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Contents

1. English Section	1-24
2. Hindi Section	1-20
3. Science Section	1-28
4. Tidings Section	1-28
5. Sanskrit Section	1-12
6. Punjabi Section	1-12
7. Commerce Section	1-12



Harmony

English Section

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*Beauty is truth, truth beauty, - that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.*

-John Keats

CONTENTS

1. EDITORIAL	3
2. Problems are Opportunities for Growth	3
3. Wage Discrimination: Another Form of Gender Inequality	4
4. Hygiene and General Awareness	4
5. Demonetisation and its Effects on the Economy	5
6. Never Give up	6
7. Secularism in India	7
8. Challenges to Indian Democracy	9
9. A Cute Letter from a Newly Married Girl to her Mother	10
10. My True Friend	11
11. A Conversation with a Tree	11
12. History Tricks	12
13. Special features of the Indian Constitution	13
14. Dream and Reality	14
15. Positive Points	14
16. Truth about Failure	14
17. Need of Improvement in Education	15
18. An Ideal Teacher	15
19. Honey: Its Countless Benefits from Head to Toe	16
20. "BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO, INDIA KO SWARG BANAO"	17
21. A to Z of Success	19
22. Reason to Smile	19
23. Freedom of the Media	20
24. A Few Female Scientists in India	22
25. Interesting Light Energy Facts	24
26. A Few Facts	24

EDITORIAL

Problems are Opportunities for Growth

Some people call this world "a problem world". They see only problems in life. The problems are pending before all of us. Those who are habitual pessimists and skeptical perceive even normal situations of their life as problematic.

Many people try to avoid, or run away from situations, or create a mountain out of a mole hill. It is well said that a smooth sea never made a skilful mariner. A problem is similar to a traffic junction where we are supposed to slow down, stop and proceed. All it takes is a bit of patience and perseverance. As we keep on learning and practising to handle people and situations, it becomes easy for us to deal with any kind of situation in our life. What we perceive as a problem will never remain with us. It is comparable to a circus artist, who performs startling gymnastic feats; the audience get frightened and wonder as to how it was possible. But, it is with constant practice and determination that the artist can perform such a marvellous feat. On the way, that artist must have failed many times before such a presentation could be made.

Problems are an integral part of life. In my experience, problems are nothing but the creation of a weak mind. One who has low will power and low confidence level can never perceive problems as opportunities for personal growth. They need a positive mindset. Let us look for the silver lining in every situation and see what benefit it holds for us. When problems such as loss, failures, accidents, death, diseases and calamities come, let us accept, adapt, and act positively because they are part of life. Infact, a problem is nothing but an opportunity to learn, to grow or to re-invent the self.

Opportunities come disguised as failures and obstacles many a time. We must remember that the bigger the obstacles, the greater are the opportunities.

Persistent efforts are needed to grab the opportunities. We must persist in what must be done and resist what ought not to be done. When problems come, we learn and relearn from life's experiences and situations. We should think that whatever happens is for our good. Let us be optimists and look for opportunities.

"Problems come to us not to tumble us, but to humble us."

We must practise organised thinking and avoid futile and negative thoughts. It will give us more clarity, creativity, and freedom to choose the right thoughts required for the moment to create opportunities.

Mohmad Nadeem Ansari
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Wage Discrimination: Another Form of Gender Inequality

There is an open bias against women in matters relating to the payment of remuneration in those areas where they are employed despite several guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. Moreover, the Equal Remuneration Act 1976 clearly provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women for work of similar nature. This law is openly flouted in the rural areas where the majority of women workers are engaged in agriculture sector. According to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) study on gender, budgeting the average female wage is almost 80% of the male average in urban areas while it is less than 60% of the corresponding male rate in rural areas. In the field of gender equality in India and for her empowerment, a lot more needs to be done. However, the reality is worse because the employment statistics are doubtful, faulty and unreliable. A lot of women work is not regarded as work in its economic sense and is considered only a piece of regular household work.

The government has adopted the policies and programs for the empowerment and upliftment of women as part of its various welfare measures. Their involvement in decision making and implementation of the programmes has been marginal or absent despite several steps undertaken for women's empowerment on the political front. India has ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Government realizes that the need of the hour is economic independence of women. The Department of Women and Child

Development (DWCD) has undertaken various projects which are directed towards advancement of women.

Gender pay gap in India refers to the differences in earning between men and women in the paid employment and labour market. For the year 2013, the gender pay gap in India was estimated to be 24.81%. A report by the World Economic forum highlights that in the corporate sector in India, a woman is paid only one third of what a man in the same position is paid. Further, while analyzing the level of female participation in the economy, this report slots India as one of the bottom 10 countries on its list.

While social and cultural norms vary from state to state within India, one commonality that has been observed is the exclusion of women from the paid labour market and status based segregation of labour. Ironically, women from higher caste face more difficulty when they try to obtain paid work even if their survival depends on it. But the only solution to this is enactment of pay transparency. Let everyone know what their colleagues are being paid. It makes the gender gap problem self correcting for everybody wants to be treated evenly. Also it would force organizations to establish a meritocracy so that the most productive gets paid the most. If we are demanding equality, then it would be impossible to achieve it without the elimination of wage discrimination on the basis of gender.

Manvi Putatunda
B.A Eng. Hons. (II Sem.)

Hygiene and General Awareness

Hygiene plays an essential role in our lives. Infact, it is an old concept linked to most aspects of our living such as medical, personal, and professional. To illustrate, in medical, hygiene practices are employed as preventive measures to avoid incidents and spreading of the diseases.

The other uses of the term appear in phrases like body hygiene, mental hygiene, and occupational hygiene which are connected with care of body parts, alienation of mind from ill thoughts, and public health respectively.

Actually, hygiene is the first step to good grooming and good health. Elementary cleanliness is a common knowledge. If we neglect it, it may cause major problems that we may not be aware of. Many people with bad breath are blissfully unaware of it and thus suffer from enormous diseases. The other general issues to be aware of are like Headlice, Perspiration, Pinworms, Dandruff and the list is too long. Actually, the fact is that we all are aware of these little issues but try to neglect them and thus encounter tragic consequences.

Our major neglect is towards SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT. Imagine the view of our roads, slum areas, and almost all the areas that we find there. Just the accumulation of solid wastes arising out of domestic, commercial, and industrial activities. A plethora of rules have been formulated to tackle the situation but all in vain. In our country, no execution or vigilance can be seen on the framed rules.

It is our duty to eradicate the filth and to have a neat and clean beautiful India. Contributions can be different. If we contribute in this regard, we should start it from our home. We should tell our servants, maids, and even their children the very first thing not to defecate outside, trim their nails, wear washed clothes, and take bath regularly. Our repeated words would take time but it will definitely bring a great change.

Little modifications and actions taken towards care for society and ourselves can do wonders. We should always remember that healthy body and peaceful mind are the fountains of gladness that make others feel happy and positive. Life is not getting and having more and more; rather, we should love our lives by giving and sacrificing.

Rinku Rana

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Demonetisation and its Effects on the Economy

November 8, 2016 shall be highlighted as one of the most revolutionary days in the economic history of the country. PM on this day in a direct address to the country heralded a decision to withdraw the legal tender status of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 denomination of the bank notes of Mahatma Gandhi series issued by RBI. It put people in a state of shock and confusion initially and the chaos followed as the notes held invalid amounted to the 86% of the cash in circulation. The old notes had to be deposited in the bank accounts till 30th December which followed long queues in the banks. New series of notes Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 were infused in the economy with different design, look, size, and colour.

Demonetisation was viewed with different perceptions by various thinkers. Some called it a draconian move that would hamper the growth of the country while others stated it to be the most essential measure ever taken. The move definitely has a profound implication for the economy

affecting lives of each and every citizen of the country.

There have been previous instances of demonitisation in India in 1946 and 1978 when notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 1000, and Rs. 10,000 were held invalid. The measure of demonitisation has been experimented in countries like Canada, Denmark, Australia etc to check counterfeiting. In fact, Australia is the first country to have a full series of circulating polymer bank notes.

Government of India cited various reasons for their step of demonitisation. The measure was taken to effectively nullify black money hoarded in cash. High denomination notes are known to facilitate generation of black money and hence the parallel economy which casts a long shadow and disrupts the growth. As per a report by the World Bank in 2010, the estimated size of the shadow economy for India at 20.7% of GDP in 1999 increased to 23.2% in 2007. Parallel economy corroded and ate into the vitals of the economy. It deprived the

government of its legitimate revenues which could have been otherwise used for the welfare and development activities. The action was also aimed to curb financing of terrorism done through fake Indian currency notes. These funds were used for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms, drugs and other contrabands into India. Note ban broke the backbone of the trafficking saving millions of innocent girls.

The effects of demonitisation on the economy are both short and long term. Analytically, it should be seen as a money supply contraction but only of one type of "money" i.e. cash as there has been no restriction on digital transaction. The move is potentially an aggregate shock because it reduces the supply of money and affects private wealth. The most important way to view this is as a tax administration measure aimed at screening and separation of white income from black. The income tax payers in FY 2013-14 with income above 10 lakhs were only 24.4 lakhs. This reflects the amount of tax evasion in the country. The demonitisation move will enhance the number of new income tax payers and magnitude of reported and taxable income shall go up over time.

One intermediate objective of demonitisation is to create a less cash or cash light economy as it is a key to channelizing formal financial system and improving tax compliance. In the wake of

demonitisation, the government has taken a number of steps to incentivize the move to a digital economy including launch of the BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money), UPI (Unified Payment Interface) etc.

Another effect of demonitisation can be seen in the real estate. An equilibrium reduction in real estate prices is desirable as it will lead to affordable housing for the middle class.

GDP of the country will be adversely affected by the demonitisation move but it will be transitional. Once the cash is replenished, the economy will revert to normal. The implementation of GST, follow up to demonitisation and other structural reform measures should take the trend rate of growth of the economy to 8-10% range that India needs.

Demonitisation has been seen as a radical step with short term costs and long term benefits. The liquidity squeeze was less severe than suggested by headlines and has been easing since end December, 2016. India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and demonitisation move shall give an impetus to the growth but in long run. It is too early to deify or demonize it. But still the future seems bright and utopian.

Shagun

M.A. Eng. (II Sem.)
Roll No. - 164001

Never Give up

"Karoly Takacs" was part of Hungarian army and was a world class shooter. He always aimed at winning an Olympic medal in shooting for his country.

He played and won many matches and was quite hopeful to participate and win an Olympic medal to



fulfil his dream. He could not participate in 1936 Olympics due to his rank in army and was hopeful to participate in 1940 Olympics. Unfortunately, he got his right hand injured badly due to a grenade explosion.

People thought that he would not be able to

make a come back ever in shooting. But Karoly Takacs had some other plans in mind. He starting practising with his left hand and continued reliving his dream of winning an Olympic medal

Due to the second World War, Olympic games scheduled for 1940 & 1944 were cancelled.

But Karoly Takacs did not lose hope and continued with his practice.

Finally, he was able to win two Gold medals in Olympics for his country, one in 1948 & the other in 1952.

This story tells us that one should not give up.

Life will put you in difficult situations, but the winner is a person who will never give up and will fight until he/she lives his/her dream.

Ashish

B.Sc Electronics (III Sem.)

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Secularism in India

Secularism in India means equal treatment of all religions by the state.

With the 42nd Amendment of the constitution of India enacted in 1976, the preamble to the constitution asserted that India is a secular nation. However, neither India's constitution nor its laws define the relationship between religion and state. The laws implicitly require the state and its institutions to recognise and accept all religions, enforce parliamentary laws instead of religious laws, and respect pluralism. India does not have an official state religion. In matters of law in modern India, however, the applicable code of law is unequal, and India's personal laws on matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance alimony vary with an individual's religion. Muslim Indians have Sharia based Muslim Personal Law, while Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and other non muslim Indians live under common law. The attempt to respect unequal, religious law has created a number of issues in India such as acceptability of child marriage, polygamy, unequal inheritance rights, extra judicial unilateral divorce rights favourable to some males and conflicting interpretations of religious books.

Secularism as practised in India, with its marked differences with western practice of secularism, is a controversial topic in India.

History

Indian religions are known to have co-existed and evolved together for many centuries before

the arrival of Islam in the 12th century, followed by the Mughal and Colonial era. Ashoka, about 2200 years ago and Harsha about 1400 years ago accepted and patronised different religions. Ellora cave temples built next to each other between the 5th and 10th centuries, for example, show a coexistence of religions and a spirit of acceptance of different faiths.

"There should not be honour of own (religious) sect and condemnation of others without any grounds".

-Ashoka, Rock Edicts XII, about 250 BC

Current Status

The 7th schedule of Indian constitution places religious institutions, charities and trusts into so-called concurrent list, which means that both the central government of India and various state governments in India can make their own laws about religious institutions, charities, and trusts. If there is a conflict between central government enacted law and state government law, then the central government law prevails. This principle of overlap, rather than separation of religion and state in India was further recognised in a series of constitutional amendments starting with article 290 in 1956, to the addition of word 'secular' to the preamble of Indian constitution in 1975.

Issues

Indian concept of secularism, where religious laws supersede state laws and the state is expected to even handedly involve itself in religion, is a

controversial subject. Any attempts and demand by Indian Hindus to a uniform civil code is considered a threat to their right to religious personal laws by Indian Muslims.

Shah Bano Case

In 1978, the Shah Bano case brought the secularism debate along with a demand for uniform civil code in India to the forefront.

Shah Bano was a 62 years old Muslim Indian who was divorced by her husband of 44 years in 1978. Indian Muslim personal law required her husband to pay no alimony. Shah Bano sued for regular maintenance payments under section 125 of the criminal procedure code, 1978. Shah Bano won her case in the highest court. Along with alimony, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India wrote how unfairly Islamic Personal Laws treated women and how necessary it was for the nation to adopt a uniform civil code. The Chief Justice further ruled that no authoritative text of Islam forbade the payment of regular maintenance to ex-wives.

Shortly after the Supreme Court's ruling, the Indian Government with Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister, enacted a new law which deprived all Muslim women, and only Muslim women, of the right of maintenance guaranteed to women of Hindu, Christian, Parsee, Jew, and other religions. Indian Muslims consider the new 1986 Law, which selectively exempts them from maintenance payment to ex-wife because of their religion, as secular because it respects Muslim men's religious rights and recognizes that they are culturally different from Indian men and women of other religions. Muslim opponents argue that any attempt to introduce uniform civil code, that is equal laws for every human being independent of his or her religion, would reflect majoritarian Hindu sensibilities and ideals. But the redefining of section 123 (3) of the representation of people Act has a practical corrective aspect which goes beyond the theoretical, philosophical underpinnings of a multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-religious, nation state. The judgement is intended to bring an end to election campaigns, minority and majority appeasements, and display of religious iconography. It's a ruling



aimed at restoring balance, at reining in forces that act in blatant disregard of constitutional norms – so much a fact of life these days. Even if it does not entirely curb the new normal, a legal precedent has been set and one hopes at least public lipservice to secularism would be restored

However, the judgement has perhaps opened up more thorny practical issues in trying to bottle the genie before these crucial Assembly polls - however salutary its intentions are. We have an entire polity riddled with formal political entities that are based on religion - often overtly in their name itself. Would this verdict put a question mark on their very *raison d'être*? Would those parties be delegitimised and rendered vulnerable to legal questioning, or is a judicial revisiting of the matter itself inevitable?

Is 'Hindutva' a way of life or a religious appeal? What about the status of parties like the ruling Shiromani Akali Dal of Punjab, which has been founded on the basis of religious identity? Or the Shiv Sena on regional community identity? Or the all India united Muslim League, Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen? Yes, in a democracy built around competitive bargaining between the sectors of society, the idea is to keep the mutual negotiations sane and reasonable. But at a time when popular consensus on constitutional reservation for scheduled castes and tribes is elusive, how can the apex court prohibit the disenfranchised from articulating their legitimate demands around the rubric of caste in elections? It is only by naming the problem can one begin to solve it.

Priyanka

M.A. Pol. Science
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Challenges to Indian Democracy

India is the largest democracy in the world. It has a population of more than 1 billion. Although democracy has been accepted as the best form of government in the world, yet it has its own problems. Some of these are as under:

1. Growing Economic and Social Inequalities among the People

The most important problem in democracy is the growing social and economic inequality among the people. Although all the citizens have the right to vote and fight elections but only rich people have a chance to win the elections.

The poor are sometimes even forced to sell their votes to fulfil their basic necessities of life like food, clothing, and shelter. So, rich people are elected representatives in the legislature who make laws and frame policies which favour them.

2. Role of Anti-Social Elements

The role of anti social elements has increased very much during the elections. Voters are coerced to vote for a particular candidate or party. Rigging also takes place during the elections.

3. Corruption and Inefficiency

In many democratic countries of the world, political leaders and government officials are corrupt, dishonest, and inefficient. As a result, people don't take interest in elections and have no faith in government officials. This affects the working of democracy in the country very badly.

4. Casteism and Communalism

These are other big challenges in many democratic countries like India. During elections, a large number of voters give weight to the caste and religion of the candidate. Political parties also keep in mind the caste or religion of a person while distributing tickets for the elections. Representatives elected on the basis of caste or religion work for the welfare of the people belonging only to their caste or religion.

5. Lack of Awareness

This is the big challenge to democracy. Indian people are not very educated. They are poor. In India 35% poor from BPL families are not aware in our country, because they want only basic needs like food, clothes and house.

6. Lack of Political Awareness

Indian people are not aware of their rights. Because they are not well educated.

Responsibilities of a Voter in a Democracy

"The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men."

- Lyndon B Johnson

Democracy is usually defined as 'rule by the people'. In a true democratic society, it is essential to ensure a government that follows the will of the people and not the one that forces people to follow it, that is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," as said by Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburgh address. The beauty of democracy is that the minority will have their say but the majority will have their way. Thus, democracy is not just the right to vote, it is the right to live with dignity.'

Voting dates back to elections held in ancient Greece, ancient Rome and throughout the medieval period. It is that right for which throughout history our founding fathers have fought and sacrificed everything to achieve it. Quoting Rechelle & Goodrich. "Have you ever stopped to ponder the amount of blood spilt, the volume of tears shed, the degree of pain and anguish endured, the number of noblemen and women lost in battle so that we as individuals might have a say in governing our country? Honour the lives sacrificed for your freedom."

Your vote holds your state and national leaders responsible for the decisions they make. In a democracy, your vote is your voice and the act of standing up for what you believe. The responsibility to be a good citizen requires voting during an election. Voting gives the population an opportunity completely irrespective of sex, race and origin in contributing to community development.

Moreover, it is advisable to vote for credible people or candidates and not political parties as this determines the fate of the nation. It is the law of nature that those who vote for a candidate for money, out of anger, ignorance, race, sex will surely get what they voted for. The result is inept and corrupt leaders & politicians.

Voter turnout is the percentage of eligible voters who cast their ballots in an election. A high turnout is generally seen as evidence of the legitimacy of the system and low turnout as the symptom of disenchantment, indifference and ultimately the sad demise of system.

Unfortunately, the young people of our country have not been very active in political participation. There are many reasons that people may give for

poor participation by young people including they do not know enough about the candidates or the voting process; others think it is hard to register a vote, or do not know how to register, still others that their one vote cannot make any difference. If many people took that view it could mean hundreds of votes lost. Apathy to voting may be due to lack of willingness or illiteracy. Inaction does not breed change, but only worsens the situation. The voters' apathy or laziness to show up and make their votes count is frequently leading a country to a very vulnerable and perilous position due to incompetent and corrupt leaders.

Voting is the foremost way to exhibit good citizenship and civil responsibility. People should get involved in elections and educated in all political measures. By this they can become good and responsible participatory citizens. We should always remember that some people sacrifice their lives to preserve our freedom and let us have this voting opportunity as a sacred right. True democracy demands the involvement of people, otherwise in the absence of that, there is no democracy

Ankita Sindhu
M.A. English (II Sem.)

