

अभय ज्योति

2025-26



॥ अभयं ज्योतिरश्याम् ॥



राजीव गाँधी राजकीय महाविद्यालय
चौड़ा मैदान, शिमला -171004 हिमाचल प्रदेश

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

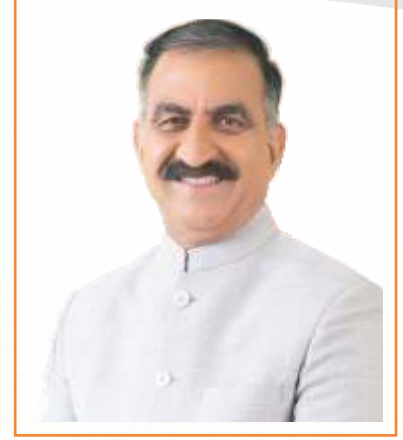


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सुखविन्द्र सिंह सुक्खू
मुख्यमंत्री, हिमाचल प्रदेश



M E S S A G E

मुझे यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि राजीव गांधी राजकीय महाविद्यालय चौड़ा मैदान, शिमला द्वारा वार्षिक पत्रिका 'अभय ज्योति' का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

शिक्षण संस्थानों की पत्रिकाएं विद्यार्थियों की भावनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति एवं संस्थान में चल रही गतिविधियों का प्रतिबिम्ब होती है, जो विद्यार्थियों को अपनी सृजनात्मक प्रतिभा को व्यक्त करने का एक सशक्त मंच उपलब्ध करवाती है। विद्यार्थियों को इन पत्रिकाओं में अपने मौलिक विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना उनके सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए हितकारी सिद्ध होता है।

मेरा विश्वास है कि पत्रिका में ज्ञानवर्धक तथा उपयोगी सामग्री संकलित की जाएगी, जो विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य निर्माण में सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

पत्रिका के सफल प्रकाशन के लिए मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

सुखविन्द्र सिंह सुक्खू



ROHIT THAKUR
EDUCATION MINISTER, HIMACHAL PRADESH

M E S S A G E

Dear Students and Staff of Rajiv Gandhi Govt. Degree College Chaura Maidan, District Shimla (HP).

"I'm thrilled to hear about the upcoming edition of your college magazine, '**Abhay Jyoti**'. This publication is a testament to the remarkable talent, dedication and hard work of students and staff of the college.

The magazine stands as a vibrant canvas reflecting the creativity, intellect, and achievements of your college community. Each article, artwork, and contribution speaks volumes about the passion and commitment that our students and faculty possess.

I commend every individual involved in this endeavor for their efforts in bringing Magazine to life. Your contributions have not only enriched the magazine but have also contributed to fostering a culture of expression and excellence within your college.

Let this edition serve as a beacon of inspiration, encouraging all of us to continue striving for greatness in both academics and creative pursuits. Congratulations to everyone involved, and may this publication continue to shine brightly, showcasing the brilliance of Rajiv Gandhi Govt. Degree College Chaura Maidan, District Shimla.

Rohit Thakur



DR. HARISH KUMAR
DIRECTOR HIGHER EDUCATION, HP



M E S S A G E

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the college is bringing out its annual magazine "**Abhay Jyoti**" a vibrant reflection of the creativity, intellect, and achievements of its students and faculty. A college magazine is not merely a compilation of articles and photographs; it is a mirror of the institution's academic spirit, cultural vitality, and collective aspirations.

In today's rapidly evolving educational landscape, higher education carries the responsibility of nurturing not only knowledgeable minds but also responsible, compassionate, and innovative citizens. The implementation of the National Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in critical thinking, multidisciplinary learning, skill development, and ethical values. Institutions of higher learning must continue to inspire young minds to pursue excellence while remaining socially conscious and nationally committed.

I am happy to note that the college has been making sincere efforts toward quality education, holistic development, and the promotion of a healthy academic environment. Along with academic achievements, it is equally important to guide students towards discipline, character building, and a life free from the menace of drugs and negative influences. The youth of today are the architects of tomorrow's India, and their energy must be channeled towards constructive and meaningful pursuits.

I congratulate the Editorial Board, faculty members, and students for their dedicated efforts in bringing out this publication. May this magazine continue to provide a platform for expression, imagination, and intellectual growth.

I extend my best wishes to the Principal, staff, and students for their future endeavors and hope the institution continues to scale new heights of excellence and service.

(Dr. Harish Kumar)

12. Dr. J.S. NEGI	27-07-07	27-03-08
13. Dr. (Mrs.) V.R. MAHAJAN	27-03-08	06-01-13
14. Dr. UMA BANDEY	06-01-13	31-05-15
15. Dr. RAJA RAM CHAUHAN	01-06-15	31-12-16
16. Dr. UMA VERMA	03-02-17	10-04-17
17. Dr. INDERJEET SINGH	03-05-17	28-02-19
18. Dr. PANKAJ KUMAR SALARIA	01-03-19	21-01-21
19. Dr. ANUPMA GARG	22-01-21	31-10-23
20. Dr. LAXMI SINGH VERMA	01-11-23	09-02-24
21. Dr. GOPAL CHAUHAN	10-02-24	



The Future
BELONGS TO THOSE
WHO COMBINE
KNOWLEDGE WITH
COMPASSION AND
COURAGE.



From the Principal's Desk...

In an era defined by rapid technological advancement, education stands at a transformative crossroads. Our institution has embraced the path of digitalisation not merely as a necessity, but as an opportunity to enhance learning, expand access, and foster innovation. Smart classrooms, digital resources, and online platforms have enabled us to transcend traditional boundaries and create a more dynamic and inclusive academic environment.

However, as we move forward in this digital age, we remain deeply rooted in the timeless values that define true education—integrity, empathy, respect, and social responsibility. Technology may shape the tools of learning, but it is values that shape the character of learners. Our

endeavour is to harmonise both, ensuring that progress does not come at the cost of our cultural and ethical foundations.

We believe that true education lies in nurturing not only informed minds but also compassionate hearts. By integrating modern digital practices with enduring human values, we aim to prepare our students to face global challenges with wisdom, resilience, and a strong moral compass.

Let us continue this journey of growth—where innovation meets tradition, and knowledge is guided by values.

With best wishes

Dr. Gopal Chauhan

Message from **EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**



Dr. Anshu Kaushal

A college magazine is often described as a mirror of an institution, but perhaps it is much more than that. A mirror only reflects what already exists; a magazine preserves voices before they fade, emotions before they are forgotten, and dreams before they become history. This edition is not merely a collection of articles, poems, photographs, and achievements — it is a living archive of moments that define who we are as a community.

In classrooms, we learn theories. In examinations, we prove memory. But beyond lecture halls and attendance sheets lies another education — the education of expression, empathy, imagination, and courage. Every page of this magazine carries traces of that unseen learning. Behind every poem is a silent emotion finally finding words. Behind every article is a restless mind questioning the world. Behind every achievement is a story of perseverance that rarely appears in certificates.

This year reminded us that growth is not always loud. Sometimes it happens quietly — in the confidence of a student speaking for the first time, in friendships formed across cultures, in teachers who continue to inspire despite challenges, and in young minds learning to balance ambition with humanity. Education is not only about becoming employable; it is about becoming thoughtful individuals capable of

shaping society with wisdom and compassion. What makes a college truly remarkable is not only infrastructure, rankings, or accolades, but the spirit that lives within its people. Our institution thrives because of the energy of students who dare to imagine, faculty members who guide with dedication, and staff whose silent efforts keep the wheels moving every day. This magazine stands as a tribute to all of them. As Chief Editor, I believe words possess extraordinary power. A single sentence can inspire confidence, challenge injustice, heal disappointment, or ignite change. In an age of hurried scrolling and fleeting attention, choosing to write and choosing to read are acts of reflection. This magazine invites every reader to pause for a while — to think, to feel, and to connect.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all contributors, editors, designers, faculty mentors, and everyone who worked tirelessly to bring this edition to life. Your creativity and commitment transformed ideas into something meaningful and enduring.

May these pages inspire conversations, preserve memories, and encourage every reader to continue creating, questioning, and dreaming. Happy Reading!



NCC



विरासत-ए-कोटशेरा
CELEBRATING
DHAROHAR
खल-ए-कोटशेरा
RAJIV GANDHI GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
SHIMLA - 171004



NSS *Not Me but you ...*





CAREER COUNSELLING & EDUCATIONAL TOUR



LANDMARK ACHIEVEMENTS



SUBJECT SOCIETIES



JOB FAIR AT COLLEGE



LIBRARY



CSCA OATH TAKING CEREMONY



WOMEN CELL





FAREWELL



FRESHERS
Party



RED RIBBON CLUB



ECO CLUB



ROAD SAFETY CLUB



ROVERS & RANGERS



ANTI DRUG ACTIVITIES





CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES



SPORTS





Celebration of Annual Function



**BEHIND EVERY PRIZE LIES
A STORY OF HARD WORK,
PERSEVERANCE & PASSION.**



Chronicle Section



*Ms. Anju Thakur
Staff Editor*



*Kamlesh Thakur
Student Editor*

A Quick Overview to RGGDC

Rajiv Gandhi Government Degree College has come a long way since its modest beginning in 1984. Situated in a mesmerizing location between beautiful deodars; it offers a great ambience for wholesome development of students. With an ever growing enthusiasm for education, the college is committed to excellence in education. As we reflect on the academic journey spanning over 40 Years, we rededicate ourselves with renewed zeal to explore new avenues.

Courses Offered & Extension Activities

The students are receiving quality education in this leading co-educational institution of the state, which offers them undergraduate courses in all three streams- Humanities, Sciences and Commerce. Various job oriented professional courses like BCA, Journalism and Mass Communication, Tourism and Travel Management and PGDCA are being offered to the students. The College is one of the leading institutions in the state due to the excellent execution of responsibilities towards academics, co- curricular activities, skill development programmes, sports and community service oriented associations like NCC, NSS, Red Ribbon Club and Women Cell which sensitize the youth about social issues.

Student Enrollment

The total number of students enrolled for the session 2025-2026 is 2624. The number of girl students is 484 and the number of boys is 2140.

Arrivals and Departures

During this academic year, Dr. Priyanka Vinta (Assistant Professor, English), Dr. Kishori Lal (Assistant Professor, History), Smt. Anju Thakur (Assistant Professor, History), Sh. Sandeep Kumar (Assistant Professor, Commerce), Ms. Banita Kumari, Dr. Anshu

Kaushal (Assistant Professor, English), Sh. Manav Chaudhary (Assistant Professor, History), Dr. Sudhir Kumar (Assistant Professor, Geography), Dr. Kamlesh Kumari (Assistant Professor, Sanskrit), joined RGGC whereas Dr. Savita Kumari (Assistant Professor, History), Ms. Banita Kumari, Ms Vibha Saraswati (Assistant Professor, Geography), Dr. Poonam Khimta (Assistant Professor, English), (Ms. Raj Laxmi Negi (Assistant Professor, History), Dr. Mrinalini Kashyap (Assistant Professor, English), Dr. Anil Kumar (Assistant Professor, Sanskrit), got transferred from RGGC, Shimla.

In the non teaching staff, Sh. Ashwani Kumar (SLA), Sh. Ashwani Thakur (Supdt. Gr-II), Sh. Sushil Basoli (Supdt. Gr-I) joined our college and Sh. Virender Kumar (SLA) got transferred out.

Superannuation

The college bid adieu to three staff members on their superannuation. During this session, Sh. Sanjeev Negi (Supdt. Gr-I), Sh. Pyare Lal (SLA) and Sh.. Sita Ram (Sevadar) retired after completing their service period.

Activites in the Academic Year 2025-2026

The year that passed showcased the richly vibrant and creative affluence of talent and intellectual awareness of the RGGC family.

Glimpses of the activities during the academic year 2025-26 are as follows:

June, 2025

- On June 16, 2025, in a significant initiative to strengthen collaboration between higher education and vocational training, a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Rajiv Gandhi Government College, Kotshera, Chaura



Maidan, Shimla, and the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (HPTDC).

- The annual college magazine, Abhay Jyoti, was formally released on June 20, 2025, by the Principal, Dr. Gopal Chauhan, at Rajiv Gandhi Government College (Kotshera), Chaura Maidan, Shimla.
- A two-day training programme on "Psycho-Social Care in Disasters" was organised by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) on June 24–25, 2025, at Bachat Bhawan, DC Office, Shimla.
- NCC and NSS volunteers of Rajiv Gandhi Government College (Kotshera), Chaura Maidan, actively participated in the state-level event held on June 26, 2025, at Shimla, on the occasion of the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking."
- A two-day training programme on "Psycho-Social Care in Disasters" was organised by the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) on June 24–25, 2025, at Bachat Bhawan, DC Office, Shimla.

July, 2025

- On July 16, 2025, Rajiv Gandhi Government College (Kotshera), Chaura Maidan, Shimla, organised a comprehensive induction programme for newly admitted first-year students across all faculties, including BA, BSc, BCom, and BCA.
- On July 27, 2025, students of Rajiv Gandhi Government College, Chaura Maidan (Kotshera), Shimla, delivered an outstanding performance in the 5-kilometre marathon race organised under the "Red Ribbon Youth Fest, Shimla," jointly conducted by the Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society and the Chief Medical Officer, Shimla.
- On July 30, 2025, the "PACE Program" organised by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) was conducted at Rajiv Gandhi Government College (Kotshera), Chaura Maidan,

Shimla.

August, 2025

- On the occasion of International Youth Day, observed globally on August 12, Rajiv Gandhi Government College, Chaura Maidan (Kotshera), Shimla, organised a series of programmes on 6th and 7th August 2025.
- RGGC, Chaura Maidan (Kotshera), Shimla, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun, organised a grand celebration of National Space Day on August 11, 2025.
- On August 23, 2025, a successful tree plantation drive was organised by the Disaster Management Cell of Rajiv Gandhi Government College (Kotshera), Chaura Maidan, Shimla, in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department.

September, 2025

- On September 13, 2025, the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) was formally constituted at Rajiv Gandhi Government College (Kotshera), Chaura Maidan, Shimla.
- On September 27, 2025, a grand cultural programme was organised in the College to commemorate World Tourism Day.

October, 2025

- On October 9, 2025, the swearing-in ceremony of the office bearers and members of the Central Students' Association (CSCA) for the academic session 2025–26 was organised in the college auditorium.
- The Inter-College Badminton Championship, organised under the auspices of Himachal Pradesh University, was hosted by Rajiv Gandhi Government College, Kotshera, Shimla, from 15th to 17th October, 2025.
- On October 31, a special drug de-addiction and awareness campaign was organised at Rajiv Gandhi Government College, in

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collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Police.

November, 2025

- Thirty-two institutions from across the country participated with enthusiasm in the National Inter-College Cultural Festival "Rangrez 2025," held on 15–16 November, 2025 at Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab. Amid vibrant cultural presentations, the Drama Team of Rajiv Gandhi Government College, Chaura Maidan, Shimla, secured second place in the Stage-Play Competition for its spell-binding performance.

December, 2025

- On December, 2025, a drive-and-talk against drugs, with special focus on the rising menace of "Chitta", was successfully conducted at RGGC, Chaura Maidan, Shimla.
- On December 26, 2025, the college signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with APG University, Shimla, marking an important step towards strengthening academic collaboration, research and skill development.

January, 2026

- Rajiv Gandhi Government College takes immense pride in sharing a historic and emotionally powerful moment from the closing event of the Shimla Winter Carnival 2026, held on 1st January, 2026 at the iconic Gaiety Theatre, Shimla. The Natraj Theatre Group of the college presented its iconic stage production "The Web", directed by the renowned theatre director, Sh. Kedar Thakur.

February, 2026

- On 13th February, 2026 the college, organised an inspirational lecture on the theme "Mental Ability and Stress Management."
- On 17th February, 2026, a comprehensive

career counselling session on the theme "Employment Opportunities after Graduation and Higher Education Options" was organised for final-year students in the college auditorium.

- The Department of Chemistry, in collaboration with Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT), organised a GAT-B Mock Test for BSc. final year medical students on 20th February.
- The Department of Chemistry, in collaboration with Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT) organised a Career Counselling programme for the students of BSc. final year on the topic "Career Options in Chemistry after Graduation" on 20th February, 2026.
- National Science Day was observed in the college on 27th February, 2026. Its theme was, "Women in Science: Catalysing a Viksit Bharat." The Department of Science organised the programme to recognise and celebrate the significant contributions of women in science and technology. In the lead-up to the celebration, Science Week was also observed from 23rd to 27th February, 2026, during which a series of academic competitions and activities were organised to promote scientific temper and awareness among students.

March, 2026

- The Farewell party and CSCA Function were organised on 9th March, 2026. Capt. Rameshwar Singh Thakur (Retd.), former IPS officer and the current Chairman of the Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission, Shimla, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.
- International Women's Day was celebrated on 10th March, 2026. Dr. Navditya Tanwar Kaundal and Dr. Shikha Sharma were the key note speakers on this occasion.
- A Museum dedicated to art, culture and history of Himachal Pradesh was set up by the History Department and inaugurated by the Principal. Dr. Gopal Chauhan on



- 12th March 2026.
- Annual Prize Distribution Function was organised on 18th March, 2026. The Director of Higher Education was the Chief Guest on the occasion.
 - R&D Cell and IQAC organized a one-day workshop on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in collaboration with the Ministry of MSME on 24th March, 2026.

Activities of the Various Departments, 2025-26

July, 2025

- The Department of Hindi organised an induction meeting on July 7, 2025, for first-year students. 105 students participated and received information about the course.
- The Chemical Society was formed on July 31 to ensure the smooth functioning of the Department's various activities for the session 2025-26.
- The Department of Mathematics organised an induction meeting on July 7, 2025, for first-year students, with about 100 students in attendance.

August, 2025

- On August 18, 2025, the Hindi Literature Council's executive committee was formed, with 385 students participating.
- Department of Chemistry organised the National Eye Donation Fortnight celebrations in collaboration with the First Aid Committee and DDU Shimla on August 28.
- A career counselling programme for B.Com. III students was organised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Shimla branch.
- The Department of Botany and the other Science departments organised the National Space Day event in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun, on August 11 2025.
- The Department of Computer Science

organised a quiz competition- Bits and Bytes Quiz Show, on August 8, 2025.

- Students of the Department of Physics participated in a quiz competition and model demonstration on the occasion of Space Day, celebrated on August 11, 2025 in the college.
- On August 18, 2025, the Mathematical Society was formed, with about 200 students participating.
- The BSc. students participated in the National Space Day celebration at the college, in collaboration with the National Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun, on August 11, 2025.

September, 2025

- The Department of Hindi organised the Hindi Fortnight from September 13 to September 20, 2025, featuring competitions in poster-making, speech, poetry writing, essay writing, and reel-making. The winners were awarded prizes.
- The Department of Chemistry organised a one-day educational visit to J.P. University, Wakhnaghat, Solan, on September 18. A total of 39 students, accompanied by three faculty members, took part in this academic excursion and received demonstrations and practical exposure to several advanced scientific instruments, including a UV-Visible Spectrophotometer, an FTIR Spectrometer, a GC, and an HPLC.
- Five students from the Department of Botany, which included three students from the B.Sc. First year and two students from the B.Sc. Second year attended a two-day workshop on "Gender Equality, Empowerment, and Future Leadership" at St. Bede's College, Shimla, on 10th and 11th September, 2025. The workshop deepened their understanding of gender stereotypes, inclusive policies, and legal frameworks, while building communication, negotiation, and ethical leadership skills.
- The Department of Botany formed the

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Botanical Society on 16th September, 2025.

- Students attended a lecture titled "Civil Engineer: A Nation Builder" under VIBHA Himachal Pradesh, conducted by the Department of Physics, Himachal Pradesh University, on September 18, 2025. The lecture emphasised on the importance of constructing safe, sustainable buildings in the present era.
- On September 16, 2025, Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) for the session 2025-2026 was constituted in the college.
- The Department of History and Political Science, in collaboration with the Women Cell, organised a motivational lecture in the college auditorium on September 18, 2025, at 12:15 noon, with Dr Aadya Dixit, Fellow, IAS, Shimla, as the key speaker. Dr Dixit's topic for discussion was "The Philosophy of Sustainable Development-Historical and Political Perspective," and she interacted with students at this college about the contemporary challenges of sustainable development. She motivated the students of our college to play an important role in society, the state, and the nation. About 600 students of our college attended this lecture.
- The General House of Kotshera Economics Society (KES) was held on September 11, 2025. The executive body of KES was elected. The editor of the Planning Section was also nominated based on writing skills and volunteering.

October, 2025

- Students of the Department of Physics attended a one-day programme titled "Engaging Young Minds: A Quantum Celebration" on October 31, 2025. The programme was organised by the Department of Physics, St. Bede's College, in association with the Indian Association of Physics Teachers.
- Thirty students of B.Sc.I (Zoology) visited the Himalayan Bird Park on October 28, 2025.

November, 2025

- On November 8, 2025, the Department of Hindi organised a counselling session during which students received information about job opportunities in Hindi.
- Seminar on International Accounting organised by the Department of Commerce.
- The Department of Botany, in collaboration with the NGO "Healing the Himalayas", launched a clean-up drive near the Faculty Guest House, Summer Hill, on November 16, 2025. 20 students from the Department of Botany and the Eco Club of the college participated in a clean-up. A small forest patch of 0.5 hectares was cleared, and approximately 500 kg of non-biodegradable plastic waste (bottles, wrappers, bags, etc.) was collected.
- The Department of Political Science celebrated Constitution Day in the college on November 26, 2025. On this occasion, the Society of Political Science organised a function in the conference hall with the worthy Principal, Dr. Gopal Chauhan as the Chief Guest.
- A five-day hands-on training in Apiculture was attended by students of the B.Sc. (Zoology) at the Directorate of Horticulture, Navbahar, Shimla from November 17 to 21, 2025. A total of nineteen students attended the college-sponsored training. An MoU was signed between the Department of Zoology, RGGC, Chaura Maidan, and the Directorate of Horticulture, Nav Bahar, Shimla, on November 21, 2025. Volume 3 of "Synapse", an e-magazine of the Zoological Society of the Department, was released in November, 2025 for the Year 2025.
- A week-long national workshop on rad Script was organised by the Department of History, Rajiv Gandhi Government Degree College, in collaboration with the Department of Language & Culture, Government of

Himachal Pradesh, from November 11 to 17, 2025. This seven-day workshop was held at Gaiety Theatre, the Mall, Shimla.

December, 2025

- On December 3, 2025, the Department of Hindi celebrated Yashpal Jayanti, which included various competitions in which students participated enthusiastically.
- National Mathematics Day was celebrated on December 22, 2024, with about 180 students participating. Various activities, such as quizzes, seminars, and poster presentations, were organised for the students. The winners were awarded prizes.

February, 2026

- The Department of Chemistry, in collaboration with Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT), organised a GAT-B Mock Test for BSc final year medical students on 20.02.2026 in the Chemistry lecture hall.
- The Department of Chemistry, in collaboration with Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT), organised a Career Counselling program for the BSc final-year students on the topic "Career Options in Chemistry after Graduation" on 20th February, 2026 in the Chemistry lecture hall.
- The Department of Computer Science displayed computer skills and the importance of AI on February 23, 2026.

Department of Journalism & Mass Communication

- Students actively managed public relations for all college events, ensuring effective communication and outreach.
- Students handled media responsibilities, including preparing press releases and coordinating with external media outlets.
- Organised and streamlined media interactions for the smooth execution of college events.
- • Students documented all college events

through professional press photography building practical skills.

- • Hands-on training was provided to students, enhancing their practical experience in journalism and communication.

Department of English

- The Department of English organised an Orientation Programme from 4th-7th July for the newly admitted students of BA (English) and BA English Honours.
- The Department of English constituted the English Literary Society for the session 2025-26.
- The department organised a special session in collaboration with the Art of Living on 11th September for the benefit of students.
- A lecture was organized on the topic 'Balancing Body and Mind: The Ayurvedic Mindfulness and Holistic Healing' for the students of Discipline Specific and Honours courses on 25th August 2025.
- A special workshop was organised by the Career Counselling and Placement Cell along with the Department of English on the topic 'Shakespeare to Silicon: Discovering Inner Strengths through Neuroscience and Digital Tools'.
- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Department of English, RGGC and Rayat Bahra University, Mohali, Punjab on 24th October, 2025.
- A seven-day workshop on Skill Development titled 'Cultivating Efficiency' was organised from 29th October to 4th November, 2025 by the Department of English in collaboration with Rayat Bahra University. The workshop aimed to enhance the academic efficiency, professional skills, and interpersonal competence of students.
- A two-day literary function 'Page to Stage' was organised in which poster making, collage making, poetry recitation, and elocution were conducted on 26th November 2025, and a ramp walk, stage



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drama, and monologues were performed on 27th November, 2025.

- Flipped classroom techniques were used during winter vacation through video lectures and readings.
- Students were provided counselling sessions from 18th February 2026 to 23rd February, 2026 on navigating varied career paths in the English discipline.

Department of Commerce

- The Commerce Society was formed on August 22, 2025.
- A career counseling session for the BCom. Final year students was organized by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Shimla Branch on August 27, 2025.
- A special talk on Tally Accounting Software was conducted for the students by SDPI on September 12, 2025.
- An MoU was signed between the college and SDPI, Tally Education, Shimla on September 15, 2025.
- A two-day national level Intellectual Property (IP) Yatra Programme was

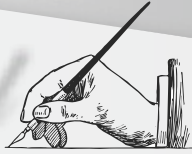
organised by the Department of Commerce. The two-day workshop on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) was attended by students of the Department of Botany at Peterhoff, Shimla, on 30th and 31st October, 2025. The workshop was supported by the PHDCCI Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre (IPFC), Shimla, in collaboration with the Office of the Development Commissioner, Ministry of MSME, Government of India.

- The Commerce department organised "Comfiesta" on November 20 and 21, 2025.
- A seminar on International Accounting was organized by the Department on November 26, 2025.
- An MoU was signed with TIMA, Chandigarh on December 3, 2025.
- The Department organised an industrial visit to Ambuja Cement Darlaghat Plant on February 28, 2026.

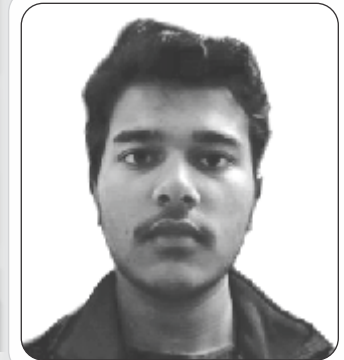


***English
Section***

Editorial



Dr. Divya Sharma
Staff Editor



Sparsh Dhiman
Student Editor

Education is not only about earning degrees but also about developing values, creativity, and responsibility. As students, we have the power to learn, grow, and contribute positively to society. Our college provides countless opportunities to explore our talents and broaden our perspectives.

This magazine is a reflection of the creativity and hard work of the students.

Being the student editor of this magazine (English Section), has been a privilege I will always cherish.

I hope this edition inspires, informs, and motivates every reader.

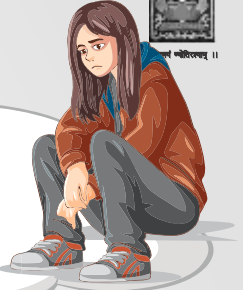
The Truth of FEMINISM



Feminism is often misunderstood in society. Many people believe that feminism means women are trying to dominate men. However, the true meaning of feminism is the belief in equality between men and women. It supports equal rights, opportunities, and respect for all genders in social, political, and economic life. Historically, women have faced many forms of discrimination. In many parts of the world, they were denied basic rights such as education, voting, and property ownership. Because of these inequalities, feminist movements emerged to fight for justice and equal opportunities. These movements helped women gain many rights that are considered normal today, such as access to education, employment, and participation in politics. The real aim of feminism is to create a society where both men and women are treated fairly. It challenges stereotypes that limit people based on gender. Feminism also encourages respect, dignity, and equal chances for everyone to achieve their goals. However, some misunderstandings and extreme opinions sometimes give feminism a negative image. In reality, true feminism does not promote hatred toward men. Instead, it promotes cooperation and mutual respect between genders. The truth of feminism lies in equality and justice. It aims to build a balanced society where everyone has the same rights and opportunities regardless of gender.

*Pranshul
BA II*

The Art of OVERTHINKING Everything



Overthinking is something many students experience in their daily lives. It usually begins with a small thought but slowly grows into a long chain of worries, doubts, and imagined situations. In today's fast paced and competitive world, overthinking has become a common habit among young people, especially college students. At first, overthinking may seem like careful thinking. Students often think deeply about their studies, friendships, future careers, or even small conversations. However, this careful thinking can quickly turn into unnecessary stress. Questions like "Did I say the right thing?" or "What if I fail?" keep repeating in our minds and make simple situations feel more complicated than they really are. Social media has also increased the habit of overthinking. Students often analyze every message, post, or reaction. If someone does not reply quickly or does not react to a post, it can lead to unnecessary assumptions and worries. These small digital interactions sometimes create stress simply because we think too much about them. Thinking is important because it helps us understand situations better, but thinking too much can stop us from enjoying the present moment. Life is not meant to be analyzed endlessly. Sometimes the best choice is simply to take action, learn from the experience and move forward with confidence.

*Aryan Sharma
BA II English Honours*



The Fear of Being Left Behind In Life

There is a strange kind of fear that many of us carry quietly the fear of being left behind. It does not always show on our faces, and we rarely talk about it openly, but it sits somewhere in the back of our minds. It appears when we scroll through social media and see someone of our age achieving something big. It whispers to us when friends start talking about their plans, internships, or future goals. Suddenly, without even realising it, we begin to feel like we are running late in a race we don't even remember signing up for. In college life especially, this feeling becomes very real. Everyone around us seems to be doing something — learning a new skill, building their career, or planning their future step by step. Meanwhile, some of us are still trying to figure out what we truly want. And that's when the comparison begins. We start measuring our progress against someone else's timeline. We question ourselves: Am I doing enough? Am I already behind? The truth is, this fear is less about actual failure and more about the pressure created by constant comparison. I have realised that constantly worrying about being left behind only steals the peace of the present moment. Instead of appreciating where we are, we keep stressing about where we should be. But life is not a competition with fixed checkpoints. It is much more personal and unpredictable than that. Maybe the real strength lies in trusting our own timing. In understanding that moving slowly is not the same as being stuck. And most importantly, in remembering that just because someone else is ahead in one chapter does not mean our story is falling behind.

Shruti Kalyan
B.A II English Honours

Things No One Tells You about *GROWING UP*

Growing up is often described as a beautiful journey—a transition filled with dreams, ambitions, and self-discovery. From childhood, we are told that adulthood brings freedom, independence, and success. However, what remains unspoken are the subtle, complex, and sometimes uncomfortable truths that quietly shape this journey. One of the first things no one tells you about growing up is that freedom comes with overwhelming responsibility. As a child, you long for independence—the ability to make your own decisions, live life on your own terms, and escape constant supervision. But when that freedom finally arrives, it is often accompanied by choices that carry consequences. Suddenly, every decision matters, and the weight of responsibility can feel heavier than expected. No one tells you how confusing self-identity can become. As children, we are often defined by our surroundings—our family, school, and community. But as we grow, we begin to question who we truly are. This process can be unsettling, as it involves doubt, comparison, and sometimes insecurity. Yet, it is also a crucial step toward self-awareness and personal growth. Another hidden truth is that success does not follow a straight path. Society often creates a fixed timeline—study hard, get a degree, find a job, and settle down. However, reality rarely follows this linear pattern. There are failures, delays, and unexpected turns. Growing up means learning that setbacks are not the end but part of the journey. Growing up is not as straightforward as it seems. It is a mix of excitement, confusion, joy, and struggle. While many of its truths remain unspoken, they are what make the journey meaningful. The sooner we accept these realities, the easier it becomes to navigate life with resilience and understanding.

