू परिवारे श्री ब्रह्मा जी वे जौलाई डाही तेऊ परिवारे री सभी मनोकामनएं पूरी हुंदा।

चन्द्रकांता



ग्रां रा मेला कनैक्त

औज हांऊ तुसा वै आपणे ग्रां रे तिथि, त्यौहार रे बारे न दसणा चाहा सा।

ऐण्डे ता म्हारे ग्रां न वर्ष भर न कैई छोटे मोटे प्रोग्राम होन्दे रौहा सी लेकिन एक मेला बोला चाहे तिथि बोला चाहे ग्रां रा प्रमुख त्यौहार बोला। ऐई मेले रा ना सा कनैक्त ओ त्यौहार भाद्रपद महीने री 22,23 प्रतिष्ठे वे होआ सा। औज मां कमला भगती रा जन्मदिन होआ सा। किवेकि म्हारा पहाड़ी समाज देऊआ देवी वे मननू आले होणे रे कारण कनैक्त रा होर भी ज्यादा महत्त्व होआ सा। दूरा-दूरा न लोक ऐई तिथि वै गोही ग्रां न इकट्ठे होआ सा। मां कमला भगवती और देऊ बूढ़ा नारायण गूरे रे माध्यम संघे सभी री मनोकामना पूरी करणे रा आश्वासन भी देआ सा। सुभा रंगा रंग प्रोग्राम देणे री तई दूरा-दूरा न पार्टिया ग्रां न आई ओहा सा। मिठाई री दुकाना न दुकाना न जलेबी ता पकौड़े खाणे रा जिऊ केरा सा। मां कमला ज्यादा ही प्यारी होआ सा।

होछे-होछे शोहरू-शौहरी जाचा न जिद केरदे बड़े अच्छे लागा सी। मुम्हे ऐण्डा लागा सा कि ए कनैक्त पूरे वोर्षा री खुशियां इकट्ठा केरिया रखा सा। तुसा वै मौका मिलला ता जरूर ऐई तिथि (मेले) वे जरूर एजित।

आशु चौहान, बीए चतुर्थ सत्र।



BCA Section



Disha Guleria
Staff Editor



Gulshan
Student Editor

EDITORIAL

"It's not that we use technology, we live technology."

- Godfrey Reggio

As I sit down to pen my first editorial for our esteemed college magazine, I am filled with a sense of excitement and responsibility. In the vast universe of knowledge that is computer science, we find ourselves at the frontier of innovation, constantly pushing the boundaries of what is possible. It is a field that captivates the mind and drives us to explore new realms of technology and creativity.

In this section of the magazine, we dive into the captivating world of Computer Science and the technology that seamlessly integrates into our daily lives, making tasks easier and more efficient.

I am incredibly proud and grateful to have been chosen as the student editor for our college magazine, specifically for the BCA section. I want to thank Professor Disha Guleria for giving me this opportunity and for her support. I also appreciate all the students who have written articles for the magazine. Your contributions make our magazine special. So, buckle up and get ready to explore the awesome side of technology.

Gulshan, Student Editor

Unlocking Human Potential: The Rise of Brain Chips

In the realm of technological advancement, one groundbreaking innovation stands out: the installation of neural chips in the human brain. This remarkable development marks a significant leap forward in the fusion of biology and technology, promising to revolutionize how humans interact with the world and enhance cognitive abilities.

Neural chips, also known as brain-computer interfaces (BCIs), are tiny electronic devices designed to be implanted directly into the brain. These chips are equipped with sensors and electrodes that can detect and interpret neural signals, allowing for seamless communication between the brain and external devices. The installation process of neural chips begins with careful planning and preparation. Neurosurgeons work alongside engineers to determine the optimal placement of the chip within the brain, ensuring minimal disruption to critical neural pathways. Advanced imaging techniques, such as MRI and CT scans, are utilized to map out the brain's structure and identify suitable implantation sites.

Once the placement is finalized, the surgical procedure begins. Under general anaesthesia, a small incision is made in the scalp, and a hole is drilled into the skull to access the brain. With utmost precision, the neural chip is inserted into the targeted region of the brain, guided by real-time monitoring and imaging technology to ensure accuracy. After the chip is securely in place, the incision is closed, and the patient undergoes a period of recovery and observation. Post-operative care is crucial to monitor for any complications and ensure proper integration of the neural chip with the brain's neural circuitry.

The potential applications of neural chips are vast and diverse, spanning across various fields including healthcare, communication, and entertainment. One of the most promising uses of neural chips is in the treatment of neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease and epilepsy. By interfacing directly with the brain, these chips can deliver precise electrical stimulation to targeted areas, effectively managing symptoms and improving quality of life for patients.

In addition to medical applications, neural chips hold immense potential for enhancing cognitive abilities and augmenting human capabilities. Imagine a world where individuals can seamlessly access information directly from their brains, communicate telepathically, or control external devices with their thoughts alone. With neural chips, these possibilities are no longer confined to the realm of science fiction but are becoming increasingly achievable.

However, the integration of neural chips into the human brain is not without its challenges and ethical considerations. Concerns regarding privacy, security, and consent must be carefully addressed to ensure that this technology is used responsibly and ethically. Additionally, there is a need for ongoing research and development to improve the safety, reliability, and long-term effects of neural implants. Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of neural chips are undeniable. From restoring lost sensory functions to unlocking new modes of communication and enhancing cognitive performance, this technology has the power to reshape the future of humanity. As researchers continue to push the boundaries of what is possible, we stand on the brink of a new era in human evolution, where the fusion of biology and technology propels us towards ever greater heights of achievement and potential. Gulshan BCA 6thSem Gaming Gets Serious: How eSports is Taking Off in India

In India, a new kind of sports is becoming super popular - eSports. But what is eSports? It's like playing video games but in a big competition, where players or teams battle against each other to win prizes. eSports has many different games, like Fortnite, PUBG Mobile, and others. These games need quick thinking, fast reflexes, and team-



work to win.

Why is eSports getting too big in India? Well, for starters, more and more people have fast internet and affordable gaming devices. This means anyone can join in and play. Mobile gaming has also played a huge role. Games like PUBG Mobile and Free Fire are super popular, attracting millions of players and fans.

Companies are also investing a lot in eSports. They organize tournaments, sponsor teams, and help build a strong eSports community in India. Indian players are also making a mark on the global stage. People like Tirth 'gcttirth' Mehta and Abhinav 'Habby' Tejan are showing the world how good Indian gamers can be.

There are many opportunities ahead. As eSports grows, there will be more jobs in gaming, like game development, event management, and content creation. Schools and colleges might also start offering courses in eSports. But, there are challenges too. Not everyone takes gaming seriously, and some people think it's a waste of time. Also, there's not enough support and infrastructure for eSports in India. Still, the future looks bright. With more people playing games, more investment, and talented players emerging, India could become a big player in the eSports world. As more people get into gaming, eSports could become a big part of our culture, bringing people together for fun and competition.

Avinash, BCA 6thSem

Smartwatches: Redefining Tomorrow's Wearable Tech

In the realm of wearable technology, smartwatches stand as shining examples of innovation and practicality. From their humble beginnings as wrist-worn timepieces to their current status as indispensable gadgets, smartwatches have undergone a remarkable evolution, capturing the imagination of consumers worldwide. Looking ahead, the future of smartwatches appears promising, with advancements poised to reshape the landscape of wearable tech in profound ways. At the core of this transformation lies a convergence of connectivity, sensor technology, and design, paving the way for a new era of wearable innovation.

One of the most exciting prospects for smartwatches is their potential to revolutionize personal health and wellness. With the integration of advanced biometric sensors and artificial intelligence, future smartwatches will serve as proactive guardians of our well-being. These devices will be capable of monitoring vital signs, detecting anomalies, and providing timely interventions to safeguard our health. Whether it's monitoring heart rate variability, tracking sleep patterns, or assessing overall fitness levels, smartwatches will empower individuals to take control of their health like never before.

Furthermore, the future of smartwatches is marked by a newfound sense of independence and autonomy. With advancements in cellular connectivity and processing power, smartwatches are poised to become standalone devices, free from the constraints of smartphones. Imagine being able to make calls, send messages, and stream music directly from your wrist, all without the need for a companion device. This enhanced autonomy not only streamlines the user experience but also reinforces the smartwatch's position as an indispensable tool for modern living.

Beyond their utility as health monitors and communication devices, smartwatches are set to redefine how we interact with the world around us. With the integration of augmented reality (AR) technology, these wearable companions will transcend their physical limitations, overlaying virtual interfaces and holographic displays onto our surroundings. Whether it's navigating unfamiliar streets with real-time directions or interacting with digital objects in the physical world, AR-enabled smartwatches will unlock new dimensions of immersion and interactivity.

Of course, with great innovation comes great responsibility. As smartwatches continue to evolve, it's crucial to address key considerations such as privacy, security, and accessibility. Safeguarding user data and ensuring that these devices remain intuitive and user-friendly are essential steps in fostering widespread adoption and trust among consumers. In conclusion, the future of smartwatches holds tremendous promise, promising to enrich our lives in ways we've only begun to imagine. As these wearable companions continue to evolve and innovate, they will serve as catalysts for empowerment, connectivity, and discovery. So, as we look forward to tomorrow, let us embrace the transformative power of smartwatches and the endless possibilities they hold for shaping our future.

Gayatri Prasad BCA 6thSem

Dangers of AI

1. LACK OF AI TRANSPARENCY AND EXPLAINABILITY

AI and deep learning models can be difficult to understand, even for those that work directly with the technology. This leads to a lack of transparency for how and why AI comes to its conclusions, creating a lack of explanation for what data AI algorithms use, or why they may make biased or unsafe decisions. These concerns have given rise to the use of explainable AI, but there is still a long way before transparent AI systems become common practice.