A Cute Letter from a Newly Married Girl to her Mother

Dear Mom,

Like every normal girl, I was excited about marriage & right from my childhood days, I never thought beyond the time that I would spend happily with my prince charming. But today when I am married, I realize that marriage is not all roses. It's not just about being with your beloved and having a gala time. There is so much more to it. It comes with its own share of responsibilities, duties, sacrifices, and compromises. I can't wake up anytime I want to. I am expected to be up and ready before every one else in the family. I can't laze around in my pyjamas throughout the day. I am expected to be presentable all the time. I can't just go out anytime I want to. I am expected to be sensitive

to the needs of the family. I just can't hit the bed anytime I want to. I am expected to be active and around the family. I can't expect to be treated like a princess but am supposed to take care of everyone else in the family. And then I think to myself, "Why did I get married at all?" I was happier with you, Mom. Sometimes I think of coming back to you and getting pampered again. I want to come home to my favourite food cooked by you every evening after a nice outing with friends. I want to sleep in your lap as if I have no worry in this world. But then I suddenly realize, had you not got married and made such sacrifices in your life, I wouldn't have had so many wonderful memories to hang on to. And suddenly, the purpose of all this becomes clear – to return the same comfort, peace, and

happiness to my new family that I got from you. And I am sure that as time passes, I will start loving this life equally as you do. Thank you Mom for all

the sacrifices and compromises you made. They give me the strength to do the same. Love you.

Raman Dhanker
M.A. English (IV Sem.)

My True Friend

Dear God, who are you
Shining in my mind, like a superstar?
Always sweet and never strict
Candle of my life, only you have lit
You are father, you are mother
The partner better than any other
People in my life came and have gone
But I bore all my odds, all alone
When needed, no one was there
But, someone was listening to my silent

Prayer

Was it you? Was it you?
Since my birth, always true
All my love, now is in vain
No one stays to share my pain
Wish! I could share some of my love with the one

Who didn't leave me for a second even
Now when I am empty, when I am hollow
Even though, I know the right path to follow
But twinkle of a light still glows
Air of a hope still blows
Someone is there, blowing in my ear
Assures me again, "I am there".
To take your, worthy care
From the beginning till the end
Your silent and true friend
It's my time to say
O Dear God!
I want to thank you, all the way.

Rinku Rana
M.A. English (IV Sem.)
Roll No. - 154017

A Conversation with a Tree

"Hello," I said to the tree.
Huge it was, sky touching
No feel of it I could see,
to touch, to take a blessing.

I was nineteen,
Tree must be ninety
Or may be more.
Unable I was to judge

"Hello," I got the reply
I was a little shy
Talking to a huge oldie,
Who was twenty times my height
Oh my God !

There was a serene smile
On its pseudo face,
Pseudo so as it's my imagination



In a world of my own.
Smile served as a tranquilizer,
Introversion vanished,
A colloquy we started.

"You are sealed,
Stagnant, buttoned up
You have a passive and a stodgy
life" I said.

The Tree giggled
And its laughter burst.
I was amused
No joke I had cracked.

Life is colourful.
Shades of it can be seen
Going anywhere
Feeling free. You are immobile.

Laughter got intense,
Making me feel vain,
My curiosity arose.

The Tree peacefully replied
"Do you want me to
Walk with you?"

A surreal imagination
I went in.
The Tree continued
"I'm fixed,
But not passive.
I'm rooted,
But not stagnant.
Call me stable and inert.
I'm born and I live
With my Mother Earth
Deeply rooted with love.
Nature is ever changing
Shades of it I can see here
standing,

Better and more than you see
I feel the sun
Harsh and pleasant,
Peace of moon and rain,
My leaves dancing with the wind,
Birds are my friends,
Bliss I experience in spring
When my flowers blossom
And form a ring.
Bliss lasts and I lose
Everything.
With mothers love I resuscitate
Being better and blessed again."

Suddenly there was a sound
Pain I felt around
Dream it was
Aah!
Forged for me to think:
Should I reincarnate as a TREE?

Shagun

M.A. Eng. (II Sem.)
Roll No. - 164001

History Tricks

1. RULERS OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Trick - "BHAJI SABJI FOR MAA SHAB"

Now names of rulers as

B = Babur
H = Humayuh
A = Akbar
J = Jahangir
S = Shahjahan
A = Aurangzeb
B = Bahadurshah
J = Jinadarshah
FOR = Frurkhsar
M = Muhammad Shah
A = Ahmad Shah
A = Alamgir II
SH = Shah Alam II
A = Akbar II
B = Bahadur Shah Jafar

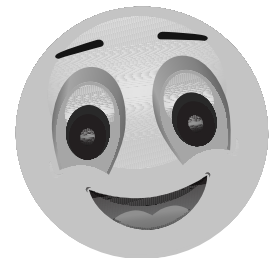


2. NINE JEWELS OF AKBAR

Trick - "BAT BAT MDH"

Now

B = Birbal
A = Abul Fajal
T = Tansen
B = Bhagvan Das
A = Abdul Rahim Khane Khana
T = Todar Mal



3. MAIN SINGERS AT THE TIME OF AKBAR

Tricks- BEEJU (ki) BARAT

(Ki = Silent Keyword)

Beeju = Beeju Babre
BA = Baaj Bahadur
RA = Ramdas (Baba Ramdas)
T = Tansen

Manita Duhan

M.A. Political Science

Special Features of the Indian Constitution

- The constitution of India is the lengthiest and the most comprehensive of all the written constitutions of the world.
- Originally, the constitution consisted of 395 articles divided into 22 parts and 8 Schedules.
- Now it consists of about 442 Articles divided into 22 parts and schedules
- Unlike the Federal Constitution of the USA and Australia, the Indian Constitution lays down provisions relating to the Government machinery not only in the centre but also in the states.
- The Indian constitution provides much of administrative detail.
- The constitution contains detailed provisions relating to center – state relations including the emergency provisions.
- Special status has been given to Jammu & Kashmir and some other states such as North East Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam, Gujarat etc.
- Under the constitution, the people of India are the ultimate sovereign.
- The constitution of India establishes a parliamentary form of government both at the centre and in states.
- The Indian constitution, though written, is sufficiently flexible.
- The constitution declares certain Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
- It is a unique feature of the Indian constitution that it makes the citizens' duties a part of the basic law of the land.
- One of the most important and unique features of the Indian constitution is the provisions of Directive Principles of State Policy to secure a truly welfare state.
- The Indian constitution distributes the legislative subject on which the parliament and state legislature can enact laws under three lists viz. Union list, State list and Concurrent list.
- The Indian constitution, unlike other federal constitutions, provides for a single unified judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex, the High court in the middle and the subordinate courts at the bottom.
- There are provisions in the constitution to ensure independence of judiciary.
- The constitution of India has adopted a balance between the American system of judicial supremacy and the British principles of parliamentary supremacy.
- The most remarkable feature of the Indian constitution is that being a federal constitution it acquires a unitary character during the time of emergency.
- Under the Indian constitution, every adult above 18 years of age has been given the right to elect representatives for the legislature without prescribing any qualification based either on sex, property, education, or the like.
- A distinctive feature of the Indian constitution is that it provides for the establishment of a Secular State. Regardless of their religious beliefs, all Indian citizens enjoy equal rights.
- The state cannot discriminate against anyone on the grounds of religion and caste. Nor can it compel anybody to pay taxes for the support of any particular religion.
- The Indian constitution has special reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and tribes in public appointments and in educational institutions and in the union and state legislatures.
- An outstanding feature of the constitution is Panchayati Raj. The idea for organizing village Panchayats was provided in the constitution under Articles 40 of part IV which received constitutional legitimacy through the 73rd Amendment to the Indian constitution.
- Though the Indian constitution is federal and envisages a dual polity, it provides for only a single citizenship, that is the Indian citizenship.
- The Indian Constitution not only provides for the legislative, executive and judicial organ of the government but also establishes certain independent bodies.
- They are envisaged by the constitution as the bulwarks of the democratic system in India. The constitution ensures the independence of these bodies through various provisions like security of tenure, fixed service conditions, expenses being charged on the consolidated fund in India, and so on.

Manita Duhan
M.A. Political Science

Dream and Reality

Once I was sitting on a bench & on my right,
I saw,
A tweeting bird sitting on a tree
She was blue & singing a song ,
I listened to her all day long.
It was so melodious, so calm,
That something disturbed me on my arm.
It was another bird sitting on it
And was trying to tell me on a bit
I tried my best, but I couldn't
Then she pointed to a worried ant
The ant was crying, as someone
had broken its leg,
For help it seemed to beg
So, I picked it up in my hand,
& with it I also had some sand.
The ant was crying due to its hard pain,
And then I thought to cheer it again
But again & again a question
came to my mind how ??
The one & only answer was, 'I
have to do something now'
My father came & put his hand on my head,
that ant was nearly dead.
My eyes were filled with tears,
All birds & squirrels stilled with fear
I cried, "Dear ant come back,"
come back, come back
Please again to your life track
Then again I rubbed & opened my eyes,
And then I got a prize.
The ant was a dream,
That I had seen
As I had slept while listening to
the bird's melodious song,
Then again a bird sat on my arm.
She was neither telling nor pointing
But still it was stunning & surprising

Kashish

M. Sc. Chemistry (II Sem.)

Positive Points

1. A strong positive self-image is the best possible preparation for success.
2. Put your heart, mind, and soul into even your smallest acts. This is the secret of success.
3. Once you replace negative thoughts with Positive ones, you will start having positive results.
4. Always do your best. What you plant now, you will harvest later.
5. In order to succeed, we must first believe that we can.
6. Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement. Nothing can be done without hope and confidence.
7. The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.
8. You must do the things you think you cannot do.
9. Love yourself. It is important to stay positive because (beauty comes from the inside out).
10. I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always reach my destination.
11. Smile in the mirror. Do that every morning and you will start to see a big difference in your life.

Jaideep

B.Sc. C.S (IV Sem.)

Roll No.-153630

Truth about Failure

- Failure does not mean you have failed..... It does mean you have not succeeded yet.
- Failure does not mean you have accomplished nothing... It does mean you have learnt something.
- Failure does not mean you are a fool..... It does mean you had a lot of faith.
- Failure does not mean you do not have it.... It does mean you have to do something in a different way.
- Failure does not mean you are inferior..... It does mean you are not perfect.
- Failure does not mean you have wasted your life... It does mean you have got a reason to start afresh. It does mean you should try harder.
- Failure doesn't mean you will never make it... It does mean it will take a little longer.

Jaideep

B.Sc. C.S (IV Sem.)

Roll No.-153630

Need of Improvement in Education

It is indeed an undeniable truth that the development of any country depends upon how educated its citizens are. Our country has shown significant reformation in education field. We are taken from black boards to the smart-boards. However, it cannot be denied that there is always some room for improvement in every sector.

Before amending education, it's important to ameliorate the mindset that Indian people have towards education and the perspective of both teachers and pupils. They believe that studying and learning are same which is totally untrue. They need to understand that there is a fine line of difference between both these terms. Studying is terminable whereas learning interminable.

Firstly teachers emphasise on the child to cram the things. They do not teach them in such a way in which they can help them learn. Students are bound to study their syllabus for exams only. Secondly, students rely on unfair means to pass their exams. And some teachers help them with cheating because it is their mindset that good grades is a sign of an educated person. So they impress upon them to study only the syllabus. Well, this is not enough to call a person educated. Education does not demand theoretical study rather it requires practical knowledge also.

Thirdly, different people learn divergently. Some of us would prefer to see, some of us would opt to read or may be hear. It's upto the learner to decide which method he favours to learn, how he feels comfortable in retaining the things forever in mind. Finally, a student must be active in co-curricular activities as this is also a prominent part of education. There is a quotation in Francis Bacon's essay "Of Studies"-

"Books are to the mind what exercise is to the body"

I pen down saying that, education does not mean reading books, enhancing our general knowledge and studying in smart class only. Undoubtedly formal education is required but more significant than that is to have fine morals. Education is vain if a person lacks moral values. Our country will not progress only by providing education to its people, they will have to change their stand point towards education.

With this I think changing the outlook of people towards life rather than education is what is required.

Varisha

M.A Eng (II Sem.)

Roll No. - 164010

An Ideal Teacher

"The average teacher explains complexity; the gifted teacher reveals simplicity".

The word '**teacher**' represents knowledge; the transfer of knowledge from the teacher to the taught. In fact, the foundation that builds a person in life is to a great extent based on the knowledge he/she gets from his/her teacher. If there is somebody other than our parents who plays an important role in our mental development, it's our teacher.

My perception of an 'ideal teacher' is of a good human being, kind, compassionate, understanding,

and forgiving - some one who is interesting and fun loving , someone who loves us and can make teaching interesting. Teaching is considered to be a noble profession but today people opt for this profession without giving a thought to the sacrifice, commitment and dedication it needs. They are least concerned about the students and are more interested in performing their routine work without putting themselves to any inconvenience. But, an ideal teacher is the one who loves students and can inspire them. An ideal teacher is a good actor who can put life into any dull topic. He/She is like a friend in whom the students can

confide easily without the fear of being ridiculed or criticized. An ideal teacher is kind and forgiving. He/She is honest, disciplined simple and humble. He/She never brags about what he/she knows and does not try to prove that he/she is God and knows everything.

Basically, ideal teachers are those who are themselves as bridges over which they invite their students to cross, then having facilitated their crossing, joyfully collapse, encouraging them to create bridges of their own. A perfect teacher will always challenge his/her students to go to an extra mile. The reason is that the students cannot stay on the same level all the time. They have to gradually move up to advanced levels.

"A murderer takes life, but his deed stops there. A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops"

An Ideal teacher should be quite at home in his/her teaching-subject. He/She should be a person of character. He/She should be a person of service and sacrifice and must have equal affection for all his students.

An ideal teacher is also sociable. His/Her dealings with other teachers and parents are always cordial. Teaching is a professional job. It requires technical knowledge of teaching. An ideal teacher is well trained for his/her job and is scientific in teaching and evaluation. He/She is devoted to his/her work. Only those with an aptitude for teaching prove to be ideal teachers.

Gandhiji has laid stress on spiritual education. For attaining this, a student has to entirely depend on the teacher, as viewed from close quarters. In short, an ideal teacher should be an example in many ways.

As is rightly said;

Teachers
are those who help find strengths,
drive away tears,
overpower demons,
and conquer fears...

Kawal Preet Kaur
B.A English Hons. (IV Sem.)
Roll No. - 161601

Honey: Its Countless Benefits from Head to Toe

Honey, the food of Gods is a wonderful medicine for humans.

- **Honey for Arthritis:-** Paste of one part honey to two parts warm water, with a small teaspoon of cinnamon powder added can be rubbed onto the affected joints of the body and massaged in. This reduces the pain within a minute or two.
- A cup of hot water with two spoonfuls of honey and one spoonful of cinnamon powder taken morning and night is said to cure chronic arthritis if taken regularly.
- **Indigestion:-** Cinnamon powder sprinkled on 2 tablespoons of honey taken before food, relieves acidity and helps digest the heaviest of meals.



- Cancer, Cholesterol and Heart Diseases:- A paste of honey and cinnamon powder spread onto bread instead of jam and eaten regularly reduces cholesterol and can prevent heart attacks. Research has revealed that advanced cancer of the stomach and bones can be alleviated if a mixture of 1 tablespoon of honey and 1 tablespoon of cinnamon powder is taken 3 times a day for months.
- A glass of warm milk sweetened with honey ensures a restful night.
- Mixture of honey and cinnamon can help cure many diseases in adults.
- Honey is useful for skin disorders, sores, ulcers, respiratory ailments and fever.

So Honey!! eat honey and stay healthy.....

Kashish
M.Sc. Chemistry (II Year)

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, India ko Swarg Banao

The existence of human race on the earth is impossible without the equal participation of both man and woman. Both are equally responsible for the existence of human race on the earth as well as growth and development of any country. However there is no doubt in saying that woman is more necessary than man as without her we cannot think about the continuation of human race as she gives birth to humans. So, girl children must not be killed, they should be saved, respected and given equal opportunities to go ahead. They are the source of root creation and help in shaping destiny of civilization. However, women have been victims of female foeticide, rape, sexual harassment, dowry deaths, etc. in our own shaped civilization. How shameful is this!

Girls have been the victims of many crimes in India for years. The most heinous crime is female foeticide in which girls are killed in the womb of mother after sex determination through ultrasound. Save the girl child campaign has been launched by the government to end the gender-selective abortions of female foetus as well as other crimes against girl children.

Female foeticide is one of the most fearful acts through sex-selective abortion in the hospital. It has developed in India by people's more interest in the boy child than the girl child. It has reduced the girl child sex ratio in India to a great extent. It was made possible in the country because of the ultrasound technology. It has taken a form of giant demon because of the gender discrimination and inequality for girls in the society. A huge reduction in the female sex ratio was noticed after the national census of 1991. Then it was declared as a worsening problem of the society after the national census of 2001. However, reduction in female population continued till 2011. Later, this practice was banned strictly by the government in order to control the ratio of female child. In Madhya Pradesh, the ratio was 932 girls/1000 boys in 2001 which reduced to 912 girls/1000 boys in 2011. It means, it still continues somewhere and may be reduced to 900/1000 by 2021.

There are various steps taken by the Indian government to save and educate the girl child. The most recent initiative regarding this is Beti Bachao Beti Padhao which is very actively supported by the Government, NGOs, corporate groups, and human right activists and NGOs. Various social organizations have helped the campaign by building toilets at girl schools. Crimes against girl child and women are big obstructions in the way of India's growth and development. Female foeticide, however, have been banned by the government by the stoppage of ultrasound for sex determination, scan tests, amniocentesis etc. in the hospitals. Government has taken step to let people know that a girl child is not a burden on the society however; she is a blessing by God. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a scheme which was launched by the government of India on 22nd January in 2015 in order to generate awareness for girl child as well as improve the welfare of women in the society. This campaign was launched by organizing some activities such as large rallies, wall paintings, television commercials, billboards, short animations, video films, essay writing, debates, etc. in order to sensitize more people of the society. It also involves some famous celebrities for more awareness. This campaign is supported by the various government and non-government organizations in India. This scheme has played a great role in spreading awareness regarding save the girl child all over the country as well as improving the status of girl child in the Indian society.

This programme was launched to make some positive changes in the Indian society in the status of the girl child. There are many restrictions for the girl child in the Indian society which hinders her proper growth and development. This scheme hinders the practice of female foeticide, girl child insecurity, sex discrimination, etc. against girl child. People's mindset for women is worse. In the modern times than that of the people of 18th century. While launching the programme, Prime Minister said that, Indian people have common belief for girls that



they are the property of someone else other than their parents. Parents think that only boys are their have to look after them in the old age whereas girls have to go another place to care for her in-laws. Such thinking of people of 21st century about girls is really embarrassing and need to be eradicated from the people's mind giving full rights to girl child from birth.

The condition of girl child much worse in the last decades keeping in mind the bad figure of girls in the country, Prime Minister launched this scheme of *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. It is very effective scheme as it aims to improve the number of girl children, save them from brutal killing, give them proper security and education, personal and professional development, and so on. This scheme was implemented in 100 selected districts of the country (by the joint initiative of ministry of Human Resource Development and Health and Ministry of Women and Child Development) through the national campaign in order to cover all the states and UTs. There are some positive aspects that this scheme would be prove as a great start to remove the social forces against girl child. We hope that there would be a day when no girl child would be killed, uneducated, insecure, raped, etc. because of socio- economic reasons. Hence, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* scheme is aimed to make girls independent both socially and financially by reducing the sex discrimination all over the country.

In order to improve the status of girls and give them importance, Haryana Government celebrates an event named *Beti ki Lohri* on January 14. The purpose of launching the scheme is to make girls independent. It helps in improving the awareness among common public and improving the efficiency of welfare services given to women.

After birth of a girl child, she has to face another type of discrimination in terms of education, health, nutrition, safety, rights etc. While launching the scheme, PM reminded to the whole medical fraternity that the purpose of medical profession is to save lives and not finish lives.

The along with these schemes PM Narendra Modi, has started a *Sukanya Samridhi Yojana* launched on 21 st January 2015 under *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*

scheme. *Sukanya Samridhi Yojana* was launched to support this scheme as well as make it successful by meeting the essential expenses of the girl child such as health, higher education, and marriage.

This scheme is a good start for the girl child as it involves some effective efforts of Government of India. It is the best scheme ever as it reduces the tension of parents as well as saves the lives of present and future born girls through this small investment on annual basis. This project was started with the initial amount of Rs. 100 crore. It was also reported that Ministry of Home Affairs would spend around Rs. 150 crore over this scheme to assure women safety in large cities of India. This scheme has been planned and launched to reduce the level and effect of some dangerous social issues related to the girl child. This programme was started from Panipat, Haryana. The trend of ever declining child sex ratio in the country has given rise to the necessity of this programme.