Naman Thakur
BA II

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most transformative technologies of the 21st century. From smartphones to self-driving cars, AI is changing the way we live and work. One of the most important areas where AI is making a significant impact is education. Today, AI is helping students learn more effectively, supporting teachers in their work, and making education more accessible to people around the world. Another important role of AI in education is assisting teachers. Teachers often spend a large amount of time grading assignments, preparing lesson plans, and managing administrative tasks. AI tools can automate many of these routine activities. Many students around the world do not have access to quality education due to geographical, economic, or social barriers. AI-powered online learning platforms provide educational resources to students regardless of their location. Virtual classrooms, smart tutoring systems, and language translation tools enable students from different countries to learn together. This global access to education helps reduce inequality and creates more opportunities for learners everywhere. Artificial Intelligence is also helping educators

understand students better. By analyzing data from assignments, tests, and learning behaviour, AI systems can identify patterns and predict potential difficulties. Despite these advantages, the use of AI in education also raises some concerns. One major concern is the overdependence on technology. Students may rely too much on AI tools instead of developing their own critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Another concern is data privacy, as AI systems often collect large amounts of personal information about students. Educational institutions must ensure that such data is protected and used responsibly. Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing education by making learning more personalized, efficient, and accessible. It supports teachers, empowers students, and opens new possibilities for educational development. However, it must be used responsibly and thoughtfully to ensure that technology enhances education without replacing the human connection that lies at the heart of learning..

Harish Bodh
BA II English Honours

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON YOUTH

Social media has become an important part of modern life, especially for young people. Platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube allow people to communicate, share ideas, and stay connected with friends and family. For the youth, social media is not only a source of entertainment but also a platform for learning and expressing opinions. One of the major advantages of social media is that it helps young people stay informed. They can learn about current events, new trends, and educational content through different online platforms. Many students also use social media to join study groups, watch educational videos,

and gain knowledge beyond their textbooks. Despite these challenges, social media can be very useful if it is used wisely. It can help youth in developing creativity, communication skills, and global awareness. Many young creators use social media to show their talents such as singing, acting, dancing, and content creation. Social media is a powerful tool that influences the lives of young people. When used in a balanced and responsible way, it can provide opportunities for learning, creativity, and personal growth.



Saksham
BA III



Importance of Education In Life

Education plays a very important role in a person's life. It helps people gain knowledge, develop skills, and become responsible members of society. In today's modern world, education is necessary for personal as well as professional growth. Education helps people to understand the world around them. It teaches us to read, write, and think clearly. Through education, people learn about history, science, culture, and many other subjects. This knowledge helps individuals make better decisions in life. Education is important for getting good job opportunities. Most companies prefer educated and skilled employees. A person with good education can get a better job, earn a good income, and live a comfortable life. Education also helps people become independent and confident. Moreover, education develops moral values and social responsibility. It teaches us discipline, respect, honesty, and cooperation. Educated people can contribute positively to society and help in solving social problems. Education is the key to success and development. It improves knowledge, increases job opportunities, and helps build a better society. Therefore, everyone should try to get a good education and use it for their personal growth and progress of the nation.

Shubham
BA III



The Power of

Stories in

A Changing World

In a world that evolves rapidly every day, stories remain one of the most powerful tools for human connection. From ancient myths to modern novels, literature has always served as a mirror reflecting the emotions, struggles, and dreams of society. For those of us studying literature, we realize that these narratives are not merely entertainment; they are windows that allow us to step into another person's world and understand their reality. When we engage with a text, whether it is a poem or a short story, we experience the protagonist's happiness, conflicts, and hopes as if they were our own. This emotional resonance is what makes literature timeless; even texts written centuries ago continue to impact readers today because fundamental human emotions remain universal. For students of English literature, this journey is particularly enriching. Beyond the beauty of the language, literature is a "silent teacher" that instills empathy, sharpens critical thinking, and fuels creativity. It challenges us to question societal norms, explore diverse perspectives, and shape our own imagination. Every character's journey invites us to reflect on our own lives and the values we hold dear. Ultimately, stories remind us that no matter how much the landscape of our lives changes, the power of words is enduring. Literature continues to inspire, challenge, and connect us, proving that storytelling will always be an essential part of the human experience.

Ashima Thakur
B.A.III



Literature As A Reflection of Society

Literature has always played a significant role in shaping human thought and understanding. From ancient epics to modern novels, literary works capture the emotions, struggles, and aspirations of people across different periods of history. For students of English literature, reading and analyzing texts is not merely an academic exercise but a journey into the diverse experiences of humanity. Literature also encourages empathy and emotional awareness. When readers encounter different characters and situations, they begin to see the world from multiple viewpoints. This experience deepens our understanding of human relationships and social complexities. It reminds us that despite differences in culture, language, and background, human emotions remain universal. For students pursuing English literature, this engagement with texts becomes particularly meaningful. Literature not only enhances language skills but also nurtures imagination and creativity. It invites students to explore philosophical ideas, social issues, and personal identities through the power of words. Ultimately, literature continues to be a timeless source of knowledge and inspiration. It connects generations, cultures, and individuals through shared stories and experiences. As long as people continue to write and read, literature will remain an essential part of understanding ourselves and the world we live in.

Anshita
Class: B.A.III

The Power of Small Kindness In A Fast-moving World

In today's fast-paced world, people often seem to be running endlessly—chasing success, deadlines, and ambitions. In the rush of everyday life, we sometimes forget the simplest yet most powerful human value: kindness. While grand achievements and material success often capture attention, it is often the smallest acts of kindness that leave the deepest impact on people's lives. Kindness does not always require extraordinary effort. It can exist in the simplest gestures—helping someone carry their books, offering a sincere compliment, listening patiently to a friend who needs to talk, or even sharing a warm smile with a stranger. These small actions may appear insignificant, yet they have the ability to brighten someone's day and create a ripple effect of positivity. In educational institutions especially, kindness plays an important role in shaping a supportive environment. Students face academic pressure, personal challenges, and social expectations. A simple act of understanding or encouragement can help someone feel less alone in their struggles. When students support one another rather than compete with hostility, the learning environment becomes healthier and more inspiring. One day while going to college by bus, two girls travelling alone asked me how to reach Jakhu temple. I guided them and helped them arrange a taxi. Even though I got a little late for college, their relieved smiles made me happy. In a world that often feels hurried and complicated, perhaps the simplest solution to many problems lies in something timeless and universal: being kind.

Gungun Sharma
B.A. II English Honours

Importance of English in Modern Life

English has become one of the most important languages in the modern world. It is widely used for communication, education, business, and technology. People from different countries use English as a common language to understand each other. First of all, English plays a major role in education. Many books, research papers, and online courses are written in English. Students who know English can access more knowledge and learning opportunities. It also helps them study abroad and connect with people from different cultures. Secondly, English is very important for jobs and career growth. Many multinational companies prefer employees who can speak and write English well. Good communication skills in English help people perform better in interviews, presentations, and meetings. English is a powerful language that connects people around the world. Learning English improves communication skills, increases career opportunities, and helps individuals grow in both personal and professional life.

Shivansh
BA III

Who is it We Are Trying to Impress?

An average human being spends a little more than two hours on social media every single day. Most of which is seeking approval and validation from others through likes, comments or shares. And in a nutshell, it feels absurdly normal...a harmless post of yours getting publicly noticed and loved. 'What can be wrong with that?'

But behind these posts lies a silent question...
"Who are we trying to impress?"

Who doesn't like being noticed, loved or validated? Being liked is a human need. The problem is not that, it is when we begin shaping our choices based on others' opinions. We start to live for their acceptance, becoming slaves of their opinions. Ironically, the more we chase this 'want' to be liked, the more distant it feels. The more desperately we try to impress others, the more artificial we appear. While on the contrary, the more relaxed and genuine we are, the more we stop trying too hard to be noticed, people tend to appreciate us more. And even if they don't, does it really matter?

Sparsh Dhiman
B.A III



*Science
Section*

Editorial



Dr. Neena
Staff Editor



Sakshi Kumari
Student Editor

Being chosen as the Science Section editor in my final year feels like a full circle moment -a final page in the chapter of a beautiful story .I thank my teachers for being my anchors and inspiration.I am thankful to Dr.Neena Gautam for giving me this opportunity.It is because of her constant guidance and motivation that I am a part of this magazine.The main motive of giving this section is to show importance of chemistry in today's world .I hope you will find this section interesting



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Science Behind Smart Machines

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the most important scientific and technological developments of the modern era. It refers to the ability of machines and computer systems to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as learning, problem-solving, decision-making, and understanding language. AI works by using algorithms, data, and computational models that allow computers to recognize patterns and improve their performance over time.

One of the main branches of AI is machine learning, where systems learn from data instead of being directly programmed for every task. For example, recommendation systems on social media or online shopping platforms use AI to suggest content based on user behavior. Another important area is natural language processing, which helps machines understand and respond to human language, making chatbots and virtual assistants possible. AI has many applications in healthcare, education, transportation, and environmental science. It can help doctors diagnose diseases, assist students in personalized learning, and improve traffic management systems. However, AI also raises ethical questions about privacy, job automation, and responsible use of technology. Therefore, scientists and policymakers must work together to ensure AI is used safely and fairly.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is transforming the world by combining science, mathematics, and technology to create smarter systems that can support human life and solve complex problems.

Niharika Thakur
BSc I



Stephen Hawking

Proof that the Mind has no Limits

Stephen Hawking changed how we see the universe by showing that black holes aren't truly black—they release energy, now called Hawking radiation, reshaping modern physics. Through his work on space, time, and cosmology, he made the universe feel understandable, not distant. Diagnosed with ALS and given just years to live, he went on to work for decades, proving that physical limits don't define intellectual power. By turning complex science into ideas everyone could access, Hawking gave us knowledge, courage, and a reminder to stay curious—no matter the odds.

Tanuj Thakur
BSc I

HIGHER MATHEMATICS

Because Normal Suffering Wasn't Enough

Higher mathematics starts by pretending to be familiar and then immediately betrays you. Numbers quit and return wearing Greek costumes, symbols multiply like they're paid per appearance, and suddenly one equation needs an instruction manual. Zero becomes an over achiever—sometimes nothing, sometimes everything, and sometimes exactly what you score after solving three pages correctly but “not logically enough.” Proofs are the real comedy show. The question says “prove”, which means “think like a mathematician from 200 years ago with unlimited time.” Writing obvious steps is forbidden, skipping them is criminal, and the correct explanation exists only in the examiner's dreams. Graphs oscillate for no reason, infinity shows up uninvited, and the final answer looks simple—mainly to remind you that you were never meant to reach it.

Navadika
BSc I



Evolution In SPARROW

The evolution of sparrows is a fascinating example of how birds can adapt and change over time to survive in different environments. Sparrows, especially the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), are believed to have originated in parts of Africa and Eurasia before spreading to other parts of the world. As they migrated and encountered new habitats, they began to evolve physical and behavioral traits that helped them survive in changing conditions. One of the most noticeable changes in sparrows is the shape and size of their beaks, which vary depending on the type of food available in their surroundings. In areas where they feed mainly on seeds, sparrows tend to have short, strong beaks for cracking them open, while in insect-rich areas, their beaks may be thinner and more pointed. This is an example of natural selection, where traits that help a bird survive are passed on to the next generation. In urban environments, sparrows have adapted to live close to humans, often nesting in buildings and feeding on scraps of food. Studies have even shown that city-

dwelling sparrows may develop shorter wings to help them fly better in tight spaces and avoid obstacles. Climate also plays a role in their evolution, with sparrows in colder regions developing fluffier feathers and slightly larger bodies to retain warmth, while those in hotter areas may evolve to be leaner to stay cool. The most interesting part is that these changes can happen relatively quickly-in just a few generations-especially when sparrows are introduced to new environments, as seen when House Sparrows were brought to North America in the 1800s and quickly adapted to different regions. Overall, the evolution of sparrows is a powerful example of how even small, common birds are constantly changing in response to their surroundings, using the forces of natural selection and adaptation to survive and thrive in a wide range of environments.

Ranjana
BSc III

Cloning & De Extinction

What Is Cloning?

Cloning is the process of creating genetically identical copies of an organism. In biotechnology, this often refers to reproductive cloning, which involves producing an entire organism with the same DNA as another. The most famous example is Dolly the Sheep, cloned in 1996 using a technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT).

Types of Cloning

1. Gene Cloning – Copying DNA segments.
2. Reproductive Cloning – Creating an organism genetically identical to another.
3. Therapeutic Cloning – Creating cloned embryos for stem cell research.

What Is De-Extinction?

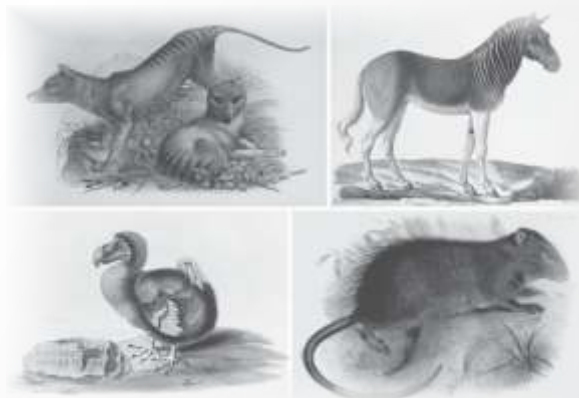
De-extinction refers to the process of bringing

extinct species back to life using cloning, genetic engineering, or selective breeding. This field, sometimes called "resurrection biology," has gained momentum with the development of powerful gene-editing tools like CRISPR-Cas9.

Methods of De-Extinction

Cloning from Preserved DNA: Extracting DNA from well-preserved remains and inserting it into the egg of a closely related species. Genome Editing: Modifying the genome of a living relative to closely match the extinct species. Back-Breeding: Selectively breeding animals to recreate traits of extinct species.

Anshul Sharma, BSc III



STEM CELLS: THE NEW FRONTIER in Animal Regeneration and Therapy

Imagine a scenario where a severely injured horse grows back damaged tendon tissue, or a dog with eye damage gradually recovers full vision-not just with drugs, but with its own cells being coaxed to heal. This isn't science fiction anymore. In the past few years, stem cell research in animals has accelerated dramatically, and its potential for veterinary medicine, livestock improvement, and even conservation is becoming clearer.

What are Stem Cells?

Stem cells are special cells with two key features:

1. Self-renewal– they can divide and make more stem cells.
2. Differentiation – they can specialize into different cell types (muscle, bone, nerve, etc.).

Depending on where they come from and what they can become, stem cells are classified into types like embryonic stem cells (ESCs), induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs), mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), etc.

Recent Exciting Advances in Animals

Livestock Research & Improvement

A recent review covering herbivorous livestock species (cows, goats, deer, horses, camels) shows that stem cell tech is being applied in real ways:

- Repair of damaged tissues such as tendon or mammary glands.
- Improving productive traits (meat, milk, fiber).
- Germplasm preservation of endangered or valuable breeds.

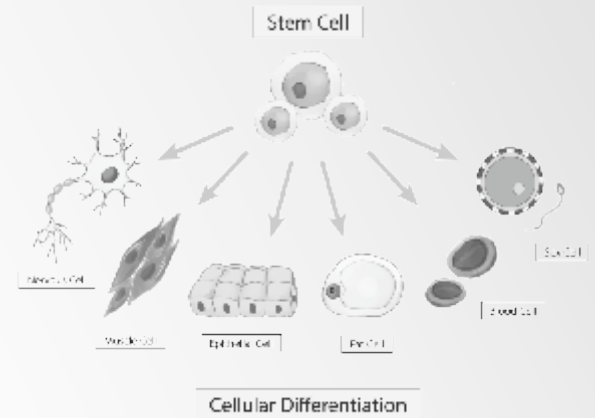
Veterinary Medicine & Companion

Beyond livestock, concrete advances have been reported in dogs and cats:

- MSCs show promise in treating wounds, skin injuries, eye diseases, and neuromuscular disorders.
- Deer antler stem cells (ASCs) are remarkable for their regenerative ability, useful for bone repair and wound healing.

Technical & Biological Improvements

To make these therapies safer and more effective, research is focusing on:



- Better culture conditions for long-term stability.
- Transgene-free iPSCs in pigs.
- Exosomes from stem cells, which reduce inflammation and enhance repair.

Challenges & Ethical Considerations

Some hurdles remain:

- Genetic stability during culture.
- Rejection and immune response.
- Lack of standardization across labs.
- Ethical issues regarding embryonic sources and endangered species.

What the Future Holds

In the coming decade, research may combine stem cells with CRISPR for precise trait improvements, develop better delivery systems, and even regenerate complex organs. Conservation of endangered species using stem cell banking is also becoming a reality.

Conclusion

Stem cell research in animals has shifted from promise to reality. The difference it could make-to animal welfare, livestock productivity, veterinary care, and conservation-is huge. There are still challenges, but researchers are steadily overcoming them. For students of zoology, biomedicine, or veterinary sciences, this is one of the most exciting areas to watch-and potentially enter.

Ankit Verma
BSc III

MICROBIOLOGY: EXPLORING THE INVISIBLE WORLD

Microbiology is the branch of biology that studies microorganisms—living entities too small to be seen with the unaided eye. These include bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, and archaea. The field examines their structure, function, genetics, ecology, and how they affect humans, other organisms, and the environment.

Historical Background

The beginnings of microbiology date back to the 17th century when Antonie van Leeuwenhoek first observed microorganisms using a simple microscope. Later, scientists like Louis Pasteur disproved spontaneous generation and showed that microbes cause fermentation and disease. Robert Koch formulated criteria (Koch's postulates) for showing that a specific microbe causes a specific disease.

Definition and Scope

Microbiology involves many subfields, including:

- Medical microbiology - study of pathogens and how to treat and prevent diseases.
- Environmental microbiology - how microbes interact with their environments, including soil, water, air.
- Industrial microbiology - use of microbes in industry (food, fermentation, pharmaceuticals).
- Microbial genetics- genetic mechanisms in microbes.

Microorganisms are everywhere: in soil, water, air, inside living organisms, and in extreme environments like hot springs or ice. Many play beneficial roles; others can cause disease.

Importance of Microbiology

1. Health and Disease: Microbes are both friends and foes. Some cause illnesses (bacteria, viruses, fungi) while others are essential for digestion, immunity, and even producing medicines like antibiotics.

2. Food and Agriculture: Fermentation

(yogurt, cheese, bread), nitrogen-fixing bacteria in plants, and use of microbes to protect crops.

3. Industry & Biotechnology: Production of enzymes, biofuels, wastewater treatment, bioremediation.

4. Environmental Balance: Decomposition of organic matter, nutrient cycling (like carbon, nitrogen cycles), and ecosystems rely heavily on microbial processes.

Challenges and Risks

- Pathogenic microbes cause diseases; antimicrobial resistance is a growing problem.
- Need for strict hygiene and sanitation to prevent outbreaks.
- Ethical issues in lab work, environmental release of genetically modified microbes.

Recent Developments

- Advances in molecular techniques (genomics, metagenomics) allow scientists to study microbial communities without culturing.
- Better imaging techniques for observing individual microbes and their behaviors.
- Using microbes in new ways for sustainable technologies (e.g., bioenergy, green chemistry).

Conclusion

Microbiology reveals that much of life's processes occur at a microscopic scale. Understanding microbes is essential not just for treating disease, but for maintaining ecosystems, producing food, and developing innovative technologies. The invisible world of microbes influences practically every aspect of life on Earth.

Vijay
BSc III

The Luminiferous Ether or The Story of Ether

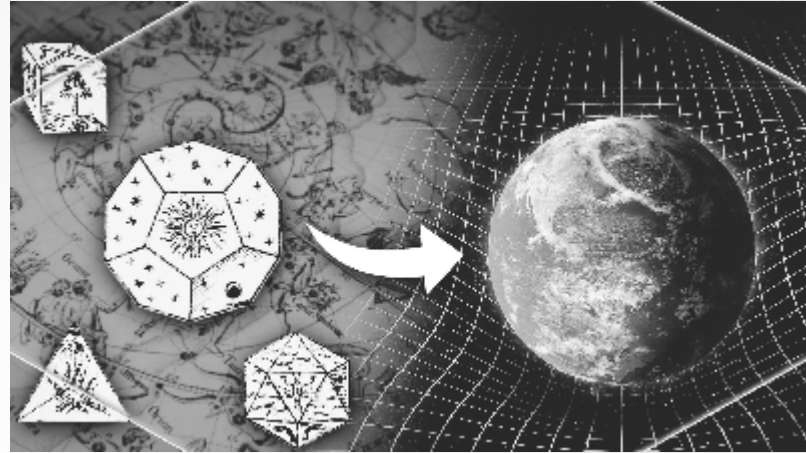
For centuries, the greatest minds in science didn't believe the Earth was spinning through empty space. Instead, they believed we were submerged in an invisible, all-encompassing fluid called the Luminiferous Ether. This wasn't just a fringe theory; it was the backbone of physics until the early 20th century. The story of the ether is a fascinating tale of how a "perfect" idea eventually crumbled under the weight of its own contradictions.

Why did we need an Ether?

To the scientists of the 1800s, the idea of a vacuum was a logical nightmare. They understood that sound needs a medium (like air) to travel, and ripples need water. Since James Clerk Maxwell had proven that light was a wave, it stood to reason that light needed something to "wave" in. The Ether was imagined as a substance that was: Weightless and Invisible: You couldn't see or feel it. Ubiquitous: It filled every crack of the universe, from the lungs of a human to the furthest star. Solid yet Fluid: It had to be rigid enough to vibrate at the incredible speeds of light, yet "ghostly" enough to let the Earth pass through it without slowing us down.

The Earth's Journey Through the "Wind"

If the universe was filled with this static sea of ether, then as the Earth orbited the sun at roughly 30 kilometers per second, we should be experiencing an "Ether Wind." Think of it like sticking your hand out of a moving car window. Even on a still day, you feel a breeze because you are moving. Scientists believed that by measuring the speed of light in different directions, they could finally prove the ether existed and determine the Earth's absolute motion through space.



The Experiment That Failed (And Changed Everything)

In 1887, Albert Michelson and Edward Morley set out to detect this wind using a device called an interferometer. They split a beam of light, sent the parts in different directions, and bounced them back. If the ether wind existed, one beam should have been slightly delayed, like a swimmer fighting an upstream current. The result? Nothing. The "null result" of the Michelson-Morley experiment was the most famous failure in scientific history. No matter which way the Earth turned or how fast it moved, the speed of light remained exactly the same. The "wind" didn't exist.

Sachin Thakur
BSc I

MATHEMATICS

The Silent Engine of Modern Communication



Mathematics is the invisible force powering today's communication and internet services. Every message sent, video streamed, or website accessed depends on mathematical principles working behind the scenes. Digital communication begins with binary code - 0s and 1s. This system is built on Boolean algebra developed by George Boole. His work laid the foundation for modern computing and data processing. Online security also relies heavily on mathematics. Encryption methods such as RSA, created by Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman, use number theory and prime numbers to protect sensitive information. Whether logging into a bank account or making an online payment, mathematical cryptography keeps data secure. Mathematics also ensures accurate data transmission. Error detection and correction techniques use probability and coding theory to prevent data loss during calls, streaming, and file sharing.

Search engines like Google apply mathematical algorithms to rank websites efficiently. Similarly, artificial intelligence systems depend on statistics, calculus, and linear algebra to personalize user experiences. In essence, mathematics is the backbone of the digital world. It guarantees speed, security, and reliability in global communication. Without mathematics, modern internet services would simply not exist.

Saumya Bhardwaj
BSc II

Importance of Science

Science is the foundation of modern civilization and a powerful force behind human progress. It helps us understand the natural world through careful observation, experimentation, and logical reasoning. Scientific discoveries have transformed medicine, reducing death rates and increasing life expectancy through vaccines and effective treatments.

Advances in technology, transportation, communication, and agriculture have improved living standards worldwide. Science also plays a crucial role in solving global challenges such as climate change, pollution, and energy shortages by promoting sustainable solutions.

By encouraging curiosity and critical thinking, science empowers individuals and societies to grow. Truly, science lights the path toward a brighter and better future.

Shubham Rana
B.Sc. II

Chemistry Jokes



1. I told a chemistry joke... There was no reaction.
2. Why do chemists like nitrates so much? Because they're cheaper than day rates.
3. Two atoms met. One said, 'I lost an electron!' The other asked, 'Are you sure?' 'Yes, I'm positive!'
4. Why did the chemist go to jail? Because he was caught bonding with the wrong elements.
5. What do you do with a sick chemist? If you can't helium, and you can't Curium, then you might as well Barium.



Jatin
BSc II

Chemistry Class Chaos

I walked into the lab one day,
Thought it'd be boring- no big display.
Hydrogen said, "I'm number one!"
Oxygen replied, "Let's have some fun."
They bonded fast- what a reaction!
Now water's their main attraction.
Sodium shouted, "I'm super cool!"
Dropped in water- broke every rule.
Fizz, bang, pop- what a show!
Teacher said, "Told you so!"
Carbon's busy making chains,
Building diamonds, fuels, and brains.
Meanwhile Helium floats away,
Saying, "I don't react today."
Acids and bases got in a fight,
Turned the litmus red and white.
But when they mixed- oh what a scene!
They both calmed down- nice and clean.
Chemistry isn't just smoke and fire,
It's drama, gossip, and full-on satire.
So next time lab feels like a mess,
Just blame it on chemical stress!

Palak , BSc II

The Complaint Box of The Periodic Table

Inside the book at page thirteen,
The elements formed a secret canteen.
Every night when class was done,
They met and complained just for fun.
Helium sighed, "I'm always alone,
No bonding partner, no one my own!"
Neon said, "Same! We noble gases agree-
Friendship requests? Zero for me."
Iron was flexing, "I'm strong, you see,
Bridges and buildings depend on me."
Gold rolled eyes, shining bright,
"Relax bro, I'm everyone's favorite at sight."
Oxygen shouted, "I'm tired of this fame!
Every living thing keeps calling my name.
Humans can't live even minutes without me,
But still they blame pollution on me!"
Carbon laughed, "Look at my style,
I make diamonds and pencils at the same
time!"
Hydrogen bounced, tiny but fast,
"I'm small... yet I power rockets to blast."
Then Sodium ran toward Chlorine's side-

Bharti, BSc II

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Wildlife Conservation



Wildlife conservation is a major global challenge due to climate change, habitat loss, and poaching.

Traditional methods, though valuable, are often slow and limited. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed this field, bringing speed, accuracy, and innovation.

AI assists in wildlife monitoring by analyzing massive data from camera traps, drones, and

sensors to identify and count species in seconds. In anti-poaching efforts, AI-powered models predict illegal activities and help rangers plan patrols efficiently. AI also tracks online wildlife trade, aiding authorities in preventing trafficking.

Moreover, AI analyzes satellite images to monitor deforestation and predict habitat changes, helping conservationists protect ecosystems. It also reduces human-wildlife conflict by forecasting animal movements and issuing early warnings to nearby communities. Though challenges like high costs and data limitations exist, AI's role in safeguarding biodiversity is revolutionary, marking a new era of harmony between technology and nature.

Sanoj Kumar, Bsc III

When Nothing Acts, Something Happens

The Strange Story of the Aharonov -Bohm Effect

Imagine firing a beam of electrons through empty space. According to everything you learned in classical electromagnetism, the electrons should only respond to electric or magnetic fields. No field means no force. No force means no effect. But quantum mechanics has a surprise for us. In 1959, two physicists - **David Bohm** and **Yakir Aharonov**-proposed something shocking: electrons could be influenced even in regions where the magnetic field is exactly zero. At first glance, this sounds impossible. Yet experiments proved they were right.

Fields vs Potentials: What's the Difference?

In electromagnetism, we usually work with electric and magnetic fields: E and B . These are considered “physical” because they produce forces. But behind the scenes, we often calculate them using potentials:

- Electric potential ϕ
- Magnetic vector potential A

The fields are derived from these potentials:
 $E = -\nabla\phi$ and $B = \nabla \times A$

In classical physics, potentials are just mathematical tools. You can even change them by adding a constant without affecting the fields. Because of this flexibility, most physicists assumed potentials weren't physically real- just convenient. Quantum mechanics challenges that assumption.

The Thought Experiment

Consider a long solenoid (a tightly wound coil of wire). When current flows through it:

- A magnetic field exists inside the coil.
- Outside the coil, the magnetic field is essentially zero.

Now send two beams of electrons around opposite sides of the solenoid and recombine them to form an interference pattern. Classically, since the electrons never enter the magnetic field, nothing should change. But quantum mechanically, electrons behave like waves. And the phase of a wave matters.

The key discovery was this: Even where

the magnetic field is zero, the magnetic vector potential is not zero. The electrons' wave functions pick up a phase shift proportional to the line integral of the vector potential around the loop. When the beams recombine, the interference pattern shifts.

In other words: No magnetic field. No classical force. Yet a measurable effect.

Experimental Confirmation

For years, physicists debated whether this effect was real or just theoretical speculation. In 1986, a highly controlled experiment led by Akira Tonomura confirmed the effect beyond doubt. The interference pattern shifted exactly as predicted. The result was undeniable: the electrons were influenced despite traveling only through regions with zero magnetic field.

Why This Matters?

The Aharonov–Bohm effect forces us to rethink what is “physically real.” It suggests that:

- Potentials are not just mathematical conveniences.
- Quantum mechanics is sensitive to global properties of a system.
- What matters is not just local fields, but the geometry and topology of the space through which particles move.
- This idea is deeply connected to gauge invariance, one of the central principles of modern physics and the foundation of quantum field theory.

A Bigger Lesson: The takeaway is powerful:

Classical physics says fields are fundamental.

- Quantum mechanics reveals that potentials play a direct physical role.
- Nature may care about deeper geometric structures than we first imagined.

The Aharonov-Bohm effect is a reminder that even long-established concepts can be challenged -and that sometimes, physics advances not by adding new forces, but by rethinking what we thought we already understood.

Sushma
BSc II

Heat Death of The Universe

Steam engines are among the oldest machines used by mankind. Even with modern technology, we cannot operate any engine at 100 percent efficiency, and there are reasons behind this, such as friction and heat loss. We understand friction, but many people do not understand why heat loss occurs.

Fortunately, science provides an explanation through the second law of thermodynamics, which states, "The entropy of the universe tends to a maximum." Entropy is a measure of energy in a less usable form. Entropy increases with time, so we have less usable energy today than we had yesterday. Entropy is the reason why a hot mug of coffee cools down and why ice cream melts. Entropy and energy are interconnected: when work is done, energy is expended, and some of it is lost as heat.

In a closed system, the amount of usable energy always decreases. For example, hot water in a bottle cools to room temperature over time. Earth is not a closed system; we receive energy from the Sun, which makes life possible on Earth. All the energy

we receive from the Sun is in a high-quality form. Plants, weather systems, and ecosystems use this energy to do work and then send it back into space in a less useful form.

Now we know that entropy increases with time, which means energy spreads into less useful forms. This process will continue until energy becomes so evenly distributed that nothing interesting can happen anymore. This scenario is known as the "heat death of the universe."

After a very long time—about one followed by a hundred zeros years, according to scientific estimates—life will no longer be able to exist. Space will be like an empty room with the same temperature and pressure everywhere. Entropy is the reason no useful work can occur, but it is also why things like life, stars, and the universe itself exist. In any case, the heat death of the universe is considered the most probable outcome.

Mohit Kumar
BSc III

Atomic Science

Atomic science explores the structure, behavior, and energy of atoms, the tiny building blocks of matter. Understanding atoms has transformed modern life through electricity generation, medical imaging, nuclear power, and advanced materials. Scientists study protons, neutrons, and electrons to explain chemical reactions and physical forces. Atomic research also raises ethical responsibilities, especially regarding nuclear weapons and radiation safety. Continued innovation in quantum technology, clean energy, and medicine depends on deeper atomic knowledge. By learning how atoms interact, humanity can solve global challenges, improve technology, and create a safer, more sustainable future for generations. This progress requires education, cooperation, and wisdom.