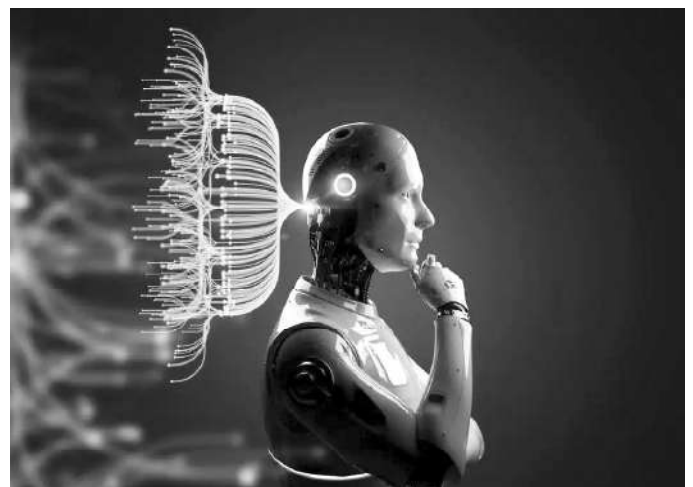
2. JOB LOSSES DUE TO AI AUTOMATION

AI-powered job automation is a pressing concern as the technology is adopted in industries like marketing, manufacturing and healthcare. By 2030, tasks that account for up to 30 percent of hours currently being worked in the U.S. economy could be automated - with Black and Hispanic employees left especially vulnerable to the change - according to McKinsey. Goldman Sachs even states 300 million full-time jobs could be lost to AI automation.

"The reason we have a low unemployment rate, which doesn't actually capture people that aren't looking for work, is largely that lower-wage service sector jobs have been pretty robustly created by this economy," futurist Martin Ford told Built In. With AI on the rise, though, "I don't think that's going to continue."

3. SOCIAL MANIPULATION THROUGH AI ALGORITHMS

Social manipulation also stands as a danger of artificial intelligence. This fear has become a reality as politicians rely on platforms to promote their viewpoints, with one example being Ferdinand Marcos, Jr., wielding a TikTok troll army to capture the votes of younger Filipinos during the Philippines' 2022 election.



4. LACK OF DATA PRIVACY USING AI TOOLS

If you've played around with an AI chatbot or tried out an AI face filter online, your data is being collected - but where is it going and how is it being used? AI systems often collect personal data to customize user experiences or to help train the AI models you're using (especially if the AI tool is free). Data may not even be considered secure from other users when given to an AI system, as one bug incident that occurred with ChatGPT in 2023 "allowed some users to see titles from another active user's chat history." While there are laws present to protect personal information in some cases in the United States, there is no explicit federal law that protects citizens from data privacy harm experienced by AI.

5. AUTONOMOUS WEAPONS POWERED BY AI

As is too often the case, technological advancements have been harnessed for the purpose of warfare. When it comes to AI, some are keen to do something about it before it's too late: In a 2016 open letter, over 30,000 individuals, including AI and robotics researchers, pushed back against the investment in AI-fueled autonomous weapons.

"The key question for humanity today is whether to start a global AI arms race or to prevent it from starting," they wrote. "If any major military power pushes ahead with AI weapon development, a global arms race is virtually inevitable, and the endpoint of this technological trajectory is obvious: autonomous weapons will become the Kalashnikovs of tomorrow."

Bhawna BCA 6thSem

Understanding Cybersecurity: Keeping Safe Online

In today's world, staying safe online is super important. Cybersecurity is all about protecting ourselves and our stuff from bad people who try to do harm on the internet. Here's what you need to know in simple terms:

What's Happening Online:

1. Bad Guys Using Smart Computers: There are some bad guys out there who are using really smart computers to try and break into our computers, phones, and other devices. They're always coming up with new ways to trick us and steal our information.

2. Cloud Stuff Needs Protecting Too: We store a lot of our photos, documents, and other important stuff in the cloud. But if we're not careful, bad guys can get into our cloud accounts and steal or delete our stuff.

3. Don't Trust Anyone (Online, That Is): We used to think that if we had a strong password, we'd be safe. But now, we have to be extra careful and not trust anyone, even if they seem friendly. It's like being cautious all the time, both inside and outside our internet "house."

How to Stay Safe:

1. Use Lots of Locks: Just like we lock our doors at home, we need to use lots of locks online too. This means having strong passwords, using antivirus software, and being careful about what we click on or download.

2. Learn About Cyber Stuff: We can all learn some basic things about staying safe online, like not sharing personal information with strangers and being cautious when clicking on links or downloading files.

3. Be Ready for Anything: Bad stuff can happen online, but if we're prepared, we can handle it better. This means having a plan for what to do if our accounts get hacked or if we get a weird email asking for money.

In short, staying safe online is all about being smart, cautious, and prepared. By following some simple tips and looking out for each other, we can make the internet a safer place for everyone.

Abhinav Gautam
BCA 6thSem



Journey into Virtual Reality: Exploring the Amazing World of VR

In the exciting world of Virtual Reality (VR), users can step into digital environments that feel so real, it's like they're actually there. Let's take a closer look at what VR is all about, how it's used, and what the future holds.

Imagine putting on a special headset and suddenly finding yourself in a different world. That's what VR does. It creates a 3D environment that you can see all around you, just like in the real world. But here's the cool part: you can interact with this digital world as if it were real. You can walk around, pick things up, and even talk to other people who are also in the virtual space.

VR has come a long way since it was first dreamed up. Scientists and inventors have been working on it for years, but it's only recently that VR has become something everyday people can experience. Thanks to advances in technology, VR headsets are now available for anyone who wants to dive into these virtual worlds. So, what can you do with VR? Well, the possibilities are almost endless. Of course, there are games. VR gaming is incredibly immersive—you can find yourself battling aliens in space one minute and exploring ancient ruins the next. But VR is not just for fun and games. It is also being used in all sorts of other areas. In medicine, VR is helping doctors and students learn about the human body in ways that were never possible before. Surgeons can practice tricky procedures in virtual environments before they ever set foot in an operating room. And therapists are using VR to treat patients with phobias and anxiety disorders by exposing them to their fears in a safe, controlled way.

In education, VR is opening new possibilities for learning. Imagine studying history by walking through ancient civilizations or learning about animals by getting up close and personal with them in their natural habitats. With VR, learning becomes an adventure.

Architects and designers are using VR to bring their ideas to life. Instead of looking at blueprints or computer models on a screen, they can step into their designs and see them from every angle. This not only helps them spot potential problems before they happen, but it also allows them to show their clients exactly what their finished project will look like.

But perhaps one of the most exciting things about VR is its ability to connect people. In virtual worlds, you can meet up with friends from around the world and hang out together as if you were in the same room. And with the rise of social VR platforms, like Meta's Horizon Workrooms, you can even collaborate on projects or attend meetings in virtual spaces.

Of course, VR isn't without its challenges. Some people experience motion sickness or feel disoriented when using VR headsets. And there are concerns about privacy and safety in virtual environments. But as technology continues to improve, these issues are being addressed, making VR more accessible and enjoyable for everyone.

As we look to the future, the possibilities for VR are endless. With advancements in hardware and software, we can expect even more realistic and immersive experiences. And as VR continues to merge with other technologies, like augmented reality and artificial intelligence, who knows what amazing things we'll be able to do next?

In conclusion, Virtual Reality is opening up a whole new world of possibilities. Whether you're exploring ancient ruins, learning about the human body, or just hanging out with friends, VR has something for everyone. So why not take the plunge and see where your own VR journey takes you?

Ansh Sharma, BCA 6thSem

Breaking Free: Your Guide to Escaping the Social Media Trap

In today's digital landscape, social media platforms have seamlessly integrated into our daily routines, offering avenues for connection, entertainment, and self-expression. While these platforms have undeniably transformed the way we communicate and interact, they have also ushered in a new set of challenges, chief among them being social media addiction.

Social media addiction, also known as problematic social media use or social media dependency, refers to the compulsive and excessive engagement with social media platforms to the detriment of one's well-being and daily functioning. It manifests as an irresistible urge to constantly check feeds, obsess over likes and comments, and seek validation through virtual interactions.

The allure of social media addiction lies in its ability to provide instant gratification and validation. Each like, comment, or share triggers a release of dopamine, a feel-good neurotransmitter in the brain, reinforcing the behaviour and prompting users to seek more engagement. This cycle of reward and reinforcement creates a psychological dependency on social media, akin to other forms of addictive behaviour.

Moreover, social media addiction is fuelled by the fear of missing out (FOMO), a pervasive anxiety stemming from the belief that others are experiencing rewarding events or interactions from which one is excluded. The constant stream of curated content and updates on social media exacerbates feelings of inadequacy and compels individuals to stay always connected, lest they miss out on something important.

Additionally, social comparison plays a significant role in perpetuating social media addiction. Platforms like Instagram and Facebook often present an idealized version of reality, showcasing meticulously curated images and lifestyles that may not reflect the complexities of everyday life. Constant exposure to these unrealistic standards can erode self-esteem and foster feelings of inadequacy, driving individuals to seek validation and affirmation through social media engagement.

The consequences of social media addiction can be profound and far-reaching, impacting various aspects of an individual's life. Excessive social media use has been linked to heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and depression, as individuals become increasingly preoccupied with maintaining a favourable online image and measuring their self-worth against others. Moreover, social media addiction can disrupt sleep patterns, impair concentration and productivity, strain real-life relationships, and exacerbate feelings of loneliness and isolation.

Addressing social media addiction requires a multifaceted approach that encompasses awareness, self-regulation, and the cultivation of healthier habits:

1. Setting Boundaries: Establishing clear boundaries around social media usage is crucial in regaining control over one's digital habits. This may involve limiting screen time, designating specific periods for social media use, and implementing digital detoxes or breaks.

2. Practicing Mindfulness: Developing mindfulness around social media usage involves being conscious of one's online behaviour and its impact on mental and emotional well-being. Mindful engagement entails taking breaks, tuning into one's emotions, and assessing whether social media use is serving a positive purpose or exacerbating negative feelings.

3. Seeking Support: It's essential to reach out for support from friends, family, or mental health professionals if struggling with social media addiction. Therapy or counselling can provide valuable insights into underlying psychological factors contributing to addictive behaviour and offer strategies for coping and recovery.

4. Engaging in Offline Activities: Balancing social media use with offline activities and real-life connections is vital for fostering a sense of fulfilment and well-being. Engaging in hobbies, spending time with loved ones, and participating in meaningful activities outside the digital realm can provide a much-needed respite from the pressures of social media.

5. Cultivating Self-Compassion: Practicing self-compassion involves being kind and understanding toward oneself, especially in the face of challenges or setbacks. It's essential to recognize that social media addiction is a common struggle in today's hyper-connected world and that it's okay to seek help and support in overcoming it.

