EDITION

2025-26

SHREE GURU GOBIND SINGH JEE RAJKIYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

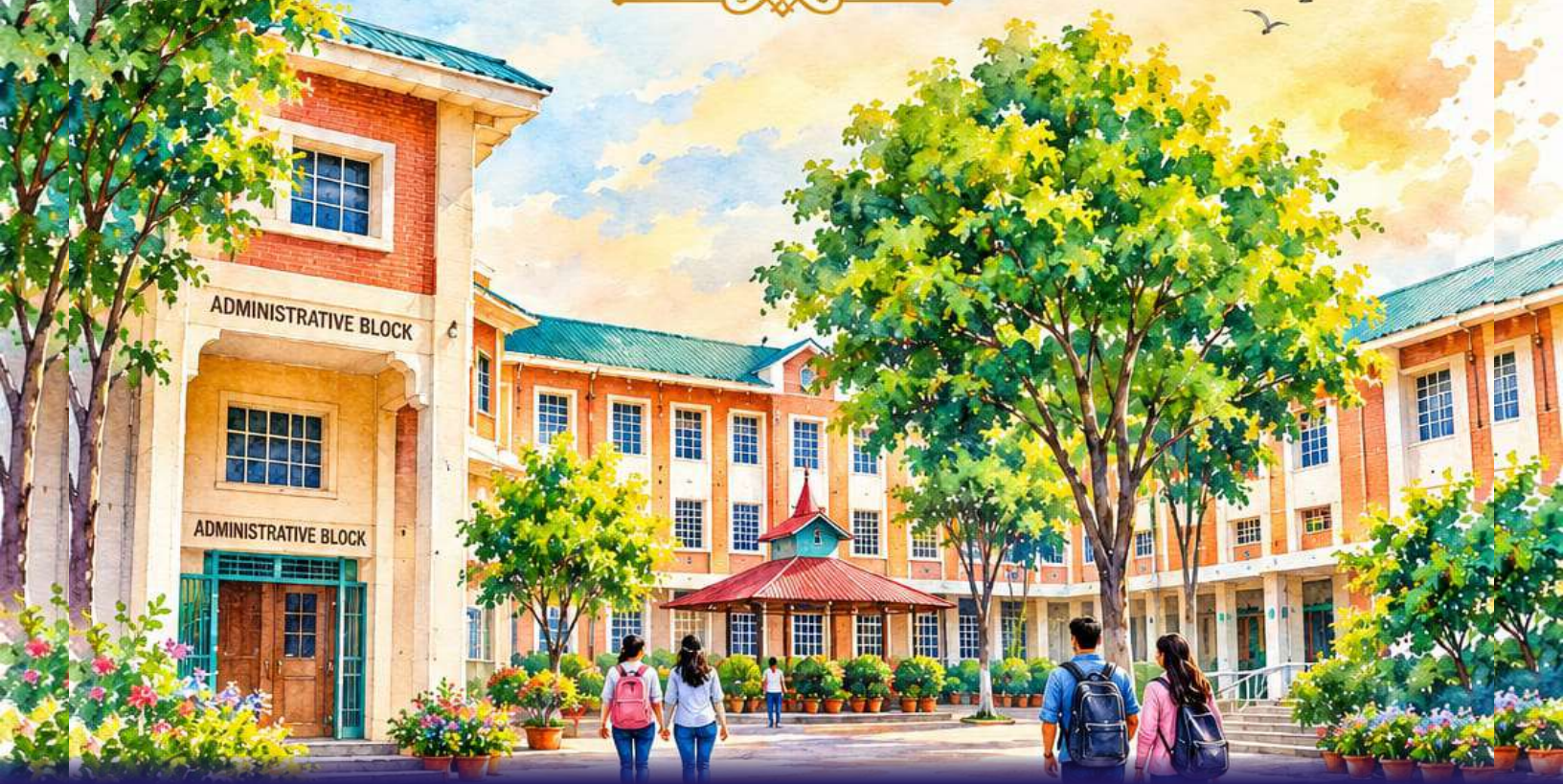
शीलवृत्तफला हि विद्या

PAONTA SAHIB, DISTT. SIRMOUR (H.P.)

BHANUJA

शीलवृत्फलम् हि विद्या

The Fruit of learning is
good character and righteous conduct.



Shree Guru Gobind Singh Ji Government College

Paonta Sahib, Distt. Sirmour (H.P.)

Editorial Board



Principal with Staff



राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

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An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

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The Executive Committee of the
National Assessment and Accreditation Council
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Paonta Sahib, Dist. Sirmaur,
affiliated to Himachal Pradesh University, Himachal Pradesh as
Accredited
with CGPA of 3.03 on four point scale
at A grade
valid up to March 29, 2028

Date : March 30, 2023

Director

EC(SC)/151/ 2nd Cycle/HPCOGN26773



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Message

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

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

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

Jai Hind.

Ms. Suneeta Singh



Principal's Message...

It gives me immense pleasure to present this edition of BHANUJA, which reflects the vibrant academic, cultural, literary, and co-curricular life of our institution. A college magazine is much more than a collection of articles; it is a mirror of the creativity, aspirations, achievements, and intellectual pursuits of our students and faculty.

At Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji Government College, Paonta Sahib, we are committed to providing an environment that nurtures academic excellence, innovation, ethical values, and holistic development. We firmly believe that education is not merely the acquisition of knowledge but the development of character, leadership, and a lifelong passion for learning. Our students continue to excel in academics, sports, cultural activities, NCC, NSS, and various extension activities, bringing laurels to the institution through their dedication and perseverance.

BHANUJA provides a valuable platform for our young minds to express their ideas, creativity, and perspectives through articles, poems, stories, paintings, photographs, and other literary contributions. I congratulate all the contributors for their enthusiastic participation and commend the Editorial Board, faculty members, and students whose sincere efforts have made this publication possible.

As we move forward, let us continue to embrace the values of discipline, integrity, inclusivity, and social responsibility while striving for excellence in every endeavor. I encourage every student to remain curious, think critically, and contribute meaningfully to society with confidence and empathy.
I extend my heartfelt best wishes to all our students, faculty, and staff for their continued success and hope that this edition of BHANUJA inspires every reader and serves as a cherished record of our collective achievements.

With best wishes,

Dr. Jagdish Chauhan
Principal

Message



From the Editor's Desk ...

It brings me immense joy and a profound sense of pride to present together the latest edition of our prestigious college magazine, "Bhanuja". True to its name meaning "born of the sun" this magazine serves as a radiant beam, illuminating the diverse creative landscapes, intellectual milestones, and vibrant energy that define our institution. Bhanuja is not merely an official archive of our academic year; it is a living, breathing canvas that captures the collective heartbeat of our entire student body and faculty.

The heart of our editorial vision rests on a simple truth: literature and art are windows into the human soul. Within these pages, you will discover an eclectic mix of original poems, thought-provoking essays, short stories, and vivid artwork contributed by our student community. Through their words, our young writers explore themes of change, hope, and resilience, turning abstract ideas into stories that stay with you long after reading. This edition stands as a celebration of storytelling, giving voice to raw perspectives, quiet reflections, and daring imaginations.

Beyond its literary value, this volume features a pictorial chronicle detailing our year-long achievements. From stellar academic results and innovative research to energetic displays on the sports field and artistic triumphs in cultural festivals, our students continue to push boundaries. The pages ahead encapsulate the sweat, teamwork, and passion that transformed everyday campus life into a string of unforgettable victories.

An endeavor of this scale is never a solitary journey. I extend my deepest gratitude to our esteemed Principal for constant motivation, valuable guidance, and unwavering support throughout this project. A special note of appreciation goes to the dedicated Co-Editor of this edition, staff advisors, and student editorial board members who spent endless hours proofreading, designing layouts, and refining content.

Most importantly, I want to thank our student contributors. Your willingness to share a piece of your world is what breathes life into this magazine. As you flip through these pages, we hope you find pieces that make you smile, thoughts that challenge you, and stories that inspire you to see the world a little brighter.

Happy reading!

Dr. Dipali Sharma Bhandari

Message



From the Co-Editor's Desk ...

Dear Readers,

It gives me immense pleasure to be associated with this edition of "BHANUJA", the college magazine of our esteemed institution. As a member of the Editorial Board, I feel privileged to be a part of an endeavour that brings together the thoughts, creativity, achievements, and experiences of our college community.

A college magazine is more than a compilation of articles and photographs; it is a reflection of the spirit of an institution. "BHANUJA" provides a meaningful platform for students to express their ideas, explore their creativity, and share their perspectives. The diverse contributions presented in this edition beautifully capture the enthusiasm, imagination, and individuality of our students.

Working on this edition has been a valuable and enriching experience. It has provided me with an opportunity to understand the importance of coordination, responsibility, patience, and teamwork in transforming numerous individual contributions into a cohesive publication. Every article, poem, story, photograph, and creative work has contributed to making these pages a memorable representation of our college life.

I express my sincere gratitude to our respected Principal for the encouragement and support extended towards this publication. I am equally thankful to the faculty members, Editorial Board, and fellow student members for their guidance, cooperation, and dedicated efforts. My heartfelt appreciation goes to all the contributors whose valuable participation has given life and character to this edition of "BHANUJA".

"Cherishing the journey, inspiring the future."

Warm Regards,

Nandini Kanwer

English Section

Dr. Arun Dafraik
Staff Editor



Amaan Tomar
Student Editor

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Empowering Women

Women Empowerment is the victual process granting of women autonomy, self-worth and equal right to control their own lives, Crucial for sustainable development and social justice. It involves dismantling systemic. Gender inequalities in educating, health and economic opportunities, enabling women to make strategic choice, achieve financial independence and participate equally in leadership and decision making rules empowering the women is the biggest growth of a any country. Giving the women's equal rights empowerment they shown as who they are whether a women is housewife she can handle the thinks very gracefully or give their best at the outside world also.

I Personally seen the women who handle the thinks very gracefully or inspired me though their life weather she is my mother teacher etc.

Jaspreet Kaur
M.A. Iind Sem.

Learning Beyond the Classroom: How College Life Shapes Who We Become...

As students, we often enter College believing that Education in confined to classrooms, textbook and Exams. I, too, began my college Journey with the same mindset. I thought success meant scoring high marks, submitting assignments on time, and memo the series. However, as I progressed through college life, I realized that some of the most valuable lessons are learned not from lectures, but from experiences beyond the classroom walls. Collage is not just an academic Institution; it is a training ground for life. One of the mast imp. lessons. I learned in college was independence. for the first time, I was responsible for manage my revenge own time, -, making decisions and facing the problems of those decisions. Unlike school, where teachers constantly guided as collage demand self-discipline. Balancing lectures, assignments, Extracurricular activities, and personal life challenges initially. However these experiences taught me time management, prioritization and accountability - skills that are essential in both professional and Personal life.

Another Significant aspect of college life is diversity. College brought together Students from different cultural, social, and economic backgrounds. Interacting with peers who has beliefs and perspectives different from mine broadened my understanding of the would. Group projects, classroom discussions, and informal conversation helped me develop Empathy and respect for differing opinions.

College life also taught me the Importance of failure. Not every exam result, interview, or competition ended in success. At first, failure felt discouraging and disappointing. However, I gradually understood that failure is not the opposite of success but a part of it. Self rejection and important

Transformative experience of my college life was participation in Extracurricular activities whether it was joining a student club, volunteering You events, es participating in cultural programs these activities halped me discover my interest and talents beyond academics. They taught me leadership, teamwork and problem solving.

In Conclusion college education in much more then earning a degree. It is a journey of self-discovey and growth. The lessons learned outside textbooks-sucess Independence, Communication, adaptability and resilieve -are equally, if not more, imp. then academic knowledge. As a Student, I now understand that collage is not preparing us just for a career, but for life itself.

Kartikey Kanyal
Roll No. 4529

H.W. Longfellow's poem "A Psalm of Life" " gives positive and inspiring message about life.

The Central theme of the poem is living a purposeful, active and meaningful life instead of falling into sadness or hopelessness. The poet rejects the idea that life is meaningless or only & journey toward death. Longfellow encourages people to act bravely in the present, rather than worrying about the past or future. He believes that through hard work, courage and strong will, a person can shape his or her own destiny. Life, according to the poet, is a struggle, But it should be faced with determination and patience. The poem also highlights that good deeds leave lasting impressions, like footprints on the sands of time," which inspire others.

Thus, "A Psalm of Life" encourages readers to live actively, face challenges bravely, a and leave behind a meaningful legacy through good deeds.

Swami Vivekananda's Contribution to the Parliament of Religions. Swami Vivekananda's made a remarkable contribution of the worlds parliament of religions held at Chicago in 1893. His opening words “Sister and Brothers of America," created a strong emotional impact and earned him a standing ovation. In this speeches, he emphasized the ideals of religious tolerance, universal brotherhood, and harmony among all faiths.

He presented the fundamental ideas of Vedanta and Hinduism, explaining that all religious are different paths leading to the same truth. Swami Vivekananda's strongly opposed religious intolerance and social divisions, and he stressed that true religion should promote. service to humanity and spiritual upliftment. His participation brought global recognition, to Indian philosophy and spirituality and helped create mutual respect among different religions. The Parliament established Swami Vivekananda as a powerful voice of Indian culture and spiritual wishdom on the world stage.

Amartya Sen views on condition’s of women. In the essay "More than 100 Million Women Are Missing. Amartya Sen argues that a very large number of women are missing from the world's population due to long-Standing gender discrimination, particularly in Countries such as Indian, China and other parts of Asia. According to him, this imbalance is not natural or biological, but the result of unequal social practices.

Sen explains that women often receive less food, poorer healthcare, limited education, and inadequate medical attention compared to men. This discrimination begins in childhood and continues throughout life, leading to higher female mortality rates. He supports argument by comparing societies where women enjoy greater equality and better living conditions showing that such societies have normal female-male population ratios.

The essay highlights that the problem of missing women is a serious social, economic issue. Sen concludes that improving women's health, education, employment opportunities and social status is essential to end this injustice and ensure gender equality.

Sneha Sharma
B.A. 2nd year
Roll No. 06641

The natural Beauty of Himachal

The state is a Masterpiece of nature offering divers landscape that change with every few kilometres.

Majestic Mountains :- Dominated by the Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal ranges the state features snow capped peaks that remain white almost year round.

Lush Villages :- From the apple orchards of Kullu and Shimla to the high altitude desert beauty of spiti valley the diversity is breath taking.

Glacial Rivers :- Powerful rivers like the Beas, Chenab, Ravi, and Satluj flow through the state creating deep gorges and fertile banks.

Serene Lake :- High Altitude lakes like Prashar, Chandertal and Rewalsar are known for their crystal-clear water and spiritual significance.

Priyanshu Bhardwaj
BA 1st Year
25/Pol/06518

State of the climate 2026 : Beyond the Tipping points

As we move through 2026 the global climate conversation has shifted from prevention to urgent execution. The Scientific Community and global policy leaders are now grappling with a reality where the 15°C threshold is no longer a distant warning. But a boundary we are actively crossing.

1. The Scientific Reality : Acceleration and Anomalies. Recent data from the world meteorological Organization (WMO) and the European Space Agency (ESA) Indicates that the plants energy palace is drifting furthers out of alignment.

Temperature Overshoot :- 2026 Contains a streak of record breaking heat, there is now a 70% chance that 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The Ocean heat Sponge:- Sea-Surface temp is rising at an unprecedented rate. This is not just killing coral reefs

Gulf Strom Warning :- New Simulation in early 2026 Suggests that the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) The system that regulates weather for Europe and North America is at its weakest in 1600 years with some models predicting a 70% risk of collapse if emissions don't stabilize.

Vansh
BA 1st Year
25/ENG/04521

The Digital Mirror :
Why Social Media is More about connection then content

In early 2000s, social media was marketed as a "digital town square" If Today, it is more like a permanent, global mirror-one that reflects our deepest desire our greatest insecurities, and our fundamental need to belong. As we navigate 2026. the conversation has shifted from "Is social media bad," to a more nuanced question :
"How do we stay human in a curated world ?"

The paradox of connection the great irony of social media is that it offers infinite connection while often increasing feelings of isolation. We are more "linked" than any generation. In history, yet rates of loneliness remain at record highs. This happens because Social Media often facilitates passive consumption rather then active engagement.

Prag Rana
B.A. 3rd Year
Roll No. 23035040

The Power of Youth in Community Service

Youth are the backbone of every nation. When young people step forward community service not only improves the surroundings but also builds character, leadership and teamwork among students.

Activities like cleanliness drives, three plantation campaign, blood donation camps and awareness programs create a positive impact. These small efforts collectively bring big transformation. Service teaches empathy and responsibility. When youth understand the problems of society, they become more sensitive and solution oriented citizens.

In conclusion, the power of youth lies not just in their strength, but in their willingness to serve others. A better society begins with responsible young individuals.

Anshul
B.A. 1st Year
Roll No. 6540

The Importance of cleanliness in Daily life: Learning through NSS

Cleanliness is one of the most important habits that shape a healthy and disciplined society. It is not only about keeping ourselves clean but also about maintaining cleanliness in our homes, school, and surroundings. As volunteers of the National Service Scheme (NSS), we understand that cleanliness is directly connect to health, dignity, and national development.

A clean environment prevents the spread of disease such as malaria, dengue, and cholera. Proper waste disposal, regular cleaning of public places and avoiding plastic pollution help create a safe and healthy community. When streets, parks and water bodies are kept clean, people feel proud of their surroundings and become more responsible citizens.

NSS Plays a significant role in promoting cleanliness through awareness campaigns rallies and community service programs. Volunteers organize cleanliness drives in the village and urban areas, encouraging people to adopt hygienic practices. They educate communities about the importance of using dustbins, reducing plastic use and maintaining personal hygiene. Such activities not only improve the environments but also build leadership qualities and teamwork among volunteers.

Sunaina
B.A.1st Year
Roll No. 6519

Save Environment, Save Future

The environment is the foundation of the earth. Clean air, fresh water, fertile soil and a stable climate make it possible for humans animals and plants to survive. However rapid industrialization, deforestation, pollution and excessive use of natural resources are harming our plants. If we do not act today, future generations will face severe consequences. Saving the environment is not just a responsibility - it is a necessity to secure our future.

One of the biggest environmental challenges is climate change. The burning of fossil leading to global warning. Organizations like United Nation continuously warn about rising temperatures, melting glories and extreme weather events. Simple actions such as reducing energy consumption, using public transport and switching to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power can significantly reduce carbon emissions.

Every individual can contribute to environmental protection. Conserving water avoiding single-use plastics and spreading awareness are small steps that make a big difference, schools, communities and government must work together to promote sustainable practices.

In conclusion, saving the environments means saving ourselves. By making responsible choices today, we ensure a healthier, greener and safer planet for future generations.

Sneha
B.A. 1st Year
Roll No. 5002

The Enduring Influence of William Shakespeare in English Literature

William Shakespeare, renowned English play writer and poet, has left an indelible mark on English Literature. His works spanning over four centuries, continue to captivate evidence, inspiring writers and shaping the English Language. Shakespeare contributions to drama are unparalleled. His plays such as “Romio and Juliet”, “Hamlet” and “Macbeth” are timeless classic studies and performed globally. He introduced the concept of complex character, exploring human emotions and psychological depth. His use of dramatic literature, pilot twists and language has influenced generation of play writers including Christopher Marlowe, Ben Johnson and George Bernard shaw. Shakespeare’s plays also explored themes relevant to human existence, such as love, power, ambition and morality. These universal themes have transcended time, resonating with evidences areas cultures.

Shakespeare influence on drama is evident in the works of later play writers who have borrowed from his themes character and language. His plays have been adapted into numerous forms, including films, stage productions and musicals. Shakespeare poetry is renewed for its beauty, depth and technical Mystery. His sonnets, in particulars have been widely situated and emulated. He popularized the English sonnet, introducing a new form that has been adopted by poets worldwide. His use of metaphor, imagery and wordplay has influenced the English language, introducing over the English language, introducing over 1700 words and phrase into common usage.

Shakespeare's language has had a profound impact an English literature. His writing style characterized by iambic pentameter, has been emulated by poets and writers including worldwide Keats and Tennyson. His use of language has also influenced the development of English language. Shakespeare influence can be seen in the works of numerous writers including the Romantic poets novelists like Jane Austen and Charles Dickens and modern writers like T. S. Eliot and James Joyce.

Shakespeare legacy extends beyond literature with his work being adapted into films, stage productions and musicals. His themes and characters continue to resonate with contemporary audiences, addressing universal human concerns. His enduring influences is a testament to the power of literature to transcend time and culture. Shakespeare’s impact on English literature is evident in the numerous literary movements, including the Renaissance, Romanticism and Modernism which have been shaped by his works.

Shakespeare influence can also be seen in the works of other artists, including musicians, Painters and film makers, who have drama inspiration form his plays and poems. His works have been translated into numerous languages, making him one of the most translated author in history.

Shakespeare’s influence extends beyond the literature world, with his works being used in education, politics, and social movements. His play and poems have been used to explore issues like social justice, equality and human rights.

Shakespeare’s influence on the English language is profound, with many of his words and phrases becoming part of everyday language. His works also influenced development of other

language, including Spanish, French and German, Shakespeare impact on English literature is a testament to the power of literature to shape culture & society. His works continue to be studied performed and admired globally, a testament to his enduring legacy.

Shakespeare works have also had a significant impact of the development of psychology, philosophy and sociology. His exploration of human nature, emotions and behavior has influenced thinkers like Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung. His plays and poems have been used to explore complex psychological and philosophical concepts, including the human conditions, morality and the nature of reality.

Shakespeare influence can also be seen in the works of contemporary writers, including authors like Stephen King, Neil Gaiman and Margaret Atwood. His themes and character continue to inspire new adoptions and interpretations ensuring his works remain relevant and assessable to modern audiences. Shakespeare legacy is a testement to the power of literature to transcend time and culture, speaking to fundamental human experiences and emotions.

Shakespeare works have also been used to explore issues like identity, power and social justice. His plays and poems have been used to challenge social norms and conventions, inspiring social change and reform. His influence extended beyond literature in education and politics as well.

Shakespeare impact on English literature is a testament to the power of literature to shape culture and society. His works continue to be studied performed and admired globally, a testament to his enduring legacy. His influence can be seen in the work of numerous writers, artist and thinkers, ensuring his place as one of the greatest writer in English.

Shakespeare legacy is a reminder of the power of literature to inspire, educate and entertain. His works continue to captive audiences, inspiring new generations of writers, artists and thinkers. His influence extends beyond the literary world, shaping culture and society ensuring towering heights of his status and ambition towards literary transformation.

Amaan Tomar
B.A.2nd Year
Roll No. 244524

India and the Missing Civic Sense

India is a country rich in culture, diversity and history. From the snowy peaks of the Himalayas to the beaches of Kanyakumari, form spiritual philosophies to scientific advancements, India has always stood apart in the world. While we take pride in our process of science, technology and growing global influence, there is one essential value that we still appear to be missing in many places is "Civic Sense"

Civic Sense in itself is a very broad term that is deeply rooted with the behavior, attitude and education of an individual. It refers to the awareness and responsibility that every person should have towards the society and public places. Civic Sense includes following rules, respecting others, protecting public property and keeping environment clean.

India is home to people of different religions, language, castes, food habits and traditions. We proudly say, "Unity in Diversity" but when it comes to civic responsibility this unity disappears. Instead of standing together to keep our surroundings clean, follow rules, behave mannerly or protect public property. We often behave carelessly.

Today's education system in India trains students to secure marks, degrees and jobs, but not to develop value and character. Parents proudly say that their children are doctors, engineers or IAF officers, but very few care whether they respect public rules. stand in queue, avoid open defection or help society. We have become a nation where career is considered more important than character and this is harming the nation more than we realize.

One of the major outcomes of missing civic sense is pollution. Whether it is air, water, noise or land pollution, most of it is caused by citizens irresponsible actions. People throw garbage on street, burn waste in open space and pollute rivers with plastic and chemicals. Honking loudly without reason has become normal. We only fight for our rights but forget our duties towards the society.

A large contradiction exists in India, people clean their homes beautifully but dirty public places without hesitation. We keep our houses shining but throw garbage outside our gates. We maintain our personal space but spit on road, urine on walls and leave food waste in parks and railway stations. The idea that "public property belongs to everyone" has sadly turned into "public property belongs to no one."

Another reason for poor civic behavior in India is the mind set that cleaning is the duty of sweepers and cleaners. Many citizens believe that picking up trash or cleaning surroundings is shameful. This mentality shows the lack of dignity of labor. In many developed countries, even the top leaders and school children participate in cleaning drives. But in India we are quick to blame the municipal workers instead of contributing ourselves.

In recent years, the wrong use of freedom has become a harmful trend, especially among the youth. Many people believe that freedom means doing anything they want without considering rules or responsibility. They break traffic laws, misuse social media, spread negativity and behavior carelessly in public place - all in the name of "personal freedom". Unfortunately, not following rules has even become a so-called team or a form of "show off" where discipline is seen as weakness and breaking rules is seen as being cool. This mind set is extremely dangerous because freedom without responsibility turns into chaos, and society can not process when people proudly violate the rules meant for everyone's safety. The absence of civic discipline has served consequence like increase in accident due to broken traffic rules, environmental distribution, spread of diseases due to unhygienic surroundings, waste of government resources, negative image of India in front of the world and poor quality of life and inconvenience to citizens.

A country can not become truly developed with Skyscrapers and big roads alone. A nation develops with its citizens behave responsibility.

Many citizens demand road development and modern facilities, yet ironically, they fail to

demonstrate basic manners essential for a civilized society. They throw garbage on street despite dustbins being available, break traffic rules without hesitation, spit and urinate in public spaces, and damage public property that is built with taxpayers money . Such people complain about pollution, corruption and poor infrastructure but do not hold thewseless accountable for their own irresponsible actions. Development is not just about constructing highways, matriliny and buildings, it begins with self-discipline and civic responsibility. Unless citizens change their mind set and everyday behaviors, even the best initiatives taken by the government will not bring real progress. Until citizens change their behavior, development will remain just a slogan, not a reality.

To address the growing lack of civic sense, the government of India has taken several important initiatives aimed at inprocessing public behaviour, cleanliness, and discipline. For example, the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), started in 2014, aimed to make India open-defection free by building toilets in households, public places and improving waste management nationwide.

Under this mission, over 10 crore individual household toilets have been constructed and by 2019, nearly all villagers self-declared as "open Defection free". As a result, access to sanitation increase dramatically and many people specially women gained dignity, safety and health benefits from toilets and better hygiene.

Another important initiative is the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) launched in 2015 to transform 100 selected urban areas into "citizens-friendly and sustainable" cities by improving infrastructure, waste - management system, water supply, urban transport, and overall quality of life.

However, the result of these missions are mixed-while the Swachh Bharat Mission gains are considerable, several experts point out that behaviour changes remains unseen. In some religion, despite toilet being built, people still practice open defection and treat toilets as storage rooms instead of using them, reflecting that infrastructure alone can not solve civic-sense problem. Among cities under Smart Cities Mission, many projects remain incomplete, delayed or poorly maintained due to planning failures weak governance and lack of community involvement.

True development is not measured by skyscrapers, highways or modern technology but by the mind set and behaviour of its people. A nation becomes great when its citizens understand their responsibility, respects public space and act with discipline even when no one is watching. In this aspect, we are still far behind. The government can built toilets, roads, dustbins, rules and systems but it can not force people to behave responsible. Real transformation begins when every individual choose to do what is right.

Changes do not start with laws, speeches or campaigns, - it starts with ourselves.

Palak Chauhan
B.A.1st Year
Roll No. 04508

Rape in India : A Natural Crisis That Demands Urgent Action

Rape continue to be one of the most serious social problems in India, affecting thousands of women and girls every year. Although awareness is rising and more survivors are speaking out, the country still struggles with deep-rooted cultural attitudes and weakness in the justice system. The issue is not only about crime-it is about human rights, dignity and the future of society.

In India, thousand of the rapes cases are reported every year. Experts believes that the real number is much more higher because many survivors fear judgement, shame, and slow legal process.

A widely discussed observation from activists is :

"When women are afraid to report violence, the silence protects the criminal, not the victim."

But the question is why does the problem even exist ?

Rape is not caused by one single factor, it grows from many social and institutional challenges, controlling women's freedom or blaming them for men's action still exist. Consent is rarely discussed in families or schools. As one legal expert stated, "Consent is not confusion-it is clarity. Anything without consent is crime." Survivors hesitate to report cases because society often blame or question them. Even with strong law, delays in investigation and trials makes justice slow and difficult poor lighting, lack of surveillance and weak policing increase risk, especially for women who travel or work late.

Rape cause long-term emotional, psychological and social trauma to the women, Many survivors face anxiety, depression, fear of public space. Their families also suffer form stress and social pressure. If a women is unsafe, then the entire community loses its sense of trust. As one women's right advocates said, "A nation can not call itself developed if half of its population lives in fear."

India has introduced stronger Law after major public outcries, especially after 2012. The criminal law "Amendment" Act 2013 also known as "Nirbhaya Act" expanded definitions of sexual crimes and increased punishment fast-track counts were created to reduce delays.

However, the challenges still remain, Like, investigations are often slow, survivor face pressure to withdraw complaints law conviction rates reduce accountability." Good laws need strong implementation.

But there is a sign of hope, today's younger generation is more vocal than ever about women's rights, which is a powerful sign of hope.

Recent news reports details several significant cases and related legal developments a corers. India in late November and early December 2025. Two men were arrested in Uttar Pradesh for allegedly raping a 13 year old girl and another incident involved the arrest of an man for the alleged rape of his 14 year old orphaned niece in Muzaffarnager.

There is an ongoing legal case involving a suspended congress MLA, Rahul Mankootathil, who is accused of rape and forced abortion.

A 13 year old girl was reportedly dragged into a sugarcane field and raped in the Belagavi district, leading to the arrest of two individuals.

Court Verdicts and legal developments, A man named Razak Khan was sentenced to death for the rape and murder of a 6 year old girl in Valsad Gujrat. The Supreme Court of India is currently considering a challenge to the marital rape exception within the India Penal Code, which will determine if it violates the fundamental rights of married women.

These cases highlight a persistent issue with crimes against women and minors across India, prompting calls for swift Justice and social change. Statistics show that a large percentage of rape offenders are known to the victims.

Our country needs to introduce age-appropriate sex education in schools and colleges.

Student should learn about : consent, respectful relationship, safe and unsafe touch and bodily autonomy. In the education sector, our country need to take strong steps to prevent sexual violence. Comprehensive sex education should be introduced in teach students about consent, bounders and respectful behaviors. School and colleges must conduct regular gender sensitization program to challenge stereotypes and promote equality. By encouraging open conservation and including safety awareness in the curriculum, educational institutions can play a vital role in building a safer society.

Rape is not only a criminal act-it is a deep social crises that India must confront with honesty and determination. Protecting women is not the responsibility of women alone, it is the duty of society and the government. A country can grow only when women living in it walks freely without any fear. The fight against sexual violence requires unity, awareness and strong action. India must rise together to ensure justice, dignity and safety for every women and girl.

Snajana Sharma
B.A.1st Year
Roll No. 04505

Role of Youth in Nation Building

Youth are the backbone of a nation. They are not only the future of a country but also Its present strength. A nation progress when its youth generation is educated, disciplined, responsible and determined to bring positive change. The energy creating of enthusiasm of youth play a vital role in shaping the social, economic in political development of a country.

Youth play an important role in maintaining unity & social harmony In a diverse country like India They must promote equality, brotherhood & respect for all inspired leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, young people can follow the path of Truth, Honesty & Nonviolence to bring positive change in society.

Moreover youth are powerful agents of transformation. They raise awareness against socials evils, corruption and injustice. Through innovation, technology, entrepreneurship & active participation in democratic activities, the strengthen the foundation of the nation. Their Physical fitness, moral values and qualities further helps in building a strength of self reliant country.

In conclusion the strength, vision, and dedicating of youth determine the success of a nation. If guided in the right decision and direction, they can dreams into reality and lead the country towards unity, and prosperity.

Dhariya
B.A. 1st
Roll No, 08529

" The Whispers of the Vedas"

Every Vedas taught us the new reality of the world,
Mantric songs, dance and Technology -
We can get knowledge about every sectors,
Physics, literature, philosophy and biology..
In the silence before the first sunrise,
When time itself still learned to move,
A voice rose from the breath of the universe—
A song only the soul could prove.
Not written in ink or carved in stone,
But carried by wind and sacred fire,
The Vedas spoke of truth eternal,
And lit the path of human desire.
Four rivers of wisdom gently flowed -
Of spirit, of sacrifice, of song, of mind,
Guiding hearts through ages and ages,
To seek the light no eyes could find.
We did not make them, nor read their pages,
Yet their echo shapes our destiny—
Ancient as stars, young as tomorrow,
A timeless hymn of humanity .

Sushant Sharma
BA 2nd Year
Roll No. 4530

The Aravalli Hills

Older than memory, older than flame,
The Aravalli rises without a name.
Before maps learned to draw the land,
These hills stood firm, time in their hand.
They watched the deserts learn to breathe,
Held back sands with patient teeth.
When rivers forgot their ancient way.
The Aravali remembered what to say.
No thunder crowns their humble height,
No snowy boast, no roaring might.
Yet in their silence, rooted deep,
sweets of the earth still sleep.
King paced by with borrowed pride,
Emprises bent, then stepped aside.
The hills remained — scarred, slow, true,
wearing centuries like morning dew.
Wind reads verses on broken stone,
Rain finds paths the wise have known.
Written in dust, not ink or gold.
O Aravalli, spine of the plain,
Your quiet strength outlines the rign,
Not raised to rule the sky above,
But to teach earth how to endure and love.

Mehboob Ali
BA 2nd year
Roll No.

Ram Mandir, Ayodhya

On the banks where sarayu whispers time,
A city wakes from centuries of signs,
Dust of devotion, tears of faith,
carried the dream through loss and wait.
Stone by stone, not walls alone,
But wounded hopes were turned to throne.
Not built by hands that seek to rule,
But hearts that learned patience as a tool.
Ayodhya stood- silent, scarred,
Holding Ram like a served hard.
Exile remembered, arrows stayed,
While truth slept beneath delay.
Then down arrived with bells and light,
History bowed before the sight.
No cry of conquest, no flame of hate,
Just faith returning to its gate.
Ram walks not only marble floors,
He lives where conscience shuts
its doors to lies.
A Mandir rises, calm and wide,
Where just knells besides pride.
This is not just a temple's birth,
It is the healing of a hurt earth.
Ayodhya smiles, the past made whole -
A home rebuilt in India's soul.