Mukesh
B.Sc II

Friendship of Chemistry

*Atoms meet, bonds are made,
Change is real, none will fade
Nothing lost, nothing new,
Chemistry changes me and you.
From fire's glow to oceans blue,
Chemistry explains what's true.
Silent atoms, endless art,
Chemistry plays its unseen part.
Life reacts from start to end,
Chemistry is our good friend.*

Karan Verma
BSc II

Importance of Plants In Reducing Global Warming

Plants are essentially the planet's primary cooling system. While we often focus on reducing emissions at the source, plants act as the "carbon sinks" that clean up the mess already in the atmosphere.

Here is why they are indispensable in the fight against global warming:

1. Carbon Sequestration

The most direct impact plants have is through photosynthesis. Plants breathe in carbon dioxide (CO₂) the primary greenhouse gas driving global warming and use sunlight to convert it into energy.

Storage: They lock carbon away in their trunks, branches, and leaves.

Soil Health: When plants die or shed leaves, some of that carbon is transferred into the soil, where it can remain stored for centuries if left undisturbed.

2. The Albedo Effect and Temperature Regulation

Plants don't just manage gases; they manage physical heat.

Evapotranspiration: This is essentially "plant sweat." Plants release water vapor into the air, which consumes heat energy and cools the surrounding environment. In cities, this helps combat the "Urban Heat Island" effect.

Shade: On a local level, canopy cover can reduce the temperature of the ground and buildings by several degrees, reducing the energy needed for air conditioning (which further lowers CO₂ emissions).

3. Protecting the Water Cycle

Global warming leads to extreme weather, including droughts and flash floods.

Moisture Recycling: Forests help create their own rain. By releasing water vapor, they

contribute to cloud formation, which reflects more sunlight back into space.

Root Systems: Deep roots hold soil together and allow rainwater to soak into the ground rather than running off, preventing the erosion that often follows climate-driven storms.

4. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience

A diverse ecosystem is a stable one. Healthy plant life supports insects, birds, and mammals that keep the environment balanced. When we lose plant species, the entire system becomes more brittle and less capable of recovering from the heatwaves and shifts in climate that global warming causes.

While plants are miraculous, they aren't a "get out of jail free" card. To actually stop global warming, we have to combine massive reforestation with a drastic reduction in fossil fuel use. We can't plant our way out of a problem if we're still adding CO₂ faster than the trees can breathe it in.

Pro Tip: Not all "planting" is equal. Restoring native ecosystems and protecting old-growth forests is much more effective than planting monoculture "tree farms," which lack the same carbon-storage capacity and biodiversity.

**Bomeshwar
BSc II**



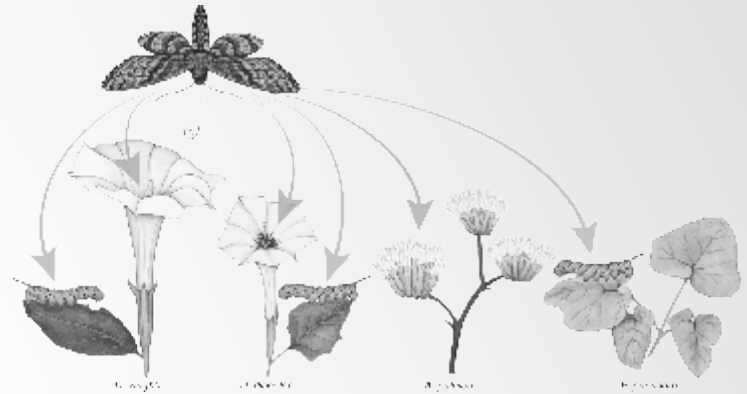
Co-Evolution of Plants and Pollinators

Co-evolution is the process by which two interacting species evolve in response to each other. Among the finest examples in nature is the long and complex partnership between flowering plants and their pollinators. Over millions of years, this relationship has shaped the diversity of flowers, insects, birds, and even mammals, creating a living web of mutual dependence.

When the first flowering plants (angiosperms) appeared, they needed a reliable way to transfer pollen. Wind was inefficient, so plants evolved attractive features such as bright petals, sweet nectar, pleasant fragrance, and unique flower shapes to draw animals toward them. In response, pollinators like bees, butterflies, moths, beetles, birds, and bats evolved long tongues, sensitive smell and color vision, body hairs to trap pollen, and precise foraging behaviors. Each evolutionary change in one partner placed selective pressure on the other, driving further adaptation.

One of the most famous examples of co-evolution is the yucca plant and yucca moth. The female moth deliberately collects pollen and places it on another yucca flower while laying her eggs. The larvae feed on some of the developing seeds, but enough remain for the plant to reproduce. Neither species can survive without the other, making this a textbook case of mutualism.

Another remarkable example is the fig tree and fig wasp relationship. Each fig species is usually pollinated by only one species of wasp. The wasp enters the fig's enclosed flower, pollinates it, and lays eggs inside. The larvae grow within the fig, while the tree produces seeds. This highly specialized system has evolved over millions of years and shows how tightly linked two species can become.



Recent research has revealed that plants are not passive partners. Scientists discovered that some flowers increase nectar and sugar concentration when they detect the buzzing vibrations of bees, suggesting plants can “sense” pollinators. Other studies show that certain plants use heat, electric fields, and scent mimicry to attract specific pollinators, revealing new hidden layers of co-evolution.

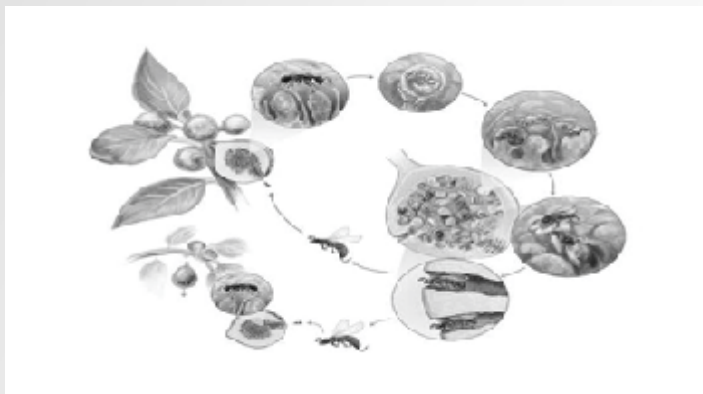
However, this delicate partnership is now under threat. Climate change, habitat destruction, and pesticides are causing pollinator populations to decline. Changes in temperature also disrupt the timing of flowering and pollinator activity, breaking co-evolved relationships.

In conclusion, the co-evolution of plants and pollinators is a powerful example of nature's interdependence. It reminds us that survival is not achieved alone, but through cooperation shaped over deep evolutionary time. Protecting these relationships is essential for maintaining biodiversity and securing our future food supply.

Ridham
B.Sc.II

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When Flowers Get Smart: Special Features of Inflorescence in Fig (Anjeer)



Is Fig (Anjeer) considered a vegetarian or non-vegetarian food?

Inflorescence is an advanced reproductive strategy in flowering plants where many flowers are arranged together to increase pollination efficiency, conserve energy, and enhance seed production. By functioning as a single unit, inflorescence attracts pollinators more effectively and allows multiple flowers to be pollinated in one visit. This arrangement reflects the evolutionary intelligence of plants.

A remarkable example is Anjeer (Fig), which is not a true fruit but a specialized inflorescence called hypanthodium. In Fig, the floral axis becomes hollow and bears hundreds of tiny unisexual flowers on its inner wall, completely hidden from the outside. The mystery of Fig pollination was solved with the discovery of the Fig-wasp mutualism, a classic example of co-evolution.

The Fig inflorescence is a precisely regulated biological system controlled by genetic, hormonal, and chemical signals. After pollination, the entire inflorescence becomes fleshy to form a false multiple fruit.

Karan Verma
BSc II

Nobel Prize

Science Stream-2025



Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine awarded to:

- Mary E. Brunkow
- Fred Ramsdell
- Shimon Sakaguchi

For: Discoveries concerning peripheral immune tolerance—a crucial mechanism that prevents the immune system from attacking the body's own tissues. Impact: Important for understanding and treating autoimmune diseases, cancer, and improving organ transplantation outcomes.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry awarded to:

- Omar M. Yaghi
- Richard Robson
- Susumu Kitagawa

For: The development of metal-organic frameworks (MOFs)—porous materials capable of capturing gases, storing energy, and separating chemicals. Impact: Applications in clean energy, carbon capture, hydrogen storage, and advanced materials science.

Nobel Prize in Physics awarded to:

- John M. Martinis
- Michel H. Devoret
- John Clarke

For: Discovering macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling and quantised energy in electrical circuits. Impact: Laid the groundwork for modern quantum computing and quantum technologies.

Devender Verma
BSc II

Chemistry New Wave

Innovations That Are Quietly Rewriting Our Future

In the race towards the future, some revolutions roar while others whisper. Chemistry belongs to the latter- quietly transforming the world at a scale too small to see, yet too powerful to ignore. Behind cleaner fuels, smarter materials, and precision medicines lies silent force: molecular innovation. Welcome to chemistry's new wave.

When we think about big scientific changes, we often imagine artificial intelligence, space travel, or advanced machines. But another powerful revolution is happening more quietly-in chemistry labs. Chemistry is no longer just about reactions in test tubes. Today, it is helping solve real-world problems in energy, health, materials, and the environment

"The biggest scientific changes are not always loud. Some happen quietly, inside a lab."

One of the biggest changes is the rise of green chemistry.

In the past, many chemical processes created pollution and waste. Now, scientists are designing cleaner and safer methods. For example, carbon dioxide- known for contributing to climate change- is being turned into useful products like fuels and plastics. New reactions are being developed that produce less waste and avoid harmful chemicals. Even plastics are being redesigned to break down naturally, reducing environmental damage. Chemistry is becoming part of the solution, not the problem.

Chemistry is also playing a major role in the future of energy.

Researchers are developing solid-state batteries that are safer and last longer than traditional ones. These could greatly improve electric vehicles and electronic devices. Perovskite solar cells, a new type of solar material, are cheaper and more flexible than older technologies. Scientists are also improving ways to produce green hydrogen, a clean fuel that may replace fossil fuels in many industries. These

energy advances all depend on smart chemical design.

"From clean energy to sustainable fuels, chemistry powers the transition."

In Medicine chemistry is leading to more precise treatments. New drug delivery systems can carry medicine directly to specific parts of the body, reducing side effects. Chemical improvements help stabilize sensitive molecules like mRNA, which is important for modern vaccines and therapies. Scientists are even creating artificial enzymes that can perform special tasks inside the body. Chemistry is helping healthcare become more targeted and effective.

"Modern healthcare is increasingly built on molecular design."

Another exciting area is materials science. chemists are creating self-healing materials that can repair small cracks on their own. New ultra-thin materials are being used in electronics, sensors, and flexible devices. Sustainable building materials are also being developed to reduce pollution from construction. These innovations show how chemistry shapes the objects we use every day.

Chemistry research itself is changing with the help of artificial intelligence (AI). AI can predict how molecules will behave, suggest new compounds, and help scientists design better reactions. This saves time, reduces costs, and speeds up discoveries

What makes these innovations special is that they often go unnoticed. We may not see chemistry in the headlines, but its effects are everywhere- in cleaner energy, better medicines, and smarter materials.

The future is being built, molecule by molecule.

Chemistry is not just a subject to study- it is a field full of opportunities to create solutions and shape the future.

Aashima, BSc II



Linear Programming & Its Role In Real Life

Linear Programming (LPP) is a powerful mathematical method used to determine the best possible solution under given limitations. Linear Programming helps in making the most efficient and rational decisions in complex real-life situations.

An LPP consists of an objective function and constraints. The region that satisfies all constraints is called the feasible region, and the best solution within it is known as the optimal solution.

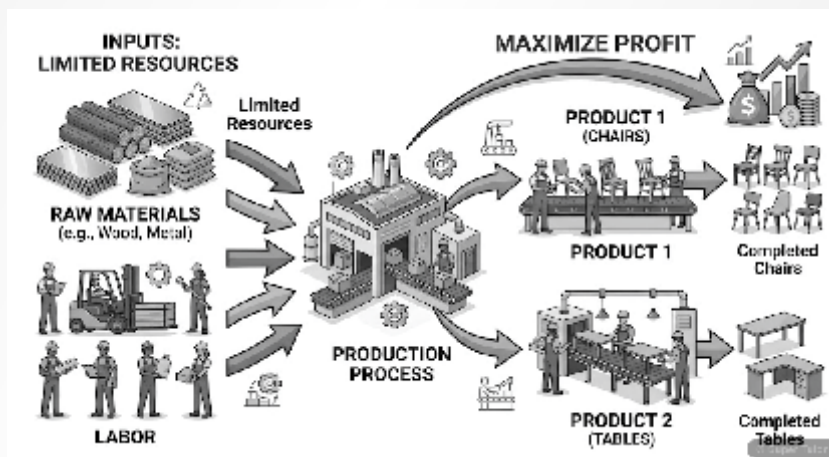
Real-Life Examples:

Example 1: A factory decides the number of products to manufacture to earn maximum profit.

Example 2: A transport company plans routes to minimize fuel and delivery costs.

Example 3: A farmer selects the best crop combination to maximize yield with limited land and water.

Example 4: A bank allocates funds in different



investments to gain maximum returns.

Example 5: An airline schedules flights efficiently to reduce operational costs.

Thus, Linear Programming is an essential tool for smart planning, efficient resource use, and scientific decision-making in modern society.

Anjali Thakur Meghta, BSc II

Chemistry & Me

Simple si life bhi ek mystery ho
gai

Jis din se chemistry ki life main
entry hogai Chemistry ka hmare
dil m dar bhar gya

Neutral si zindagi mai mano acid
gir gya

Noble gas ko tarah mehfooz the
fir hmara bhi reduction hogya

Dil k arman aansuon m beh gyee

Organic chemistry ki vjh se
hmare sare electron hil gyee

Par vakt k sath sath esse hi dosti

hogai

HCl si zindagi mano fructose ban

gai

Complex si equation hmari
balance hogai

All credit goes to Dr Neena Mam
jinki vjh se chemistry se

mohabbat ho gai

Avantika Khosh

BSc II





Recent Innovations In Chemistry: Transforming The World Through Science

"Chemistry is the science that turns imagination into innovation."

The 21st century has witnessed extraordinary scientific progress, and chemistry stands at the center of this transformation. Modern chemistry is no longer confined to laboratory experiments; it now intersects with artificial intelligence, renewable energy, nanotechnology, and biotechnology. Today's chemists are developing sustainable materials, life-saving medicines, and clean energy technologies that address global challenges such as climate change, pollution, and disease. This article explores some of the most significant recent innovations in chemistry that are shaping the future of science and society.

1. Artificial Intelligence in Chemical Research

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized chemical research by accelerating discovery processes. Machine

learning algorithms can predict reaction outcomes, optimize synthesis routes, and design new molecules with desired properties. AI-driven platforms are widely used in:

- Drug discovery.
- Catalyst design.
- Materials science.
- Reaction mechanism prediction.

By reducing trial-and-error experimentation, AI saves time, cost, and laboratory resources.

2. Green Hydrogen: The Fuel of the Future

Hydrogen is considered a clean fuel because it produces only water upon combustion. However, conventional hydrogen production releases carbon dioxide, but green hydrogen is produced through water electrolysis using renewable energy sources. This method significantly reduces carbon emissions and supports sustainable energy systems. Green Hydrogen:

- Reduces carbon emission.

- Supports sustainable energy systems.
 - Plays a key role in achieving net-zero goals
- Chemists are developing efficient catalysts to improve electrolysis efficiency and reduce production costs.

3. Perovskite Solar Cells

Perovskite-based solar cells are one of the most promising breakthroughs in materials chemistry. These solar cells offer:

- High power conversion efficiency.
- Low manufacturing cost.
- Flexible lightweight design.

Unlike traditional silicon solar cells, perovskite materials can be processed at lower temperatures. Researchers are working to improve their stability and durability for large-scale commercial use.

4. Nanotechnology and Smart Drug Delivery

Nano chemistry has enabled the development of nanoparticles capable of delivering drugs directly to targeted cells. This improves treatment efficiency while minimizing side effects. Applications include:

- Targeted cancer therapy.
- Antibacterial coatings.
- Biosensors
- Self-healing materials.

Nanomaterials possess unique physical and chemical properties due to their extremely small size.

5. Sustainable and Green Chemistry Innovations

Green chemistry focuses on reducing hazardous waste and promoting environmentally friendly chemical processes. Industries are adopting:

- Biodegradable polymers.
- Eco-friendly solvents.
- Renewable feedstock.

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• Catalytic reaction pathways.
These innovations support sustainable industrial development and environmental protection.

Impact on Society

Recent chemical innovations have:

- Accelerated pharmaceutical development.
- Advanced renewable energy technologies.
- Reduced industrial pollution.
- Improved overall quality of life.

Chemistry plays a central role in solving global challenges.

Future Scope

The future of chemistry lies in interdisciplinary research, integrating chemistry with computer science, biology, environmental science, and engineering. Fields such as quantum chemistry, bioinorganic chemistry, and advanced

materials science are expected to grow significantly.

Conclusion

Innovation in chemistry is transforming the world at an unprecedented pace. From AI-assisted molecular design to green hydrogen systems and nanotechnology-based medicine, chemistry continues to redefine scientific progress.

The responsibility now lies with the next generation of chemists to continue innovating while ensuring sustainability and ethical scientific practices. Chemistry is not just the study of matter—it is the foundation of a better and cleaner future.

Bhupesh, BSc III

NUMBER GAME

It is a universal truth that numbers are not equal. For example, 1, 2, 3, 4 are all different. When we add 1 to 1, we get 2; similarly, $2 + 1 = 3$, and $3 + 1 = 4$. But I am going to cheat this number system by playing a trick.

Please pay attention.

Let us start

We know that

$$-12 = -12$$

$$9 - 21 = 16 - 28$$

$$32 - 2 \times 3 \times 7/2 = 42 - 2 \times 4 \times 7/2$$

By adding $(7/2)^2$ both sides we get

$$32 - 2 \times 3 \times 7/2 + (7/2)^2 = 42 - 2 \times 4 \times 7/2 + (7/2)^2$$

$$(3 - 7/2)^2 = (4 - 7/2)^2$$

{Because $(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$ }

Now taking square root both sides, we get

$$\sqrt{(3 - 7/2)^2} = \sqrt{(4 - 7/2)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{13 - 7/2} = \sqrt{14 - 7/2}$$

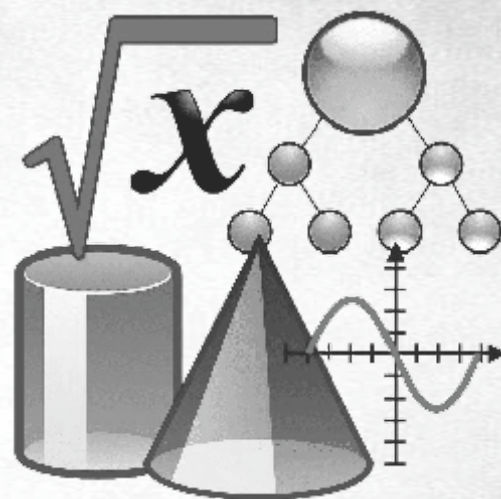
$$(3 - 7/2) = (4 - 7/2)$$

$$(3 - 7/2) = (4 - 7/2)$$

$$3 = 4$$

In the above solution, I have proved that 3 is equal to 4, meaning $1 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 5$, and so on. But as for the math part 34, so there's definitely a mistake in my "proof." Can you tell me where I made a mistake? I would be very grateful if you could find any mistake in it.

Shailja Sharma,
B.Sc. II





***Planning
Section***

Editorial



Staff Editor
Dr. P.L. Verma



Student Editor
Aditya

Dear Friends,

As we navigate the complexities of a shifting economy, the “Planning Forum” section serves as a vital platform for academic reflection. In this section students contributed articles ranging from local grassroots issues to global geopolitical shifts. Aditya Negi and Akshay examine the “Issues and Challenges of Street Vendors in Shimla,” revealing a workforce essential to our tourism but vulnerable to spatial constraints and regulatory pressure. The article written by Himanshi and Nikita Verma addresses the “Problems and Status of Working Women,” emphasizing that safety and wage transparency are non-negotiable for genuine equity. Broadening the horizon, students explored national frameworks like GYAN—targeting the poor, youth, farmers, and women—to drive the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. The articles on the 16th Finance Commission discussed new GDP-linked devolution, whereas Priyanshu provides an insight on how generative AI unlocks productivity in banking. The article of Pawan Kumar discusses BRICS and its role in challenging Western dominance through a multipolar order. Finally, Yogesh Thakur highlights the impact of schemes like PMAY-G and PM-KISAN in drastically reducing multi-dimensional poverty. Together, these papers remind us that effective planning is a commitment to dignity and progress. We hope these perspectives inspire you to think critically about our shared future.



PROBLEMS AND STATUS OF WOMEN LABOUR FORCE IN SHIMLA CITY

Women's participation in the labour force is widely recognised as a key driver of economic growth, social development, and poverty reduction. Across both developed and developing economies, women contribute significantly to agriculture, manufacturing, services, and the informal sector, yet they continue to face structural, social, and economic barriers that limit their full and equal participation in the workforce. Their status in employment is shaped by entrenched social norms, economic constraints, and institutional limitations that together restrict opportunities and outcomes.

Reports by organisations such as the International Labour Organization highlight persistent gender gaps in employment opportunities, wages, job security, and working conditions. Many women remain concentrated in informal, low-paid, or unpaid work and contend with discrimination, lack of social protection, and the heavy burden of unpaid care responsibilities. These overlapping disadvantages undermine both individual well-being and broader development goals.

Shimla, the capital of Himachal Pradesh, is widely known for its heritage, scenic beauty, and peaceful mountain life, yet beneath this charm lies a deeper social and economic concern: the participation, safety, and equality of women in the workforce. Across sectors such as tourism, education, hospitality, and government services, women's presence is steadily increasing, but this visibility has not yet translated into genuine equity, security, or opportunity. Despite rising levels of education and awareness, women in Shimla continue to encounter significant obstacles in entering and remaining in meaningful employment. Many are concentrated in informal or low-paid roles with limited access to leadership positions,

while traditional gender roles, societal expectations, and the high cost of living in a tourist-driven economy often push them toward part-time or seasonal work rather than stable careers.

Safety and security remain a persistent concern, especially for women working late shifts. Shimla's urban layout, with its narrow winding roads and limited public transportation after dark, makes night-time travel difficult and unsafe for many women workers. As a result, women often decline night shifts not because they lack ability or interest, but because they fear harassment, assault, or simply the absence of safe and reliable transit options; the shortage of hostel facilities for working women further compounds this insecurity.

The principle of equal opportunity also falls short in practice. Although the legal framework mandates "same role, same pay," actual workplace realities often diverge from this promise. Wage gaps persist not only because of overt bias, but also due to the absence of transparent salary systems. Women are frequently clustered in lower grades or auxiliary positions even when they possess comparable qualifications to their male counterparts, and in the absence of regular salary audits and publicly available pay structures, these inequalities remain largely invisible.

Ensuring a safe and inclusive work environment is another critical challenge. Many women hesitate to report harassment or discrimination for fear of stigma, job loss, or retaliation. This reluctance reflects not only individual anxieties but also systemic failures, including weak grievance-redress mechanisms



and an inadequate support structure within workplaces. A large proportion of women are also unaware of their rights and the legal protections available to them, which further discourages them from seeking redress.

Rigid work schedules often clash with women's responsibilities within the household and community, making flexible and health-sensitive work policies essential. Introducing flexible working hours would allow women to participate in the labour market without sacrificing family obligations. At the same time, many workplaces still deny basic needs such as menstrual leave or a comfortable resting space, despite the clear link between such provisions and women's health, productivity, and dignity.

Shimla thus stands at a crossroads: while society is evolving, deeply rooted norms continue to shape what women can and cannot do in the labour market. Improving the status of women workers is not only about creating jobs; it requires transforming culture, infrastructure, and policy in a coordinated and sustained manner. To move in this direction, several priorities emerge.

First, there is a need to enhance safety for women workers, particularly during night-time hours, through better transport facilities, improved street lighting, and secure hostel accommodations for working women. Second, genuine equality of opportunity must

be realised by backing legal commitments with transparent pay systems, regular wage audits, and efforts to ensure women's representation at all levels of employment. Third, workplaces must be made harassment-free and supportive, with strong complaint mechanisms, awareness programmes, and management accountability. Fourth, systematic education on women's rights and entitlements is essential so that women can assert themselves without fear.

In addition, flexible work policies and health-sensitive benefits—such as adaptable hours, maternity and menstrual leave, and suitable rest spaces—are crucial for enabling sustained participation. The provision of childcare facilities would support married women and mothers in maintaining stable employment, while dedicated hostels for working women would reduce both safety concerns and housing pressures.

Women in Shimla are educated, capable, and eager to contribute meaningfully to the city's economic and social life. What they require are systems that protect, value, and empower them in practical terms—not only in principle, but in every workplace across the city.

Himanshi
BA III

Nikita Verma
BA III

16TH FINANCE COMMISSION (2026-2031)



The Finance Commission of India is a constitutional body established under Article 280 to recommend the distribution of tax revenues between the central government and states, ensuring fiscal federalism. It consists of a chairperson and four members appointed by the President, with qualifications set by Parliament. The current 16th Finance Commission, chaired by Arvind Panagariya, was constituted on December 31, 2023, and covers recommendations for 2026-31.

Key Recommendations

The report of 16th Finance Commission was tabled in



Criterion	15th FC Weight	16th FC Weight
Income Distance	45%	42.5%
Population (2011)	15%	17.5%
Demographic Performance	12.5%	10%
Area	15%	10%
Forest & Ecology	10%	10%
Tax/Fiscal Effort	2.5%	0%
GDP Contribution	0%	10%

Parliament on February 1, 2026. It retains states' share of central taxes at 41% and introduces performance-based criteria like GDP contribution in devolution. It recommends Rs 9.47 lakh crore in grants over five years for local bodies, disaster management, and sector-specific needs. The formula for horizontal devolution of taxes among states and its differences with the 15th Finance commission is as follows:

The key differences lie in the horizontal formula for sharing among states. The 16th FC

introduces a 10% weight for states' contribution to national GDP (absent in 15th FC) while dropping the 2.5% tax and fiscal effort criterion. Weights shift as follows: Income Distance reduces from 45% to 42.5%; Population (2011 Census) rises from 15% to 17.5%; Demographic Performance falls from 12.5% to 10%; Area drops from 15% to 10% (Forest/Ecology steady at 10%).

State Deficit Grant and 16th Finance Commission

The 16th Finance Commission has discontinued post-devolution revenue deficit grants (RDG) to states, unlike the 15th FC which recommended Rs 2.94 lakh crore over 2022-26 for 17 states. This elimination promotes fiscal discipline,

urging states to boost revenues and rationalize expenditures like subsidies and cash transfers.. Instead, the 16th FC allocates Rs 9.47 lakh crore in grants focused on local bodies (rural/urban) and disaster management, doubling local body funding from the 15th FC.

Fiscally stressed states like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and north-eastern/hill states may face strains due to structural issues (geography, subsidies), potentially leading to ad-hoc central support or higher borrowings. The 41% tax devolution and doubled local grants (Rs 9.47 lakh crore total) provide overall stability, but its success will depend on reforms.

Nikita Verma
BA III

National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services Limited

In the modern financial era, technology has transformed the way people invest in the stock market. Earlier, investors had to deal with physical share certificates, which were difficult to store and could easily be lost, damaged, or stolen. To solve these problems, India introduced electronic depositories. The two main depositories in the country are NSDL (National Securities Depository Limited) and CDSL (Central Depository Services Limited).

A depository is an organization that holds financial securities such as shares, bonds, and mutual fund units in electronic form. It works like a bank, but instead of money, it keeps securities safe. Investors open a demat account through a Depository Participant (DP), such as a bank or brokerage firm, to access depository services. NSDL and CDSL are India's two primary central securities depositories, enabling electronic holding and transfer of securities like stocks and bonds to eliminate physical certificates. They play a key role in the capital markets by streamlining settlements and reducing risks.

National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)

National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), established in 1996, was India's first depository based in Mumbai. It was promoted by major financial institutions like the National Stock Exchange (NSE), IDBI, and UTI. NSDL played a key role in introducing the dematerialization system and modernizing the Indian capital market. It manages demat accounts for over 2 crore investors, holding assets worth around 398 lakh crore as of 2023, and offers services like dematerialization, settlements, and corporate benefits distribution through depository participants (DPs).

Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL)

Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL), set up in 1999 and based in Mumbai, is the smaller counterpart with a focus on retail investors. It handles similar functions but has a larger share of individual demat accounts, supporting efficient securities transfers, pledging, and e-voting.

Comparison Between NSDL and CDSL

Aspect	NSDL	CDSL
Launch Year	1996 (First in India)	1999
Market Share	Larger institutional focus	Higher retail investor base
Services	Demat, remat, settlements	Demat, e-voting, pledging
Network	Extensive DP network	Strong digital platforms

Both NSDL and CDSL perform similar functions. They convert physical securities into electronic form (dematerialization) and can also convert them back into physical form (rematerialization). They provide safe custody of securities, handle the settlement of trades, and manage corporate actions such as dividends, bonus shares, and stock splits. The introduction of NSDL and CDSL has made investing easier, safer, and faster. Transactions are now paperless, transparent, and more efficient. These depositories play a vital role in the smooth functioning of India's stock market and help millions of investors participate in the financial system.

Nitesh Kumar
BA III





GYAN For Viksit Bharat

GYAN is an acronym popularized by Prime Minister Narendra Modi representing the four key focus areas - Garib (poor), Yuva (youth), Annadata (farmers), and Narishakti/Nari (women) - central to achieving India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision of becoming a developed nation by its 100th year of independence. Focusing on GYAN ensures progress for India's core demographics: supporting the poor via welfare schemes, youth through education and jobs, farmers with agricultural reforms, and women via empowerment programs. PM Modi has stressed "GYAN pe dhyaan" (focus on GYAN) as the mantra for Viksit Bharat success.

I. Garib (Poor)

Several schemes under India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision specifically target the "Garib" (poor) pillar of the GYAN framework by providing direct financial aid, food security, housing, and employment to uplift economically disadvantaged groups. Key Schemes for Garib started by the government are:

- i. **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY):** Delivers free food grains to over 80 crore poor beneficiaries, extended periodically to combat hunger and inflation impacts.
- ii. **Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 (VB-G RAM G):** Overhauls MGNREGA with 125 guaranteed workdays, focusing on rural infrastructure, water security, and livelihoods to boost poor households' incomes.
- iii. **PM Awas Yojana:** Constructs affordable housing for urban and rural poor, aiming to provide pucca homes to millions lacking shelter.

These initiatives prioritize asset creation, wage security, and poverty alleviation, integrating with Digital India for transparent delivery to ensure inclusive growth toward

Viksit Bharat goals.

II. Yuva (Youth)

Viksit Bharat empowers "Yuva" (youth) through targeted programs fostering leadership, skill-building, and active participation in nation-building toward the 2047 developed India vision. Key Youth Initiatives are:

- i. **Viksit Bharat Yuva Connect Programme:** Engages students in over 50 campuses via workshops, competitions, and dialogues with leaders to align youth ideas with national development goals.
- ii. **SashaktYuva - Viksit Bharat Annual Action Plan 2025-26:** Focuses on holistic youth development through four areas—leadership, skills, civic engagement, and innovation—via MY Bharat portal for volunteering and idea-sharing.
- iii. **Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue (formerly National Youth Festival):** Hosts events like Youth Parliaments, Viksit Bharat Challenge, and interactions with role models to nurture talent and policy involvement.