In conclusion, social media addiction represents a significant challenge in the digital age, affecting individuals of all ages and backgrounds. By gaining awareness of the underlying mechanisms driving addictive behaviour and implementing strategies to promote mindful and balanced social media usage, individuals can reclaim agency over their digital lives and cultivate healthier relationships with technology. Remember, while social media can enrich our lives in many ways, moderation and self-care are key to preventing its addictive pitfalls from taking hold.

Ramna BCA 6thsem

Quantum Computers : The Limitations of Infinite Computation

In the world of computers, there is something groundbreaking happening called quantum computing. It is like a whole new dimension compared to our regular computers. Instead of the usual way of thinking in 0s and 1s, these quantum computers use tiny particles called qubits that act in strange ways according to the rules of quantum physics.

Imagine these qubits as dancers on a stage. They are linked together in a delicate dance routine, but sometimes it is like a gust of wind comes along and messes everything up. This is what we call decoherence, and it is a big problem because it makes the whole dance fall apart. To keep things on track, we need special error correction techniques to protect the dance from being ruined by outside interference.

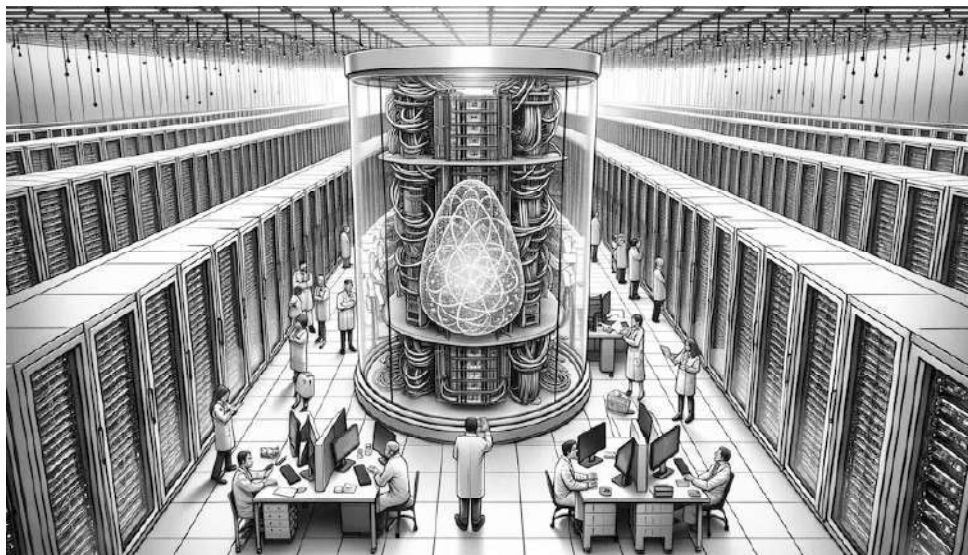
Now, picture reaching the peak of a mountain, but instead of a regular mountain, it is the highest point of quantum computing. Getting there is tough because there are not many stable places to step on the way up. Right now, the quantum computers we have are like starting points rather than reaching the top. To climb higher, we need to add more qubits, but it is not just about adding more - they must work together perfectly without any mistakes.

In the world of quantum computing, there are special programs called algorithms. They are like intricate patterns that tell the qubits what to do. These algorithms are much more complex than the ones we use in regular computing. It is not just about doing things faster but doing them in a whole new way that only quantum computers can manage.

Now, when we talk about quantum computers, there is a lot of excitement about what they could do. But there are also limits. It is like there is a line where regular computing meets quantum computing, and that's where things get tricky. We are still figuring out how to deal with all the uncertainties that come with quantum computing.

So, while we are curious and hopeful about what quantum computers can achieve, we also must be realistic about the challenges ahead. We are still exploring this new frontier, and there is a lot we do not know yet. But that is what makes it exciting - there are secrets waiting to be uncovered in this quantum world.

Raj Aryan, BCA 6th Sem



The Great Energy Race : Hydrogen vs. Electricity in the Quest for a Cleaner Future

In the crucible of automotive evolution, two contenders emerge, each vying for the throne once held by petroleum: hydrogen and electricity. As fossil fuels wane, a new era dawns—one where zero-emission propulsion systems battle for supremacy. Hydrogen fuel cells promise cosmic efficiency, while electric batteries surge with silent power. Audiences are urged to buckle up, for the journey hurtles toward a future where the road to sustainability forks, and the choice between hydrogen and electrons will shape the planet's destiny.

In the dynamic landscape of automotive propulsion, electric vehicles (EVs) emerge as the vanguard of sustainability. Their advantages are manifold. First, EVs operate with zero tailpipe emissions, contributing significantly to global efforts in combating climate change. Unlike hydrogen cars, which emit only water vapor, EVs do not necessitate intricate infrastructure for hydrogen production and distribution. Second, EVs boast lower operating costs due to their simplified maintenance requirements. With fewer moving parts than hydrogen vehicles, EVs reduce the need for oil changes, spark plugs, and complex fuel cell upkeep. Moreover, electricity—often generated from renewable sources—tends to be more cost-effective than hydrogen. Lastly, the convenience of charging infrastructure favours EVs. From home charging to an expanding network of public stations, recharging an EV is straightforward, while hydrogen refuelling remains limited and specialized.

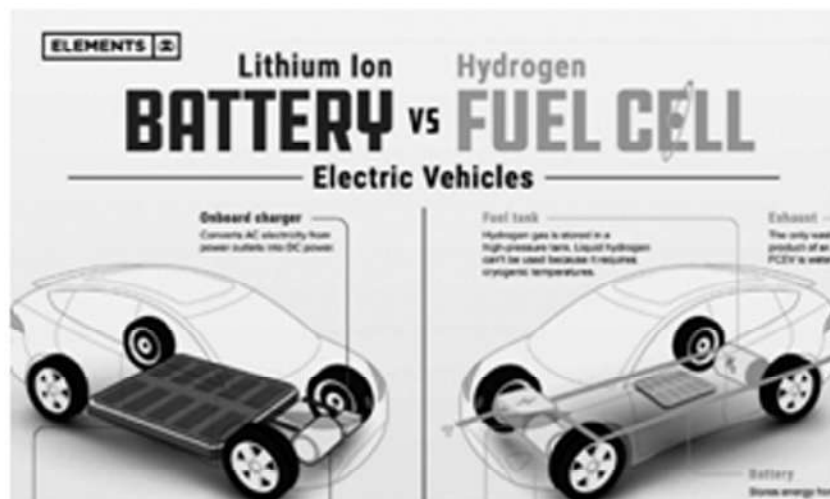
When comparing EVs to hydrogen-powered vehicles, driving range and refuelling time come into play. EVs have made significant strides, with some models exceeding 300 miles on a single charge. Hydrogen cars offer similar ranges, but the crucial difference lies in refuelling. EVs recharge overnight at home or during the workday, while hydrogen refuelling stations take several minutes to refill a tank. Additionally, safety considerations favour EVs. Lithium-ion batteries used in EVs have improved safety features and are less prone to catastrophic failures. In contrast, hydrogen is highly flammable, demanding meticulous handling and specialized storage. As the automo-

tive industry accelerates toward a cleaner future, EVs stand as the pragmatic choice, poised to reshape transportation on a global scale.

In the race beyond petroleum, hydrogen vehicles emerge as a compelling alternative. Their environmental advantage lies in emitting only water vapor, making them a zero-emission solution. Unlike EVs, which rely on lithium-ion batteries and may still have a carbon footprint depending on electricity generation, hydrogen cars offer a cleaner slate. Moreover, hydrogen refuelling is remarkably efficient, taking just minutes compared to EV charging times. With impressive driving ranges and the potential for green hydrogen production, these vehicles reduce dependency on fossil fuels and align with global sustainability goals.

While hydrogen vehicles hold promise, challenges persist. Establishing a robust hydrogen infrastructure remains a priority, especially when compared to the well-established EV charging network. Safety concerns related to hydrogen storage and transportation require meticulous handling. However, hydrogen's adaptability—leveraging existing gasoline stations—offers a potential advantage. As the automotive landscape evolves, the choice between hydrogen and electrons will shape our journey toward a cleaner, more sustainable future.

In the race beyond petroleum, hydrogen and electricity vie for supremacy. Hydrogen offers zero emissions, quick refuelling, and extended range. Electric vehicles excel in existing infrastructure and safety. As the transformative journey unfolds, choices made will shape a cleaner, more sustainable future.



Decoding Data: Navigating the Depths of Database Management Systems

In today's data-driven world, the backbone of every organization's digital infrastructure lies in its database management system (DBMS). Often overlooked but ever-present, DBMS plays a crucial role in storing, organizing, and retrieving vast amounts of information with efficiency and accuracy.

Imagine your favourite bookstore, bustling with readers searching for their next literary adventure. Behind the scenes, a DBMS orchestrates the shelves, categorizing books by genre, author, and publication date. With a few keystrokes, the store clerk retrieves information about available titles, prices, and customer preferences, all thanks to the power of a well-designed database.

But what exactly is a DBMS? At its core, it is a software system that allows users to interact with a database. Think of it as the conductor of a symphony, coordinating the various instruments (or data) to produce harmonious results. From simple tasks like adding, deleting, or modifying records to more complex operations involving data analysis and reporting, DBMS handles it all with finesse.

One of the most intriguing aspects of DBMS is its ability to speak multiple languages. No, we are not talking about French or Spanish, but rather SQL (Structured Query Language), the lingua franca of databases. With SQL, users can communicate with the DBMS, issuing commands to retrieve specific data, perform calculations, or even create new tables and relationships.

But the world of DBMS is not without its challenges. Just as a maestro must navigate intricate musical scores, database administrators must contend with issues of scalability, security, and performance optimization. As data volumes grow exponentially, DBMS must evolve to handle the increased workload while maintaining data integrity and confidentiality.

Furthermore, the rise of cloud computing has transformed the landscape of DBMS, offering scalable, cost-effective solutions accessible from anywhere with an internet connection. Suddenly, the once-immovable database becomes agile, capable of adapting to the ever-changing needs of businesses large and small.

In conclusion, DBMS may not be the flashiest component of modern technology, but its impact cannot be overstated. From powering e-commerce giants to facilitating medical research, DBMS quietly but effectively shapes the digital landscape we navigate every day. So the next time you browse your favourite online store or check your bank account balance, take a moment to appreciate the unsung hero behind the scenes-the database management system.

Paras BCA 4th Sem

Tech Triumph

"With technology, we can achieve the unimaginable."