The objectives of this scheme are:

- To ensure the survival, protection and higher education of the girl child.
- To ensure empowerment of women through higher education and equal participation in all the working fields.
- To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination of girl child.
- To enhance the status of girl child all over India especially in the top 100 selected districts (low in CSR).
- To bring Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Women and Child Development, and Ministry of Human Resource Development together to work conjointly for the welfare of girl child.

Each and every citizen of India must follow all the rules and regulations made for saving girl child as well as improving the position in society. Girls should be considered as equal to boys by their parents and given same opportunities in all the working areas.

**“A daughter is a mother of tomorrow
so, never kill her”**

Yashika Gupta

B. Com. (General) 6th semester
Roll No. - 142026

A to Z of Success

- A - Avoid waiting for tomorrow.
- B - Be prompt in all your dealings.
- C - Consider before you commit yourself.
- D - Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
- E - Eschew evil.
- F - Feed the needy.
- G - Go not into the company of the vicious.
- H - Hold integrity sacred.
- I - Injure not others' reputation.
- J - Jump not ere you think twice.
- K - Know what's what.
- L - Lie not for any consideration.
- M - Make the most of God's creation around us.
- N - Never try to appear what you are not.
- O - Observe good manners.
- P - Pay your debts promptly.
- Q - Question not the veracity of a friend.
- R - Respect the counsel of parents.
- S - Save when you are young,
Spend when you are old.
- T - Touch not, take not, handle
not what is bad.
- U - Use your leisure time for improvement.
- V - Venture not with injustice to your work.
- W - When depressed, look
at the cheerful side.
- X - Extend to everyone a kindly salutation.
- Y - Yield not to discouragement.
- Z - Zealously labour for the right.

Reason to Smile

How can one smile such sweet smiles,
When one is so saddened
by sorrows for miles?
How can I smile the sweet smiles,
When life brings me nothing but tears?
I wondered so long,
What reason you had to smile that long,
To keep smiling when troubles come?

It's such a mystery to me,
Your smiles from heaven with glee,
I adore and yet envy thee,
But I'd rather wished you smile those at me,

I feel happy when I see you smile,
Even if I'm sad and lonely,
Your smiles bring me somewhere,
I don't even know where,

But It was you,
You gave me the reason to smile,
To smile with no reason,
To smile for a smile.
I guess life is just like that
We need not a reason to smile,
For a smile is the reason itself,
To rejoice and smile.

I learned to smile because of you,
Because your smile brings me
joy when I am in blue,
It proves how well and powerful,
A simple sweet smile can become so
So beautiful for me and you.

Smile for the sake of a smile,
Smile for the sake of happiness,
Smile for the sake of life,
Smile for that hope left in life.

Kapil

B.Sc. C.S. (IV Sem.)
Roll No. - 153653

Kawal Preet Kaur

B.A. Eng. Hons. (IV Sem.)
Roll No. - 151601

Freedom of the Media

A free press can, of course, be good or bad, but most certainly without freedom, the press will never be anything but bad....

Mass media is the mirror of the society depicting the political environment and making discourses on the issues of significance. Mass media can be defined as: "The methods and organisations used by specialist social groups to convey messages to large, socially mixed and widely dispersed audiences."

India is a democratic country. The Indian constitution guarantees the "**freedom of speech and expression**" as a fundamental right to every citizen of India. The restrictions that apply to the "freedom of speech and expression" also apply to the "**freedom of press and media**". Freedom of the press and media is very important. The press or news-media enjoy greater freedom in a democratic country. An independent press and news media act as an important check on government and administrators. The duty of a free press is to raise voice against any social evil or wrong. It has been said that internal vigilance is the price of liberty. They raise voice against any kind of dictatorship, corruption, and malpractice. The press and digital media work day and night to deliver accurate news at the speed of light. The people of the country are kept informed of what is happening in the country. Thus, freedom of the media is the necessary pre-condition to the fulfilment of democratic ideologies.

In studying the relationship between media and government, the most important role of media is its ability to perform a watchdog role, monitoring and criticizing government behaviour because when the media performs this function, it is able to act as a forum for political debate regardless of other limitations on its freedom. Media freedom around the world is different; developed countries have a better state of media freedom than developing and under developed countries. Research shows that

the freedom of media has relationship with other factors as well. Media freedom is directly related to economy; technology advancement ensures media freedom. Similarly, polity is a major reason behind curbing media freedom. Education and religion are also factors that influence freedom of the media.

In the past, our media was dependent on the government because, revenue came from government advertisements and subsidies. For the state-owned channel, controlled by the government, to speak or broadcast anything against the ruling party was a taboo. It was not even thinkable to produce programs in which analysts and critics could discuss various moves and decisions of the government. Media earned very little from private sector because it had a small volume. But, with the changing media environment, many national and international organizations have become sources of big revenues giving economic strength to media, enabling it to be independent. This financial independence gives the media independence in thought and action now-a-days.

As the saying goes :

Freedom of the media is the mortar that binds together the bricks of Democracy, and it is also the open window embedded in those bricks

The media is the defender and the protector of the rights and liberties of people. But it can perform this role only if it enjoys freedom in publishing news, views, and reporting. It can function effectively only in an open society, where decisions are made in a democratic manner. The media should never shirk its responsibility, it should always act like an impartial judge. It should criticise the government for its acts of omission and commission and pat its back for any worthwhile achievement. It should not be scared of influential people. It should consider it a duty to protect the rights of the workers and other downtrodden section of the people. Freedom of media is the emblem of a

civilized and enlightened society. Only a true pro-people government can ensure freedom of media. However, there should be a monitoring body to ensure a proper use of this freedom. Press should be prevented from publishing baseless, false, and yellow news. They cannot publish distorted and fictive news and cannot harm any person or institution by attacking them with an ill-motivated interest. So, government must ensure freedom of media and at the same time its proper and positive use for the country and the countrymen.

Some newspapers fan communal feelings among various sections of people and spread communal hatred. In fact, some newspapers espouse the cause of only one community. They do not judge problems on their merits; they view problems from a communal angle. Such newspapers do disservice to the nation. On the other hand, some responsible newspapers exercise great restraint while reporting news about riots between different communities.

They never give the identity of the community which started the riot. If there are any casualties, they do not give a community-wise break up lest this should trigger a bigger riot. For proper functioning of democracy, it is essential that citizens are kept informed about news from various parts of the country and even abroad, because only then they can form rational opinions. A citizen surely cannot be expected personally to gather news to enable him or her to form such opinions. Hence, the media play an important role in a democracy and serve as an agency of the people to gather news for them. It is for this reason that freedom of the press has been emphasised in all democratic countries, while it was not permitted in feudal or totalitarian regimes.

Also, sometimes, the freedom of media results into twisted or distorted news that may contain an element of truth but also an element of untruth.

It should avoid giving any slant to news, and avoid sensationalism and yellow journalism. Only then they will gain the respect of the people and fulfil their role in a democracy.

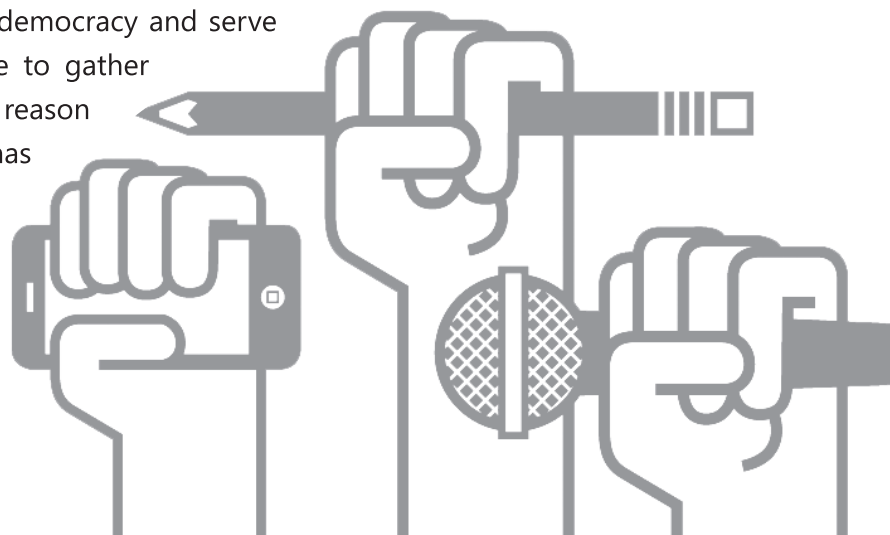
Historically, the media have been organs of the people against feudal oppression.

In all democratic countries, a man's dignity is preserved through the press and media, and hence, there lies the importance of maintaining its freedom.

Conclusion : A free media plays the role of a watchdog in society or country. Their influence is great, so their role is also immense. Only a free media can ensure people's access to information and help to build a well-informed, transparent and accountable society. Media, as a conscientious body of the society, should not misuse its freedom

*"Let it be impressed upon your minds,
Let it be instilled into your children
That the liberty of the media is the
Palladian of all the civil, political,
and religious rights.*

Kawal Preet Kaur
B.A. (English Hons.) IVth Sem.
Roll No. - 151601



Drug Menace and Youth

The young citizens of this nation constitute the most vital human resource. Indian youth has made a mark in all the walks of life-education, sports, literature, software, Internet technology, Social causes etc. The young mind is fresh and energetic and hence can contribute towards the growth of a nation in the most effective manner. This energy can be channelized for building the nation and for sustaining her growth.

However, drugs and alcohol have taken the toll of our youth in an adverse manner. Young boys and girls take smack, brown sugar, heroin and other contraband drugs, which are spoiling their lives. Drugs affect the mind permanently. A person, who takes drugs even once, cannot escape from them for life. Further, some young boys and girls take medicines that contain drugs or alcohol. Their parents and teachers are unaware that their children or wards have committed themselves to complete annihilation under the disguise of medical treatment. Some popular drugs consumed by the students as drugs are Luminal, Mandrax, Cannabis, E, Heroin and other alcohol based medicines. Drugs affect mind and body equally. The young mind stops thinking positively. His body becomes lethargic and he tries to remain under the effect of the drug day and night. His behaviour becomes abnormal and his psyche becomes sick. He resorts to fighting, stealing and his behaviour becomes highly volatile. He becomes a living carcass. The withdrawal symptoms, after the consumption of the drug, are even more dangerous and lead to irritating behaviour among the youth.

Education, productivity and social interaction are also deeply affected. There are economic fallouts as well. Some boys are the only wage earners for their families and they too fall into the drug net. Some girls who get caught in this web lose their academic abilities & even chastity.

Drugs are available in big metropolitan cities. The drug sellers are those who use the youth as

peddlers. Once a young person is caught in this intricate and dangerous racket, he can never get out of the same. He becomes a criminal and is watched by the police with suspicious eyes.

The solution for the drug problem lies in the will power of the young mind. The youth taking the drug should stop taking it with bold determination.

The usage for a single time leads to drug addiction the desperate student or young scholar gets the drugs from drug peddlers and organized gangs in all the major and minor cities. The victim takes up odd jobs for earning money so that he could buy drugs. He also resorts to steal from home or gets involved in minor or major crimes with the help of his classmates or other drug addicted friends. He gets completely involved in the drug net and the ultimate result is either a police lock up (due to crime) or death (due to excessive or long term consumption of drugs).

If the behaviour of the drug addicted boy or girl is carefully observed by a friend or a family member, he or she would find that the victim is shaken, confused, fumbling in speech, lonely and gloomy. He/She loses his health and is not interested in sports or leisure, remains confined to bed and never participates in social activities. He/She tries to remain secured in his/her limited world. If a friend or a family member is able to identify the change in the victim, he or she should immediately talk to the senior members of the family of the victim. If treated early, the drug addiction problem can be completely cured.

The victim should be made to allocate more time to studies, sports, and career building. After all, it is the mind which is sick and not the body. The government agencies have initiated many anti-drug programmes. The rehabilitation of the youth after treatment is a must. Otherwise they would after treatment be tempted to resort to their old life styles. The state and youth can join hands for

eradicating this menace for our young generation. The family should also adopt positive attitude. A drugged youth means a drugged nation and a sick nation has no future. We must control and eliminate this menace before it overcomes our youth.

Despite all the efforts by police and other law enforcing agencies drugs are being distributed around the world to the youth. The USA is a haven for drug peddlers despite all the efforts by American administration for controlling this menace. In India, drugs are smuggled from across the border, through airports, coastal areas, and sea ports. The customs officials seize record quantities of heroin and other drugs but many consignments escape their watchful eyes. Similarly, drug peddlers transport drug through international border with Pakistan. When the young persons take drugs for the first time they enjoy their influence.

Here is the solution to drug problem suggested a couple years back by the wife of president: "Just say no.

The state and central governments have established Drug Rehabilitation Centres throughout the country. Medical treatments and psychological consulting facilities are also available.

The will power of the drug addict can pull him out of the darkness of drug addiction. He should admit to his parents or friends that he has started taking drugs. He can also contact a doctor or a drug rehabilitation centre. The treatment is complicated and costly.

The drug addicted boy or girl must be willing to come out of his shell. The family members and friends must extend all cooperation. The police force must also be sympathetic towards these drug victims and must not use coercive methods for extracting information about drug peddlers from drug addicts. The social organizations and NGOs could play a vital role in this context.

Drug menace is assuming very dangerous proportions. It could spoil the future of nation; it must be eliminated so that young minds would be saved from the scourge of addiction.

***"Drugs are a waste of time
They destroy your memory
and your self respect &
everything that goes along
with your self esteem."***

Sachi Sikka
B.Sc. IIIrd Sem. (Electronics)

Some Branches of knowledge Defined

- ◆ Science which deals with study of space travel - **Astronautics.**
- ◆ Science which deals with the study of coins and medals - **Numismatics.**
- ◆ Science which deals with the study of garden cultivation - **Horticulture.**
- ◆ Science which deals with the study of Heredity - **Genetics.**
- ◆ Science which deals with the study of heavenly bodies - **Astronomy.**

Arju
B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.) 1st year

Interesting Light Energy Facts

- ◆ Light travels at a speed of about 300,000 km/s.
- ◆ The Sun light that we see here on earth actually has left the Sun 8 minutes before.
- ◆ During photosynthesis, plants use light energy to create chemical energy.
- ◆ UV light is often used by forensic scientists to see details that are not seen by the naked eye.
- ◆ Although humans cannot see UV light, some insects have the ability to see UV light.
- ◆ Optics is the study of light.
- ◆ The speed of light changes while travelling through different objects.
- ◆ Light is made of tiny photons which contain lots of energy.
- ◆ The intensity of photons is dependent upon amount of energy they contain.
- ◆ Space is dark because light is only visible when it has an object of which to bounce off.
- ◆ Light energy is always moving and can therefore not be stored.

Mohit Chaudhary
B.Sc. IInd year (C.S.)

A Few Facts

1. The earth spins at 1000 mph but it travels through space at an incredible 67000 mph.
2. Every year over one million earthquakes shake the earth.
3. The earth is 4.56 billion years old, the sun and moon also have same age.
4. Astronauts cannot belch - there is no gravity to separate liquid from gas in their stomachs.
5. Wilhelm Rontgen won first noble-prize for physics for discovering x-rays in 1895.
6. The earth's inner core is about the same temperature as the sun.
7. Earth's orbit is slowing down. It turns approximately 2 milliseconds slower every 100 years.
8. In 5 billion years the sun will run out of fuel and turn into Red giant.

Mohit Chaudhary
B.Sc. IInd year (C. S.)



Harmony

हिंदी विभाग

प्राध्यापक सम्पादक
छात्र सम्पादक

डॉ. सुरेन्द्र बाला
अर्चना शर्मा

अनुक्रमणिका

1. सम्पादकीय	2
2. बस एक कदम और...	3
3. अच्छे विचार	3
4. मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै	3
5. पढ़ाई मार गई	4
6. सिर झुकाकर नहीं, सिर उठाकर चलने दो	4
7. आहिस्ता चल जिंदगी	4
8. माँ बाप को भूलना नहीं	5
9. हिन्दुस्तान के लिए	5
10. देश के सैनिकों की गाथा	6
11. आतंकवाद	7
12. शेरों-शायरी	7
13. सुविचार	7
14. माँ	8
15. माँ	8
16. प्रगति के पथ पर हरियाणा	9
17. ट्रिक्स	10
18. आतंकवाद	11
19. व्यथा	11
20. सत्रह जवानों को खोने के बाद ...	12
21. अच्छे विचार	12
22. अब ऐसा शुभ काम करो	13
23. खोएंगे न अब वीर जवान	13
24. क्या होती है स्त्रियाँ?	14
25. लघुकथा	14
26. ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?	15
27. आत्मनिर्भरता के पथ पर अग्रसर नारी	16
28. हरियाणवी संस्कृति एक अवलोकन	18
29. दरवाजा	20



“स्वार्थ हर तरह की भाषा
बोलता है, हर तरह की
भूमिका अदा करता है, यहाँ
तक कि वह निःस्वार्थता की
भाषा भी नहीं छोड़ता।”

– रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

सम्पादकीय

शक्ति का अर्थ पशुबल नहीं मनोबल है, जिसमें स्त्रियां पुरुषों से उन्नीस नहीं बीस है। विज्ञान कहता है कि बुद्धि लाब्धि स्त्री-पुरुष में बराबर है, पर भाव लाब्धि स्त्रियों में ज्यादा है। शरतचंद्र ने कहा था माता, पत्नी, बहन, पुत्री की सीमाओं से परे स्त्रीत्व बड़ी चीज है। औरत किसी को परेशानी में देखकर अपना रोना भूल जाती है। यही है स्त्रीत्व और यही है मनुष्यता। वह कोमल है, फिर भी मेहनती और फुर्तीली है। वह कम आय में घर के बजट को संतुलित कर लेती है। करने वाला चाहे पुरुष हो, करवाने वाली स्त्री होती है-वह अपने आप में एक संस्था होती है।

पुरुष अपनी कोमल भावनाओं का प्रदर्शन ठीक से नहीं कर पाते, जबकि स्त्रियां दिल खोलकर बातें करती हैं। स्त्रियां सुनती हैं, सुनने का धैर्य रखती हैं, लेकिन उनका मौन भी कम मुखर नहीं। राम के छोड़ने के बाद सीता ने मौन रहकर जीवन को नया अर्थ दिया। आज भी जीवन संग्राम में युद्धरत है। वह पुरुष के तेज से सुदीप्त नहीं होती, बल्कि अपने तेज से दूसरों में शक्ति संचारित करती है।

दुनिया भर में औरत पुरुष के मुकाबले में तीन गुणा अधिक काम करती है, पर दुनिया भर में 2.2 हिस्सा संपत्ति ही उसके नाम है। स्त्रियों का उत्पीड़न रोकने और उन्हें अपना हक दिलाने के वास्ते बड़ी संख्या में कानून पास हुए। अगर इन कानूनों का पालन हुआ होता तो अब तक स्त्रियों के प्रति अत्याचार खत्म हो गए होते पर ऐसा नहीं है।

भ्रूण हत्या और दुष्कर्म हमारी समस्त अवनति का परिचायक है। यह अलग तरह का आतंकवाद और हिंसा है। रोज भ्रूण हत्याएं हो रही हैं, बेटियां कूड़ेदान में फेंकी जा रही हैं, दुष्कर्म की घटनाएं एक महामारी बन चुकी हैं। महानगरों में ये दुर्घटना चरम पर है। ये घटनाएं संवेदनहीन, बीमार, विकृत मानसिकता से ग्रस्त समाज की छवि प्रस्तुत करती हैं।

वास्तव में स्त्री पुरुष से न हीन है न समान। वह पुरुष से भिन्न है। शरीर की भिन्नता के आधार पर किसी को श्रेष्ठ या हीन नहीं माना जा सकता। बुद्ध का कथन है, 'मनुष्य अपना स्वामी है, उसका दूसरा कोई स्वामी नहीं।' शिव का अर्द्धनारीश्वर रूप इसी दार्शनिक विचार की भावात्मक परिणति है। संविधान दोनों स्त्री और पुरुष को समान रूप से एक नागरिक मानता है। नारी के मुद्दे केवल नारी के मुद्दे नहीं हैं, पूरी मानवता के हैं। ये जीवन के प्रश्न हैं और सभी के लिए हैं। महिला सुरक्षा बहुत संवेदनशील विषय है- उसकी मानवीय गारिमा की रक्षा होनी भी चाहिए। गौरव से जीना उसका जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है।

अर्चना शर्मा

स्नातकोत्तर उत्तरार्द्ध (हिन्दी)

बस एक कदम और...