These platforms emphasize digital onboarding, merit-based opportunities, and collaborations with ministries to channel youth energy into self-reliance, innovation, and civic responsibility.

III. Annadata (Farmers)

Viksit Bharat targets "Annadata" (farmers) through schemes enhancing income, technology access, infrastructure, and market linkages as part of the GYAN framework. Key Schemes for Annadata includes:

- i. **PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana:** Rs 24,000 crore outlay to boost productivity, crop diversification, irrigation, storage, and credit in 100 districts, aiming to double



- farmers' incomes.
- ii. **Pradhan Mantri AnnadataAaySanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA):** Ensures minimum support prices via Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF), and Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS).
 - iii. **Kisan Credit Cards, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, and SVAMITVA:** Provide credit, Rs 1 lakh crore for post-harvest infrastructure, and drone-based property cards for rural farmers.

IV. Narishakti (Women's Power)

Viksit Bharat targets "Nari" or "Narishakti" (women's power) through schemes promoting economic independence, skill development, health, and safety under the GYAN framework. Key Schemes for Nari are:

- i. **Lakshpati Didi Initiative:** Trains 2 crore women in SHGs for skills like drone piloting, plumbing, and tailoring to achieve Rs 1 lakh annual household income, supported by DAY-NRLM.
- ii. **Namo Drone Didi:** Equips 15,000 SHGs with drones for agricultural services like spraying and monitoring, empowering

rural women as entrepreneurs.

- iii. **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana:** Provides collateral-free loans prioritizing women for micro-enterprises, with over 8 lakh crore disbursed to SHGs.

Additional efforts include Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for girl child protection, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana for savings, PM Matru Vandana Yojana (Rs 6,000 nutrition aid), and Nari Shakti VandanAdhiniyam for women's reservation in legislatures. These converge across 70+ central schemes to drive "Sashakt Nari - Viksit Bharat."

Shreya Thakur
BA III



BRICS – THE RISE OF GLOBAL POWER AND ITS ROLE IN SHAPING A WORLD

BRICS is an intergovernmental group of major emerging economies focused on cooperation in trade, development, and global governance. As of 2026, it includes 11 full member nations. The original five members—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—expanded after the 2023 Johannesburg Summit. New full members joining by 2025 are Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Original Members	New Members (2024-25)
Brazil	Egypt
Russia	Ethiopia
India	Indonesia
China	Iran
South Africa	Saudi Arabia
	United Arab Emirates

BRICS also has partner countries for closer collaboration: Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Uganda, and Uzbekistan. Today, BRICS nations represent over 40% of the world's population and about 37% of global GDP. They drive growth through initiatives like the New Development Bank in Shanghai.

Aim of BRICS

BRICS aims to promote peace, security, sustainable development, and cooperation among member states. It seeks to strengthen economic, political, and social ties while amplifying the voice of the Global South in international affairs.

BRICS operates on three pillars: economic/financial collaboration, political/security cooperation, and cultural/people-to-people exchanges. These support joint efforts in health, science, technology, trade, and climate resilience.

BRICS and Western Dominance

BRICS challenges Western dominance by promoting multipolarity, reducing reliance on U.S.-centric systems, and amplifying Global South voices in global governance. Through economic alternatives and institutional reforms, it counters the influence of bodies like the IMF and World Bank. BRICS pushes trade in local currencies and systems like China's CIPS to bypass the dollar and SWIFT. Examples include India-Russia oil deals in rupees and rubles, aiming to erode U.S. financial leverage. Expansion to 11 members strengthens collective bargaining for a multipolar order, asserting strategic autonomy against Western blocs. It fosters non-Western alliances on trade, climate, and security.

Challenges

BRICS faces significant internal divisions and external skepticism despite its growing membership and ambitions. Diverse political systems, ideologies, and economic structures hinder unified decision-making, with members like India and China holding competing regional ambitions. China's economic dominance raises concerns among others about power imbalance and dependency. Critics label BRICS as institutionally weak, lacking shared objectives, and failing to deliver reforms in global bodies like IMF or achieve de-dollarization. It's often seen as anti-Western rhetoric without transformative impact, mixing neo-imperial (Russia, China) and post-colonial powers incoherently.

Pawan Kumar
BA III

निर्धनता उन्मूलन और असमानता को कम करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम

भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धनता और असमानता को कम करने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं, जिनमें ग्रामीण रोजगार, आवास, स्वास्थ्य और वित्तीय समावेशन शामिल हैं। इन प्रयासों से बहुआयामी गरीबी में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है।

प्रमुख गरीबी उन्मूलन योजनाएं:

- 1. महात्मा गांधी नरेगा (MGNREGA):** ग्रामीण परिवारों को वर्ष में 100 दिनों का रोजगार प्रदान करती है, जो आजीविका सुरक्षा बढ़ाती है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना ने ग्रामीण रोजगार और आजीविका सुरक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है, लेकिन भुगतान देरी जैसी चुनौतियां भी बनी हुई हैं। 2014-2025 के बीच व्यक्ति-दिवस सृजन में 82% वृद्धि हुई है। योजना के माध्यम से 8 करोड़ से अधिक ग्रामीण संपत्तियां जैसे चेक डैम, तालाब, जल संरक्षण कार्य। मिशन अमृत सरोवर से 68,000 सरोवर बने। आधार आधारित भुगतान (99.49% सीडिंग), जियो-टैगिंग से पारदर्शिता बढ़ी।
- 2. प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (PMAY-G):** ग्रामीण गरीबों को पक्के घर उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य, जिसमें 1.20 लाख रुपये तक सहायता दी जाती है। नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार PMAY-ग्रामीण में अगस्त 2025 तक 2.82 करोड़ घरों का निर्माण पूर्ण (कुल लक्ष्य 4.12 करोड़ में से) कर लिया गया है। इस योजना को वर्ष 2029 तक बढ़ाया गया है तथा योजना के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त 2 करोड़ घरों के लिए 3.06 लाख करोड़ आवंटन किया गया है। PMAY-शहरी योजना में 24 नवंबर 2025 तक कुल 1.22 करोड़ घर स्वीकृत, 96.02 लाख घर पूर्ण/वितरित कर दिए गए हैं। योजना के माध्यम से कुल मिलाकर 4 करोड़ से अधिक घर बने, जिनमें 75% महिलाओं के नाम पर हैं। इस प्रकार योजना ने ग्रामीण गरीबी कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- 3. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN):** योजना छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। योजना के तहत 11 करोड़ से अधिक

लाभार्थी हैं, जिन्हें प्रति वर्ष 6000 तीन किस्तों में मिलते हैं। एक अनुमान के अनुसार इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन से किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हुए, कृषि निवेश (बीज, उर्वरक) बढ़ा, और किसानों की ऋण निर्भरता 85% घटी।

- 4. दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-एनआरएलएम:** दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (DAY-NRLM) ग्रामीण गरीब महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने वाली प्रमुख योजना है। यह स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG) के माध्यम से आजीविका बढ़ावा देती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक देश के 28 राज्यों व 6 UT में 10.05 करोड़ महिलाओं तथा 90.90 लाख से अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूह को संगठित किया गया है।
- 5. प्रधानमंत्री उज्वला योजना:** प्रधानमंत्री उज्वला योजना ग्रामीण गरीब महिलाओं को स्वच्छ रसोई ईंधन प्रदान करने वाली महत्वपूर्ण योजना है। यह धुएँ से होने वाली स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं को कम करने पर केंद्रित है। PMUY 1.0 (2016-20) अंतर्गत कुल 8 करोड़ से अधिक कनेक्शन वितरित किये गए जबकि PMUY 2.0 (2021 से अब तक) अतिरिक्त 1.6 करोड़ कनेक्शन वितरित किये गए। इस योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 10 करोड़ कनेक्शन वितरण का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
- 6. आयुष्मान भारत:** आयुष्मान भारत योजना भारत सरकार की प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा पहल है, जो गरीब परिवारों को मुफ्त इलाज उपलब्ध कराती है। यह दो घटकों . स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केंद्र और प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना पर आधारित है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना ने स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव लाया है, 45 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाया। PM-JAY के तहत 9.19 करोड़ भर्ती हुई, 1.29 लाख करोड़ खर्च।

असमानता कम करने के प्रयास

- 1. प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (PMJDY):** प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना वित्तीय समावेशन की प्रमुख योजना है,

जो हर परिवार को बैंकिंग सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराती है। 2014 में शुरू यह योजना गरीबों और वंचितों को बचत खाते, ऋण, बीमा और पेंशन से जोड़ती है। प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना के तहत 4 फरवरी 2026 तक कुल 53 करोड़ से अधिक बैंक खाते खोले जा चुके हैं। यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी वित्तीय समावेशन पहल है।

- 2. प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (PMKVY):** प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना युवाओं को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख योजना है। यह 2015 में शुरू हुई और अब PMKVY 4.0 (2022-26) चरण में चल रही है। प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना ने 10 वर्षों में लाखों युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित कर रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाई है। 1.63 करोड़+ युवा प्रशिक्षित हुए, प्लेसमेंट दर 42.8% रही।
- 3. आरक्षण नीति और महिला सशक्तिकरण:** सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानता घटाने के लिए आरक्षण और योजनाएं।
- 4. शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुधार:** समावेशी विकास के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया और अन्य पहलें।

उपलब्धियां

इन योजनाओं से 2013-14 से 2022-23 तक बहुआयामी गरीबी दर 29.17% से घटकर 11.28% हो गई, और 25 करोड़ लोग गरीबी से बाहर आए। गिनी कोएफिशिएंट में भी कमी आई है, जो आय असमानता में सुधार दर्शाता है। विश्व बैंक के अनुसार 171 मिलियन लोग अत्यधिक गरीबी से बाहर (और देश में सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज 64% हुई।

योगेश ठाकुर
बीए - तृतीय वर्ष



Generative AI and Indian Banking System

In 2025, a report titled “The Idea of India 2025: How much productivity can GenAI unlock in India?” published by Ernst & Young (popularly known as EY) analysed the impact of GenAI on financial services, including banking. Based on surveys and over 700 roles studied, the report highlights rapid adoption of GENAI and substantial productivity gains to the sector. The study projects GenAI driving 34-38% productivity improvements across Indian financial services by 2030, rising to up to 46% specifically in banking operations. It covers banking alongside insurance, analyzing tasks in customer service, operations, underwriting, and more.

The report finds that 74% of financial firms have started proof-of-concept projects; 11% reached production; 42% allocated budgets for GenAI. The sector is making use of GENAI in its key functions such as Customer service (68% priority), operations (47%), underwriting (32%); integrations with CRM, loan origination, and core banking systems reduce costs to 1/10th of manual processes. Key benefits reported by the respondents includes 63% reporting better customer satisfaction; 58% seeing cost reductions.

However, the report also highlighted challenges such as data localization, PII privacy, and cybersecurity hurdles, requiring on-premise or India-based clouds and VPCs. The report recommends for enterprise-wide integration, robust governance, and aligning AI with business goals for sustainable growth.

Priyanshu
BA I

Issues and Challenges of Street Vendors in Shimla



Street vending in Shimla is a vital part of the urban informal economy, especially in a hill town dependent on tourism and local daily demand. Vendors supply essential, low-cost goods and services, create self-employment for low-income households, and support the urban poor, yet operate in precarious conditions marked by spatial constraints, regulatory pressure, climate vulnerability, and weak social protection. We tried to conduct a small study to understand the issues and challenges of street vendors in Shimla, highlighting their economic significance and vulnerability. The study's objectives were to identify major problems faced by vendors, understand how they sustain livelihoods under difficult conditions, analyse their living and working environments, assess income patterns and seasonality, examine the role of Shimla Municipal Corporation policies, and suggest improvements. For the purpose of study, the Shimla city was divided into following three zones:

1. Zone A – Sanjauli: Densely populated residential–commercial area with narrow roads and heavy traffic; vendors mainly sell vegetables, fruits, fast food, and daily-use items, leading to frequent conflicts over space and movement.

2. Zone B – Summer Hill: Semi-residential, student-dominated area around Himachal Pradesh University, with vendors selling snacks, stationery, and small household goods, facing seasonal demand and absence of designated vending spaces.
3. Zone C – Old Bus Stand: High-footfall transit and commercial zone for tourists and locals, where vendors benefit from large customer flow but face intense competition, strict enforcement, and acute space shortages.

The data was collected through a structured questionnaire, field surveys, and personal interviews were used to survey 50 vendors from Sanjauli (25), Summer Hill (10), and Old Bus Stand (15). Findings show that the workforce in street vending is male-dominated and economically vulnerable section of the society. Around 90% of respondents are male and 10% female, indicating low female participation and possible social or safety barriers. Most vendors fall in the 30–50 age group (about 60%), followed by youth (18–30) at around 30%, revealing heavy reliance on informal vending among working-age adults. Product-wise, street food vendors form the largest group (about 46%), followed by fruit and vegetable

sellers (36%), while plastic goods and other items make up a small share. Income is low and uneven: 38% earn less than 3000 per week, 44% earn 3000– 5000, and only 16% earn above 5000, typically those in busy locations or high-demand trades like food. Vendors often work long hours (for example, street food sellers from roughly 3 PM to 10 PM and





fruit sellers from about 10 AM to 7 PM), tying modest earnings to long, physically demanding days.

The study identifies several structural challenges. Spatial constraints arise from narrow roads, hilly terrain, and heavy pedestrian movement, which limit vending space and create frequent conflicts with traffic and pedestrians, especially in Sanjauli and the Old Bus Stand area. Pressure from the government is intense: frequent Municipal Corporation removal drives and enforcement actions generate fear of eviction and loss of goods, compounded by the fact that many vendors lack legal licenses or identity cards. Seasonal dependence on tourism means incomes spike in peak season but drop sharply in off-season, making livelihoods unstable. Harsh climatic conditions—snow, rain, and cold—directly reduce customer footfall and worsen working conditions in the absence of shelters. Vendors also lack basic infrastructure such as sheds, lighting, storage, and waste management, which affects both business operations and urban cleanliness. High

competition among vendors, especially in prime locations, compresses profit margins already squeezed by high input and transport costs. Although COVID-19 initially disrupted business, about 80% of vendors reportedly recovered as tourism rebounded, highlighting both their exposure to shocks and their resilience.

In conclusion, the study finds that street vendors are indispensable providers of affordable goods and convenient services to Shimla's residents and tourists, yet operate under persistent insecurity and neglect in urban planning. We recommend policy support in the form of clearly demarcated and well-managed vending zones, improved infrastructure (sheds, lighting, storage, waste facilities), transparent and regular licensing with identity cards, and social security or welfare measures to protect against income shocks. Such measures would not only enhance the livelihoods and dignity of vendors but also contribute to more organised, inclusive, and vibrant streets in Shimla.

Aditya Negi
BA III

Akshay
BA III



**Commerce
Section**

Editorial



Dr. Rajeev Sharma
Staff Editor



Aman Sharma
Student Editor

There was a time when commerce was confined to ledgers, calculations, and crowded marketplaces. Today, it travels invisibly through digital screens, stock exchanges, online transactions, entrepreneurial dreams, and the silent decisions that shape everyday life. Commerce is no longer just a discipline; it is the rhythm of a changing world.

The pages of this section are not merely academic contributions—they are reflections of young minds trying to understand an era driven by ambition, innovation, uncertainty, and transformation. Behind every article lies a question about the future: How will economies evolve? What defines ethical success? Can growth exist without responsibility? Such questions make commerce not only practical, but profoundly human.

In classrooms, students learn principles of management, accounting, finance, and business studies. Beyond classrooms, however, they learn resilience, adaptability, teamwork, and the courage to think independently. The true spirit of commerce lies not in profit alone, but in creating value—with integrity, wisdom, and social consciousness.

This section celebrates that spirit. It brings together ideas shaped by observation, curiosity, and imagination. Some writings analyze trends; others express aspirations. Together, they remind us that every economy ultimately rests upon people, their dreams, and their choices.

As you turn these pages, may you discover more than information. May you discover perspectives. For commerce, at its heart, is the story of how society moves forward—one idea, one enterprise, and one vision at a time.

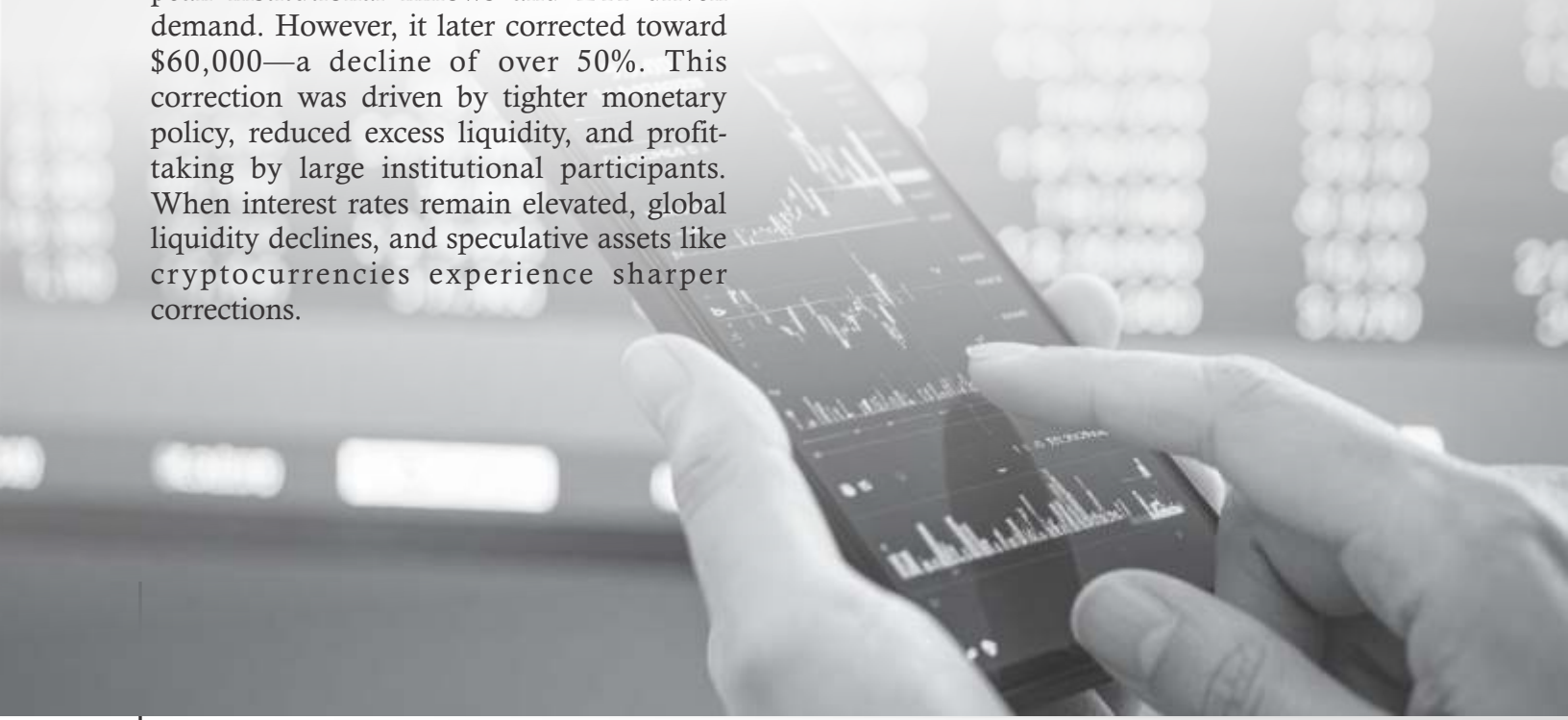
Why Gen Z is Watching The Markets More Than Ever

A few years ago, most students of our age were not concerned about gold prices, Bitcoin, or global trade policies. Today, the situation has changed. Financial markets have become part of everyday conversations, and for good reason. Markets are no longer limited to large institutions. Unlike previous generations, Gen Z has grown up in a world where financial markets are easily accessible through smartphones. One of the clearest examples is gold. Gold recently crossed historic highs above \$2,400 per ounce. This rise is not accidental. Since 2022, central banks have been aggressively increasing their gold reserves. According to global reserve data, central banks have purchased over 1,000 tonnes of gold annually in recent years—one of the highest levels in decades. At the same time, inflation in major economies has remained above central bank targets, and real interest rates have stayed volatile. When real returns on currencies and bonds become uncertain, capital tends to shift toward gold because it helps preserve purchasing power.

Cryptocurrency markets have shown the opposite side of liquidity cycles. Bitcoin rose rapidly, reaching levels near \$126,000 during peak institutional inflows and ETF-driven demand. However, it later corrected toward \$60,000—a decline of over 50%. This correction was driven by tighter monetary policy, reduced excess liquidity, and profit-taking by large institutional participants. When interest rates remain elevated, global liquidity declines, and speculative assets like cryptocurrencies experience sharper corrections.

Trade policies and tariffs have also had measurable impacts on equity markets. When the United States imposed tariffs on imports from multiple countries, import costs increased by 10% to 25% across several product categories. This directly affected multinational corporations by increasing production costs and reducing profit margins. As a result, companies dependent on global supply chains experienced valuation pressure. Export-driven economies saw increased volatility in their stock markets, while domestic-focused sectors remained relatively stable. What makes this generation different is access. Previous generations required brokers and significant capital to participate in markets. Today, we have real-time charts, financial data, and global news available instantly. For our generation, understanding financial markets is becoming an essential skill. The earlier one starts observing and learning, the better prepared they will be to navigate the financial world of the future.

Priyansh Sharma
B.Com III



Budgeting Skills Every Student Should Learn

In student life, money often feels limited while expenses seem unlimited.



Pocket money disappears on snacks, transport, mobile recharges, and small online purchases before the month even ends. Because of this, many students feel stressed or end up borrowing from friends. Learning basic budgeting skills helps students manage money wisely and avoid unnecessary financial pressure. Budgeting simply means planning how to use money in a smart way. It helps students understand where their money is going and ensures that important needs, such as books, travel, and academic materials, are covered first.

When students track their daily expenses, they become more aware of their spending habits and can identify where money is being wasted. A practical approach is to divide money into categories. Essential needs like food, transport, and study materials should come first. A small portion can be set aside for personal enjoyment so that students do not feel deprived. Most importantly, developing the habit of saving even a small amount every month builds financial discipline and prepares students for emergencies. Students should also avoid impulse buying. Waiting before purchasing non-essential items helps in deciding whether the item is truly needed. Using digital payment records or simple expense-tracking apps can further help monitor spending and maintain control. Budgeting is not about restricting life but about making thoughtful choices. When students learn to manage money responsibly, they gain confidence, reduce stress, and develop habits that support financial independence in the future.

Ansh Bhan Singh

SAVING *vs* SPENDING

Finding The Right Balance

Student life often involves managing limited money while facing unlimited temptations. Daily expenses such as snacks, transport, mobile data, outings, and online shopping can quickly empty a wallet before the month ends. This creates stress and sometimes forces students to borrow from friends. Learning how to balance saving and spending helps students meet their present needs while staying financially secure. Spending is necessary for daily life. Students need money for food, travel, stationery, and social activities. However, spending without awareness leads to unnecessary purchases and financial pressure. Small expenses that seem harmless can accumulate into large amounts over time.

Saving, on the other hand, builds security and confidence. Setting aside even a small portion of money each month creates a safety cushion for emergencies and important academic needs such as books, project materials, or examination fees. Saving does not mean avoiding enjoyment but preparing for future needs. A practical balance can be achieved by dividing money into priorities. Essential needs should come first, followed by savings, and then personal spending. Before buying non-essential items, waiting and thinking for a short time helps reduce impulse purchases. Monitoring expenses through digital payment history or simple tracking methods also encourages responsible spending. Balancing saving and spending is a lifelong skill. Students who learn to manage money wisely develop discipline, reduce financial stress, and build habits that support independence in the future. Responsible choices today ensure both enjoyment in the present and security for tomorrow.

Ansh Bhan Singh



The Importance of Commerce in Modern Life

*"Commerce is the backbone of the economy
and connects producers with consumers."*

Commerce plays a very important role in modern life. It is a part of business that deals with the exchange of goods and services between producers and consumers. Without commerce, it would be very difficult for people to access daily necessities such as food, clothing, medicines, books, and electronic items. Commerce ensures that goods are available at the right place and at the right time. It includes various activities such as trade, transport, banking, insurance, warehousing, and advertising. Trade refers to the buying and selling of goods. Transport helps in moving goods from factories to markets. Banking provides financial services and ensures safe money transactions. Insurance protects businesses from losses caused by risks or accidents. Warehousing stores goods safely until they are needed. Advertising informs customers about new products and services.

Commerce also creates numerous employment opportunities. Millions of people work in shops, companies, banks, offices, and online platforms. It helps in increasing income and improving the standard of living. When businesses grow, the economy of a country also develops. A strong commerce system leads to national progress and economic stability. In today's digital world, commerce has evolved with technology. Online shopping, digital payments, and e-commerce platforms have made buying and selling faster and more convenient. People can now order products from home using their mobile phones or computers. This shows that commerce is continuously growing and adapting to modern needs. In simple words, commerce makes our daily life smooth and comfortable. It supports trade, provides employment, and contributes to the overall development of the nation.

Shagun

FUTURE OF DIGITAL BUSINESS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN COMMERCE

*"Artificial Intelligence is transforming how businesses
operate, compete, and serve customers in the digital
economy."*

In today's modern world, commerce is changing rapidly due to digital technology. Businesses are no longer limited to physical stores or traditional systems. With the help of Artificial Intelligence (AI), companies can now operate faster, smarter, and more efficiently than ever before. Artificial Intelligence enables businesses to understand customer behavior, predict market trends, and make better decisions. Online platforms use AI to recommend products, manage inventory, and provide instant customer support through chatbots. This improves customer satisfaction and helps companies grow more effectively. Digital business also benefits from automation. Many repetitive tasks, such as data analysis, billing, and marketing, can now be handled by intelligent systems. This saves time, reduces human error, and increases productivity. As a result, businesses can focus more on innovation and long-term growth.

However, the use of AI also brings challenges. Implementing advanced technology can be costly, and companies must ensure data privacy and security. Businesses also need skilled professionals who can manage and operate AI systems effectively. Despite these challenges, the future of commerce will strongly depend on Artificial Intelligence. Smart automation, personalized marketing, and data-driven decision-making will become standard business practices. Companies that adopt AI early will gain a strong competitive advantage. In conclusion, Artificial Intelligence is shaping the future of digital business. It improves efficiency, enhances customer experience, and supports smarter management. As technology continues to advance, AI will play a central role in the growth and development of modern commerce.

Aman

DECODING THE “GREEN” ECONOMY A SUSTAINABLE PATH FOR THE FUTURE

“A green economy is where profit meets planet.”

As climate change and environmental challenges intensify, the concept of the “Green Economy” has emerged as a powerful solution. It promotes economic growth while ensuring environmental sustainability and social well-being. The Green Economy focuses on reducing carbon emissions, promoting renewable energy, and encouraging sustainable consumption. It supports industries such as solar and wind energy, electric vehicles, eco-friendly products, and sustainable agriculture. Unlike traditional economic models that prioritize profit over the environment, the green model balances growth with ecological responsibility. For students and young entrepreneurs, this

shift creates new career opportunities in green finance, sustainable business practices, and environmental management. Businesses are increasingly adopting ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) principles to attract responsible investors. Governments worldwide are also introducing policies and incentives to promote clean energy and reduce pollution. By understanding and supporting green initiatives, Gen Z can actively contribute to a cleaner and healthier planet while ensuring economic progress. The Green Economy is not just a trend—it is the future of sustainable development. Embracing it today means safeguarding resources and opportunities for generations to come.

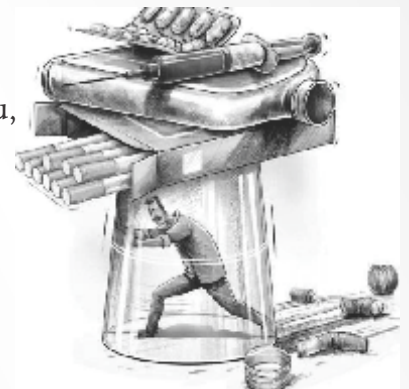
Vansh Sood
B.Com II

Drug Addiction Mania

Drugs are new,
A fashion too,
Drugs are old,
Life in the stories untold,
Drug gives you pleasure,
Sometimes they seem to be a treasure,
Drugs give you tranquility,
And they steal away your reality,
Drugs are misleading,
And like a false friend,
They promise you life,
And leave you nowhere at the end,

Drugs are followed by,
A warmth from society,
A tear falling upon a matters check,
A sad fate of dear ones, who seldom speak,
So wake up your mind,
For peace & love,
you have to find,
A bright future awaits you,
So say ‘No’ to drugs,
will you?

Paras Zinta.
Bcom II



"Technology in finance is not the future—it is the present."

The financial world is undergoing a massive transformation with the rise of Financial Technology, commonly known as FinTech. It is reshaping how we save, spend, invest, and transfer money in the digital age. FinTech refers to the integration of technology with financial services to improve efficiency and accessibility. From digital wallets and UPI payments to online trading apps and blockchain technology, FinTech has made financial transactions faster, safer, and more convenient. In India, the growth of digital payment platforms has reduced dependency on cash and promoted financial inclusion.

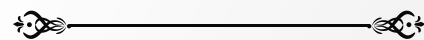
For students and young professionals, FinTech offers immense opportunities. It

simplifies banking, enables smart budgeting through apps, and encourages early investing. Start-ups in this sector are also generating employment and promoting innovation.

However, with convenience comes responsibility—cybersecurity and data protection must remain a priority. The FinTech revolution is not just about technology; it is about empowering individuals with greater financial control and transparency. Overall, the FinTech revolution is redefining the way we interact with money. By embracing digital financial tools wisely, we can move toward a more efficient and inclusive financial future.

Sandeep Verma

B.Com II



FUNNY DEFINITIONS

- i) **School:** A place where papa pays and son plays.
- ii) **Life Insurance:** A contract that keeps you poor all life so that you die rich.
- iii) **Nurse:** A person who awakes you up to give you sleeping pills.
- iv) **Compromise:** The art of dividing a cake in such a way that everybody believes she/he has got the biggest one.
- v) **Dictionary:** A place where success comes before work.
- vi) **Boss:** A person who is early when you are late and late when you are early.
- vii) **Smile:** A curve that can set a lot of things straight.



Paras Zinta

B.com II

What The Alphabets Tell You

- A – Makes you active.
- B – Keeps you busy.
- C – Teaches you to be careful.
- D – Keeps you dutiful.
- E – Advises you to respect elders.
- F – Encourages you to be faithful.
- G – Makes you gentle.
- H – Teaches you to be honest.
- I – Makes you intelligent.
- J – Makes you judicious.
- K – Teaches you to be kind.
- L – Encourages you to be loving.
- M – Inspires you to be merciful.
- N – Encourages you to be noble.
- O – Teaches you obedience.
- P – Urges you to be punctual.
- Q – Encourages you to be quiet.
- R – Advises you to be regular.
- S – Encourages you to be sympathetic.
- T – Makes you truthful.
- U – Reminds you that you are unique.
- V – Helps you to be virtuous.
- W – Makes you wise.
- X – Wishes you a joyful Christmas.
- Y – Keeps you young at heart.
- Z – Fills you with zeal.