With technology, humanity witnesses the triumph of innovation, reshaping lives in unimaginable ways. From the advent of smartphones to the rise of AI (Artificial Intelligence), technology has seamlessly integrated into daily routines, revolutionizing lifestyles. It continues to evolve, fostering rapid advancements across various sectors, from education to transportation.

Technology's impact reverberates across every aspect of modern life. As it continues to evolve, it not only simplifies tasks and connects people worldwide but also revolutionizes various sectors, from education to transportation, shaping our world in undeniable ways.

Playing a pivotal role, technology drives the digital transformation of businesses worldwide. Its influence spans critical domains like healthcare, education, and communication, enhancing efficiency and accessibility. The intertwined relationship between technology and human life is awe-inspiring, continually presenting new possibilities and opportunities.

With society embracing technological advancements, we witness the remarkable fusion of human ingenuity and digital prowess. Through innovation and collaboration, the triumph of technology unfolds, propelling humanity towards a future filled with boundless potential

Anna Jamwal BCA 2nd Sem

BBA Section



Anubhav
Staff Editor



Yashika
Student Editor

Editorial

Dear Readers, I am thrilled to announce the continued publication of our college magazine, 'Devdhara'. This edition features diverse sections, including English, Hindi, and Commerce, offering a platform for writers to express themselves. As a member of the magazine team, I am honored and grateful for this opportunity, particularly thanking Prof. Anubhav Kaistha and Prof. Pranjaya Permeshwari for their guidance. “In the section, we have highlighted key topics of everyday relevance including the digital marketing, GST, budget 2024 and trading etc aiming to engage a broad audience. Our goal is to provide insightful articles that educate and entertain.

“Enjoy reading!”

Yashika, BBA 6th Sem.

CRICKET IS EVERYONE'S GAME

Gone are the days when cricket was only a gentleman's game, now it is a game for everyone.

Images of MS Dhoni and Virat Kohli appear when searching for pimples on the internet concerning Indian cricket captains. Harmanpreet Kaur, why not? Furthermore, she is the T20 format's most capped player and an Arjuna awardee. She is the brand ambassador for Puma, a company that uses an ongoing campaign to challenge gender stereotypes.

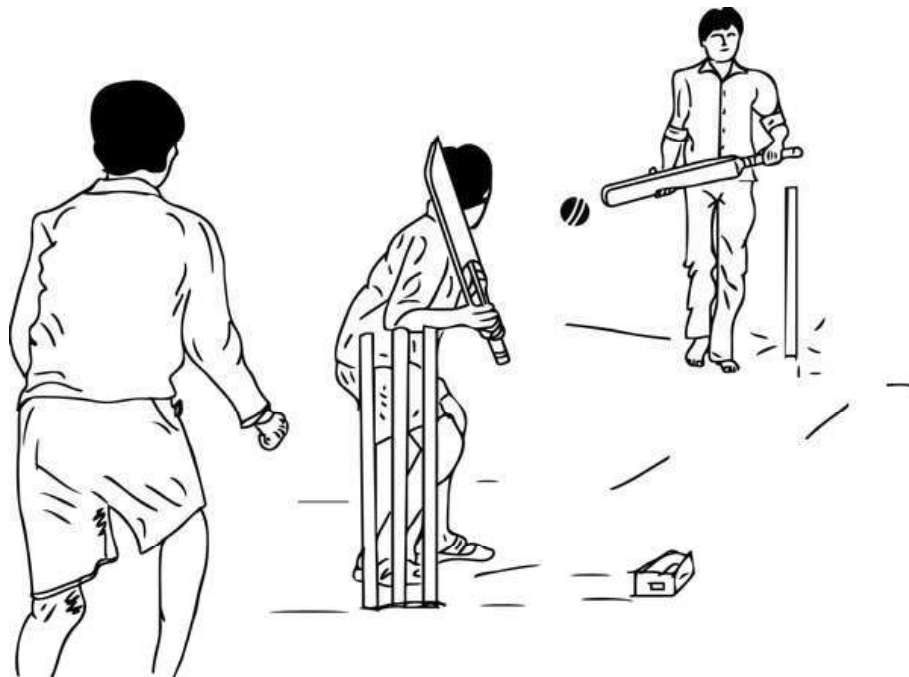
With the slogan "Cricket is everyone's game," this ad aims to dispel gender preconceptions and debate Harman's internet trigger. It motivates young females to increase their performance in sports. Thus, they represent the global future of women's sports.

Considering the recent action mostly done by BCCI to guarantee them precedence, it is a major effort. As certain actions are done now to ensure equitable pay. This contributes to eradicating gender inequality. Women were still paid less than males.

Breaking past stereotypes, Mithali Raj is the world's most successful female cricket player. She has set several records and shown that women can perform well too, therefore she is an inspiration to young girls who aspire to be the next Jhulan Goswami or Mithali Raj. When the women's team returned to India in 2017 following their incredible World Cup performance, there was a sizable audience waiting for them. She has demonstrated by her hard work that it was a dream come true for her. Despite not winning the World Cup, our squad did gain recognition. In cricket forms, she has the highest run scoring record. She altered Indian society's perceptions.

By Shivam

BBA 6th Semester



Financial intermediaries

Title: Understanding Financial Intermediaries

Financial intermediaries play a crucial role in the economy, acting as middlemen between savers and borrowers. To put it plainly, they help the money go from those who have it to those who do not. Let's take a simplified approach to understanding financial intermediaries.

1. What are Financial Intermediaries?

Financial intermediaries are institutions that bridge the gap between people who want to save money and those who need funds. Think of them as financial match-makers that connect investors and borrowers.

2. Types of Financial Intermediaries:

Banks : These are the most familiar financial intermediaries. Banks take deposits from individuals and businesses (savers) and use that money to provide loans to others (borrowers). They make money through the interest earned on loans.

Credit Unions : Similar to banks, credit unions are member-owned financial cooperatives. Members pool their money, and the credit union uses these funds to provide loans to members.

Insurance Companies : They collect premiums from policyholders (savers) and invest these funds. In return, they provide financial protection by paying out claims when needed.

Mutual Funds : These pools of money from various investors are managed by professionals who invest in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities.

3. Functions of Financial Intermediaries :

Risk Reduction : Financial intermediaries help spread risk. Instead of individuals directly investing or lending, intermediaries diversify by dealing with a variety of assets and borrowers, minimizing the impact of any single failure.

Liquidity Transformation : Intermediaries convert less liquid assets (long-term loans) into more liquid ones (deposits) to meet the varying liquidity needs of savers and borrowers.

Information Asymmetry Management : Financial intermediaries, due to their expertise, help overcome information imbalances between savers and borrowers, ensuring more informed decision-making.

4. Advantages for Savers and Borrowers :

Savers : Enjoy a safe place to deposit money, earn interest, and benefit from professional investment management without directly dealing with the complexities of the financial markets.

Borrowers : Gain access to funds for various purposes such as starting a business, buying a home, or financing education.

5. Challenges and Risks :

Interest Rate Risk : Fluctuations in interest rates can impact the profitability of financial intermediaries.

Credit Risk : The risk that borrowers may fail to repay loans, leading to financial losses for intermediaries.

Regulatory Challenges : Compliance with regulations is a continuous challenge for financial intermediaries.

In essence, financial intermediaries make the financial world more accessible and manageable for everyone. Whether you're looking to grow your savings or secure a loan, these intermediaries simplify the process, making it possible for the wheels of the economy to turn smoothly.

Why are Financial Intermediaries Important?

Financial intermediaries grease the wheels of the economy. By connecting savers with borrowers and managing risks, they contribute to economic growth. They also provide individuals and businesses with convenient access to various financial services, fostering a more efficient and stable financial system.

In essence, financial intermediaries act as the backbone of the financial world, ensuring the smooth flow of capital and supporting economic development.

Tushar
BBA 6th Semester



GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

WHAT IS GST?

Goods and services are subject to the destination-based GST tax. It implies that the customer bears the final cost of GST. Nonetheless, the purpose of the Goods and Services charge (GST) is to solely charge value addition, which is why it reduces the cascading impact. What is the cascade effect at this point? It simply implies taxing taxes on taxes or taxing the same object twice. The issue of cascading impact affected every indirect tax that was imposed in India prior to the introduction of the GST.

Implementation of GST in India

With effect from July 1, 2017, India became the 161st nation in the world to implement the GST. Under the slogan “One nation, one tax,” the introduction of the GST was intended to streamline the nation’s indirect tax system. India has embraced the “Dual GST” concept, which calls for the simultaneous application of GST by the federal and state governments.

GST is levied on the supply of goods and services. Supply is further classified into intra- state supply (within a state or union territory) and inter-state supply (between two states or two union territories or between a state and a union territory). Depending on the type of supply, there are 3 taxes that are levied on goods and services – Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST). Rates of GST in India are 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

Positive Impacts of GST on the Indian Economy

Simplification of Tax Structure

Earlier, there were several indirect taxes in India that were levied on different stages.

Therefore, the tax structure was complicated and the businesses were required to comply with different tax laws. GST has simplified the tax structure of the country as it is a single tax levied on different goods and services.

Strong Foothold in International Markets

Exports fall into the category of zero-rated supply under GST. Therefore, the goods that are exported from India are tax-free. As a result, Indian goods became more competitive in the international markets.

Increase in Government Revenue

GST has a wider base which means it covers various goods and services under the tax bracket. Therefore, GST has led to an increase in the tax revenue of the government.

Boost to ‘Make in India’ Campaign

With the introduction of GST, not only the production costs have declined but also compliance has become easier. This has given a boost to the ‘Make in India’ campaign of the government encouraging more production and ultimately a rise in the GDP of the nation.

Reduction in Tax Evasion

GST has reduced the cases of tax evasion in the country because of two reasons. First, there is a system of input tax credit under GST due to which a taxable person can claim credit only on the basis of invoices. Second, the entire process under GST like registration, payment, refund, etc. Is carried out on the online portal. Therefore, it is easy to track tax evasion.

Negative Impacts of GST on the Indian Economy

No doubt GST has come a long way in boosting the growth of the Indian economy, but it has some ill effects as well. Following are the negative impacts of GST on the Indian economy.

Inflation

Despite being a single tax, GST increases the price of goods and services. In particular, inflation can be noticed in non-food items which are way costlier than before. Right after the implementation of GST in India, the Consumer

Price Index increased by approx.