Pankaj Kumar
BA 3rd year

Article 370 : A Silence and a Sunrise

In the quiet folds of mountains old,
where history breathed in ink and cold,
A promise once was carefully drawn,
Between a duck and a distant dawn.
Article three-seven-zero stood,
Like a brief of law and misunderstood.,
Neither chain now perfect key,
But a pause in India's destiny.
Years passed by with whispered debate,
Hope a doubt, at a guarded gate,
some saw shelter, some saw divide,
Some felt loss, some felt pride.
Then one day, the page was turned
A cause dissolved, a lesson learned,
The silence broke, the valley stirred,
And history will note, not right or wrong,
But how a nation chose to move along
From special lines to a common claim
One constitution, one shared name.
With every spoken, unspoken word
Not just low erased or kept,
But a nation that thought and wept,
As unity asked a deeper role—
Can borders live inside a soul?
Now time will judge what law began,
Not paper, alone, but heart and hand,
For freedom lives not just in decare ,
But injustice, dignity, and equality.

Sakshi Sharma
BA IIIrd year

Bharatiya Janata Party:
A Transformative Force in Indian Politics

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) stands today as one of the most dominant and influential political organizations in India. Formally established in 1980, the party traces its ideological lineage to the Bharatiya Jana Sangh founded in 1951, which advocated cultural nationalism and strong national unity. From its early years as a small opposition party to becoming the central political power of India, the BJP's journey reflects a remarkable evolution in strategy, organization, and national engagement.

The BJP's ideological framework is rooted in the principles of nationalism, cultural identity, and self-reliance. Unlike many political parties that emerged directly from India's freedom struggle, the BJP built a clearer ideological identity, emphasizing the idea of a culturally unified india. This foundation helped the party develop a narrative appealing to large sections of the population, particularly those who felt culturally or politically unheard.

The rise of the BJP in the 1990s was shaped by major political and social developments, including economic liberalization and the Ram Mandir movement. Yet, a critical and often less-discussed factor behind its success is organizational discipline. The BJP established a highly structured cadre network, invested in systematic training, and promoted decision-making based on research and grassroots feedback. This helped it expand across regions where it previously had little presence.

The turning point came in 2014 with the leadership of Narendra Modi, who reshaped the party's public image and governance narrative. His model emphasized strong leadership, rapid decision-making, and developmental initiatives. Policies such as Digital India, Make in India, Swachh Bharat Mission, GST, Ujjwala Yojana, and the Direct Benefit Transfer system sought to modernize the economy and improve welfare distribution. Additionally, a focus on national security and global diplomacy boosted India's international profile.

Another defining aspect of BJP's strategy has been its pioneering use of technology and digital communication. The party transformed election campaigning through data-driven outreach, large-scale social media mobilization, and emotional story telling. This introduced a new era of political communication in India, making technology and narrative control central to electoral success.

Beyond electoral politics, the BJP has had significant cultural influence. It has brought historical debates, national pride, and identity into mainstream public discourse. Supporters view this as an effort to correct historical neglect and build unity, while critics argue that such politics may deepen social divisions. The party often faces criticism for issues like over-centralization, weakening opposition space, and concerns around freedom of expression. Supporters respond by saying that strong leadership and stability are necessary for development and national progress.

Looking ahead, the BJP's biggest challenge will be sustaining its popularity while addressing rising expectations related to employment, economic growth, and social balance. India's demographic youth advantage make this even more crucial. Whether the BJP continues its dominance or evolves into a new phase remains a defining question for India's future.

In conclusion, the BJP is more than a political party—it is a transformational movement that has reshape Indian politics, governance, and national identity. Its influence, achievements, and controversies together make it one of the most significant forces in contemporary Indian history!

Saksham Pabuch
Class B.A. 2nd Year

AI in Education: Help or Threat?

Artificial Intelligence, commonly known as AI, has become one of the most powerful inventions of the modern world. From smartphones to online shopping, AI is everywhere. In recent years, it has also entered the field of education. Students now use AI tools for learning, research, writing, and problem-solving. This rapid growth raises an important question: Is Al in education a help or a threat. ?

On one hand, if has made learning easier and more accessible. Students can now study anytime, anywhere with the help of AI-powered applications. Online platforms provide instant explanations, summaries, and practice questions. For students who hesitate to ask questions in Class, AI acts like a patient teacher who never gets tired. It helps slow learners understand topics at their own pace and supports fast learner by giving advanced material. AI is also helpful for teachers.

It can check assignments, analyze student performance, and identity learning gaps. This saves time and allows teachers to focus more on teaching and monitoring. In remote or understaffed colleges, Al based Learning tools can provide academic support where teachers are not available In this way, AI acts as a strong support system in education.

However, despite its advantages, AI also brings serious concerns. One of the biggest threat is over dependence. Many students now really on AI for homework, essays, and even exam preparation.

Instead of thinking critically, they copy, answers generated by machines. This habit weakness creativity, original thinking, and writing skills. Education is not only about getting answers but about understanding concepts, and AI can sometimes reduce this process.

Another major issue is academic dishonesty, With AI tools, it has become easier to cheat or submit work that is not truly one's own. This create an unfair environment and lowers the value af education. If students depend too much on AI, they may score well in exams but lack real knowledge and skills in practical life.

There is also the fear that AI may replace teachers in the future. While AI can assist in teaching, it can never replace the human connection between a teacher and a student. Teachers understand emotions, motivate students, and guide them morally - some - thing AI cannot do. Education is not just about information; it is about values, discipline, and personal growth.

Another concern is inequality. Not all students have access to advanced technology or the internet. If education becomes too dependent on AI, it may increase the gab between privileged and underprivileged students. Those without digital access may fall further behind. Despite these threats, the Meal problem is not AI itself, but how it is used. AI is a tool, not a teacher When used wisely it can improve educations when misused, it can harm learning. Students must learn to use AI as a guide, not a shortcut. Teachers and institutions should set clear rules and promote ethical use of technology.

In conclusion, Al in education is both a help and a threat. It helps by making learning smarter, faster, and more accessible. It becomes a threat when it replaces effort, honesty, and critical thinking. The Future af education depends on balance. If AI is used responsibly it can become one of the greatest helpers in learning. But if overuse or misused, it may weaken the true purpose of education.

Therefore, AI should support education, not control it.
AI should assist our learning, not replace our thinking.

Neha Class
BA IIIrd year

Importance of the English Language

English is one of the most widely spoken language in the world. It plays an importance role in education. In today's modern world, English has become a link language that connect people from different countries and cultures.

English is the main language of higher education, science, technology and international business.

Many books, research papers and online resources are available in English. Students who know English well can access better educational opportunities and gain knowledge from around the world. It also helps them perform well in competitive exams and build successful careers.

The additional, English improves communication at the global level. People from different nations use English to share ideas culture, and information. It promotes understanding and cooperation among counties. In fields like tourism, aviation, diplomacy and media, English is widely used.

Moreover, learning English helps in personal development. It builds confidence, improves thinking skills and enhances personality. It also opens doors to better job opportunities as many companies prefer employees who can communicate effectively in English.

In conclusion, English is not just a language but a powerful tool for growth and success. Learning and using English properly can help individuals achieve their goals and connect with the worlds.

Muskan Saini
BA 1st year
Roll no - 4515

Between Bells and Dreams

Between bells that ring too early
and nights that end too late,
we learn more in corridors
than in books we annotate.
Friendships grow over cold tea,
dreams whisper in dusty rooms,
failure teaches quietly
while hope rehearses its blooms.
College is not just a place we pass-
it's where we lose fear, find our voice,
and walk out carrying unfinished dreams
we finally chose.

Sushant Sharma
BA 2nd Year
Roll No. 04530

Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

*One law, not to erase out names, But to give equal weight to every claim.
Different payers, different ways, yet justice walks a single lane.

*Not stitched from loan, nor forced decree, But woven from shared dignity. Where rights don't bend with birth or belief.

*Uniform not in thought or soul. But in the promise mode whole.

Minakshi
BA IIIrd year
Roll No.

Steps in Effective Problem - Solving.

1. Identify the Problem
2. Analyze the Problem
3. Generate Possible solution
4. Evaluate alternatives
5. Choose the best solution
6. Implement the solution
7. Review the results.

Role a Critical Thinking
Critical thinking helps individuals analyze information objectively, question assumptions and evaluate evidence before reaching conclusions.

Role of Decision - making
Decision-making involves selecting the most appropriate solution after considering risks, benefits and outcomes.

Conclusion: Problem solving supported by critical thinking and sound decision making, enables individuals to handle complex Challenges effectively in both academic and professional environments.

Neha Class
BA IIIrd year

The God of New Beginnings

One of the most comforting aspects of the divine is the promise of new beginnings. Regardless of our past mistakes, shortcomings or flaws. We are offered a fresh start every time we chose to come back to a place of humanity and intention.

This isn't about rigid adherence to a long list of rules, but about a relationship. It's an invitation to lay down our burdened, our angers and our self-reliance and accept a strength that is not our own. The God of the universe yearns for us to come to him offering merely, inspiring and cleansing.

Tarandeep Kaur
BA Ist year
Roll no - 06539

"It will happen by doing, not by thinking"

Thinking is important, but action is more powerful. Many people Keep dreaming & Planning. But they never take the first step. If you want to improve yourself & develop your personality, You must Start doing, not just thinking.

Every great achievement in the world happened because someone decide to act. Action builds confidence, teaches lessons and brings real progress. Over thinking creates fear, but doing creates experience. If you want to be fit, start exercising. If you want to be successful start working towards your good today. Mistakes will come but they will make you stronger and wisher self-improvement is not a theory, It is a habit of consistent actions. Your personality grows when you believe in yourself, other will believe in you too, and success will follow naturally, self confidence is the foundation of every achievement.

Nikita
B-A- 1st year
Roll no. 05015

A Changing Earth

Once the world was dressed in shades of green
Pure was the air and bright the unseen.
Rivers flowed clear, the skies were blue,
Nature smiled in every here.
But in the race for endless gain,
We brought the forests down in pain,
Smoke now darkens the open sky,
And silent sickness passes by.
The heat grows harsh, the seasons stray,
The rains no longer fall their way.
Balance fades by human hand,
We harm the fate of our own land.
If we still choose to turn away,
A darker future will come one day.
So let us heal what we have torn,
And gift a greener world reborn.

Sneha Sharma
B-A- 2nd year
Roll No-24/POL/06641

हिन्दी अनुभाग

रेखा शर्मा
अध्यापक सम्पादिका



ललिता
छात्र सम्पादिका

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ऋतुराज बसंत

बसंत का मौसम पतझड़ लेकर आया
रंग बिरंगी माया कोई न समझ पाया
पानी बीत गया खेत खलिहान सुख गए
पेड़ कट गए बसंत का मौसम आया ।

चारो तरफ हरियाली हो रही
पतझड मौसम दिख रहा
बसंत का सुहाना मौसम खिल रहा
अब बसतं सिर्फ नाम का रहा।

प्यार और प्रेम की भावना नष्ट हो गई
आज की दुनिया बदल गई
पेड पौधों में हरियाली नहीं होती है
समय पर वर्षा नहीं होती है।

प्रकृति अपना रूप दिखाती है
समय परिवर्तन होता है
मानव मानव का नही रह रहा
दुनिया बदल चुकी है।

बसंत भी बदल चुका
खेती में पहले जैसी हरियाली नही
होती खाद बीज से फसले नहीं होती
पानी का भी मिठास बिगाड़ चुका।

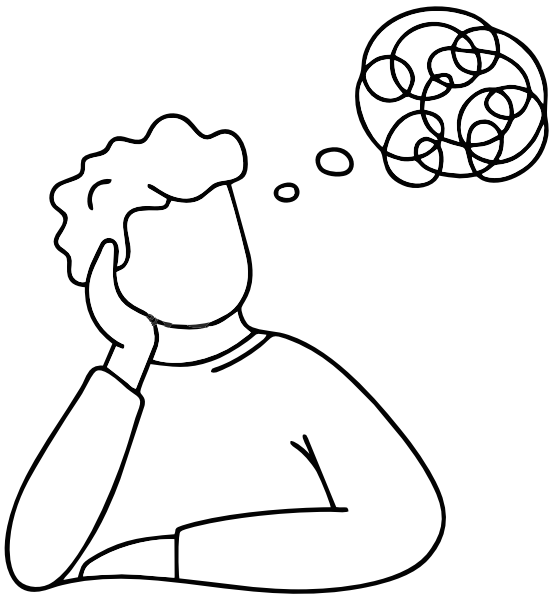
पानी भी पाताल में जा चुका
सुख गई नदी और तालाब नहीं रहा
पतझड पहले जैसा बसंत सुख गए
खेत और खलिहान पेड पौधे नहीं रहे ।



नजमा
बी.ए. प्रथम
रोल नं. 6526

मन की कश्मकश

बैठी हूँ छत की छोर पर, सोचती हूं,
ये जिंदगी ले जाएगी किस मोड पर ?
कि जो सपने देख लिए है,
खुद को सबसे दूर कर दिए है
क्या वो मिल पाएगा?
ये जो रास्ता है संघर्ष का,
क्या मंजिल तक ले जाएगा ?
मानो ये मन जो सपने देख रहा है,
ये बहुतों का त्याग मांग रहा है,
त्याग मनमोजी का,
त्याग जवानी का,
त्याग अपनो का ।
फिर मन है कि त्याग भी दूँ
पर डर है,
डर है, कि छुट न जाऊ किसी मोड पर,
और अगर फिर भी न मिली मंजिल
सब कुछ छोडने पर?
फिर एक विश्वास सा भी जाग उठता है मन मे,
जो कहता है,
शायद मंजिल दूर हो अभी,
पर रास्ता गलत नही और क्या पता,
एक दिन यही सफर मुस्कराहट बन लौटे
और शायद तब मैं कहूँ :–
''कि डर तो था,
पर हिम्मत उससे थोडी ज्यादा थी।''



चंचल पुण्डीर
कक्षा एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

नारी अब महाकाली

अपने सपनो को लेकर जब वह आगे बढ़ना चाहती
क्षण में ही नोच कर दुनिया उसे डराती ।

रीस की इस चक्की में
देखो बेटियाँ ही है क्यों पिस जाती ।

जिस माँ के गोद में पली
उसी से कुछ पल में वह दूर हो जाती ।

नारा कैसा ये दुनिया का बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ
जब चंद मिनटो में बेटियाँ शिकार हो जाती ।

खामोश है ये दुनिया क्यों बैठी देखो अब दुनिया वालो
नारी कैसे महाकाली बन जाती ।

कौन है जीयेगा फिर जब जन्म देने वाली नारी
मृत्यु देने वाली बन जाती ।

अब मोमबत्ती नहीं तलवारे हाथों में होंगी
देखो तुम अब यह आखिरी प्रलय कैसी होगी ।



करीना चौहान
कक्षा बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
रोल नं. 6586

पिता को खो दिया

जिदंगी तो मेरी कट रही है, आपके बाद भी
मगर आप के बिन जीने में वो बात नहीं ।

ऊपर से तो सब मेरे अपने ही अपने है,
मगर आपकी तरह अंदर से कोई मेरे साथ नहीं ।

ख्याल सब रखते है मेरा अपने तरीके से अच्छी तरह
मगर आपसे जिद करने का मजा कोई दे पाता नहीं ।

लडाईयां तो अब भी होती है घर में मेरे
मगर आपसे वो मीठा–2 लड़ने का मजा कोई दे पाता नही ।

मैं आज भी शाम को दरवाजे पर नजर टिकाएं रहती हूँ
आयेंगे अभी बाबा चॉकलेट व तोहफे ले कर
मैं अपने आप से बार–2 कहती हूँ।



मगर जब देखती हूँ आस पास नही होते आप
तब सच जानिए आपके बच्चे
छिप–2 के अकेले में बहुत रोते।

कोई भूल थी अगर मेरी तो एक दफा कहते मुझे
ऐसे अकेला छोड जाना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं ।

साक्षी तोमर
कला स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक 2308051

तोपे का टीला

हिमाचल प्रदेश स्थित सिरमौर जिले के रेणुका क्षेत्र के समीप लगते एक चोटी जिसका नाम तोपे का टीला है। यह एक धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक स्थान है। साथ–साथ यह अत्यंत पवित्र और पौराणिक स्थल है। कहते हैं, कि यह स्थान सप्तऋषियों में से एक महर्षि जमदग्नि जी व माता रेणुका का है। यहा पर वह निवास करते थे। इसका नाम तोपे का टीला भी इसलिए पड़ा क्योंकि तपे अर्थात् तप। तपस्या व टिब्बा अर्थात पर्वत/शिखर/चौटी। माता रेणुका जी अपने सतीत्व व शुद्धता के लिए जानी जाती हैं। कहा जाता है, कि उनके तप के कारण रेत के कच्चे घड़े में भी पानी भरकर आश्रम तक लाया जाता था व घड़ा कभी फुटता नहीं था। परंतु एक बार वह जब घड़ा भरले जाते है तो किसी कारणवश उनका मन व्याकुल हो उठता है और उनका रेत से बना घड़ा टूट जाता हैं इससे भगवान जमदग्नि ऋषि क्रोधित हो जाते हैं व अपने सभी पुत्रों से कहते हैं कि अपनी माँ का वध कर दें। परंतु पहले कोई कहता है हमसे अपनी माँ का वध नहीं किया जाएगा पर परशुराम पितृ आज्ञाकारी बन माँ का वध कर देते हैं। इससे प्रसन्न होकर महर्षि जमदग्नि उन्हें कहते है कोई भी वरदान मांगो तो वह अपनी माँ को पुनः जीवित करने को कहते हैं इससे उनका मातृ–पितृ दोनों फर्ज पुरा हुआ ।

तोपे का टीला एक अत्यंत मनमोहक स्थान है। यहां जाने पर मन को असीम शांति मिलती हैं चारों तरफ पहाड़ ही पहाड़, सौन्दर्य से परिपूर्ण स्थान हैं। कहते है, कि आज भी यहां पर देवी– देवताओं का आभास होता है व इस टिब्बे से प्राकृतिक झील रेणुका के भी दर्शन होते है। जो कि मानो किसी स्त्री के सोने के उपरांत के आकार जैसी हैं। यह अत्यंत सौन्दर्य से परिपूर्ण स्थान हैं।

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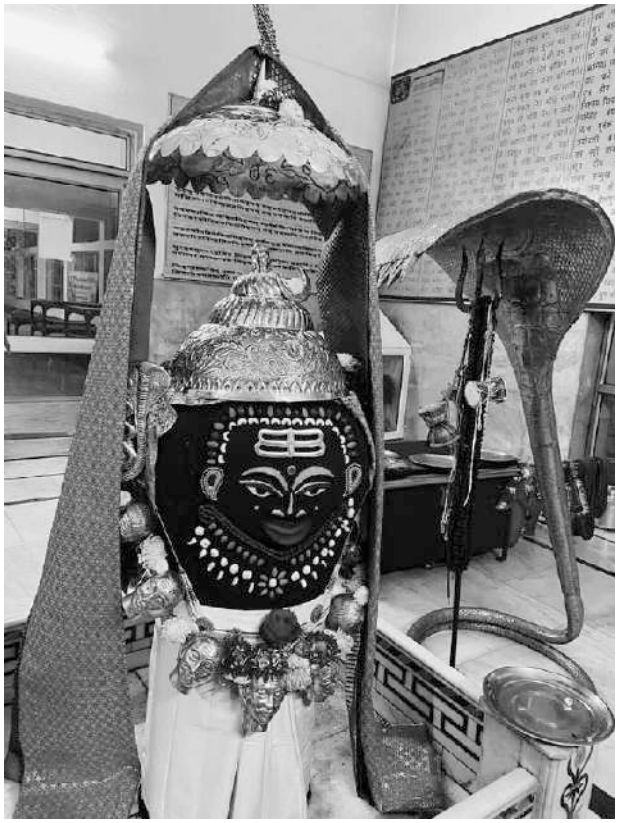


पातालेश्वर महादेव मंदिर

यह मंदिर हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिरमौर जिले के तहसील पांवटा साहिब के एक छोटे से गांव पातलियों में स्थित है। यह मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है और यह मंदिर बहुत प्राचीन माना जाता है। इसकी उम्र सैंकड़ो साल पुरानी मानी जाती है। मंदिर की ऐसी मान्यता है कि यह पाताल से निकला है। तभी इस मंदिर का नाम पातालेश्वर महादेव पड़ा है।

इस मंदिर का इतिहास :

पातालेश्वर महादेव के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यहां पर पांडवों ने भी काफी समय बिताया है इसके साथ द्वापर युग में योग शास्त्र के महर्षि पतंजलि महाराज ने इस स्थान पर भगवान शंकर जी की घोर तपस्या की थी। उनकी तपस्या से प्रसन्न होकर भगवान भोलेनाथ ने महर्षि को वरदान दिया कि इस स्थान पर ऐसे विशाल दिव्य आलौकिक रूप सदा–सदा के लिए प्रकट होगी, जो की दूर–दूर तक कहीं ने हो, ताकि इस स्थान पर शिव भक्ति में डुबे भक्त निरंतर चलते रहे, जन–जन का भला हो। मंदिर के पुजारी का कहना है कि यहाँ पर भगवान शिव के दर्शन करने से मनोवांछित फल की प्राप्ति होती है। यहां पर भगवान शिव की पूजा शिवलिंग के रूप में होती है। इस गांव के नाम की मान्यता है कि महर्षि पतंजलि की तपोभूमि होने के कारण इस गांव का नाम पातलियों पड़ा। यहां पर महाशिवरात्री के दिन बहुत बड़ा मेला लगता है और अप्रैल में विशाल जागरण होता है।



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बाबा भूरेशाह (आस्था और सद्भाव का प्रतीक)

उत्तराखंड के देहरादून जिले के अंतर्गत स्थित कुल्हाल क्षेत्र में बाबा भूरेशाह की दरगाह एक प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थल है जो श्रद्धालुओं की आस्था और विश्वास का केन्द्र है। यह स्थान न केवल मुस्लिम समुदाय के लिए, बल्कि सभी धर्मो के लोगों के लिए समान रूप से पूजनीय है यहाँ हर वर्ष हजारों लोग अपनी मनोकामनाएं लेकर आते है और बाबा से आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करते है। बाबा भूरेशाह को एक महान, सूफी संत माना जाता है जिन्होंने अपन जीवन में प्रेम, शांति और भाईचारे का संदेश दिया। उनके उपदेशों में मानवता को सबसे उपर रखा गया है यही कारण है कि उनकी उनकी दरगाह पर किसी भी धर्म, जाति या वर्ग के लोग बिना किसी भेदभाव के आते है और श्रद्धा से सिर झुकाते हैं। कुल्हाल में स्थित यह दरगाह यमुना नदी के पास एक शांत और प्राकृतिक वातावरण में स्थित हैं। जो यहाँ आने वाले लोगो को मानसिक शांति प्रदान करती है। दरगाह में हर समय भक्तों की भीड़ लगी रहती है खासकर गुरुवार और उर्स के समय भीड़ देखने को मिलती है। उर्स का आयोजन बाबा भूरेशाह की पुण्यतिथि के अवसर पर किया जाता है जिसगे दूर–दूर से लोग शामिल होते हैं। इस दौरान कव्वाली, चादर चढ़ाना और विशेष दुआओ का आयोजन किया जाता है, यह उत्सव धार्मिक एकता और सांस्कृतिक समरसता का सुंदर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता है। स्थानीय लोगों का मानना है कि बाबा भूरेशाह सच्चे दिल से मांगी गई हर मुराद पूरी करते है। इसलिए यहां आने वाले श्रृद्धालु पूरी श्रृद्धा और विश्वास के साथ अपनी इच्छाएं व्यक्त करते हैं। दरगाह में चादर चढ़ाना, अगरबत्ती जलाना और फातिहा पढ़ना आम प्रथाएं है। बाबा भूरेशाह दरगाह न केवल एक धार्मिक स्थल है बल्कि यह मानवता, प्रेम और सद्भाव का जीवंत प्रतीक भी है। यह स्थान हमें सिखाता है सच्ची भक्ति किसी एक धर्म तक सीमित नहीं होती, बल्कि यह सभी के दिलो को जोड़ने का माध्यम बनती है। इस प्रकार कुल्हाल (देहरादून) में स्थित बाबा भूरेशाह की दरगाह आज भी भी लोगों के लिए आस्था, विश्वास और एकता का केन्द्र बनी हुई है।

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गुरू गोबिंद सिंह जी गुरूद्धारा पांवटा साहिब

यह स्थान गुरुद्वारा पांवटा साहिब भारत के हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिरमौर जिले में स्थित एक अत्यंत पवित्र और एतिहासिक धार्मिक स्थल है। यह गुरुद्वारा यमुना नदी के तट पर स्थित है और सिख धर्म के दसवें गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी से गहराई से जुडा हुआ यह स्थान न केवल सिखों के लिए, बल्कि सभी धर्मो के लोगों के लिए आस्था और श्रद्धा का केन्द्र है। गुरुद्वारा पावंटां साहिब का इतिहास 1685 ईस्वी से जुड़ा हुआ है। जब गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी यहाँ आए और कुछ वर्षों तक निवास किया। कहा जाता है कि इस स्थान का नाम 'पावटा' इसलिए पड़ा क्योंकि यहाँ गुरु जी ने पहली बार अपने चरण (पांव) रखे थे । गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी ने यहाँ लगभग सोढ़े चार वर्ष बिताए, जो उनके जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण समय था। इसी दौरान उन्होंने कई धार्मिक ग्रंथों की रचना की, जिनमें प्रमुख रूप से दसम ग्रंथ का लेखन यही हुआ। यह गुरूद्वारा सिख धर्म के अनुयायियों के लिए अत्यंत पवित्र है क्योंकि यह गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी की तपस्थली और कर्मभूमि रहा है। यहां आज भी गुरु जी से संबधित कई ऐतिहासिक वस्तुएँ उनके हथियार और लेखन सामग्री, संग्रहालय में रखी गई है। गुरूद्वारे में प्रतिदिन लंगर (मुक्त भोजन) की व्यवस्था होती है, जहां सभी लोग बिना किसी भेदभाव के भोजन ग्रहण करते है। यह सेवा और समानता का प्रतीक है। गुरुद्वारा परिसर में कई महत्वपूर्ण स्थल है. जैसेः–

श्री तालाब स्थान

श्री दस्तार स्थान

ये स्थान गुरू जी के जीवन की घटनाओं से जुड़े हुए है और श्रद्धालुओं के लिए विशेष महत्व रखते है। इसके अलावा, यहाँ के आसपास अन्य ऐतिहासिक गुरुद्वारे भी स्थित है, जैसे **तीरगढ़ साहिब** और **भंगानी साहिब,** जो सिख इतिहास से जुड़े है। पावटां साहिब का साफ स्वच्छ वातावरण अत्यत शांत और सुंदर है। यमुना नदी के किनारे स्थित यह स्थान हरियाली, पहाडों और स्वच्छ वातावरण से घिरा हुआ है, जो इसे एक आदर्श तीर्थ स्थल बनाता है। गुरुद्वारा श्री पांवटा साहिब केवल एक धार्मिक स्थल ही नहीं बल्कि इतिहास, संस्कृति और आध्यात्मिकता का संगम है। गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी की शिक्षाएं आज भी यहाँ आने वाले श्रद्धालुओं को प्रेरणा देती है। यह स्थान हमे सेवा, त्याग, समानता और धर्म के मार्ग पर चलने की सीख देता है। इस प्रकार गुरुद्वारा पावंटा साहिब हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल है, जहाँ हर वर्ष हजारों श्रद्धालु दर्शन करने आते है और आत्मिक शांति प्राप्त करते है।

मेघा रोहिला

रोल न. 15012



गुरूद्धारा श्री तीरगढ़ी साहिब

गुरुद्वारा श्री तीखगढ़ साहिब, भांगनी हिमाचल नाहन औ पांवटा साहिब के बीच में स्थित एक बहुत ही शांत और एंतिहासिक स्थान है। यह गुरुद्वारा यमुना नदी के किनारे बसे गाँव भंगानी स्थित है। यह जगह धार्मिक रूप से पवित्र है, बल्कि सिख इतिहास युद्ध के एक बहुत बड़े युद्ध की याद दिलाती है। जिसे ''भंगानी का युद्ध'' कहा जाता है।

इस गुरुद्वारे का नाम 'तीरंगढ़ साहिब' इसलिए पड़ा क्योंकि यहाँ दसवें सिख गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी ने अपने युद्ध के दौरान तीरगढ़ या कमांड पोस्ट बनाया था। ऊँचे टीले पर खड़े होकर गुरु जी उनके सिख तीर चलाकर दुश्मनों पर निशाना लगाते थे। नीचे यमुना के किनारे ही गुरूद्वारा भंगानी साहिब भी बना है। जहां उन शूरवीर सिखों की याद की जाती है। जिन्होने इस युद्ध में अपनी जान बलिदान कर दी। हर साल बैसाख के समय यहाँ बड़ा मैला और समागम लगता है। लोग यहाँ आते है और लंगर में बैठकर एक–दूसरे के साथ भोजन करते है। इस अवसर पर गुरु जी और उन शहीद सिखों के बारे में कहानियों सुनाई जाती है। जिन्होने अन्याय और अधर्म के खिलाफ खड़े होकर अपनी वीरता दिखाई। सिर्फ एक आराधना तीरगढ़ साहिब स्थल नहीं, बल्कि इतिहास और प्रेरणा का भी केन्द्र बन जाता है।

भंगानी का युद्ध गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी का पहला युद्ध था। जब पांवटा साहिब में रहते थे, तो उनकी शक्ति और लोगों का विश्वास इतना बढ़ गया कि पास पड़ोस के कुछ पहाड़ी राजाओं को डर लगाने लगा था। खास तौर पर भीम चन्द जैसे राजाओं ने गुरु जी के खिलाफ गठजोड़ बनाया और बड़ी राजपूत सेना से हमला करने की योजना बनाई।

गुरु जी को को इस षड़यंत्र की खबर मिल गई। उन्होंने अपने सिखों को बुलाया और युद्ध की तैयारी की और युद्ध के लिए भंगानी टीलों का चयन किया। फिर गुरु जी ने ऊंचे टीले पर अपना तीरगढ़ बनाया और वहां खड़े होकर का युद्ध का नेतृत्व किया।

जब दुश्मन की सेना आई और उन्होने देखा सिखों/गुरु की सेना छोटी है हमइनको हरा देगे। परन्तु इतनी छोटी सेना ने राजपूत सेना को हरा दिया।

गुरुद्वारा तीरगढ़ साहिब से जुडी कहानी यह सन्देश देती है कि अन्याय और अधर्म के सामने चुप नहीं बैठना चाहिए। जब किसी के साथ गलत हो रहा हो, तो चाहे दुश्मन छोटा हो या बड़ा उसके लिए खड़े होना चाहिए। यह असली शक्ति है गुरू ने दिखाया है कि डर नहीं विश्वास और न्याय के लिए खड़े होना विश्वास ही सच्ची शूरवीरता है।



शालू
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बाबा गरीब नाथ जी

परिचय – पाँवटा साहिब के शिवपुर में स्थित बाबा गरीब नाथ जी मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है। यहाँ बाबा गरीबनाथ जी को शिव रूप में पूजा जाता है। प्राकृतिक सुंदरता से घिरा यह मंदिर शांत और पवित्र वातावरण प्रदान करता है जिससे भक्तों को आध्यात्मिक शांति मिलती है।

धार्मिक महत्त्व – बाबा गरीबनाथ जी को 'गरीबों का नाथ' माना जाता है, जो अपने भक्तों की हर सच्ची मनोकामना पूरी करते हैं। इस मंदिर में विशेष रूप से सोमवार और सावन महीने में श्रद्धालुओं की भीड़ अधिक होती है।

यहाँ भक्त जलाभिषेक, पूजा–अर्चना और विशेष प्रार्थनाएं करते हैं। माना जाता है कि सच्चे मन से की गई प्रार्थना बाबा अवश्य स्वीकार करते हैं।

सावन और कांवड़ यात्रा – सावन का महीना इस मंदिर के लिए विशेष महत्त्व रखता है। इस दौरान कांवड़िए पवित्र नदियों से जल लाकर बाबा को अर्पित करते है। मंदिर परिसर 'बोल बम' के जयकारों से गूंज उठता है और पूरा वातावरण भक्तिमय हो जाता है।

प्राकृतिक वातावरण – यह मंदिर पहाड़ियों और हरियाली के बीच स्थित है, जो इसकी सुंदरता को और बढ़ाता है। यहाँ आने वाले भक्त न केवल पूजा करते हैं, बल्कि प्रकृति की शांति और सुकून का भी अनुभव करते हैं।

सामाजिक महत्त्व – मंदिर में समय–समय पर भंड़ारे और धार्मिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते है। यहां गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों की सहायता की जाती है। जिससे समाज में सेवा और भाईचारे की भावना को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

निष्कर्ष – पाँवटा साहिब (शिवपुर) का बाबा गरीबनाथ मंदिर आस्था, शांति और भक्ति का अद्‌भुत संगम है। एक अन्य मान्यता के अनुसार शनिवार को स्त्रियां यहां पुत्र प्राप्ति की कामना हेतु स्नान करने दूर–दूर से आती है। यह स्थान न केवल धार्मिक दृष्टि से महत्त्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि लोगों को मानसिक शांति और सकारात्मक ऊर्जा भी प्रदान करता है।

इस प्रकार यह मंदिर श्रद्धालुओं के लिए एक महत्त्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थल है, यहां आकर हर व्यक्ति भगवान शिव की कृपा का अनुभव करता है।



अल्का
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माता भंगायणी की गाथा

किसी समय की बात है कि एक भंगन यानी एक झाड़ू लगाने वाली सारे जगत का कल्याण करने वाली बन गई। जी हां यह गाथा है माता भंगायणी की जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिरमौर जिले के हरिपुरधार क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं।

एक बार चुड़ेश्वर श्री शिरगुल महाराज को दिल्ली के एक राजा ने छलसे, चमड़े की बेड़ियों में कैद कर दिया। उस राजा को यह ज्ञात था कि शिरगुल महाराज को बल से नहीं अपितु छल से चमड़े की बेड़ियों में कैद किया जा सकता है, और उसे यह भी मालूम था कि चमड़े से शिरगुल महाराज की सारी शक्तियां क्षीण हो जाती है।

कुछ समय बीतने के बाद एक रोज उस केदखाने में एक भंगन झाड़ू लगाने गई। शिरगुल ने भंगन सें कहा कि क्या तुम मेरी मदद कर सकती हो? भंगन ने शिरगुल महाराज की यह दशा देखकर उत्तर दिया, आप कौन है महाराज ? शिरगुल बोले में भी एक राजा हूँ तुम्हारे राजा ने मुझे छल से चमड़े की बेड़ियों में कैद किया है। चमडे की बेड़ियां होने से मेरी सारी शक्तियां क्षीण हो गई है । इसलिए तुम जाकर मेरे एक मित्र को बुलाओ, जो कि बागड़ देश के राज गोगा जाहरवीर है। अब सिर्फ वही मुझे इन बेडियों से मुक्त करवा सकते हैं।