बस एक कदम और इस बार किनारा होगा।

बस एक नजर और इस बार

इशारा होगा।

अम्बर के नीचे उस बदली के पीछे

कोई तो किरण होगी

इस अन्धकार से लड़ने को कोई

तो किरण होगी।

बस एक पहर और इस बार

उजाला होगा

बस एक कदम और इस बार

किनारा होगा।

जो लक्ष्य को भेदे वो कहीं तो तीर होगा

इस तपती भूमि में कहीं तो नीर होगा।

बस एक प्रयास ओर अब लक्ष्य हमारा होगा

बस एक कदम ओर इस बार किनारा होगा।

जो मंजिल तक पहुंचे वो कोई तो राह होगी

अपने मन को टटोलो कोई तो चाह होगी।।

जो मंजिल तक पहुंचे वो कदम हमारा होगा।

बस एक कदम और इस बार किनारा होगा।

बस एक नजर और इस बार इशारा होगा....



सिमरन

बी.ए. (हिन्दी) प्रथम वर्ष, 161604

अच्छे विचार

अहम् से ऊँचा

कोई आसमान नहीं

किसी की बुराई करने जैसा आसान कोई काम नहीं

“स्वयं” को पहचानने से अधिक “ज्ञान” नहीं

“क्षमा” करने से बड़ा कोई “दान” नहीं

लोग कहते हैं कि आदमी को अमीर होना चाहिए।

और हम कहते हैं कि आदमी का जमीर होना चाहिए।

तेरा मेरा करते एक दिन चले जाना है।

जो भी कमाया यही रह जाना है।

कर ले कुछ अच्छे कर्म,

साथ यही तेरे जाना है।

रेने से तो आँसू भी पराये ही जाते हैं, लेकिन मुस्कुराने से...

पराये भी अपने हो जाते हैं।

मुझे वो रिश्ते पसंद हैं,

जिनमें “मैं” नहीं “हम” हो।।

इंसानियत दिल में होती है, हैसियत में नहीं, ऊपरवाला कर्म देखता है वसीयत नहीं...

ज्योति

एम.ए. (हिन्दी), 164107

मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै

बुग्गी-झोटा चलाण का

गाँम तै दयालसिंह कॉलेज जाण का

मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै।

कॉलेज मै महफिल सजाण का

टीचर की डाँट खाण का

बार-बार क्लास तै काडे जाण का

मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै।

यारा मैं ताल मिलाण का

प्वाईट पै प्वाईट बजाण का

दूसरया की लड़ाई बजवाण का

मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै।

कदे-कदे क्लास जाण का

बार-बार नाम कटवाण का

दोस्त पै हाजिरी बलवाण का

मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै।

कंटीन की चा पीण का

टशन गैलां जीण का

पाछले पार्क मैं लासी पीण का

मजा ए न्यारा हौ सै।

बुलट पा गेड़े लाण का

बोर नीचा नहाण का

ताता गुड़ खाण का

मजा ऐ न्यारा हो सै

एक छोरी पीछा जाण का

गेड़े-पे-गेड़े लाण का

फेर बी ना फंसा पाण का

मजा ऐ न्यारा हो सै

जो रड़कै उसने तोड़न का

भजा के टैक्टर मोड़न का

टीचर पे असेसमेंट खातर हाथ जोड़न का

मजा ऐ न्यारा हो सै

र र र मजा ऐ न्यारा हो सै

अमन गोलन

बी.एससी. (सी.एस) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर

153629

होंसले बुलंद रख

खुद को तू समेटे रख
यान बनके चलती चल
तूफानों को तू चीर कर
विश्वास का दियादिल में तू जलाए रख
अंधेरों को तू चीर कर
रोशनी बनाए रख
मंजिल अभी दूर है बहुत
स्वाति घबरा ऐ मत
दुख सुख की इस राह में
विश्वास को तू कायम रख

स्वाति

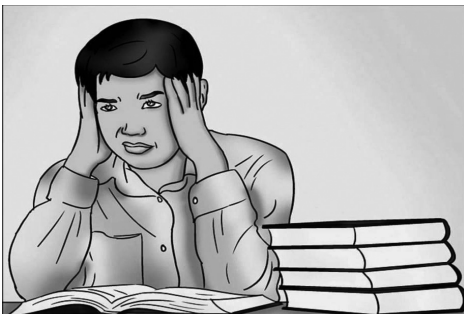
बी.एससी. (जैनेटिक्स) प्रथम वर्ष
163920

पढ़ाई मार गई

हाय-हाय हमें तो ये पढ़ाई मार गई,
मैथ में फामूलों की लगाई मार गई।
हिस्ट्री में अंग्रेजों की लड़ाई मार गई।
साईंस में नए यन्त्रों की लगाई मार गई।
बॉयलोजी में चूहों की कटाई मार गई।
रसायन में गैसों की सुंघाई मार गई
अंग्रजी में टेंसो की रटाई मार गई।
ड्राईंग में परकारों की गोलाई मार गई।
संस्कृत में श्लोकों की सुनाई मार गई।
राजनीति में भ्रष्टाचारियों की बेईमानी मार गई।
इकनोमिक्स में सिद्धान्तों की चतुराई मार गई।
पढ़ाई में ट्यूशनो की लुटाई मार गई।
नौकरी में पैसों की चढ़ाई मार गई।
बेचारी जनता को मँहगाई मार गई।
हाय-हाय हमें तो यह पढ़ाई मार गई,
हिन्दी में सरलार्थों की सरलाई मार गई।

अनू देवी

एम.ए. (हिन्दी) द्वितीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 164105



सिर झुकाकर नहीं, सिर उठाकर चलने दो

कुछ उन्हें भी जीने दो
कुछ उन्हें भी पाने दो।
वो भी जिंदगी
जीने आई हैं,
कुछ मुकाम उन्हें
भी पाने दो।



कुछ समय सिर तुम झुका लिया करो,
कुछ समय वो भी सिर उठाकर चल लिया करेगी।
अकेला मोदी क्या-क्या करेगा?

कुछ काम तुम भी आओ।
कुछ नाम तुम बढ़ाओ, कुछ नाम तुम चढ़ाओ।
बदलाव के रास्ते में टकराव हजारों हैं,
टकरावों से निजात पाना तुम्हारा जन्म सिद्ध
अधिकार है।

कुछ नाम तुम बढ़ाओ, कुछ नाम तुम चढ़ाओ।
अरे कुछ तो काम आओ, अरे कुछ तो काम आओ।

विनय कुमार अरोड़ा

बी.एससी (सी.एससी) चतुर्थ सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 153666

आहिस्ता चल जिंदगी

आहिस्ता चल जिंदगी,
अभी कई कर्ज चुकाना बाकी है।
कुछ दर्द मिटाना बाकी है।
कुछ फर्ज निभाना बाकी है।

रफ्तार में तेरे चलने से
कुछ रूठ गए कुछ छूट गए
रूठों को मनाना बाकी है।
रोतों को हँसाना बाकी है।

कुछ रिश्ते बनकर, टूट गए
कुछ जुड़ते-जुड़ते छूट गए
उन टूटे-छूटे रिश्तों के
जख्मों को मिटाना बाकी है।

कुछ हसरतें अभी अधूरी हैं
कुछ काम भी और जरूरी हैं
जीवन की उलझ पहेली को
पूरा सुलझाना बाकी है।

जब साँसों को थम जाना है
फिर क्या खोना, क्या पाना है
पर मन के जिद्दी बच्चे को
यह बात बताना बाकी है।

अहिस्ता चल जिंदगी अभी,
कई कर्ज चुकाना बाकी है।
कुछ दर्द मिटाना बाकी है।
कुछ फर्ज निभाना बाकी है।

नवीन सचदेवा
बी.एस.सी चतुर्थ सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 153623

माँ बाप को भूलना नहीं

नादान हैं वो लोग जो माँ-बाप को परेशान करते हैं
माँ-बाप तो वे फूल हैं जिन्हें भगवान भी प्रणाम करते हैं
भूलो सभी को मगर माँ-बाप को भूल जाना नहीं।
उपकार उनके अनगिनत है इस बात को भूलाना नहीं
पत्थर पूजे कई तुम्हारे जन्म की खातिर
पत्थर बनकर तुम उन्हें टुकराना नहीं
मुख का निवाला दे
जिसने तुम्हें पाला है।
अमृत पिलाया तुमको
जहर उनके लिए उगलना
नहीं।



जिसने किए लाड-प्यार सब अरमान पूरे किए
पूरे अरमान उनके करो, यह बात भुलाना नहीं।
लाखों कमाते हो भले ही, माँ-बाप से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं।
सेवा बिन सब राख है ये कभी भूल जाना नहीं।
संतान से सेवा चाहो तो संतान बनकर सेवा करो,
जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी, ये कभी भूल जाना नहीं।

रजनीश शर्मा
बी.ए. द्वितीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 161073

हिन्दुस्तान के लिए

कहाँ हिन्दू सिख मुसलमान के लिए,
कहीं चोटी और कहीं कृपान के लिए।
दंगों से तो देखो मेरा देश जल रहा।
भैया कुछ तो सोचो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए
चिराग घर के घर को ही जला रहे यहाँ,
मदारी अपनी ढपलियाँ बजा रहे यहाँ।
द्वेष वाली भावना के विष को घोलके
देश की अखण्डता वो खा रहे यहाँ।
भाषा-भाषी झगड़े जुबान के लिए,
कहीं धर्म, या तीर्थ स्थान के लिए।
दंगो से तो देखो मेरा देश जल रहा।
भैया कुछ तो सोचो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए।
अवध के द्वारे पे उछाला पड़ा है,
मथुरा की भूमि पे भी पाला पड़ा है।
कश्मीर में भी कैसी आग जल रही
कन्याकुमारी का मुँह काला पड़ा है।
दंगे क्यों हैं प्रार्थना अजान के लिए,
बुत बने हम सब दुकान के लिए।
दंगों से तो देखो मेरा देश जल रहा।
भैया कुछ तो सोचो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए।
हल्दी घाटी से राणा की आह रोयी है,
झांसी वाली रानी की भी चाह रोयी है।
शिवाजी मराठा भी हैं रो रहे खड़े
भगत वाली फाँसी की कराह रोयी है।
बटवारे के उठ रहे तूफान के लिए,
अपनी तो अलग सी पहचान के लिए।
दंगों से तो देखो मेरा देश जल रहा।
भैया कुछ तो सोचो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए।
बहादुर मेरे देश के वो लाल कहाँ है,
आजादी की जलती मशाल कहाँ है?
कहाँ है जवानियां जो देश पर मिटें?
भैरो-रुद्र और महाकाल कहाँ है।
आओ फिर से बलिदान के लिए,
ध्वजा, देश, देश-विधान के लिए।
दंगों से तो देखो मेरा देश जल रहा।
भैया कुछ तो सोचो हिन्दुस्तान के लिए।।

जया गंभीर
बी.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151618

देश के सैनिकों की गाथा

यह कविता मेरी स्व:रचित कविता है,
हाल ही में हुए हमले में सभी सैनिकों के लिए
आज फिर से देश के सपूतों ने
देश के लिए अपना बलिदान दिया।
देश के दुश्मनों को
ऐलान-ए-जंग का पैगाम दिया।
गोलियों से छलनी कर दिया दुश्मनों का सीना
चीर दिया उनकी छाती को, और कर दिया
मुश्किल उनका जीना।
बी एस एफ ने ले लिया अपने शहीद नौजवानों का बदला
और एक बार फिर से कर दिया।
पाकिस्तान के आंतकियों पर हमला।
अपने जवानों की शहादत पर लगाया मरहम,
जो ना सोचा था कभी वो कर दिखाया एक दम।
सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक का बीड़ा उठाया,
सभी आंतकियों को ढेर कर दिखाया।
इतना दम है हिन्दुस्तान के सैनिकों की बाजुओं में,
कोई आँख उठाकर भी देखे तो,
दिखा देते हैं अपनी बाजुओं का दम एक सैकेंड में।
धरती माँ ने ऐसे सपूतों को जना है,
जो देखने में सीधे-सादे से हैं लेकिन बाजुओं में जोर दोगुना है।

और अपनी माँ की आन, बान, शान की रक्षा के लिए,
सीना ताने हर कोई खड़ा है।
फिर से सभी सैनिकों ने अपने
प्यारे देश हिन्दुस्तान को गर्व कराया।
और पीठ पर वार करने वाले पाकिस्तान को
उसकी झूठी शख्सीयत से वाकिफ कराया।
बाजुओं का जोर दिखाकर होश कर दिया गुम,
जब दिखाया देशभक्ति का दम।
दुश्मनों के हिला दिए घोसलें,
बुलंद है इनके होंसले।
पत्थर, पहाड़ों को चीर गिराए पर्वत,
ऐसी है हमारे नौजवानों की हर हरकत।
देश पर हैं मर मिटने को तैयार,
जवान देश के होशियार।
शख्सीयत पर फक्र इनकी,
बसती है जिनमें जान देश की।
ये सब है देश की शान,
इनसे है देश का मान, सम्मान।

शिवानी

बी.कॉम पंचम सेमेस्टर
रोल नं. 142002



आतंकवाद



लूट के जिंदगी वो मासूमों की
जिंदगी को तार तार कर गये,
हजारों माँ-बापों को रूला के
वो जिंदगी बेजार कर गये, हर
शाम अब तन्हा है ना घर में अब कोई शोर है, पसरी है
वीरानियाँ, हर आँख में आँसुओं का जोर है।
कभी देखते उस माँ का दिल जो अब कभी ना
मुस्कुराएगा,
अब ना किसी को कोई पापा कहके बुलाएगा,
रोती रहेगी अब हर आँख जब याद उनको आएगी,
शायद अब उनकी दुनिया फिर ना मुस्कुराएगी।
इंसानियत के दुश्मनों ने दुनिया को ज़ार-ज़ार कर दिया,
बहा के खून मासूमों का इंसानियत को तार-तार कर
दिया,
कौमों को जो दिखाते हैं धर्म की एक झूठी दुनिया उनमें
ना खुदा का खौफ है, इंसानियत को तबाह करने का ये
चला कैसा दौर है,
हर मुल्क, हर जम्हूरियत ये जान ले इंसानियत के दुश्मन,
तो सिर्फ दुश्मन हैं, जिनको मिटाके फिर से मुस्कुराना है,
जिंदगी को कहना है, हर आतंकी से जंग जीत जाना है,
फिर ना झेले कोई वंश ये पेशावॉर सा, फिर ना सूनी हो
गोद किसी की, ना वीराना कोई आंगन हो, यही खुदा से
इल्तजा है, यही हर नरम आँख का कहना है।

जया गंभीर
बी.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151618

शेरो-शायरी

राजनीति तो बस बहाना है, मुलाकात करने का,
हमारा अफसाना है, तुमसे बात करते का,
वोट नहीं हमने तो दिल जीते हैं।
वतन की बात करता हूँ,
मुझे मजहब से क्या लेना
मोहब्बत का मैं शायर हूँ,

मुझे नफरत से क्या लेना।
एक फौजी की कहानी
किसी अपनी कहानी को तुम्हारे बीच लाया हूँ,
मोहब्बत, प्यार और इज्जत के दामन सींच आया हूँ
मुझे मेरे पैमाने से, समझो वतन वालो,
तिरंगा शान है मेरी, कफन में जीत लाया हूँ।
खूब-सूरत सुबह का आगमन हर बार करता हूँ,
अपनी खुशियों को तुम्हारे नाम करता हूँ।
तुम्हें तकलीफ हो कोई, ये होने नहीं देंगे,
तुम्हारी सलामती की दुआ सुबह-शाम करता हूँ।

जयदीप सिंह तुली
बी.एससी (कम्प्यूटर साईंस) चतुर्थ सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 153630

सुविचार

1. जीवन में वो ही व्यक्ति असफल होते हैं, जो सोचते हैं पर करते नहीं।
2. कामयाब होने के लिए अकेले ही आगे बढ़ना पड़ता है, लोग तो पीछे तब आते हैं जब हम कामयाब होने लगते हैं।
3. छोड़ दो किस्मत की लकीरों पे यकीन करना, जब लोग बदल सकते हैं तो किस्मत क्या चीज है।
4. यदि हार की कोई संभावना ना हो तो जीत का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।
5. जिनको सपने देखना अच्छा लगता है उन्हें रात छोटी लगती है और जिनको सपने पूरा करना अच्छा लगता है उनको दिन छोटा लगता है।
6. वो सपने सच नहीं होते जो सोते वक्त देखे जाते हैं, सपने वो सच होते हैं जिनके लिए आप सोना छोड़ देते हैं।
7. आप में शुरू करने की हिम्मत है तो, आप में सफल होने के लिए भी हिम्मत है।
8. कामयाब लोग अपने फैसले से दुनिया बदल देते हैं और नाकामयाब लोग दुनिया के डर से अपने फैसले बदल लेते हैं।
9. ये सोच है हम इंसानों की कि एक अकेला क्या कर सकता है, पर देख जरा उस सूरज को वो अकेला ही तो चमकता है।

10. जल्द मिलने वाली चीजें ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चलती और जो चीजें ज्यादा दिन तक चलती हैं वो जल्दी नहीं मिलती हैं।
11. चाँद पे निशाना लगाओ, अगर आप चूके तो सितारों पे तो जरूर लगेगा।
12. प्रगति बदलाव के बिना असंभव है, और जो अपनी सोच नहीं बदल सकते वो कुछ नहीं बदल सकते।
13. बन सहारा बेसहारों के लिए, बन किनारा बेकिनारो के लिए, जो जिये अपने लिए तो क्या जिये, जी सको तो जियो हजारों के लिए।
14. वक्त से लड़कर जो नसीब बदल दे, इंसान वही जो अपनी तकदीर बदल दे। कल क्या होगा, कभी मत सोचो, क्या पता कल वक्त खुद अपनी तस्वीर बदल दे।
15. इंसान तब समझदार नहीं होता जब बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करने लगे, बल्कि समझदार तब होता है जब वो छोटी-छोटी बातें समझने लगे।

विकास

बी.ए. चतुर्थ सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151397

माँ

ममता की मूरत, बेहद खूबसूरत होती है माँ,
न मानो तो कुछ नहीं, पर मानो तो हर
किसी की जरूरत होती है माँ।
बच्चे के मुँह से निकला पहला शब्द होता है माँ
नींद अपनी भूलाकर, प्यार से सहलाकर
जो गले लगा ले, वो शख्स है माँ
एक तरफ से हमारी सारी गलतियों को माफ
कर देती है माँ
बहुत गुस्सा करके, दुखी होकर रो देती है माँ
काम हजारों करके भी तीन-चार बच्चों को पाल लेती है माँ
पर बड़े होकर उन तीन-चार बच्चों से ही संभाली नहीं
जाती एक माँ।
डर को कोसों दूर भगा देती है माँ
हर समस्या को निपटा देती है माँ।
सबके दिल का एक टुकड़ा हो
मैं कहती हूँ वो है माँ

सबकी सलैक्शन लिस्ट
में प्यारा नाम है आए, वो
है माँ
पूछता है जब कोई
दुनिया में मोहब्बत है
कहाँ



मुस्कुरा देती हूँ मैं और याद आ जाती है माँ।

डिम्पल सिंगला

बी.एससी षष्ठम सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 1433003

माँ

माँ संवेदना है, भावना है, एहसास है;
माँ जीवन के फूलों में खुशबू का वास है।
माँ रोते हुए बच्चे का खुशानूमा पालना है।
माँ लोरी है, गीत है, प्यारी सी थाप है
माँ पूजा की थाली है, मंत्रों का जाप है
माँ झुलसते दिलों में कोयल की बोली है।
माँ मेंहदी है, कुमकुम है, सिंदूर है
माँ कलम है, दवात है, स्याही है
माँ परमात्मा की स्वयं एक गवाही है।
माँ त्याग है, तपस्या है, सेवा है
माँ फूँक से ठंडा किया हुआ कलेवा है।
माँ अनुष्ठान है, साधना है, जीवन का हवन है
माँ जिंदगी के मौहल्ले में आत्मा का भवन है।
माँ चूड़ी वाले हाथों के मजबूत कंधों का नाम है।
माँ काशी है, काबा है और चारों धाम है
माँ चिन्ता है, याद है, हिचकी है।
माँ चुल्हा, धुआँ, रोटी और हाथों का छाला है।
माँ जिंदगी की कड़वाहट में अवलंब का प्याला है।
माँ पृथ्वी है, जगत है, धूरी है;
माँ बिना इस सृष्टि की कल्पना अधूरी है।
माँ की ये कथा अनादि है।
ये कोई अध्याय नहीं है।
माँ का जीवन में कोई पर्याय नहीं है।
माँ का महत्त्व दुनिया मे कम हो नहीं सकता
माँ जैसा दुनिया में कुछ हो नहीं सकता।

नैन्सी

बी.एस.सी. द्वितीय वर्ष

प्रगति के पथ पर हरियाणा

बीज आधारभूत कारण है, पेड़ उसका प्रगति परिणाम। विचारों की प्रगतिशीलता और उमंग भरी साहसिकता उस बीज के समान है....

मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल ने कहा कि 'हरियाणा एक हरियाणवी एक' की सोच प्रदेश की तरक्की का सूत्र और मूलमंत्र है। हरियाणा प्रदेश के सभी वासी एकजुट होकर इस सोच पर चलेंगे तो प्रदेश भी प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ेगा। बढ़ती सुविधाओं से हरियाणा की जनता की सोच में भी भारी बदलाव आया है। अब लोग

सुरक्षा के प्रति, पढ़ाई-लिखाई के प्रति और अन्य सुविधाओं के प्रति जागृत हो रहे हैं और इसी कारणवश ही हरियाणा दिनों-दिन विकास की राह पर अग्रसर हो रहा है।

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी सरकार उचित वातावरण तैयार करने में प्रयासरत है। हाल-फिलहाल

ही में हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल ने एक समारोह में जनसमूह को इस प्रदेश के विकास के लिए संबोधित किया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि हरियाणा उनका प्रांत है और हरियाणवी उनकी जाति है। इसी के साथ ही उन्होंने उपस्थित जनसमूह को 'हरियाणा एक-हरियाणवी एक' का संकल्प भी दिलवाया। उन्होंने कहा कि सभी समाज और सभाएं मिलकर कार्य करेंगे तो हरियाणा देश में सबसे आगे होगा ताकि यह प्रदेश देश में निवेश के लिए सबसे पंसदीदा जगह बन सके। मुख्यमंत्री ने आने वाले पंचायत चुनावों की बात करते

हुए कहा कि इन चुनावों में ऐसा माहौल तैयार करें कि सर्वसम्मति से प्रतिनिधियों का चयन हो। हरियाणा, भारत के अमीर राज्यों में से एक है और प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर यह देश का दूसरा सबसे धनी राज्य है। हरियाणा आर्थिक रूप से दक्षिण एशिया का सबसे विकसित क्षेत्र है और यहाँ कृषि एवं विनिर्माण उद्योग ने 1970 के दशक से निरंतर वृद्धि प्राप्त की है। कुल 36 बिरादरी हरियाणा में बसी हैं। इनमें से कितने ही वीर योद्धाओं ने देश रक्षा हेतु अपने प्राण उत्सर्ग किए हैं। दूसरी ओर यहाँ की महिलाओं ने भी अपनी पहचान बनाई है। हरियाणा की महिलाओं का परिचय इन पंक्तियों में दिया जा सकता है-

माँ की ममता, नेह बहिन का और पत्नी का धीर हूँ,
मेरा परिचय इतना कि मैं हरियाणा की तस्वीर हूँ,

युद्ध का साहस, शिव की शक्ति और काली रणवीर हूँ,
मेरा परिचय इतना कि मैं हरियाणा की तस्वीर हूँ।

हरियाणा की महिलाओं में भी सफल डॉक्टर इंजीनियर, कॉर्पोरेट, एडवोकेट, न्यायाधीश, पुलिस अधिकारी हुई हैं। इस प्रदेश की प्रगति का मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि अब यहाँ महिलाओं को भी समान दर्जा प्राप्त होने लग रहा है। आधुनिक हरियाणा के युवाओं ने विविध क्षेत्रों में अपने रिकार्ड बनाए हैं। आधुनिक हरियाणा में अब अनेक प्रचलित कुरीतियाँ ध्वंस



होती जा रही हैं जो इस प्रदेश की प्रगति एवं सफलता का दूसरा पहलू है। हरियाणा की महिलाओं ने समाज सेवा का बीड़ा उठाया। इन महिलाओं में से एक नाम है रोहतक से श्रीमती मामकौर का, जिन्होंने प्रथम अपना घूँघट हटाया फिर बाकी महिलाओं से घूँघट

हटाने की अपील की। इस तरह अन्य महिलाओं के व सामाजिक संगठनों के प्रयास से हरियाणा की महिलाओं में आत्मविश्वास जागा। वे उच्च शिक्षा लेने लगी हैं। राज्य सरकार ने महिला विद्यालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि की है।

हरियाणा के युवा विविध क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। विभिन्न खेलों में भी हरियाणा को सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। और यह विकास तब ही प्रदान हुआ जब जनता ने अपने सोचने और विचारने की दृष्टि को परिवर्तित किया। हरियाणा ने कई सफल राजनीतिज्ञ महिलाएं भी दी हैं। विदेश मंत्री श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज अंबाला की हैं और भी अन्य महिलाएँ इस प्रदेश से सफल हुई हैं।

अंत में यह कहा जा सकता है कि किसी भी प्रदेश या देश की प्रगति केवल एक व्यक्ति के करने से नहीं अपितु सर्वस्व की एकता से ही संभव है।

अब हरियाणा हर क्षेत्र में तेजी से उभर रहा है।

“सागर में मिलकर अपनी पहचान खो देने वाली पानी की एक बूँद के विपरीत, इंसान जिस समाज में रहता है वहाँ अपनी पहचान नहीं खोता,

इंसान का जीवन स्वतंत्र है, वो सिर्फ समाज के लिए”

कंवलप्रीत कौर
बी.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151601

ट्रिक्स

हॉकी कप

ट्रिक: "महाराजा आगा खां रंग बांटे ध्यानचंद, इंदिरा नेहरू संग"



महाराजा	—	महाराजा रणजीत सिंह कप
आगा खां	—	आगा खां कप
रंग	—	रंगास्वामी कप
बांटे	—	बेटन कप
ध्यानचंद	—	ध्यानचंद कप
इंदिरा	—	इंदिरा कप
नेहरू	—	नेहरू कप
संग	—	सिंधिया कप

बैडमिंटन कप

ट्रिक: "दीवाना सुर में थम के नाच"



दीवाना	—	अमृत दीवान कप
सु	—	सुदीरमन कप
र	—	रहमतुल्ला कप
थम	—	थामस कप
ना	—	नांरग कप
च	—	चड्डा कप

में, के are silent words

1 नवम्बर को स्थापना दिवस मनाने वाले राज्य

ट्रिक: "पके आम पे यू.पी. का हक"

प	—	पंजाब
के	—	केरल
आ	—	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
म पे	—	मध्य प्रदेश
यू पी	—	उत्तर प्रदेश
ह	—	हरियाणा
क	—	कर्नाटक



इंडिया के 7 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश

ट्रिक: "चलो दिल दे दो आप"

च	—	चंडीगढ़
लो	—	लक्षदीप
दिल	—	दिल्ली
दे	—	दादर एवं नगर हवेली
आ	—	अंडमान व निकोबार दीप समूह
प	—	पांडिचेरी



विकास

बी.ए. चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151397

आतंकवाद

सजता है बाज़ार जहाँ
गोलियों बारूदों का,
कौड़ियों के मोल बिकते
जान-ईमान इंसानों के।
इंसानियत की छाँव जहाँ
खो रही उजालों में,
हो रहा वह राष्ट्र जवां
नकाबों के अंधियारों में।
आतंकी हमलों तले
वीरों ने सर कटा दिए,
माँ का आँचल कफ़न बना
अर्थी को पिता का कंधा मिला।
कितनी माँगे उजड़ गईं
घर का दीपक बुझ गया,
माँ की गोद सूनी हुई
पिता का सहारा छिन गया।
मन की आँखों से देख जरा ऐ आतंकी
कद तेरा कितना छोटा है, मरी हुई है जमीर तुम्हारी
मर गया धर्म-ईमान है।
हर साँसे बद्दुआ दे रही
ज़र्ज़र-ज़र्ज़र तुम्हें कोस रहा,
इन मौतों के सिलसिले को जरा
तू दो पल ठहरकर सोच जरा।
तूने अपनी मासूमियत खोई
तूने खोया अपना ईमान
इंसानों को मारने वाला कैसे हो सकता है इन्सान
ऐ आतंकी सोच जरा।



कमलप्रीत कौर
बी.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151601

व्यथा



आज सुबह की ठंड में कुछ ठिठुरन के साथ सिहरन भी है।
अनमने से हृदय में चुभते कुछ सवालियों के दंश भी हैं ॥
क्या हमारे अंतरस में यह झंझावात यूँ ही चलता रहेगा।
अपनी प्यारी बेटियों का यह अपमान देश कब तक सहेगा ॥
कभी तो हिम्मत दिखानी होगी, कभी तो हाथ बढ़ाना होगा।
कभी तो इन अत्याचारियों को बलात सबक सिखाना होगा ॥
कल कुछ लोग मोमबत्तियाँ लेकर प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे।
जोरदार आवाज में उनके नारे, दिलों में जोश भर रहे थे ॥
कई नेता आये भाषण देने के लिए,
रह गया उन बेटियों का बेचारा बाप,
हाथ में अपनी बेटी की तस्वीर लिए
क्यों हमें सुनाई नहीं देती उस बेटी की सिसकियाँ ॥
अस्पताल में जिंदा रहने की कोशिश करती,
उसकी वो अंतिम हिचकियाँ।

आज समय आ गया है, हमें सोच बदलनी होगी,
अपने समाज की सारी नियति बदलनी होगी ॥

आज हम सबको यह संकल्प करना होगा,
दुर्गा-लक्ष्मी को पूजने वाले इस देश में,
भस्मासुरों का अंत करना होगा।

हमें प्रण यह लेना होगा,
कि किसी निर्भया का आँचल अब मैला न होगा ॥

ऐश्वर्या

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सत्रह जवानों को खोने के बाद अब तो पूरे देश से कुछ ऐसी आवाज उठनी चाहिए

बहुत हो चुका रे दुस्साहस, शिशुपाल की सौवी गाली है।
 तू अपनी औकात में रह, तेरी शामत आने वाली है।
 अग्नि जलेगी त्रिशूल चलेगें, हम नाग चलाने वाले हैं।
 और चला पृथ्वी मिसाइल, तुझको औकात बताने वाले हैं।
 अपने भाड़े के कुत्तों को कह, निज शीश सजा तैयार रखें।
 शेरों की सेना के स्वागत को, कुछ फुलझड़ियां हथियार रखें।
 बहुत दे चुका गीदड़ भभकी, अब नरसिंहों की बारी है।
 तू अपनी औकात में रह, अब भारत की तैयारी है।
 हम चाहें तेरे शीशकाट, लाल किले पर जड़वा दें।
 कश्मीर के लाल चौक पर, इक बड़ा मकबरा बनवा दें।
 पर तेरे ऐसे भाग कहाँ, इस रज में तेरा रक्त मिले।
 इस पावन माटी में कैसे, तुझ पापी का अंत मिले।
 हम तेरे लाहौर शहर को, मुण्डों का ढेर दिखा देंगे।
 लाशों से पर्वतराज बना, उस पर पाकिस्तान लिखा देंगे।
 तेरी ऐसी हालत करने, हम अर्जुन टैंक चलाने वाले हैं।
 तू अपनी औकात में रह, हम पाषाण गलाने वाले हैं।
 हम भैरव के बेटे हैं, हम रक्त पान भी करते हैं।
 गीदड़ के बेटे काट-काट, शेरों की आंते भरते हैं।

अपनी गीदड़ फौजों से कह, बन्दूकें झाड़ पोंछ तैयार रखें।
 आत्मसमर्पण की अब बेला है, सलामी तोपें और हथियार रखें।
 तेरी तोपों की नाले घुमवा, आंतकी अड़डे हम जलवा देंगे।
 तूने ज्यादा जो चीत्कार करी, तेरे तीन भाग करवा देंगे।
 पंजाब, सिंध, बलूची करने, सेना की टुकड़ी जाने वाली है।
 लस्कर फसकर तेरी हस्ती, जंजीरों में जकड़ी जाने वाली है।
 तूने रखा उदारवाद को, कायरता की झोली में।
 और लगायी आग सदा, कश्मीर की होली में
 कान खोलकर सुन ले पापी, हम नरनाहर के वंशज हैं।
 अरे इकहत्तर भूल गया तू, हम मानिक शाह के अंशज हैं।
 सिंहदंत गिनने वाले जब, सोयी तलवार जगा देंगे।
 हर बालक अभिमन्यु होगा, हर चक्रव्यूह सुलझा देंगे।
 सीमा पे जितनी लाश गिरेगी, हम उतने बुर्ज बना देंगे।
 तक्षशिला की धरती पे हम, फिर से भगवा फहरा देंगे।
 पांचजन्य उद्घोष जगत को, फिर से हम सुनवा देंगे।
 चन्द्रगुप्त के भारत का नक्शा, फिर से हम बनवा देंगे।

अर्चना शर्मा

एम.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर
 रोल नं. 154114

अच्छे विचार

1. परिवार से बड़ा कोई

धन नहीं

पिता से बड़ा कोई

सलाहकार नहीं।

माँ की छांव से बड़ी कोई दुनिया नहीं

भाई से अच्छा कोई भागीदार नहीं

बहन से बड़ा कोई शुभचिंतक नहीं

पत्नी से बड़ा कोई दोस्त नहीं

इसलिए

परिवार के बिना जीवन नहीं



2. मंजिले मिले ना मिले

ये तो मुकद्दर की बात है।

हम कोशिश भी न करें

ये तो गलत बात है...

जिन्दगी जख्मों से भरी है,

वक्त को मरहम बनाना सीख लो,

हारना तो है एक दिन मौत से,

फिलहाल जिन्दगी जीना सीख लो।

सोनिया

एम.ए. प्रथम सैमेस्टर
 रोल नं. 164110

अब ऐसा शुभ काम करो

सफल इरादे वे करते हैं,
हम तो केवल पछताते हैं।

घात लगाए वे रहते हैं
मेरे सैनिक मारे जाते हैं।

मुँह बंद कर चुप मत रहिए,
जल्द ही उनका संहार करो।

जड़ से उनका अंश मिटा दो,
अब ऐसा शुभ काम करो।

उनके मुल्क के अंदर अब,
आंतकी पूजे जाते हैं।

घात लगाए वे रहते हैं
मेरे सैनिक मारे जाते हैं।

अब ऐसा नियम बनाओ,
देश के अंदर घुस न पाए।

अगर गलती से आ भी जाए,
तो जिंदा बच के जा न पाए।

जो मेरे देश के लोगों का आज,
सुख-चैन मिटाते हैं,

घात लगाए वे रहते हैं
मेरे सैनिक मारे जाते हैं।

पूनम

बी.एससी. (इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स) पंचम सेमेस्टर
रोल नं. 143401

खोएंगे न अब वीर जवान

सहन नहीं अब कर सकते हैं,

खोएंगे न अब वीर जवान

अब तो सबक सिखाना होगा,

हुमस न पाए पाकिस्तान।

ओछी चाल हरदम चलता है,

पाले हैं आतंकवादी।

मुद्दा एक आलाप गलत है,

कैसी चाहिए आजादी।

तौहीन जगत में उसकी होती,

खो चुका अपना सम्मान

अब तो सबक सिखाना होगा,

हुमस न पाए पाकिस्तान।

घात लगा के वार है करता,

मन ही मन घबराता है।

देख सामने सिंहाराज को,

कुत्ते जस दुम हिलाता है।

माफ नहीं अब उसको करना,

खींच लेना है पूरी खाल।

अब तो सबक सिखाना होगा,

हुमस न पाए पाकिस्तान।

अब समझ के भाई नहीं छोड़ेंगे,

न अब हाथ मिलाएंगे।

सारी सुविधा बंद है करना,

पानी बिन प्यासा रूलाएंगे।

तहस-नहस ऐसा कर डालो,

मिट जाए उसकी पहचान।

अब तो सबक सिखाना होगा,

हुमस न पाए पाकिस्तान।

साक्षी

बी.एससी. पंचम सेमेस्टर
रोल नं. 143610

क्या होती है स्त्रियां?

घर की नींव में दफन सिसकियां और आहें हैं स्त्रियां
त्याग तपस्या और प्यार की पनाहें हैं स्त्रियां
हर घर में मोड़ी और मरोड़ी जाती हैं स्त्रियां
परवरिश के नाटक में हथौड़े से तोड़ी जाती हैं स्त्रियां
एक धधकती संवेदना से संज्ञाहीन मशीनें बना दी जाती हैं स्त्रियां
सिलवटें, सिसकियां और जिस्म की तनी हुई कमानें हैं स्त्रियां
नदी-सी फूट पड़ती हैं तमाम पत्थरों के बीच स्त्रियां
बाहर कोमल अंदर सूरज सी तपती है स्त्रियां
हर नवरात्रों में देवी के नाम पर पूजी जाती है स्त्रियां
नवरात्री के बाद बुरी तरह से पीटी जाती है स्त्रियां
बहुत बुरी लगती है जब अपना हक मांगती हैं स्त्रियां
बकरे और मुर्ग के गोश्त की कीमतों पर बिकती हैं स्त्रियां
हर दिन सुबह मशीन सी चालू होती हैं स्त्रियां
दिन भर घर की धुरी पर धरती-सी घूमती हैं स्त्रियां

कुलों के दीपक जला कर बुझ जाती हैं स्त्रियां
जन्म से पहले ही गटर में फेंक दी जाती हैं स्त्रियां
जानवर की तरह अनजान खूटे से बांध दी जाती हैं स्त्रियां
'बात न माने जाने पर' एसिड से जला दी जाती हैं स्त्रियां
गुंडों के लिए 'माल' 'पटाखा' 'स्वादिष्ट' होती हैं स्त्रियां
मर्दों के लिए भुना ताजा गोश्त होती हैं स्त्रियां
लज्जा, शील, भय, भावुकता से लदी होती हैं स्त्रियां
अनगिनत पीड़ा और दुखों की गठरी होती हैं स्त्रियां
संतानों के लिए अभेद सुरक्षा कवच होती हैं स्त्रियां
स्वयं के लिए रेत की ढहती दीवार होती हैं स्त्रियां।



पायल चौधरी

बी.ए. (इंगलिश ऑनर) तृतीय सेमेस्टर
रोल नं. 151614

लघुकथा

मैं रोजाना उन बच्चों की शिक्षा देती थी, पर उन्होंने एक दिन अनजाने में ही सही, अपने व्यवहार से मुझे भी एक बड़ी सीख दे दी।

मैं पेशे से एक शिक्षिका हूँ। मेरे पास शाम को कुछ बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। एक बार मेरे किसी रिश्तेदार के यहाँ शादी थी। शाम को बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए आए तो मैं उनसे ये कहना भूल गई कि उनको कल पढ़ने के लिए नहीं आना है। अगली सुबह मुझे उन्हीं बच्चों के स्कूल का एक बच्चा मिला, तो मैंने उससे कहा, तुम उन बच्चों को बोल देना कि आज शाम को पढ़ने के लिए नहीं आना है, उन सभी को मना कर देना।

शाम को स्कूल से आने के पश्चात् जब मैं शादी में जाने के लिए तैयार हो रही थी, तो वे बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए आकर बैठ गए। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि तुम कैसे आ गए, मैंने तो उस बच्चे से कहलवा दिया था कि आज मुझे शादी में जाना है, इसलिए तुम्हें पढ़ने के लिए नहीं आना है। क्या उस लड़के ने तुम्हें नहीं बतलाया? बच्चे कई उत्तर देते हुए कहते हैं— 'मैम, वह कई बार ऐसे ही झूठ बोल देता है, इसलिए हमनी उसकी बात नहीं मानी।' पांचवी कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले उन बच्चों को देखकर और उनकी बात सुनकर मुझे यह बात याद आ गई — 'एक बार झूठा तो हमेशा के लिए झूठा।'

अतः विश्वास बनाने में समय लगता है, छोटी-छोटी खराब आदतों से व्यक्तित्व के इस कीमती आभूषण को खोना नहीं चाहिए।

सुनीता

स्नातकोत्तर (हिन्दी) उत्तरार्द्ध

ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

उड़ी में शहीद हुए जवान के बेटे के करुणार्द्र स्वर
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

माँ मेरा मन बात ये समझ न पाये हैं,
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

पहले पापा मुन्ना-मुन्ना कहते आते थे,
टॉफियाँ खिलौने साथ में लाते थे।

गोदी में उठा के खूब खिलखिलाते थे,
हाथ फेर सर पे प्यार भी जताते थे।

पर ना जाने आज क्यों वो चुप हो गए,
लगता है की खूब गहरी नींद सो गए।

नींद से पापा उठो मुन्ना बुलाये है,
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

फौजी अंकलों की भीड़ घर क्यों आई है,
पापा का सामान साथ में क्यों लाई है।

साथ में क्यों लाई है वो मेडलों के हार,
आँख में आँसू क्यों सबके आते बार-बार।

चाचा मामा दादा दादी चीखते हैं क्यों
माँ मेरी बता वो सर को पीटते है क्यों?