1%. “Consumer Price Index is an index that measures changes in prices of goods and services that are purchased by households in general.”

Increase in Compliance Cost

Reporting framework of GST is stringent as well as comprehensive. A business registered under GST has to file several monthly returns and maintain books of accounts as per the law. Therefore, the compliance cost of businesses has increased post-introduction of GST.

Regressive Taxation System

GST is a regressive tax i.e., everyone has to pay the same amount of tax irrespective of his income level. Therefore, it negatively impacts people belonging to low-income groups.

Effect on Small Businesses

In earlier tax regimes, registration was not compulsory for small businesses. For example, it was not necessary for businesses with a turnover of less than Rs. 1.5 crores to take registration under excise law. Under GST, registration is necessary if aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs in special category states and Rs. 20 lakhs in other states unless a business opts for a composition scheme. Therefore, even small businesses are required to register themselves and do several compliances.

Impact of GST on the GDP of India

GDP is an indicator of the performance of an economy. Also, the taxation System affects the GDP of a country as it determines the production level and income of people. GST, as a taxation system, has both positive as well as negative impacts on the GDP of India.

Positive Impact

GST led to the creation of a unified national market in India. It means that the Flow of goods and services is seamless throughout the country. In addition, it Has encouraged domestic production by simplifying the tax structure. More the Production, the higher is the GDP. Moreover, as already discussed, exports fall Under the category of zero-rated supply in GST. This encourages the export of Goods from India to other countries. As the value of exports is added to Determine GDP, the more the value of exports, the higher. Further more, the implementation of GST in India has increased the tax revenue Of the government. If tax revenue increases, the government can provide better Services to encourage production, and hence, GDP rises.

Negative Impact

Directly, there is no negative impact of GST on the GDP of India. But indirectly GST has affected the Indian GDP. GST has induced inflation in India by Increasing the prices of goods and services. As a result, the purchasing power Of people and consumption level decreased. Ultimately, a decline in Consumption level means low GDP.

Impact of GST on the Common Man

Under GST, the final burden of tax is on the consumer of goods and services. They have to pay more taxes on the goods and services that they buy. On the Other hand, compliance costs have increased for businesses. Therefore, in the Short term, GST has affected the common people of the country negatively. However, in the long term, it is expected that GST will be beneficial. It has eliminated the cascading effect of taxes that existed in the earlier tax regime. There is a decline in the cost of production as well which might make the goods Cheaper in the long run. If prices of goods and services fall, demand will Increase leading to more production and ultimately growth of the economy. As a Result, there will be more employment opportunities and income levels will rise.

Conclusion

The impact of GST on the Indian economy is positive as well as negative. Some Sectors thrived due to the implementation of GST while others are still suffering. However, it has numerous benefits as a taxation system and will benefit the Economy in the long run.

Priyanka, BBA 6th semester

How probable is an Indian recession?

During the September-December quarter of 2023, both Japan and the United Kingdom entered technical recessions, defined as at least two consecutive quarters of GDP loss. Because of their sizable economies, recessions in these two nations garnered media attention. The COVID-19 epidemic and its consequences are mostly to blame. Due to the epidemic, several companies in India have either slowed down or closed entirely. The shift in the workplace culture and the emphasis on the work-from-home culture had a detrimental impact on productivity as well. These elements hindered our economy's expansion. Additionally, expanding eCommerce and cheap loan availability offer debt or EMI choices, but the crisis is being exacerbated by consumers' declining purchasing power.

The main causes are also overcrowding, poor employment, low literacy, and unskilled labour. However, several measures are also being implemented to manage the recession, which helps India maintain its status as the world's fastest-growing country. Official statistics for FY 2022-2023 shows that India's GDP is 7.2% overall. The research clarifies that although growth has slowed, India has not yet entered a recession. In 2021-2022, India's real GDP growth was 8.7%. In its most recent World Economic Outlook update, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated that it expected India's economy to grow at a robust 6.5 percent in 2024 and 2025.

A recession is typically defined as a significant decline in economic activity, lasting more than a few months, visible in GDP growth, employment rates, industrial production, and other key economic indicators. While India has seen periods of economic slowdown in the past, the likelihood of a full-blown recession depends on various factors, both domestic and international.

Domestic Factors :

1. **GDP Growth:** India's GDP growth has been a key indicator of its economic health. Over the past decade, India has generally maintained robust growth rates, although there have been fluctuations. Factors such as consumption patterns, investment, and government policies play crucial roles in sustaining growth. While recent years have seen some moderation in growth rates, India's economy has shown resilience.
2. **Consumer Demand:** Consumer spending is a significant driver of India's economy, contributing a significant portion to GDP. Any significant decline in consumer demand, whether due to economic uncertainty, inflationary pressures, or external shocks, can impact economic growth.
3. **Investment and Infrastructure:** Investment, both domestic and foreign, is vital for sustaining economic growth and development. Infrastructure development, including projects in transportation, energy, and urbanization, plays a critical role in attracting investment and boosting productivity. Delays or setbacks in infrastructure projects can have ripple effects on the economy.
4. **Monetary and Fiscal Policies:** The policies pursued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the government play a crucial role in managing inflation, interest rates, and overall economic stability. Effective monetary and fiscal policies can help mitigate the impact of external shocks and stimulate growth during downturns.

International Factors:

1. **Global Economic Conditions:** India's economy is intricately linked to global economic trends. Economic slowdowns or recessions in major economies, such as the United States, China, or the Eurozone, can have spillover effects on India through trade, investment, and financial channels.
2. **Commodity Prices:** India is a major importer of commodities such as oil, and fluctuations in commodity prices can impact its trade balance, inflation rates, and overall economic stability.
3. **Global Financial Markets:** Volatility in global financial markets, including currency fluctuations, capital outflows, and changes in investor sentiment, can affect India's financial markets and exchange rates.

As of the present, while India faces challenges such as inflationary pressures, supply chain disruptions, and geopolitical tensions, there are also factors supporting economic resilience. The government has introduced various reforms aimed at boosting investment, improving ease of doing business, and enhancing infrastructure.

In conclusion, there is evidence of an economic downturn, but an Indian recession seems improbable. Nevertheless, we must never stop trying to work hard for a brighter future for our nation.

Yashika. BBA 6th Semester

Option Trading

INTRODUCTION :

In the past several years, options trading has grown to be one of the most well-liked methods of investing. Nonetheless, data indicates that a significant lack of information and comprehension about these derivatives causes the majority of traders to lose money while trading options. It's usually recommended against making an options trading without sufficient understanding.

This is a game of psychology, patience, and discipline. After developing these qualities and gaining information, one may engage in trading.

What is options trading?

Options trading gives the buyer the right but not the obligation to buy (call option) or sell (put option) a certain underlying asset at a predetermined price within a stipulated period. Options trading involves strategies that provide traders with various market positions to make gains or mitigate the spot market risk.

Types of Option Trading

There are two types of options that traders need to learn about :

1. Call option : Generally call option is buy when we know that the market will be travel in upside and we can sell it when we know that the market will fall , in both scenarios we gain profit
2. Put option : Generally put option is buy when we know that the market will be travel in down side or will fall.

Profitability Scenarios in options trading

- 1.) At the money (ATM) - good delta , good profit
 - 2.) In the money (ITM)- Good delta ,good profit
 - 3.) out of the money (OTM)- low delta low profit
- Strategies in option trading

There are various strategies prevalent in options trading, which include the following:

1. Long call strategy:

This strategy involves buying a call option, which gives you the right, but not the obligation, to buy the

underlying asset at a specified price (strike price) before or on the expiration date.

Traders use this strategy when they anticipate the price of the underlying asset to rise significantly.

2. Short call strategy:

In this strategy, you sell a call option without owning the underlying asset. You're obligated to sell the underlying asset at the strike price if the option buyer exercises their right.

Traders use this strategy when they expect the underlying asset's price to remain relatively stable or decrease.

3. Short put strategy :

This strategy involves selling a put option without owning the underlying asset. You're obligated to buy the underlying asset at the strike price if the option buyer exercises their right. Traders use this strategy when they believe the underlying ass rice will remain stable or without owning the underlying asset. You're obligated to buy the underlying asset at the strike price if the option buyer exercises their right. Traders use this strategy when they believe the underlying asset's price will remain stable or increase.

4. Long straddle option strategy:

In a long straddle, you simultaneously buy a call option and a put option with the same strike price and expiration date. It's used when you expect a significant price movement in the underlying asset but are uncertain about the direction (up or down).

5. Short straddle strategy:

This strategy involves selling a call option and a put option with the same strike price and expiration date. Traders use it when they expect the underlying asset's price to remain relatively stable within a specific range.

6. Long put strategy:

This strategy entails buying a put option, giving you the right to sell the underlying asset at the strike price. Traders use this strategy when they anticipate a significant drop in the underlying asset's price.

**By Kevalya
BBA 6th Sem.**

Tourism Industry In Manali Interim Budget 2024

Nestled in the picturesque landscapes of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, Manali stands as a beacon of natural beauty and adventure. Renowned for its snow-capped peaks, lush valleys, and gushing rivers, this enchanting hill station attracts tourists from far and wide throughout the year. Blessed with a pleasant climate, Manali offers a respite from the scorching summers in the plains and transforms into a winter wonderland during the snowy months. Adventure enthusiasts flock to Manali for its array of thrilling activities, including skiing, paragliding, trekking, and river rafting. The Rohtang Pass, a high mountain pass located nearby, is a magnet for travellers seeking panoramic views and adrenaline-pumping experiences. Beyond adventure, Manali captivates visitors with its rich cultural heritage and serene ambiance. The town is dotted with ancient temples, such as the Hadimba Temple and Manu Temple, which serve as sacred landmarks amidst the breath-taking scenery. The old Manali area exudes a quaint charm with its narrow lanes, cosy cafes, and vibrant marketplaces, offering a glimpse into the local way of life. For those seeking spiritual solace, the tranquil surroundings of Vashisht and its hot springs provide a soothing retreat. Additionally, Manali serves as a gateway to exploring the surreal landscapes of the Spiti Valley and Leh-Ladakh region, further enhancing its allure for adventure seekers and nature enthusiasts alike. With its blend of natural splendour, cultural richness, and thrilling escapades, Manali continues to enthrall and inspire travellers, leaving an indelible mark on all who wander through its breath-taking vistas.