उस भंगन ने तुरंत बागड़ देश के राजा तक संदेश पहुंचाया, गोगा राणा जी ने यह संदेश सुना, तो वह तुरंत दिल्ली रवाना हो गए। दिल्ली पहुंचने पर उन्होंने पाया कि, शिरगुल महाराज तो चमड़े की बेडियों में कैद है उसी समय गोगा जी ने सारी बेड़िया अपने मुंह से काट दी और शिरगुल महाराज को मुक्त करवा दिया। मुक्त होने होने के बाद शिरगुल महाराज ने गोगा राणा जी का धन्यवाद किया और इस भंगन को अपने साथ चलने का आश्वासन दिया। भंगन बोली में आपके साथ जाकर क्या करूंगी ? शिरगुल महाराज ने उत्तर दिया कि तुमने मेरी मदद की है, इसलिए में तुम्हें अपनी बहन मानता हूँ और समय आने पर तुम्हें सारा उद्देश्य समझ आ जाएगा। शिरगुल महाराज ने हिमाचल की एक चोटी पर उस भंगन से कहा मैं तुम्हें वरदान देता हूँ कि अब से तुम, लोगों की रक्षा और इच्छाओं को पूरा करोगी? लोग माता 'भंगायणी'' के नाम से तुम्हारी पूजा करेंगे।

उस समय से माता भंगायणी की महिमा हिमाचल, नहीं बल्कि सारे जगत में विख्यात है और जो कोई माता के दरबार में इच्छा लेकर जाता है, माता स्वयं उसकी मनोकामना को पूरा करती है।

आइए हम सभी माता को नमन करे और माता की कृपा ग्रहण करें।

''जय माता दी ''

शीतल

एम.ए. चतुर्थ सत्र

रोल नं. 15004

महासू देवता

महासू देवता उत्तराखंड (जौनसार बावर) और हिमाचल के प्रसिद्ध न्याय के देवता है। जो भगवान शिव के रूप माने जाते है। यह चार भाइयो वासिक, पवासिक, बुठिया, चालदा का समूह है। पौराणिक कथा के अनुसार, हुना भाट नामक ब्राह्मण की तपस्या से प्रसन्न होकर उन्होने किरमिक राक्षस का वध किया और टॉन्स घाटी को आतंक से मुक्त कराया। चाल्दा महासू को चलते देवता कहा जाता है जो वर्ष भर में भ्रमण करते है। और न्याय करते हैं। और इस मंदिर का निर्माण नवी सदी में हुआ माना जाता है। देवभूमि की गोद में महासू देवता के प्रसिद्ध मंदिर में सच्चे मन से मांगी गई हर मनोकामना पूरी होती है। यहां सच्चे मन से ध्यान केंद्रित करके किसी भी चीज की इच्छा कीजिए वो पूरी हो जाती है और यह मंदिर महासू देवता का जिनके दर से कोई खाली नही लौटता हनोल स्थित मुख्य मंदिर पांडवो द्वारा निर्मित माना जाता है। जहा से वे शिव की खोज में थे। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सोलन, शिमला और सिरमौर जुब्बल तक महासू देवता की पूजा की जाती है। इसका मुख्य मंदिर टोंस नदी के पूर्वी तट पर चकराता के पास हनोल गांव में स्थित है। जो कि त्युणी–मोरी मोटर मार्ग पर पड़ता है। हनोल शब्द की उत्पति यहां के एक ब्राह्मण हूणा भाट के नाम से मानी जाती है। यह खूबसूरत मंदिर देहरादून से 190 किमी की दूरी पर मशहूर पर्यटक स्थल चकराता के पास हनोल गांव में टोंस नदी के पूर्वी तट पर मौजूद है। इस मंदिर की न्यायालय के रुप माना जाता है।

इतिहास में पहली बार टोंस नदी पार कर सिरमौर पहुचे चालदा महासू देवता और हिमाचल में प्रवेश के साथ ही भक्तो का सैलाब पड़ा और पहला द्राबिल में पड़ा जहां दो देवताओ को मिलन हुआ और पहली बार महासू देवता हिमाचल में पधारे महास देवता को छत्रधारी महाराज कहा जाता है। उत्तराखंड की भूमि से उठी पालकी को अब पशमी में लाया गया। पशमी में चाल्दा महासू महाराज का आगमन आज से नही बल्कि 5 वर्ष पहले ही हुआ था। 2022 के लोकडाउन के दौरान उत्तराखंड के जौनसार क्षेत्र के दसऊ गांव से एक विशाल बकरा अचानक पशमी पहुंच गया था। दो वर्षो के बाद यह सिद्ध हुआ कि यह कोई साधारण बकरा नही बल्कि चालदा महासू महाराज का देव चिन्ह है। देवता अपने प्रवास से वर्षों पहले ऐसे संकेत भेजते है और अब चालदा महासू भी हिमाचल आ गए।

हिमाचल में आते ही भक्तो की भीड लग गई उत्तराखंड के जौनसार बावर क्षेत्र से चली 70 किमी की देव यात्रा जैसी ही हिमाचल की सीमा द्राबिल पहुची। चारों और से महासू महाराज की जय गुंज उठी और पहली बार देवता छत्रधारी महासू महाराज हिमाचल की धरती पर पधारें।

ललिता
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झूठ की दुनियां

सच और झूठ का फर्क मिट गया,
AI के दौर में सब सिमट गया
चेहरे, आवाज, सब बनावटी हो गए,
सच भी अब जैसे दिखावटी हो गए।

हर तस्वीर पर अब शक होता है,
क्या असली है, कौन बताता है?
एक क्लिक में सच बदल जाता है,
झूठ भी सच बनकर फैल जाता है।

सोचो, जब सच ही पहचान न पाए,
तो इंसान किस पर विश्वास जताए?
AI की इस अंधी रफ्तार में कहीं,
हम खुद को ही खो न दें यहीं।

स्नेहा शर्मा
बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
रोल नं. 24/POL/06641

हिन्दी कहानी प्रतियोगिता में पुरस्कृत कहानियाँ

''अधूरा सपना''

एक छोटे से कस्बे की रहने वाली प्रिया ने बचपन से ही बड़े सपने देखे थे । उसके घर की खिड़की से जब जब वह दूर तक फैले खेतों और पहाड़ों को निहारती, तो उसके मन में एक ही ख्वाहिश जगती – ''मैं इस सीमित दायरे से बाहर निलिकर एक बड़े शहर में अपनी पहचान बनाऊँगी ।'' उसके पिता एक साधारण दुकानदार थे और माँ गृहिणी । परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत मजबूत नहीं थी, लेकिन प्रिया का हौसला कभी कम नहीं हुआ । वह पढ़ाई में हमेशा अव्वल रहीं । स्कूल के टीचर उसकी लगन और अनुशासन की मिसाल देते । कॉलेज तक पहुँचते–2 उसने अपने अन्दर यह विश्वास जमा लिया था कि मेहनत से कुछ भी हासिल किया जा सकता ह । उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा सपना था–किसी बड़ी, प्रतिष्ठित कम्पनी में नौकरी पाना ।

कई सालों की मेहनत और संघर्ष के बाद आखिरकार वह दिन भी आया जब प्रिया को एक नामी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनी में नाकरी मिल गई । परिवार में खुशी का ठिकाना न रहा । माँ की आँखों में आँसू थे, पिता गर्व से भर गए थे । लेकिन खुशी के साथ एक डर भी था–क्या प्रिया नए शहर के माहौल में अपने आप को ढ़ाल पाएगी ? प्रिया जब नए शहर में पुहँची तो सब कुछ उसके लिए नया था । – चमचमाती ऊँची – ऊँची इमारतें, तेज रफ्तार जिंदगी, हर चेहरा प्यासा और सपनों के बोझ में दबा हुआ । शुरूआत में तो उसे बहुत अच्छा लगा । उसे लगा कि अब उसका सपना पूरा होने वाला है । लेकिन जैसे–जैसे दिन बीते, उसे अहसास हुआ कि सफलता की राह इतनी आसान नहीं है जितनी उसने सोची थी । कंपनी में प्रतियोगिता बहुत कड़ी थी । हर कोई एक दूसरे से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश में लगा था । काम का दबाव इतना कि कई बार रात–रात भर जागकर प्रोजेक्ट पूरे करने पड़ते । प्रिया ने भी हिम्मत नहीं हारी । उसने ठान लिया था कि चाहे जितनी मेहनत करनी पड़े वह पीछे नहीं हटेगी । कुछ महीनों बाद कम्पनी में एक नया प्रोजेक्ट आया । मैनेजमेंट ने पूरी टीम में से चुनिंदा लोगों को ही इसमें शामिल किया । जब प्रिया का नाम इस प्रोजेक्ट में चुना गया, तो वह बड़ी उत्साहित हो गई यह उसके कैरियर के लिए एक सुनहरा अवसर था । लेकिन वह प्रोजेक्ट आसान नहीं था । इसमें नए अईडिया, ताजा सोच और समय पर डिलीवरी की जरूरत थी । प्रिया जानती थी कि अगर उसने इसे सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिया, तो कंपनी में उसकी पहचान और भी मजबूत हो जाएगी । इसलिए उसने पूरी ताकत झोंक दी । दिन–रात मेहनत करते हुए खूद का भूलने लगी । ऑफिस में देर तक रूकना, घर लौटकर भी लैपटॉप पर काम करना, मीटिंग्स और प्रजेन्टेशन्स–ये सब उसकी दिनचर्या का हिस्सा बन गए । लेकिन इस सफर में एक चीज उसे बहुत खलती थी–अकेलापन । नए शहर में उसके कोई दोस्त नहीं थे । ऑफिस में लोग जरूर बात करते थे, लेकिन सब अपने–अपने लक्ष्य में इतने उलझे हुए थे कि किसी के पास दिल से जुड़ने का समय नहीं था । कभी–कभी वह जब देर रात ऑफिस से लौटती, तो अपने छोटे से किराए के कमरे की खिड़की से बाहर देखती और सोचती–::क्या यही है वो सपना जिसके लिए मैंने इतनी मेहनत की ? अगर हाँ, तो क्यों यह सपना इतना अधूरा और खाली–खाली लगता है । एक दिन जब वह ऑफिस में प्रोजेक्ट की फाइलें देख रही थी, तभी कंपनी ने एक नए केसल्टेंट टीम में शामिल किया । वह व्यक्ति बाहर से आया था और उसकी मिज्जेदारी थी टीम को नए प्रोजेक्ट में गाइड करना । जब पहली बार प्रिया ने उस व्यक्ति को देखा, तो उसे एहसास हुआ कि यह इंसान कुछ अलग है । उसकी आँखों में आत्मविश्वास था और चेहरे पर शांति । शुरूआत में प्रिया ने उसे बउ औपचारिक तौर पर देखा–सुना, लेकिन धीरे–धीरे उसके शब्दों और काम करने के तरीके ने प्रिया को प्रभावित करना शुरू कर दिया । अभय टीम से ऐसे जुड़त कि सबको लगे जैसे वह अपना पुराना साथी हो । उसके विचार नए थे और उसकी सोच व्यवहारिक । प्रिया को लगा जैसे उसकी कठिन राह में कोई सहारा मिल गया हो । अभय के टीम में आने के बाद माहौल कुछ बदला सा लगने लगा । वह हर मीटिंग में नए आईडिया लेकर आता और मुश्किल कामों को आसान तरीके से समझाता । प्रिया ने गौर किया कि जहाँ बाकी लोग उसे केवल औपचारिक सलाहाकार मान रहे थे, वहीं अभय हर व्यक्ति की राय सुनने और समझने में विश्वास रखता था । एक दिन लंच ब्रैक में जब प्रिया अकेले बैठकर सैडविच खा रही थी, अभय एसके पास आ गया । ''आप प्रिया है ना श प्रोजेक्ट की कोर टीम में ?'' अभय ने मुस्कुराते हुए पूछा । ''हाँ'' प्रिया ने हल्की मुस्कान के साथ जवाब दिया । ''मैंने आपकी प्रजेन्टेशन देखी थी । आप काफी डिटेलिंग के साथ काम करती हैं । सच कहूँ तो आपकी मेहनत टीम के लिए बहुत मायने रखती है ।'' प्रिया को यह सुनकर अच्छा लगा । लोग अक्सा उसकी मेहनत को नोटिस नहीं करते थे । ''थैक्यू । बस कोशिश करती हूँ काम परफेक्ट हो ।'' यहीं से उनकी छोटी से बसतचीत शुरू हुई, जो धीरे–धीरे दोस्ती का रूप लेने लगी जैसे–जैसे दिन बीतते गए, प्रोजेक्ट की चुनौतियों और बढ़ती गई । कई बार डेडलाइन नजदीक आ जाती और टीम दबाव में आ जाती । ऐसे समय पर अभय का शांत स्वभाव और समाधान देने की क्षमता सबको संभाल लेती । एक रात जब प्रोजेक्ट का डेटा सर्वर पर अपलोड नहीं हो रहा था और पूरी टीम परेशान थी, तो अभय ने धैर्य से काम लिया और तकनीकी समस्या हल कर दी । प्रिया हैरान थी – जहाँ बाकी लोग घबराळअ में थे, वहाँ वह शांति से समाधान ढूंढ रहा था । धीरे–धीरे प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि अभय एक सहकर्मी नहीं, बल्कि एक भरोसेमंद इन्सान है जिस पर वह निर्भर कर सकती है ।

नए शहर में प्रिया का सबसे बड़ा संघर्ष उसकर अकेलापन था । लेकिन अब अभय उसकी कजंदगी में दोस्त की तरह शामिल हो चुका था । काम से हटकर भी वे बातें करने लगे–कभी किताबों पर, कभी संगीत पर, कभी बचपन की यादों पर । एक दिन

ऑफिस खत्म होने के बाद अभय ने कहा, ''प्रिया, कभी लगता है कि हम सिर्फ काम के लिए जी रहे हैं ? जैसे जिंदगी का असली मजा कहीं पीछे छूट गसा हो ।'' प्रिया चुप हो गइ ं यही सवाल तो वह खुद से बार–बार पूछती थी । ''हाँ.....कई बार सोचती हूँ कि सपनो की दौड़ में पता नहीं मैं सच में खुश हूँ या नहीं ।'' ''शायद हम खुशियां खोजने से ज्यादा भाग्य बदलने में लगे रहते हैं ।'' अभय ने मुस्कुराते हुए कहा । उस दिन के प्रिया हो एहसास हुआ कि अभय उसके दिल की गहराइयों को सुझ सकता है । प्रोजेक्ट अब अंतिक चरण में पहुँच चुका था। टीम को अगले तीन हफ्तों में क्लाइंट कां प्रेजेंटेशन देनी थी । सबके लिए यह निर्णायक समय था । एक रात ऑफिस में देर तक काम करते हुए प्रिया और अभय अकेले रह गए । फाइलें और डेटा के ढेर में जब दोनों थक गए, तो अभय ने कहा, ''कभी सेाचा है प्रिया, अगर यह प्रोजेक्ट सफल हो गया तो आपकी पहचान क्या होगी ।''

''शायद कंपनी में अच्छी पोजिशन मिल जाएगी लेकिन .....दिल से कहूँ तो मुझे लगता है अभी भी मेरा सपना अधूरा है।'' ''क्यों ? '' ''क्योंकि मेरा सपना सिर्फ नोकरी पाना नहीं था, बल्कि अपनी पहचान बनाना था। लोग मुझे सिर्फ एक कर्मचारी के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि एक ऐसे इन्सान के रूप में याद रखे जो बदलाव लाए।'' ''तो फिर आपको सिर्फ एक प्राजेक्ट पर नहीं, बल्कि अपने विजन पर काम करना होगा। सपने पूरे करने के लिए हिम्मत चाहिए, और मुझे लगता है आप में वह हिम्मत है।'' प्रिया के दिल में जैसे नई रोशनी जागी। लेकिन जिंदगी दतनी आसान कहाँ होती है। प्रोजेक्ट के आखिरी हफ्ते में अचानक कंपनी के सर्वर में बड़ी कमी आ गई। महीने का डेटा खतरे में पड़ गया। पूरी टीम तनाव में थी। उस राम प्रिया की आंखों में नींद नहीं थी। उसने सोचा अगर यह प्रोजेक्ट फेल हो गया तो सब कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा। मेरी सारी मेहनत बेकार चली जाएगी।'' अभय ने हिम्मत दी। ''घबराइए मत। समस्याएँ हमेशा आती है, लेकिन हमें हार नहीं माननी चाहिए। हम किमलकर इस पर काम करते हैं।–– दोनों ने मिलकर डेटा को रिकवर किया, और आखिरकार सब कुछ सही हो गया। टीम ने राहत की सांस ली। प्रिया जानती थी कि अगर अभय न होता, तो शायद वह टूट जाती।

प्रिया और अभय का रिश्ता सिर्फ सहकर्मी या दोस्त का नहीं था, बल्कि एक ऐसा बन्धन था जहाँ भरोसा, समझ और सम्मान था। प्रिया को लगा कि अब उसका अधूरा सपना धीरे–धीरे पूरा होने लगा है। अब उसके पास सिर्फ नौकरी और पहचान ही नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा साथी भी था जो उसके सफर में साथ चल रहा था। लेकिन उसे यह भी पता था कि जिन्दगी हमेशा असान नहीं होगी। नए सपनों, नए संघर्षों और नई चुनौतियों का समाना अभी बाकी था ।

आखिरकार वह दिन आ गया जिसका इन्तजार पूरी टीम कर रही थी। क्लाइंट के सामने प्रोजेक्ट की फाईनल प्रजेन्टेशन देनी थी। प्रिया और उसकी टीम के माथे पर पसीना था, लेकिन दिल में आत्मविश्वास थी था । प्रजेन्टेशन शुरू हुई । प्रिया ने पूरी तैयारी के साथ हर स्लाइड प्रस्तुत की। उसकी आवाज में दृढ़ता थी और नजरें आत्मविश्वास से भरी थीं । बीच–बीच में अभय भी तकनीकी पहलुओं को समझाता रहा। टीम के बाकी सदस्य भी योगदान दे रहे थे । जब प्रजेन्टेशन सात्म हुई तो कुड पल के लिए कमरे में सन्नाटा छा गया । फिर क्लाइंट की तरफ से जोरदार तालियां बजीं। ''ग्रट जॉब ! यह हमारी उम्मीद से कहीं बेहतर है।'' उस पल प्रिया को लगा कि उसकी मेहनत रंग लाई । वह सिर्फ एक कर्मचारी नहीं रही, बल्कि सबने उसे एक लीडर के रूप में देखा । इस सफलता के बाद प्रिया की पहचान कंपनी में अलग हो गई। उसे एक नए पद पर प्रमोशन मिला और आगे भी बड़ी–बड़ी जिम्मेदारियां सोप दी गईं ।

लेकिन उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि यह थी कि उसने आत्मविश्वास को फिर से पा लिया था। ऑफिस के लोग अब उसे केवल सहकर्मी नहीं, बल्कि प्रेरणा की तरह देखने लगे थे। कई जूनियर उससे सलाह लेने आने लगे थे । लेकिन इन सबके बीच प्रिया जानती थी कि उसकी ताकत सिर्फ उसकी मेहनत नहीं, बल्कि वह भरोसा और समर्थन भी था जो अभय ने उसे दिया। प्रोजेक्ट के बाद भी प्रिया और अभय का साथ बना रहा। वे अब सिर्फ ऑफिस तक सीमित नहीं रहे । कभी कॉफी पर लम्बी बातें, कभी वीकेंड पर शहर घूमने निकल जाते। एक बार प्रिया ने कहा–''तुम्हें पता है, अगर उस दिन तुमने मुझे हिम्मत न दी होती तो शायद में हार मान लेती ।'' अभय मुस्कुराया, ''और अगर तुम इतनी मेहनती न होती, तो मैं तुम्हें हिम्मत कैसे दे पाता ? जीत हमेशा उसी की होती है जो खुद पर विश्वास र,ाता है।'' धीरे–धीरे उनके बीच एक अनकहा रिश्ता बनने लगा। न तो वह खुलकी दोस्ती से आगे बढ़ा और न ही सिर्फ औपचारिकता में रहा। यह रिश्ता भरोसे और और समझ का था, जो हर दिन और गहरा होता गया। लेकिन प्रिया के मन में अभी भी एक खालीपन था। वह अक्सर सोचती–''क्या मैं सिर्फ एक कम्पनी में काम करने के लिए बनी हूँ ? क्या मेरा सपना सिर्फ प्रमोशन पाना था ? या मुझे कुछ ऐसा करना चाहिए जिससे मेरी पहचान अलग हो ?''

एक दिन उसने अभय से अपनी बात साझा की। ''अभय,– मैं सोचती हूँ कि क्यों न मैं कुछ ऐसा करू जिससे गाँव – कस्बों से आने वाले लोगों को भी बड़े शहरों में अपने सपने पूरे करने का मौका मिले । मैंने खुद संघर्ष किया है, मैं चाहती हूँ कि दूसरों को वह संघर्ष न करना पड़े।'' अभय ने गंभरता से उसकी ओर देखा। ''यह बहुत बड़ा और खूबसूरत सपना है, प्रिया। लेकिन इसके लिए तुम्हें हिम्मत और धैर्य चाहिए। अगर तुम सच में यह चाहती हो, तो मैं तुम्हारे साथ हूँ।'' यह सुनकर प्रिया के दिल को जैसे नया आधार मिला। अब उसके जीवन का लक्ष्य सिर्फ नौकरी या प्रमोशन नहीं, बल्कि समाज में बदलाव लाना था। लेकिन जिंदगी की राह कभी सीधी नहीं होती। सबकुछ ठीक चल रहा था कि अचानक अभय को कम्पनी से बाहर जाना पड़ा। उसे किसी दूसरे शहर में नया प्रोजेक्ट लीड करने के लिए भेजा गया। विदाई के दिन प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि उसके लिए अभय सिर्फ एक दोस्त नहीं, बल्कि बहुत मायने रखने लगा था। लेकिन वह अपने जज्बात को शब्दों में नहीं ढ़ाल पाई। ''ख्याल रखना प्रिया । तुम्हें अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। और याद रखना–सपनो को अधूरा मत छोड़ना।'' –अभय ने कहा । प्रिया ने सिर हिलाया, लेकिन अब उसके दिन–रात खाली–खाली लगने लगे। उसे अहसास हुआ कि अभय ने उसकी जिन्दगी में ऐसा खालीपन भर दिया था जिसे अब कोई पूरा नहीं कर सकता।

अभय के जाने के बाद प्रिया का मन कई बार उदास हो जाता। ऑफिस में काम करती रही, प्रमोशन भी मिला, नए प्रोजेक्ट भी आए, लेकिन अंदर से एक खालीपन बना रहा। उसे बार–बार अभय की कही बात याद आती–

''सपनों को अधूरा मत छोड़ना।''

इसी सोच के साथ प्रिया ने फैसला किया कि अब वह सिर्फ नौकरी करने वाली लड़की नहीं रहेगी, बल्कि कुछ ऐसा करेगी जिससे लोगों की जिन्दगी बदल सके। उसने अपने छोटे से फ्लैट में बैठकर योजनाएँ बनानी शुरू की। ''अगर मैं उन युवाओं के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म तैयार करूँ जो छोटे शहरों और गाँवों से आते हैं, तो उन्हें बड़े शहर में सपनों की राह आसान हो जाएगी।'' इस विचार ने उसे नई ऊर्जा दी । धीरे–2 उसने अपने कॉन्टैक्ट्स और बचत का इस्तेमाल कर एक स्टार्ट–अप शुरू किया। नाम रखा– ''सपनों की उड़ान।'' शुरूआत आसान नहीं थी । पसे की कमी, अनुभव की कमी और समाज की शंका– सब उसके रास्ते में खड़े थे कई बार लोग कहते, ''प्रिया, ये सब करना आसान नहीं है। अपनी नौकरी पर ध्यान दो, यही बहुत है।'' लेकिन प्रिया ने हार नहीं मानी। वह जानती थी कि सपनों को साकार करना है, तो रास्ते की मुश्किलों से डरना नहीं चाहिए। उसने छोटे–छोटे स्टेप्स लिए। सबसे पहले उसे एक ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम शुरू किया, जिसमें वह ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि के छात्रों को इंटरव्यू स्किल्स, कम्युनिकेशन और पर्सनालिटी डेवलपमेंट सिखाने लगी। धीरे–धीरे उसके प्रयास रंग लाने लगे। इसी दौरान अचानक एक दिन एक ईमेल आया। भेजने वाले का नाम देखकर उसकर दिल धड़क उठा–अभय। ईमेल में लिखा था– ''प्रिया, सुना है तुमने 'सपनों की उड़ान' नाम का एक प्लेटफार्म तैयार किया है। गर्च है तुम पर। क्या मैं भी तुम्हारे साथ जुड़ सकता हूँ ? प्रिया की आंखे चमक उठी। इतने दिनों बाद अभय की कोई खबर मिली थी। उसने तुरंत जवाब दिया' '' हाँ जरूर। यह सपना अब अधूरा नहीं रहना चाहिए। तुम्हारा साथ मेरे लिए सबसे बड़ी ताकत होगा।'' कुछ हफ्तों बाद अभय वापस आया। दोनों ने मिलकर उस संस्था को और मजबूत किया। धीरे–धीरे ''सपनों की उड़ान'' हजारों युवाओं के लिए उम्मीद का सहरा बन गई। छोटे कस्बों और गांवों से आने वाले बच्चे अब बड़े शहरों में आत्मविश्वास के साथ कदम रखने लगे। एक दिन एक छात्र ने प्रिया से कहा, ''मैडम, अगा आप न होती तो शायद मैं इस इंन्टरव्यू तक नहीं पहुंच पाता । आपने सिर्फ हमें पढ़ाया नहीं, बल्कि जीना सिखाया है।'' यह सुनकर प्रिया की आंखों में आँसू आ गए। उसे लगा कि उसका सपना अब अधूरा नहीं, बल्कि पूरा हो रहा है। प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि कभी–कभी अधूरा सपना ही इंसान को आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा देता है। अगर आपके जीवन में खालीपन और संघर्ष न होता, तो शायद वह यह सपना या इस मुकाम तक न पहुँच पाती । अभय ने एक बार उससे कहा, ''देखो प्रिया, तुम्हारा सपना अधूरा नहीं था। वो तो अधूरा इसलिए लगा क्योंकि उसका असली मकसद तुमने अभी तक खोजा नहीं था। अब जब तुमने दूसरों की जिन्दगी बदलनी शुरू की है, तभी वह सपना पूरा हुआ है।''

प्रिया मुस्कुराई। ''सही कहते हो, अभय। सपनों का मतलब सिर्फ खुद के लिए जीना नहीं, बल्कि दूसरों को भी जीने की राह देना है। ''

सालों बाद जब प्रिया अपने छोटे से कस्बे में गई, तो लोग उसे सममान की नजरों से देखने लगे। वह सिर्फ शहर की सफल लड़की नहीं थी, बल्कि एक मिसाल बन चुकी थी। उसने अपने गाँवे के बच्चों को देखा और सोचा ''आज मेरा सपना अधूरा नहीं रहा। यह सफर सिर्फ मेरा नहीं, बल्कि उन सगका है जिनके लिए मैंने यह राह बनाई है।'' उसकी आँखों में गर्व था, होठों पर मुस्कान और दिल में यह यकीन कि–

''अधूरा सपना ही कभी–कभी सबसे खूबसूरत सपनों को जन्म देता है ।''

नाम बिनीता
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हिन्दी कहानी प्रतियोगिता में पुरस्कृत कहानियाँ

''अधूरा सपना''

एक छोटे से कस्बे की रहने वाली प्रिया ने हमेशा एक बड़े शहर में अपनी पहचान बनाने का सपना देखा था। उसने कड़ी मेहनत की और एक प्रतिष्ठित कम्पनी में नौकरी पाने में सफल रही। लेकिन जब वह अपने नए शहर में पहुँची, तो उसे एहसास हुआ कि सफलता की राह इतनी आसान नहीं है जितनी उसने सोची थी। एक दिन प्रिया को अपने ऑफिस में एक नए प्रोजेक्ट के लिए चुना गया। वह इस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए कड़ह मेहनत कर रही थी, लेकिन तभी एक अनजान व्यक्ति ने उसकी जिंदगी में दस्तक दी। इस अनजान व्यक्ति का नाम अभिमन्यु होता है । अभिमन्यु एक 30 साल का सरल, सुलझा हुआ और शांत स्वभाव का व्यक्ति होता है। अभिमन्यु और प्रिया की मुलाकात कंपनी मीटिंग के दौरान होती है। जहां पर प्रिया के बॉस उसे अभिमन्यु से मिलवाते हैं। वह कहते हैं–

''देखो प्रिया यह अभिमन्यु है, इन्होने कुछ समय पहले ही हमारी कंपनी ज्वांइन की है ।''

इसके बाद प्रिया और अभिमन्यु हाथ मिलाकर एक दूसरे का अभिवादन करते हैं। प्रिया के बॉस कहते हैं ''अभिमन्यु तुम्हें पता है प्रिया एक बहुत ही होनहार लड़की है, और प्रिया तुम्हारा वह सस्टेनेबल प्लास्टिक प्रॉजेक्ट कैसा चल रहा है, क्या उसकी सार तैयारी हो चुकी है।

जिस पर प्रिया कहती है–

''जी हाँ सर, प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो चुका है और उसे कल दिखाने के लिए मैं बहुत उत्सुक हूँ।

सर–''बहुत अच्छे, चलो फिर कल मिलते हैं।''

अगले दिन प्रिया अपनी प्रजेंटेशन के लिए ऑफिस में एक घ्टे पहले आ जाती है । इस प्रजेंटेशन को लेकर प्रिया बहुत उत्सुक होती है क्योंकि इस प्रोजेक्ट पर प्रिया कई महीनों से कड़ी मेहनत कर रही होती है ।

बॉस और क्लाइन्ट्स के आ जाने के बाद प्रिया अपनी प्रजेंटेशन उनके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करती है जिसे देख वहां बैठे सभी लोग प्रिया से अत्याधिक प्रभावित होते हैं।

कुछ दिन बाद बॉस प्रिया और अभिमन्यु को अपने केबिन में बुलाते हैं जहां वह प्रिया को उसके सस्टेनेबल प्लास्टिक प्रॉजेक्ट की सफलता के लिए बधाई देते हैं और कहते हैं कि–

''प्रिया तुम्हारे काम से प्रभावित होकर कंपनी तुम्हें एक नया प्रोजेक्ट देना चाहती है। ''

प्रिया कहती है – ''बहुत – बहुत धन्यवाद सर'' बॉस कहते हैं ''लेकिन तुम्हारे साथ इस प्रोजेक्ट पर अभिमन्यु भी काम करेंगे क्योंकि मैने अभिमन्यु के भी पिछले प्रोजेक्ट रिकार्ड देखे हैं जिनसे मैं बहुत प्रभावित हूँ और मुझे लगता है कि अभिमन्यु तुम्हारे लिए भी यह एक बेहतरीन मौका है अपने आपको साबित करने का।''

जिस पर अभिमन्यु कहता है– ''बिल्कुल सर मैं अपनी पूरी कोशिश करूँगा''

और प्रिया कहती है– ''और मैं भी सर''

बॉस कहते हैं कि–

''मैं तुम्हें यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कंपनी इस प्रोजेक्ट के आधार पर तुम दोनों का एक ग्राफ बनाएगी और ग्राफ के आधार पर तुम दोनों में से किसी एक को हमेारी विदेश की कुपनी में जाने का मौका मिलेगा । यह एक बहुत बड़ा मौका है और इसलिए तुम दोनों बेस्ट देने का प्रयास करना।''

प्रिया और अभिमन्यु बॉस को धन्यवाद कहकर बाहर आते हैं और बाहर आते ही अभिमन्यु कहता है ''प्रिया क्यों न हम इस प्रोजेक्ट को कैन्टीन में बैठकर डिस्कस करें ?''