गाँव क्यों शहीद पापा को बताये हैं
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

माँ तू क्यों है इतना रोती ये बता मुझे,
होश क्यों हर पल है खोती ये बता मुझे।

माथे का सिन्दूर क्यों है दादी पोछती।

काले मोतियों की माला क्यों उतारी है,
क्या तुझे माँ हो गया समझना भारी है।

माँ तेरा ये रूप मुझे न सुहाये है,
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

क्यों उनको सब उठा रहे हाथों को बांधकर,
जय हिन्द बोलते हैं क्यों कन्धों पे लादकर।

दादी खड़ी है क्यों गीला आंचल को भींचकर,
आंसू क्यों बहे जा रहे हैं आंख मीचकर।

पापा की राह में क्यों फूल ये सजाये हैं।
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

क्यों लकड़ियों के बीच में पापा लिटाये हैं,
सब कह रहे हैं लेने उनको राम आये हैं।

पापा ये दादा कह रहे तुमको जलाऊँ मैं
बोलो भला इस आग को कैसे लगाऊँ मैं

इस आग में समा के साथ छोड़ जाओगे।
आंखों में आंसू होंगे बहुत याद आओगे,

अब आया समझ माँ ने क्यों आंसू बहाये थे।
ओढ़ के तिरंगा क्यों पापा आये हैं?

अर्चना शर्मा

एम.ए. तृतीय सेमेस्टर
रोल नं. 154114



आत्मनिर्भरता के पथ पर अग्रसर नारी

मनुष्य के जीवन में आत्मनिर्भर होना परम आवश्यक है। आत्मनिर्भरता का अर्थ होता है—स्वयं पर निर्भर रहना अर्थात् अपनी जरूरतों और सुख-सुविधाओं को स्वयं पूरा करना।

आत्मनिर्भरता जहाँ मनुष्य को स्वावलंबी बनाती है, वहीं उसमें आत्मविश्वास का सुख भी भरती है।

आत्मनिर्भरता हर मनुष्य के लिए आवश्यक है। दूसरों पर निर्भर व्यक्ति का जीवन व्यर्थ होता है। और उसकी स्वयं की शक्ति, योग्यता और स्वाभिमान का ह्रास होता है। आत्मनिर्भर व्यक्ति किसी भी परिस्थिति से लड़ने के लिए सक्षम होता है। आत्मनिर्भरता उसमें कर्तव्य की भावना का विकास करती है। समाज में उसे इसी के कारण विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त होता है। जो व्यक्ति आत्मनिर्भर नहीं होता, उसे सदा दूसरों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। किसी विद्वान ने सही कहा है— “मानव का महत्व आश्रित बनने में नहीं, आश्रय देने में है”। आश्रय देने में जो सुख है, वह आश्रित होने में कहां है?

आत्मनिर्भर व्यक्ति अपने साथ-साथ देश समाज परिवार सबका कल्याण करते हैं। बदलते सामाजिक परिवेश में आज भारतीय नारी ने आत्मनिर्भरता के बल पर न सिर्फ कड़े संघर्ष से मिली स्वतंत्रता को बनाए रखा बल्कि हर क्षेत्र में अपने देश का नाम मेहनत, लगन, और आत्मविश्वास के साथ बुलंदियों तक पहुँचाया।

आत्मनिर्भरता का अर्थ है—

1. आत्मवलंबन
2. आत्मविश्वास
3. अपने बूते पर जीवन—यापन करना।

आधुनिक भारत में महिलाएं राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, विदेश मंत्री, लोकसभा अध्यक्ष, प्रतिपक्ष की नेता आदि जैसे शीर्ष पदों पर आसीन हुई हैं।



आज नारी हर क्षेत्र में पुरुष के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चल रही है। आज नारी का योदान हर क्षेत्र में है। चाहे वह शिक्षित नारी के रूप में हो या अशिक्षित नारी के रूप में। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण — इसी वर्ष प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने बेरोजगार औरतों के लिए ऑटो-रिक्शा देकर आत्मनिर्भर बनाया ताकि वह अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण कर सकें। आज की नारी वह नहीं रही जो भूखे पेट घर की चारदीवारी में बैठी रहे बल्कि वह अपनी आत्मनिर्भरता के बल पर अपना और अपने परिवार का पेट भर सकती है।

आज की नारी आत्मनिर्भरता के बल पर हर क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान दे रही है। आज बेटियों को बेटों से कम नहीं समझना चाहिए आज की बेटि ही कल की नारी है। अतः पूरे समाज की सोच ऐसी होनी चाहिए।

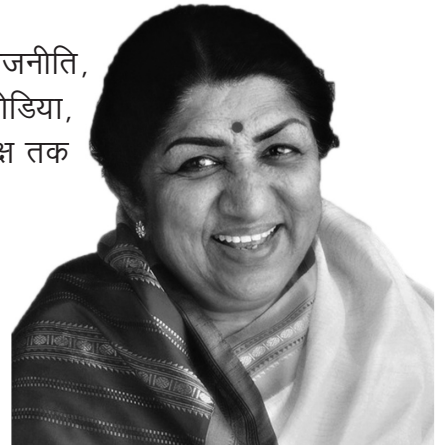
“बिटिया बनकर आना मेरे आंगन में, यह विश्व भुवन है तुम्हारे प्रांगण में”

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अग्रसर नारी

आज नारी जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में कदम बढ़ा रही है। आज भी नारी ने राजनीति, प्रशासन, समाज, उद्योग, व्यवसाय विज्ञान-प्रौद्योगिकी, फिल्म, संगीत, साहित्य, मीडिया, चिकित्सा, इंजीनियरिंग, वकालत, कला-संस्कृति, शिक्षा, सैन्य से लेकर अंतरिक्ष तक छलांग लगाई है।

कला और मनोरंजन

लता मंगेशकर और आशा भोंसले जैसी गायिकाएं एवं वोकलिस्ट और ऐश्वर्या राय जैसी अभिनेत्रियों को भारत में काफी सम्मान दिया जाता है। आंजोली इला मेनन प्रसिद्ध चित्रकारों में से एक हैं।



खेल

भारत की कुछ प्रतिष्ठित महिला खिलाड़ियों में पी. टी. ऊषा, जे.जे. शोभा (एथलेटिक्स) कुंजरानी देवी (भारोत्तोलन) साइना नेहवाल (बेडमिंटन), कोनेरु हम्पी (शतरंज) और सानिया मिर्जा (टेनिस) शामिल हैं। कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी (भारोत्तोलन) ओलंपिक पदक (वर्ष 2000 में कास्य पदक) जीतने वाली भारतीय महिला हैं। अभी हाल ही में रियो ओलंपिक में पदक विजेता पी.वी. सिंधु, साक्षी मलिक, दीपा करमाकर को देश का सर्वोच्च खेल सम्मान राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न पुरस्कार दिया गया।



राजनीति

आज देश की राष्ट्रपति, लोकसभा की अध्यक्ष, विपक्ष की नेता, सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष, सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र अमेरिका में भारत की राजदूत से लेकर तीन राज्यों की मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में महिला पदासीन हैं। यह नारी की आत्मनिर्भरता के कारण ही है।

साहित्य

भारतीय साहित्य में सुप्रसिद्ध लेखिकाएं, कवयित्रियाँ और कथा लेखिकाओं के रूप में जानी जाती है। इनमें से मशहूर नाम हैं महादेवी वर्मा, सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान, सरोजनी नायडू, शोभा डे, अरुंधति राय। सरोजनी नायडू को भारत कोकिला कहा जाता है। अरुंधति राय को उनके उपन्यास पर (मैन बुकर प्राइज) से सम्मानित किया गया था।



वाणिज्य

2013 अक्टूबर, नवंबर में भारत की लगभग आधे बैंक व वित्त उद्योग की अध्यक्षता महिलाओं के हाथ में थी।

अरुंधति भट्टाचार्य – स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, भारत का सबसे बड़ा बैंक।

चंदा कोचर – आई सीआईसीआई बैंक निजी क्षेत्र में भारत का सबसे बड़ा बैंक।

शिखा शर्मा – एक्सिस बैंक

शुभलक्ष्मी पणसे – इलाहाबाद बैंक आफ इंडिया

अर्चना भार्गव – युनाईटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया



उषा सांगवान – भारत की सबसे बड़ी जीवन बीमा कंपनी एल.आई.सी. की प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त हुई।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक बोर्ड में भी दो महिलाओं को स्थान प्राप्त है— इला भट्ट व इंदिरा राजारमन।

नारी को आरम्भ से ही सृजन, सम्मान और शक्ति का प्रतीक माना गया है। शास्त्र से लेकर साहित्य तक नारी की महत्ता को स्वीकार किया गया है।— “यत्र नार्यस्तु पूजयन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता”

महिलाओं ने स्वतन्त्रता आंदोलन में भी बढ़ चढ़कर हिस्सा लिया आखिर तभी तो ‘महात्मा गांधी’ ने कहा था कि “भारत में ब्रिटिश राज मिनटों में समाप्त हो सकता है, बशर्त भारत की महिलाएं ऐसा चाहें और उसकी आवश्यकता को समझें”।

आज नारी जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में कदम बढ़ा रही है। आज की नारी अपने कर्तव्यों को गृहकार्यों की इति श्री नहीं समझती है, अपितु अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों के प्रति भी सजग है। शिक्षा के बढ़ते प्रभाव के कारण आज नारी भी अपने कैरियर के प्रति संजीदा है। इससे जहाँ नारी अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सकी, वही आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता ने उसे रचनात्मक कार्यों हेतु भी प्रेरित किया। नारी की नाजुक शारीरिक संरचना के कारण यह माना जाता रहा है कि वे सुरक्षा जैसे कार्यों का निर्वहन नहीं कर सकती। पर आज बदलते वक्त के साथ यह मिथक टूटा है। महिलाएं आज पुलिस, सेना और अर्द्धसैनिक बलों में भी बेहतरीन तैनाती पा रही हैं। यही नहीं शमशान में जाकर आग देने से लेकर महिलाएं वैदिक मंत्रोच्चारण के बीच पुरोहितों का कार्य करती हैं और यज्ञोपवीत भी करा रही हैं। पुरानी रूढ़ियों को धता बताकर महिलाएं जमीं से लेकर अंतरिक्ष तक हर क्षेत्र में नित नई नजीर स्थापित कर रही है।

कल्पना चावला व सुनीता विलियम्स ने तो अंतरिक्ष तक की सैर की।

पंचायतों में मिले आरक्षण का उपयोग करते हुए नारी जहां नये आयाम रच रही है, वही विधायिका, कार्यपालिका एवं न्यायपालिका में भी महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ा है।

आज नारी स्वयं को सामाजिक पटल पर दृढ़ता से स्थापित करने को व्याकुल है। शर्मायी-सकुचायी सी खड़ी महिला अब रूढ़िवादिता के बंधनों को तोड़कर अपने अस्तित्व का आभास कराना चाहती है। वर्तमान समय में नारी अपनी



सम्पूर्णता को पाने की राह पर निरंतर बढ़ रही है, ताकि समाज के नारी विषयक अधूरे ज्ञान को अपने आत्मविश्वास की लौ से प्रकाशित कर सके।

नारी की जागरूकता ने नारी को अपनी अभिव्यक्तियों के विस्तार का सुनहरा मौका भी दिया है।

साहित्य व लेखन के क्षेत्र में नारी का प्रभाव बढ़ा है। प्रथम महिला साहित्यकार अमृता प्रीतम, प्रथम भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ महिला विजेता आशापूर्णा देवी। साहित्य के माध्यम से नारी ने जहाँ पुराने समय से चली आ रही कुप्रथाओं पर चोट की, वहीं समाज को नए विचार भी दिए। अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान के साथ नारी साहित्यिक व सांस्कृतिक गरिमा को नई ऊँचाइयाँ दे रही है।

मैं उन पुरुषों से कहना चाहूँगी जो इस समाज को पुरुष प्रधान होने के कारण नारी को हीन अबला समझते हैं, उन्हें अपनी मानसिकता को नारी के प्रति बदलना होगा। नारी पुरुष की अपेक्षा महान है—

“एक नहीं दो दो मात्रायें। नर से भारी है नारी”

पुरुषों को नारी को मर्दवादी यौनिकता से परे एक स्वतंत्र समग्र व्यक्तित्व के रूप में देखने की जरूरत है।

अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि वर्तमान दौर में नारी का चेहरा बदला है। सदियों से समाज ने नारी को पूज्या बनाकर उसकी देह को आभूषण से लादकर एवं आदर्शों

की परंपरागत घुट्टी पिलाकर उसके दिमाग को कुंद करने का कार्य किया, पर नारी

आज कल्पना चावला, सुनीता विलियम्स, पी. टी. ऊषा, किरण बेदी,

इंदिरा गांधी, चंदा कोचर, ऐश्वर्या राय, फ्लाइंग ऑफिसर सुषमा मुखोपाध्याय, कैप्टन दुर्गा बैनर्जी, कृष्णा पूनिया, कुंजारानी देवी, मेघा पाटेकर, अरुणा राय जैसी शक्ति बनकर समाज को नई राह दिखा रही है। नारी की शिक्षा—दीक्षा और व्यक्तित्व विकास के क्षितिज दिनोंदिन खुलते जा रहे हैं जिससे तमाम नए-नए क्षेत्रों का विकास हो रहा है। अतः यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि नारी जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता के पथ पर अग्रसर है। नारी आज न सिर्फ सशक्त हो रही है, बल्कि लोगों को भी सशक्त बना रही है। इस बात को अन्ततः स्वीकारने की जरूरत है कि नारी को बढ़ावा देकर न सिर्फ नारी समृद्ध होगी बल्कि अंततः परिवार, समाज और राष्ट्र भी सशक्त और समृद्ध बनेंगे। नारी उत्कर्ष आज सिर्फ एक जरूरत नहीं बल्कि विकास और प्रगति का अनिवार्य तत्व है।

अर्चना शर्मा

एम.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर
रोल नं. 154114

हरियाणवी संस्कृति एक अवलोकन

हरियाणा प्रदेश भारतीय गणतंत्र के सत्रहवें राज्य के रूप में 1 नवम्बर, 1966 में पंजाब के विभाजन के फलस्वरूप अस्तित्व में आया। इस विभाजन के उपरान्त हरियाणा ने केवल अपना अस्तित्व ही ग्रहण नहीं किया अपितु इसकी संस्कृति एवं भाषा को भी नया स्वरूप एवं पहचान मिली। भले ही हरियाणा को सन् 1966 में अपनी एक अलग पहचान मिली हो परन्तु एक सांस्कृतिक इकाई के रूप में इस प्रदेश का इतिहास हजारों वर्ष पुराना है।

सन् 1857 में इस भू-भाग को अंग्रेजी प्रशासन में पंजाब में शामिल किया था, परन्तु इससे पहले मध्यकाल में यह दिल्ली सूबे का अंग रहा। तोमर काल में हरियाणा प्रथम बार दृष्टिगोचर होता है। संस्कृत साहित्य में इस भू-भाग को कुरुदेश व जांगल



नाम दिया गया सम्भवतः हरियाणा नाम स्थानीय परम्परा में प्रचलित रहा होगा, जो सामन्तकाल में प्रादेशिक इकाईयों के विकास के परिणामस्वरूप प्रचलित हो गया होगा। अतः एक नवम्बर 1966 को हरियाणा ने अपनी एक अलग पहचान बनाई।

भाषा एवं संस्कृति

भारत की भाषिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं के समान हरियाणा की संस्कृति में भी विविधताएं हैं, जिन्हें किसी निर्धारित ढांचे में बिल्कुल फिट नहीं किया जा सकता। हरियाणा के रोहतक जिले के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में बांगरु, रेवाड़ी, महेन्द्रगढ़ आदि क्षेत्रों में अहीरवाटी, सोनीपत, पानीपत आदि में कौरवी, पलवल, होडल आदि क्षेत्रों में ब्रज भाषा बोली जाती है। इसी प्रकार भिवानी,

हिसार में बागड़ी बोली जाती है। इस प्रकार हरियाणवी भाषा के यहां अनेक रूप देखने को मिलते हैं।

संस्कृति निरन्तर परिवर्तनशील एवं प्रवाहमान होती है। इसको स्थैतिक रूप में नहीं बल्कि बदलावों की निरन्तरता में ही समझा जा सकता है। संस्कृति कोई बनी-बनाई वस्तु नहीं है जिसका हमें पालन एवं रक्षा करनी है, बल्कि वह सतत् प्रवाह है जिसमें हर पीढ़ी अपने अनुभवों को जोड़कर सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को प्रासंगिक और पुनर्नवा करती है। इस तरह संस्कृति तालाब के ठहरे हुए पानी की तरह नहीं बल्कि बारहमासी नदी की तरह है, जिसमें विभिन्न स्तरों पर समानान्तर रूप से अनेक प्रतिक्रियाएं घटित होती रहती हैं।

जीवन मूल्यों के निर्माण विघटन की प्रक्रियाओं और उनके सामाजिक आधार के विश्लेषण की सांस्कृतिक-विमर्श में केन्द्रीय जगह नहीं बनी, जबकि संस्कृति तो मूल्यों में निहित होती है। हरियाणा के सांस्कृतिक-विमर्श में संस्कृति के दस्तावेजीकरण पर बहुत बल दिया गया। यद्यपि संस्थागत तौर पर विशेष काम नहीं हुआ, लेकिन व्यक्तिगत तौर पर इस दिशा में कुछ प्रशंसनीय काम अवश्य किए गए हैं, परन्तु इसमें एक अतीत मोह की भावना थी। संस्कृति के नाम पर पुरातन को इस भाव से प्रस्तुत किया गया कि यह वर्तमान से बेहतर था और इसे पुनः स्थापित करना है। यह सही है कि किसी समाज के वर्तमान को समझने के लिए उसके अतीत को जानना आवश्यक है, लेकिन उसको देबारा कभी जिया नहीं जाता।

पुरातन मान्यताएं

हरियाणवी संस्कृति 'शास्त्र' की बजाए 'लोक संस्कृति' है। यहां के देवी-देवता एवं पूजा-पद्धतियां भी लोक की हैं। गांव के स्तर पर बाहरवाली माता, बूढ़ी माता, खेड़ा आदि देवता के तौर पर प्रतिष्ठित है। इन देवी-देवताओं का सार्वभौमिक स्वरूप नहीं है, कोई विशेष आकार नहीं है, पूजा की कोई विशेष पद्धति नहीं है। कुछ खील, बतासे, कच्चे अनाज के

दाने, मीठे चावल आदि सामान लेकर, हाथ जोड़कर जय हो का उच्चारण कर लिया बस हो गई पूजा। प्रार्थना भी बस इतनी सी कि निराकार देवता से दूध-पूत में वृद्धि मांग ली, कोई मंत्र नहीं, कोई आरती नहीं, किसी पुजारी की आवश्यकता नहीं, न कोई भव्यता न कोई ताम-झाम।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हरियाणा के गाँवों-शहरों में लोक देवताओं की जगह बड़े-बड़े शिवालों, गुरुद्वारों आदि ने ले ली और उनके अनुयायी भी बढ़े हैं, कावड़ लेकर आने वालों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है।

कृषि प्रधान संस्कृति

संस्कृति का काम धन्धों व प्राकृतिक वातावरण के साथ गहरा सम्बंध है। यह इसी के बीच फलती-फूलती है। काम-धंधों के स्वरूप में बदलाव आता है तो संस्कृति के रूप व उसके मूल्यों में भी बदलाव निश्चित है।

हरियाणा का समाज कृषि प्रधान रहा है और इसकी संस्कृति कृषि संस्कृति है। किसानों का सम्बंध कड़ी मेहनत से है और मेहनती समाज में ईमानदारी, खुदारी और साहस स्वतः ही पनपते हैं। जो समाज व व्यक्ति मेहनत से दूर होता है उसमें विशेष प्रकार की विकृति उत्पन्न होने लगती है। बिन मेहनत किए प्राप्त करने की इच्छा से पाखण्डपूर्ण एवं अमानवीय जीवन का निर्माण होता है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हरियाणा से कृषि संस्कृति समाप्त हो रही है और उसके स्थान पर बाजारवाद-उपभोक्तावाद स्थापित हो रहा है, तो चालाकियां, चालबाजियां, बेईमानियां और मुफ्तखोरी जीवन में घर करते जा रहे हैं। जो समाज पारदर्शी था वह औपचारिकताओं और दिखावटीपन से भरता जा रहा है।

हरियाणा में हरित क्रान्ति की सफलता ने देश दुनिया का ध्यान अपनी ओर खींचा था। यहा की खेती को मॉडल माना जाता था, अब इसके दुष्प्रभावों को लेकर चर्चा आरम्भ हो गई है।



लुप्त होते रीति-रिवाज एवं परम्पराएं

पहले हरियाणा में शादियों में पांच, सात या नौ दिन पहले उन लड़कों या लड़कियों को तेल चढ़ाने (बान बैठाने) की परम्परा थी जिन की शादी होती थी, परन्तु आज यह रस्म एक ही दिन में पूरी कर दी जाती है। तेल चढ़ाने के साथ-साथ महिलाओं द्वारा गीत गए जाने की परम्परा थी जो आज लेडिज संगीत (डी.जे.) में परिवर्तित हो गई।

पहले सावन में स्त्रियां एकत्रित होकर झूला झूलती थी और सावन के गीत गाती थी यथा- 'नीम्बा कै निम्बोली लागी सावनिया कद आवेगा' वगैरा-वगैरा। इसी प्रकार पूरे फाल्गुन स्त्रियां शाम को इक्ठे होकर फाल्गुन के गीत गाती थी और नृत्य करती थी। उनके गीत कुछ इस तरह के होते थे।

मेरा चून्दड मंगा दे हो ननदी के बीरा....