Jyoti, BBA 6th Semester

The 2024 interim budget prioritises social welfare and economic stability while strategically focusing on reviving the economy in the wake of the epidemic. A sizeable amount of the budget was earmarked for healthcare, with the goals of fortifying the healthcare system, facilitating access to care, and augmenting readiness for potential pandemics. Notable emphasis was paid to education, with funds going towards updating educational infrastructure, encouraging digital learning, and guaranteeing that all students in the nation had equitable access to high-quality education. Infrastructure development continued to be a key priority, with significant funds set aside for initiatives that would improve urbanisation, connectivity, and environmentally friendly transportation. Additionally, the budget gave priority to creating jobs, focusing especially on industries severely impacted by the recession, and supported small and medium-sized businesses to aid in their expansion and recovery. According to the government's commitment to rural development, significant funds were set aside to raise agricultural output, upgrade rural infrastructure, and raise rural residents' standard of living in general.

The interim budget demonstrated a balanced approach to fiscal management and socioeconomic development by laying the foundation for long-term economic resilience and inclusive growth while concentrating on resolving urgent difficulties.

**By Ankita Rana
BBA 6th Semester**



Worklife Balance

"Our lives are shaped by our work, not the other way around. Thus, lead a full life while working part-time."

-Vikrman.

Every person asks themselves more questions about work-life balance than about how much rice is in a kilogramme. Every person has a duty to contribute to society from the moment of their birth. This obligation can be determined by their parents, as in the case of Farhan from 3 Idiots, who received an engineer's badge from them; it can also be assigned by society. If a person possesses exceptional talent, such as that of Elon Musk or Leonardo Da Vinci, they can assign themselves the best purpose to use their life as best they can.

Thus, the fundamental query is: What is this mistake in life about work-life balance? Work-life balance is, in general, defined as a deliberate approach to work that fosters personal development, fosters creativity, and contributes to society. Put another way, it refers to working solely to achieve desired outcomes while avoiding unfavourable outcomes such as work-related stress, burnout, anxiety, and jealousy of friends who are achieving greater success than you.

Because humans are inherently social animals, work-life balance plays a significant role in society. It requires you to manage your relationships, family, health, and job.

There are many books which give you an idea to line your goals or purpose which include all the factors I stated before and the best example of a book is "IKIGAI written by Héctor García and Francesc Miralles" which is based on Japanese culture.

One third of a person's life is devoted to their employment, another third to their personal endeavours, and the other third is spent sleeping. Because work represents a third of your life, you must make the most of it, which makes it crucial to plan it out. Thus, the topic of how one may genuinely balance his job and personal lives might then be asked. There are a plethora of strategies

available online these days, but as a student of business, I can recommend one that is both user-friendly and yields better results.

Since happiness is not a question of intensity but rather of balance, order, rhythm, and harmony, as Thomas Merton once stated, I will show you how to transform your unbalanced work life into a healthy work life filled with real happiness.

Allow me to share with you the approach that I developed in some way, and I will undoubtedly use it in both my personal and professional lives. The name of the approach, SIMPLE, comes from the fact that it is easy to use in everyday life if you want to balance your personal and professional lives.

METHOD S.I.M.P.L.E.

i) S- System: First you have to create a proper planned system for your every little work. For example: if you have a proper planned system in the morning to brush your teeth everyday. You do it everyday without any anxiety or pressure of what if my teeth never get clean or somehow my front teeth have a risk of cracking if I give too much pressure to it with my brush, You do it anyway because your brain is trained it from your very young age. When you have a proper planned system for work, like I will wake up and meditate, then do my hygiene routine and will study 1 hour for this subject and so on, you will do it without any hesitation and with full focus on it and consistency becomes a piece of cake for you. The book Atomic Habits states that "Every individual has their goals and only a few of them have a proper system to achieve them". Goals give you a direction and a system helps you to walk on the way to your goal direction.

ii) I- Improvisation: When you successfully create a proper system for your work life, you have to print in your mind that nothing can be perfected, but excellence can be achieved and excellence demands improvement in your every step. Continuously, you have to improve your system, your working ways, your knowledge, your skills and everything which is needed in your work. When you improve yourself only by 1% everyday you become 37 times better in yourself in 1 year that's where

compounding does its magic on you.

iii) M- Measure: "What gets measured, gets managed" - Peter Drucker. When you have a proper measurement of your problems, actions and results, you can easily find out where you have to change and what you have to avoid. Measurement creates your present action to align with your current situation. If you are now facing mental stress and burn-out, you can solve it by meditation and changing your food diet and exercise, and when you are doing great in work life, you can focus on growth and upcoming challenges. The main motive is to get ahead in every way.

iv) P- Pareto Principle: This principle is called the 80/20 rule. This rule simply says that your 20% of work brings 80% of the results. What is your daily schedule and what tasks do you perform everyday? Write them down and you will find out that your schedule is filled with some unwanted tasks which are not important for you to do, but the other remaining tasks which are truly important for your work life comes in 20%. When you give your 80% of energy to 20% of important tasks and 20% energy to 80% of unproductive tasks, your work life takes transition from a tough caterpillar to a beautiful butterfly. This principle can be applied to anything you desire to change.

v) L-Love: You have already heard from many people that you always do what you love, which is 100% true. But you have to also accept one more thing that there is a difference between what you love and what is actually needed. So I will suggest you to just love whatever you do, but only if it is good and necessary. This advice is not applicable to bad habits or unwanted needs, like you are doing drugs and saying I love to do it or scrolling reels which is unproductive and bad for you. You have to love your studies or your work which you are doing now and is important for you and the society. When you love what you are doing, your creativity, your energy, your thoughts and every problem becomes an opportunity to grow in life and when you love what you are doing, it is easy to forget the results

from it and give your all attention to the present work. Success and failure become a side perk for you and the famous book Bhagwaat Geeta has also mentioned

"कर्मयेवाधकारते मा फलेष्कदा च न । मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूमाते सो वक्तव्यमण"

You have a right to perform your prescribed duty (Karma) but are not entitled to the fruits of action.

vi) E- Evaluation : The last step of the process is evaluation, which means "Evaluations are a mechanism to provide feedback and documentation about your own performance through a defined time period". In simple words, to know that after using these steps is there any change in your work life or need for change in your plans and action to meet the needs from it. Do the plans are on its way or not. You need to evaluate yourself in every step and must need to change what is important to change to get what you desire to achieve. The popular line says "If you want something you've never had, you must be willing to do something you've never done".

This article's primary goal is to educate you all on the value of having a work-life balance. However, information is only truly helpful when it is put to use in day-to-day situations; otherwise, it is only memorization of facts that can be committed to memory. Maintaining a work-life balance is an ongoing practice rather than a goal. You must always strive towards it and keep in mind that life is a gift, not an accident, so make the most of it by celebrating it to the fullest.

**-Nikit Suryavanshi
BBA 6th Semester**



Title: Digital Marketing Made Simple: Reaching People Online

In today's world, where everyone is on their phones and computers all the time, businesses need to find new ways to tell people about their stuff. That's where digital marketing comes in. It's like putting up signs and handing out flyers, but on the internet.

Think about when you're scrolling through your phone and you see ads pop up. Maybe it's for a new video game or a cool pair of sneakers. That's digital marketing in action. Companies use websites, social media, and emails to show you these ads. They want you to click on them and maybe even buy something.

But digital marketing isn't just about showing ads to anyone and everyone. It's about finding the right people - the ones who are most likely to be interested in what you're selling. Let's say you have a store that sells sports gear. You wouldn't want to show your ads to people who don't like sports, right? That's where targeting comes in. With digital marketing, you can choose who sees your ads based on things like their age, interests, and even what websites they visit.



One of the coolest things about digital marketing is that you can track how well your ads are doing. If you put up a billboard on the side of the road, you have no way of knowing how many people see it or if it makes them want to buy your stuff. But with digital marketing, you can see exactly how many people clicked on your ad, visited your website, or bought something. This lets you know what's working and what's not, so you can make changes to get better results.

There are lots of different ways to do digital marketing. One way is through search engines like Google. Have you ever searched for something online and seen ads at the top of the page? Those are called "search ads," and companies pay to have their ads show up when people search for certain keywords. For example, if you search for "best pizza near me," you might see ads for pizza places in your area.

Social media is another big part of digital marketing. Platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are where people go to hang out online, so it makes sense for businesses to advertise there. They can create posts, videos, or stories to show off their products and get people interested. And because social media knows a lot about its users - like what they like, where they live, and how old they are - businesses can target their ads to specific groups of people.

Email marketing is also a popular digital marketing strategy. Have you ever gotten an email from your favourite store telling you about a sale? That's email marketing. Businesses use emails to keep in touch with their customers, let them know about new products or promotions, and remind them to come back and shop again.

So, that's digital marketing in a nutshell. It's about using the internet to reach people and tell them about your business. Whether it's through search engines, social media, or emails, digital marketing lets businesses connect with their customers in a whole new way. And in today's digital age, that's more important than ever.