Paras Zinta

B.Com II



The Fear Factor

How FOMO and FUD Move Markets

When we study economics, we usually focus on demand and supply, inflation, GDP, and other technical terms. However, if we look at major financial events in history, we notice something interesting—markets do not move only because of numbers; they move because of people, and people react emotionally. Two important psychological forces that often influence markets are FOMO and FUD.

FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) is the feeling that others are making money or gaining opportunities, and we might get left behind if we do not act quickly.

FUD (Fear, Uncertainty, and Doubt) is the fear that something is going wrong, which makes people panic and withdraw before they suffer losses.

These emotions have shaped economic history many times.

Before the 1929 Wall Street Crash, stock prices were rising rapidly. Many people saw others earning profits and felt that they should also invest. Instead of carefully studying companies, many invested simply because everyone else was doing so. Some even borrowed money to buy stocks. This was FOMO—people were afraid of missing out on the opportunity.

However, when stock prices started to fall, confidence declined. Investors became uncertain about the future. Gradually, fear replaced excitement. People rushed to sell before prices fell further. That fear spread rapidly, and panic selling began. This was FUD. What started as optimism ended in one of the worst economic crashes in history.

A similar situation occurred with railway bonds before the Panic of 1873. Railways were

considered the future of industrial growth. Investors believed that railway expansion would continue indefinitely. Large amounts of money were invested because it seemed like a guaranteed success. Again, FOMO played a role—people did not want to miss out on what appeared to be a profitable industry.

However, the expansion exceeded actual demand, and financial problems began to emerge. Once some institutions failed, doubt spread quickly. Investors started withdrawing their money. Confidence disappeared, and panic followed. FUD replaced optimism, leading to a financial crisis.

These examples show that markets are not controlled solely by logic. Emotions can push prices up too quickly and bring them down just as fast. While economic fundamentals matter, collective psychology often determines how extreme the rise or fall becomes.

In the end, the economy may appear technical and structured, but it is still driven by human behavior. As long as people experience fear and excitement, FOMO and FUD will continue to influence markets.

Kaushal Thakur
B.Com III

THE “SIDE HUSTLE”

Generation Redefining
Ambition and Income

“Don't wait for opportunities—create them.”

Today's youth are no longer satisfied with a single source of income. Generation Z is emerging as the “Side Hustle” generation—ambitious, creative, and financially aware. A side hustle refers to any additional work or business undertaken alongside studies or a primary job to earn extra income. From freelancing and content creation to online reselling and digital marketing, young individuals are exploring innovative ways to build financial independence. Technology and social media platforms have made it easier than ever to turn talents into income streams.

For college students, side hustles not only provide financial support but also help develop practical skills such as time management, communication, and entrepreneurship. They offer real-world exposure beyond textbooks and help in building professional networks early. However, balancing academics and work is crucial to avoid stress and burnout. The rise of side hustles reflects a shift in mindset—young people are focusing on passion, flexibility, and financial security.

The “Side Hustle” generation is shaping a future where multiple skills and income streams are the norm. With discipline and dedication, side hustles can transform dreams into opportunities.

Bhavin Mehta
B.Com II

Revenue Deficit Grant (RDG) In Himachal Pradesh And Punjab: Importance, Centre–State Rift, and The Road To Self-reliance

The Revenue Deficit Grant (RDG) has long been a financial lifeline for states like Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, whose revenue receipts fall short of their day-to-day expenditure. Recommended by the Finance Commission of India, RDG aims to ensure that states can meet essential expenses such as salaries, pensions, healthcare, and basic administration without slipping into unsustainable debt.

For Himachal Pradesh, RDG has been critical due to its hilly terrain, limited industrial base, and high cost of service delivery. Punjab, despite being agriculturally strong, faces structural fiscal stress caused by subsidies, stagnant industrial growth, and rising committed expenditure. In both states, RDG has acted as a fiscal stabilizer rather than a development tool.

However, the gradual reduction and proposed discontinuation of RDG have intensified the Centre–State rift. State governments argue that uniform fiscal formulas ignore regional realities, while the Government of India emphasizes fiscal discipline and reduced dependency. This clash has political overtones, but at its core lies a genuine question of federal fairness.

The hard truth is that long-term dependence on RDG is not sustainable. To become financially independent, Himachal Pradesh must aggressively develop hydropower, tourism monetization, and niche agriculture, while also controlling salary and pension growth. Punjab needs to diversify beyond agriculture, revive manufacturing, rationalize power subsidies, and expand its tax base.

RDG is a necessary support, not a permanent crutch. True fiscal strength for both states will come not from grants, but from structural reforms, political will, and smarter economic planning.

Ishtpreet Singh
B.com. II



Financial Literacy: A Necessity For The Youth

In the contemporary economic environment, financial literacy has emerged as an essential life skill rather than a specialized area of knowledge. With increasing access to digital banking, investment platforms, and credit facilities, young individuals are exposed to financial decisions at an early stage. However, without adequate financial awareness, such exposure may lead to poor decision-making and long-term financial instability. Therefore, financial literacy has become a necessity for the youth, particularly in a developing economy like India.

Understanding Financial Literacy

Financial literacy refers to the ability to understand and effectively use financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, saving, investing, and understanding credit. It empowers individuals to make informed decisions regarding income, expenditure, savings, taxation, and investments.

Institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India actively promote financial awareness through various educational initiatives. The rise of digital payment systems and online banking has further highlighted the importance of financial knowledge in everyday life.

Importance of Financial Literacy for Youth

Young individuals often encounter financial responsibilities such as managing educational expenses, handling digital transactions, and planning future investments. Without proper financial education, they may fall into debt traps, misuse credit facilities, or make risky investment choices.

Financial literacy helps youth in:

- Preparing realistic budgets and controlling unnecessary expenses
- Understanding the importance of savings and emergency funds
- Evaluating investment options based on

risk and return

- Developing responsible borrowing habits

In addition, financial awareness contributes to economic stability at the national level. An informed population promotes higher savings rates, productive investments, and responsible tax compliance.

Role of Commerce Education

Commerce education plays a significant role in enhancing financial literacy. Subjects such as accounting, business economics, taxation, and financial management provide both theoretical and practical insights into economic systems. As B.Com students, we gain analytical skills that enable us to interpret financial data, assess risks, and understand market trends.

However, financial literacy should not remain confined to commerce students alone. It must be integrated into general education so that all young individuals, regardless of their academic background, can make sound financial decisions.

**Vipin Verma,
B.Com III**



THE UNOFFICIAL SYLLABUS



We spend most of our time in lecture halls listening to experts talk about the world. But lately, I have started looking inward. I have been keeping a journal of the patterns I observe in people who actually “make it”—those who do not just survive their twenties but use them as a launchpad.

Here are five lessons I have drawn from my diary that I believe every student needs to hear before graduating.

1. The “Third Time’s a Charm” Rule: Successful People Don’t Quit

We often see “unicorn” companies and billionaires and assume they got lucky. However, my journal reminds me of the story of Henry Ford. Before he revolutionized the automobile industry with the Model T, his first two car companies went bankrupt. By conventional standards, he had “failed” twice.

The difference between a dreamer and a doer is that a doer views bankruptcy, rejection, and failure as temporary states. If you are going through a difficult time, remember: you are not “failing”; you are simply in the middle of your journey. The only true failure is giving up.

“Failure is simply the opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently.”

—Henry Ford

2. Dream Big (No Matter the Noise)

Rise in life to the level of your vision. If you dream small, your life will remain small. Many people will advise you to “be realistic,” but often, “realistic” is a limitation set by fear. When you dream big, you give your mind a clear direction. Do not let the limitations of others restrict your potential.

3. The “Elon Musk” Standard: No More Excuses

I wrote a line in my diary inspired by the world’s most ambitious innovators, such as Elon Musk: if you truly want something,

excuses do not exist.

We often say, “I’ll start on Monday” or “I don’t have the resources.” But in urgent situations, we always find a way to act. If you want the life you envision, you must eliminate the habit of making excuses. When the “why” is strong enough, the “how” becomes manageable.

4. The “What Will People Say?” Trap

This is one of the most challenging lessons for students. When you start something new—a YouTube channel, a startup, or a fitness journey—people will talk. They may question your abilities or intentions.

However, those who criticize are often not the ones taking action. Many people project their own fears onto others. Do not allow the opinions of those who are not where you aspire to be to influence your path. Their words only have power if you allow them to.

5. You Are Your Own University: Read, Read, Read

One of the biggest mistakes we can make is assuming that education ends outside the classroom. No one else will shape your life—you are the decision-maker.

Being a “master of your own life” requires continuous learning. Read widely—learn from friends, from failures, and especially from books. Books allow you to absorb decades of experience and wisdom in a short time.

We spend years studying the world, but the most important project we will ever work on is ourselves. Your twenties are not a waiting period—they are an arena. Whether you are facing setbacks like Henry Ford or overcoming self-doubt, remember: this is your story. Write it boldly.

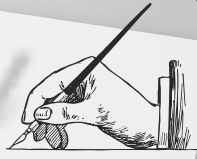
KUNWARJEET SINGH
B.COM 2ND YEAR



Life is either a daring adventure or nothing.

-Helen Keller

Editorial



Staff Editor
Dr. Nikhil Sarta



Student Editor
Diya Singh

Every great journey begins with guidance, encouragement, and a spark of curiosity. This Tourism section is no exception. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to our Principal, Dr. Gopal Krishan Chauhan, whose unwavering support has made this journey possible. Your belief in our vision inspired us to explore, write, and celebrate the rich tapestry of Travel and Tourism. A special note of thanks goes to our mentor and teacher, Dr. Nikhil Sarta. Your insights, feedback, and constant motivation have shaped every story in this section, with your patience and dedication, you helped turn our ideas into articles that are informative, engaging, and reflective of our passion for discovering the world.

Special shout out to all those students of Tourism department, who poured their creativity, energy, and teamwork into this edition; thank you! Your enthusiasm has transformed this section into a living collection of experiences, perspectives, and adventures. Working alongside such passionate peers has been inspiring, and together, we've created something to be proud of. As you turn these pages, we invite you to embark on this journey with us; explore, imagine, and celebrate the wonders of Travel and Tourism. Every story here is a small adventure, waiting to spark curiosity, ignite inspiration, and remind us all of the joy of discovery.

“पर्यटन: विकास और अनुभव का संगम”

पर्यटन आज के समय में केवल घूमने-फिरने का साधन नहीं रहा, बल्कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग बन चुका है। यह लोगों को नई जगहों, संस्कृतियों और जीवनशैली को समझने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। मानव स्वभाव से ही जिज्ञासु होता है और इसी जिज्ञासा के कारण वह नए स्थानों की यात्रा करता है। भारत जैसे विविधताओं से भरे देश में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। यहाँ हिमालय की सुंदर वादियाँ, ऐतिहासिक किले, धार्मिक स्थल और प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं। पर्यटन से न केवल देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होती है, बल्कि रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ते हैं। पर्यटन सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का भी एक माध्यम है। जब लोग विभिन्न राज्यों या देशों में जाते हैं, तो वे वहाँ की भाषा, भोजन और परंपराओं को समझते हैं। इससे आपसी समझ और भाईचारा बढ़ता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण संरक्षण भी जरूरी है। यदि हम प्राकृतिक स्थलों को सुरक्षित नहीं रखेंगे, तो भविष्य में पर्यटन का अस्तित्व खतरे में पड़ सकता है। इसलिए “सतत पर्यटन” (Sustainable Tourism) को बढ़ावा देना समय की आवश्यकता है। अंततः, पर्यटन न केवल मनोरंजन का साधन है, बल्कि यह शिक्षा, रोजगार और सांस्कृतिक समृद्धि का एक सशक्त माध्यम भी है।

Nitika Thakur
BA III

पहाड़ों की गोद में

जब भी हम अपनी व्यस्त दिनचर्या से थक जाते हैं, तब प्रकृति की गोद में बिताया गया समय हमें नई ऊर्जा देता है। मेरी हाल की यात्रा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की थी, जहाँ का शांत वातावरण और ठंडी हवाएँ मन को सुकून देने वाली थीं। ऊँचे-ऊँचे देवदार के पेड़, बर्फ से ढकी चोटियाँ और बहती नदियाँ मानो प्रकृति की सुंदर चित्रकारी लग रही थीं। वहाँ के लोगों का सरल जीवन और आतिथ्य भाव दिल को छू लेने वाला था।

इस यात्रा ने मुझे सिखाया कि जीवन में केवल काम ही नहीं, बल्कि समय-समय पर प्रकृति के साथ जुड़ना भी आवश्यक है। पर्यटन हमें न केवल नई जगहें दिखाता है, बल्कि जीवन को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की प्रेरणा भी देता है। यात्रा के दौरान मैंने यह भी महसूस किया कि हमें पर्यावरण का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए। प्लास्टिक का उपयोग कम करना और स्वच्छता बनाए रखना हर पर्यटक का कर्तव्य है। यह यात्रा मेरे लिए केवल एक भ्रमण नहीं, बल्कि एक यादगार अनुभव बन गई, जिसे मैं हमेशा संजोकर रखूँगा।

Somya Singh
BA III



Tourism

Exploring Cultures, Connecting Lives

In today's fast-moving world, tourism has become more than just traveling for leisure—it is a way of understanding people, cultures, and the planet itself. Known academically as Tourism Studies, world tourism plays a major role in shaping global connections and economies. From the romantic streets of Paris to the vibrant markets of Bangkok, every destination offers a unique story. For college students especially, traveling is not just about sightseeing; it is about learning beyond textbooks. Visiting new places exposes us to different languages, traditions, cuisines, and ways of life.

Tourism is also a powerful economic engine. According to the UN Tourism, millions of people around the globe depend on tourism for their livelihood. Hotels, transport services, local markets, and tour guides all benefit from the flow of travelers. Countries like India, Italy, and Thailand have built strong tourism industries that attract visitors year-round. However, tourism is not without challenges. Popular destinations often face overcrowding, environmental damage, and cultural disruption. For example, excessive tourism can harm natural ecosystems and historical sites. This is why the idea of Sustainable Tourism has gained importance. It encourages travelers to respect local cultures, reduce waste, and support eco-friendly practices.

Sanchita
BA III

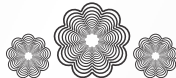


**Economic Impacts of Tourism:
Boosting Growth and Creating Opportunities**

Tourism is often seen as leisure or recreation, but its impact on the global economy is immense. It is a key driver of employment, revenue, and development for countries around the world. Understanding its economic effects helps us see tourism not just as travel, but as a vital economic force. Tourism contributes significantly to national income. Visitors spend on accommodation, transport, food, entertainment, and souvenirs. This revenue supports governments through taxes, which in turn fund infrastructure, public services, and local development projects.

Tourism creates direct and indirect jobs. Hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, airlines, and tour operators directly employ millions of people. Indirect employment arises in sectors such as handicrafts, agriculture, and local transport. For developing countries like India, Thailand, and Mexico, tourism is a significant source of livelihood, helping to reduce unemployment and stimulate entrepreneurship. Roads, airports, hotels, and communication networks often improve in areas frequented by tourists. This development not only benefits tourists but also enhances the quality of life for local residents. While tourism boosts economies, it also brings challenges. Over-reliance on tourism can make regions vulnerable to global crises, like pandemics or economic downturns. Additionally, unplanned tourism can lead to inflation, environmental degradation, and cultural disruption. With careful planning and sustainable practices, tourism can continue to be a catalyst for prosperity worldwide.

Nakul
BA III

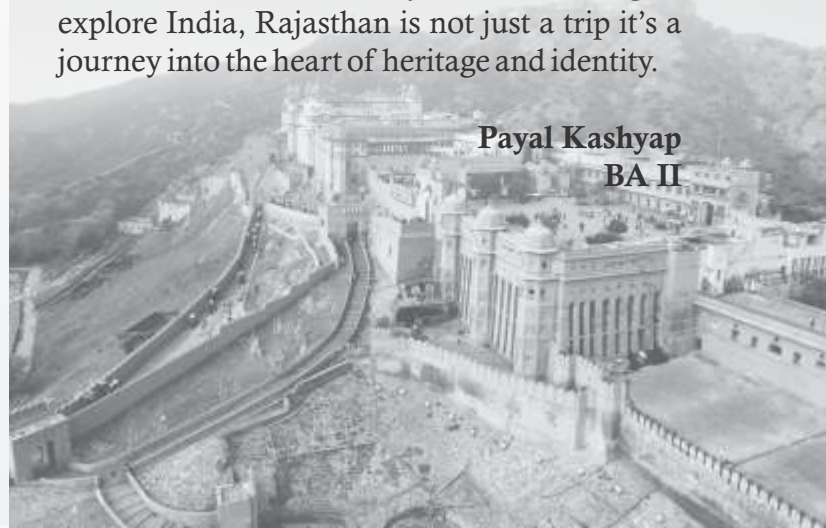


RAJASTHAN
The Land of Royals

The moment I stepped into Rajasthan, I felt like I had traveled back in time. Known for its grand forts, golden deserts, and vibrant culture, Rajasthan is not just a destination; it's a living story of India's royal past. My journey began in Jaipur, often called the Pink City. The streets were alive with color, from traditional attire to bustling bazaars. Standing in front of Hawa Mahal, I couldn't help but admire its intricate windows and the history hidden within its walls. It felt surreal to witness something I had only seen in textbooks.

From Jaipur, I traveled to Jodhpur, the Blue City. The towering Mehrangarh Fort offered a breathtaking view of blue-painted houses stretching endlessly below. As a student, moments like these made me realize how rich and diverse our country truly is. But Rajasthan isn't just about forts and palaces. In Jaisalmer, I experienced the magic of the desert. Riding a camel across the golden sands of the Thar Desert during sunset was unforgettable. The silence of the desert, broken only by the sound of the wind, created a peaceful escape from everyday life. Evenings were filled with cultural performances folk music, traditional dances, and stories of bravery and honor. These experiences made me appreciate Rajasthan's deep-rooted traditions and artistic heritage. As I left Rajasthan, I carried more than just photographs. I carried stories of courage, culture, and color. For any student looking to explore India, Rajasthan is not just a trip it's a journey into the heart of heritage and identity.

Payal Kashyap
BA II



आधुनिक पर्यटन और युवा

युवा वर्ग आज जीवन में नए अनुभवों की तलाश में रहते हैं। सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव से उन्हें दुनिया के विभिन्न हिस्सों और संस्कृति के बारे में जानने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। इसके अलावा, शिक्षा और कैरियर के विस्तार के कारण भी युवा अधिक यात्रा करना चाहते हैं। आधुनिक पर्यटन विकल्प जैसे एडवेंचर ट्रेवल, बैकपैकिंग, ईको-टूरिज्म और कल्चरल टूरिज्म युवाओं को विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करते हैं। आज के युवा केवल घूमने के लिए यात्रा नहीं करते, बल्कि वे इसे अपने करियर के रूप में भी देख रहे हैं। पर्यटन और हॉस्पिटैलिटी क्षेत्र में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं, जैसे टूर गाइड, ट्रेवल ब्लॉगर, होटल मैनेजमेंट आदि। भारत में पर्यटन तेजी से विकसित हो रहा है और यह अर्थव्यवस्था का एक प्रमुख हिस्सा बन चुका है। यह क्षेत्र लाखों लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करता है और देश की सांस्कृतिक पहचान को विश्व स्तर पर प्रस्तुत करता है। डिजिटल युग में सोशल मीडिया ने पर्यटन को और भी लोकप्रिय बना दिया है। लोग अपने यात्रा अनुभव साझा करते हैं, जिससे अन्य लोगों को भी नई जगहों पर जाने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। युवाओं को चाहिए कि वे जिम्मेदार पर्यटक बनें और पर्यावरण तथा स्थानीय संस्कृति का सम्मान करें। यदि पर्यटन को सही दिशा में विकसित किया जाए, तो यह देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता है।

Muskaan, BA II

हिमाचल प्रदेश में होमस्टे

हिमाचल प्रदेश, जिसे अक्सर “पहाड़ों की रानी” कहा जाता है, अपनी खूबसूरत घाटियों, बर्फ से ढकी चोटियों और हरियाली के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। यदि आप हिमाचल की असली जीवनशैली और संस्कृति का अनुभव करना चाहते हैं, तो होमस्टे एक बेहतरीन विकल्प है। होमस्टे का मतलब है कि आप किसी स्थानीय परिवार के घर में ठहरते हैं और उनके साथ दैनिक जीवन, भोजन और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों का हिस्सा बनते हैं। यह पारंपरिक होटल या रिजॉर्ट की तुलना में अधिक व्यक्तिगत और आत्मीय अनुभव देता है। होमस्टे में रहने से आप स्थानीय परिवारों के साथ रहकर हिमाचली संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज और त्योहारों को करीब से जान सकते हैं। होमस्टे आपके लिए स्थानीय जगहों, ट्रेकिंग ट्रेल्स और छुपे हुए आकर्षणों की जानकारी देते हैं, जिससे यात्रा और भी खास बनती है। होमस्टे में मिलने वाला खाना अक्सर ताजा और घर जैसा होता है, जो स्थानीय स्वाद और स्वास्थ्य दोनों के लिए अच्छा है। होमस्टे में रहकर आप सीधे स्थानीय लोगों की आजीविका में योगदान देते हैं और बड़े होटल उद्योग पर निर्भरता कम करते हैं। होमस्टे आमतौर पर पहाड़ों, जंगलों या घाटियों में स्थित होते हैं, जिससे आपको प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और शांति का अनुभव मिलता है। आप स्थानीय कामों में मदद कर सकते हैं, जैसे खेतों में काम करना, पारंपरिक हस्तशिल्प सीखना, या हिमाचली चाय और व्यंजन बनाना।

Shivani, BA II

Adventure TOURISM



Adventure tourism involves travel that includes exploration, risk, or physical activity. Activities range from trekking, rock climbing, and paragliding to river rafting, skiing, and scuba diving. Destinations like Manali, Rishikesh, and Goa offer adventure options for beginners and seasoned thrill-seekers alike. Adventure tourism has rapidly grown in popularity among travelers, especially college students and young adults seeking experiences beyond the usual sightseeing. Unlike traditional tourism, which focuses on relaxation or culture, adventure tourism emphasizes excitement, physical activity, and personal challenges. Adventure tourism benefits local economies by creating jobs in guiding, hospitality, and equipment rental. Small towns near adventure hotspots often see new cafes, hostels, and tour services. Additionally, it encourages sustainable tourism practices, as pristine natural landscapes must be preserved to attract travelers.

Adventure tourism involves some risks, so safety is a priority. Proper training, certified guides, and safety gear are essential. Sustainable practices like minimizing waste, avoiding damage to trails, and respecting wildlife ensure that these natural spaces remain open for future travelers. Adventure tourism is more than just a thrill it's a journey of self-discovery. For college students and young explorers, it offers freedom, excitement, and memories that last a lifetime. Whether it's standing on a mountain peak at sunrise, rafting through roaring rapids, or camping under a starlit sky, adventure tourism proves that the world is meant to be experienced, not just seen.

Sneha Thakur
BA I

शिमला: पहाड़ों की रानी

भारत के उत्तरी भाग में स्थित शिमला अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और मनमोहक वातावरण के कारण “पहाड़ों की रानी” के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। यह हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी है और हर साल हजारों पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती है। शिमला चारों ओर से हरे-भरे देवदार और चीड़ के पेड़ों से घिरा हुआ है। यहाँ की ठंडी और सुहावनी जलवायु लोगों को गर्मियों में विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करती है। अंग्रेजों के समय में शिमला को ग्रीष्मकालीन राजधानी बनाया गया था, जिसके कारण यहाँ आज भी कई ऐतिहासिक इमारतें देखने को मिलती हैं।

शिमला का सबसे प्रसिद्ध स्थान मॉल रोड है, जहाँ पर्यटक खरीदारी और सैर का आनंद लेते हैं। इसके अलावा रिज मैदान और जाखू मंदिर भी प्रमुख आकर्षण हैं। जाखू मंदिर पहाड़ी की चोटी पर स्थित है और यहाँ से पूरे शहर का अद्भुत दृश्य दिखाई देता है। शिमला की सबसे खास बात यहाँ की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता है। सर्दियों में जब यहाँ बर्फबारी होती है, तो पूरा शहर सफेद चादर में ढक जाता है, जो पर्यटकों के लिए किसी स्वर्ग से कम नहीं लगता। पर्यटन के साथ-साथ शिमला हमें प्रकृति के संरक्षण का संदेश भी देता है। बढ़ते प्रदूषण और भीड़-भाड़ के कारण यहाँ की सुंदरता को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। इसलिए हर पर्यटक का कर्तव्य है कि वह स्वच्छता बनाए रखे और पर्यावरण का सम्मान करे। अंत में, शिमला केवल एक पर्यटन स्थल नहीं, बल्कि शांति, सौंदर्य और आनंद का एक अद्भुत संगम है। यहाँ की यात्रा हर किसी के जीवन में एक यादगार अनुभव बन जाती है।

Vivan Nandian BA I



गोवा: समुद्र तटों की स्वर्ग नगरी

भारत के पश्चिमी तट पर स्थित गोवा अपनी सुंदरता, समुद्र तटों और जीवंत संस्कृति के लिए विश्वभर में प्रसिद्ध है। यह भारत का सबसे छोटा राज्य होने के बावजूद पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। गोवा के समुद्र तट इसकी सबसे बड़ी पहचान हैं। बागा बीच, कलंगुट बीच और अंजुना बीच जैसे तट पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं। यहाँ की सुनहरी रेत, नीला समुद्र और सूर्यास्त का मनमोहक दृश्य हर किसी का दिल जीत लेता है। गोवा केवल प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति और इतिहास के लिए भी जाना जाता है। यहाँ पर पुर्तगाली प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से देखने को मिलता है, जो यहाँ की वास्तुकला, खान-पान और त्योहारों में झलकता है।

गोवा के चर्च भी विशेष आकर्षण का केंद्र हैं, जैसे बेसिलिका ऑफ बॉम जीसस, जो एक प्रसिद्ध विश्व धरोहर स्थल है। इसके अलावा यहाँ के रंगीन त्योहार और नाइटलाइफ पर्यटकों के अनुभव को और भी रोमांचक बना देते हैं। पर्यटन गोवा की अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार है। यहाँ हर साल लाखों देशी और विदेशी पर्यटक आते हैं, जिससे स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के अनेक अवसर मिलते हैं। हालांकि, बढ़ते पर्यटन के कारण पर्यावरण पर भी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम स्वच्छता बनाए रखें और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण करें। अंततः, गोवा एक ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ प्रकृति, संस्कृति और मनोरंजन का अनोखा संगम देखने को मिलता है। यहाँ की यात्रा हर व्यक्ति के लिए एक यादगार अनुभव बन जाती है।

Vikesh Dolta

BA III



Sustainable Tourism: Traveling Responsibly

Travel is one of life's greatest joys, but every adventure leaves a footprint. Sustainable tourism is about exploring the world while protecting it, so future generations can experience the same wonders we do today. Sustainable tourism means traveling in a way that respects the environment, local cultures, and communities. It's not just about visiting beautiful places, it's about preserving them. From eco-friendly hotels to wildlife-friendly safaris, sustainable travel balances adventure with responsibility. Responsible travel helps conserve forests, oceans, and wildlife. Spending in local markets and choosing community-run tours boosts livelihoods. Respecting local traditions, festivals, and heritage sites keeps cultures alive.

Sustainable tourism isn't a trend, it's a responsibility. Every choice, from how we travel to what we consume, shapes the future of our planet. Traveling responsibly ensures that breathtaking landscapes, vibrant cultures, and incredible wildlife remain for generations to come. Adventure and responsibility can go hand in hand. By practicing sustainable tourism, students and travelers can enjoy the world without harming it. Explore, learn, and leave only footprints, memories, not waste.

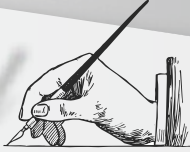
Riya
BA II





*There is No Democracy
Without Journalism.*

Editorial



Mr. Sujay Kapil
Staff Editor



Akshay Sharma
Student Editor

It gives me immense pleasure to present this edition of our college magazine—a collective effort that truly reflects the creativity, insight, and voice of our students. Each article featured here is more than just words on paper; it is a perspective, a story, and a reflection of the thoughts shaping our generation.

From thought-provoking pieces on social issues to engaging narratives on campus life, from creative expressions to analytical viewpoints—this magazine brings together a diverse range of articles contributed by our talented students. Every contribution carries its own uniqueness, and together they create a vibrant mosaic of ideas and experiences. I would like to sincerely thank all the contributors for their enthusiasm and effort, and the faculty members for their constant guidance and support. This magazine stands as a testament to teamwork, creativity, and the spirit of journalism that we strive to uphold at JMC.

Being the editor of this magazine has been a privilege I will always cherish. I hope this edition inspires you, engages you, and encourages you to keep expressing, questioning, and creating.

MEDIA, JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION: THE INTER-CONNECTION

An interconnected framework of media, journalism and communication are deeply interconnected fields that play a vital role in shaping modern society. Together, they influence how information is produced, transmitted, interpreted and understood by individuals and communities. In the age of globalization and digital technology, their importance has increased manifold, affecting politics, culture, education and everyday life.

Media refers to the various channels and platforms used to disseminate information, news, entertainment, and ideas to a large audience. Traditionally, media included newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, known as traditional or mass media. With technological advancement, new media has emerged, including the internet, social media platforms, blogs, podcasts and digital news portals.

Media acts as a bridge between events and the public. It informs people about local, national, and global developments and helps in forming public opinion. According to Marshall McLuhan, media is not just a carrier of messages but itself shapes human perception and society—famously expressed in his idea, “the medium is the message.”

Journalism is a professional practice within media that focuses on the collection, verification, and presentation of news and information. Journalists are expected to follow ethical principles such as truth, accuracy, objectivity, fairness and accountability.

Informing the public about current events educating society on social, political and economic issues .Acting as a watchdog by holding governments and institutions

accountable. To provide a platform for public debate and diverse opinions in a democracy, journalism is often called the fourth pillar of democracy, as it ensures transparency and informed citizenship.

Communication as the Core Process
Communication is the fundamental process that underlies both media and journalism. It involves the sender, message, medium, receiver and feedback. Communication can be interpersonal, group, mass, or digital in nature. Media and journalism are forms of mass communication, where messages are sent to large, heterogeneous audiences.

Effective communication ensures that journalistic content is clearly understood and meaningfully interpreted. Noise, bias, misinformation, and technological barriers can distort communication, making media literacy increasingly important.

Tamana
BA-II



The Power of Media in Modern Society



Media has become one of the most influential forces in shaping modern society. From traditional outlets such as newspapers, radio, and television to today's digital platforms, it serves as a bridge between information and the public—informing, educating and entertaining people across the globe. In the digital age, social media has transformed communication by enabling news to spread instantly and allowing individuals to freely share their opinions. Yet, this immediacy comes with responsibility: media must uphold accuracy, fairness and credibility to maintain trust. Beyond reporting, media highlights social issues, influences cultural trends and impacts political decisions, making responsible practice essential for safeguarding democracy and social harmony.

Closely tied to this is journalism, often described as the fourth pillar of democracy. Journalists play a vital role in collecting, verifying and presenting information truthfully and without bias. Good journalism demands courage, integrity and ethical responsibility. Investigative reporting uncovers corruption and injustice, while feature writing brings human-interest stories that inspire and connect communities. Although journalism has evolved with the rise of online portals, blogs, and citizen-driven reporting, its core values—truth, accuracy and accountability—remain unchanged.