सास मेरी मटकनी न दामण लिया पैर (पहन)... आदि।

परन्तु आज ये सभी परम्पराएं लुप्त हो गई हैं या न के बराबर रह गई हैं और वह भी आधुनिकता का चोला पहने।

हरियाणा संस्कृति का बदलाव स्वरूप

वर्तमान युग में यहां सत्यनारायण की कथाओं और देवी की कढ़ाईयों के स्थान पर भव्य एवं महंगे जगरातों का नया अध्याय प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। हरियाणवी सांग परम्परा समाप्त हो चुकी है, रागनियों का प्रचलन कम हो गया है और गीतों पर पंजाबी गीतों का प्रभाव स्पष्ट झलकता है। फिल्मी गीतों की धुनों के साथ मिलकर धार्मिक, आध्यात्मिक भावना की पूर्ति विकृत रूप में हो रही है। कथा वाचन एवं आयोजनों ने व्यवसाय का रूप धारण कर लिया है। और जहां बाजार की पैठ होती है वहां विकृति आना स्वाभाविक है।

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्राणी है, संस्कृति उसकी मूलभूत आवश्यकता है। जीवन से जो चीजें गायब हो रही हैं बाजार उनको कृत्रिम ढंग से पूरा करने की कोशिश करता है। उदाहरण के रूप में अश्विनी महीने में दशहरे से दस दिन पहले शहनजी (सैन्जी) लगाने की परम्परा थी जो कि गीली मिट्टी से कुछ दिन पहले तैयार की जाती थी, उसको सुखा कर रखा जाता था और अमावस्या के दिन इसे दीवार पर लगाया जाता था। दशहरे वाले दिन इसको हटा दिया जाता था आज यह भी बाजारों में कागज के रूप में मिलती है।

सबसे अहम् बात तो यह है कि आज हरियाणा के निवासी जो कि गाँवों से आकर शहरों में बस गए हैं वे अपने बच्चों को हरियाणवी नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं किसी भी प्रदेश की

संस्कृति की असली पहचान तो उसकी बोली, उसकी भाषा ही होती है। यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि यदि हमें अपनी संस्कृति को संजोये रखना है तो अपनी भाषा को बचाए रखें उसी से तो हम हरियाणवी दिखेंगे, इज्जत के नाम पर हो रही युवक-युवतियों की हत्याओं पर प्रतिबंध लगाएं।

अतः हरियाणा चाहे ऊपरी तौर पर आधुनिक दिखाई दे रहा है, आधुनिक समाज की समस्त सुविधाएं यहां उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन आधुनिक समाज की सोच, मूल्य एवं तौर-तरीके यहां दिखाई नहीं देते। अतः निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि हरियाणा के समाज एवं संस्कृति के आन्तरिक अन्तर्विरोधों पर गहन मंथन की आवश्यकता है।

सुनीता देवी

एम.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर

रोल नं. 154101

दरवाजा

1. हर एक मौसम, हर एक हमले को मैं हर बार सहता हूँ
हर एक की दर की मैंने इज्जत की, हमेशा लाज रखता हूँ
तुम्हारा दोस्त हूँ मैंने, हर मुश्किल का साथी हूँ, मैं
दरवाजा तुम्हारे राज को हमराज रखता हूँ।
2. हर एक सुख में साथी हूँ, हर एक गम में बाराती हूँ
जो छोड़ेगा कभी न साथ मैं ऐसा धराती हूँ
तुम्हारी चैन की नींदों की मैं बुनयादी रखता हूँ
मैं दरवाजा तुम्हारे राज को हमराज रखता हूँ।
3. है एक दुनिया मेरे अंदर, है एक दुनिया मेरे बाहर
है एक दुनिया जो दरिया है, है एक दुनिया जो सागर
इस दुनिया और सागर का मैं मिलान करता हूँ
मैं दरवाजा तुम्हारे राज को हमराज रखता हूँ।
4. है फूलों की महक किसमें, है कांटों की चुभन किसमें
है गंगा सा पावन कौन, विषधर सा गरल किसमें
है अपना कौन, पराया कौन, सब पहचान रखता हूँ
मैं दरवाजा तुम्हारे राज को हमराज रखता हूँ।
5. काठ का हूँ मगर ये बात मेरी मानो तुम
हंसते चहरों की खोटी दस्तक पहचानो तुम
आँच न आए कोई तुमपे ये कौशिश रखता हूँ
मैं दरवाजा तुम्हारे राज को हमराज रखता हूँ।

अनुभव सिंह

बी.ए. (Eng. Hons)



Harmony

Science Section

Faculty Editor **Rajni Seth**
Student Editor **Isha**



"In the history of science, we often find that the study of some natural phenomenon has been the starting point in the development of a new branch of knowledge".

- Sir C.V. Raman

CONTENTS

1. Editorial	2	20. Robotics	16
2. Latest Discoveries in Science	3	21. A Few Female Scientists in India	17
3. Albert Einstein - A brief life sketch	4	22. Analysis of Topper	18
4. ISRO Sets Space Record: Highlights of ...	4	23. Interesting facts	19
5. Jugnu	5	24. Kalpana Chawla	19
6. DNA in Forensic Science	6	25. Genetic Basis of Sexual Orientation	19
7. Wildlife Forensic Science	7	26. Counterfeit Currency	20
8. Current Trends in IT	7	27. Facts of Human Body	21
9. Some Interesting Facts about the Jupiter	8	28. Domestic Sources of Poison	22
10. Probiotics	9	29. Phishing, Vishing and Smishing; Tools of Hacking	22
11. Red Hot Mantle	10	30. Ionic Bonding	23
12. Science	11	31. Doping	24
13. Research Culture in India	11	32. Botanical Evidence in Forensic Science	25
14. Oxygen	12	33. Molecular Machines	25
15. Ubiquitous Computing: The New Era	12	34. Poor Little Pluto	26
16. Some Amazing Facts	13	35. Nanotechnology	26
17. Role of IT in Employment Generation	13	36. Queries of a Science Student	27
18. Science : A Necessary Evil	15	37. Science, Spirituality and Humanity	27
19. Poisons in Cosmetics	15	38. Astronomers Discover Planet Made of Diamond	28

Editorial

"It's not gonna be easy, but you'll love it," said life.

Let x = Time you spend interfering into others' lives e.g. Gossip, relatives, friends and people who do not matter, getting validated on social media from people etc.

Let y = Time you spend interfering into your own life e.g. Fitness, Meditation, a very good reading, a good sleep, an awesome session of hard work etc.

For most people ' y ' is a very occasional and a small fraction of ' x '. Such people day dream a lot, remain obsessed with their emotions (why this happens to me, why did he/she do this to me, what he/she think of me and they just keep on staring at their phones almost all the times.

Such people allow the energy that they possess to get wasted in people's traps and then they keep on blaming the external circumstances. They are their own enemies and they do not know it. Most people remain like this only right through their lives.

On the other hand, there are certain people to whom the society recognizes as 'Achievers'.

An Achiever is that person who thinks high. A practical example of this is : in the examination all students want to pass, but some students want to pass with good marks or distinction. So, an achiever always aims at high targets. He/She is full of self confidence and is always focussed on the objective. Till the achievement of the target, he/she won't sit idle. Such a person has the strength of the heart for facing failures and take them as a temporary phase in life.

Success doesn't come easy for that one needs to take pains. In simple words "No Pains No Gains".

So, Become Focussed and 'Magic' Will Happen.

It's my privilege that I got the opportunity to be a part of this esteemed college magazine. I want to thank my teachers for giving me this opportunity and for believing in me.

The experience one gets by becoming a part of college magazine is priceless.

Isha

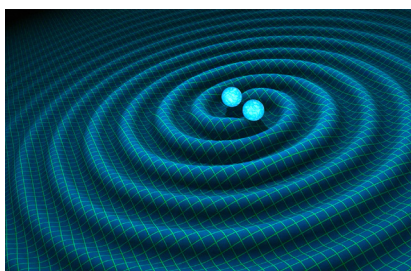
(Student Editor)
(B.Sc. 6th Sem.)

Latest Discoveries in Science

From the discovery of an Earth like planet to the unraveling of one of the great mysteries of Physics, 2016 has been a block-buster year for scientific breakthroughs.

1. Gravitational waves

Perhaps the biggest scientific feat of 2016 was the detection of gravitational waves in the fabric of space-time, from a pair of colliding black holes. The development added more weight to Albert Einstein's theory of relativity. The researchers backed up their findings by repeating the feat a few months later. The discovery was named Physics world breakthrough of the year and is hotly tipped to earn a Noble Prize. The possible existence



of the waves had been one of the biggest mysteries of Physics over the past century and was predicted

by Einstein in 1916. Their first detection was announced in February 2016. In the collisions studied the two black holes had many times the mass of the sun and emitted the waves as they spiraled into one another and eventually collided. In the moment of collision, the black holes reportedly released 50 times more energy than all the stars from all the galaxies in the universe were releasing combined.

2. Earth-like planet Proxima b

In August, years of scientific research culminated in the confirmation of the existence of a potentially habitable planet orbiting the star closest to our Sun. Named 'Proxima b' the planet lies in the 'habitable zone' of the star Proxima Centauri, a mere 4.2 light years away from Earth. It could potentially sustain life along with future habitation. However, don't pack

your bags just yet with current technology, it would take around 137000



years to reach the planet. Researchers found that Proxima b which is 1.3 times the size of earth, could hold water in liquid form as it is far enough away from its star, but not too distant for it to be frozen. It was also found that the planet may be covered by oceans.

3. Four new elements named on Periodic Table

Russian, American and Japanese scientists were behind the new additions, called Nihonium, Moscovium, Tennessine and Oganesson. They are 113th, 115th, 117th and 118th elements on the table, filling out the seventh row. These were the first additions to the table since 2011, when

In indium 114.8	Sn tin 118.7	Sb antimony 121.8	Te tellurium 127.6	I iodine 126.9	Xe xenon 131.3
81	82	83	84	85	86
Tl	Pb lead 207.2	Bi	Po polonium	At	Rn
	113 Uut ununtrium		115 Uup ununpentium		117 Uus ununseptium
		114 Fl flerovium		116 Lv livermorium	
					118 Uuo ununoctium

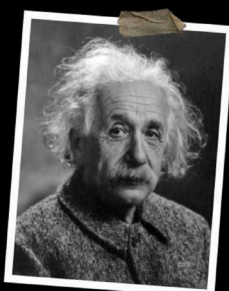
two elements were added. The new elements, which are all synthetic, were discovered by smashing very light nuclei into each other and tracking the elements left behind in the aftermath. Scientists first synthesized the new elements between 2002 and 2010 and they were added to the table at the very end of 2015. Their new names weren't approved until the late November.

Rajat Saini
B.Sc. C.S. (06th Sem.)

Albert Einstein - A brief life sketch

Albert Einstein was born in ULM, in Germany on 14 March 1879. His parents were Hermann Einstein and Pauline Koch. Hermann Einstein was an engineer. Albert attended a catholic elementary school in Munich from the age of 5 for three years. At the age of 8 he was transferred to Luitpold Gymnasium where he received advanced primary and secondary school education until he left German empire seven years later. In 1894, the Einstein family moved to Italy, first to Milan. In 1896, he entered the Swiss Federal Polytechnic school in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in Physics and Mathematics. In 1901, he gained diploma and acquired Swiss citizenship. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree. He accepted a position as technical assistant in Swiss Patent office. During his stay in the office, he produced much of his remarkable work. In 1908 he was appointed Privatdozent in Berne. In 1909, he became Professor Extraordinary at Zurich and in 1911 professor of theoretical physics at Prague. In 1914, he was appointed Director of Wilhelm Physical Institute and after wards professor in the university of Berlin. He became German citizen in 1914. In 1933 he renounced his citizenship for political reason and migrated to America to take position of professor of theoretical physics at Princeton. He became US citizen and retired from his post in 1945.

"Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think."
-Albert Einstein



After world war II, he was leading figure in World Government Movement. He was offered presidency of state of Israel, which he declined. At start of his scientific work, Einstein realized inadequacies of Newtonian mechanics and his special theory of relativity stemmed from an attempt to reconcile law of mechanics with law of electromagnetic field. He dealt with classical problems of statistical mechanics and problems in which they were merged with quantum theory and led to explanation of Brownian movement of molecules. He investigated thermal properties of light with low radiation density. In early days in Berlin, he postulated that correct interpretation of special theory of relativity must also furnish theory on gravitation. In 1916 he published his paper on general theory of relativity. He also contributed to statistical mechanics by his development of quantum theory of mono-atomic gas and valuable work in connection with atomic transition probabilities and cosmology. He received honorary doctorate degrees in science, medicine and philosophy from many European & American universities. He gained numerous awards for his work, including Copley Medal of Royal society of London in 1925, Franklin Medal of Franklin institute in 1935.

Nishant

B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.)

ISRO Sets Space Record: Highlights of Successful Launch of Cartosat-2

The Indian space Research organization (ISRO) sets a new record in space mission achievements after it successfully launched 104 satellites in one go from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, on February 15, 2017. This was ISRO's first space mission for the year 2017, and the most complicated mission it has ever carried out.



The PSLV-C37/Cartosat-2 series satellite mission included the primary satellite (cartosat-2) and 101 international nano satellites. It also launched two of its own nano satellites, INS-1A and INS-1B.

PSLV first launched the 714 Kg Cartosat-2 series satellite for earth observation,

followed by the INS-1A and INS-1B, after it reached the polar sun synchronous orbit. It then went on to inject 103 co-passenger satellites, together weighing about 664 Kg, in pairs. ISRO scientists used the XL variant- the most powerful rocket- earlier used in the ambitious Chandrayaan and during Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM).

Cartosat Series and India's nano satellites

The Cartosat satellites are being launched for Remote Sensing Programme. They were specifically

launched for Earth's resource management & monitoring. The Cartosat-2 series has a mission life of five years. The two Indian nano satellites INS-1A and INS-1B were developed as co-passenger satellites to accompany bigger satellites on PSLV. The primary objective of INS is to provide an opportunity for ISRO technology demonstration payloads, provide a standard bus for launch on demand services.

Isha

BSc. C.S. (6th Sem.)

Jugnu

Jugnu is an Indian technology demonstration and remote sensing cubesat satellite which was operated by the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur. Built under the guidance of Dr. N. S. Vyas, it is a nano-satellite which will be used to provide data for agriculture and disaster monitoring. It is a 3 kilogram (6.6 lb) spacecraft, which measures 34 cm (13 in) in length by 10 cm (3.9 in) in height and width. Its development programme cost around 25 million rupee. It has a design life of one year.

Jugnu was launched on 12 Oct., 2011 into low earth orbit by a PSLV - CA.

Subsystems

Imaging: This subsystem captures near IR images of targeted surface on earth which helps in identification of the utilization of the place. The subsystem consists of a "Near IR Camera", and external storage and an On-Board Computer (OBC) which acts as an interface between the two, apart carrying out the image compression/processing. The camera captures a 640X480 px image which is then transferred to an external memory by the OBC. The image is then processed (if required) and transmitted to the ground station. An overall resolution of about 161X161 m² per pixel is expected on earth's surface. The total area of view, on earth surface is expected to be around 103X77 km².

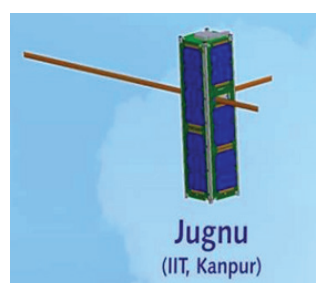
GPS: The GPS payload in Jugnu helps in synchronizing the time of OBC from the time data retrieved from the GPS module. The orbital parameters from

the GPS is fed into the ADCS system which assists in satellite positioning from time to time.

ADCS: The Attitude Determination and Control System (ADCS) orients the satellite in a manner such that maximum solar energy is incident on its solar panels. During imaging the satellite must point at a fixed location on earth in order to capture high quality images, which is accomplished by the ADCS. Control by the ADCS is necessary to ensure that the antennas, which have narrow beams, are pointed correctly towards the earth. Gravitational forces from the sun, moon and planets, solar pressure acting on the antennas and satellite body and magnetic fields create rotational disturbances. Since the satellite move around the earth's center in its orbit, the forces described above vary cyclically. This tends to set up nutation of the satellite which is damped using ADCS.

Thermal: The Thermal Control Subsystem (TCS) maintains the temperature within the specified limit of 298k to 323 K. It ensures that no large thermal gradients and no excessive thermal stress across the structures occur. The thermal control subsystem of JUGNU is essentially passive with ML sheets, OSR and surface coating as key components.

It also has IC and thermocouple based sensors to provide for the feedback and maintain the health sensitive ICs and camera. The heat that is produced at the chip level is rapidly distributed to the system to prevent it from getting damaged.



Other subsystems

Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) system is used to measure vibrations in the satellite and angular rate of the satellite which is used to test the performance of the MEMS based sensors and

to provide position and orientation data to OBC. Ejection subsystem is the interface between the satellite and the rocket.

Ankita Sharma

B.Sc. (N.M.)- 6th Sem.