By Vivek Sharma
BBA 6th Semester



Hostel Activities



ROVERS AND RANGERS UNIT G.C. KULLU

SESSION 2023-24

Group Leader : Dr. Roshan Lal
Rover Scout Leader : Sh. Jyoti Charan

Assistant Rover Scout Leader : Sh. Shailesh Acharya

Ranger Scout Leader : Miss Sangeeta

ROVER SECTION

Crew Name - Chatarapati Shivaji Maharaj



Chair Person
Rohit Thakur



Senior Rover Mate
Sukh Chand



Chair Person
Sandhya Kumari



Secretary
Neha

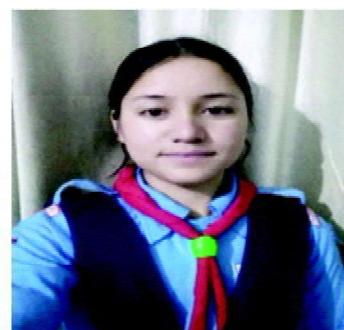


Senior RANGER Mate
Jagriti Prashar

RANGER SECTION

Team Name - Rani Lakshmi Bai

Best Rover & Ranger of session 2023-2024



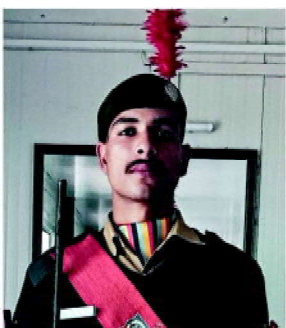
Best Ranger
Neha



Best Rover
Kamal



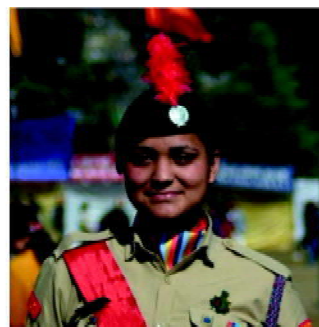
NCC Activities



SUO SUKHWINDER SINGH
PRE RDC -1 NCC ACADEMY
ROPAR



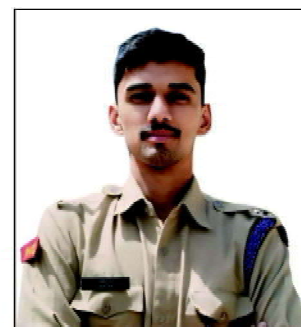
CPL DEEPTI ANAND
SNIC, RAJPIPLA GUJRAT



UO KUSUM
2ND IN WEAPON HANDLING
CATC PANDOH



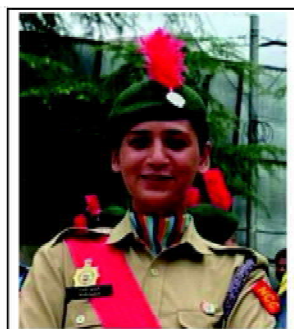
CSM ROHIT
1ST IN ANCHORING
2ND IN WEAPON HANDLING



CADET ADITYA THAKUR
1ST IN DEBATE
CATC PANDOH



CADET BHAGWANT THAKUR
2ND IN QUIZ CPMPTITION
CATC PANDOH



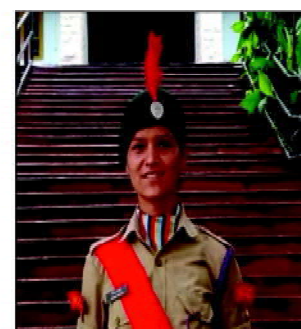
CADET RAJNI
1ST IN DEBATE
CATC PANDOH



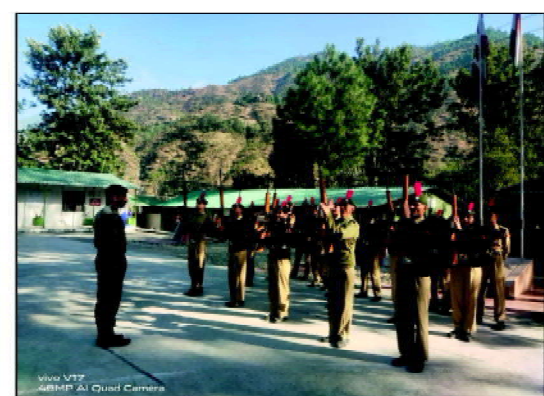
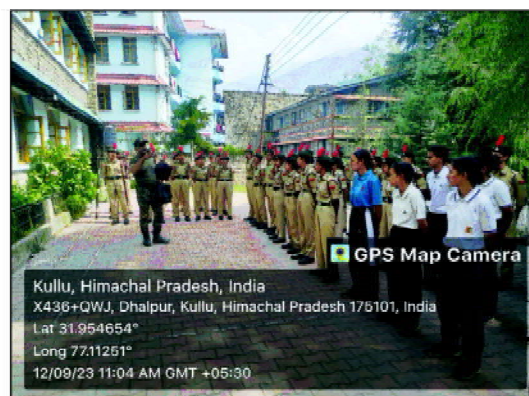
CADET VIVEK THAKUR
3RD IN DRILL
CATC PANDOH



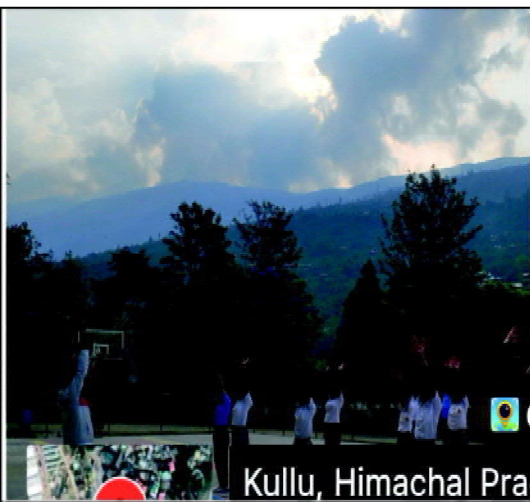
CADET RHYTHM
2ND IN QUIZ COMPETITION
CATC PANDOH



INSTITUTIONAL AND CAMP TRAINING



NCC Activities

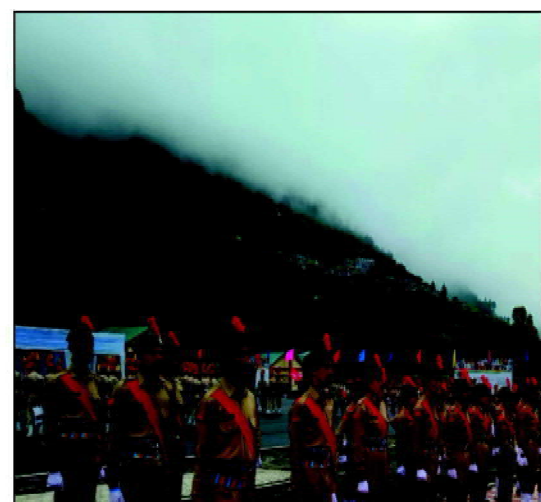


Kullu, Himachal Pra

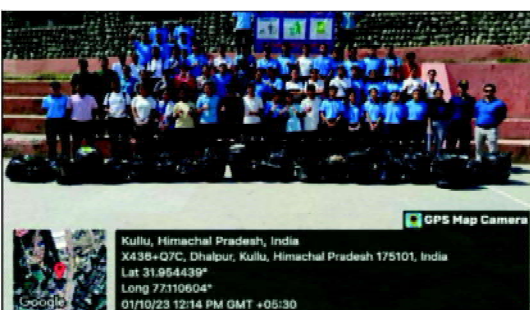
INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA 2023



BLOOD DONATION CAMP



INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE 2023



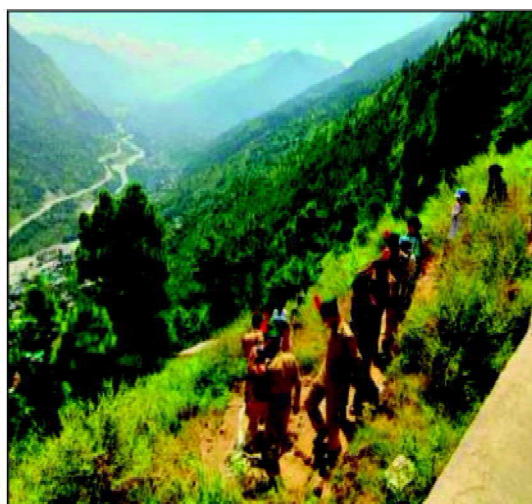
GPS Map Camera

Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, India
X438+Q7C, Dhalpur, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh 175101, India
Lat 31.9544399°
Long 77.110604°
01/10/23 12:14 PM GMT +05:30



विद्यार्थियों ने संवारे ढालपुर के मैदान

एनसीसी के डेट्स ने संवारे शहर



PLANTATION DRIVE



का दिया संदेश

शहर को प्लास्टिक, पॉलिथीन मुक्त रखने का दिया संदेश

CLENLINESS DRIVE

AWAARENESS RALLY

Activities



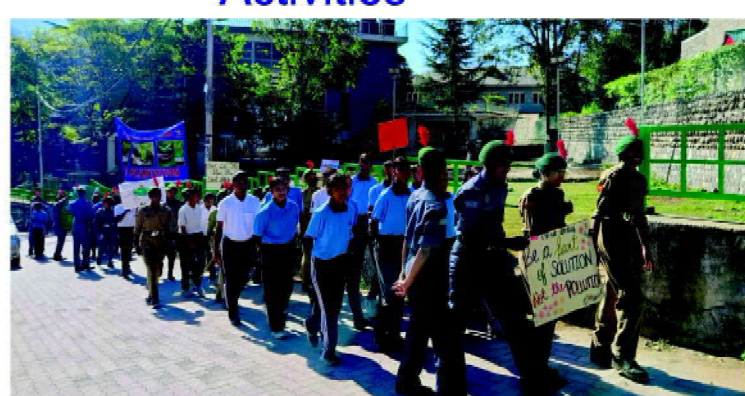
Cadet Senior Under Officer Manav Thakur

- Participated in PM Rally (RDC 2024)
- Badminton State Level Player



Cadet Sergeant Divesh Mahant

- Attended the Air Force Attachment Camp at Gwalior
- National Level Silver medalist in cycling





NCC AIR WING Participated in Republic Day Parade (Dhalpur)
and Independence Day Parade (Dhalpur) 2024.