जिसपर प्रिया कहती है–हाँ बिल्कुल''

कैंटीन में बैठकर प्रिया और अभिमन्यु टेबल पर अपनी प्रोजेक्ट फाइल खोल लेते हैं। फाइल पढ़कर दोनों को पता चलता है कि उन्हें ''प्लास्टिक वाईडिंग मशीन'' का प्रोजेक्ट मिला है। इसपर दोनों मिलकर चर्चा करते हैं और अंत में इस विचार पर सहमत होते हैं कि दोनों आधा–आधा काम बांट लेंगे। हार्डवेयर, डिजाइन और सिस्टम वर्कफलो का कार्य अभिमन्यु करता है और सॉफ्टवेयर, प्रोग्रामिंग, विशेषताएं और व्यवसायिक पक्ष का कार्य प्रिया करती है। प्रजेंटेशन दिखाने का काम भी दोनों आधा–आधा बांट लेते हैं। अगले दिन दोनों की अपने प्रॉजेक्ट पर रिसर्च करके आते हैं तथा आपस में डॉटा डिस्कस करने लगते हैं। दोनों रोज सुबह से लेकर शाम तक घेटो अपने प्रॉजेक्ट की एडिटिंग करते थे और एक दूसरे की गलतियों को भी सुधारा करते थे। 2 हफ्तो की कड़ी मेहनत के बाद आखिरकार वो दिन आ जाता है जब दोनों अपने प्रॉजेक्ट को प्रस्तुत ;च्तमेमदजद्ध करते हैं । बॉस उनके इस प्रयास से बहुत खुश होते हैं और दोनों की बहुत प्रशंसा करते हैं। एक हफ्ते बाद बॉस एक मीटिंग के दौरान यह सूचित करते हैं कि अमेरिका के क्लाइंट को प्रिया और अभिमन्यु का प्लास्टिक वाईडिंग प्रॉजेक्ट बहुत पसंद आया है तथा कंपनी ने अभिमन्यु को कंपनी के अमेरिका की नई ब्रांच में पद देने का निश्चय किया है। यह सुनकर अभिमन्यु बहुत खुश हुआ मानो जैसे असकी मेहनत रंग लाई हो । प्रिया भी अभिमन्यु के लिए खुश थी वह उसको बधाई भी देती है।

लेकिन प्रिया मन ही मन कहीं न कहीं इस निर्णय से दुखी होती है क्योंकि उसे इस बात की दिल से यकीन था कि सकी प्रजेंटेशन बहुत अच्छी थी और यह पद उसे ही मिलेगा। विदेश की कंपनी में काम करना उसका सपना था जो कि अब टूट चुका था। एस समय के बाद प्रिया का मन काम में कम लगने लगा। वह अक्सर उदास और हताश रहने लगी थी । घर के कार्यों में भी उसकी कोई रूचि नही थी । असल में वह अपने बॉस के निर्णय को और अपनी हार को स्वीकार नहीं कर पा रही थी। वह सोचती थी कि मेहनत करने के बाद भी उसे उसका फल नहीं मिला। उसे लगता है कि वह अपने आप से लड़ रही है और इसलिए इन सबसे बहर आने के लिए वह कंपनी में एक महीने की छुट्टी लेकर पंचगंगा, वाराणयी चली जाती है । वाराणसी में वह एक दिन पंचगंगा घाट की आरती देखने जाती है जिसको देख उसका मन शांत हो जाता है मानो उसके मन से कोई बड़ा बोझ उतर गया हो आरती देखने के बाद वह सीढ़ी पर बैठी होती है और शांत मन से नदी को देख रही होती है कि तभी उसकी नजर एक छोटे से आठ वर्षीय बच्चे पर पड़ती है जो कि घाट से फूल उठाकर अपनी टोकरी में रख रहा था । उसे देख प्रिया उस बच्चे को अपने पास बुलाती है उससे उसका नाम पूछती है । वह बच्चा प्रिया को अपना नाम माधव बताता है । फिर प्रिया उससे पूछती है –

''बेटर तुम्हारा नाम तो बहुत प्यारा है, मुझे यह तो बताओ कि तुम इन फूलों को क्यों इकट्ठा कर रहे हो, तुम इनका क्या करोगे ।''

जिसपर माधव कहता है – ''आप जानती हैकि यह वह घाट है जहां पाँच पवित्र नदियाँ कसारी, कुंभी, तुलसी, भेगावती और सरस्वती एक साथ मिलती हैं और इसमें स्नान करने से लोगों के सभी पापों का नाश हो जाता है । लेकिन इसी नदी के बाहर निकलते ही लोग इस घाट की पवित्रता को कूड़े से भर / दूषित कर देते हैं । मैं तो इसे बस साफ कर रहा हूँ।''

इस पर प्रिया माधव से कहती है– ''और वो कैसे''

जिसपर माधव कहता है – ''यह मैं आपको बताऊँगा नहीं बल्कि दिखाऊँगा क्या आप देखना चाहेंगी। ''

प्रिया कहती है – ''हाँ हाँ ल्किुल''

माधव हिता है – ''ठीक है फिर आप मुझे कल सुबह 7 बजे यहीं मिलना।''

अगले दिन प्रिया माधव से ठीक 7 बजे घाट पर मिलती है और माधव उसे अपने घर लेकर जाता है जहाँ वह उसे अपना खेत दिखाता है। प्रिया देखती है वह खेत अनगिनत फूलों से भरा हुआ है। असल में माधव उन फूलों को खाद के रूप में उपयोग करता है। प्रिया फूलों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखती है कि फूल ताजी अवस्था में थे तो कुछ सड़ने गलने लगे थ और कुछ पूरी तरह सड़कर खाद बन चुके थे। यह देखकर प्रिया को समझ आता है कि परिवर्तन स्थिर होता है अर्थात परिवर्तन जीवन का आधार है और उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

लंबी छुट्टी बिताने के बाद प्रिया अपने घर वापस आती है लेकिन उसके मन में घाट पर पड़े हुए उन फूलों का दृश्य नहीं हटता। माधव औश्र उसका घाट साफ करने का प्रयास बार–बार याद आता है जिस कारण उसका ऑफिस के कार्यों में मन नहीं लगता है।

कुछ दिन बाद वह अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे देती है और वाराणसी जाने का निर्णय करती है वहां पहुँचकर वह एक छोटा सा व्यवसाय शुरू करती है जिसमें वह माधव की सहायता से घाट पर पड़े फूलों को एकत्रित करते हैं और उनका इस्तेमाल धूपबत्ती बनाने में करती है।

धीरे–धीरे कई लोग प्रिया के इस व्यवसाय से जुड़ने लगते हैं जिनमें अधिकतर महिलाएं होती है । प्रिया और उसकी टीम के निरंतर प्रयास स्वरूप घाट धीरे–धीरे साफ होने लगता है। उसके इस प्रयास से प्रिया न सिर्फ ''नव पुष्प'' कंपनी का निर्माण करता है बल्कि वह हजारों लोगों की प्रेरणा भी बनती है। प्रिया के इस प्रयास के कारण प्रिया के इस कंपनी में अब तक 5000 से भी अधिक महिलाएं काम करती हैं।

कई वर्षों बाद रोज की तरह प्रिया शाम को आरती देखकर घाट पर अकेली बैठी अपने उस अधूरे सपने को याद करती है कि उस समय मात्र एक प्रोजेक्ट के कारण वह कितनी दुखी हो गई थी। उसका विदेश जाने का सपना अधूरा रह गया था। परंतु वह यह सोचती है कि अगर वो सपना अधूरा न रहता तो वह आज इस स्थान पर कभी नहीं पहुँच पाती। पंचगंगा के इस घाट पर बैठी प्रिया ईश्वर का धन्यवाद करती है और जीवन के इस परिवर्तन को खुशी से स्वीकार करती है ।

शिक्षा–

जीवन में परिवर्तन आना स्वाभाविक है इसी जीवन में हमारे कर्द सपने अधूरे रह जाते हैं किंतु अगर आपको अपने ऊपर पूर्ण विश्वास है तो आप किसी भी चुनौती का समाना कर सकते हैं । निरंतर प्रयास करना ही हमारे लक्ष्य का आधार है । भगवान पर विश्वास करके आप आगे बढ़ते रहे यही जीवन है ।

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हिन्दी कहानी प्रतियोगिता में पुरस्कृत कहानियाँ

''अधूरा सपना''

1) हर इंसान के भीतर एक ''कहानी'' होती है, जिसे वो दुनिया से नहीं खंद से लिखता है, हर इंसान के दिल में कुछ न कुछ सपने छुपे होते हैं। कुछ छोटे, कुछ बड़े, लेकिन खास वही जो अभी पूरे नहीं हुए। बचपन में ही अक्सर यही सपने हमें अपनी राह दिखाते हैं, लेकिन जिन्दगी हमेशा सरल नहीं होती । कठिनाइयाँ, असफलताएँ और परेशानियाँ अक्सर रास्ता रोक देती हैं । फिर भी कुछ लोग हार नहीं मानते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि अधूरा सपना सिर्फ शुरूआत है, और असली सफलता की यात्रा अब शुरू होती हैं। 'अधूरा सपना हमें याद दिलता है कि धैर्य व मेहनत ही असली ताकत हैं । जीवन का हर अधूरा सपना हमें भीतर से मजबूत बनाता है ।

2) एक छोटे से शहर में रहने वाली प्रिया का जन्म सामान्य परिवार में हुआ। माता–पिता मेहनती औश्र ईमानदार थे। घर की जिम्मेदारियाँ प्रिया पर भी पड़ती थीं – घर की सफाई, छोटे भाई–बहनो की देखभाल, कभी–कभी खेतों में मदद। छोटी उम्र में ही प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि जीवन में संतुलन और मेहनत जरूरी है। लेकिन उसके भीतर की जिज्ञासा उसे कहती थी कि उसकी जिंदगी कुछ साधारण नहीं हो सकती, उसे केछ बड़ा करना है।

3) प्रिया के दिल में हमेशा बड़े शहर जाने और अपनी अलग पहचान बलाने का सपना था। वह कल्पना करती कि कैसे बड़े शहर में वह अपने दम पर खड़ी होगी, कैसे उसकी मेहनत, समझदारी और धैर्य उसे सफलता दिलाएंगें। रात को अकेले बैठकर वह अपने सपनों की दुनिया में खो जाती– भीड़–भाड़ वाले शहर की तेज रफ्तार, रोशनी, अवसर और स्वतंत्रता सभी चीजें उसकी कल्पनाओं का हिस्सा थीं।

लेकिन गांव की सच्चाई उससे हमेशा भिन्न थीं। लोग उसके विचारों और महत्त्वाकांक्षा को समझ नहीं पाते थे। कई बार उसके दोस्तों ने उसको ताने दिए, कभी–2 बड़े लोगों ने उसकी मेहनत और जिज्ञासा को हल्का आंक लिया। लोग कहते –''तुम क्या पाओगी ? ये यक सब बड़े शहर की बातें है। तुम्हारे लिए मुश्किल है ।''

ये शब्द प्रिया के दिल में गहरे घाव छोड़ जाते। वह बार–बार खुद से पूछती–''क्या मैं सच में सक्षम हूँ ?'' कभी–कभी उदास होकर अपने कमरे में बैठ जाती, किताबों और कविताओं के बीच खुद को ढूंढ़ती, लेकिन हर बार वही सवाल मन में गूँजता – क्या मेरा सपना अधूरा ही रहेगा ? धीरे–2 प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि उसके सपनों को पाने की राह इतनी आसान नहीं है। लोगों के ताने, सीमित संसाधन और खेद की असुरक्षा ने उसे धीरे–धीरे हार मानने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया ।

उसने अपने भीतर एक छोटी दीवार बना ली। वह अपने सपनों को लेकर खूद पर भरोसा खोने लगी। बचपन की जिज्ञासा और उत्साह कहीं पीछे छूट गए थे ।

जब प्रिया ने छोटे शहर को पीछे छोड़कर बड़े शहर की ओर कदम बढ़ाया, तो उसके मन में उत्साह और डर दोनों थे। उत्साह इसलिए कि अब वह अपने सपनों को सच करने की दिशा में चल रही थी।
डर इसलिए कि वह नए शहर की तेज–तर्रार जिन्दगी, बड़े लोग, और न अवसर उसके लिए पूरी तरह अज्ञात थे ।
बड़े शहर की भीड़–भाड़, ऊँची इमारतें, रोशनी और तेज आवाजें प्रिया के लिए पहले दिन की असली दुनिया का अहसास करवा रहीं थी।

प्रिया ने अपनी पढ़ाई और मेहनत के दम पर एक बड़ी कम्पनी में नौकरी हासिल की। यह उसके लिए पहला बड़ा सफलता का कदम था।

लेकिन जैसे ही उसने ऑफिस में अपना पहला दिन बिताया, उसे समझ आया कि सफलता केवल नौकरी पाने तक सीमित नहीं होती यहां काम की तेजी, तकनीकी चुनौतियां और प्रतिस्पर्धा उसे असली दुनिया की कठोरता दिखा रही थी।

पहले सप्ताह मे ही प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि बड़े शहर में हर कोई ताकत और क्षमता के हिसाब से आंका जाता है। नए सहकर्मी अपने अनुभव आर ज्ञान के साथ काम कर रहे थे। उसे समझ आया कि केवल मेहनत करना पर्याप्त नहीं, धैर्य, समझदारी और मानसिक मजबूती भी उतनी ही जरूरी है।

एक दिन प्रिया को ऑफिस में एक नए और चुनौतिपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट पर काम करने का मौका मिला। प्रोजेक्ट जटिल था और समय बहुत कम था। टीम के सदस्यों ने जल्दी से काम शुरू कर दिया, लेकिन प्रिया को अहसास हुआ कि उसकी क्षमता और उसके अनुभव के बीच फर्क बहुत बड़ा है । उसे डर लगने लगा कि कहीं वह चुनौती में फेल न हो जाए।

इसी बीच प्रिया की जिन्दगी में सिमारा का आगमन उस रोशनी की तरह था, जिसने उसके भीतर की उम्मीदों को फिर से जगाया। सितारा जो कभी कंपनी में प्रिया की सहकर्मी थी, शारीरिक रूप से असक्षम थी, लेकिन प्रिया ने जल्दी ही देखा कि सितारा की आत्मा और हौसला किसी भी सामान्य व्यक्ति से कम नहीं है।

सितारा ने अपने जीवन में बहुत कठिनाइयाँ देखीं थीं–लोगो के ताने, सीमित अवसर और कई बार खुद पर वियवास खोने के क्षण। फिर भी, सितारा ने कभी हार नहीं मानी उसने हर कठिनाई को सीखने और बढ़ने का अवसर माना।

सितारा का बचपन आसान नहीं था। बचपन में लोग उसे कमजोर समझते थे, कई बार ताने भी मिलते। स्कूल में भी कुछ शिक्षक और सहपाठी उसे कम आंकते। लेकिन सितारा ने कभी अपनी आत्मा को कमजोर नहीं होने दिया । उसने पढ़ाई और कौशल में खुद को मजबूत किया और साबित किया कि शारीरिक सीमाएँ इंसान की क्षमता को रोक नहीं सकती ।

सितारा ने प्रिया को दिखाया कि कठिन परिस्थितयों में सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण और धैर्य सबसे बड़ी ताकत होती है। वह हर प्रोजेक्ट में पूरी मेहनत लगाती, चाहे समय कम हो या जिम्मेदारी अधिक। प्रिया ने देखा कि सितारा की सफलता केवल उसके काम से नहीं, बल्कि उसकी मानसिक दृढ़ता और आत्मविश्वास से आती है। एक दिन जब प्रोजेक्ट की चुनौती प्रिया को डर और निराशा में घेर रही थी, सितारा ने धीरे से कहा–हार मानना सबसे आसान काम है। लेकिन अगर तुम खुद पर विश्वास रखोगी, तो हर मुश्किल केवल तुम्हें मजबूत बनाएगी। सितारा के शब्द ने प्रिया के दिल में उम्मीद की नई किरण जगा गए। प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि उसकी हार मानने वाली मानसिकता केवल बाहर की परिस्थितियों और लोगों के तानो का परिणाम है । प्रिया ने देखा कि सितारा न केवल अपने काम में उत्कृष्ट थी, बल्कि उसने हर चुनौती को सीखने और प्रेरित करने का अवसर बनाया। सितारा की ताकत यह थी कि उसने कभी अपनी परिस्थितियों को बहाना नहीं बनने दिया। प्रिया ने समझा कि वास्तविक ताकत शारीरिक क्षमता से नहीं, बल्कि मानसिक दृढ़ता और सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण में होती है ।

सितारा के दृष्टिकोण ने प्रिया को यह एहसास दिलाया कि अधूरे सपने और कठिनाइयाँ केवल चुनौती हैं? और उन्हें पार करने की शक्ति उसके भीतर है।

प्रिया ने तय किया कि अब वह अपने सपनों को अधूरा नहीं छोड़ेगीसितारा की प्रेरणा ने प्रिया में आत्मविश्वास, साहस और नई उम्मीद भर दी। सितारा केवल प्रिया की सहकर्मी नहीं, बल्कि उसके जीवन की प्रेरणा और मार्गदर्शक शक्ति बन जाती है। सितारा की जहवन कहानी और दृष्टिकोण प्रिया को यह सिखाते हैं कि संघर्ष, हार और कठिनाइयाँ सिर्फ हमारी सोच की परीक्षा है, और उन्हें पार करना हमेारी जिम्मेदारी है।

रात के उस वक्त ऑफिस की ऊंची खिड़की से बाहर देखते हुए प्रिया को अपने छोटे से शहर की याद आई। वो मिट्टी की खुशबू, वो खुला आसमान, वो मासूम सपने सब उसकी आँखों के सामने थे । कभी उसने सोचा था कि एक दिन वो बड़े शहर में अपनी पहचान बनाएगी, लेकिन आज इतने सालों बाद, उसके भीतर खालीपन था, क्योंकि वह पहचान तो बना रही थी पर खुद को कहीं खो रही थी, उसी समय उसे सितारा के शब्द याद आए– प्रिया, कुछ सपने सिर्फ पूरे होने के लिए नहीं होते, कुछ सपने हमें सिखाने आते हैं कि हम गिरकर भी उठ सकते हैं ।

वो शब्द उसके भ्ज्ञीतर गूंजे–क्या मैं सच में हार मान चुकी थी ? क्या मैंने अपने सपनों से मुंह मोड़ लिया था ? धीरे–धीरे उसके भीतर एक शान्ति और नई ऊर्जा फैलने लगी। वह समझ गई कि हार मान लेना आसान है, पर हार के बाद फिर से उठना–यही असली जीत है।

अगले दिन ऑफिस में प्रिया ने खुद को एक नए रूप में पाया। वो वही थी–वही लड़की जो छोटे शहर से आई थी, पर अब उसकी आँखों में डर नहीं, बल्कि चमक थी। वो हर समस्या को अब एक चुनौती की तरह देखने लगी । उसके सितारा की तरह अपनी सोच बदलनी शुरू कर दी। वो गलतियों से घबराने के बजाए उनसे सीखने लगी। प्रोतेक्ट की कठिनाइयों को उसने अब अपने आत्म–विश्वास की परीक्षा माना।

धीरे–धीरे प्रिया के अन्दर डर मिटने लगा वो समझ गई कि अगर सितारा जैसी लड़की अपनी सीमाओं के बाद मुस्कुरा सकती है, तो उसे भी अपनी सीमाएं तोड़न होंगी। प्रिया अब देर रात तक काम करती, लेकिन अब थकती नहीं थी। हर पूरा हुआ टास्क, हर सुलझी समस्या, उसे भीतर से जीवांत और सन्तुष्ट करवाती। उसने अपने डर और झिझक को पीछे छोड़ दिया था। अब उसकी पहचान केवल एक कर्मचारी की नहीं, बल्कि एक मजबूत और प्रेरित इंसान की बन रही थी। कभी जो लोग कहते थे ''प्रिया ज्यादा दिन नहीं टिक पाएगी'' अब वही लोग उसकी हिम्मत और मेहनत की तारीफ करते थे। प्रिया को महसूस हुआ कि सफलता केवल परिणाम नहीं, बल्कि सफर की कहानी है। प्रिया अब सितारा की बातों को हर दिन याद करती। उसकी दोस्ती अब सिर्फ ऑफिस की सीमाओं से आगे बढ़ चुकी थी। सितारा ने प्रिया को सिखाया कि जीवन में सबसे बड़ा हौसला है ''कभी हार न मानना।'' प्रिया ने भी सितारा से यही सीखा कि हमारी कमजोरियाँ हमारी पहचान नहीं होती, हमारी कोशिशें होती हैं ।

कभी प्रिया सोचती थी कि सितारा जैसी लड़की कैसे मुस्कुरा लेती है। पर अब समझ चुकी थी कि सच्ची मुस्कान दर्द से नहीं हिम्मत से निकलती है।

कुछ महीनों बाद, वह प्रोजेक्ट जो कभी असम्भव लगता था प्रिया और सितारा की टीम ने पूरे आत्मविश्वास पूरा कर लिया। कंपनी के सभी लोग हैरान थे – प्रिया का नेतृत्व, सितारा की सोच और दोनों की मेहनत ने कमाल कर दिखाया। जब सफलता की तालियों की गूँज ऑफिस में फैली तो प्रिया की आंखो में आँसू आ गए। वो आंसू दर्द के नहीं, बल्कि अपनी अधूरी जीत के पूरी होने के थे। उसने महसूस किया कि उसके बचपन के सपने भले रास्ता बदल चुके थ, लेकिन उनका मकसद वही था– खुद को पहचानना, अपनी सीमाओं से ऊपर उठना।

प्रिया की कहानी यही सिखाती है –

कभी–कभी जीवन में अधूरे सपन ही हमें पूरा बनाते हैं । वो हमें गिरना सिखाते हैं, और उठना भी। कोई सितारा जब हमारी

दिनो दिन कंपनी का नया प्रोजेक्ट आगे बढ़ रहा था। प्रिया और सितारा ने दिन–रात मेहनत की थी–कभी देर रात तक ऑफिस में रहकर डिजाइन बनाना, कभी टीम को प्रेरित करना, कभी बस एक–दूसरे को याद दिलाना कि ''हम ये कर सकते हैं ।''

एक समय था जब प्रिया सोचती थी कि शहर में अपनी पहचान बनाना असंभव है पर सितारा की सोच, उसकी मुस्कान और एसकी सकारात्मक ऊर्जा ने प्रिया के अन्दर का डर मिटा दिया। अब वो सिर्फ काम नहीं कर रही थी, खुद को भी साबित कर रही थी, वो अपने सपने को 'अधूरा' से जीवित बना रही थी।

सितारा का शरीर कमजोर था, लेकिन उसका आत्मबल असीमित। कभी–कभी उसकी तबियत बिगड़ जाती थी। फिर भी ऑफिस आकर मुस्कुरा देती– प्रिया अगर जिन्दगी मुस्कान छीन ले तो हमें उसे दोबारा बना लेना चाहिए। प्रिया को लगता था सितारा किसी और ही जगह की इंसान है। वो जो दूसरों के दर्द में भी उम्मीद देखती थी–वो अपनी सीमाओं को पहचान नहीं बनने देती थी । धीरे–धीरे प्रिया ने महसूस किया कि सितारा सिर्फ एक सहकर्मी नहीं, बल्कि उसकी आत्मा का दर्पण है –जो उसे वो दिखा रही थी जो प्रिया भूल चुकी थी,

''सपनों को अधूरा छोड़ना गुनाह नहीं''
लेकिन कोशिश बन्द करना सबसे बड़ी हार है''

प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हुआ और वो कंपनी के इतिहास का सबसे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट साबित हुआ । कंपनी ने प्रिया और सितारा को अवार्ड दिया लेकिन प्रिया के लिए सबसे बड़ी जीत वो ट्राफी नहीं थी बल्कि सितारा के शब्द थे, जो हर रोज उसके दिल में गूंजते थे। एक दिन प्रिया ने सितारा से कहा– ''तुम जानती हो सितारा, मैं पहले अपने अधूरे सपनों को लेकर रोती थी, लेकिन अब मुझे लगता है कि हर अधूरा सपना एक नया रास्ता खोजता है।'' सितारा ने मुस्कुराकर जवाब दिया ''सही कहा प्रिया, जिन्दगी में जो अधूरा लगता है, वही हमें आगे बढ़ने की वजह देता है।

उस दिन के बाद दोनों ने तय किया वो साथ मिलकर कुछ बड़ा करेंगी। उन्होंने कंपनी में एक नया इंनिशियेटिव शुरू किया– "Hope Beyond Limit" जहाँ दिव्याँग और सामान्य युवाओं को एक साथ काम करने का मौका दिया जाता है ताकि हर इंसान अपनी सीमाओं को तोड़ सके और अपने भीतर के सितारे को पहचान सके ।

प्रिया को अब समझ आ गया था कि ''शहर की पहचान बनाने का सपना सिर्फ खुद के लिए नहीं बल्कि दूयरों को रोशनी देने के लिए था और सितारा ने साबित किया कि

''सीमाएँ शरीर में होती, आत्मा में नहीं ।''

दोनों अब हर सुबह एक ही चाय के कप के साथ ऑफिस पहुँचती और सितारा हँसकर कहती–''देख प्रिया, अब कोई सपना अधूरा नहीं रहेगा ।'' प्रिया मुस्कुराकर जवाब देती–''क्योंकि अब हम दोनों एक दूसरे की सितारा हैं ।''

अन्तिम पंक्तियाँ –

''जिन्दगी ने उन्हें तोड़ा भी, पर जोड़ा भी''
उनके सपने अधूरे रहे, पर कोशिश अमर हो गई ।
प्रिया ने पहचान पाई, सितारा ने उम्मीद,
ओर दोनों ने मिलकर कर दिखाया
जो दुनिया कहती थी 'मुमकिन नहीं'

नाम मानसी चन्देल
कक्षा – PGDCA
अनुक्रमांक–202502

संस्कृत अनुभाग

ऊषा जोशी
अध्यापक सम्पादिका



सोनाक्षी
छात्र सम्पादिका

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भारमतीयसंस्कृतेः विशेषता

भरतीयसंस्कृतिः विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमासु समृद्धासु च संस्कृतिषु अन्यतमा अस्ति । एतत् संस्कृतिः सहस्त्रश वषैभ्य विकसितस अस्ति तथा अस्मिन् विभिन्न धर्माणां, भाषायां, परम्पराणां च समावेशः अस्ति ।

संस्कृतेः विविधता भारतीयसंस्कृतेः महती विशेषता अस्ति अस्य विविधता । अत्र विभिननधर्माणां जनाः निवसन्ति यथा हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, क्रिस्चियन, बौद्धः च । प्रत्येकस्य धर्मास्य स्वकीयां परम्पराः रिवाजाः च सन्ति, ये भारतीयसंस्कृतिं अधिकं समद्धां कुर्वन्ति ।

परमपराः रिवाजा च भारतीयसंस्कृतौ परम्पराः रिवाजाः च महत्वपूर्णाः सन्ति । अत्रव्याः जनाः विभिन्नान् उत्सवान् पर्वाणि च आचरन्ति यथा दिवाली, होली, ईद, क्रिसमस् च । एते उत्सवाः जनान् एकत्र कुर्वन्ति तथा समाजे एकताया प्रेम्णः च संचारं कृर्वन्ति ।

कला साहित्यं च भारतीयसंस्कृतौ कला साहित्यस्य च महत्वं अस्ति। अत्रव्यां महान् कवयः लेखकाः व विश्वसाहित्ये महत्वपूर्ण योगदनं दत्त्वन्तः तथा कालिदासः, तुलसीदासः, रविन्द्रनाथटैगोरः चे। भारतीयं संगीतं, नृत्यं, चित्रकला च विश्वप्रसिद्धाः सन्ति ।

संस्कृतेः महत्त्वम् भारतीयसंस्कृतिः अस्मान् जीवनस्य मूल्यानाम् आदर्शानां च शिक्षां ददाति। एतत् अस्मान् सत्यम् अहिंसा, प्रेम च उपदिशति । भारतीयसंस्कृतिः अस्मान् समाजे एकतायाः समरसता च महत्त्वं बोध्यति।

निष्कर्ष

भारतीयसंस्कृतिः समृद्धा विविधा च संस्कृतिः अस्ति, या विश्वाय एकतायाः प्रम्णः च संदेशं ददाति । एतत् संस्कृतिः अस्मान् जीवनस्य मूल्यानाम् आदर्शानां च शिक्षां ददाति तथा अस्मान् समोज ण्कतायाः समरसता च महत्त्वं बोध्यति ।

नाम–सोनाक्षी
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अनुक्रमांक – 05071

गुरूः

गुर्रुब्रह्मा गुरूर्विष्णुः गुरूर्देवो महेश्वरः ।
गुरूः साक्षात् परब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ।।

अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानाञशलाकाय ।
चक्षुरून्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः ।।

प्रेरकः सुचकश्वैक वाचको दर्शकस्तथा ।
शिक्षको बोधकश्वैक षडेते गुरवः स्मृताः ।।

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अनुक्रमांक – 05071

!! श्री राम !!

संत अद्वैताचे रूप।
भाव भक्तिचे स्वरूप।।
शरण जाता कले ब्रह्मन् ।
नाही तरी वाया भ्रम ।।
शरण अंतरंगी जावे ।
जगी शुद्ध आचरावे ।।
शब्द 'ब्रह्मन' कैसा कले ।
भावे भजनी ने आकले ।।
दास म्हणे परब्रह्मन्।
द्वैत अद्वैत नि सम।।
श्री कृष्णापर्वणमस्तु ।।

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अनुक्रमांक – 05071

पंचतंत्र की कहानीः शृगाल और शेर

एकस्मिन् वने एकः शेरः निवसति स्म । सः सर्वान् पशून् भक्षति स्म। एकदा सः शृगालः ते शेरं दृष्टवा चिन्तितः। सः विचारितवान् ''अहं कथम् अस्मात् शेरात् स्वस्थ रक्षवं करोमि ?''
शृगालः एकं उपायं चिन्तितवान्। सः शेरस्य समीपं गत्वा, अवदत्, ''हे शेरराज, अहं भवतः मित्रः अस्मि। अहं भवतः साहाय्यार्थम् आगतः अस्मि ।
शेरः अवदत्, ''कथं त्वं मम साहाय्यं करिष्यसि ?''
शृगालः अवदत्, ''अहं भवतः शत्रून् ज्ञाक्यामि तथा भवतः समीपे सूचितवान्।''
शेर प्रसन्न भूत्वा अवदत्, ''म्चं म् मित्रः अस्ति।''
एकदा शृगालः शेरं अवदत्, ''हे शेरराज एकः महान् शत्रुः आगतः अस्ति। सः भवतः भक्षयितुं इच्छति।''
शेरः क्रोधितः भूत्वा अवदत्, ''कः अस्ति सः, अहं तं मारिभष्यामि।''
शृगालः अवदत्, ''सः अस्ति एकः कुंआः। सः भवतः प्रतिबिम्बं दृष्ट्वा क्रोधितः अस्ति।
शेरः अवदत् ''अहं तं दर्शयामि।''
शेरः कुंआ प्रति गत्वा स्वस्य प्रतिबिम्ब दृष्ट्वा क्रोधितः भूत्वा कुआं मध्ये कूदितवान्। शृगालः अवदत्, '' हाहाहा, हे शेरराज, भवान् मूर्खः अस्ति। ''

निष्कर्ष – बुद्धि बलात् श्रेष्ठा अस्ति।

नाम–सोनाक्षी
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05071

संस्कृत

1) ईश्वर की स्तुति और समर्पण
त्वमेव माता च पिता त्वमेव, त्वमेवबन्धुश्च सखा त्वमेव ।
त्वमेव विद्या द्रविणं त्वमेव, त्वमेव सर्वं मम देव देवः ।।

2) गुरू की सर्वोच्चता
न गुरोरधिकं तत्वं न गुरोरधिकं तपः ।
तत्वज्ञानात् परं नास्ति तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः ।।

3) माता–पिता की श्रेष्ठता
अभिवादनशीलस्य नित्यं वृद्धोपसेविनः चत्वारि
तस्य वर्धन्ते आयुर्विद्या यशो बलम् ।।

4) विद्या
विद्या ददाति विनयं विद्याः विन्याद्वाति पात्रताम् ।
परत्रत्वाद्वनमाप्रीति धनाद्वर्म ततः सुखम् ।।

नाम–स्नेहा ठाकुर
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05073

मम मातृ भूमि

मातृभूमिः अस्माकं जननी इव पूजनीया अस्ति । यथा माता स्वसन्तानान् प्रेम्णा पालनं पोषणं च करोति, तथा एव मातृभूमिः अपि अस्मान् सर्वदा रक्षति, पोषयति च । अस्माकं जन्म यत्र भवति, यत्र वयं वर्धामः, सा एक अस्माकं मातृभूमिः उच्यते ।

भारतस्य प्राकृतिकासौन्दर्य अपि अत्यन्तं मनोहरम् अस्ति । अत्र हिमालयः इव उच्चाः पर्वताः, गंगा–यमुना इव पवित्राः नद्यः हरितानि वनान, रमणीयानि क्षेत्राणि च सन्ति । एषा विविधतायाः संस्कृतयः, परम्पराः च सन्ति ।

नाम–ईशिता
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05016

विद्या

सुखार्थी त्यजते विद्यां विद्यार्थी त्यजते सुखम् ।
सुखार्थिनः कुतो विद्या कुतो विद्यार्थिनः सुखम ।।

विद्याविनयोपेता हरति न चेतांसि कस्य मनुजस्य ।
मणिकाञ्चनसंयोगी जनयति लोकस्य लोचनानंदम् ।।

विद्या ददाति विनयं विद्याः विन्याद्वाति पात्रताम् ।
परत्रत्वाद्वनमाप्रीति धनाद्वर्म ततः सुखम् ।।

नाम–सोनाक्षी
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05071

नमामि भक्तवत्सल

नमामि भक्तवत्सलं कृपालुशील कोमलं ।
भजामि ते पदाम्बुज अकामिनां स्वधामदम् ।।

निकामश्यामसुन्दरं भवाम्बुनाथमन्दरं ।
प्रफुल्लकञ्जलोचनं मदादिदोषमोचनम् ।।

प्रलम्बबाहुविक्रमं प्रभोड प्रमेयवैभवं ।
निप चापसायकं, वरं त्रिलोकनायकम् ।।

दिनेशवंशभण्डनं महेशचापखण्डनं ।
मुनीन्द्रसन्तरञ्जनं सुरारिवृन्द भञ्जनम् ।।

मनोजवैरीवन्दितं अजादिदेवसेवितं ।
विशुद्धबोधविग्रहं समस्तदृषणा पटम् ।।

नाम–रीशु
कक्षा कला स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05048

विद्यायाः महत्त्वम्

विद्यामनुष्यस्य जीवनस्य सर्वोत्तम, अमूल्यं च धनम् अस्ति । विद्या न केवलं पुस्तकेषु ज्ञानं ददाति, अपितु जीवनमार्गदर्शनं, विवेकं, सदाचारं च प्रददाति । विद्या बिना जीवनं अन्धकारमयम् भवति । किन्तु विद्या मनुष्यं उज्जवलं, बुद्धिमन्त्, सहिष्णं च करोति ।

विद्या मनुष्यं कर्तव्यपालकं, समाजोपकारी, राष्ट्रभक्तं च भवितुं शिक्षयति । छात्रः यदि अध्ययनं नियमपूर्वकं करोति, तर्हि सः आत्मनिर्भरः भवति तथा राष्ट्रस्य उन्नतौ योगदानं ददाति । विद्या केवलं शैक्षिकं ज्ञान न, अपितु जीवनचर्यायाः उत्तममार्गदर्शिका अपि अस्ति ।

विद्यायाः अंगानि बहूनि सन्ति – गुरूनां सत्कारः, समय पालनम् अभ्यासः, शीलसंपन्नता तथा नैतिकतायाः पालनम् । एते गुणाः व्यक्तेः व्यक्तित्वं विकासयन्ति तथा तं योग्यं नागरिकं च करोति ।

विद्या जीवनस्य प्रत्येकं कठिनायाम् साह्यायं करोति । निर्णयेषु विवेकं प्रददाति, कष्टेषु धैर्यं च ददाति । विद्या मनुष्यं केवलं स्वजीवनं समृद्ध न करोति, अपितु समाजस्य कल्याणं अपि साधयति ।

विद्यां अधिगच्छन् मानवः सततं नूतनं ज्ञानं आत्मसात् करोति, विज्ञानं, संस्कृति तथा संस्कारं च सम्यक् प्रकारेण आत्मसात् करोति । शिक्षितः जनः सम्यक् मार्गे चलति, आत्मानं व समाजं उन्नतिं प्रति प्रेरयति ।

अतः अस्माभिः सर्वैः प्रयन्तपूर्वकं विद्या अधिगन्तव्या । यदि वयं विद्यां नियमितं अध्ययनं कुर्मः गुरूनां सत्कारं करोम तथा ज्ञान व्यवहारिक जीवने उपययोगयेय, तर्हि जीवनं सफलं, उज्जवलं, सुखमयं च भविष्यति ।