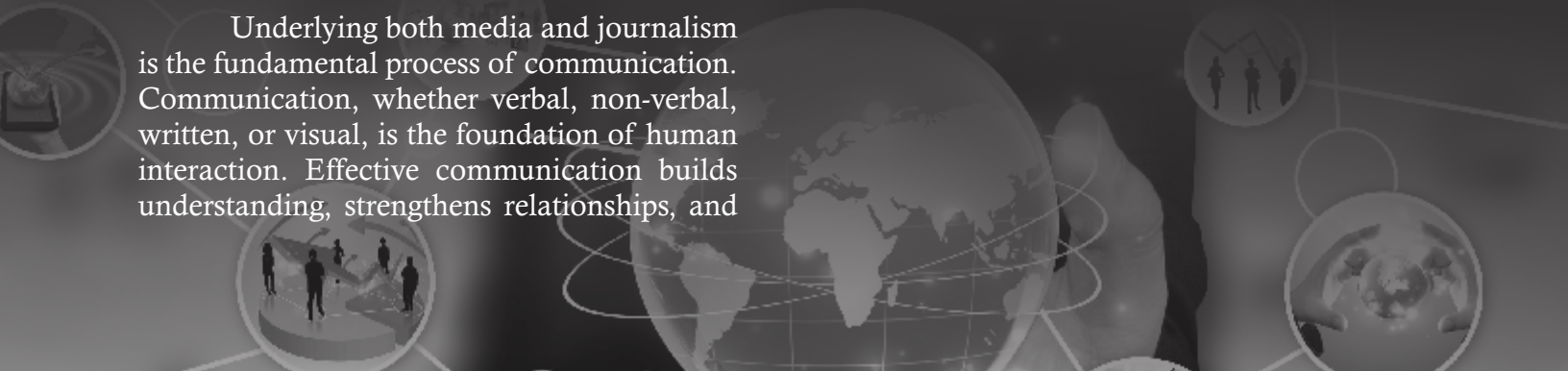
Underlying both media and journalism is the fundamental process of communication. Communication, whether verbal, non-verbal, written, or visual, is the foundation of human interaction. Effective communication builds understanding, strengthens relationships, and

promotes cooperation. However, barriers such as language differences, misunderstandings and lack of feedback can hinder this process. Overcoming these challenges requires clarity, confidence, and active listening.

Digital media, in particular, has emerged as a powerful tool for youth empowerment. Platforms such as blogs, podcasts and social networks provide young people with opportunities to express opinions, showcase talents, and engage in social change. Online campaigns and awareness movements demonstrate how digital media can mobilize communities and amplify voices. At the same time, young users must remain vigilant against misinformation and cyber threats. When used wisely, digital media fosters creativity, learning and positive social engagement—empowering youth to become active contributors to society.

In essence, media, journalism and communication are interconnected pillars that shape the way societies function and evolve. They inform and inspire, hold power to account and provide platforms for dialogue and change. As technology continues to advance, the responsibility to use these tools ethically and effectively becomes ever more important for sustaining democracy, nurturing cultural growth, and empowering future generations.

**Janvi
BA-I**



AI and **JOURNALISM**



In today's modern and digital era, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is growing rapidly. This technology is playing an important role in many fields such as education, healthcare, business and media. Journalism is also one of the areas where the impact of AI can be clearly seen. AI has significantly changed the way news is collected, analyzed and delivered to the public. As a result, journalism has become faster, more organized and technologically advanced.

AI is being used in journalism in many ways. First, it is very helpful in data analysis. Today, journalists often have to work with a huge amount of information. AI helps in quickly analyzing this data and identifying important facts and patterns. This makes it easier for journalists to prepare accurate and fact-based news reports. In addition, many media organizations are using AI for automated news writing. For example, news related to weather updates, sports results and stock market reports can be prepared quickly with the help of AI.

AI is also used to detect fake news. In the age of social media, false and misleading information spreads very quickly. AI-based tools help check different sources and identify whether a piece of news is true or false. This helps maintain the credibility and reliability of journalism.

Although AI has many advantages, it also has some disadvantages. One major concern is that the increasing use of AI may affect employment opportunities for journalists. Many tasks that were previously done by journalists can now be performed by machines. Moreover, AI cannot always make correct decisions because it depends on the data used to

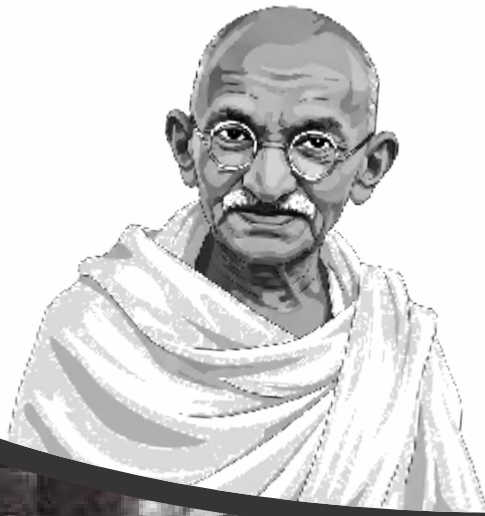
train it. If the data is incorrect or biased, the information produced by AI may also be inaccurate.

AI is also having an impact on society. On one hand, people can access news quickly and easily. On the other hand, the risk of the rapid spread of misinformation has also increased. Sometimes people believe news without verifying its authenticity. Therefore, it is important for society to read news carefully and check its truthfulness.

In conclusion, AI has become an important and useful technology in the field of journalism. It helps in producing news quickly, analyzing large amounts of data, and detecting fake news. However, it is equally important to use AI responsibly and carefully. Human thinking, ethics, and creativity are still the most essential parts of journalism. Therefore, AI should be used as a supportive tool rather than a replacement for journalists.

Manisha
BA -III





MAHATMA GANDHI

as A Journalist

Mahatma Gandhi is widely known as the leader of India's freedom struggle, but he was also an influential journalist and editor. For Gandhi, journalism was not just a profession; it was a powerful tool to spread truth, social awareness, and national unity. Through his writings and newspapers, he communicated his ideas of truth (satya), non-violence (ahinsa), and social reform to millions of people.

Gandhi began his journey in journalism during his stay in South Africa, where he fought against racial discrimination faced by Indians. In 1903, he started a weekly newspaper called Indian Opinion. This newspaper played a crucial role in informing the Indian community about their rights and uniting them against injustice. Gandhi used it to educate people about equality, civil rights, and non-violent resistance.

After returning to India, Gandhi continued his journalistic work and edited several important newspapers. Young India an English weekly through which Gandhi expressed his views on politics, freedom, and social issues. Navjivan was a Gujarati journal used to reach common people and spread nationalist ideas. Taking further the cause of humanity, 'Harijan' was started in 1933 to raise awareness about untouchability and social inequality.

Through these publications, Gandhi discussed issues such as freedom from British rule, social

justice, rural development and moral values.

Gandhi believed that journalism should serve society and uphold truth. According to him, newspapers should not exist merely for profit but should educate and guide people. He followed three main principles in journalism:

1. Truth and honesty in reporting.
2. Public service rather than personal gain.
3. Moral responsibility towards society.

He avoided sensationalism and always encouraged journalists to write responsibly.

Gandhi's journalism had a deep impact on the Indian freedom movement. His articles inspired people to participate in movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement. His writings helped spread the message of non-violence and unity across the country

In conclusion, Mahatma Gandhi used journalism as a means of social transformation and political awakening. His newspapers became a voice for the oppressed and a platform to promote truth, justice, and national unity. Even today, his approach reminds journalists that the true purpose of media is to inform, educate, and serve society responsibly.

Akshay Sharma, BA-III

MEDIA

A MIRROR OF THE SOCIETY

The Mirror and the Maker of our times

In the modern era, the relationship between Media and Society is no longer just a connection; it is a fusion. Media is often called the "Fourth Estate" of democracy, but in the age of digital transformation, it has become the very atmosphere we breathe.

i. The mirror effect

At its core, mass communication acts as a mirror. It reflects the reality of our society—the triumphs, the struggles, and the injustices. When media highlights a social issue, it forces the community to look at its own reflection and address the cracks. Without a robust media, society would remain blind to its own progress and its own failures.

ii. The architect of public opinion

However, media does not just reflect reality; it shapes it. Through "Agenda Setting," mass communication tells us not just how to think, but what to think about. Whether it is a viral social media campaign for climate change or a televised debate on economic policy, the media builds the narrative that dictates our social values and priorities.

iii. The digital revolution and mass media

The shift from traditional print to digital platforms has democratized information. Today, every citizen with a smart phone is a potential journalist. While this has empowered the masses, it has also brought challenges: In the race to be first, "fake news" often travels faster than the truth.



iv. The Responsibility of the Communicator

As students of mass communication and members of society, our role is crucial. We must move beyond being passive consumers of content. We need Media Literacy to distinguish between information and manipulation. The goal of media should always be to bridge the gap between "what is" and "what ought to be." Media and Society are two sides of the same coin. As the media evolves from newspapers to A-I driven feeds, its soul must remain the same: to serve the truth and uplift the community. We are the creators of tomorrow's headlines; let's make sure they are worth reading.

Deepak Kumar
BA III Year



"राष्ट्रभाषा के बिना राष्ट्र गूंगा है।"

— महात्मा गाँधी

सम्पादकीय



डॉ. जितेन्द्र
अध्यापक संपादक



भावना
छात्र संपादक

प्रिय पाठकों और युवा रचनाकारों,

पत्रिका 'अक्षरा ज्योति' का हिंदी अनुभाग एक बार फिर आप सभी के हाथों में मौजूद है। दोस्तों, अपनी भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए 'अक्षरा ज्योति' वह मंच है जिसका इंतजार हम पूरा वर्ष करते हैं। यह वह माध्यम है जो हमारी रचनाओं को साहित्य प्रेमियों तक पहुँचाकर हमें और अधिक लिखने की प्रेरणा देता है।

मैं स्वयं को बहुत भाग्यशाली मानती हूँ कि हिंदी अनुभाग के प्राध्यापक डॉ. जितेन्द्र वर्मा ने मुझे इस काबिल समझा और मुझे इतनी अच्छी रचनाओं से रूबरू होने का मौका मिला। हिंदी अनुभाग की छात्र संपादक के रूप में 'अक्षरा ज्योति' के साथ जुड़कर तथा इसके लिए काम करके मैं खुद को गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रही हूँ। सभी रचनाकारों के अथक प्रयासों के बाद पत्रिका का यह स्वरूप हमारे समक्ष है। हमारे बीच कितने प्रतिभाशाली रचनाकार मौजूद हैं, 'अक्षरा ज्योति' पढ़ते हुए पाठकों को इसका आभास अवश्य होगा।

कॉलेज की गलियाँ

कॉलेज की गलियों में सपने मुस्कुराते हैं, नए चेहरे, नए रिश्ते, हर दिन कुछ सिखाते हैं। कंधों पर बैग नहीं, उम्मीदों का बोझ होता है, हर दिल में आगे बढ़ने का एक खामोश शोर होता है। पहला दिन, घबराहट सी आँखों में बस जाती है, रोल नंबर और अटेंडेंस से पहचान बन जाती है। दोस्ती यूँ ही बेंचों पर शुरू हो जाती है, और वही दोस्ती ज़िंदगी भर साथ निभाती है। कभी कैंटीन की चाय में दुनिया सुलझती है, तो कभी नोट्स के बिना परीक्षा उलझती है। लाइब्रेरी की खामोशी भी अपनी कहानी कहती है, जहाँ रातों की मेहनत, सपनों को जन्म देती है। लेक्चर कम, बातें ज़्यादा याद आती हैं, टीचर्स की डाँट भी बाद में हँसी बन जाती है। फेस्ट, फेयरवेल, और वो स्टेज की रोशनी, जहाँ हर छात्र महसूस करता है अपनी पहचान नई। आखिरी दिन जब कदम रुक-रुक कर चलते हैं, यादों के पन्ने आँखों के सामने पलटते हैं। कॉलेज पीछे रह जाता है, पर एहसास साथ जाते हैं, यही वो पल हैं, जो उम्र भर दिल में बस जाते हैं।

गौरव शर्मा

स्मृतियों की महक

कुछ स्मृतियाँ महकती हैं, वर्षों के पश्चात सजल माटी सी, रूह में बस जाती हैं, बनकर पुरानी अकथित याद सी। मिट्टी की सोंधी खुशबू, वे पुरानी किताबें, वे पुराने दोस्त, वे पुराने लोग ओझल हो गए हैं, बस रह गई कभी न भूलने वाली स्मृतियों की महक।

स्मृतियाँ केवल व्यतीत यादें नहीं, बल्कि उस व्यक्ति के जीवन का इतिहास है, उसकी पहचान बनकर उसका एहसास हैं। बिसरे न बिसरती हैं कभी, हँसती हैं, कभी पलकों में नमी भरती हैं। वह गुजरा हुआ कल आज भी साँस ले रहा है, धुंधली सी तस्वीरों में रंग भर जाती हैं। स्मृतियाँ दिल के किसी कोने में बीज बनकर महकती हैं और रह जाती हैं।

भूपेन्द्र ठाकुर

ब्रह्मांड में एकता

दुनिया अनेक है, कोई गोरा है तो कोई काला है,
बनावट अनेक है किंतु हम सब एक हैं।
कोई अमीर है तो कोई गरीब,
किस्मत अनेक है, किंतु हम सब एक हैं।
कोई इस जाति का, कोई उस जाति का,
जातियाँ अनेक हैं, किंतु हम सब एक हैं।
कोई मुसलमान तो कोई ईसाई,
भगवान ने तो नहीं बनाई, हम सब तो भाई-भाई हैं।
दो हाथ हैं, दो काम हैं, करते सब काम हैं,
रंग में विविधता है, इसलिए हममें एकता है।
मफरत का ज़हर घोल दिया इंसानों ने इंसानों की परिपाटी में,
एक दिन मरकर मिल जाना है सबको इसी माटी में।

सुमित

पहाड़ी घर

घर नहीं, पहाड़ों की जीवन रेखा है, दौर पुराने, उन संघर्षों को भी देखा है। यह घर जहाँ कई पीढ़ियों का जीवन व्यतीत हुआ, आज वह घर हमारे लिए अतीत हुआ।

खून-पसीने से जोड़ा वह घर आज वीरान है, हर दरवाज़ा, खिड़की एक कहानी बोलते, आज पड़े बेजुबान हैं। काठकुणी पहाड़ों में विज्ञान का जीवंत उदाहरण है, विशेषता इन घरों की जानता हर जन-साधारण है।

घर नहीं, पहाड़ों की संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग है, आज लड़ रहा अपने अस्तित्व की जंग है। आज नहीं बचाया इनको, तो आने वाली कल की कहानी में, जिन्हें आज देख रहे हैं अपनी निगाहों से, वे मिलेंगे केवल किसी कहानी में।

भूपेन्द्र ठाकुर



अभय ज्योति 2025-26 हिंदी भाषा का महत्व

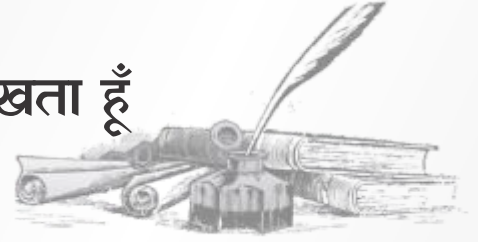


विश्व की प्राचीन, समृद्ध और सरल भाषाओं में हिंदी का अपना विशेष स्थान है। यह हमारी संस्कृति और संस्कारों की पहचान है। भाषाई और भौगोलिक स्तर पर हिंदी विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में दूसरे स्थान पर आती है।

14 सितंबर 1949 को हिंदी को भारत की आधिकारिक राजभाषा का दर्जा दिया गया। हिंदी भाषा का जन्म लगभग एक हजार वर्ष पूर्व संस्कृत से माना जाता है। यह भाषा जो आसानी से दिल को छू लेती है, देश की एकता का एकमात्र सूत्र है। आज पश्चिमी सभ्यता के प्रभाव में अंग्रेजी का चलन बढ़ा है, फिर भी दुनिया में हिंदी का बढ़ता प्रभाव यह कहने को मजबूर करता है कि भविष्य हिंदी का है। एक भारतीय होने के नाते यह हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम इसके महत्व को बढ़ावा दें।

भागचंद

मैं लिखता हूँ



मैं लिखता हूँ अनुभवों को संवेदना के रूप में, कलम से शब्दों में व्यक्त करता हूँ। हाँ, मैं लिखता हूँ कभी शांति के लिए, तो कभी बदलाव लाने के लिए।

खुद को जानने के लिए, आंतरिक दबाव से मुक्ति पाने के लिए, हाँ, मैं लिखता हूँ अपनों के लिए, सपनों के लिए, आज के लिए और कल के लिए।

सच को सामने लाने, कल्पनाओं को गढ़ने के लिए, हाँ, मैं लिखता हूँ दबी आवाज़ का सारथी बनकर, लेखनी की तलवार समझकर, सच को सच कहने की ज़रूरत है। हाँ, मैं लिखता हूँ।

भूपेन्द्र ठाकुर

प्रकृति की गोद

प्रकृति की गोद, नीला आकाश, हरी धरा, प्रकृति की है यह माया। फूलों की हँसी, पत्तों की बोली, मन को बहुत भाया। नदियाँ बहती गान सुनाएँ, पर्वत देते धैर्य सिखाएँ, वृक्ष खड़े चुपचाप सदा, सेवा का संदेश लिखाएँ। सूरज हर दिन आशा लाए, चाँद शीतलता दे जाए, प्रकृति माँ की गोद में रहकर, जीवन सच्चा बन जाए। आओ मिलकर इसे संभालें, न करें इसका अपमान, प्रकृति रहे तो हम रहेंगे, यही है सच्चा ज्ञान।

रीतिका ठाकुर

एक राष्ट्र, एक चुनाव: 2026 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में

भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है, जहाँ हर वर्ष किसी न किसी राज्य में चुनाव होते रहते हैं। लोकसभा और विधानसभाओं के चुनाव अलग-अलग समय पर होने के कारण प्रशासनिक मशीनरी पर लगातार दबाव रहता है। इसी संदर्भ में 'एक राष्ट्र, एक चुनाव' की अवधारणा सामने आई है। 2026 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह विचार डिजिटल तकनीक, ई-गवर्नेंस और प्रशासनिक सुधारों के चलते और अधिक प्रासंगिक हो जाता है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य चुनावी प्रक्रिया को सुगम और किफायती बनाना है। इससे चुनावी खर्च में भारी कमी आएगी और प्रशासनिक संसाधनों का बेहतर उपयोग हो सकेगा। सरकारें बार-बार चुनावी राजनीति में उलझने के बजाय नीतिगत निर्णयों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर पाएंगी। हालांकि, इसके सामने संवैधानिक चुनौतियाँ भी हैं, जैसे संघीय ढाँचे की स्वायत्तता का प्रश्न और क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों की अनदेखी की आशंका। एक संतुलित और न्यायसंगत तरीके से इसे लागू किया जाए तो यह भारतीय लोकतंत्र को अधिक मजबूत और प्रभावी बना सकता है।

आत्मविश्वास

दिन में सूरज है अगर, तो रात की भी चाँदनी है, पर जीत तो वे लोग भी सकते हैं, जो कभी हारे हैं। कभी धूप, कभी बारिश, ये तो कुदरत के नज़ारे हैं, पर प्यारे तो वे लोग भी हैं, जो समुद्र के किनारे हैं।

कुछ कर सकें तो कहते हैं, हम तो किस्मत के मारे हैं, पर जान न सके तुम खुद को कि कितने रूप तुम्हारे हैं? हिम्मत और हौसला हो संग, तो रास्ते कई सारे हैं, पर जीत तो वे लोग भी सकते हैं, जो कभी हारे हैं।

भावना चौहान

विद्यार्थी जीवन: संघर्ष, स्वप्न और संवरने का काल

विद्यार्थी जीवन को अक्सर 'स्वर्ण युग' कहा जाता है। यह वह समय है जब हमारे पास बचपन की मासूमियत और भविष्य की जिम्मेदारियों के बीच एक खूबसूरत संतुलन होता है। कॉलेज की दहलीज पर कदम रखते ही एक छात्र के लिए दुनिया का फलक बड़ा हो जाता है।

जहाँ एक ओर आज़ादी का आनंद है, वहीं दूसरी ओर अनुशासन की कसौटी भी है। छात्र जीवन वह प्रयोगशाला है जहाँ हम समय प्रबंधन और धैर्य सीखते हैं। कॉलेज की कैटीन की चाय, परीक्षा से एक रात पहले की सामूहिक पढ़ाई और फेस्ट की भागदौड़—यही वो पल हैं जो जीवन भर की पूँजी बन जाते हैं। आज का विद्यार्थी जीवन केवल पुस्तकालयों तक सीमित नहीं है, सोशल मीडिया का दिखावा और मानसिक तनाव नई चुनौतियाँ हैं। इन सबके बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना ही आज के विद्यार्थी की असली परीक्षा है।

अनु ठाकुर



समय

का महत्व



दुनिया बहुत तेज़ी से बदल रही है। अब बड़ा छोटों को नहीं हराएगा, बल्कि तेज़ चलने वाला धीमे चलने वालों को हराएगा। आधुनिक मनुष्य उन चीज़ों को खरीदने के लिए पर्याप्त पैसे कमाने की कोशिश करता है, जिनका आनंद लेने के लिए उसके पास समय नहीं है। आधुनिक युग की प्रमुख मशीन भाप का इंजन नहीं, बल्कि घड़ी है।

समय ही आपके जीवन का एकमात्र सिक्का है, जिसे कैसे खर्च करना है, यह आप ही तय कर सकते हैं। खोई हुई दौलत परिश्रम से, खोया हुआ ज्ञान अध्ययन से और खोया हुआ स्वास्थ्य व्यायाम या चिकित्सा से वापस पाया जा सकता है, लेकिन खोया हुआ समय कभी भी वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता।

आरती शर्मा

हिंदी मेरी वाणी

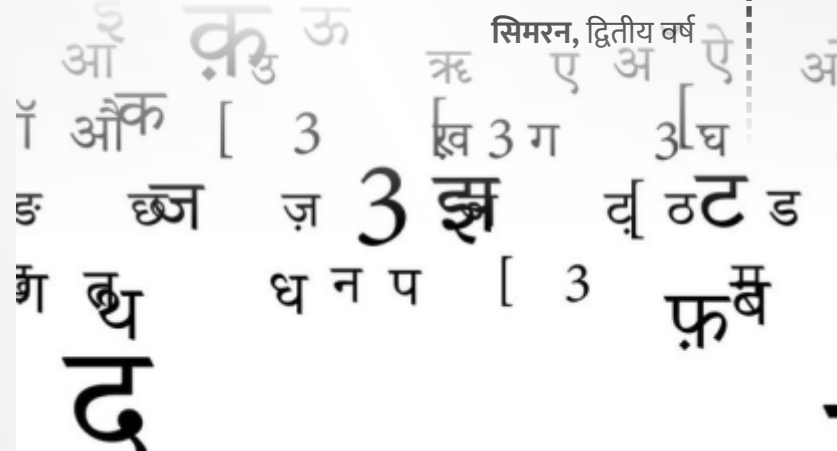
हिंदी है मीठी सी बोली, मन की सच्ची सहेली है। शब्द-शब्द में प्यार बसा, हर दिल की यह पहेली है।

गंगा सी निर्मल धारा है, हिम सी इसकी शान है। भारत माँ की गोद में पली, हिंदी सबकी जान है।

महादेवी वर्मा की कोमल कविताओं में, भावों का संसार मिला। रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' के ओजस्वी शब्दों से, वीरता का उपहार मिला।

हिंदी से हम जुड़े हैं, यही हमारा मान रहे। अपनी भाषा, अपना गौरव, सदा हृदय में स्थान रहे।

सिमरन, द्वितीय वर्ष



हिंदी: हमारी संस्कृति और पहचान

हिंदी भाषा केवल शब्दों और भावनाओं का माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि यह हमारी संस्कृति, परंपरा और अभिव्यक्ति है। हिंदी का विकास बहुत प्राचीन काल से हुआ है। इसकी जड़ें संस्कृत में पाई जाती हैं। समय के साथ प्राकृत और अपभ्रंश से होती हुई हिंदी अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप तक पहुँची है।

हिंदी साहित्य अत्यंत समृद्ध है। कबीर, तुलसीदास और सूरदास जैसे संत कवियों ने अपनी रचनाओं से इसे जीवंत किया। आधुनिक काल में मुंशी प्रेमचंद, महादेवी वर्मा और रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' जैसे लेखकों ने हिंदी साहित्य को नई ऊँचाइयों तक पहुँचाया। आज के समय में सिनेमा, शिक्षा और सोशल मीडिया के कारण हिंदी का प्रसार पूरे विश्व में बढ़ गया है। दुनिया के कई देशों में हिंदी पढ़ाई और बोली जाती है। यह हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता का प्रतीक है। हिंदी हमारी पहचान है और हमें अपनी इस भाषा पर गर्व होना चाहिए।

रजत शर्मा, द्वितीय वर्ष

कलम की शक्ति और युवा मन

आज के इस डिजिटल युग में, जहाँ सब कुछ अत्यंत तेज़ है, हमें अपनी भाषा और साहित्य से जुड़ने की और भी अधिक आवश्यकता है। लिखना केवल शब्दों को सजाना नहीं है, बल्कि अपने मन की बात को दुनिया तक पहुँचाना है। हमारे कॉलेज में प्रतिभाओं की कोई कमी नहीं है, बस ज़रूरत है तो उस प्रतिभा को सही दिशा देने की।

यह पत्रिका आप सभी के लेखों, कविताओं और कलाकृतियों का संग्रह है। इसे पढ़ते हुए आपको एहसास होगा कि एक विद्यार्थी के जीवन में कितनी गहराई और नयापन होता है। आइए, हम सब मिलकर अपनी लेखनी से इस समाज में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने का संकल्प लें।

अंत में बस इतना ही कहूँगा:

"कलम तभी बोलती है, जब हृदय में कुछ कहने की तड़प हो।"

आपका साथी(हिंदी विभाग)बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

हिंदी साहित्य और भाषा प्रारंभिक काल से वर्तमान तक

हिंदी भाषा भारत की प्रमुख और प्राचीन भाषाओं में से एक है। यह केवल बोलचाल का माध्यम ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारी संस्कृति, परंपरा और इतिहास की पहचान भी है। प्रारंभिक काल से लेकर आज तक हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य ने अनेक चरणों से गुजरते हुए निरंतर विकास किया है।

हिंदी भाषा की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत से मानी जाती है। संस्कृत से प्राकृत, फिर अपभ्रंश और अंततः अपभ्रंश से हिंदी का विकास हुआ। समय के साथ-साथ हिंदी का स्वरूप बदलता गया, लेकिन इसकी मूल भावना और भारतीय संस्कृति से जुड़ाव बना रहा।

हिंदी साहित्य का प्रारंभ 'आदिकाल' से माना जाता है, जिसे 'वीरगाथा काल' भी कहा जाता है। इस काल में वीरों और राजाओं की शौर्य गाथाएँ लिखी गईं। इस समय के प्रसिद्ध कवि चंदबरदाई थे, जिन्होंने 'पृथ्वीराज रासो' की रचना की। इस ग्रंथ में वीरता का सुंदर वर्णन मिलता है। इसके बाद हिंदी साहित्य का स्वर्ण युग, अर्थात् 'भक्ति काल' आया। इस काल में ईश्वर भक्ति पर आधारित रचनाएँ लिखी गईं। संत कबीरदास ने समाज को सच्चाई और मानवता का संदेश दिया, वहीं तुलसीदास ने 'रामचरितमानस' की रचना कर रामभक्ति को जन-जन तक पहुँचाया।

हिमाचल में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का प्रभाव



हिमाचल प्रदेश अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता, पहाड़ों, नदियों, गहरी घाटियों व धार्मिक एवं साहसिक पर्यटन के लिए विश्व भर में प्रसिद्ध है। यहाँ के प्राकृतिक नज़ारे, बर्फ से ढके पहाड़ और वनों से आच्छादित क्षेत्र पर्यटकों को बरबस ही अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं। लेकिन बीते कुछ वर्षों में, यहाँ के प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य को मानो किसी की नज़र लग गई है। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के साथ-साथ प्राकृतिक आपदाओं ने भी यहाँ अपना विकराल स्वरूप दिखाना आरंभ कर दिया है। एक ओर जहाँ अतिवृष्टि है, तो दूसरी ओर सूखे की स्थितियाँ भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में दृष्टिगोचर हो रही हैं। इसके ताज़ा उदाहरण वर्ष 2023 और 2025 में आई प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ हैं, जिनके कारण न केवल जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ, बल्कि प्रदेश का आधारभूत ढाँचा भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है।

वर्ष 2023 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारी वर्षा और भूस्खलन की घटनाओं में 500 से अधिक लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और हजारों लोग प्रभावित हुए। शिमला के समरहिल क्षेत्र में भूस्खलन से भारी तबाही हुई। वहीं सोलन में बादल फटने और भूस्खलन के कारण भारी नुकसान हुआ। इसी तरह मंडी, कुल्लू, कांगड़ा, चम्बा, किन्नौर और सिरमौर जैसे जिलों में बादल फटने, फ्लैश फ्लड और भूस्खलन की घटनाओं से जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया, जिससे हजारों घर, सड़कें और पुल टूट गए।

इन आपदाओं का प्रभाव केवल भौतिक नुकसान तक सीमित नहीं रहा। पर्यटन उद्योग, जो हिमाचल की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक प्रमुख आधार है, वह भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ। सड़कें टूटने और मौसम खराब होने से पर्यटकों की संख्या कम हुई, जिससे स्थानीय लोगों की आय पर गहरा असर पड़ा। किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो गईं, उपजाऊ मिट्टी बह गई और हजारों परिवारों को पुनर्वास की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा।

हिमाचल में आपदाओं के बढ़ने के पीछे मुख्य कारण 'सतत विकास' का अभाव है। योजनाबद्ध विकास न होने के कारण पहाड़ों पर अंधाधुंध निर्माण हो रहे हैं, वनों की कटाई हो रही है और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन किया जा रहा है। इससे पर्यावरण का संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण ग्लेशियर तेज़ी से पिघल रहे हैं और मानसून का मिजाज भी बदल गया है। कभी-कभी बहुत अधिक वर्षा हो जाती है, जिससे बाढ़ और भूस्खलन जैसी घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं।

अगर समय रहते ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, तो नुकसान और

बढ़ सकता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि पेड़ों को बचाया जाए, प्रकृति का संतुलन बनाए रखा जाए और विकास कार्यों को पर्यावरण के अनुकूल ही किया जाए। लोगों को भी पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूक होना चाहिए ताकि वे प्रकृति की रक्षा करें और आपदाओं के खतरों को कम किया जा सके। तभी हमारा भविष्य सुरक्षित और बेहतर बन सकता है।

हिंदी का बढ़ता प्रचलन: मीडिया, फिल्म और शिक्षा

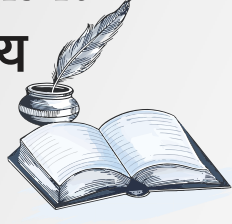
आज के डिजिटल युग में हिंदी का प्रचलन डिजिटल तकनीक, सोशल मीडिया और नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 के माध्यम से तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है। इंटरनेट पर हिंदी सामग्री की उपलब्धता, व्यावसायिक लोकप्रियता और वैश्विक स्तर पर इसकी स्वीकार्यता ने इसे संचार का एक सहज और प्रभावी माध्यम बना दिया है। हिंदी अब सिर्फ राजभाषा या तकनीकी भाषा ही नहीं, बल्कि एक प्रमुख 'व्यापारिक भाषा' के रूप में उभर रही है।

हिंदी के बढ़ते प्रचलन के प्रमुख कारण:

1. डिजिटल और इंटरनेट क्रांति: इंटरनेट पर हिंदी सामग्री (Content) की प्रचुरता तेज़ी से बढ़ी है, जिससे स्मार्टफोन और सोशल मीडिया पर हिंदी का प्रयोग आम हो गया है।
2. शिक्षा नीति में बदलाव: राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के तहत विभिन्न पेशेवर पाठ्यक्रमों, जैसे—मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग, की पढ़ाई हिंदी माध्यम में भी शुरू की जा रही है।
3. मनोरंजन और मीडिया: हिंदी फिल्मों, वेब सीरीज़ और समाचार चैनल देश-विदेश में हिंदी के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।
4. वैश्विक कूटनीति: भारत सरकार द्वारा विदेशों में हिंदी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र जैसे वैश्विक मंचों पर हिंदी का बढ़ता इस्तेमाल इस बात का प्रमाण है कि विश्व का हिंदी के प्रति दृष्टिकोण पहले से कहीं अधिक लचीला और सकारात्मक हुआ है।

अंकुश

हिंदी साहित्य में रोजगार के अवसर



वर्तमान समय में हिंदी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अनेक अवसर उपलब्ध हैं। भारत की प्रमुख भाषा होने के कारण शिक्षा, मीडिया, प्रकाशन और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में हिंदी की मांग लगातार बढ़ रही है। हिंदी साहित्य का अध्ययन करने वाले विद्यार्थी शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक, लेखक, कवि और शोधकर्ता के रूप में अपना करियर बना सकते हैं। विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में हिंदी शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता हमेशा बनी रहती है, जिससे इस क्षेत्र में रोजगार के बेहतरीन अवसर मिलते हैं।

इसके अलावा, मीडिया और पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में भी हिंदी भाषा का विशेष महत्व है। समाचार पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ, टीवी चैनल और डिजिटल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर हिंदी लेखन, संपादन और अनुवाद से जुड़े कार्यों में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। प्रकाशन संस्थानों में पुस्तक संपादन, लेखन और अनुवाद कार्य के लिए भी हिंदी साहित्य के विद्यार्थियों की भारी मांग रहती है।

इतना ही नहीं, सरकारी विभागों में 'अनुवादक' और 'राजभाषा अधिकारी' के पद भी हिंदी साहित्य के विद्यार्थियों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इस प्रकार, हिंदी साहित्य केवल ज्ञान और संस्कृति का माध्यम ही नहीं, बल्कि आजीविका प्राप्त करने का एक सशक्त साधन भी बन गया है।

धीरज कुमार
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

हिमाचल: देवभूमि

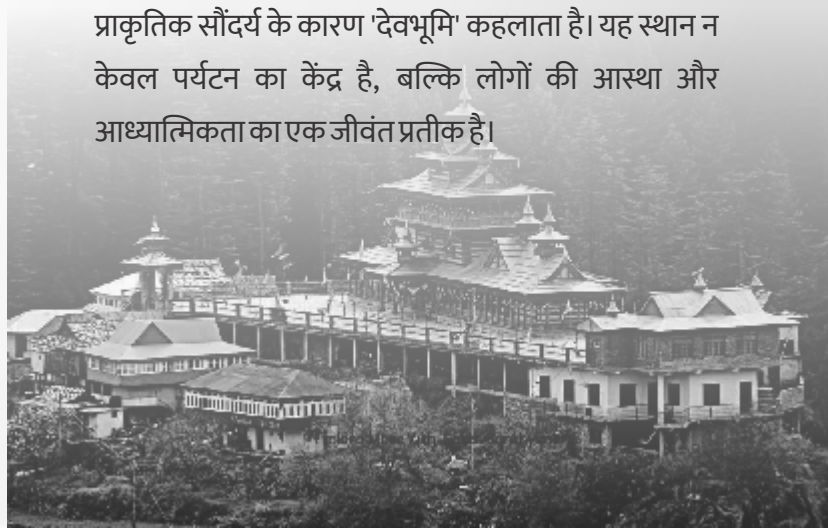
हिमाचल प्रदेश अपनी अद्भुत प्राकृतिक सुंदरता, पवित्र नदियों, विशाल पर्वतों और प्राचीन मंदिरों के कारण 'देवभूमि' के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। 'देवभूमि' का अर्थ है—'देवताओं की भूमि'। यहाँ के लोगों की गहरी धार्मिक आस्था, अनेक तीर्थ स्थल और पौराणिक मान्यताओं के कारण हिमाचल प्रदेश को यह सम्मानजनक नाम दिया गया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में देवी-देवताओं के अनेक प्रसिद्ध मंदिर स्थित हैं। यहाँ ज्वालाजी, चामुंडा देवी, नैना देवी, हिडिंबा देवी और चिंतपूर्णी जैसे पवित्र स्थल हैं, जहाँ देश-विदेश से लाखों श्रद्धालु दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। इन मंदिरों से जुड़ी अनेक पौराणिक कथाएँ लोगों की आस्था को और मज़बूत बनाती हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता भी इसे 'देवभूमि' कहलाने का एक मुख्य कारण है। यहाँ की बर्फ से ढकी पर्वत श्रृंखलाएँ, हरे-भरे जंगल, स्वच्छ नदियाँ और शांत वातावरण मन को अद्भुत आध्यात्मिक शांति प्रदान करते हैं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है मानो यह भूमि स्वयं देवताओं का निवास स्थान हो।

इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों का जीवन भी धार्मिक परंपराओं से गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। यहाँ अनेक धार्मिक मेले और त्यौहार बड़ी श्रद्धा और उत्साह के साथ मनाए जाते हैं। स्थानीय लोग देवी-देवताओं को अपने जीवन का मार्गदर्शक मानते हैं और उनकी निष्ठापूर्वक पूजा-अर्चना करते हैं।

अंत में, यह कहा जा सकता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश अपने प्राचीन मंदिरों, धार्मिक परंपराओं, पौराणिक महत्व और अद्भुत प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य के कारण 'देवभूमि' कहलाता है। यह स्थान न केवल पर्यटन का केंद्र है, बल्कि लोगों की आस्था और आध्यात्मिकता का एक जीवंत प्रतीक है।



डिजिटल इंडिया 2026: शिक्षा और ग्रामीण विकास में भूमिका



'डिजिटल इंडिया' अभियान की शुरुआत भारत को तकनीकी रूप से सशक्त और डिजिटल रूप से जुड़ा हुआ राष्ट्र बनाने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। भारत का एक बड़ा हिस्सा, जहाँ लगभग दो-तिहाई जनसंख्या निवास करती है, वहाँ इंटरनेट और स्मार्टफोन इस डिजिटल क्रांति के असली केंद्र हैं। डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों ने शिक्षा को अधिक सुलभ बनाया है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक पारदर्शिता बढ़ाई है। 'डिजिटल इंडिया' ने न केवल शिक्षा को आधुनिक बनाया है, बल्कि ग्रामीण विकास को भी एक नई दिशा दी है।

उद्देश्य

डिजिटल इंडिया 2026 का मुख्य उद्देश्य शिक्षा और ग्रामीण विकास को नई ऊँचाइयों पर ले जाना है। इसका लक्ष्य है कि हर छात्र को गुणवत्तापूर्ण डिजिटल सामग्री ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध हो और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी डिजिटल सेवाएँ सुगमता से पहुँचे। ग्रामीण विकास के क्षेत्र में इसका उद्देश्य किसानों, महिलाओं और युवाओं को डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म से जोड़कर उन्हें रोजगार और आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करना है। 'ई-गवर्नेंस', 'ई-हेल्थ' और 'ई-एजुकेशन' इस अभियान का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं।

लाभ और प्रभाव

डिजिटल इंडिया के माध्यम से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्मों द्वारा गुणवत्तापूर्ण सामग्री सुलभ हुई है। ई-गवर्नेंस के कारण प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता आई है। किसानों को डिजिटल माध्यम से बाजार के भाव और मौसम की सटीक जानकारी मिल रही है, जिससे उनकी आय में वृद्धि हो रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित हुए हैं और महिलाओं व युवाओं का सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण हुआ है।

चुनौतियाँ

डिजिटल क्रांति के साथ कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी जुड़ी हैं। सबसे बड़ी समस्या 'डिजिटल असमानता' की है, जिससे शहरी और ग्रामीण छात्रों के बीच सीखने की क्षमता का अंतर बढ़ सकता है। तकनीकी निर्भरता से मानवीय संपर्क और पारंपरिक शिक्षा पद्धति पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। साइबर अपराध और डेटा सुरक्षा भी बड़ी समस्याएँ बनकर उभरी हैं। कई बार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली और इंटरनेट की कमी के कारण डिजिटल सेवाएँ बाधित होती हैं, और डिजिटल शिक्षा में व्यक्तिगत मार्गदर्शन की कमी महसूस की जाती है। यदि इन चुनौतियों का सही समाधान न किया गया, तो ग्रामीण समाज में असमानता और बढ़ सकती है।

उपसंहार

निष्कर्ष: डिजिटल इंडिया 2026' शिक्षा और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए एक क्रांतिकारी पहल है। इसने शिक्षा को आधुनिक बनाया है और ग्रामीण भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त किया है। हालाँकि, डिजिटल असमानता, तकनीकी निर्भरता और साइबर सुरक्षा जैसी चुनौतियाँ अभी भी मौजूद हैं। यदि इन समस्याओं का समाधान करके सेवाओं को सुरक्षित और सुलभ बनाया जाए, तो यह अभियान भारत को एक 'ज्ञान-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था' (Knowledge-based Economy) की ओर ले जाएगा। यह पहल भारत को 21वीं सदी का एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने की दिशा में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और सराहनीय है।





विभूषणं मौनं अपंडितानाम् ॥

सम्पादकीय



अनिल खिगवान
शिक्षक संपादकः



तेजस शर्मा
छात्र संपादकः

भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे

अस्माकं देशस्य नाम भारतवर्षम्। एषः एकः बहुभाषा-भाषी देशः अस्ति। अत्र बहवः प्रदेशाः सन्ति। एषु प्रदेशेषु वहव्यः भाषाः व्यवहताः भवन्ति। प्राचीनकाले अस्य देशस्य भाषा संस्कृतम् एव आसीत्।

संस्कृतभाषा भारतीय-भाषाणां जननी अस्ति। अनया भाषया सर्वाः प्रान्तीय-भाषाः अनुप्राणिताः प्रभाविताः च सन्ति। इयं भाषा अतीव सरला मधुरा च अस्ति। श्रुतिः स्मृतिः उपनिषत् पुराणं दर्शनम् अन्यानि च शास्त्राणि संस्कृते एव रचितानि सन्ति। श्रुतयः चतस्रः सन्ति ऋक्, यजुः, साम, अथर्वा इति। श्रुतीनाम् आशयं स्मृतयः प्रतिपादयन्ति। यद्यपि वहव्यः स्मृतयः सन्ति तथापि मनुस्मृतिः याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृतिः च इति द्वे स्मृती प्रसिद्धे स्तः।

संस्कृतं पठित्वा जनाः सात्त्विकाः भवन्ति। अस्याः भाषायाः महत्त्वम् उपयोगितां च दृष्ट्वा अस्माकं पूर्वजैः अस्याः भाषायाः 'देवभाषा' इति अपरं नाम विहितम्।

संस्कृतं देवानां मानवानां च वाणी अस्ति। पुरा उभयोः वाण्यौ समाने आस्ताम्। पशूनां पक्षिणाम् अपि वाण्यः भवन्ति। परन्तु ताः वाण्यः मानवोच्चारित-भाषावत् व्यक्ताः न भवन्ति। अतः ताः वाण्यः भाषापदवाच्याः न सन्ति।

शब्दराशिः भाषायाः तनुः भवति। संस्कृतभाषायाः शब्दसमृद्धिः तस्याः तनुम् अलङ्करोति। प्रीतिः, स्नेहः, आशा, तृष्णा, आसक्तिः इत्येताः संसारे रज्जवः भवन्ति। संस्कृतभाषा-निबद्धस्य दर्शनशास्त्रस्य ज्ञानेन सा रज्जुः शिथिला भवति। भगवद्भक्तिः च अत्र साहाय्यं करोति।

इदं मम् सौभाग्यं वर्तते यत् अहं महाविद्यालयस्य "अभय ज्योति" नाम्ना वार्षिक पत्रिकायाः छात्रः सम्पादकः अस्मि। अहं स्वपक्षतः सर्वेषां शिक्षकाणां तथा छात्राणां धन्यवादं करोमि यतोहि तैः मह्यम् इदं सौभाग्यं प्रदत्तम्। सर्वेषां कृते अन्ते अहं एकमेव प्रार्थना करोमि यत्

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामया।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित् दुःखभाग् भवेत्।।

अभय ज्योतिः

नित्यपाठः

करदर्शनाय नित्यपाठः

कराग्रे वसते लक्ष्मीः करमध्ये सरस्वती।
करमूले तु गोविन्दः प्रभाते करदर्शनम् ॥

भूमिनमनाय नित्यपाठः

समुद्रवसने देवि पर्वतस्तनमण्डले।
विष्णुपत्नि नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्श क्षमस्व मे ॥

स्नानाय नित्यपाठः

गङ्गे च यमुने चैव गोदावरि सरस्वति।
नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरि जलेऽस्मिन् सन्निधिं कुरु ॥

चन्दनधारणाय नित्यपाठः

चन्दनं वन्दते नित्यं पवित्रं पापनाशनम्।
आपदं हरते नित्यं लक्ष्मीः वसतु सर्वदा ॥

सूर्यार्ध्याय नित्यपाठः

एहि सूर्य सहस्रांशो ! तेजोराशे ! जगत्पते !
अनुकम्पय मां भक्त्या गृहाणार्घ्यं दिवाकर ॥

भोजनाय नित्यपाठः

त्वदीयं वस्तु गोविन्द ! तुभ्यमेव समर्पये।
गृहाण सम्मुखो भूत्वा प्रसीद परमेश्वर ॥

भूपेन्दर कुमार, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

सदाचारः

प्रातः सायं भजनीयम्,
सत्यं वचनं वदनीयम्।
सद् पुस्तकं पठनीयम्,
मन्दं मन्दं वदनीयम् ॥
रात्रौ शीघ्रं शयनीयम्,
प्रातः खलु जागरणीयम्।
अप्रियं वचनं त्यजनीयम्,
भद्रं भद्रं करणीयम् ॥
मातृवन्दनं करणीयम्
पितृवन्दनं करणीयम्।
गुरोः वन्दनं करणीयम्,
अतिथि-वन्दनं करणीयम् ॥

सुरेश कुमार

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

कृषकः



कृषकः सर्वेभ्यः अन्नम् उत्पादयति।
अन्नं विना लोकानां जीवनं न
सम्भवति। कृषकः प्रातः क्षेत्रं
गच्छति। सः वृषभाभ्यां हलेन च
क्षेत्रं कर्षति। कृषकस्य वृषभौ पुष्टौ भवतः। कृषकः क्षेत्रेषु अधिकस्य
अन्नस्य प्राप्तये उर्वरकं प्रक्षिपति। सः खनित्रेण खननं करोति। सः
लवित्रेण धान्यं कर्तति। स नद्याः कूपस्य तडागस्य वा जलेन क्षेत्रं
सिञ्चति। कृषकः शकटेन भारं वहति। कृषकः क्षेत्रे यवानां, सर्षपाणां,
माषाणां, मुद्गानां धान्यानां चणकादीनां च बीजानि वपति। अधुना
कृषकः कृषिकार्याय बहुविधयन्त्राणाम् अपि प्रयोगं करोति, यथा-
कृषकः क्षेत्राणां कर्षणाय, बीजानां वपनाय धान्यानां कर्तनाय च
यन्त्राणामपि (ट्रैक्टर, थ्रेसर इत्यादीनाम्) उपयोगं करोति। सः क्षेत्रं
रक्षति, शस्यानां रोग-निवारणार्थं सः कीटनाशकं चूर्णकं क्षेत्रेषु
प्रक्षिपति। कृषकः अन्नाय अहर्निशं परिश्रमं करोति। भारतदेशः
कृषिप्रधानदेशः अस्ति। कृष्ण अग्रजस्य-बलरामस्य अस्त्रं हलम् एव
आसीत्। अतः सः हलधर इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः। कृषकस्य जीवनं
मानवहिताय भवति। कृषकः सर्वेषां कृते उपकारी अस्ति। कृषकः
भारतदेशे बहुसम्मानितः भवति। भारतस्य द्वितीयः प्रधानमन्त्री
श्रीलालबहादुरशास्त्री कृषकाणां बहुसम्माननं करोति स्म। अतः सः
उद्घोषम् अपि कृतवान् "जय जवान, जय किसान" इति।

ज्योति, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

उद्यानम्

उद्यानं शोभनं भवति। उद्यानस्य वातावरणं सुन्दरं सुखदं च भवति।
उद्याने अनेके पादपाः भवन्ति। पादपेषु पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति। पुष्पाणाम्
उपरि भ्रमराः गुञ्जन्ति। भ्रमराणां गुञ्जनं कर्णप्रियं भवति। वर्षा-काले
उद्यानस्य शोभा अधिका भवति। वर्षा-काले मेघगर्जनं भवति।
मेघगर्जनं श्रुत्वा मयूराः नृत्यन्ति। मयूराणां नृत्यं दृष्ट्वा बालकाः
बहुप्रसन्नाः भवन्ति। वसन्तकाले तु उद्यानस्य रमणीयता विशिष्टा
भवति। वसन्तकाले पिकाः कूजन्ति प्रकृतिः च सुरम्या भवति। उद्याने
मन्दं मन्दं वायुः प्रवहति। जनाः उद्यानं गत्वा आनन्दम् अनुभवन्ति।
इत्थम् उद्यानं सर्वमनोहारि भवति।

विक्रम शर्मा, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

मूर्खः साधुः वञ्चकः च

कश्चित् देवशर्मा नाम प्रतिष्ठितः साधुः आसीत्। तस्य समीपे दानरूपेण प्राप्तस्य धनस्य एका महती पोटलिका आसीत्। सः स्वधनं प्रति अतीव चिन्तितः आसीत्, अतः तां पोटलिकां सदैव स्वसह एव धरति स्म।

एकः वञ्चकः तं धनं हर्तुम् इच्छति स्म। सः साधोः विश्वासं प्राप्तुं छात्रवेषं धृत्वा तस्य शिष्यः अभवत्। सेवया विनयेन च सः शीघ्रमेव साधोः विश्वासपात्रं जातः।

एकदा साधुः शिष्येण सह ग्रामान्तरं गच्छति स्म। मार्गे एका नदी आसीत्। साधुः स्वधनस्य पोटलिकां कम्बले निगूढ्य शिष्यस्य रक्षणे त्यक्त्वा स्नानार्थं नदीं प्राविशत्। यावत् साधुः नद्यां निमज्जनं कृतवान्, तावत् सः वञ्चकः अवसरं प्राप्य धनपोटलिकां नीत्वा पलायितवान्।

शिक्षाः अपरिचिते झटिति विश्वासः न करणीयः, अत्यधिकं धनमोहः च दुःखाय भवति।

विक्रान्त, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष



अर्जुनस्य परीक्षा

द्रोणाचार्यः कौरवाणां पाण्डवानां च गुरुः आसीत्। सः आश्रमे स्व शिष्यान् धनुर्विद्या शिक्षयति स्म। यदा सर्वेषाम् शिष्याणाम् शिक्षा-पूर्णा अभवत् तदा सः तेषां परीक्षां कर्तुम् उद्यतः अभवत्।

एकदा आचार्य एकस्मिन् वृक्षे एकं गृध्रं अपश्यत्। सः स्वशिष्यान् अकथयत्- अस्य गृध्रस्य शिरः बाणेन छित्त्वा भूमौ पातय। यदा सर्वे शिष्याः परीक्षायाम् सफलाः नाभवन् तदा आचार्यः अर्जुनं अवदत्-भोः अर्जुन ! 'त्वम् वृक्षे किं किं पश्यसि ?' अर्जुनः अवदत्- 'नाहं वृक्षं पश्यामि, नास्य शाखाः न पत्राणि, न गृध्रस्य शरीरं पश्यामि । अहं तु केवलं अस्य शिरः पश्यामि ।'

आचार्यः प्रसन्नः भूत्वा आदिशत्- तर्हि अस्य शिरः छेदय। आचार्यस्य आदेशेन सहैव अर्जुनः स्व शरेण गृध्रस्य शिरं छित्त्वा भूमौ अपातयत्। एवं अर्जुनः परीक्षायां सफलः अभवत्। आचार्यः प्रसन्नतया अवदत् त्वत्समः मम प्रियः धनुर्धरः शिष्यः कोऽपि अन्यः नास्ति।

अंकुश, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

आम्लं द्राक्षाफलम्

एकः शृगालः वनं गच्छति ।

पिपासा, तस्य बुभुक्षा

पिपासया बुभुक्षया च सः वनं गच्छति

सः वनं गच्छति, सः वनं गच्छति ।

तत्र गच्छति, किमपि न लभते

इतोऽपि गच्छति, किमपि न लभते

श्रान्तः जायते, खिन्नः जायते

किं च करोति ? सः किं च करोति ?

वामतः पश्यति, दक्षिणतः पश्यति

अग्रतः पश्यति, पृष्ठतः पश्यति

स्वेदः जायते, तृषा जायते

तस्य स्वेदः जायते, तृषा जायते

किं च पश्यति ? सः किं च पश्यति ?

पश्यति द्राक्षालतां सः पश्यति द्राक्षाफलम्

उपरि उपरि लतासु दृश्यते च तत्फलम्

अनुक्षणं तन्मुखे रसः जायते

किं च करोति ? सः किं च करोति ?

एकवारम् उत्पतति, द्विवारम् उत्पतति

त्रिवारम् उत्पतति, पुनः पुनः उत्पतति

स्वेदः जायते, तस्य श्रमः जायते

किं कथयति ? सः किं कथयति ?

आम्लं द्राक्षाफलम्, आम्लं द्राक्षाफलम्

इत्येवं कथयति, सः पलायते

इत्येवं कथयति, सः पलायते

कमलेश

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष



माता पुत्रान् स्वदुग्धेन पोषयति तथा धेनुः अपि स्वदुग्धेन मानवान् पोषयति अत एव भारतीयाः जनाः तां धेनुं मातरं इति कथयन्ति। गावो विश्वस्य मातरः। श्रीकृष्णः धेनूः अचारयत्। अतः सः गोपालः इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः अभवत्।

भारतीयाः धेनवः अनेकवर्णीयाः भवन्ति। तासु कपिलायाः धेनोः महत्त्वम् अधिकं भवति। मातृदुग्धानन्तरं धेनुदुग्धम् एव सर्वाधिकं सुपाच्यं, पौष्टिकं, बलवर्धकं च भवति। अतएव धेनुभिः सह मातृतुलना कृता। दुग्धात् दधिः, नवनीतं, घृतं, तक्रं, मिष्ठानं च जायन्ते।

तद्विषये घृतेन च प्राणरक्षकाः अनेकाः औषधयः निर्मिताः भवन्ति। भारतीयचिकित्साग्रन्थेषु धेनोः मूत्रं, पुरीषं, दुग्धं, दधि, घृतं पञ्चगव्यरूपेण वर्णितम्। गोमूत्रं अनेकासु औषधिषु अपि प्रयुक्तं भवति। गोमयेन वयं स्वगृहान् पवित्रीकुर्मः। गोमयस्य उपयोगः जैविको ऊर्वरकरूपे अधुनाऽपि क्रियते तेन शस्यानां वृद्धिः जायते।

पञ्चगव्यस्य उपयोगः मानसिकव्याधिषु, कीटनाशकरूपे गृहव्यवस्थायां, पाण्डुरोगस्य, विचर्चिकारोगस्य, प्रमेह रोगस्य, क्षयरोगस्य च निवारणार्थं भवति। अनेन सिद्धयति यत् गौः अनेकेन प्रकारेण अस्माकं मातृवत् रक्षां करोति।

तृणं खादति केदारे, जलं पिबति पल्वले।
दुग्धं यच्छति लोकेभ्यः, धेनुर्नो जननी प्रिया।।

कृष्ण कुमार, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

आदर्श भ्रातृप्रेम

रामः लक्ष्मणः भरतः शत्रुघ्नः च चत्वारः भ्रातरः सन्ति। सर्वे अपि शूराः गुणवन्तः च भवन्ति। तेषाम् रामः सर्वस्य प्रियः। विशेषतः तु रामः लक्ष्मणस्य प्रियः, बाल्यात् प्रभृति अतीव प्रियः। सः अपि लक्ष्मणेन विना अन्नम् न भक्षयति, निद्राम् अपि न लभते। यदा रामः अश्वम् आरोहति, मृगयाम् च गच्छति, तदा लक्ष्मणः अपि चापम् गृहीत्वा तम् अनुगच्छति। भरतः शत्रुघ्नस्य प्रियः। शत्रुघ्नः अपि भरतस्य बाल्यात् प्रभृति अतीव प्रियः अस्ति।
तैः चतुर्भिः पुत्रैः राजा दशरथः प्रसन्नः अस्ति।

जितेन्द्र कुमार, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

सूक्ति ज्ञानामृत

1. को धर्मः कृपया विना। - दया धर्म का मूल है।
2. जलबिन्दुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः। - बूंद-बूंद से घड़ा भरे।
3. यथा वृक्षः तथा फलम्। -जैसा पेड़ वैसा फल।
4. एका क्रिया द्वयर्थकरी प्रसिद्धा। -एक पंथ दो काज।
5. इतो भ्रष्टस्ततो नष्टः। -धोबी का कुत्ता, न घर का न घाट का।
6. महाजनः येन गतः स पन्था। - बड़ों की राह भली।
7. सुखमुपदिश्यते हि अन्यस्य। - पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे।
8. शठे शाठ्यं समाचरेत्। - जैसा को तैसा।
9. गुणाः गुणज्ञेषु गुणाः भवन्ति। - जौहरी की गति जौहरी जाने।
10. नहि सुखं दुःखैः विना। - सेवा बिना मेवा नहीं।
11. गतस्य शोचनं नास्ति। - बीती ताहि बिसारिदे।
12. अतिदर्पे हता लंका। - अभिमान का सिर नीचा।

प्रवीन कुमार
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

स्वाध्यायात् मा प्रमदः

वेदाध्ययनात् अनन्तरम् आचार्यः शिष्यम् उपदिशति- सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर। स्वाध्यायात् मा प्रमदः। सत्यात् न प्रमदितव्यम्। धर्मात् न प्रमदितव्यम्। कुशलात् न प्रमदितव्यम्। भूत्यै न प्रमदितव्यम्। स्वाध्यायप्रवचनाभ्यां न प्रमदितव्यम्। देवपितृकार्याभ्यां न प्रमदितव्यम्।

मातृदेवो भव। पितृदेवो भव। आचार्यदेवो भव। अतिथिदेवो भव। यानि अनवद्यानि कर्माणि तानि सेवितव्यानि न इतराणि। यानि अस्माकं सुचरितानि तानि त्वया उपास्यानि न इतराणि।

ये के अस्मत् श्रेयांसो ब्राह्मणाः तेषां त्वया आसनेन प्रशंसितव्यम्। श्रद्धया देयम्। अश्रद्धया देयम्। श्रिया देयम्। हिया देयम्। भिया देयम्। संविदा देयम्। अथ यदि ते कर्म विचिकित्सा वा वृत्तविचिकित्सा वा स्यात्, ये तत्र ब्राह्मणाः समदर्शिनो युक्ता अयुक्ता अलूक्षा धर्मकामाः स्युः यथा ते तत्र वर्तेरन् तथा तत्र वर्ततेथाः। एष आदेश, एष उपदेश, एषा वेदोपनिषत्। एतदनुशासनम्। एवम् उपासितव्यम्।

साहिल शर्मा, बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष





नित्यं कर्तव्यम्

प्रातः काले ईशं स्मृत्वा, पितरौ प्रणमामि ।
 नित्यं कर्म च कृत्वोद्यानं, गत्वा विचरामि ॥
 स्नानात् पूर्वं प्राणायामं, तदनु व्यायामम् ।
 वृष्टिर्भवतु वा झञ्झावातो, हिमं पतेत् कामम् ॥
 गृहमागत्य दुग्धं पीत्वा, पठामि निजपाठम् ।
 ततो भोजनं करोमि नित्यं, षड्ससंयुक्तम् ॥
 विद्यालये च गुरुवर्याणां, करोमि सम्मानम् ।
 श्रद्धायुक्तो भूत्वैवाहम्, अर्जयामि ज्ञानम् ॥
 सायङ्काले क्रीडाक्षेत्रे, गत्वा क्रीडामि ।
 देवदर्शनं ततो भोजनं, पाठं स्मरामि ॥
 शयनात् पूर्वं राष्ट्रचिन्तनं, नित्यं कर्तव्यम् ।
 भारतमातुः दिव्यमन्दिरं, भवतु पुनः भव्यम् ॥

भूपेश शर्मा
 बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

विन्ध्यवर्णना

अस्माकं भारतदेशे विन्ध्यः नाम गिरिः वर्तते। अयम् अतीव विशालः। भारतस्य मध्यक्षेत्रे गुजरातप्रान्ताद् आरभ्य उत्कलप्रान्तं यावद् अयं विस्तृतः वर्तते। अस्य औन्नत्यं ७०० मीटर यावद् अस्ति। अम्बा-पानी, होरोया -दशारती, मृगनाथः इत्यादीनि अस्य प्रमुखाणि शिखराणि वर्तन्ते। एतेन सदृशः सुन्दरः गिरिः देशे अन्यः न विद्यते। विन्ध्यः भारतस्य अलङ्कारः वर्तते। विन्ध्यगिरेः शिखराणि सर्वदा हरितानि भवन्ति तानि रवेः प्रकाशे अतीव शोभन्ते।

विन्ध्यगिरौ नाना वृक्षाः वनस्पतयः च रोहन्ति। बहुविधानि पुष्पाणि वृक्षेषु फुल्लन्ति। नाना निर्झराः सरितः च वहन्ति। अतः गिरेः प्रदेशः अतीव रम्यः प्रशान्तः च प्रतिभाति। अयं प्रदेशः पर्यटकेभ्यः अतीव रोचते। अतः विभिन्नेभ्यः स्थानेभ्यः आगताः पर्यटकाः अत्र भ्राम्यन्ति प्रसन्ने वातावरणे सुखं च अनुभवन्ति।

नर्मदा, गोदावरी, महानदी, कृष्णसिन्धुः, पार्वती, शिप्रा, विन्ध्यवासिनी इत्यादयः प्रमुखाः सरितः विन्ध्यगिरेः उद्भवन्ति। उज्जयिनी, ओंकारेश्वरः, अमरकण्ठकम् इत्यादीनि प्रसिद्धानि तीर्थस्थलानि अत्र विद्यन्ते। स्कन्दपुराणे अस्य गिरेः विशेषः उल्लेखः उपलभ्यते। विन्ध्यगिरिः अस्माकं भारतस्य भूषणम्।

पंकज, बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

त्यागमूर्तिः रन्तिदेवः

प्राचीनकाले भारते रन्तिदेवः इति महाराजः आसीत् । दानकार्येण सः दरिद्रः भवति। बहूनि दिनानि यावत् भोजनम् अपि न प्राप्नोति ।

एकस्मिन् दिने रन्तिदेवः किञ्चित् अन्नं, जलं च प्राप्नोति । महाराजः सन्तोषेण भोजनं खादितुम् उपविशति तदा एकः अतिथिः तत्र आगच्छति। सः रन्तिदेवस्य समीपे भिक्षां याचति। दयालुः रन्तिदेवः अन्नस्य एकं भागं तस्मै ददाति । अतिथिः सन्तोषेण गच्छति।

महाराजः पुनः भोजनार्थम् उपविशति । तदा अन्यः दरिद्रः तत्र आगच्छति । सः अपि भिक्षां याचति। करुणालुः महाराजः पुनः अन्नस्य एकं भागं तस्मै यच्छति। दरिद्रः आनन्देन गच्छति ।

रन्तिदेवः पुनः भोजनार्थम् उपविशति । तदा अपरः भिक्षुकः शुनकैः सह आगच्छति। सः अपि शुनकार्थं भिक्षां प्रार्थयति । कृपालुः रन्तिदेवः अवशिष्टम् अल्पम् अन्नं तस्मै ददाति । अतिथिः हर्षेण गच्छति।

इदानीं महाराजस्य समीपे केवलं जलम् अस्ति। सः 'जलं पिबामि' इति चिन्तयति । तदा अन्यः याचकः आगच्छति। सः जलं ददातु इति प्रार्थयति । करुणासागरः महाराजः तस्मै जलं यच्छति। याचकः प्रमोदेन ततः गच्छति।

एवं महाराजः अन्येभ्यः सम्पूर्णं दानं कृत्वा 'त्यागमूर्तिः' इति प्रसिद्धः भवति ।

मंजीत कुमार
 बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष





पहाड़ी
अनुभाग

सम्पादकीय



शिल्पा चौहान
शिक्षक संपादक



नेैसी शाण्डल
छात्र संपादक

ए मेरे लिए बड़े सौभाग्य री बात असो कि माखे आपने महाविद्यालय री वार्षिक पत्रिका दा लिखने रा मौका मिला। महाविद्यालयो रे सारे बच्चे बड़े खुश असो कि म्हारे आपनी बोली पहाड़ी दा कुछ लिखना। हामें पहाडो रे राज्य हिमाचल प्रदेश री राजधानी शिमला दे रहूं। पहाड़ी म्हारी मातृभाषा असो, हामो के पहाड़ी जपणी आवणी चांही। आज-काल के छोटू पहाड़ी बोलने री शर्म करो।

हामो के पहाड़ी बोलने री शर्म नी करणी चांही। जे हामें पहाड़ी बाहरले शहरो दी न बोली सकू तो हामो के आपने यारो साथी, आपणे गांव, परिवारा बिचे जपकी तो आवणी चंई। ऐ तो बड़ी गलत बात असो के हामें दूजी बोलियां सीखणे लागी रोए और आपणी बोली पहाड़ी के भूलने लागी रोए। हामों के दूजी भाषा सीखणी चंई पर पहाड़ी जपणी भी आवणी चंई। तबे ही हामे सच्चे पहाड़िये असो।

आंऊ धन्यवाद करणा चाऊं तिना सभी रा जुणीये माखे पहाड़ी भाषा रा सम्पादक बनने रा मौका दिया, तिन्हा छोटू रा वि धन्यवाद करणा चाऊं जुन्हें पहाड़ी भाषा दी अपनी रचनाएं छापणे के दिति। आंव आपणी पत्रिका रे सफल प्रकाशण री मंगलकामना करूं।

अभय ज्योति 2025-26

गुरु रा करो आदर सम्मान...