SPORTS ACHIEVERS OF GOVT. COLLEGE KULLU DURING THE SESSION 2023-2024



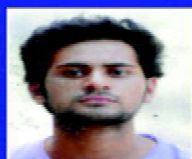
EKTA
Sports- Boxing

Achievements- North East Zone Inter- University Boxing Championship (Silver Medal)
West India University Game (Bronze Medal)
All India Inter University Championship (Bronze Medal)
HPU Inter-College Boxing Championship (Gold Medal)



NITIKA
Sports- Kabaddi, Football

Achievements- West India University Games in Kabaddi
North Zone Inter- University Football Championship
HPU Inter-College Football Championship (Silver Medal)
Women League National Football Championship (Silver Medal)
All India Senior Women National Football Championship



Anil
Sports- Wushu

Achievements- North Zone Inter- University Wushu Championship
HPU Inter-College Wushu Championship (Gold Medal)



Chand
Sports- Wushu

Achievements- North Zone Inter- University Wushu Championship
HPU Inter-College Wushu Championship (Gold Medal)



Vrindes
Sports- Cricket

Achievements- North Zone Inter- University Cricket Championship



Sapna
Sports- Handball

Achievements- North Zone Inter- University Handball Championship



Atul
Sports- X-Country

All India Inter- University X-Country Championship



Avantika
Sports- Volleyball

Achievements- North Zone Inter- University Volleyball Championship



Ritika
Sports- Football

Achievements- National Women League Football Championship HPU Inter-College Football Championship (Silver Medal)



Kusum
Sports- Rafting

Achievements- All India Rafting Marathon River Beas



Kritika Prasad
Sports- Football

Achievements- HPU College Football Championship (Silver Medal)
Women League National Football Championship (Silver Medal)



Shruti Thakur
Sports- Rafting, Football

Achievements- All India Marathon River Beas
Women League National Football Championship (Silver Medal)



Rameshwari
Sports- Football

Achievements- All India Senior Women National Football Championship

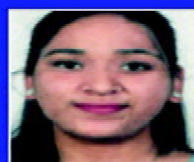


Chandni
Sports- Football

Achievements- All India Senior Women National Football Championship
HPU Inter-College Championship



Srijan



Isha



Rajkumari



Diksha

RUNNERS-UP HPU INTER-COLLEGE FOOTBALL (W)CHAMPIONSHIP



Halima



Pooja



Anuja

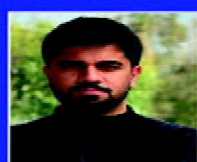


Deepa



Bibhuti

RUNNERS-UP HPU INTER-COLLEGE FOOTBALL (W)CHAMPIONSHIP



Ansh Thakur
Sports- Boxing

HPU Inter-College Boxing Championship (Silver Medal)



Gaurav
Sports- Boxing

HPU Inter-College Boxing Championship (Bronze Medal)



Vaishali
Sports- Boxing

HPU Inter-College Boxing Championship (Silver Medal)



Chandni
Sports- Boxing

HPU Inter-College Boxing Championship (Silver Medal)



Anjali
Sports- Boxing

HPU Inter-College Boxing Championship (Bronze Medal)

NSS Activities

Tree Plantation



District Level Republic Day

Kalash Yatra Meri Mati Mera Desh 18th October 2023

State Level NSS Mega Camp



Aids Awareness Day

Blood Donation

Constitution Day 25th November 2023



Two volunteers Neha Kumari and Sneha Lata were participated in North Zone selection camp which was organized at Govt College Bilaspur on 11th October 2023

Ms. Neha Kumari participated in the North Zone NSS Pre-Republic Day Parade Camp from 25th October to 5th November 2023 at Manohar Memorial (P.G) College, Fatehabad (Haryana).



Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan

Teacher Day



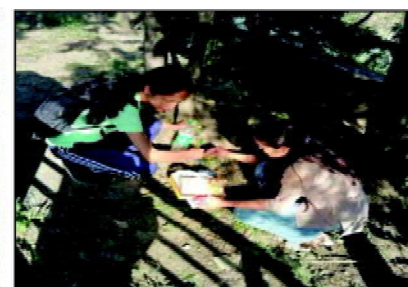
Ankit Thakur, whose mission was to carry an urn to support the Meri Mati Mera Desh movement, arrived in Delhi as a volunteer in the National Service Scheme unit at Government College Kullu



Filling the pit with soil and stones to protect from rain



Swachhta Pakhwada (Cleanliness Drive)



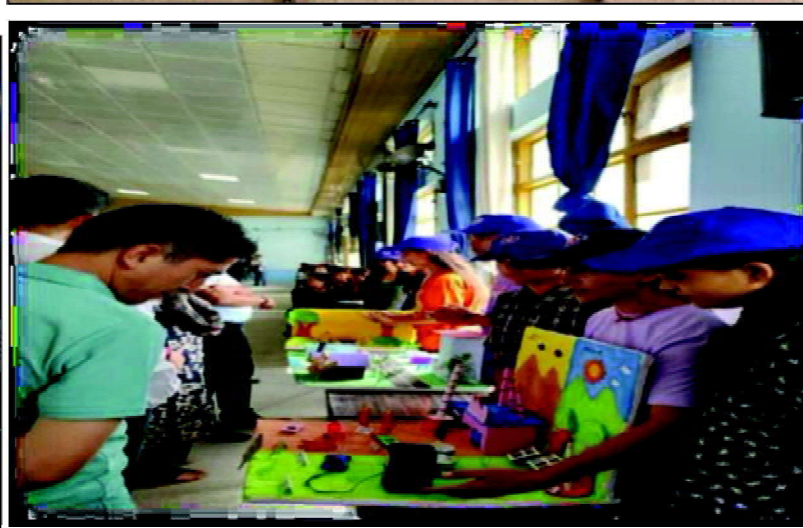
Three NSS volunteers, Subita, Lata Devi, and Geeta students from GC Kullu, participated in the Auroville Foundations Pondicherry under Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat from January 27th, 2024 to February 4th, 2024.



Survey on the problem of people on the Lanka Baker side.



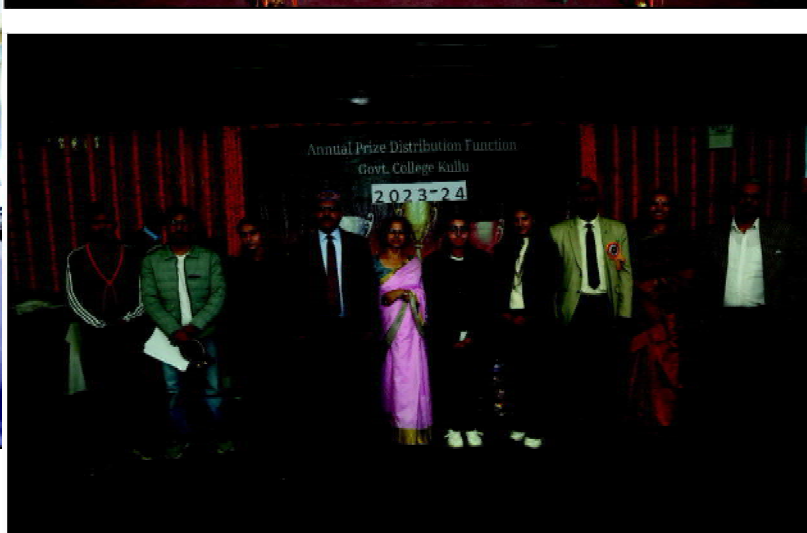
NSS Day



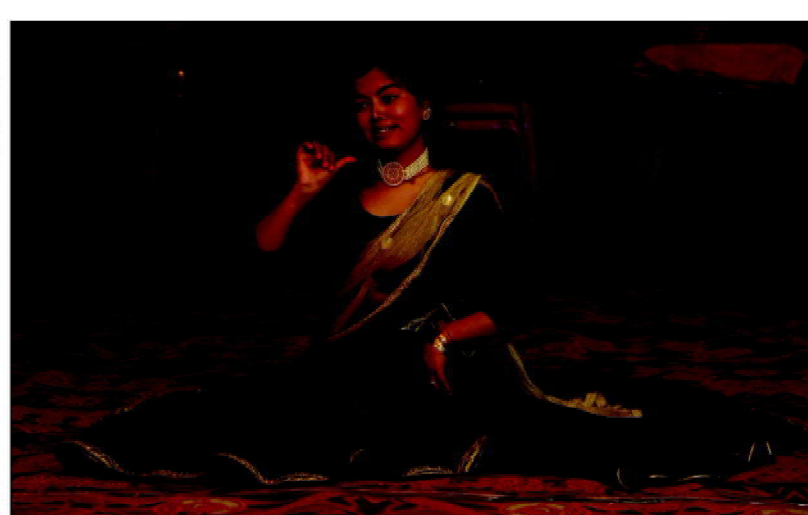
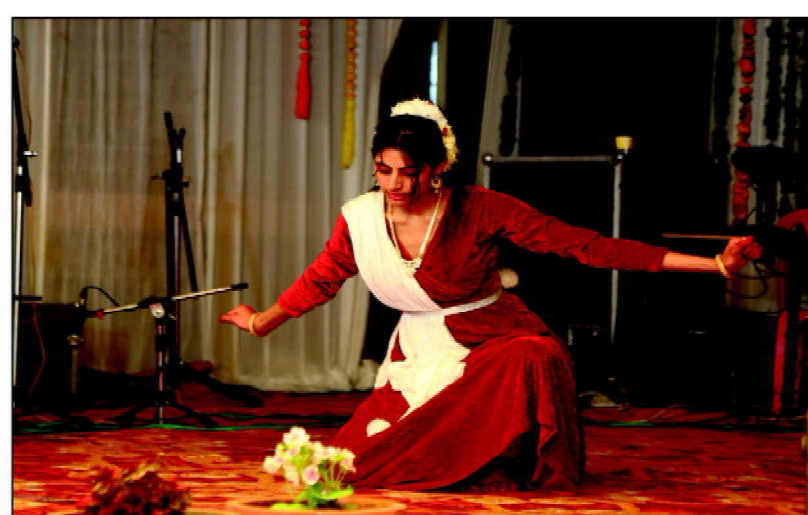
Hindi Diwas

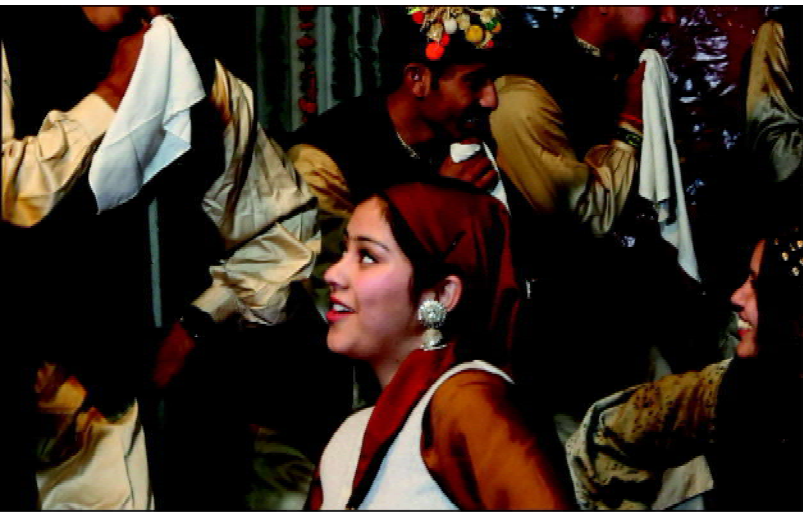


Annual Function









Srija





Teaching Staff



Non-Teaching Staff
2023-24