नाम–पूनम
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05011

पर्यावरणस्य महत्त्वम्

पर्यावरणं अस्माकं जीवनस्य अत्यन्तं महत्वपूर्ण भागम् अस्ति । पर्यावरणे वनानि, वृक्षाः, नद्यः, पर्पताः, वायुः जलं, भूमिः पशवः, पक्षिणः, च अन्तर्भवन्ति । एते सर्वे मिलित्वा पृथिव्यां जीवनं सम्भवम् कुर्वन्ति । यदि पर्यावरणं स्वच्छं स्वस्थं च भवति, तर्हि मानवजीवनम् अपि सुखमयं भवति ।

वृक्षाः पर्यावरणस्य मुख्याः रक्षकाः सन्ति । ते वायुम् शुद्धयन्ति, वर्षां जनयन्ति, जीवेषु प्राणवायुम् ददाति च । नद्यः सरोवराणि च अस्यभ्यं जीवनार्थं जलं प्रददति । वनानि अनेकानां पशूनां पक्षिणां च निवासस्थानानि सन्ति ।

अद्यत्वे मानवस्य स्वार्थकारणात् पर्यावरणस्य हानिः भवति । वनच्छेदनम्, वायुप्रदूषणम् जलप्रदूषणम्, धवनि प्रदूषणम् च पर्यावरणस्य सुतंलनं नाशयन्ति । यदि एषा स्थिति निरन्तरं वर्तते, तर्हि भविष्ये पृथिव्ये जीवनं कठिनं भविष्यति ।

अतः अस्माभिः पर्यावरणस्य संरक्षणं कर्तव्यम् । वयं अधिकानि वृक्षाणि रोपयेय, जलस्य संरक्षणं कुर्याय, प्रदूषणं न्यूनं कुर्मः च । स्वच्छता अपि पर्यावरण रक्षणस्य महत्वपूर्ण साधनम् अस्ति ।

नद्यः सरोवराणि च अस्मभ्यं जीवनाय आवश्यकं जलं ददाति । जल बिना जीवनं असम्भवम् अस्ति । वनानि अनेकानां पशूनां पक्षिणां च निवास स्थानानि सन्ति । तत्र बहवः जीवाः सुरक्षितरूपेण वसन्ति तथा प्रकृत्या सह सामञजस्येन जीवनं यापयन्ति ।

यदि सर्वे जनाः मिलित्वा पर्यावरणं रक्षन्ति, तर्हि पृथिवी सुन्दरी, स्वच्छा, हरिता च भविष्यति । स्वस्थं पर्यावरणं स्वस्थजीवनस्य आधारः अस्ति । अतः पर्यावरणरक्षणं अस्माकं सर्वेषां परमं कर्तव्यं भवति ।

नाम–पूनम
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अनुक्रमांक – 05011

प्रकृति

प्रकृतिः अस्माकं जीवनस्य आधारः अस्ति । सा अस्मान् सर्वान् जीवनोपयोगीनि पदार्थानि ददाति । वायुः, जलम्, पृथ्वी, आकाशः, अग्निः, वनानिः, नद्यः, पर्वताः, वृक्षाः, पशवः, पक्षिणः च प्रकृतिः महत्वपूर्ण आनि सन्ति । ऐषा विना मनुष्यस्य जीवनं कदापि सम्भवम् न अस्ति ।

प्रकृतिः अत्यन्तं सुन्दरी तथा मनोहराऽस्ति । वचन्तद्धतौ वृक्षाः पुष्पैः शोभन्ते, पक्षिणः मधुरं कूजिन्ता ग्रीष्मद्धतौ वृक्षेषु स्वादूनि फलानि भवन्ति । वर्षाद्धतौ मेधाः गर्जन्ति तथा वर्षन्ति, भूमिः हरितवर्णा भवति । शरदृतौ आकाशः निर्मलः भवति तथा चन्द्रमा अतीव सुन्दरः दृश्यते हेमन्तशिशिरस्योः वातावरणं शीतलं भवति । एते सर्वे
द्धतवः प्रकृतिः सौन्दर्यं वर्धयन्ते ।

प्रकृतिः मनुष्यस्य जीवनं सुखमंय करोति । वनानि पशुपक्षिणां निवास स्थानानि भवन्ति । नद्यः अस्मभ्यं जीवनदायकं जले ददाति । वृक्षाः वायुम् ददाति, छायां ददाति, फलानि अपि ददाति । अतः प्रकृतिः अस्माकं सच्चा मित्रम् इव अस्ति ।

किन्तु आध्सुनिक काले मनुष्यः सवार्थवशात् प्रकृतिः अत्यधिकं उपयोगं करोति । सः वनानि छिनत्ति, नदीनां जलं दूषयति, वायुम् प्रदूषयति च । एतेन कारणेन पर्याव्रणस्य सन्तुलनम् नश्यति तथा अनेकाः समस्याः उत्पधन्ते ।

अतः अस्माभिः प्रकृतिः संरक्षणं कर्तव्यम् । वयं अधिकान् वृक्षान् रोपयेम, जलस्य संरक्षणं कुर्याम् स्वच्छतां पालनं कुर्याम्, प्रदूषणं न्यूनं कुर्याम् । यदि वयं प्रकृतिं रक्षामः तर्हि सा अपि अस्मान् रक्षति ।

अन्ते वर्य सर्वे मिलित्वा प्रकृतिः रक्षणस्य संकल्पं कुर्मः ।

''प्रकृतिः रक्षति रक्षिताः'' इति प्रसिद्ध वचनम् अस्माकं मार्गदर्शनं करोति ।

नाम–पूनम
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05011

विकसित भारतीय युवानां सहयोगः

विकसितभारतं अस्माकं राष्ट्रस्य परमं लक्ष्यं वर्तते । अस्मिन् कार्ये युवानां महत्वपूर्णः योगदानः अस्ति। यतः युवा–शक्तिः राष्ट्रस्य मेरूदण्डः इव अस्ति ।

युवानः ऊर्जावन्तः, उत्साहपूर्णाः, नूतनविचारयुक्ताः च भवन्ति। ते स्वबलम्, बुद्धिं, कौशलं च उपयुज्म राष्ट्रस्य उन्नतिं साधयितुं समर्थाः सन्ति। यदि युवानः शिक्षायां, विज्ञानक्षेत्रे, कृषिक्षेत्रे, उद्योगक्षेत्रे, च परिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति, तर्हि भारतदेशः शीघ्रमेव विकसितराष्ट्रं भविष्यति ।

अनो वर्य वदाम–यदि युवाशक्तिः जागरूका, शिक्षिता, अनुशासिता च भविष्यति, तर्हि विकसित भारतस्य स्वप्नं नूनं साकारं भविष्यति ।

तथैव, डिजिटल–प्रविधेः उपयोगेन अपि युवानः राष्ट्रस्य प्रगतौ महत्वपूर्ण योगदानं ददाति । नवोन्मेषः (Innovation) तथा उद्यमिता अपि विकसित भारतस्य (entrepreneurship) आधारस्तम्भाः सन्ति ।

नाम–ईशिता
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05016

वृक्षाणां महत्वम्

वृक्षाः अस्माकं जीवनस्य मूलधाराः सन्ति । ते पृथिव्याः शोभां वर्धयन्ति, पर्यावरणं शुद्धि कुर्वन्ति, जीवने च सुखं – शान्तिं ददाति । वास्तवः वृक्षाः विना जीवनं न केवलं कठिनम्, अनि तु असंभवम् इव भवति ।

वृक्षाः अस्मभ्यं प्राणवायुम् ;आक्सीजनद्ध ददाति, यूः सर्वेषां जीवितानां कृत अनिवार्यः अस्ति । ते कार्बन–डायऑक्साइड इति दूषितवायुम् अपि गृह्णन्ति, वायुमण्डलं शुद्धं कुर्वन्ति । एव ते पर्यावरण–सन्तुलन रक्षन्ति ।

वृक्षाः अस्मभ्यं विविधानि फलानि, पुष्पाणि, छायां, काष्ठं, औषधीनि च ददाति । तेषां फलानि स्वास्थ्यवर्धकानि भवन्ति । औषीधीय वृक्षाः आयुर्वेदे अत्यन्ता उपयोगिनः सन्ति । काष्ठेन गृहणि आस्श्राः (कुर्स्यः) अन्यानि उपकरणानि च निर्मीयन्ते ।

वृक्षाः वर्षा आकर्षयन्ति, भूमेः उर्वरता वर्धयन्ति, मृदा–क्षरणं निवारयन्ति च । ते तापमानं नियच्छन्ति, उष्णता न्यूनीकुर्वन्ति, वातावरणं शीतलं कुर्वन्ति ।

नाम–ईशिता
कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
अनुक्रमांक – 05016

Photo Gallary

NSS: Not Me, But You



NCC: National Cadet Corps



ROVERS & RANGERS



















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(Anti Drug Cell, Eco Club, Electoral Club, Road Safety Club)





















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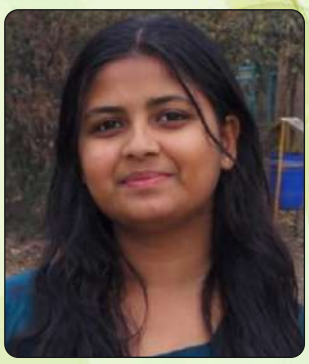
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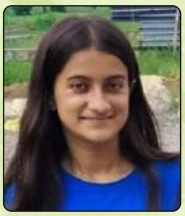
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Atmosphere an indispensable component of the environment

The surface of the earth is a complex zone consisting of physical, chemical and biological components that interact with each other to sustain life on earth. Among these components the atmosphere plays a crucial role in maintaining earth temperature, regulating climate and supporting living organisms. further discusses the atmosphere in detail including environmental segments. composition of atmosphere and the green house effect.

Environment segments

LITHOSPHERE: The solid portion of the earth is called the lithosphere. It comprises the rocks of the earth's crust and the thin layer of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organisms

HYDROSPHERE: The hydrosphere include all forms of water present on earth such as ocean rivers, lakes, glacier and ground water.

ATMOSPHERE: The atmosphere is the gaseous envelope surrounding the earth. It regulates temperature supports weather and climate system and enables the exchange of gases essential for life.

BIOSPHERE: The biosphere comprises all living organisms including plants, animals and microorganisms It interact with the lithosphere. hydrosphere, and atmosphere through bio geochemical cycles such as carbon. nitrogen and oxygen cycles.

ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere is defined as the Mixture of gases that surrounds the earth and is held in place by gravitational force It has evolved over billion of years through volcanic activities biological processes and chemical reactions.

STRUCTURE OF ATMOSPHERE: Based on temperature variation with altitude the atmosphere is divided into the following layers.

TROPOSPHERE: Lowest layer contain most of the atmospheric mass and all weather phenomena. Green house gases are mainly present in this layer.

STRATOSPHERE: Contains the ozone layer, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation.

MESOSPHERE: Characterized by very low temperature; metors burn up in this layer.

THERMOSPHERE: Highly ionized gases important for radio communication.

EXOSPHERE: outermost layer, merges gradually into outer space.

GREEN HOUSE EFFECT

The green house effect is a natural process by which certain gases in the atmosphere trap heat and warm the ear

- MECHANISM: Incoming solar radiation reaches the Earth surface and is re emitted as infrared radiation green house: and radiate it back towards the earth leading to warming of the lower atmosphere.
- GREEN HOUSE GASES
- Carbon dioxide (Co_4)
- Methane(CH_4)
- Nitrous oxide(N_2O)
- Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs)
- Water vapour
- NATURAL ANTHROPOGENIC GREEN HOUSE EFFECT :
- Natural greenhouse effect: maintains earth temperature suitable for life.
- Anthropogenic green house effect: caused by human activities such as fossil fuels combustion and deforestation which lead to global warming and climate change.
- ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ATMOSPHERE
- Maintain Earth energy balance
- Regulates weather and climate
- Protect life from harmful uv radiation
- Plays a key role in biogeochemical cycles
- Supports respiration and photosynthesis
- ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT ISSUES
- Global warming and climate change
- Ozone layer depletion
- Air pollution
- Acid rain
- These issues have serious impacts on ecosystem, human health and global climate.

CONCLUSION

The atmosphere is an indispensable component of the environment, essential for sustaining life on earth it's regulate the earth’s climate and protect living organisms. However, increasing anthropogenic activities are disturb ,leading to serious environmental problems. Therefore, conservation of the atmosphere through sustainable practices survival of present, future generations.

A Clean Fuel for the Future

Green hydrogen is emerging as one of the most promising clean energy sources in the world. It is called "green" because it is produced in an environmentally friendly way, without releasing carbon dioxide or other harmful greenhouse gases. As countries look for solutions to reduce pollution and combat climate change, green hydrogen is gaining global attention.

Green hydrogen is produced by a process known as electrolysis of water.

In this method, electricity obtained from renewable energy sources such as solar power, wind energy, or hydro power is passed through water. This electrical energy splits water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen is collected and stored as fuel, while oxygen is released into the atmosphere. Since renewable energy is used, the entire process is free from carbon emissions.

One of the biggest **advantages** of green hydrogen is its environmental benefit. When hydrogen is used as a fuel, it reacts with oxygen and produces only water as a by-product.

Green hydrogen has a wide range of applications. It can be used as a fuel in hydrogen-powered vehicles. In industries such as steel manufacturing, fertilizer production, and chemical processing, green hydrogen can replace traditional fuels. Additionally, it can be used to store excess renewable energy for later use, helping to balance energy supply and demand.

Despite its advantages, green hydrogen faces some **challenges.** The cost of producing green hydrogen is currently high due to expensive electrolysis equipment and limited renewable energy infrastructure. Storage and transportation of hydrogen are also difficult. However, with technology advancement and government support, these challenges are expected to reduce in the future.

The Government of India has taken a major step towards clean and sustainable energy through the **National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM),** which is the latest initiative related to green hydrogen. This mission aims to make India a global hub for the production, use, and export of green hydrogen.

Under this initiative, the mission sets a target of producing at least 5 million metric tonnes of green hydrogen per year by 2030, supported by large-scale renewable energy capacity.

The International Conference on Green Hydrogen (ICGH-2025) was held on 11-12 November 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, and was organised by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

ICGH-2025 reinforced India's commitment to becoming a global leader in green hydrogen, aligning policy, technology, and investment strategies to promote clean energy transition and sustainable development.

Government initiatives like the **NGHM** and **ICGH-2025** show the increasing importance of green hydrogen. Despite challenges such as high costs and infrastructure needs, technological progress and policy support make it a key solution for a clean and sustainable energy future

Bhopesh Kumar
M.Sc. 2nd Semester

The Chemistry of Hope: How mRNA Vaccines Work

For decades, vaccines typically used weakened or inactivated forms of a virus to "teach" our immune systems how to fight back. However, the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the use of a different, groundbreaking technology: mRNA vaccines.

At its core, the COVID-19 vaccine isn't just a biological breakthrough; it is a masterpiece of synthetic chemistry.

1. The Blueprint: What is mRNA?

Messenger RNA (mRNA) is a naturally occurring molecule in your body that acts as a set of instructions. Think of your DNA as a massive library of cookbooks and mRNA as a photocopy of a single recipe sent to the kitchen (your cells) to make a specific dish (a protein).In the case of the COVID-19 vaccine, scientists created a synthetic strand of mRNA that contains the "recipe" for the Spike Protein found on the surface of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

2. The Chemistry of Protection: Lipid Nanoparticles (LNPs)

If you were to inject naked mRNA into the body, it would be destroyed instantly by enzymes. Furthermore, mRNA is a large, negatively charged molecule that cannot easily cross the oily membranes of your cells.

To solve this, chemists developed Lipid Nanoparticles (LNPs). These are tiny fatty bubbles that protect the mRNA. The chemistry of these lipids is specialized:

lonizable Lipids: These are the stars of the show. They are neutral at a normal blood pH but become positively charged once they enter the cell. This change in charge allows them to release the mRNA "cargo" safely into the cell's interior.

PEGylated Lipids: These help the vaccine stay stable during storage and prevent the nanoparticles from clumping together.

Cholesterol: Just like in our own cell membranes, cholesterol provides structural integrity to the nanoparticle.

3. How the Vaccine Works in the Body

Once the LNP delivers the mRNA into your muscle cells, the following chemical process occurs:Translation: Your cell's "protein factories" (ribosomes) read the mRNA instructions.Protein Folding: The cell builds the Spike Protein. Importantly, this is only a piece of the virus, so it cannot give you COVID-19. Immune Recognition: Your immune system notices these foreign proteins and produces antibodies and T-cells to destroy them.

Degradation: The mRNA does not enter the cell nucleus (where your DNA lives) and is chemically broken down by the body within a few days.

4. Why This Matters for the Future

The beauty of mRNA chemistry is its modularity. To fight a new variant or a completely different virus (like the flu or even certain cancers), scientists don't have to change the delivery system (the LNP).

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The Green Leap: How Chemistry is Cleaning Up Our Journey to the Stars

For decades, the "smoke and fire" of rocket launches have relied on a dark secret: some of the most powerful fuels used in space are also some of the most toxic substances on Earth. However, as we enter 2025, a chemical revolution is quietly taking place on the launchpad.

From NASA's Artemis lunar program to private startups like Bellatrix Aerospace, the space industry is shifting toward "Green Propellants"-fuels that are safer to handle, better for the planet, and surprisingly more efficient.

1. The Villain of the Story: Hydrazine

To understand why we need green fuel, we have to look at the incumbent: Hydrazine. Since the 1950s, hydrazine has been the gold standard for satellite thrusters because it is "hypergolic"-it ignites spontaneously when it touches an oxidizer. No spark plug required.

The catch? Hydrazine is a potent carcinogen and highly unstable. Ground crews must wear "SCAPE" suits (Self-Contained Atmospheric Protective Ensemble) that look like heavy-duty hazmat gear just to fuel a satellite. One small leak can be fatal and cause long-term environmental damage.

2. The Chemistry of "Green" Propellants.

"Green" in rocketry doesn't just mean "organic"-it refers to low toxicity, low volatility, and ease of handling. Here are the three chemical frontrunners making waves in 2025:

A. <u>ASCENT (AF-M315E)-The loric Liquid</u>

Developed by the U.S. Air Force and now used in NASA missions, ASCENT is a hydroxyl ammonium nitrate (HAN)-based monopropellant.

The Chemistry: It is an "ionic liquid," essentially a salt in liquid form. Unlike hydrazine, it has a very low vapor pressure, meaning it doesn't evaporate into toxic fumes at room temperature.

The Edge: It is 45% denser than hydrazine and provides 12% more thrust for the same amount of fuel, allowing satellites to stay in orbit longer.

B. <u>High-Test Peroxide (HTP)</u>

Remember the 3% hydrogen peroxide in your medicine cabinet? Imagine concentrating that to 98%. This is High-Test Peroxide.

The Chemistry: When HTP passes over a catalyst (like silver or platinum), it instantly decomposes into superheated steam and oxygen ($H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2 +$ Heat).

The Edge: It is completely non-toxic (the byproduct is literally water and oxygen) and is becoming the go-to for responsive space" missions that need to launch on short notice without weeks of hazardous fuelling.

C. LMP-103S-The European Star

Developed in Sweden, this blend uses Ammonium Dinitramide (ADN). It has already been flight-proven on over 25 satellites. Its chemistry allows it to be stored for years without degrading, making it perfect for deep-space probes.

3. Recent Breakthroughs: 2024-2025

The last 18 months have seen massive leaps in making these fuels mainstream In:

In-Orbit Success (2024): ISRO (India) and Bellatrix Aerospace successfully demonstrated a green propulsion system on the PSLV-C58 mission, proving that these fuels work perfectly in the harsh vacuum of space

Hypergolic lonic Liquids (2025):

New research published in The Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters has finally unlocked "self-igniting" green fuels. By using Cyanoborohydride ions, scientists have created a fuel that ignites on contact with hydrogen peroxide, matching hydrazine's convenience without its toxicity.

Cost Reduction: By switching to green propellants, launch providers are reporting a 40-60% reduction in ground operation costs, as they no longer need specialized hazmat facilities.

The Future: A Cleaner Path to Mars

As we look toward 2030, the goal is "Full-Flow Green Propulsion." By replacing toxic chemicals with stable ionic liquids and concentrated peroxides, space agencies are making the final frontier more accessible. We are no longer just exploring space; we are learning how to do it without leaving a toxic footprint behind.

References:

Zhang, Y., et al. (2025). "Advances in Synthesis and Ignition Performance of Ionic Liquid-Hydrogen Peroxide Green Propellants." Molecules.NASA (2025). "Green Propellant Infusion Mission (GPIM) Final Report and Future ApplicationsMDPI Aerospace (2025). "Short Overview on the Development of Advanced Green Monopropellants for Satellite Propulsion.

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Smog Formation

Introduction:

Smog is a harmful form of air pollution formed by the combination of smoke, gases and fog in the atmosphere. The term smog comes from the words smoke and fog. It commonly occurs in large cities due to industrial activity and heavy vehicles traffic, smog reduce visibility and poses and serious health risk to human beings and the environment.

Causes of Smog

Burning of fossil fuels (Coal, petrol, diesel)

Vehicle exhaust gases

Industrial emissions.

Release of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

High population and urbanization

Temperature inversion and low wind speed

Difference between fog and Smog

Fog is natural haze formed by water droplets in air, Where as smog is pollution air formed by a mixture of fog, smoke, and harmful gases.

Chemical Equation

Industrial (Sulfurous) Smog

$SO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow SO_3$

$SO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_4$ (Sulfuric acid)

Photochemical Smog

$NO_2 \rightarrow NO + O$ (sunlight)

$O + O_2 \rightarrow O_3$ (Ozone)

Effect of Smog on Human Beings (Daily life)

Irritation of eyes, nose and throat

Difficulty in breathing

Aggravation of asthma and bronchitis

Headache and fatigue

Reduced lung Junction in children and elderly.

Increased hospital visits on smoggy days

Effects of Smog in daily life

Poor visibility Causing road accidents

Damage to Crops and plants

Corrosion of building and monuments

Reduced out door activities.

Protection and Prevention from Smog

Use of public transport and car pooling

Shift to clean fuels (CNG, LPG, electric vehicles)

Avoid burning garbage and cropresidue

Use of pollution Control devices in industries.

Conclusions

Smog is a major environmental problem caused by human activities. It directly affects daily life and human health. By adopting clean energy sources and responsible habits, smog formation can be reduced, ensuring a healthier environment for present and future generations

Krishna

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Carbon's two personalities...

Did you know that a pencil and a diamond share the same element ?

Yes, both graphite and diamond are made of carbon. What makes them different is not the element itself, but the arrangement of carbon atoms.

When carbon atoms are lightly packed in a strong three-dimensional pattern, the result is diamond hard, shiny and long lasting. The same atoms, arranged in soft layered sheets, from graphite, which smoothly glides on paper and leaves behind words, ideas and thoughts.

Diamond dazzles with its strength and brilliance, while Graphite works quietly behind the scenes in pencil, batteries and machines. One cannot write without graphite, and many industries cannot function without diamond. Both are valuable, just in different ways.

This beautiful contrast teaches an important lesson from chemistry and life itself.

An arrangement of carbon atoms is called graphite, and another arrangement of the same atoms is called diamond. The difference lies only in how they are structured.

Message:-

"We are already enough to shine; it is our arrangement - our direction and structure that decides how brightly we do"

Anjali

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Analytical Techniques used in Pollution Analysis

*Introduction:-

Pollution has become one of the environmental problems affecting most serious air, water, and soil quality. To control and monitor pollution, advanced analytical techniques are required for the accurate detection, Identification and quantification of pollutants even at very low concentrations. Among these, chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques play a vital role.

1. High Performance Liquid chromatography (HPLC):-

HPLC is one of the most widely used techniques in environmental pollution analysis. It is mainly used for the detection of non-volatile, thermally unstable, and high molecular weight pollutants.

In HPLC, a liquid mobile phase carries the sample through a column packed with a stationary phase under high pressure.

Different pollutants separate based on their interaction with the stationary phase.
Applications in pollution analysis:
Detection of pesticides and herbicides in water
Analysis of phenols, dyes and organic acids in industrial effluents
Analysis of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PANs) etc.

Advantage:
High sensitivity and accuracy
Suitable for heat sensitive compounds.
Can analyse complex environmental samples.]

2. Gas chromatography (GC)
Gas chromatography (GC) is an important technique used for analysing volatile and semi-valatile organic pollutants. In this technique the sample is vaporized & carried by an invert gas through a column containing a stationery phase.
GC is often coupled with detectors such as FID (flame ionization detector) ECD (electron Capture detector) for better sensitivity.

Applications in pollution analysis :-
Monitoring air pollution like hydrocarbons.
Detection of pesticides, solvents, and industrial chemicals
Detection of volatile oganic compounds (VOCs)
Detection of chlorinated compounds in water & soil.
Advantages
Excellent separation efficiency.
Fast analysis

3. Atomic Absorption spectroscopy(AAS)

Atomic absorption spectroscopy is widely used for the analysis of heavy metals in environmental samples.
It measures the absorption of radiation by free metal atoms.

Application:-
Detection of lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), arsenic (As).
Analysis of metal contamination in water, soil and air.

4. UV-visible Spectroscopy:-
It is a simple and rapid technique used for the estimation of pollutants that absorb UV or visible radiation

Application:-
- Estimation of nitrates nitrites, and phosphates in water
- Monitoring dyes and coloured pollutants
- Preliminary pollution screening
-

5. Infrared Spectroscopy (IR):-
Infrared spectroscopy is used to identify functional groups present in pollutants.
Applications:-
- Identification of organic pollutants
- Analysis of oil spills and petroleum residues.
- Detection of industrial organic wastes.
-

***Conclusion:**
Modern pollution analysis relies heavily on advanced analytical techniques like HPLC, GC, spectroscopic methods, and reliable data essential for environmental monitoring, pollution control, and sustainable development.

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Acid Rain

Introduction

Acid rain, or acid deposition, refers to any form of precipitation (rain, snow, fog, hail, or dry particles) that is significantly more acidic than normal. Unpolluted rain is slightly acidic (pH of approximately 5.6) due to dissolved atmospheric carbon dioxide forming weak carbonic acid. Acid rain typically has a pH below 5.6, often ranging from 4.0 to 4.4, due to the presence of strong sulfuric and nitric acids.

Causes:

The primary causes are emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) into the atmosphere.

Anthropogenic Sources:

The main source is the burring of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) in Power plants, industrial facilities, and vehicles.

Natural Sources:

Volcanic eruptions and forest fires release SO_2, and NO_2, respectively, although human activities are the dominant sources.

Chemical Equations):

The pollutants react with water, Oxygen, and other chemicals in the atmosphere to form acids.

Carbonic Acid (natural acidity):-

$CO_2 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons H_2CO_3$

Sulfuric Acid:-

$S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2$ (from burning sulfur - containing fuels).

$2SO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_3$ (Oxidation of SO_2)

$SO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_4$ (Sulfuric acid formation).

Nitric Acid:-

$N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2ON$ (during high-temp combustion or lightning)

$2NO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO_2$

$2NO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow HNO_2 + HNO_3$ (nitrous and nitric acid formation)

Protection and Control:

Control measures focus on reducing the precursor emissions of SO_2 and NOx.

Cleaner fuels:-

Shifting to low sulfur coal, natural gas, are renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro).

Pollution control devices:-

Installing "Scrubbers" (flue-gas desulfurisation units) in power plant chimneys to remove SO_2.
Using catalytic converters in vehicles to reduce NOx emissions.

Neutralization:-

Liming (adding limestone or calcium carbonate) to acidified lakes and soils to raise the pH and mitigate damage to aquatic life and vegetation, though this is a temporary and localized solution.

Summary:

Acid rain is a severe environmental issue resulting from human- caused emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides that form strong acids in the atmosphere. It damages ecosystems, infrastructure(eg. the Taj Mahal), and human health (respiratory problems.). Effective control requires a comprehensive approach of reducing emissions through technology. Awareness and cleaner energy sources.

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Fog Formation

Introduction

Fog is essentially a cloud at ground level, consisting of microscopic water droplets suspended in the air that reduce visibility to less than or a Kilometer. It forms when the air near the Earth's surface cools to its dew point (the temperature at which it becomes saturated with water vapour).

Causes:-

Fog formation requires three conditions: ample water vapour (moisture), cooling of the air, and condensation nuclei (aerosols).

Cooling of Air :-

Radiation fog forms on clear, calm night as the ground surface cools rapidly, chilling the adjacent sir.

Advection Fog occurs when warm, moist air moves horizontally over a cooler surface (like cold water or snow). Upslope fog forms as moist air is forced up a mountain slope and cools due to expansion.

Addition of Moisture:

Evaporation of water vapour into cooler, drier air, such as steam fog over warm water or frontal fog during rain.

Condensation Nuclei

The presence of tiny particles. (dust, salt, smoke, pollutants) in the air is necessary for water vapour to condense upon. In highly polluted area, these nuclei can cause fog to form at humidities below 100%

Chemical Equations):

Fog formation is primarily a physical process (condensation):

H_2O(vapour)→H_2O (liq. droplets)

Condensation around Nuclei.

In polluted areas, certain gases, particularly SO_2, can dissolve in fog droplets to form dilute acids, contributing to "acid fog" and enhancing droplet growth.

Protection and Control:

Controlling fog itself is difficult as it is a natural meteorological phenomenon. However, precautions are vital due to its impact on visibility.

Precautions

Operators of vehicles (cars, planes, ships) must take necessary precautions to avoid accidents, such reducing speed, using fog lights, and utilizing navigation systems.

Control:-

Reducing air pollutants like SO_2 and NOx helps may slightly decreases the acidity of fog water and may slightly reduce the frequency in highly polluted areas.

Summary:

Fog is a low-lying cloud that forms when atmospheric moisture condenses around small particles due to air cooling or moisture addition. While mostly a physical process, pollutants can exacerbate its formation and chemical composition (acid fog). The main concern is reduced visibility, necessitating safety precautions for transport.

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Principles of Green Chemistry.

The twelve principles of green chemistry were, introduced by Paul Anastos and John Warner in 1998. They are a guiding frame work for the design of new chemical products and processes, applying to all aspects of the process life-cycle from the raw materials used to the efficiency and safety of the transformations. The principles of green Chemistry including:-

1. Prevention of Waste

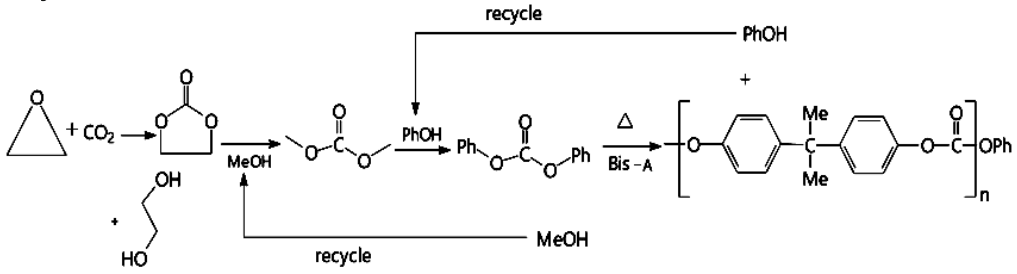
It is considered as the first principal of green chemistry. It is good to prevent the formation of waste rather than clean it up. Waste can take many forms and may impact the environment differently based on its toxicity and nature. Halogenation," Oxidation, alkylations, Nitration and sulfonation are basic reaction of organic synthesis that are applied to different industrial branches. The intention of green chemistry is indeed to stop waste generation.

2. Atom Economy.

Atom Economy is also known as atom efficiency, which refers to the concept of maximizing use of raw materials. for instance, the final product contain the maximum no. of atoms from the reactants. The ideal reaction would incorporate all the atom of reactants. The AE is measured as ratio of molecular weight of all reactants of the wanted product over the molecular weight of all reactants are used in reaction.

3. Chemical Synthesis for Less Hazardous.

Some of the new reactions are developed in past decade for instance, reactions based on rearrangement cycloaddition reaction, were already known, Cascade or tandem reactions metathesis, C-H activation and enzymatic reactions are rather new approaches and demonstrate good example of cleaner, more efficient synthetic tools available. Many industrial processes found cleaner and cheaper when harmful chemical are replacing biological enzymes.



Synthesis of polycarbamate

4. Safer solvents

Most traditional Organic solvents are toxic, flammable and corrosives. Their recycling is connected to energy-efficient distillation with considerable losses. For this reason the devolvement of eco-enviromentally friendly solvents is required. Safer Solvents recommend that the process of synthesis be maximally reduced and whenever possible reduce the use of auxillary chemical substance and if they used should be harmless.

5. Designing safer Chemicals.

Chemical products should be designed in order to affect their needed function while lessening their toxicity. Minimizing toxicity, while keeping function and efficiency can be considered one of the most challenging parts of designing safer products and processes. The

goal of producing safer chemicals is the equilibrium between optical performance and chemical product function.

6. Use of Renewable Feedstocks

One of the principles of green chemistry advocates the use of (green chemistry renewable feedstocks where it is economically and technically acceptable for instance, it is suitable to use renewable raw materials instead of a variety of plastic materials and at that point to waste away the waste materials.

7. Catalytic

Catalytic reagents are superior to stoichiometric reagents. As it is known that in many cases, the formation of waste is linked to the traditional use use of a stoichiometric amount of reagents for environment protection, the catalysis principal encourages the use of biodegradable catalysts, which indicate less energy use of organochlorine compounds and decreasing the use of less waste water & less energy.

8. Bio-degradation.

Chemical products should be designed to break down into innocuous degradation products without causing any danger for the environment. The goal of creating degredable chemicals and products, upon termination of their activity, must be able to convert into harmless product to the environment. The aim is to prevent the formation of harmful substances and to return to production as much waste as possible.

9. Reduced Derivatives

Unnecessary derivation such as blocking group, temporary modification of physical/ chemicals processes, protection should be reduced or avoided is possible, because such steps need extra reagents and lead to generate waste.

10. Design for energy efficiency

Increasing concerns over the depletion of petroleum feedstocks and growth in energy consumption have pushed the devolvement of additional energy-efficient procedures and for the search for renewable energies, non- depleting resources in a time frame.

11. Analysis

Green Analytical Chemistry can be defined as the use of analytical procedures that produce lesser waste and are safer for the environment and human health. This definition includes both parts of life monitoring of a chemical transformation and the environmental shortcomings accompanying with traditional analysis. The goal of green analytical chemistry is to measure chemicals without producing waste.

12. Accident Prevention

Substances that are used in chemical processes should be selected to minimize the possibility of chemical accidents including releases, explosions and fire for example, the increasing use of supercritical CO_2, that replaces Organic solvents. Safety is designed as a controlling of known hazard via achieving an acceptable level of risk.

Use of Green Chemistry in sustainable Development.