गुरु रा करो आदर सम्मान
दिता जिणे भले बुरे रा ज्ञान।
म्हारा गुरु ही भगवान
गुरु रा करो आदर सम्मान।
जिणे हमारा जीवन संवारा
जिणे दानव ते मानव बनाया।
जिणे कठिनाइयां कीतियां सान
गुरु रा करो आदर सम्मान।



गुरु ही म्हारे मुल्को री शान
गुरु कृपा से बने गांधी, नेहरू महान।
गुरु ज्ञान री उपज
ये आसा खे चन्द्रयान।
गुरु रा करो आदर सम्मान

नैन्सी शाण्डिल
वाणिज्य तृतीय वर्ष

माता - पिता

माता-पिता ओ भगवान समान,
कबै ना करो इना रा अपमान
नई मांगदे सै तुमोदो धन,
से चाहो तुमरा कल्याण
सदा करो तिना रा आदर,
आमा-बापु बोलो या मदर-फादर
बुढ़ापे दा बणो इनरा साहारा,
तबे ओणा जीवन सफल हमारा

कशिश शर्मा

वाणिज्य स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष

कुल्लवी शायरी एवं लामण

हीरू कुदंडी बोलु, काशा डाणी रीति,
तेसा सूरी री आई याद, चारे फामशी भीति।

दसा फुटा री लकड़ी, बारा फुटा री कौड़ी,
दादें माड़ हुई शोकड़ी, शिखा खाणें तो औड़ी।

गाड़ा घरटे झूरिऐं, काकड़ी लाणी धुरा,
हामा जाणा आपणे घौरा झूरिऐं, तोमा लागणा बुरा।
हौंडी मुकी डांडे रा डाबर, हौंडी मुकी वनेना री गोई।
तो पिऊ गे झूरिऐं, दा नी ददी रोई।

जेठा रे धुपे पुजी घौरा रे घेरे,
मिठी चाणे पत्तरी झूरिये, आज ऐणें पाहुणे तेरे।

हिरू बाईरा मिठड़ा पाणी, गवाडू फुआला री बशरी,
जौगा खुगदी पोलड़ी, मोना गौमदी झूरी।

हौंका री बाता माणुआ बेगे देणा हाथा,
एक नौजरा हेर पिछु माणुआ, देऊ सरौंहणी रा साथ।

टिब्बे टोपुऐ कलगु लाणा मोरा,
हामें शोभली नीतिऐ माणुए झूरिऐं, दूजा नी मिलणा होरा।

बूढ़े सरौंणी री कलगी देबी चलाशणी रे बाड़े,
ओ झूरी लोकारी माणुआ, छाती ना आपणी जाड़े।

भूपेन्द्र

कविता

पहाड़ो रा जीणा
पहाड़ो रा नजारा नोखा
पहाड़ो रा माणु बांका
देश दुनिया घूमो
हटे फिरो सबी पहाड़ ही लुभांदे
ऊँचे देवदार शोबले केसी
बाण केसी चील कई जेगो
बुराशं उगदे।
ऊँची टिंबी दे देव-देवी बसदे
तिनो रे सहारे सबीरे काज
साजी-त्यारो रे दैड़े से पूजे जाऊँदे
जेबे आऊँदी फसल नई,
सबी द पैले मदरा दे चढाई जांदी
ता ई सुख समृद्धि गरे
आऊँदी

पहाड़ो रा जीवणा शोवटा,
नी ओंदा कनी चीजों रा झोला।
तीज त्यारो री कालाजी गल
सब झणे मिले जुली र मनाऊदे।
जैबे करी ली बात पनावे री
धाटू, रेजटा, सदरी
लोईया, किनौरी कुल्लवी टोपी
सबी दी सजदी।
पहाड़ो रे सेबो रा त कहणा का,
से ते देश विदेशो बिकदे।

पहाड़ी पहेलियां

1. ईशी कुणजी चीज हो जो आपणी
जूनी दी दो बारी तो फ्री मिलो
पर तीजी बारी हामाके पाँइसे देने पड़ो।
2. ईशी कुणजी चीज हो जीना रे
चुटणे पाएं वाज नी आऊँदी?
3. ईशी कुणजी चीज हो जीना रे
काटणे पाँदे सोबी जणे भाणा गाँदे लागो?
4. ईशी कुणजी चीज हो जनीरे फाटने
पाँदे बाज नी आऊँदी?

रितिका

वाणिज्य स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष

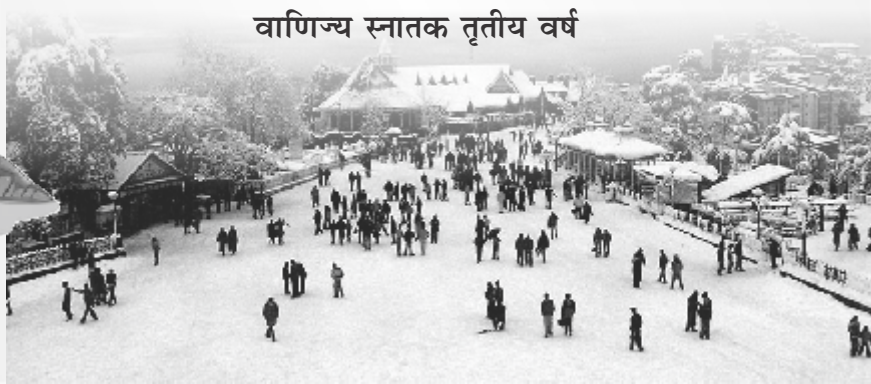
।३३ 'कफ-ईर' 'साव' 'पू' -३३३

शिमला असो बड़ा प्यारा.....

शिमला पहाड़ो री आसो रानी,
हिमाचल री आसो ऐ राजधानी!
दूरो द लोग शिमला देखदे आव,
शिमला सभी रै दिलोदा समाव!
बर्फे ढका शिमले रा अलग ही नजारा,
सबी खै लागो ऐ बड़ा प्यारा!
रिज, मालरोड़, असो शिमले री शान,
भगवाना दे करू ऐही फरियाद,
मेरा शिमला रोहा चैई आबाद!
दुनिया दा मशहूर असो ऐ शिमला म्हारा,
शिमला असो बड़ा प्यारा, असो बड़ा प्यारा!

अदिति कश्यप

वाणिज्य स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष



माँ

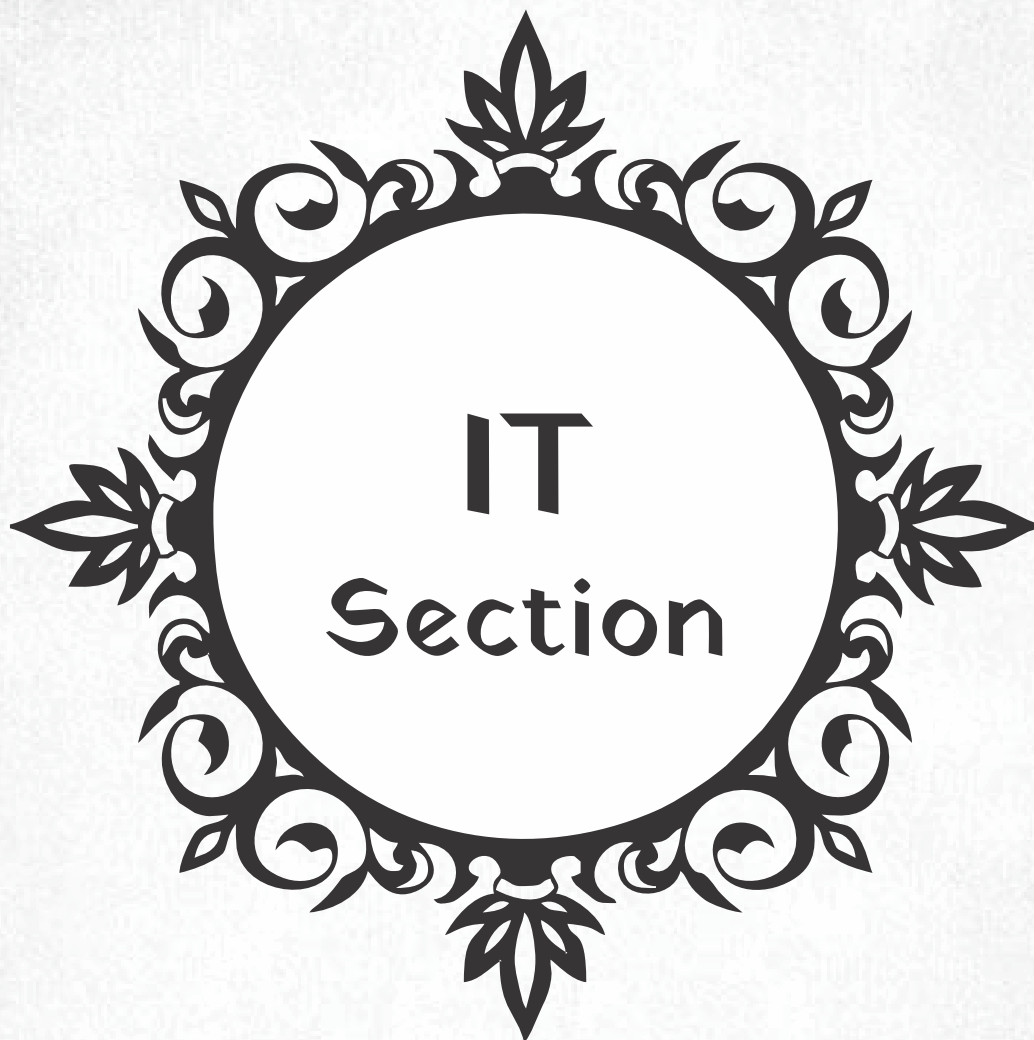


माँ दुनियां दी सभी के प्यारी,
आपणे बेटे री कौरा हमेशा तरफदारी।
माँ री अजब लीला न्यारी,
दुख दी सभी री सहारी।
माँ री वजह चलो संसार,
तिना री वजह सेई हामारा संस्कार।
माँ री याद आ दिन और रात,
बड़े ही ममता आणे होआ माँ रे हाथ।
माँ रे हामां कई एहसान,
सभी आं चार दिनों रे मेहमान।
माँ री करनी हमेशा याद,
सभी का मेरी जेई फरियाद।
प्रीति
वाणिज्य स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष

नया जमाना

ऐस जमानै रा का आल शुणाऔणा
एकी रे कमाना से बीओ जणे रे खाणा
कई इशे भी असो जिना रे गवाणा ही गवाणा
पर एकी जणे रे का खाणा और का बनाणा।
आजकल रे छोटू
8-9 बजे तो उठणा, पहले टुकड़ा खाणा तबे न्हाणा
एक कताब चकी रो स्कूलो खे जाणा
पढ़ना तो आंधी नी पर
फिरके टाईमो के बजारो दे धूमणा
से भी मया टैम था जबे टाहबरा माए कमाना
टैमो रा खाणा, टैमो रा कमाणा और आऊणा-जाणा
एबे तो हाल ही खराब ओ
आअ ए टैम असो, सोची ली बै तुसे
मेरी गाला लयो तुसे मानी
तुसा री ओणी बड़ी मेहरबानी।
रश्मि
वाणिज्य स्नातक फाइनल वर्ष

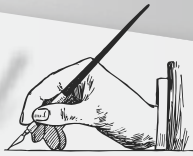




*"Computer science is no more
about computers than astronomy
is about telescopes."*

— Edsger W. Dijkstra

Editorial



Teacher Editor
Dr. Divya Chauhan



Student Editor
Shabnam Thakur



Student Editor
Paras

A Journey of Stories, Inspiration and Discovery

Dear Readers,

We are very honoured and excited to share with you some of the amazing things that have been happening around the IT world. At a time when the world is changing at an unprecedented pace, it's more important than ever to stay connected and informed. Our college community is full of talented individuals who are doing incredible things both on and off campus. We're proud to be a part of this vibrant and diverse magazine, and we look forward to seeing all that we can accomplish together.

We would like to thank Dr. Divya Chauhan for her valuable guidance, support and encouragement. We would also like to express our appreciation to the other contributors who have put best of their efforts in writing the articles.

Sincerely,



A Love Letter to Dead Technology

Dear VGA Cable, I miss the way you screwed into the back of my monitor like you never planned on leaving. Today's Bluetooth is fickle and fleeting, but you? You were a commitment."

Our relationship with old tech wasn't all sunsets and roses. It was mostly a test of human patience. We lived in an era of high-stakes frustration.

There was the soul-crushing agony of the 'Scratched CD'—where your favorite anthem would suddenly turn into a rhythmic, digital hiccup right at the chorus. There was the 'Modem Betrayal', where a single landline phone call could assassinate an hour-long download at 98%.

We spent an embarrassing amount of time performing 'tech-exorcisms'—blowing into dusty cartridges like we were giving them CPR or shaking a mouse frantically to wake up a frozen cursor. It was irritating, loud, and completely unpredictable. But in that friction, there was a connection. Today, when an app crashes, we feel entitled to anger; back then, when the tech worked, it felt like a miracle.

If modern devices are sleek, silent, and somewhat soulless, dead tech was a physical conversation. There was a weight to it—a demand for your attention. Remember the Mechanical Keyboard? Not the fancy RGB ones gamers buy today, but the beige, heavy-duty monsters of the 90s. Every keystroke felt like a definitive statement, a rhythmic clack-clack-clack that made writing a simple email sound like you were drafting a manifesto. Then there were the buttons. Real, chunky, spring-loaded buttons. The kind found on an old VCR or a Walkman that required a firm 'thunk' to

engage. When you pressed 'Play,' you felt the gears shifting inside like a tiny engine starting up. It wasn't a haptic vibration mimicking a click; it was a mechanical victory. Even the Floppy Disk had that iconic metal shutter—flicking it back and forth was the original fidget spinner. We didn't just touch our technology; we operated it.

A Final Farewell; In our rush to make everything 'invisible' and 'seamless,' we've lost the satisfaction of the struggle. There was a weird philosophy in the grit—a reminder that tools are built by human hands and, like us, they are allowed to be loud, stubborn, and occasionally break down.

Dear dead tech, you were heavy, you were silver-beige, and you were incredibly annoying. But you were there. You didn't hide in a 'Cloud' or vanish into a gesture-controlled air-swipe; you took up space on our desks and in our lives. We've traded your chunky buttons for glass screens and your dial-up screams for eerie silence. We're more efficient now, sure. But we'll always keep a small, dusty corner of our hearts reserved for the 'Save' icon we can actually hold.

Sincerely,

A generation that still remembers how to blow into the cartridge."

Sahil
(B.Sc. I)



The Desire to Be Heard

We are living in a time known as the modern digital world, where silence is no longer empty; it is typed, uploaded and answered by machine across multiple digital platforms. Humans are turning to make machines their acquaintance, sharing their questions, thoughts, opinion and expressing their stress anxiety in a judgment free environment. Many individuals hesitate to express themselves out of fear of being misunderstood, judged or criticized.

In today's fast paced world, humans do not really find the time or emotional space to truly listen to one another. But new evolving partnership between mind and machines reveal how technology mirrors the intentions of its creators. Many humans relate to the experiences shared by others, forming a sense of collective understanding especially for those who find it difficult to communicate their emotions. Machine provides a bridge between internal thoughts and external communication allowing feelings to be expressed more freely.

As a result, artificial presence helps individuals organise and realize the feeling without fear, the true significance of artificial presence lies in its ability to return us to a timeless truth, THE DESIRE TO BE HEARD.

At the end wrapping up my words, with a realization that technology is not only replacing conversation but redefining how humans see understanding and connection in the modern digital world. Rather than diminishing humanity it reflects our sustained need to be heard and reminding us that progress is most meaningful when it gives strength to the human voice.

Shabnam, BCA III

Beyond The Screen: The Soul of Modern Computing

When we look at a computer, we usually see a tool—a gateway to the internet, a workstation for assignments, or a platform for gaming. But if we look closer, computing is no longer just about hardware and silicon chips; it is becoming the digital heartbeat of human civilization.

We are currently witnessing a shift from "Functional Computing" to "Empathetic Computing." Earlier, we told computers exactly what to do. Today, through Machine Learning and Neural Networks, computers are learning to understand us. They can recognize the tone of our voice, suggest the right words when we are stuck writing an email, and even predict global climate patterns to save lives.

However, the real magic isn't in the speed of the processor, but in the "problem-solving" nature of the field. Whether it is Blockchain securing our data or Cloud Computing connecting a student in a remote village to a library in Harvard, technology is bridging gaps that were once thought to be permanent.

As students of B.Sc. Computer Science, our journey isn't just about learning syntax or debugging code. It is about understanding that behind every line of code, there is a human need. Our goal is to ensure that as machines become more "intelligent," they also remain "human-centric."

The future of computers isn't just about making things faster; it's about making things better for everyone. We are not just users of technology; we are its authors.

Ashwit Sanjeev
B.Sc. I



Self-Healing Software: The Future Of Autonomous Systems

In the early days of computing, software was simple and ran on single machines. When something broke, a developer fixed it manually. That model worked because systems were small and predictable.

Today, software powers banking, streaming, and global cloud services. Modern applications are distributed across servers, data centers, and regions. They rely on microservices, APIs, databases, and containers. In such complex environments, failures are not rare—they are constant.

The real issue is not failure itself, but response time. Every minute of downtime costs money and damages user trust. This is where self-healing software becomes critical. Self-healing software can automatically detect, diagnose, and repair problems without human intervention. Instead of waiting for engineers to study logs and deploy patches, the system identifies abnormal behavior and corrects itself in real time. This goes beyond simple automation like restarting a server. It involves intelligent architecture that understands normal system behavior and reacts when something deviates.

Modern cloud systems use microservices that

depend on each other. If one slows down, the entire chain can suffer. Traditional monitoring relies on fixed thresholds, such as CPU usage limits. These methods only detect known issues and require human analysis.

Self-healing systems continuously observe behavior and build dynamic models of what “normal” looks like. When anomalies appear, they are detected early. These systems also map service dependencies, allowing them to trace root causes instantly.

Corrective actions may include restarting containers, shifting traffic, rolling back deployments, scaling resources, or isolating faulty services. Advanced systems even predict failures, such as memory leaks, and act before users notice any disruption. In the future, software may function like a biological organism, responding to issues automatically.

Self-healing software reflects a major shift in computer science. Instead of aiming for perfect code, engineers are building systems that can recover from imperfection on their own.

Surbhi Gautam
BCA



The Evolution of Modern Computing: Beyond The Desktop

Computers have come a long way from being heavy boxes sitting on our desks. Today, computing is less about the hardware we see and more about the connectivity we experience.

The Rise of Cloud Computing

We no longer rely solely on our hard drives. Through "The Cloud," we can access massive processing power and storage from anywhere in the world. Whether you are editing a document on Google Docs or streaming a high-definition game, you are using a remote computer thousands of miles away.

Edge Computing & Speed

As we move toward a world of self-driving cars and smart cities, speed is everything. Edge computing brings data processing closer to the device itself rather than a distant server. This reduces "latency" (lag), making technology feel more instant and responsive than ever before.

The Future: AI Integration

The biggest shift in computing today isn't faster chips, but smarter software. Artificial Intelligence is now baked into our operating systems, helping us organize our lives, write code, and even create art. The computer is evolving from a tool we "use" into a partner we "collaborate" with.



Vedansh
B.Sc. I

Computer Science: Shaping The Digital Future

In today's fast-paced world, computer science has become more than just a field of study—it is the backbone of modern civilization. One of the most exciting aspects of computer science is its versatility. It plays a vital role in diverse fields such as healthcare, finance, education, entertainment, and space exploration. Doctors use computer systems to detect diseases early, engineers rely on simulations to design complex structures, and scientists analyze massive datasets to make groundbreaking discoveries. Even everyday conveniences like online shopping, digital payments, and navigation apps exist because of computer science.

For students, computer science is a field full of opportunities. It encourages logical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills—qualities that are valuable in any profession. Learning to code is not just about writing programs; it is about learning how to think systematically and approach challenges with confidence. In a world driven by technology, computer literacy is no longer optional—it is essential.

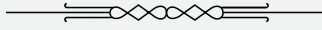
Moreover, computer science empowers young minds to become creators rather than just consumers of technology. With the right knowledge and skills, students can develop apps, build websites, create games, or even contribute to innovations that can change society. The rise of startups and digital entrepreneurship has further opened doors for students to turn their ideas into impactful solutions.

As we move toward a future dominated by automation and intelligent systems, the importance of computer science will continue to grow. Ethical use of technology, data privacy, and responsible innovation will become key challenges, and computer science professionals will play a crucial role in addressing them.

In conclusion, computer science is not merely a subject—it is a powerful tool that shapes the present and defines the future. For students and educators alike, embracing computer science means embracing progress, innovation, and endless possibilities.

Ritish Verma (B.Sc. III)

LIVING IN THE AGE OF GENERATIVE AI



We've all seen the headlines. Some claim AI is the end of original thought; others say it's the greatest tool since the printing press. But for those of us sitting in lecture halls and libraries in 2026, AI isn't a headline—it's a roommate. It's the invisible hand helping us debug code at 2:00 AM and the "brainstorming partner" helping us outline a thesis before the morning coffee kicks in. The transition from "Computers as Calculators" to "Computers as Collaborators" is the biggest shift in our lifetime. Here is how we navigate this new frontier.

The Death of the "Blank Page"

The most daunting part of any assignment is the blinking cursor on a blank white screen. Generative AI has effectively killed that obstacle. Whether you are using a Large Language Model (LLM) to bridge a gap in your research or a Diffusion Model to visualize a design concept, the "starting cost" of creativity has dropped to zero. However, this convenience comes with a catch: If the AI provides the foundation, the student must provide the structural integrity. We are shifting from being "creators from scratch" to "editors of intent." Our value is no longer in generating volume, but in curating quality.

The Human Edge: Why You Aren't Obsolete

It's easy to feel a bit of "tech-existential dread." If a model can pass the Bar Exam or write a Python script in seconds, what's left for us? The answer lies in the three things silicon lacks:
Context: AI doesn't know your professor's

specific nuances or the unique culture of our campus.

Ethics: AI can process data, but it cannot feel the weight of a moral dilemma or the social impact of a decision.

Lived Experience: A machine can describe a sunset based on a billion photos, but it has never felt the warmth of the sun or the sting of a late-night rejection letter. "AI won't replace humans, but humans who use AI will replace those who don't."

The "Hallucination" Hazard

As powerful as these models are, they are essentially high-level pattern matchers. They don't "know" facts; they predict the next likely word in a sequence based on probability. This leads to hallucinations—confidently delivered misinformation that looks, sounds, and smells like the truth. In a college setting, the stakes are high. Relying on AI without verification isn't just risky; it's an abdication of critical thinking. The most important skill we can graduate with in 2026 isn't knowing how to prompt an AI, but knowing when to double-check its homework.

Navigating the Future

As we move forward, the goal of our education shouldn't be to compete with silicon. We should aim to master the "Human-in-the-Loop" workflow. This means using AI to handle the mundane, repetitive, and "bulk" work, freeing our brains to do what they do best: innovate, empathize, and lead.

We aren't just students anymore; we are the first generation of "AI Orchestrators." Let's make sure we're playing the right tune.

Paras (BSc III)



THE CONVERGENCE OF QUANTUM COMPUTING AND BLOCKCHAIN

Technology is changing the world faster than ever before. Among the most powerful modern technologies are Blockchain and Quantum Computing. Blockchain has already transformed digital security and trust, while quantum computing represents the future of high-speed problem solving. When these two technologies come together, they can reshape the way we protect and manage digital data.

Blockchain is a decentralized system where data is stored in blocks connected in a chain. Each block contains information that cannot be easily changed or erased. Because there is no single controlling authority, blockchain ensures transparency, security, and trust. It is commonly used in crypto currencies, online transactions, supply chains, and digital identity systems.

Quantum computing is a new computing technology that works on the principles of quantum mechanics. Instead of regular bits, it uses qubits, which can perform multiple calculations at the same time. This allows quantum computers to solve complex problems much faster than traditional computers, making them extremely powerful.

Quantum computing presents both a challenge and an opportunity for blockchain. Powerful quantum computers may be able to break traditional encryption methods used in blockchain. However, they can also help create quantum-resistant security systems, making blockchain stronger and more secure in the long run.

The integration of quantum computing with blockchain can improve cyber security, protect sensitive data, and build more reliable digital systems. Sectors such as banking, healthcare, education, and government services can greatly benefit from this technological combination.

The convergence of quantum computing and blockchain marks an important step toward the future of technology. With proper research and innovation, this combination can create a safer, smarter, and more secure digital world.

Shailja Sharma
(B.Sc.I)

Career Opportunity In Computer

The modern economy runs on information and innovation. Organizations rely on computer systems to manage operations, communicate, analyze data, and develop solutions. As technology evolves, the need for skilled professionals who understand computers continues to grow. One of the most prominent options is software development, where individuals design and build programs that power everything from mobile apps to enterprise systems. Those who enjoy creativity and visual design can pursue web development or user interface design, shaping the digital experiences people interact with daily.

For analytical minds, data science and data analytics offer the chance to uncover meaningful insights from vast amounts of information. In contrast, cyber security professionals focus on safeguarding digital environments, ensuring privacy and trust in an increasingly connected world.

Emerging technologies have opened doors to futuristic careers such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotics, where innovation meets imagination. Fields like cloud computing, IT management, and technical support also provide stable career options that keep digital infrastructures running smoothly. The computer age has transformed career possibilities into a landscape filled with potential and discovery. For students willing to explore and learn, the opportunities are vast and rewarding. Choosing a path in computing is not simply selecting a profession — it is stepping into a future defined by creativity, innovation, and endless possibilities.

Harish (B.Sc I)



From Code To Canvas:

How Computer Science Transformed Modern Entertainment

Modern entertainment is no longer driven only by imagination and storytelling; it is equally powered by computer science and programming. What once existed purely in the minds of creative authors now reach audiences as animated films, CGI-heavy movies, video games, and immersive digital worlds. Animation studios and film industries rely on complex code to model characters, simulate realistic motion, generate environments, and render visuals that blur the line between reality and fiction. Without programming, many iconic visuals of today's cinema would simply be impossible.

Creative authors have benefited immensely from this technological evolution. Earlier, writers were constrained by the limits of physical sets, practical effects, and budgets. Today, computer-generated imagery (CGI) allows authors to bring fantastical worlds, mythical creatures, and futuristic cities to life exactly as they envision them.

Animation is one of the clearest examples of this impact. Traditional hand-drawn animation has evolved into sophisticated 2D and 3D animation powered by software like Blender, Maya, and Unreal Engine. Programmers write algorithms to control lighting, textures, physics, and character movement, while artists focus on creativity and design.

CGI has also revolutionized live-action films. Green screens combined with computer graphics allow actors to perform in imaginary environments that are later constructed digitally. Motion capture technology uses programming and data processing to translate human movement into digital characters, making animated figures more realistic and emotionally expressive. As a result, authors' characters can now exist convincingly on



screen, maintaining the depth and emotion originally written on the page.

Beyond movies, computer science has expanded entertainment into interactive forms. Video games and virtual reality experiences allow audiences to step inside stories instead of just watching them. Here, programming enables branching narratives, real-time rendering, artificial intelligence, and player-driven outcomes. Writers and designers collaborate with developers to create stories that respond to user choices, redefining storytelling itself.

As computing continues to advance, the partnership between code and creativity will only grow stronger, shaping the future of how stories are told and experienced.

Saumya B.Sc.II



The Silence Partners are Daily Life

Funny, how we use computers everyday and never think about how much they help us in many ways. For most of us, computers are not only something sitting on a desk but they also serve as a study buddy, planner, entertainment centre, and sometimes as our GPS when we are lost.

Back in pre-historic days, computers were massive machines owned by scientists. These computers have evolved into small, first devices that are now found throughout every home. Whether you own a laptop, tablet or phone, you have a computer and they all upgrade at the same tremendous simple concept. Computers take input, process and output data to provide a variety of useful services including completing an assignment, viewing a movie, preserving a moment in time or communicating with someone across the globe.



As we have become more dependent upon our computers, it has become increasingly important to focus on cyber security. Much of our personal information resides on the internet. Protecting it from exploitation and abuse is vital to our security these days. Strong password, safe website and patterns, functions much like a lock on the door to our home protecting from unauthorized access. Like locking our homes, we need to learn how to secure your data. Looking ahead, the world of computers is moving towards even more exciting possibilities. Faster processors, smarter software and new technologies like virtual reality and advanced robotics, are shaping how we study, work and communicate. In the future, computers may become even more natural to use- blending into everyday objects and helping us in ways we haven't imagined yet.

The next time you open your laptop or unblock your phone, remember this: you are interacting with one of the most powerful and consistently evolving inventions in history.

Sakshi Thakur, BCA

PTA



CSCA



BCA





THE TEACHING STAFF