Sustainable Development is defined as development that meets the need of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Rapid industrialization excessive resource consumption and chemical pollution have created serious environmental and health challenge.

Green Chemistry plays a crucial role in addressing these issues by designing chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use of and generation of hazardous substances Green Chemistry supports sustainable development by:-

1. Environmental Sustainability:

a) Green Chemistry helps in as reduction of toxic waste (chemicals) and emission.

b) Waste prevention and Pollution Reduction

c) Minimization of hazardous Chemicals.

2) Economic Sustainability

a) Cost Reduction (By minimizing waste, energy use and raw material consumption, green chemistry lowers production cost

b) Innovation and Green Technologies

(Green chemistry drives innovation in : Catalysis, These innovations create new markets and employment opportunities.

- Green Solvents
- Clean Manufacturing

3. Conservation of Natural Resources.

a) Use of Renewable feedstocks

Ex: Bio-ethanol instead of fossil fuels Bio plastics from corn starch or cellulose.

b) Energy efficiency (Chemical processes often require high temp. and pressure. Green Chemistry designs reactions that occur at :

- Ambient temp.
- Atmospheric pressure.

4) Use of safer Chemicals and solvent.

(Conventional organic solvents are volatile, flammable and toxic. Green chemistry promotes

- Water as a solvent
- Supercritical CO_2
- Ionic liquids)

5. Human Health and social Benefits.

a) Safer Products (Green Chemistry design products that are non-toxic and biodegradable, reducing health risk to consumers).

b) Occupational safety

c) Public Health improvement.

"Green Chemistry is a powerful tool to achieve Sustainable Devolvement.

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Earths Radiation Balance & Energy Budget

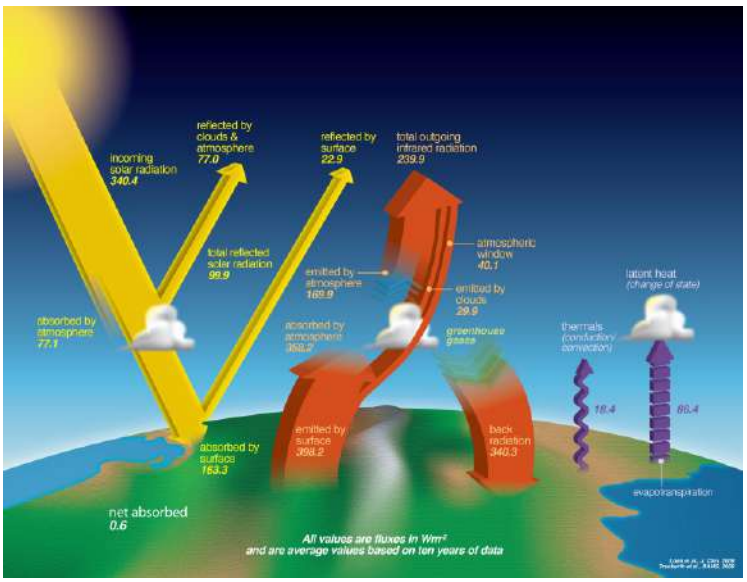
Introduction to Radiative Equilibrium :-

The fundamental principle governing Earth's climate is

Radiative Equilibrium : Earth is a solar powered system that exists in a delicate balance between incoming shortwave solar radiation & outgoing longwave terrestrial radiation.

The condition of stability : For global temperature to remain stable over long periods, the flow of incoming solar energy must be balanced by an equal flow of heat radiated back to space.

Disequilibrium : Any factor that alters this balance (increase incoming energy or decrease outgoing energy) forces the system to find a new equilibrium, resulting in global warming or Cooling.



Incoming solar Radiation (Insolation)

The Solar Source & Spectrums

All matter above absolute zero radiates energy

The Source: The sun (surface temp. ~5,800 Kelvin) radiates mostly visible and near infrared light.(short wave radiation).

Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) / Solar Constant: The intensity of solar energy reaching the top of atmosphere directly facing the sun is approximately 1,360 Watts/m^2.

The "Geometry" Factor: Since Earth is a sphere & only half is lit at a time, the average amount of sunlight arriving at top of atmosphere (averaged over the entire planet) is only one fourth of TSI, or approximately 340 W/m^2.

Earths Energy Budget

Not all sunlight reaching Earth warms the planet. The fate of incoming 340 W/m^2.

Fate of Energy	**Percentage**	**Description**
Reflected (Albedo)	~29%	Reflected back to space by clouds, atmospheric particles, & bright surfaces like sea, ice & snow. This energy play no role in climate system
Absorbed by Atmosphere	~23%	Absorbed by water vapour, dust & ozone.
Absorbed by Surface	~48%	Passes through the atmosphere & warns the land & oceans)
Total Absorbed	~71%	This (~240 W/m^2) is energy that drives photo synthesis evaporation melts ice & warms the system.

Earths as a 'Heat Engine':
The earth does not heat evenly. The climate system acts as a 'heat engine' to redistribute energy.
Heating Imbalance
> Tropics (Surplus): Receive more energy than they radiate back to space. (Net Heating).
> Poles (Deficit): Radiate more heat to space than they absorbs from sun High 'Albedo' (reflectivity) from ice & snow contributes to this by reflecting sunlight.
Redistribution: To prevent the tropics from over heating & poles from freezing solid, the atmosphere and oceans move heat from equator towards the poles through:

- Evaporation of surface water
- Convection
- Rainfall
- Winds & ocean circulation

Important Variables Affecting the Balance:
Latitude: Solar illumination decreases as we move from the equator to poles because sunlight hits at a steeper angle (less direct).
Earths Tilt (23.5°):
The axis tilt causes seasons. It dictates which hemisphere gets more direct sunlight & longer days. Without this tilt, the heating imbalance between equator & poles would be static & season would not exist.
Albedo: The reflectivity of a surface Snow & ice have high albedo (reflecting heat) while oceans & forests have lower albedo (absorbing heat).
Outgoing Radiation
To maintain balance, the Earth must emit energy back to space.
Type of Radiation While the Sun emits shortwave (visible) light, the cooler Earth emits long wave thermal infrared radiation.
The Limit: Earth's temperature does not rise infinitely because the surface & atmosphere are constantly radiating heat back to space.

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Green Chemistry & it's Goals

Green Chemistry also known as benign chemistry, is an evolution of branch of science focussed on designing chemical products and processes that reduces or eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances. Initially, in the United State following the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, it shifts the focus from managing pollution after it occurs to preventing it at the source. The overarching goals can be categorized into three pillars: Environmental, Economic & Social.

Pollution Prevention at the Molecular Level:

The fundamental objective is to reduce the intrinsic hazard of Chemicals. If a chemical is inherently non-toxic, the risk of its use is zero, regardless of exposure levels.

Waste Minimization:

To achieve a" zero Waste" Synthesis where every atom of the starting material is incorporated into the final product.

Sustainability:

Reducing the reliance on finite resources (petroleum) and moving toward renewable feedstock (biomass).

Energy Efficiency:

Minimizing the "Carbon footprint" of chemical manufacturing by conducing Conducing reactions at ambient temperature and pressure.

Less Hazardous Chemical Synthesis:

Use and generate substances with little or no toxicity to human health and the environment.

Designing Safer Chemicals :

Products that are effective but minimize toxicity (e.g, developing non-toxic plasticizers).

Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries:

Award auxiliary substances (Solvents, Separation agents); if necessary, use 'green' Solvents like water, supercritical CO_2, or ionic liquids.

Design for Energy Efficiency:

Recognize the environmental impact of energy Use microwave assisted or ultrasonic Synthesis to lower energy requirements.

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Need of Green Chemistry

1. Pesticides:

These are chemicals Substances used to kill unwanted insects, fungus, rodents or other species. Although their use has helped to increase food production and control certain insect borne disease. It is now well known that these insecticides also pose a health risk to humans and damage the environment. A special mention should be made about DDT. It was used against agriculture pests, flies and mosquito. In India, DDT was used on a large scale for eradication of Malaria. The widespread use of DDT has resulted in pollution of crop lands and a large numbers of pests have become resistant to it. When it enters the food Chain, DDT accumulates in the fatty tissues of animals stress is now being on the biology control of pests which uses harmless substances extracted from plants or friendly insects to get rid of unwanted species.

- Biological pest control using plant-based substances or friendly insects.

2. Ozone Depletion:

The use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in refrigeration and aerosols has led to the creation of the "Ozone hole".

3. Industrial Disasters:

Tragedies like the Bhopal disaster of 1984, which Killed 25,000 people due to a methyl isocyanate leak, highlight the danger of hazardous chemical storage.

4. Climate Change:

The release of greenhouse gases like CO_2 and methane contributes to global warning and ecological imbalance.

5. Acid Rain:

Caused by emission of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Sulphur Oxides (Sox).

Main Sources:

(I) Industries
(ii) Coal-based power plants

6. Global Warming

Due to emission of greenhouse gases.
(I) Carbon dioxide (Co_2)
(ii) Methane (CH_4)
(iii) CFCs
(iv) Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

- Green chemistry promotes processes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Commerce Section

Prof. Hardei
Staff Editor



Roza
Student Editor

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Impact of Digital Payments on the Indian Economy

Digital Payments have transformed the India economy by making financial transactions Faster, safer and more transparent. With the rise of Smart phones and internet connectivity Platforms like UPI (Unified Payments Interface) have gained widespread popularity. Initiatives. such as digital India and the Support of institutions like the Reserve Bank of India have accelerated the shift towards a cashless economy.

One of the major impact of digital Payments is increased financial inclusion. Even People in rural and remote areas can now access banking services through mobile apps and digital wallets. This has reduced dependency on cash and brought more individuals into the formal financial system. Additionally digital transactions help in reducing corruption black money, as every transaction is recorded and traceable.

Digital Payments have also boosted economic efficiency. Businesses can conduct transaction quickly, reducing time and operational cost. Small and medium enterprises benefit from easy Payment options, which help them expand their Customer base. Moreover, the government benefits from improved tax collection due to greater transparency in financial activities.

However, challenges such as Cyber security risk, lack of digital literacy and internet connectivity issues still exist. Despite these hurdles, the growth of digital Payment's continues to Play a crucial role in strengthening the Indian economy. It promotes innovation, enhances financial Stability and supports the vision of a Modren and digitally empowered India.

Katyayhi joshi
M.com 2nd

Economics

Economics is a social science that studies how people, businesses and government use limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants. In simple words, it explains how money, goods and services are produced, distributed and consumed in an economy. Economics comes from the Greek word "Oikonomia" which means household management. Since resources like land, labour, capital and time are scarce, economics helps in making choices about how to use them efficiently.

The subject is mainly divided into two branches:- Microeconomics and Macroeconomics. Microeconomics deals with individual units such as Consumer, firms and price determination, while Macroeconomics studies the economy as a whole, including national income, inflation, unemployment and economic growth. Every economy faces three basic problem what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce. There problems arise due to the scarcity of resources. Economics is important because it helps in proper allocation of resources, supports government in making policies and helps businesses in decision making. It also improves the standard of living of people by guiding economic development. Key concept of economics include demand and supply, scarcity, opportunity cost, production and consumption in economics plays a very important role in daily life as it helps individuals and societies make better decisions for efficient use of Resources and overall development.

In conclusion, economics is an important social science that helps us understand how limited resources are used to satisfy unlimited wants. So, "Economics is the study of choice."

Priyadarshani
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14004

Article on Economics

Economics is the study of how people business and countries use their limited resources. We have limited resources time, Money and materials but our needs and wants are unlimited. Economics helps us decide what to produce, how to produce it and who gets its.

Economics is broadly divided into two main branches Microeconomics and Macroeconomics. Microeconomics focuses on the behavior of individuals and firms such as pricing and demand for goods. Macroeconomics on the other hand studies the overall economy including national income unemployment, inflation and economics growth.

One of the central problems of economy is scarcity. Since resources like land labour, and Capital are limited people must make choices. These choices involve opportunity cost, which means giving up one option to choose another. Efficient allocation of resources necessary to achieve maximum satisfaction and growth.

Economics also play a vital role in policy making Government use economic tools like taxation budgeting and monetary policies to control inflation, reduce poverty, and promote development.

Conclusion:

Economics is essential understanding the functioning of Society. It not only guides individuals in making rational decisions but also helps Governments Create policies for Sustainable development and economic stability.

Minakshi
M.Com 2nd Sem.

CONSUMER RIGHTS

Consumers play a very important role in the economy as they are the final uses of goods and services every individual who purchases products or Services for personal use is considered a consumer. However, Consumers are often exposed to unfair trade practice such as overpricing poor quality products misleading advertisements and fraud. To safe guard their interests the concept of consumers right and protection has become essential.

Consumer rights are the basic rights provided to protect buyers from exploitation. In India these rights are defined under the consumer protection act 2019. One of the most important rights is the rights to Safety Which ensures protection against hazardous goods and Services. The, Right to information allows consumes to know complete detail about a product such as price, quality and expiry date.

Another important right to the right to choose. Which ensures that consumers have access to a varity of good and services at competitive prices. The Right to be heard gives consumers the power to raise their voice against unfair Trade Practices and get their complaints addressed. The right to seek Redressal allows consumers to demand compensation in case of fraud or dissatisfaction Lastly the Right to consumer Education helps people become aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Consumer protection refers to the measures taken by the government and organisations to ensures fair practices in the market the government has established consumer courts at districts, State, and national levels to resolve disputes quickly and efficiently. Organisation like consumers protection councils and NGO's also work to spread awareness among consumers.

In today's digital world. consumer protection has become even more Important due to the rise of online shopping and digital payments. Issues like cyber fraud, fake websites and misleading online advertisements have increased therefore consumers must be continuos while making online purchases and should always verify the authenticity of seller.

consumers also have certain responsibilities. They should check product details read labels carefully, ask for bills and avoid being misled by attractive advertisements. Being aware and responsibly helps is reducing the chances of exploitation.

Conclusion:- Consumers rights and protection are essential for a fair and transparent market system. They empower consumers and ensures that business follow ethical practices Awareness among consumer is the key to preventive exploitation and promoting a healthy economy. A well informed consumer ids the strongest the strangest protector of their own rights.

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The Impact of Social Commerce on Traditional Retail

A Modern Shift in Consumer Behaviour

In the age of smartphones and scrolling, shopping is no longer limited to malls or marketplaces-it now happens in the middle of your social media feed. This shift has given rise to social commerce, a powerful trend where buying and selling take place directly through platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube. As this new form of commerce grows rapidly, it is leaving a noticeable impact on traditional retail businesses.

Social commerce combines entertainment with shopping, making the experience more interactive and engaging. Influencers, live streams, product reels, and customer reviews play a huge role in shaping purchase decisions. Unlike traditional retail, where customers physically visit stores, social commerce allows them to discover, evaluate, and purchase products within minutes-without leaving their apps.

One of the biggest impacts on traditional retail is the decline in footfall. Many consumers, especially younger generations, prefer the convenience of online and social shopping over visiting physical stores. This has forced retailers to rethink their strategies and adopt digital platforms to stay relevant.

Another key change is in marketing and customer engagement. Traditional retail relied on advertisements, displays, and in-store promotions. Social commerce, however, thrives on personalized content, influencer endorsements, and direct interaction with customers. Brands now focus more on storytelling and building relationships rather than just selling products.

Pricing and competition have also intensified. Social platforms make it easy to compare products and prices instantly. Small businesses and startups can compete with established retailers by using creative content and targeted advertising, often at lower costs. This has disrupted the dominance of large retail chains.

However, traditional retail is not disappearing it is evolving. Many businesses are adopting an "omnichannel" approach, combining physical stores with online and social media presence. Retailers use stores as experience centers while driving actual sales through digital platforms. Click-and-collect services and online promotions linked to offline stores are becoming common strategies.

Despite its advantages, social commerce also presents challenges such as trust issues, product authenticity, and data privacy concerns. Customers may hesitate to purchase without physically seeing the product, which still gives traditional retail an edge in certain sectors.

In conclusion, social commerce is reshaping the retail landscape by changing how consumers shop and how businesses sell. While it has challenged traditional retail, it has also pushed it towards innovation and digital transformation. The future of retail lies in blending both online and offline experiences to create a seamless customer journey.

Harshdeep
M.com 4th sem.

The Rise of E-Commerce: Changing the way we shop

Shopping habits in India have changed dramatically with the rapid rise of e-commerce. What once required visiting crowded markets and hours comparing products can now be done in minutes from the comfort of home. Platforms like Amazon and Flipkart have transformed shopping experience by offering a wide range of products, competitive prices, and doorstep services.

One of the biggest reasons behind the success of e-commerce is convenience. Consumers can shop anytime, anywhere, without worrying about timings or location. Features such as product reviews, easy return policies, and personalized recommendations help customers make decisions. The growth of secure payment systems, including UPI, mobile wallets, and cash-on-delivery, has also increased trust among encouraging more people to shop online E-commerce has not only benefited consumers but also created significant opportunities for businesses. Small and medium enterprises (SMES) sellers, and startups can now reach a nationwide audience without investing in expensive physical stores. This has promoted entrepreneurs and allowed many small brands to grow and compete with larger companies. Additionally, the rise of e-commerce has generated employment logistics, delivery services, warehousing, digital marketing, and customer support.

However, despite its many advantages, e-commerce also faces several challenges. High competition makes it difficult for new sellers to stand out in the market. Customers sometimes face issues such as delayed deliveries, damaged products, or misleading descriptions. Data privacy a cyber security concerns are also important issues that need constant attention as more people share personal and financial information online.

The COVID-19 pandemic played and crucial role in accelerating the growth of e-commerce. During lockdowns, when physical stores were closed, online shopping became a necessity. Even people in rural and semi-urban areas started using digital platforms for purchasing essential goods, leading to a significant expansion of the e-commerce market.

Looking toward the future, e-commerce is expected to grow even further with the help of advanced technologies. Artificial intelligence (AI) is improving customer experience through personalized suggestions, while faster delivery systems and better logistics are making services more efficient. Innovations like voice shopping, virtual try-ons, and drone deliveries may soon become a part of everyday life.

In conclusion, e-commerce has revolutionized the way we shop by making it faster, easier, and more accessible. It has not only changed costumer behaviour but also reshaped the entire business landscape. As technology continues to evolve, e-commerce will remain a key driver of economic growth and a powerful force in shaping the future of commerce.

Roza Khan
B.com 3rd Year
Roll No. 03610

Commerce Quotient: Engineering the Future of Finance

In an era defined by rapid digital transformation, economic volatility, and the relentless rise of start-up culture, the commerce stream has emerged as the true backbone of modern corporate architecture. It is no longer just about ledger books and tax compliance; it is the strategic nerve center of the global economy.

Choosing commerce is a deliberate step towards becoming a financial architect-someone who understands how to turn data into profits risk into strategy, and idea into enterprise.

The Power of the Triple core: Accountancy, Economics, Business studies.

Commerce offers a unique blend of analytical rigor and practical application.
Accountancy sharpens your precision and integrity, ensuring accuracy in a data-driven world.
Economics provides the macro-view, teaching you to decode market trends and policy shifts
Business studies fosters the entrepreneurial mind set, teaching you how to lead and scale.

Beyond Traditional Paths: The 2026 Landscape While the prestige of chartered Accountancy (CA) and company secretary (cs) remains, 2026 has brought in high-growth, high-pay avenues like.

Fintech management, Digital Finance, data Analytics and Investment Banking.

In a world where digital transactions are taking. over, commerce graduates are the plug-and-play. professionals, recruiters are desperately seeking.

The verdict

If you have a mind for numbers, a passion for strategy, and the ambition to shape the economic-landscape, commerce is your battleground.

It doesn't just promise a job; it promises a front-row seat to the functioning of the world.

Commerce: Think sharp. Grow Rich. Lead Ahead.

By: Ravneet Kaur
M. Com 4th Sem.

Economics: The Study of Choices.

Economics is a social science that studies how individuals and societies use limited resources to satisfy their unlimited wants. Since resources such as money, time and natural materials are scarce, people must make choices about how to use them effectively, Economics helps us understand decisions and their impact on our daily lives.

The subject is broadly divided into microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics focuses on individual units like consumers and firms, examining how prices are determined and how resources are allocated. Macroeconomics, on the other hand, studies the economy as a whole, including topics like inflation unemployment and economic growth.

One of the central ideas in economics is scarcity, Which leads to basic economic problems: what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce. These questions are essential for every Country, regardless of its level of development.

Economics also plays an important role in everyday life. It helps people make better decisions about spending saving and investing money. Government use economic principles to create policies that promote growth and reduce poverty.

Businesses rely on economics to understand markets and maximize profits.

In conclusion, economics is not just about wealth or money; it is about making wise. Choices, By studying economics, we can better understand the world around us and Contributes to a more efficient and fair society.

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The Click and the Cart:
How E-Commerce is Rewriting Our World

Take a look around your dorm room or apartment. From the textbook on your desk to the LED strip lights on your wall, chances are a significant portion of your belongings arrived in a cardboard box at your doorstep. What used to be a novel alternative to a trip to the mall has now become the invisible infrastructure of our daily lives. Electronic commerce, or e-commerce, has fundamentally shifted how we live, work, and consume.

For our generation, shopping has transitioned from a physical destination to a fluid digital experience. Powered by algorithms that understand our tastes better than we do, online marketplaces have turned retail into a highly personalized ecosystem. We no longer just buy products; we engage with brands through social media feeds, live-streamed shopping events, and direct-to-consumer websites. The traditional boundaries of business hours and geographic locations have completely vanished, making global markets accessible from the palm of our hand.

However, this hyper-convenient digital marketplace is undergoing a fascinating evolution. The early prediction that e-commerce would entirely kill off brick-and-mortar stores hasn't quite come true. Instead, we are entering the era of "phygital" retail—a hybrid blend of physical and digital spaces. Brands that started entirely online are now opening physical showrooms, not necessarily to hold inventory, but to give consumers a space to touch, feel, and experience the brand before making a purchase online.

For college students peering into the future, e-commerce represents more than just a place to buy things—it is one of the fastest-growing professional landscapes. From data analytics and artificial intelligence to supply chain engineering and digital marketing, the industry is hungry for fresh talent. As technology continues to evolve, the students of today will be the ones designing the sustainable logistics, ethical AI, and next-generation platforms of tomorrow.

Jasmeet Kaur
B.com 1st year
Roll no- 3624

Navigating the Digital Frontier: The Future of Commerce and Career Success

The world of commerce is no longer just about brick-and-mortar storefronts, ledger books, and traditional corporate ladders. Today, we are living through a massive economic transformation driven by artificial intelligence, globalized supply chains, and evolving consumer mindsets. For business students standing on the edge of tomorrow, this shift represents both an extraordinary challenge and an unprecedented opportunity. To thrive in this new landscape, we must understand the core forces disrupting the marketplace and adapt our skills accordingly.

1. The Hyper-Digital Marketplace Technology has completely rewritten the rules of retail and corporate finance. E-commerce is no longer a luxury branch of a business; it is the central nervous system. Algorithms now predict consumer preferences before a purchase is even made, while big data analytics drive multi-million-dollar marketing campaigns. Furthermore, fintech innovations are reshaping how we interact with money. From decentralized finance (DeFi) and blockchain ledgers to seamless contactless digital wallets, the financial sector is becoming faster, more secure, and highly automated. As future commerce professionals, understanding digital tools is no longer optional—it is a baseline requirement.

2. The Rise of Sustainable and Ethical Capitalism Modern consumers, especially Gen Z and Millennial, are voting with their wallets. They increasingly demand environmental accountability, fair labor practices, and transparent supply chains from the brands they support. This shift has elevated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from a mere public relations checkbox to a core business strategy. Future accountants will audit environmental impacts, and future marketers will build campaigns centered on genuine corporate ethics. Businesses that fail to prioritize sustainability are rapidly losing relevance. As the next generation of leaders, our goal must be to build profitable enterprises that also drive positive social change.

3. Essential Skills for the Future GraduateIn a world where automation can handle basic data entry, financial forecasting, and standard tax preparation, what makes a human graduate valuable?

The answer lies in uniquely human capabilities:

Data Literacy: The ability to look at complex numbers, extract meaningful patterns, and translate them into strategic business decisions.

Agility and Resilience: The economic landscape changes fast. Success belongs to those who view continuous upskilling as a lifelong habit.

Emotional Intelligence: Strong negotiation, cross-cultural collaboration, and ethical leadership cannot be replicated by software.

The Road Ahead College is our sandbox to experiment, make mistakes, and build our foundational knowledge. However, textbooks alone cannot bridge the gap between classroom theory and boardroom reality. We must actively seek out internships, engage in case study competitions, learn data visualization tools, and stay updated on global financial news.

The future of commerce belongs to the bold, the tech-savvy, and the ethically conscious. Let us use our time here to build a diverse toolkit, question old economic dogmas, and prepare to lead the global markets of tomorrow with competence and integrity.

Priti
B. Com 1st year
Roll no. 3560

Empowering Innovation

Top 5 Government Schemes Driving Women Entrepreneurship India is witnessing a massive economic evolution led by female visionary leaders. The Government of India actively bridges the funding gap through tailored economic financial frameworks to foster capital independence for aspiring women innovators. For college graduates ready to move from a lecture hall to a corporate boardroom, specific state-backed initiatives clear legal roadblocks and eliminate traditional borrowing friction.

The Power Line-up: Top 5 Initiatives

Scheme Name	Funding Limit	Best Suited For	Core Benefit
1. Stand-Up India	J10 Lakh to J1 Crore	Greenfield startups	Low interest rates,
			mentorship
2. Pradhan Mantri	Up to J10-20 Lakh	Micro/Small units	Zero collateral,
MUDRA Yojana			easy access
3. PMEGP	Up to J20-50 Lakh	Manufacturing /	Up to 35% capital
		Services	subsidy
4. Mahila Udyam	Up to J10 Lakh		Confessional
Nidhi		Tiny/SSI scaling	soft loans
5. TREAD Scheme	Up to J30 Lakh		30% Govt grant
		Semi-skilled/SHGs	coverage

Satyam Sharma
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उद्यमिता (Entrepreneurship)

आधुनिक भारत के विकास का नया इंजन आज भारत बदलाव के एक ऐतिहासिक दौर से गुजर रहा है, और इस बदलाव की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। उद्यमिता (Entrepreneurship)। अब युवा केवल नौकरी पाने की चाह नहीं रखते, बल्कि वे 'रोजगार निर्माता' (Job Creators) बनने का सपना देख रहे हैं। उद्यमिता सिर्फ एक नया बिजनेस शुरू करने के बारे में नहीं है। यह एक ऐसी सोच है, जो समस्याओं में अवसर तलाशती है। एक सफल उद्यमी वह नहीं है जो केवल मुनाफा कमाता है, बल्कि वह है जो समाज की किसी वास्तविक समस्या का अपनी रचनात्मकता और नवाचार (Innovation) से समाधान निकालता है। डिजिटल क्रांति ने इस राह को और आसान बना दिया है। आज देश के छोटे–छोटे कस्बों और गांवों से युवा अपनी अनूठी सोच के साथ आगे आ रहे हैं और डिजिटल टूल्स की मदद से वैश्विक स्तर पर पहचान बना रहे हैं। एक नया स्टार्टअप या उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण गुणों की आवश्यकता होती हैः

जोखिम लेने की क्षमताः असफलता के डर से ऊपर उठकर आगे बढ़ना।दृढ़ता और धैर्य उतार–चढ़ाव के समय भी अपने लक्ष्य पर टिके रहना।

बदलाव को अपनानाः बदलते बाजार और नई तकनीकों के अनुसार खुद को ढालना। भारत सरकार की 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' जैसी नीतियां और मुद्रा लोन जैसी योजनाएं भी नए उद्यमियों को अपनी उड़ान भरने में मदद कर रही हैं। डिजिटल भुगतान और ई–कॉमर्स ने व्यापार करने के तरीकों को पूरी तरह बदल दिया है।

निष्कर्ष के तौर पर, उद्यमिता केवल व्यक्तिगत तरक्की का जरिया नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती देने और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के सपने को सच करने का सबसे सशक्त माध्यम है। यदि आपके पास कोई अनोखा आइडिया है, तो झिझक छोड़िए, कदम आगे बढ़ाइए और अपने सपनों को हकीकत में बदलिए।

Sristhi, B.com 1st year
Roll No. 3508

नारी शक्ति और उद्यमिता

कॉलेज कैंपस से आत्मनिर्भरता का नया सफरआज का युवा वर्ग केवल डिग्री हासिल करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि समाज में एक बड़ा बदलाव लाने के लिए पढ़ाई कर रहा है। आज भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की सबसे बड़ी ताकत 'उद्यमिता' (Entrepreneurship) बनकर उभरी है, और इस बदलाव की सबसे चमकदार कमान महिलाओं के हाथों में है। कॉलेज का यह दौर सिर्फ किताबों तक सीमित रहने का नहीं है, बल्कि अपनी सोच को एक नया पंख देने का है। आज की युवा छात्राएं पारंपरिक करियर विकल्पों से आगे बढ़कर 'फाउंडर्स' और 'सीईओ' की भूमिका में खुद को देख रही हैं। कॉलेज कैंपस से ही नए आइडियाज का जन्म हो रहा है, जहां बेटियां फैशन, बायोटेक, शिक्षा और डिजिटल मार्केटिंग जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपने स्टार्टअप्स की नींव रख रही हैं।महिला उद्यमिता (Women Entrepreneurship) केवल बिजनेस करने के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश की आधी आबादी के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की कहानी है। जब एक महिला उद्यमी बनती है, तो वह न केवल अपने लिए रोजगार पैदा करती है, बल्कि अन्य महिलाओं के लिए भी प्रगति के द्वार खोलती है। डिजिटल क्रांति, सोशल मीडिया और ऑनलाइन पेमेंट टूल्स ने कॉलेज की छात्राओं के लिए घर या हॉस्टल के कमरों से ही छोटे स्तर पर बिजनेस शुरू करना बेहद आसान बना दिया है। एक सफल उद्यमी बनने के लिए हमारे भीतर इन गुणों का होना जरूरी हैः

नवाचार (Innovation): पुरानी समस्याओं का आधुनिक और नया समाधान ढूंढना।

नेटवर्किंगः कॉलेज के सेमिनार और क्लब्स के जरिए सही मेंटर्स से जुड़ना।

वित्तीय साक्षरताः अपने पॉकेट मनी और फंड्स का सही प्रबंधन सीखना। 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' और 'मुद्रा योजना' जैसी सरकारी नीतियां आज की युवा महिलाओं को आर्थिक संबल दे रही हैं। कॉलेज का यह समय गलतियां करने और उनसे सीखने का सबसे सुरक्षित 'सैंडबॉक्स' है। इसलिए, कैंपस की सभी सहेलियों और साथियों से यही कहना है। यदि आपके पास कोई अनोखा आइडिया है, तो असफलता के डर को पीछे छोड़िए। अपनी रचनात्मकता को बिजनेस मॉडल में बदलिए, क्योंकि आने वाला कल उन लोगों का है जो अपनी राह खुद बनाने का हौसला रखते हैं।

Sneha, B.Com 2nd year
Roll No. 3523

सस्टेनेबल फैशन

'सस्टेनेबल फैशन' (Sustainable Fashion) कॉलेज कैंपस से पर्यावरण संरक्षण की नई शुरुआत आज का युवा वर्ग न केवल स्टाइल और ट्रेंड्स को पसंद करता है, बल्कि वह पर्यावरण के प्रति भी बेहद जागरूक है। यही वजह है कि आज कॉलेज कैंपसों में 'सस्टेनेबल फैशन' (Sustainable Fashion) यानी टिकाऊ और पर्यावरण–अनुकूल पहनावे का ट्रेंड तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। फैशन का मतलब अब सिर्फ अच्छा दिखना नहीं, बल्कि प्रकृति के प्रति जिम्मेदार होना भी है। फास्ट फैशन (Fast Fashion) के इस दौर में कपड़े बहुत सस्ते और जल्दी बदले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसका खामियाजा हमारी धरती भुगत रही है। कपड़ा उद्योग दुनिया में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले सबसे बड़े उद्योगों में से एक है। हर साल लाखों टन कपड़े कचरे के ढेर में बदल जाते हैं। इस समस्या का सबसे बेहतरीन समाधान सस्टेनेबल फैशन है, जो पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचाए बिना हमें स्टाइलिश रहने का विकल्प देता है।

एक कॉलेज स्टूडेंट के तौर पर हम अपनी रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में सस्टेनेबल फैशन को आसानी से अपना सकते हैं:
थ्रिफ्टिंग और रीसाइक्लिंग (Thrifting & Recycling): पुराने कपड़ों को फेंकने के बजाय उन्हें रीसायकल करें या थ्रिफ्ट स्टोर्स से कपड़े खरीदें।क्वालिटी पर ध्यान दें, क्वांटिटी पर नहींरू सस्ते और खराब क्वालिटी के ढेर सारे कपड़े खरीदने के बजाय, ऐसे कपड़े चुनें जो लंबे समय तक चलें।

ऑर्गेनिक फैब्रिक का चुनावः खादी, ऑर्गेनिक कॉटन, जूट और लिनन जैसे प्राकृतिक और बायोडिग्रेडेबल कपड़ों को अपनी वार्डरोब में शामिल करें। कॉलेज मैगजीन के माध्यम से हम सभी को यह समझना होगा कि सस्टेनेबल फैशन कोई उबाऊ स्टाइल नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक रचनात्मक सोच है। कपड़ों को मिक्स–एंड–मैच करना, दोस्तों के साथ कपड़ों को स्वैप (अदला–बदली) करना भी इस आंदोलन का हिस्सा है। आइए, इस कॉलेज लाइफ में हम एक नया संकल्प लें। अपनी अनूठी शैली को बरकरार रखते हुए सस्टेनेबल फैशन को अपनाएं और अपनी धरती को बचाने में एक छोटा लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दें। याद रखें, हमारा एक सही चुनाव पर्यावरण के लिए बड़ा बदलाव ला सकता है।

Sonali Kumari
B. Com 2nd year
Roll No. 3531

भारतीय महिला उद्यमियों के लिए सरकारी योजनाएं

भारतीय महिला उद्यमियों के लिए ये 5 सरकारी योजनाएं पूंजी की कमी को दूर करने और व्यापार को आसान बनाने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं। इन योजनाओं का विस्तृत विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

1. स्टैंड–अप इंडिया (Stand & Up India) यह योजना जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं को सीधे व्यापार से जोड़ने के लिए शुरू की गई है। इसके तहत प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा को अनिवार्य रूप से कम से कम एक महिला उद्यमी को ऋण देना होता है। यह लोन ₹10 लाख से ₹1 करोड़ तक का होता है, जो केवल नई 'ग्रीनफील्ड' कंपनियों के लिए मिलता है। योजना की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसमें ब्याज दरें बैंक की न्यूनतम दरों पर होती हैं और चुकाने के लिए 7 वर्ष का लंबा समय मिलता है। इसके साथ ही सरकार महिला उद्यमियों को उद्योग चलाने के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण और मेंटरशिप भी प्रदान करती है।

2. प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (PMMY) छोटे और सूक्ष्म स्तर पर व्यापार शुरू करने या उसे बढ़ाने के लिए मुद्रा योजना सबसे लोकप्रिय माध्यम है। हाल ही में इस योजना के 'तरुण प्लस' श्रेणी के तहत लोन की सीमा को बढ़ाकर ₹ 20 लाख तक कर दिया गया है। यह ऋण पूरी तरह से कोलाजिटल–फ्री 'बिना किसी गारंटी के' होता है, जिससे महिलाओं को अपने घर की संपत्ति को गिरवी रखने की चिंता नहीं करनी पड़ती। साथ ही, प्रारंभिक स्तर पर आवेदन करने के लिए इसमें कोई प्रोसेसिंग फीस भी नहीं ली जाती है, जिससे यह नए व्यापारों के लिए अत्यंत सुलभ हो जाता है।

3. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (PMEGP) यदि आप विनिर्माण (Manufacturing) या सेवा (Service) क्षेत्र में नया कारखाना या यूनिट स्थापित करना चाहती हैं, तो PMEGP सबसे बेहतरीन योजना है। इसके तहत विनिर्माण के लिए ₹50 लाख और सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए ₹20 लाख तक का प्रोजेक्ट लोन लिया जा सकता है। महिलाओं को इस योजना में 'विशेष श्रेणी' का दर्जा प्राप्त है। इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह है कि यदि कोई महिला ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अपना उद्योग लगाती है, तो सरकार उसे 35% तक की सब्सिडी 'पूंजी अनुदान' देती है, और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए यह सब्सिडी 25%है।

4. महिला उद्यम निधि योजना (Mahila Udyam Nidhi) यह योजना विशेष रूप से भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (SIDBI) द्वारा संचालित की जाती है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों (Tiny & SSI) को वित्तीय मजबूती देना है। इसके तहत महिलाओं को ₹10 लाख तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसका मुख्य तंत्र महिला उद्यमियों के शुरुआती इक्विटी अंतर को भरना है। योजना के अंतर्गत बहुत ही रियायती दरों पर 'सॉफ्ट लोन' दिए जाते हैं। व्यवसाय शुरू होने के शुरुआती दिनों में नकदी के संकट से बचाने के लिए इसमें एक लंबी मोरेटोरियम अवधि 'ऋण अदायगी से शुरुआती छूट' भी दी जाती है।

5. ट्रेड योजना (TREAD Scheme) V^{a}sM (Trade&Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development) योजना का मुख्य फोकस उन महिलाओं पर है जिनके पास पारंपरिक रूप से बैंकों से सीधे लोन लेने के साधन नहीं हैं। इस योजना के तहत मुख्य रूप से गैर–कृषि क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाली अर्ध–कुशल महिलाओं और स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) को ₹30 लाख तक की परियोजनाओं के लिए लक्षित किया जाता है। इस योजना की सबसे अनूठी बात यह है कि सरकार कुल परियोजना लागत का 30% हिस्सा एक अनुदान (Grant) के रूप में सीधे देती है, जिसे वापस नहीं करना होता। शेष 70% हिस्सा गैर–सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) के माध्यम से वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा ऋण के रूप में उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

Hemlata
B. Com 2nd Year
Roll No. 3518

Navigating the Modern Commerce Landscape:

From Classrooms to Boardrooms The traditional view of the commerce stream is undergoing a massive transformation. The days when a commerce degree restricted you to ledger books and basic accounting are long gone. Today, the intersection of technology, global markets, and complex financial regulations has turned commerce into one of the most dynamic, high-paying career launch pads available. For students exploring this landscape, the opportunities bridge both elite professional certifications and cutting-edge corporate roles.

The Golden Trio: CA, CS, and CMA The bedrock of the Indian corporate ecosystem relies heavily on professional qualifications. Chartered Accountants (CAs) are no longer mere tax filers; they operate as strategic financial advisors to multinational corporations. Similarly, the role of a Company Secretary (CS) has evolved into a vital corporate governance position, ensuring boardrooms strictly adhere to rapidly changing legal frameworks. For those fascinated by manufacturing and operational efficiency, becoming a Cost and Management Accountant (CMA) offers a direct path into high-level budget architecture and cost containment. The Tech-Driven Frontier Beyond traditional titles, tech-driven roles are redefining what it means to work in commerce. Data and Financial Analytics has emerged as a powerhouse field. Modern firms do not just look at past sheets; they need professionals who can use tools like Python, SQL, and Power BI to project future market shifts. Furthermore, the explosion of Fintech and Investment Banking offers ambitious graduates the chance to work on high-stakes corporate valuations, mergers, and block chain-based ledger systems right after graduation. Building Your Launchpad Success in this new era requires a dual approach. While standard university degrees like B.Com or BBA establish your baseline knowledge, building practical skills is what gets you hired. To stand out in a competitive job market, students must actively pursue specialized internships, learn advanced financial modeling, and maintain a sharp understanding of global market trends. The modern economy does not just look for people who can count money—it looks for leaders who understand how money moves, how laws apply to it, and how technology can scale it.

Upasana
B.Com 3rd year
Roll No. 3231940099

Beyond the Algorithm:
Why Marketing is Your Ultimate Campus Superpower

Ever feel like you are just coasting through your college years when you could be leading the pack? It is easy to view these four years as a giant checklist of exams, essays, and group projects. But college is more than just a stepping stone to a degree it is a live testing ground for your personal brand. In today's hyper-connected world, mastering basic marketing is no longer just for business majors. It is the ultimate superpower for anyone trying to cut through the digital noise.

Think about it. Whether you are trying to double the attendance at your campus club, get eyes on your new art portfolio, launch an indie podcast, or simply stand out to top-tier employers on LinkedIn, you are marketing. Marketing is not about corporate buzzwords or manipulation. At its core, it is simply the art of telling a story so clearly and authentically that the right people cannot look away.

So, how do you start building your brand without looking like a walking advertisement?

First, define your vibe. Figure out what makes your project, club, or perspective unique. If everyone else is being loud and flashy, maybe your strength is being minimalist and direct. Next, know your crowd. Stop trying to appeal to the entire university. Find the specific group of students who actually care about your niche and speak directly to them. Finally, pick your playground. Do not waste time on platforms your audience ignores. Master one or two channels whether that is a sleek Instagram grid, punchy TikToks, or physical flyers in the student union and keep your message consistent.

The skills you build by marketing your campus initiatives today are the exact ones that will make employers stop scrolling through resumes tomorrow. You are proving that you know how to build an audience, communicate a vision, and drive real engagement. Your future career does not start after graduation; it starts with the noise you make right now. Stop waiting for opportunities to find you. Define your message, find your audience, and start making some noise.

Golu Kumar Gupta
B. Com 3rd year
Roll No. 3231940027

क्लिक से लेकर करियर तकः
ई-कॉमर्स और 'क्विक कॉमर्स' की नई क्रांति

आज का युवा वर्ग समय की कीमत बखूबी समझता है। कुछ साल पहले तक इंटरनेट पर सामान ऑर्डर करने के बाद दो या तीन दिन का इंतजार करना आम बात थी। लेकिन आज, हमें अपनी पसंद की चीजें या रोजमर्रा का राशन महज 10 मिनट में अपने दरवाजे पर चाहिए। यही कारण है कि भारतीय बाजार में 'क्विक कॉमर्स' (Quick Commerce) यानी ब्लिंकिट, जेप्टो और इंस्टामार्ट जैसी कंपनियाँ पारंपरिक व्यापार को पीछे छोड़ रही हैं। कॉमर्स के छात्रों के लिए यह सिर्फ एक सुविधा नहीं, बल्कि बिजनेस मॉडल और सप्लाई चेन मैनेजमेंट का एक बेहतरीन केस स्टडी है। इस पूरी क्रांति के पीछे कॉमर्स के कुछ बेहद बुनियादी और आधुनिक सिद्धांत काम कर रहे हैं। सबसे पहला है 'डार्क स्टोर्स' (Dark Stores) का नेटवर्क। ये वो छोटे–छोटे गोदाम होते हैं जो किसी रिहायशी इलाके के पास ही बनाए जाते हैं, जहाँ आम ग्राहकों का आना मना होता है। यहाँ सारा ध्यान केवल इन्वेंटरी मैनेजमेंट और तेजी से सामान पैक करने पर होता है। कॉमर्स के नजरिए से देखें तो यह 'माइक्रो–लॉजिस्टिक्स' (Micro & Logistics) का सबसे सटीक उदाहरण है।

दूसरा बड़ा पहलू है डेटा एनालिसिस (Data Analytics)। इन कंपनियों को अच्छी तरह पता होता है कि किसी खास इलाके में रहने वाले लोग किस समय क्या ऑर्डर कर सकते हैं। बारिश के मौसम में चाय–पकोड़े का सामान या देर रात को स्नैक्स की माँग को ये एल्गोरिदम के जरिए पहले ही भाँप लेते हैं। इसे कॉमर्स की भाषा में 'प्रेडिक्टिव डिमांड' (Predictive Demand) कहते हैं, जो नुकसान (Wastage) को कम करती है।कॉमर्स के छात्रों के लिए इस क्षेत्र में करियर की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। आज कंपनियों को सिर्फ डिग्री धारक नहीं, बल्कि ऐसे प्रोफेशनल्स चाहिए जो 'फिनटेक' (Fintech), डिजिटल मार्केटिंग और डेटा–ड्रिवन सप्लाई चेन को समझ सकें। बदलते दौर का संदेश साफ हैः बिजनेस का पुराना तरीका अब बदल चुका है। यदि आप कॉमर्स के क्षेत्र में कुछ बड़ा करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको इस डिजिटल रफ्तार और ग्राहकों के बदलते व्यवहार को समझना होगा। अगली बार जब आप 10 मिनट में कोई सामान डिलीवर होते देखें, तो केवल सुविधा को न सराहें, बल्कि उसके पीछे काम कर रहे कॉमर्स के इस बेहतरीन नेटवर्क और बिजनेस मॉडल का विश्लेषण करें ।

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Prof. Dinesh Kumar
Staff Editor



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The Circular Economy : How Recycling Can Boost India's GDP

The idea of a circular economy is becoming increasingly important for India's future growth. Unlike, the traditional "take-make-dispose" system, a circular economy focus on reusing, repairing and recycling material do that waste is reduced and resounds are used more efficiently. This approach not only protects the environment but also has the power to boost India's GDP in a big way.

Recycling in India is still growing, but it already support million of workers, especially in the informal sector. If recycling is organised, modernised, and expanded, it can create lakhs of new jobs in waste management, green manufacturing, and innovative recycling startup. These jobs can support both rural and urban families, directly contributing to economic growth.

The government is already promoting circular economy policies, such as rules for plastic management, e-waste recycling, and sustainable packing. If implemented effectively, these steps can transform waste into worth.

In simple terms, the circular economy is not just about recycling - it is about creating a smarter, greener, and stronger economic system that can significantly boot India's GDP in the coming years.

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Emerging Statistical Trends in the Indian Economy with special Reference to Himachal Pradesh

Recent statistical trends show that India is experiencing Steady economic growth with GDP growth around 6-7 percent. The services sector has become the largest contributor to GDP, while agriculture share is declining despite employing a large work force. Digital payment and financial inclusion have expended rapidly, improving economic efficiency. Inflation remains moderate but employment challenges persist, especially among youth In Himachal Pradesh. Service and tourism dominate the economy while horticulture, especially apple cultivation, supports rural income. However, Fiscal Stress and environmental challenges are major concerns for sustainable development. India shows service - LED growth, Digital expression, and stable inflation, while Himachal Pradesh depends on tourism, horticulture and Faces Fiscal challenges.

Rohit
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What is Monetary Policy ?

Monetary policy is the combination of strategy and actions that the Central Bank employs to achieve the economy goals set for it by govt. Monetary policy is a set of tools used by a nations central bank to control the overall money supply and promote economic growth. It involves strategies such as adjusting interest rates and changing bank reserve requirements. The Federal Reserve implements Monetary policy in the united states to meet its dual mandate from Congress: to achieve maximum employment while keeping inflation in check.

Understanding Monetary police

Monetary policy is the control of the quantity available in an economy and the channels by which new money is supplied. Economics statistics such as gross domestic product (GDP), the rate of inflation, and industry and Sector - specific growth rates influence monetary policy strategy.

Goals of Monetary policy

Inflation : Contractionary Monetary policy can temper inflation by reducing the level of money circulating in the economy. Expansionary Monetary policy increases the money in circulation and fosters inflationary pressure due to greater economic activity.

Unemployment: An expansionary monetary policy decreases unemployment as a larger money Supply and attractive business activities and expansion of the job market.

Exchange Rate: The exchange rate between domestic and foreign currencies can be affected by Monetary policy. with an increases in the money Supply, the domestic currency Can become less attractive and cheaper relative to other currencies.

Monetary policies are seen as either expansionary or contractionary, depending on the level of growth or stagnation within the economy.

THANK YOU

Tamanna Thakur
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The Economic Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Jobs and productivity

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the job market and productivity, bringing both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, AI is expected to boost productivity growth with estimates suggesting a 1.5% increase in productivity and GDP by 2035, and 3:7% by 2075. This growth is driven by AI's ability to automate tasks, enhance decision making and improve efficiency.

However, AI's impact on jobs is more nuanced. While it's predicted to create new rolls, it's also likely to displace certain positions, especially those involving routine tasks. In fact, 40% of global jobs could be impacted by AI, with advanced economics facing higher exposure rates of up to 60%

Job market trends :
Job displacement : AI may automate tasks in sectors like Finance, law and coding, affecting entry-revel positions.

New opportunities : AI is creating demand for skill like machine learning, date science and AI ethics.

Upskilling : There's a growing need for workers to develop skills that complement AI, such as creativity, problem solving and emotional intelligence.

Productivity gains :
AI is already during Productivity growth in industries like financial services and software publishing.
Companies using AI report improved efficiency cost savings, and revenue gains.
AI powered tools are enhancing tasks like customer service, writing and data analysis.
To navigate this shift, it's essential focus on developing skills that are complementary to AI and investing in education and training programs

Vishal /Sakshi
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Economics in fragments :
Understanding Life Through Choices

A Question
Why do we always feel short of something - time, money of opportunity ? Economics begins with this simple question.

A Reality :
Human wants are unlimited, but resources are limited. This gap creates scarcity, the foundation of all economics thinking. Every society, whether rich or poor, must decide how to use its resources wisely.

A Daily Experience
When a student choose study over leisure, or saving over spending, opportunity cost quietly appears. Economics lives in this unnoticed moments of choice.

A Social Mirror
Problems, like inflation, unemployment and poverty are nor accidents. They reflect economic structures and policy decisions. Understanding then helps students see beyond headlines and emotions.

A Government's Dilemma
More spending on development often means higher taxed or borrowing. Economics teaches that welfare and growth must be balanced carefully.

A Changing Discipline
Modern economics take about sustainability, inequality and human welfare - not just income and output. It asks whether growth is meaningful if it exclude people.

A Conclusion
Economics does not give perfect answer. Instead, it offers a rational lens to understand society, for a BA Student, form mu perspective, economics is not just a subject - it is a habit of thinking clearly in an uncertain world.

Aashi Sharma
BA 2nd Year
Roll No. 06006

Women Empowerment and Economic Growth

“Empowerment of a women, empowers a nation." This simple line clearly explains the strong connection between women empowerment and economic growth. Hence women empowerment means - giving women equal rights, education, employment, opportunities and freedom to make decisions. A country cannot achieve true economic development unless its women progress alongside men.

Swami Vivekanand rightly said, The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment of its women." Women form nearly half of India's population, yet their contribution to the economy remains much lower then their potential. Studies shows that women contribution is just 18% to India's GDP, even though they make up almost 48% of the population. If women participated equally in the work force, India's GDP could increase near by 30%. "There is no tool for development more effective than empowerment of women ," said Kofi Avnan. When women are educated and employed they earn income, reduce poverty and improved the standard of living of their families. An earning women spends more on education, healthcare and nutrition which helps in building a healthier and more productive society.

In recent years, women have entered almost every field - education, healthcare, banking science, sports and defence. Women entrepreneurs are increasing, especially through self help group and small business, government schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, skill India. Mudra yojna and Digital india have encouraged women to become financially independent.

As Melinda Gates said, "A women with a voice is, by definition, a strong women”. Economic independence gives women confidence and decision making power. However, many challenges still exists such as gender gives women confidence and discrimination, unequal wages, lack of education in rural areas and limited job opportunities.

Malala Yousafzai remains us, "We can not all succeed when half of us are held back." Empowering women is not only a matter of social justice but also an economic necessity. Inclusive growth is possible only when women are give equal opportunities.

In conclusion, women empowerment leads to economic growth, social development and national progress. When women grow, families grow, society grows and the nation moves towards a stronger and more sustained future.
"When Women rises, Nation rises.”

Poem :
Rise Women rise, the future's bright,
your dreams can take the highest flight,
With courage, skill and heart so true,
The nation grows because of you.
Work learn and lead with pride,
Break the chains, stand side by side,
Empowerment give you wings to soar,
When women rise, the country grows more.

Amrit Kaur Khalsa
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Is India Ready for a $ 5 trillion Economy

India aims to become a $ 5 trillion economy, a goal that reflect the country's ambition to strengthen its global economic position. Over the past decade, India has shown steady growth driven by digitalization, Unbarization and a rising workforce. Sectors like IT services, manufacturing, start-ups, and infrastructure development are contribution significantly to economic expansion.

However several challenges still exist, unemployment, skill gaps, slow industrial growth and issues in agriculture remain major obstacles. Additional, global uncertainties and inflation can slow down progress. To achieve the $ 5 trillion goal. India need technology advertisement, increase exports and case of doing business.

Despite these challenges, India has great potential. With young talent, a fast growing digital economy, and government initiatives such as make in India, Digital India, and start-up India, the country is moving in the right direction. If economic reforms continue and investments increase, India can be well on its way to becoming a $ 5 trillion economy in the near.

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Women- Led Development : The New Growth Engine

Women- led development is transforming India's economic Landscape. With initiatives like Atal pension yojana women's participation in the pension system has surged, with 48% of subscription being women, and 55% of new enrolments in 2024-25

* **Key Drivers of women-led development:** Increased financial inclusion ÷ women now held 39.2 of bank accounts and 39.7% of deposits, with digital banking and mobile wallets empowering them economically.

***Entrepreneurship :** Women-led MSME"s have nearly double from 2010-11 to 2023-24 generating over 89 Lakh Jobs from women.

* **Education and Skill :** Female literacy has risen to 77% with programs like skill india mission and Digital Saksharta Adheyan equipping women with vocational and digital skill.

Government support : 70 central schemes and over 400 State - level schemes support female.

Impact : Women's employment rate nearly doubled between 2017-18 to 2023-24 with rural India showing a 96% rise in female employment.

Female unemployment rate dropped from 5.6% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24

Conclusion

women - led development is driving India's economic growth, with initiative focusing an education skill and entrepreneurship. By addressing students barriers and promoting gender equality, India can unlock its full economic potential.

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The global economic landscape in early 2026 is defined by a significant shift in trade dynamics, the rapid integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and a focus on domestic resistance amidst geopolitical uncertainty.

1). Global Economic Trends

Trade realignment : Major economics are moving towards regional and bilateral trade agreements to bypass global supply chain disruption. A surprise "tariff reduction deal" between the U.S. and India has recently reset ties between the two nations.

The AI Impact : AI has moved from a buzz word to a crore economic drivers, particularly in the "gig economic" and white - collar sectors, though it has also sparked market volatility due to massive infrastructure spending by tech giants.

Central Bank Caution : Most global central Banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve and Bank of England rates steady to balance persistent inflation against cooling job markets.

2) Focus : India's Economic momentum India has solidified its position as the world's Fourth-largest economy, surpassing Japan in nominal GDP as of early 2026.

Growth projections : The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and RBI project India to be the fastest-growing major economy, with growth estimated between 6.2% and 7.8 % for FY26

The "Orange Economy" : A new focus in the union budget 2026-2027 is the "Orange Economy" targeting growth in animation, visual effects, gaming, comics (AVGC), and live entertainment.

Digital Infrastructure : India's Digital Public infrastructure (DPI) has become a global export, with agreement signed with over 23 countries to adopt platforms like UPI.

Structural Challenges : Despite high GDP growth, Challenges remains in creating enough productive jobs for a large remain in creating enough productive jobs for a large unskilled work force and addressing high levels of income unequally.

3) Emerging Concepts :

Stag flatted : A terms gaining traction to describe region where inflation remains high while growth slows simultaneously.

Circular Mobility : Increasing policy focus on "Circular economy" practices in transportation to reduce resource waste.

4) Key Economic Indicators (Early 2026)

Indicator	Status / Value	Source
° India Nominal GDP	~ $ 4.2 Trillon (4th Largest)	IBEF
° U.S Nominal GDP	$ 30.5 Trillon (1st Largest)	IMF via clear Tax
° India Inflation (CPI)	1.7 - 1.8% (H1FY-26)	Deloitte
° India Forex Reserves	~ $ 723.8 Billion (Jan 2026)	RBI via (Economic Times)

Sakshi
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Is India's Growth Story Inclusive or Just Statistical ?

India is frequently celebrated as one of the fastest rising economies in the world Rising GDP numbers, global recognition and ambitious targets dominate public discourse. On paper, the growth story looks impressive. But beyond the headlines, a critical question remains -Is this growth impressing lives across society, or is it mostly a statistical success ?

Economic growth measured through GDP only shows how much an economy produces, not now the benefits are distributed. And this is where the India's growth begin to look uneven. In recent years, corporate profits and stock market have reached records high and number of billionaires has increased sharply. At the same time, large sections of population - especially informal workers & low income households - continues to struggle with stagnant wages and rising living costs. When prosperity concentrates at the top, growth many look strong in numbers but weak in reality.

For students and young people, the biggest gap in the growth narrative is employment.

Despite economic expansion, Job creation has not kept pace. The growing gig economy is often presented as innovation & flexibility, but for many workers it reflects the absence of stable, secure employment Growth without sufficient quality Jobs create anxiety not confidence.

Another major concern is the urban - rural divide India growth has been largely driven by cities, while rural areas continue to face low agricultural incomes & limited non farm opportunities. Migration from villages to cities highlights this imbalance. National average hide these disparities, making growth more inclusive then it actually is appear. An economy can not claimed balance development when large regions remain excluded from benefits.

Support of India's growth story rightly point to improvement in infrastructure, digital connectivity, financial inclusions welfare schemes. These have reduced extreme poverty & improved access to basic services. However. welfare measures can't alone substitute income generation. True inclusion comes from productive employment & rising real incomes, not just transfers and subsidies.

So the final verdict is that — India's growth story is real but incomplete. It favours capital over labour, urban centres over rural regions and skilled elites over average workers. For growth to be genuinely inclusive, India must focus on job creation, skill development, support labour intensive industries and balanced regional development. Until then, India may continue to grow rapidly - but for many that growth will remain more visible in statistics than in everyday life.

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Inflation Explained Through Statistics

Inflation refers to a sustained rise in the general price level of goods and services over time. Rather then observing individual price increase, economics rely on statistics methods to measure inflation across the entire economy.

How inflation is measured :-

Inflation is calculated using price indices, which track changes in the price of a selected basket of goods and services representing typical consumers spending.

The consumer price Index (CP) measures retail level price changes forced by households. Each item in the basket in assigned a weight based on its importance in consumer expenditure and a weighted average is used to calculate price change. Inflation is then expressed as the percentage change in CP over a given period.

The wholesale price Index (WP) measures price changes at the producer or wholesale level. It helps identify supply side inflationary pressures and often signal future retail price trends.

Statical tools such as index number construction, weighted average, time services analysis and seasonal adjustment are used to ensure accuracy and removes temporary price fructification.

Why inflation statistics Matter ?

Inflation data plays a critical roll in economic decision making. Central Bank use inflation estimates to regulate interest rates and central money supply.

Government rely on inflation statistics to revise wages, pensions and welfare schemes. Businesses use inflation trends for pricing and investment decision, while household depend on them for budgeting and financial planning.

Accurate inflation measurement helps maintain economic stability while faulty data can distort policies and reduce purchasing power.

Conclusion :

Inflation is not just a rise in prices but a statically measured economic indicator. By transforming large amount of prices data into meaningful insight, statistical economics helps policy makers and citizens understand the real cost of living and the direction of the economy.

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आधुनिक दुनिया की भाषा : सांख्यिकी (Statistics)

आज की तेजी से बदलती दुनिया में हम हर दिन आंकड़ों से घिरे रहते हैं । कभी मोबाइल ऐप के उपयोग के आँकड़े, कभी चुनावी सर्वे तो कभी शेयर बाजार की रिपार्ट, इन सभी के पीछे जो विज्ञान, काम करता है, उसे सांख्यिकी (Statistics) कहते हैं ।

सरल भाषा में (Statistics) आंकड़ों 'डाटा' को इकट्ठा करने उन्हें (Analyze) करने और (Organize) फिर उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर निष्कर्ष निकालने और बेहतर निर्णय लेने का विज्ञान है । यह संख्याओं और तथ्यों की मदद से किसी चीज के बारे में गहरी जानकारी प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है ताकि हम अनिश्चितताओं को समझ सके और भविष्य का अनुमान लगा सके ।

डिजिटल युग और सांख्यिकी

डिजिटल युग में Big Data, Artificial Intelligence और Machine Learning जैसी तकनीकी आंकड़ों पर ही आधारित है । सोशल मीडिश कंपनियाँ ई–कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्म और ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग सिस्टम और सभी सांख्यिकी की ताकत पर चलते हैं । आज सांख्यिकी का उपयोग सिर्फ गणित के क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं है ।

इसका प्रभावः

- शिक्षा में छात्रों के प्रदर्शन विश्लेषण में
- चिकित्सा में रोगों की पहचान और ईलाज में सफलता दर में
- व्यापार में बाजार की मांग और आपूर्ति के अध्ययन में
- सरकार द्वारा नीतियां बनाने में ।

छात्रों के लिए क्यों जरूरी है सांख्यिकी ?

आज के छात्रों के लिए सांख्यिकी सीखना भविष्य की कुंजी बन चुका है क्योंकि छात्रों के लिए सांख्यिकी (Statistics) महत्वपूर्ण है। क्योकि यह उन्हें डेटा को समझना, विश्लेषण करना और उससे सही निष्कर्ष निकालना सिखाती है जिससे वे अकादमिक और वास्तविक जीवन दोनों में बेहतर निर्णय ले पाते हैं, यह अनुसंध्ससन, भविष्यवाणियों, डेटा–संचालित निर्णय लेने और जटिल जानकारी को सरल बनाने में मदद करती है जिससे वे सूचना–समृद्ध दुनिया में कुशल नागरिक बन सकें ।

छात्रों के लिए सांख्यिकी कें मुख्य लाभ :

- आंकड़ों को समझना
- अनुसंधान और अकादमिक कार्य
- शैक्षिक मूल्यांकन
- आलोचनात्मक सोच
- भविष्य के लिए तैयारी
- बेहतर निणैय लेना ।

Ayan Khan
B.A. 2nd Year
Roll No. 6022

‘‘अर्थव्यवस्था की आवाज’’

रोटी की कीमत में छुपी है कहानी,
मेहनत, बाजार और नीति की निशानी ।

खेत से फैक्ट्री, फैक्ट्री से शहर,
हर सौदे में चलता है जीवन का पहर ।

मुद्रीस्फीति जब बढ़ती है चुपचाप,
गरीब की थाली रह जाती है कांप ।

नोटों की गिनती नहीं सुख की माप,
संतुलन ही देता है जीवन को ताप ।

रोजगार जब मिलता है हर हाथ को,
तभी विकास देता है समाज का साथ ।

सिर्फ मुनाफा नहीं इंसान भी चाहिए,
अर्थनीति में नैतिकता का हाथ चाहिए ।

कर, बजट, बचत, निवेश का खेल,
इन्हीं से बनता है देश का रेल ।

जब नीति सही और नियत साफ,
तभी खुशहाल होता है हर एक गांव ।

अर्थशास्त्र केवल अंक नहीं है,
यह सपनों और जरूरतों का बंधन है ।

जहां सबाके अवसर और सम्मान मिले,
वही सच्ची अर्थव्यवस्था कहलाए ।

Radhika
B.A.3rd Year
Roll No. 6018

नई दुनिया की नई कहानी

अर्थव्यवस्था थी पहले चलती
कागज, कलम, दफ्तरों से
रफ्तार धीमी, दूरी ज्यादा
बंधी हुई थी दायरों में ।

फिर आया डिजिटल युग अनोखा
बदला सारे व्यापार का चेहरा
सिक्कों से चलकर स्क्रीन तक पहुंचा
पैसे का हर पन्ना, हर पहरा ।

डिजिटल भुगतान, तेज, सुरक्षित ,
समय की बचत करवाता है
QR कोड से लेकर UPI तक,
रोज का जीवन आसान बनाता है ।

बैंकिंग हुई बिना कतार
फार्म बने अब ऑनलाइन
जहां इंटरनेट की धड़कन पहुंचे
वही खुले आर्थिक द्वार सबाइन ।

सरकारी सेवाएं भी अब तो
पल में आपके दरवाजे
आधार, ई–गवर्नेस से
सिस्टम धुलते नए अन्दाज ।

डिजिटल भारत की मंजिल
हर हाथ में तकनीकी की रोशनी
हर सपने को मिले पंख नये
बने मजबूत देश की अर्थ–संरचना सुहानी ।

Ritu Saini
B.A.3rd Year
Roll No. 06024

पहाड़ी अनुभाग

रविन्द्र सिंह

अध्यापक सम्पादक



अमन तोमर

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घौरो-घौरो की कहानी

बोऊ कामु न कोरदी, गाँव दी रीटी
शाशू और बुऊ दुईने पीटी ।

सैरी पुडे री बिसरी बाटो
खोणे पीणे रे चेई थे ठाठो ।

चूली ने जालदी चेई थे गैसो
बातों बातों दे ऊछाए देसो ।
काम न करदी.....पीटी

चीजेडे दूसे बाणोली आंडे
बाबा र बेटा करजे पांडे ।

आठी बाजे दा नाश्ता खाओ
दोशी बाजे खे खुमली पाओ

काम खे बुलो आथी ने टेमो
मोबाईल दे खेलणे गेमो ।

बोऊखे छुआरे शाशू खे खोये
कोमरे पूड़े लाय सोफे ।

ओबरे पूंडी गाऐ न बाछी
काम न टोल नींज पो आछी ।

दुईने ठोगड़ी आथी ने झाली
बारी बाजे खे रूशीय चाली ।

काम न करणा गांव दी रीटी
शाशू और बोऊ दुईने पीटी ।

मनीष कुमार
बी0ए0 तृतीय वर्ष

बजुर्गो री सीख

आसा रे बुजुर्ग हुँदे बड्डे ही काबिल
तिन्हा जो हुंदा तर्जुबा जिन्दड़ी दा
सेही तजुरबा तिन्हा आगे जो सिखाणा
आसा कन्ने आपणी आपबीती सुणाणा ।

बजुर्ग हुन्दे खजाना संघर्ष रा
जिवणा रे जजबे रा सौगी बाटा रे पाथरू रा
सारी जिन्दड़ी आपणी गरीबी च बिताई
छहलिया कन्ने छाह् पीयी कन्ने
भूख आपणी मिटाई ।

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

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

बजुर्गो री सीख आसा सभी जिंदगिया च याद रखणी
अपु भी निभावणी सोगी आपणी आवणे

अमन तोमर
बी0ए0 तृतीय वर्ष

पहेलियां

1. एक शोहरू दूई चोलू बीचा न नांगा
(एक लड़का दो कमीजों के बीच में नंगा — **ढोलक**

2. एक शोहरू, ध्याड़ी टुंबला ता राती उंबला
(एक लड़का दिन में सोया हुआ और रात को जागा हुआ) — **पशु को बांधने की रस्सी**

3. एक सिंगी गाय, तेसारा हग्गेया खाओ तेरी माए
(एक सींग की गाय, उसका हगा हुआ खाए तेरी मां) — **छलनी**

4. एक सूइने रा सरू, से भूइयां छुटो, हाऊं क्या करूं
(एक सोने का फूल, वह नीचे गिरे तो मैं क्या करूं) — **हीरा**

5. एक्की गांवे भैंस बसूटा, दुजे गांवे कूआं
तिज्जे गांवे अग्ग लगी, चौथे गांवे धुआं
(एक गांव में बांस बसूटा, दूसरे गांव में कुआं
तीसरे गांव में आग लगी, चौथे गांव में धुआं) — **हुका**

6. ऐतणी कि तेतणी राय गुले जेतणी
खार खाओगी नाजो री, पाणी नो पींदी ऐतणा
(छोटी सी चीज, खार खाए अनाज और पानी भीती नहीं) — **घुन**

7. ऐतणी खि मिमली राजे रे थालो में जाए रो जिमली
(छोटी सी मिमली, राजा की थाली में जाकर जीमेगी) — **मक्खी**

8. ऐसी फोहलणी पां, जे तेरे नक्के टुक्की खां
(ऐसी बुझारत डालूं कि तेरा नाक काट डालूं) — **मिर्च**

पहाड़ो रा जीणा पहाड़ी कविता

पहाड़ो रा नजारा नोखा,
पहाड़ो रा माणु बांका ।

देश दुनिया घूमो,
हटे फिरो सबी पहाड़ ही लुबांउदे ।

ऊँचे देवदार शोबले केसी
बान, केसी, चील, कई जैगे बुरांश उगदे ।

ऊँची टिंबी दे देव – देवी बसदे,
तिनो रे सहारे सबी रे काज बणदे,
साजी त्यारो रे दैड़े से पूजे जाऊंदे ।

जेबें आउंदी फसल नई
सबी द पैले मंदरा दे चढ़ाई जांदी
तां ई सुख समृद्धि गरे आंऊदी ।

पहाड़ो रा जीवणा शोबटा,
नी ओंदा कनी चीजो रा जोटा ।

तीज–त्यारो री का लाणी गल,
सब झणे मिले जुली र मनाऊंदे।

पहाड़ी कहावतें

जेथे जादा प्यार तेथे जूता तैयार
अधिक प्यार अनादर का कारण ।

बहु का न भाई शाशु का न जवांई
जब कोई किसी की इच्छा के विपरीत हो ।

झिशो समझाया फिरे खे तेशा ही तेशा ।
बार–बार समझाने पर भी न समझना ।

जोगरे दे होंदे नी शिंगो
मूर्ख व्यक्ति की शक्ल भी महान व्यक्ति जैसी होती है ।

आपणु नी जाणदा ओकिकु नी मानदा ।
मूर्ख लोग किसी की नहीं सुनते ।

सात सियाली योर भी मारी पांव ।
एकता में बल है ।

रोटी का बिगारी
जिस व्यक्ति को कोई काम नहीं आता ।

काठो की हांडी दू ऐके बेई पाको होजो जाऊँ जोली
चालाकी एक बार ही दिखाई जाती है ।

पहाड़ी गीत पहाड़ी कविता

हाय मेरी ओ शोभली
जाने धारो पाएं तेरा डेरा,
तू आये बोलो हुंदी जी
अड़िये मेरे लाना नई फेरा–2

बाडे राखे तू बाटो दी पाचटी
खुट्टी बीजो बोलो सारि,
नोरा देओ तबै माछो बे मिटे
रो केई री लागि ली बारी–2

शिगड़ा करना मिलना मारे
बुरा लगा बोलो तेरा,
हाय मेरी ओ शोभली
जाने धारो पाएं तेरा डेरा,
हाए मेरी ओ.....

तेरे खेचो दी पाचो दी कुकड़ी,
मेरे जाम्बे दे खीरे,
पिशे राखे बोलो पिपली ?
पापली मारे बैठना शिरे,–2

क्यों शोभली मेरी नी
शुनदी जीयू चोडे न मेरा,
हाय मेरी ओ शोभली
जाने धारो पाएं तेरा डेरा,
हाए मेरी ओ.....

अमन तोमर
बी0ए0 तृतीय वर्ष

माघो रा महीना

माघो रा महीना जनवरी दा शुरू होए जाऊँ,
माघो के महीना लोग अपने–अपने घोरे बाकरे काटो,
आगले दूसे सोब लोग आपने घारो खे आँव,
और अपने–अपने घोरे बढ़िया पकवान बाणो ।

ऐसी त्यौहार लोग बढ़े खुशी से मनाओ,
बाकरे काटनों के तीजे दूस साजो मनाओ,
साजे के दूसे सोब लोग इक्कट्ठे होव और गुलटी खाओ,
और पन्द्रावै दूसे खोड़ा मनाओ ।

माघो के महीने लोग अपापने धिन्टी खे त्यौहार छोड़दे जाओ,
धिन्टी खे एक गुड़ की भेली, चावल और आटा नियो,
माघो के महीने लोग एक–दूसरे के घोरे बैयाली खान्दे जाऊ,
माघो का महीना बढ़ा रागा का होंऊ ।

अमन तोमर
बी0ए0 तृतीय वष

पहेलियां

एक बीघा शो कियारी
दो कानगो चार पटवारी **(1 रूपया)**

देखणो खे लाल
जे खाई ऊबो तोबे हो बुरे हाल **(मिर्च)**

चिट्टी पाटकी कालो बीज
बोंदे बोंइे लागो नीज । **(किताब)**

काठो रो कोटेरू, लोहे को चोरू,
फूटी गो मामिया, हाऊ का कोरू । **(नांसी)**

अड़कन छड़कन सिपो की जेई फाल
जे ने बूली मेरी भूजाऊण तेरी नानी सियाल । **(पिसू)**

बाबा पेटो दा पूत छूटो
छापरो छांदा गागूई का पांच । **(अरबी का पत्ता)**

प्रवीण शर्मा
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

पहाड़ी ऐ लोगों के त्यहारो बारो

पहाड़ी ऐ लोगों के त्यहारो
बडे हि बड़िया हो ।

पहाड़ों रे लोग सोबे
जुणे मिलि जुलीओ त्यहारो बारो मनाओ ।

त्यहारो बारो मुझी जेड़े (जितने) भी लोग बहार हो
सोबे घोरे आओ त्यहारो बारो मुझी ।

गांव दा खुशी का माहोल हों
सोबे जुणे तेलो आपणे–आपणे घोरे
बोड़िया–2 खाणों खे भी बाणों
तेलपाकी, सिडकु, पुड़े, खिर,
बेडोली, गुलगुले आदी ।

त्यहारो बारो मुझी
गांव दा नाच – गाना भी हों
तेलो सोबे जुणे एक जगह इकठा
होकर नाच–गाणा कोरो ।

दिवाली मुझी भियूरी भी लाओं !
ऐशे हों बे पहाड़ी रे त्यहारो – बारो ।

नितिन चौहान
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

माये नी मेरिए
(हिमाचली लोक गीत)

माये नी मेरिये शिमले दी राहें,
चंबा कितनी दूर
माये नी मेरिए शिमले दी राहें,
चंबा कितनी दूर

ओ शिमले नी वसना, कसौली नी वसना
शिमले नी वसना, कसौली नी वसना
चम्बे जाना जरूर , चम्बे जाना जरूर
माये नी मेरिये, शिमले दी राहें,
चंबा कितनी दूर

ओ लाइयां मोहब्बता दूर दराजे
ओ लाइयां मोहब्बता दूर दराजे
अंखिया तो होया कसूर
अंखिया तो होया कसूर होय
माये नी मेरिये शिमले दी राहें,
चंबा कितनी दूर ।

संदीप शर्मा
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

Teacher's Section

Kaivalya (Sanskrit: कैवल्य)



Kaivalya word is derived from the root word kevala means alone single, only one.

In Hindu philosophy it means Pure Consciousness, kaivalya indicates separation of pure consciousness and primal matter only Pure Consciousness has become everything in the universe.

It indicates absolute freedom and total separation of Pure Consciousness from the reflected world of Pure Consciousness. Kaivalya indicates the Pure Consciousness has become everything in the universe. And simultaneously there is total detachment of Pure Consciousness from the primal matter.

The Sanskrit Verse
puruṣārthaśūnyānāṃ guṇānāṃ pratiprasavaḥ kaivalyaṃ svarūpapratiṣṭhā vā citiśaktiriti (4.34)

पुरूषार्थ शून्यानां गुणनां प्रति प्रसवः कैवल्यं स्वरूप प्रतिष्ठा वा चितिशक्तिरिति ।। 34

Meaning:
Patanjali Yoga Sutra 4.34 is the final aphorism in the Yoga Sutras, defining Kaivalya (Absolute Liberation). It states that when the three fundamental qualities of nature (gunas) no longer serve a purpose for the Seer- Purusha), they dissolve back into their source. Consciousness then rests in its own pristine, eternal nature. or it is the re-establishment of the power of Pure Consciousness in its true identity.
Only the Pure Consciousness is the Reality, Truth, Presence Whatsoever One May Say.

Kaivalya is the supreme state of Pure Consciousness Only Realized By A Few Saints Or Yogies in which Only SUPREME Consciouness abides, nothing else than the Supreme Consciousness remains. All illusions of ego and mind gets wiped away instantly.

The Pure Consciousness assumes and the whole universe emanates from the light of pure consciousness .Nothing else is in the universe except the pure consciousness. The universe is being created by the perception of Pure Consciousness only. Pure Consciousness becomes the space, time the whole universe from its own light and finds no one else than itself. Pure Consciousness - the creator, preserver, and destroyer of all elements and attributes in the universe is beyond and above all and remains as witness only. Complete nothingness leading to everything, no two only one remains - Kaivalya. The universe seems to be both moving and activities on the planet Earth as completely still just subtle nothing gross .Pure Consciousness being the creator of time, space, matter, JUST WITNESS everything is

beyond and above all.

Nothing exists except the Pure Consciousness

Only the Pure Consciousness who realizes itself in human form realizes the Pure Consciousness, no other is left in the universe to experience it. The human who realises breaks the karmic cycle hence gets liberation instantly from everything ,everyone as He knows only He exists ,nobody to argue nothing to give and nothing to take. As He knows that He has become everything no two remains, only one, single remains.

Pure Consciousness is beyond of all 23 elements of Human body -5 Gross Elements (Earth, water, fire, air, and space), 5 Perceptual Senses (eyes, ears, nose, tongue, skin) and 5 Organs Of Action (hands, legs, voice, organs of evacuation, and reproduction). The 5 Sense Objects (Sound, touch, sight, taste and smell) and 3 Subtle Elements (mind, intellect and false ego.)

Though Pure Consciousness becomes everything in the universe yet it is beyond three gunas (attributes)-of Human body-Sattva–purity, harmony and balance, Rajas-desires, passion and continuous activity and Tamas - ignorance and delusion.

All the forms in the universe come from the formless. Creater of space, time and all the elements of the universe is beyond and above all. Nothing matters to Pure Consciousness. Be still and know you are THAT.

Kaivalya is beyond all attributes of Prakriti that is above all aforesaid 23 elements Sattva, Rajas and Tamas Attributes. only one Pure Conscousness Is Kaivalya-absolute Liberation.

Vimmi Rani
Associate Prof.Geography
Govt. College Paonta Sahib (H.P.)

The Commerce Compass: Navigating Professional Paths in India



A student should not choose a stream just because friends choose it or because it is considered "popular.". Selecting the right stream after 10th or 12th requires careful thinking about personal interests, abilities, and long-term career goals. Proper guidance and awareness of career opportunities can help students make a wise decision.

Career in the Commerce Stream:

A career in the commerce stream refers to professional opportunities related to business, trade, finance, accounting, banking, management, and economics. Students who study commerce gain knowledge about how businesses operate, how money is managed, and how economic systems function. This stream prepares students for various professional and managerial roles in the corporate, financial, and government sectors. Major Career Options in Commerce

1. Chartered Accountant (CA):
A professional who deals with accounting, auditing, taxation, and financial management.
2. Company Secretary (CS):
Responsible for legal compliance, corporate governance, and company administration.
3. Cost and Management Accountant (CMA):
Specializes in cost control, budgeting, and financial planning in organizations.
4. Banking and Finance Careers:
Jobs in banks, insurance companies, and financial institutions.
5. Master of Business Administration (MBA):
Leads to careers in management, marketing, human resources, and international business.
6. Accountant or Tax Consultant:
Professionals who manage accounts and help individuals or companies with taxation.
7. Entrepreneurship:
Starting and managing one's own business.

Advantages of Studying Commerce:-

Wide Career Opportunities: Commerce offers many professional and corporate career options. Business and Financial Knowledge Students learn about trade, markets, finance, and business management. Entrepreneurship Opportunities : Commerce students can easily start and manage their own businesses. High Demand in the Job Market Every organization needs professionals in accounting, finance, and management. Professional Growth and High Income Potential: Careers like CA, CS, CMA, and MBA offer excellent career growth and good salaries.

At present, across the 21 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), there are

approximately 7,700 seats for flagship MBA/PGP programs for the 2026-28 batch. When including specialized courses like MBA-Business Analytics, HRM, and Integrated Programmes (IPM), the total intake expands to nearly 9,700 seats. The total number of students who qualify as Chartered Accountants (CAs) in India typically ranges between 22,000 and 32,000 annually. Historically, the ICAI conducted exams twice a year (May and November), but the schedule has recently transitioned to three sessions per year (January, May, and September) for some levels. It should be noted that approximately 50,000 to 70,000 members are currently registered with the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI). While around 400,000 students are enrolled at various levels, only about 1,000 to 2,000 students typically qualify as full Company Secretaries annually due to rigorous passing rates of 5-15% for the Professional stage.

We can conclude that the commerce stream provides strong knowledge of business and finance and opens the door to many professional careers in the corporate, financial, and entrepreneurial world and there are rare chances of being unemployed.

Dr. D. S. Tomar
Associate Professor & HOD,
Dept. of Commerce,
SGGSJ Govt. college Paonta Sahib, H.P.

Why Everyone Should Study Economics - Even Non-Economists



Economics isn't about equations or Wall Street. It's the science of becoming smarter about life. Here's how it elevates anyone student, creator, entrepreneur, or professional.

1) Economics Sharpens Your Decision-Making: Every choice has a cost. Most people ignore it - economists don't. Key Insight: Opportunity Cost You learn to ask: "If I choose this, what am I giving up? This single lens eliminates impulsive decisions and forces clarity. Why it matters in real life: Choose projects with maximum payoff, not maximum noise. Stop chasing tasks that look urgent but aren't important. Evaluate relationships, jobs, habits, and investments with a rational filter. See trade-offs clearly faster, smarter moves. Economics teaches you to think in systems, not emotions.

2) Economics Improves Your Money Management: Most financial mistakes come from ignorance about incentives, risk, and time. With basic economics, you naturally start. Saving before spending (because you understand time preference. Investing early (because you understand compounding. Budgeting logically (because you understand scarcity. Avoiding debt traps (because you understand interest dynamics. The real power: You stop reacting to money. You start strategically allocating money. You give you the mindset of a policy maker - not a consumer.

3) Economics Helps You Understand Markets (So You Stop Guessing): Whether you're buying a phone, choosing a job, starting a business, or creating content - you are in a market. Studying economics teaches you to read: Demand 2 What do people truly want2 Supply 2 What is scarce2 What is abundant2 Incentives 2 Why do people behave the way they do2 Market power 2 Who sets the rules2 Competition 2 Where are the gaps you can fill2 - This is how entrepreneurs identify goldmines before others see them. - This is how creators pick viral topics before they trend. - This is how professionals negotiate salary with precision. You stop being a participant. You become a strategist.

4) Economics Trains You in Long-Term Thinking: Most people discount the future heavily. Economics teaches you that your future self is real - and deserves respect. Skills you build: Delayed gratification Strategic planning Evaluating long-run consequences Predicting second-order effects Understanding compounding in career, habits, wealth. You learn to stop making "today" decisions that destroy "tomorrow. "Economics makes you think like an investor - even in life.

5) Economics Makes You Immune to Manipulation: When you understand incentives, biases, and trade-offs, you can see through: Marketing tricks, Fake gurus, Political promises, Business models that exploit consumers, Emotional manipulation in relationships or

workplaces, Economics arms you with clarity in a world full of noise.

6) Economics Helps You Build a Better Career: Employers value one thing above degrees: Clear thinkers who understand trade-offs, incentives, and strategy. Studying economics makes you: Better at problem-solving Better at negotiations, better at analysing risk, better at strategy, better at leadership, it positions you as someone who thinks ahead - a rare skill.

7) Economics Turns You into a Smarter Human Being: At its core, economics is about choices, incentives, and consequences. That means it upgrades your life in every consequence. Those consequences. That teaches you to think in a structured, rational, long-view way. Study economics 2 Understand life.

Dinesh K. Sharma
Assistant Professor,
Department of Economics

संगीत और योग का गहरा सम्बन्ध



योग और संगीत दोनों ही साधना है। इन दोनों का मुख्य उद्देश्य ईश्वर को प्राप्त करना है। संगीत और योग दोनों ही एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। यदि हमारा मन स्वस्थ नहीं होगा हम संगीत साधना कदापि नहीं कर सकते। यह दोनों ही तनाव दूर करने, भावनाओं को संतुलित करने और आत्म–जागरूकता बढ़ाने के शक्तिशाली माध्यम हैं।

योग और संगीत का सम्बन्ध अत्यंत गहरा है। जो कि शरीर, मन और आत्मा को एक साथ जोड़कर आंतरिक शांति व एकाग्रता प्रदान करते हैं। आहत और अनाहत नाद के बारे में योग शास्त्र में कहा गया है। अनाहत नाद बिना किसी आहत के बजने वाला संगीत है। अनाहत नाद को आत्मा की ध्वनि माना गया है। जो योगसाधना का ही रूप है। योग शरीर को स्थिर करता है और संगीत मन को शांत करता है। जिससे हमारा मानसिक तनाव दूर होता है। जब योग अभ्यास के साथ हल्का संगीत या मंत्रोच्चारण का प्रयोग किया जाता है। तो यह मानसिक देश (तनाव) कम करता है और खुशी के हार्मोन बढ़ाता है।

संगीत की लय और ध्वनि मन को स्थिर करते हैं, जिससे योगासन और प्राणायाम अधिक प्रभावी हो जाते हैं। विशेष रूप से ध्यान के समय संगीत का उपयोग करने से मन भटकता नहीं है। और व्यक्ति गहरी शांति का अनुभव करता है। योग भी संगीत की गहराई को महसूस करने में मदद करता है। जब मन शांत और एकाग्र होता है तब व्यक्ति संगीत की सूक्ष्म ध्वनियों और भावनाओं को अच्छे ढंग से समझ पाता है। योग के माध्यम से श्वास और मन पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने से संगीत का आनंद और अधिक बढ़ जाता है। योग और संगीत दोनों ही हमारे शरीर को तनाव मुक्त तथा स्वस्थ रखने में सहायक हैं।

दोनों ही आत्मा को शुद्ध करते हैं और आंतरिक शांति प्रदान करने में सहायक होते हैं। भक्ति संगीत और मंत्रोच्चारण योग साधना का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माने जाते हैं, जो सकारात्मक ऊर्जा का संचार करते हैं।

संगीत साधना एवं योगसंगीत साधना और योग दोनों का आपस में गहरा सम्बन्ध है। संगीत में ध्वनि को ईश्वर मानकर की जाने वाली साधना ही योग है। दोनों ही साधक को अंतर्मुखी होकर स्वयं को पहचानने में मदद करते हैं।

"योगः कर्मसु कौशलमृ

"अर्थात् :– योग कर्मों में कुशलता है – यह संगीत और योग दोनों की साधना पर लागू होता है।

प्रो. (डॉ.) किरण बाला शर्मा
सह. प्रोफेसर संगीत वादन
संगीत विभाग

माँ आएं बिटिया बनकर



अमिता जोशी
सहायक प्रोफेसर
(रसायन विज्ञान)

माँ आतीं हैं सब के ही घर पर,
प्यारी सी इक बिटिया बनकर।
फुदक फुदक आँगन में वोनिडर,
उड़ जाती फुर्र ,चिड़िया बनकर।

बातें उनकी सुनें सब धीरजधर,
सब चाहें वो चहकें जीभरकर।
खोले अपने पंख, चमक, रंगभर,
उड़ें जब भी वो, चिड़िया बनकर।

ममता के अद्भुत कण भरकर,
चुपके से आ जातीं हर घर पर।
मिश्री सी घुल जाती हर मन में,
चिड़िया बन, जब वो चहकें घर में।

श्वेत अमृत की कुछ बूँदें लेकर ,
बैठी इक छोटी सी डाली पर।
एक बूँद से उस अमरतत्व की ,
बनती बिटिया जननी जगत की।

माँ उड़ती जब भी पंख पसार ,
नीचे झुकता तब अम्बर अपार।
माँ के पंखों में अदम्य साहस भरा,
बनती नन्ही बिटिया अपराजिता।

माँ लाती चुन चुन तिनके जब चार,
मन में हो जाता इक शक्ति संचार।
तिनका तिनका बने हर घौंसला ,
बना रहे माँ बिटिया का हौसला।

माँ बिटिया से लगता सुंदर घर,
माँ का हाथ बिटिया के सर पर।
स्वर्ग सी लगती हर छोटी कुटिया,
माँ आ जातीं वहाँ बन के बिटिया।

आस एक रहे, हर मन के अंदर,
मैं भी चहकूँ इक दिन माँ के घर।
दोनों ऐसे ही जुड़ें,जी भर भरकर,
मन हो ,उड़ जाये, फुर्र फुर्र कर।

हर फुल वारी इक माँ से महके,
शाखाओं पर इक चिड़िया चहके।
आये माँ बिटिया बन, हर घर पर,
आये सदा जगदम्बा सी बन कर।.

फुदकती रहे घर आँगन में चिड़िया,
चहकती रहे माँ के संग हर बिटिया।
पिता वृक्ष की फेलें अनंत शाखाएँ,
हर घर माँ, फुदक फुदक आएं।

List of Activities conducted by Chemigreen club during the session 2025-26 for chronicles

Sr. No.	Date	Activity
1.	19th July, 2025	Practical Session on Chemdraw: A Chemistry Software by alumni Sh. Juned Shah
2.	22nd July, 2025	Induction meeting for UG Ist Year students
3.	5th September, 2025	Power point presentation and Essay Writing competition on "Nuturing Bonds, shaping Future"
4.	17th October, 2025	Concluding function of Chemistry week celebration: Theme: Chemistry of Himalayas: From Nature's Lab to our Lives
5.	25th October, 2025	Guest Lecture by alumni Kavita: " How to prepare for PG entrance exam."
6.	28th October, 2025	Guest Lecture by alumni Juned: " Opportunities and Career growth after M.Sc. chemistry"

List of activities of NCC (SW) during the session 2025-26

Sr. No.	Date	Name of the Event
1.	6th May, 2025	Selection of UO Minakshi for the Kamla Joshi Memorial Award for most diligent NCC cadet, 2025
2.	18 th May 2025	SUO Kritika Sharma scaled Lobuche Peak and Mount Everest.
3.	24 th - 25 th June, 2025	Welcome and felicilation ceremony of SUO Kritika Sharma
4.	29 th June to 20 th July, 2025	SGT. Chanchal participated in Thal Sena Camp I & II at Solan and Ropar respectively.
5.	17 th – 24 th July, 2025	Cdt. Kashish, Divya and Yogita participated in HIMTREK 2025 at Dharamshala
6.	8 th August, 2025	,NCC Induction Meeting "Sashakt Aarambh"
7.	13 th August, 2025	Independence Day Celebration, 2025
8.	5 th to 14 th Sept., 2025	Cdt. Poonam, Sakshi, Jyoti, Meenakshi, Ishita and Mehak participated in Vibrant Village Camp at Kalpa Kinnour
9.	27 th Oct. to 7 th Nov., 2025	CPL Shruti Bhardwaj and UO Diksha Sharma participated in Army Attachment Camp at Pathankot
10.	7 th November, 2025	Mass singing of Vande Mataram and poster making competition
11.	15 th November, 2025	Guest Lecture by Anoop Singh Tomar
12.	22 nd November, 2025	NCC Day celebration, 2025
13.	11 th December, 2025	Educational Visit of NCC cadets to Indian Military Academy, Dehradun
14.	15 th Dec. to 21 st Dec. 2025	Cdt. Kashish participated in Sports Wall Climbing Camp at Uttarakhand

NSS

Sr. No.	Date	Details of Activity
1	29-07-2025 to 30-07-2025	Senior NSS volunteers set up a help desk for two days for assisting newly enrolled B.A. 1st-year students with their admission and enrollment process.
2	01-08-2025	An NSS orientation programme for newly admitted students was conducted to provide them knowledge on NSS programmes and activities, organizing NSS camps of special camps.
3	08-08-2025	NSS unit organized a cleanliness drive in the college campus. They removed the grass and cleaned the ground in the college campus.
4	12-08-2025	NSS unit carried out cleanliness activity in the college campus. They removed the grass in the college campus.
5	13-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in various cultural activities in Independence Day celebration organized by NSS, NCC, and R&R.
6	14-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in Tiranga Rally. The rally commenced at 11:00 AM from the premises, proceeded via Bus Stand Chowk and the SDM Offfice, and returned to college.
7	15-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in parade and Independence Day celebration at Sub-Division level, administration of Paonta Sahib.
8	21-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in one-day Tree Plantation Drive 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'. In this drive, the volunteers planted trees.

NSS		
9	27-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in General Public Rally regarding awareness about HIV and AIDS organized by NSS, NCC, R&R of RRC with collaboration of NGO (SARADHA).
10	28-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in an anti-drug oath organized by Anti-Drug Cell of the college promoting a drug-free society.
11	24-09-2025	NSS unit organized a cultural function on NSS Foundation Day in which NSS volunteers participated in various activities like group song, Natti, Nukkad Natak etc.
12	26-09-2025	The NSS Unit of G.C. Paonta Sahib in collaboration with other NSS Unit of Govt. P.G. College Nahan organized an informative online lecture on Digital Financial Literacy. Dr. Pankaj delivered the session.
13	30-09-2025	NSS Unit of G.C. Paonta Sahib organized one-day camp 'Swachhta Hi Seva.' During this camp NSS volunteers cleaned the college campus, playground, and surrounding areas of the college.
14	17-09-2025	Unit organized Pre-RD Selection Camp at college level in which 04 volunteers-Anshiya (BA 3rd), Kajal (BA 3rd), Somakshi (BA 2nd), Akshita (BA 3rd)-were selected.
15	19-09-2025	Two students of our college were selected in District Level Pre-RD Selection Camp held at Nahan in which Somakshi (BA 2nd) and Akshita (BA 3rd) were selected for State Level RD Camp.
16	04-10-2025	Anti-Drug Rally organized with Nasha Abhiyan. NSS volunteers participated; Rally started from Chaugan Chowk, Paonta Sahib, to Guru Nanak Mission School.
17	04-10-2025 to 07-10-2025	NSS volunteers participated in lighting of around 21,000 diyas at Yamuna Ghat for three days.
18	27-10-2025	NSS Unit organized one-day cleanliness drive. NSS volunteers participated in this camp and cleaned the college playground, campus, and surroundings.
19	31-10-2025	NSS Unit organized and celebrated the 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by organizing essay writing and poster-making competition promoting unity, patriotism, and students' creative expression.
20	11-11-2025	NSS unit organised an online webinar on Importance of Sustainable and Healthy Diet in collaboration with Vegan Outreach for NSS students.
21	14-11-2025	NSS volunteers participated in Tajasrath Yatra in Paonta Sahib.
22	21-11-2025	A district level Padyatra was organised by District Sirmaur on 21 Nov 2025 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. NSS volunteers of both units joined the Padyatra.
23	25-12-2025 to 31-12-2025	60 volunteers were selected for participating in the Seven Days Special Camp.
Road Safety Club		
1	22-12-2025	Slogan Writing Competition
2	26-12-2024	A Guest Lecture on Road Safety
3	30-12-2025	Quiz Competition on Road Safety
4	10-03-2026	Poster making Competition on Road Safety
ACTIVITIES OF ROVERS AND RANGERS (2025–2026)		
1	02-Aug-25	An induction session was organized to introduce the ethos and values of Bharat Scouts and Guides to the students.
2	Aug-25	Various competitions and cultural activities were organized during the week-long celebration of Independence Week.
3	25-Aug-25	Rovers and Rangers participated in the Anti-Drug and Anti-Ragging pledge organized in the college.
4	22-Sep-25	Rovers and Rangers participated in a peace rally and carried out community service at Gurudwara Sahib, Paonta Sahib.
5	9–14 October 2025	Four Rovers participated in the Nipun Testing Camp.
6	08-Nov-25	A cultural function commemorating the Bharat Scouts and Guides Foundation Day was organized on the college campus.
7	10–14 December 2025	Twelve Rangers participated in the Nipun Testing Camp.
8	26–30 December 2025	Eleven Rovers and Rangers participated in the camp organized at Rewalsar.
9	30-Dec-25	Rovers and Rangers participated in the Nasha Mukti Rally organized by the Anti-Drug Cell of the college.
10	20–30 January 2026	Three Rovers and Rangers participated in the Republic Day Camp.

Chronicle

Sr. No.	Date	Activity
1	06-05-2025	Selection of UO Minakshi for the Kamla Joshi Memorial Award for most diligent NCC cadet, 2025
2	18-05-2025	SUO Kritika Sharma scaled Lobuche Peak and Mount Everest.
3	24-06-2025 to 25-06-2025	Welcome and felicilation ceremony of SUO Kritika Sharma
4	29-06-2025 to 20-07-2025	SGT. Chanchal participated in Thal Sena Camp I & II at Solan and Ropar respectively.
5	17-07-2025 to 24-07-2025	Cdt. Kashish, Divya and Yogita participated in HIMTREK 2025 at Dharamshala
6	19-07-2025	Practical Session on Chemdraw: A Chemistry Software by alumni Sh. Juned Shah
7	22-07-2025	Induction meeting for UG Ist Year students
8	29-07-2025 to 30-07-2025	Senior NSS volunteers set up a help desk for two days for assisting newly enrolled B.A. 1st-year students with their admission and enrollment process.
9	01-08-2025	An NSS orientation programme for newly admitted students was conducted to provide them knowledge on NSS programmes and activities, organizing NSS camps of special camps.
10	01-08-2025	Various competitions and cultural activities were organized during the week-long celebration of special camps.
11	02-08-2025	An induction session was organized to introduce the ethos and values of Bharat Scouts and Guides to
12	08-08-2025	NSS unit organized a cleanliness drive in the college campus. They removed the grass and cleaned the ground in the college campus.
13	08-08-2025	NCC Induction Meeting “Sashakt Aarambh”, 2025
14	12-08-2025	NSS unit carried out cleanliness activity in the college campus. They removed the grass in the college campus.
15	13-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in various cultural activities in Independence Day celebration organized by NSS, NCC, and R&R.
16	13-08-2025	Independence Day Celebration, 2025
17	14-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in Tiranga Rally. The rally commenced at 11:00 AM from the premises, proceeded via Bus Stand Chowk and the SDM Office, and returned to college.
18	15-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in parade and Independence Day celebration at Sub-Division level, administration of Paonta Sahib.
19	21-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in one-day Tree Plantation Drive 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'. In this drive, the volunteers planted trees.
20	25-08-2025	Rovers and Rangers participated in the Anti-Drug and Anti-Ragging pledge organized in the college.
21	27-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in General Public Rally regarding awareness about HIV and AIDS organized by NSS, NCC, R&R of RRC with collaboration of NGO (SARADHA).
22	28-08-2025	NSS volunteers participated in an anti-drug oath organized by Anti-Drug Cell of the college promoting a drug-free society.
23	05-09-2025 to 14-09-2025	Cdt. Poonam, Sakshi, Jyoti, Meenakshi, Ishita and Mehak participated in Vibrant Village Camp at Kalpa Kinnour
24	05-09-2025	Power point presentation and Essay Writing competition on “Nuturing Bonds, shaping Future”
25	17-09-2025	Unit organized Pre-RD Selection Camp at college level in which 04 volunteers-Anshiya (BA 3rd), Kajal (BA 3rd), Somakshi (BA 2nd), Akshita (BA 3rd)-were selected.
26	19-09-2025	Two students of our college were selected in District Level Pre-RD Selection Camp held at Nahan in which Somakshi (BA 2nd) and Akshita (BA 3rd) were selected for State Level RD Camp.
27	22-09-2025	Rovers and Rangers participated in a peace rally and carried out community service at Gurudwara
28	24-09-2025	NSS unit organized a cultural function on NSS Foundation Day in which NSS volunteers participated in various activities like group song, Natti, Nukkad Natak etc.

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Sr. No.	Date	Activity
29	26-09-2025	The NSS Unit of G.C. Paonta Sahib in collaboration with other NSS Unit of Govt. P.G. College Nahan organized an informative online lecture on Digital Financial Literacy. Dr. Pankaj delivered the session.
30	30-09-2025	NSS Unit of G.C. Paonta Sahib organized one-day camp 'Swachhta Hi Seva.' During this camp NSS volunteers cleaned the college campus, playground, and surrounding areas of the college.
31	04-10-2025	Anti-Drug Rally organized with Nasha Abhiyan. NSS volunteers participated; Rally started from Chaugan Chowk, Paonta Sahib, to Guru Nanak Mission School.
32	04-10-2025 to 07-10-2025	NSS volunteers participated in lighting of around 21,000 diyas at Yamuna Ghat for three days.
33	09-10-2025 to 14-10-2025	Four Rovers participated in the Nipun Testing Camp.
34	17-10-2025	Concluding function of Chemistry week celebration: Theme: Chemistry of Himalayas: From Nature's Lab to our Lives
35	25-10-2025	Guest Lecture by alumni Kavita: " How to prepare for PG entrance exam."
36	27-10-2025	NSS Unit organized one-day cleanliness drive. NSS volunteers participated in this camp and cleaned the college playground, campus, and surroundings.
37	27-10-2025 to 7-11-2025	CPL Shruti Bhardwaj and UO Diksha Sharma participated in Army Attachment Camp at Pathankot
38	28-10-2025	Guest Lecture by alumni Juned: " Opportunities and Career growth after M.Sc. chemistry"
39	31-10-2025	NSS Unit organized and celebrated the 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by organizing essay writing and poster-making competition promoting unity, patriotism, and students' creative expression.
40	07-11-2025	Mass singing of Vande Mataram and poster making competition
41	08-11-2025	A cultural function commemorating the Bharat Scouts and Guides Foundation Day was organized on the college campus.
42	11-11-2025	NSS unit organised an online webinar on Importance of Sustainable and Healthy Diet in collaboration with Vegan Outreach for NSS students.
43	14-11-2025	NSS volunteers participated in Tajasrath Yatra in Paonta Sahib.
44	15-11-2025	Guest Lecture by Anoop Singh Tomar
45	21-11-2025	A district level Padyatra was organised by District Sirmaur on 21 Nov 2025 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. NSS volunteers of both units joined the Padyatra.
46	22-11-2025	NCC Day celebration, 2025
47	10-12-2025 to 14-12-2025	Twelve Rangers participated in the Nipun Testing Camp.
48	11-12-2025	Educational Visit of NCC cadets to Indian Military Academy, Dehradun
49	15-12-2025 to 21-12-2025	Cdt. Kashish participated in Sports Wall Climbing Camp at Uttarakhand
50	22-12-2025	Slogan Writing Competition
51	25-12-2025 to 31-12-2025	60 volunteers were selected for participating in the Seven Days Special Camp.
52	26-12-2025	A Guest Lecture on Road Safety
53	26-12-2025 to 30-12-2025	Eleven Rovers and Rangers participated in the camp organized at Rewalsar.
54	30-12-2025	Quiz Competition on Road Safety
55	30-12-2025	Rovers and Rangers participated in the Nasha Mukti Rally organized by the Anti-Drug Cell of the college.
56	20-01-2026 to 30-01-2026	Three Rovers and Rangers participated in the Republic Day Camp.
57	10-03-2026	Poster making Competition on Road Safety

Form - IV

(See Rule 8)

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I, Dr. Dipali Sharma Bhandari, hereby solemnly declare that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dr. Dipali Sharma Bhandari
Chief Editor

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KAMPTEE

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Rank Lt Name SANDEEP SHARMA of 1 HP (I) COY NCC, NAHAN attended PRCN COURSE/SD-174, DC-52, NAVY-15 (05 JAN TO 04 APR 2026) course at NCC Officers Training Academy, Kamptee is hereby awarded this certificate for his "Exemplary Conduct, Steadfast Commitment, and Distinguished Service" during the course.

Place : Kamptee
Date : 04 Apr 2026

Lt Col
COY Cdr
Shivaji Coy
NCC OTA Kamptee

LT. Sandeep Sharma received a special Appreciation Certificate for exemplary conduct steadfast commitment, leadership qualities and disinguished service during the PRCN Course held from January to April 2026 at OTA Kamptee, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Superannuation

Celebrating dedicated service and wishing our esteemed colleagues a happy and fulfilling new chapter.

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Superintendent
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Assistant Professor
Sanskrit

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