Crime Investigation through DNA

Nowadays, DNA is the most reliable evidence in crime investigation. DNA is the molecule carrying the body's genetic information. (It is double stranded in the shape of a double helix). Through DNA the genetic instructions are passed from one generation to the next. There is no limit to the length of the DNA structure and is unique to each individual. The gene is fundamental unit of heredity. Adenine pairs with thymine and guanine pairs with cytosine. The order of bases is what distinguish different DNA strands. Forensic scientist first began applying DNA technology to human identify in 1985. For forensic scientist tandem repeats offers a mean of distinguishing one individual from another through DNA typing. Now the question raised here is what are tandem repeats. So, the answer of this question is to be as a region of a chromosome that contains multiple copies of a core DNA sequence that are arranged in a repeating fashion. These repeats can be visualized as a string of connected boxes with each for having the some sequence. In a number of well-publicized cases. DNA evidence has exonerated individual who have been wrongly convicted and imprisoned. The importance of DNA analysis in criminal investigations has also placed added burdens on crime laboratories to improve their quality - assurance procedure and to ensure the correctness of their result. In several well - publicized instances the accuracy of DNA tests conducted by government funded laboratories has been called into questions. The deposition of DNA onto crime scene objects via saliva, sweat, skin, blood and semen has created a vast array of forensic evidence that is quite different from the traditional evidence collected at crime scenes prior to the DNA. DNA can be extracted from vitreous humour of eye, hair, nail clipping, bone, bone tissues, tissues of skin, dandruff, teeth, touch DNA. From hair mitochondrial DNA can be extracted. Touch DNA is the DNA from skin cells transferred

onto the surface of an object by simple contact. The techniques that are used for DNA analysis are STR, OCR, Northing and southing blotting, VNTR (Variable Number of Tandem Repeat). DNA typing is a basic investigating tool in law enforcement community and a vital evidence for resolving violent crimes and sex offenses. Short tandem repeats serve as useful markers for identification because they are found in great abundance throughout the human genome. STRs normally consist of repeating sequences 3 to 7 bases long and the entire strand of an STR is also very short, less than 450 bases long. This means that STRs are much less susceptible to degradation and may often be recovered from bodies or stains that have been subjected to decomposition. PCR is responsible for the ability of STR typing to detect the genetic material of as few as 18 DNA bearing cells. Another type of DNA used for individual characterization is mitochondrial DNA. Mitochondrial DNA is found outside the nucleus of the cell. A single mitochondria contains several loops of DNA all of which are involved in energy generation. This DNA is referred when nuclear DNA is either degraded or present in very low amount. Even under best circumstances, mtDNA typing does not approach STR analysis in its discrimination power, therefore best reserved for sample. mtDNA analysis is more sensitive than nuclear DNA profiling. Forensic analysis of mtDNA is more rigorous, time consuming and costly than nuclear DNA profiling. DNA finger-printing, which so far has been employed in cases of paternity, immigration and sex testing, is increasingly being put to devastating use in solving the most puzzling of criminal case. It is set to revolutionise investigations into violent crimes such as rape, armed robbery & murder.

Shweta & Durga

M.Sc. Forensic Sc. (Ist year)

Wildlife Forensic Science

Wildlife Forensic Science: Wildlife Forensic Science uses scientific procedures to investigate wildlife related crimes involving the exotic pet trade, poaching, other illegal hunting activities, and even oil spills. A wildlife forensics specialist is a scientist who uses chemical techniques to investigate wildlife crimes. These scientists analyse animal, animal parts and products, and other evidence collected by wildlife inspector and other officials. They examine physical evidence from items, suspects, and crime scenes to identify links. They may be called upon to testify as expert witnesses in court.

The establishment of Wild Life Forensic Lab is a result of human greed, coupled with the increasing value placed on wildlife parts and products derived from protected, threatened and endangered species.

The world is rapidly running out of elephants, tigers, leopards, jaguars, bears and literally hundreds of other species. That is why one can find elephant leather briefcases and elephant ivory carvings on sale for several hundred dollars a piece; tiger claw necklaces and leopards/jaguar coats in the 5000-10000 range; and 'canned' hunts for grizzly bears starting at 15000. And the list goes on in a progressively depressing manner.

But all of this should not come as much of a surprise. After all to great extent, it is just human nature. People want to buy things that are rare and/or unusual either to possess themselves or to give as special gifts. And what could be more rare or usual than shatoosh shawl made from the microscopically fine hairs of the fleece of the

Tibetan antelope, or a fine long-stemmed comb made from the shell of a 40 years old Ridley sea turtle, or a 1 oz tin of caviar from the endangered short nose sturgeon.

And then we get into cultural issues, and discover that many of these wildlife parts and products are considered critical ingredients of a wide array of traditional Asian medicines that have been used for thousands of years, which result in boarded rhino horns selling for US \$60,000 per kg. bear gall bladders for a 1000 a gram, and tiger bones for whatever the market will bear -which is quite a lot these days.

And we cannot forget the underlying philosophical question: whether or not species should simply be allowed go to extinct through the process of 'natural' selection, whatever that may or may not mean.

Forensic experts employed by a wildlife crime laboratory are expected to do two things :-

1. Identify their evidence
2. In a triangular fashion, link suspect, victim and crime scene together with that physical evidence.

The only significant difference is that in a wildlife investigation, the victim is almost always an animal, and every now and then it turns out that the suspect is also an animal.

Mukul Rana

M.Sc. Forensic Science IInd Sem

Current Trends in IT

Millennium change is witnessing a major potent change in business organisation because of Information Technology. The rules of games have changed. Organisations either perform MS-Excel or go out of existence. Humanity itself is making a pressing demand on Information Technology. It certainly continues to be a major instrument in creating the wealth and prosperity of the nation. Over the past three decades there has been a truly spectacular and tremendous development in the

field of Information Technology. In its present form it is mostly based on connectivity. Computers and workstations that store and work on information have to be interconnected. The information super highway based on telecommunication technology is essential component of information technology.

One of the latest trends of IT world is cloud computing which allows user of an organization to download the software from web. It generally saves



a lot of money from purchasing a new software. The basic principles of cloud computing is to make computing be assigned in a great number of distributed computers, rather than local computer or remote server. This makes the enterprise use the resource in the application that is needed and access computer and storage system according to the requirement of the organization. The running of the enterprise's data center is just like Internet.

Another current trend in IT is the Mobile Wallet/ payment also called the "mobile money", basically refers to payments/payment services that can be made via mobile devices. Aside from doing payments, consumers are also able to manage and store their prepaid, debit, credit, gift and loyalty card on their mobile devices. With simply a message text or a swipe of the mobile device, a payment or transaction can be made. Mobile wallets are the next big thing in the world banking. Mobile wallets transform the physical monetary entities (ATM, credit cards, cast into its digital state) 100% of financial transactions can be thus digital.

In previous years, humans have made various discoveries and innovations of making the computer and related gadgets be complex to operate. One of the discoveries is Non-Touch Interface. Non-Touch interface of NTI is a new computer interface technology which has potential to revolutionise man machine interaction. NTI is a software and hardware combination technology that essentially comprises of a glove with sensors which is connected to Wi-Fi Remote. Enabled with motion sensing capability, it allows the user to interact with and manipulate items on screen gesture recognition and pointing through the use of accelerometer and

optical sensor technology. Non-Touch interface is a cutting edge Information Technology.

Virtualization is one of the newest trends in IT. Virtualization is process of creating a software based (or virtual) representation of something rather than a physical one. It can apply to applications, servers, storage and networks and is the single most effective way to reduce IT expenses while boosting efficiency/ ability for all size business. Google glass is a great example of virtualization or virtual imaging. Virtualization processes for greater performance, scalability and flexibility.

Another latest trends of IT flexibility is 'iTwin'. iTwin is a limitless secure USB device that enables users to access, edit and share all their files and media between any two online computers anywhere in the world. The only limit is the size of your computer's hard drive. iTwin is an innovative solution that allows remote files access without the security and privacy risks of the cloud and the USB flash drives. It is very easy to access and no special installation is required. It has features like bi-directional file access, no temp files, remote disable, smart key generation password support and twin-trust authentication. The only other limit is speed of your Internet connection. The faster it is, the better your experience.

In the end, we may say that IT is growing tremendously and is making our life easier by discovering new technologies like cloud computing, mobile wallets, non-touch interface, virtual imaging, iTwin etc. Information Technology is revolutionising not only our lives but also our nation India.

Vrishti Sharma
BCA 1st year

Some Interesting Facts about the Jupiter

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and the largest in the solar system. It is made primarily of gases and is therefore known as a gas giant.

Jupiter Planet Profile

Equatorial Diameter : 142,984 km
Polar Diameter : 133,709 km
Mass : 1.90×10^{27} kg (318 Earth)

Moons : 67 (Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto)
Rings : 4
Orbit Distance : 778,304,821 km (5.20 AV)
Orbit Period : 4,333 days (11.9 years)
Effective Temperature : -1480Cj
First Record : 7th or 8th Century BC
Recorded by : Babylonian astronomers



- ◆ Jupiter is the fourth brightest object in the solar system. Only the Sun, Moon and Venus are brighter.
- ◆ Jupiter has the shortest day of all the planets. It turns on its axis once every 9 hours and 55 minutes.
- ◆ Jupiter orbits the Sun once every 11.8 Earth years.
- ◆ Jupiter has unique cloud features. The upper atmosphere of Jupiter is divided into clouds belts and zones. They are made primarily of ammonia crystal, sulphur and mixtures of two compounds.
- ◆ Jupiter's moon Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system.
- ◆ Jupiter has a thin layered ring system. The ring system begins some 92000 km above Jupiter's cloud tops and stretches out to more than 225000 km from the planet. They are between 2000 to 12500 km thick.
- ◆ Eight spacecrafts have visited Jupiter.
- ◆ Jupiter is twice as massive as all the other planets combined.
- ◆ Its gravity is so strong that rocket would have to go an unthinkable 135000 mph to leave.
- ◆ Jupiter magnetosphere is the biggest in the solar system. Its magnetic field is 20 times stronger than Earth's.
- ◆ The Planet has a swirling storm twice the width of Earth that's raged for at least the last 150 years called the great red spot.
- ◆ The temperature near the planet's core may be about 43000 degrees Fahrenheit hotter than the surface of Sun.
- ◆ Jupiter spins faster than any planet, so its day is only about 10 Earth-hours long.
- ◆ If it was 80 times more massive, Jupiter would have become a star instead for a planet.
- ◆ Jupiter has the maximum number of moons in the solar system at 67 confirmed. Galileo found the first four in 1610.
- ◆ The monster planet spins around so fast with so much gravity that it acts as like a slingshot to any space debris that come near it.

Shalu Rana

B.Sc. 3rd year (N.M.)

Probiotics

Probiotics are micro-organisms that are believed to provide health benefits when consumed. They are live bacteria and yeasts that are good for our health, especially digestive system. They are called good bacteria because they keep gut healthy.

How do they work ?

- ◆ When our body loses good bacteria (like after antibiotics), probiotics can help replace them.
- ◆ They can help balance good and bad bacteria to keep body working like it should.

Types of Probiotics

Many type of bacteria are classified as probiotics. But most of them come from 2 groups:-

1. **Lactobacillus** :- This may be the most common probiotic. It may be found in yoghurt and other fermented foods. Different strains

can help with diarrhoea and may help people who can't digest lactose, the sugar in milk.

2. **Bifidobacterium** :- It is found in dairy products. It may help lose the symptoms of imitable bowel syndrome.

Disease treatment

They help in the disease treatment like,

- ◆ Irritable bowel syndrome.
- ◆ Inflammatory bowel disease
- ◆ Infectious diarrhoea
- ◆ Antibiotic related diarrhoea
- ◆ Skin conditions, like eczema
- ◆ Urinary and vaginal health
- ◆ Preventing allergy and cold
- ◆ Oral health

Komal

B.Sc. 6th Sem. (Biotech)



Red Hot Mantle

How hot is earth's scorching insides? A 2,570°F (1,410°C), a new study finds.

The discovery reveals that the mantle under Earth's oceans - the area just below the crust that extends down to the planet's inner liquid core - is almost 110°F (60°C) hotter than scientists previously thought, the researchers said. The finding will help scientists more accurately model Earth's many glodynamic processes, including plate tectonics.

"Having such a hot mantle could mean that the mantle is less viscous (flows more easily), which could explain how tectonic plates are able to move on top of the asthenosphere," the upper layer of Earth's mantle, said study lead researcher Emily Sarafian, a doctoral student in the Geology and Geophysics Department at a joint programme run by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Mantle mystery

There are many reasons that the mantle under Earth's oceans is blazing hot. For instance, it generates the lava that bursts out of underwater volcanoes. However, for obvious reasons, scientists can't travel to the mantle and directly measure the temperature at which it melts. Instead, scientists create mantle rocks in laboratories by combining powders of mineral building blocks, Sarafian said. "Once they have a synthetic mantle rock, they then subject the rock to mantle pressures and temperatures to determine the temperature at which the rock melts at a given pressure," She said. By increasing the temperature in small intervals and at different pressures, scientists can note exactly when their synthetic mantle rock melts - a condition known as mantle solidus.

Understandably, scientists need to account for water in these experiments, as water in rocks can lower the rocks' melting temperature. In the past, researchers opted to do their experiments on dry synthetic rock, and then mathematically add water to the equation.

But, as Sarafian and her colleagues later found out, in the atmosphere, these "dry" experiments were not actually dry; rather they contained roughly the same amount of water that is in the mantle, she said. Thus, correcting the results by mathematically adding water was unnecessary and made the results inaccurate.

Olivine to the rescue

A mineral called olivine helped Sarafian and her colleagues to solve the puzzle another way. Olivine grains are about the size of fine sand, and large enough that researchers can accurately measure water within the grains. In addition, olivine is a good candidate because it occurs naturally in the mantle, Sarafian said.

"We performed melting experiments the same way that previous scientists did, putting a synthetic rock to high pressure and temperatures, but by adding these grains to our experiments we were giving ourselves a target that was large enough to analyze for water content," she said.

Conveniently, the sample ended up having the same amount of water as the mantle does, Sarafian said. This meant they didn't have to use any equations to correct their data, she said.

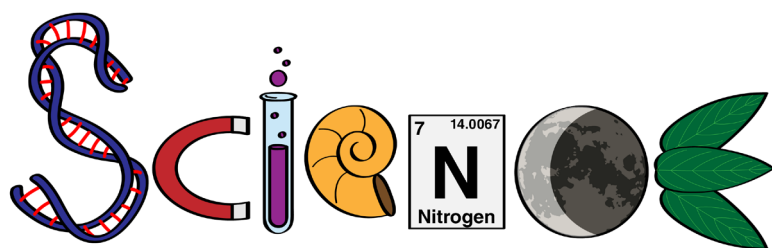
Their results suggested that the mantle melts when it is relatively close to the Earth's surface. That runs counter to another recent finding, which showed that the mantle actually melts deep beneath the Earth's surface.

"This had to mean that the accepted mantle temperature estimate was too low, and actually, the mantle is 60°C (about 110°F) hotter," Sarafian said. "That's a very significant jump!"

The discovery is "an appreciable correction" for the temperature of the mantle under the ocean, Paul Asimoul, a professor of geology and geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology.

Naina

B.Sc. Ist year (C. S.)



Science is life,
Like a man and wife.
Science is wonder,
never committing a blunder.
Science is amazing,
At every step it is interesting.
Science is full of facts,
with tricks and tacts.
Science gives classification,
How a seed performs germination.
Science is no hallucination,
It gives more with better cultivation.
Science is the beauty of nature,
and the backbone of the future.
Science is like a cell,
A million things it can tell.
Science is love,
Sitting highest above.

Science is why,
Does a bird fly?
Science is how,
The grass is chewed by the cow.
Science is by what ,
The water is made hot!
Science is when,
I was born it can tell!
You see friends, what ,
Science can do.
If you'll love science,
Science will love you.

S = Science
C = Club
I = Is
E = Essential
N = Necessary for
C = Continuous
E = Evaluation

Sachi
B.Sc. IInd Year

Research Culture in India

It is not wrong to say that India is still a young nation who is trying to stabilize itself. There are number of reasons why research culture in India is still not developed due to which even our potential scientists are not able to work properly. There are variety of reasons as follows:

It's really a money matter : When theoretical, Physics was mainly limited to pen, paper and theorems, India produced many famous physicists SN Bose, JC Bose, CV Raman, Chandrasekhar, SS Bhatnagar etc. Now, it is a big game with huge facilities needed to back up the claims. Without billions of dollars and national resources it is not possible. The west can afford to sink in the billions but India still needs to reach that stage.

It really comes to national priorities: Our nation is still 66 years young and our priorities are still not in theoretical research. We want to first focus on the engineering/applied sciences to build the nation before attacking the harder problems. Thus solving P=NP? is less important to us than building the next infy that will create 200,000 more tech professionals to build our middle class.

Leadership Vacuum: It seems money and a suitable location are not the only problems. In 2012, Gautam Desiraju an accomplished chemist at IISc, wrote in a journal Nature that Indian Science needs no money, but good leadership. He said that although India's investment in scientific research is less than 1% of the GDP which is very less as

compared to other countries. But throwing money even won't help. The country needs to make bold moves if it wants to compete globally. Thus we need bold leaders to acquire a global modern Physics tag.

In order to create an atmosphere that promotes research, collaboration and innovation, India needs to cut that red tape of "cramming and get

job" in universities and colleges. Government also has to take concrete steps towards it. May be it will take 1 more decade by the time we would not be fighting poverty or illiteracy anymore. At that point we might also be able to do discoveries like Higgs Boson.

Charu Raheja
B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.)

Oxygen

I'd hold my own breath
I'd hold it all day
Oxygen useless,
Is what I did say...
I don't need that gas,
It's so overrated,
I can live without air,
Is just what I stated
My face turned to red,
and next it turned to blue,
My muscles got tired,
had dizziness too..
Finally, Finally



I think I passed out,
Cause I had a bad dream,
Heard oxygen shout ,
of your air,
I make about 20%
But I 'm an important
Element !
It's life that I give,
Breathe deeply for me
Stop holding your breath
'Cause Oxygen free'!

Himanshi
B.Sc. IIIrd Year

Ubiquitous Computing: The New Era

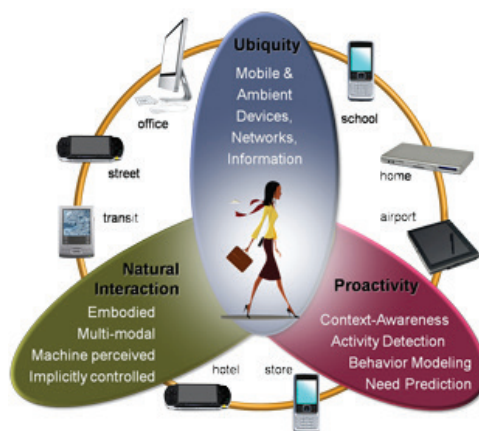
Ubiquitous computing is a concept in computer science where computing is made to appear anytime and anywhere. In contrast to desktop computing, ubiquitous computing can occur using any device, in any location and in any format. A user interacts with the computer, which can exist in many different forms including laptop computers, tablets and terminals in everyday objects such as a fridge or a pair of glasses.

Ubiquitous computing presents challenges across Computer Science: In system design and engineering, in systems modelling and in users interface design. Contemporary human-computer interaction models, whether command line, menu driven or GUI based are

inappropriate and inadequate to the ubiquitous base.

In his book " The rise of the Network Society", "Manual Castells " suggests that there is an ongoing shift from already decentralized stand alone microcomputers and mainframes towards entirely Pervasive Computing. Castells uses the example of the Internet as the start of a Pervasive Computing system. The logical progression from that paradigm is a system where that networking logic becomes applicable in every realm of daily activity, in every location and every context.

Ubiquitous computing may be seen to consist of many layers each with their own roles, which together forms a system.



- ◆ **Task Management Layer:** Monitors user task, Context and index
- ◆ **Environment Management Layers:** To Monitor resource & its capabilities
- ◆ **Environment Layer:** To monitor a relevant resource

Ubiquitous in general means "existing or being every where". Technology is a kind of need that will be must almost every where. So Ubiquitous computing will form our future in the coming years.

Nishant
B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.)

Some Amazing Facts

1. **Venus is the only planet to spin clockwise:** Our solar system started off as a swirling cloud of dust and gas which eventually collapsed into a spinning disc with the sun at its centre. Because of this common origin, all the planets move around the sun in the same direction and on roughly the same plane. They also spin in the same direction except Uranus & Venus. Uranus spins on its side, while Venus defiantly spins in the complete opposite direction. The most likely cause of these planetary oddballs are gigantic asteroids which knocked them off the course in the distant past.
2. **The earth is a giant magnet:** Earth's inner core is a sphere of solid iron, surrounded by liquid iron. Variations in temperature and density create currents in this iron, which in turn produce electrical currents. Lined up by the earth's spin, these currents combine to create a magnetic field, used by compass needles worldwide.
3. **Stomach acid is strong enough to dissolve razor blades:** Your stomach digests food thanks to highly corrosive hydrochloric acid with a pH of 2 to 3. This acid also attacks your stomach lining, which protects itself by secreting an alkali bicarbonate solution. The lining still needs to be replaced continually, and it entirely renews itself every four days.
4. **It takes 8 minutes, 19 Seconds for light to travel from the Sun to the Earth:** In space, light travels at 300,000 kilometres per second. Even at this breakneck speed, covering the 150 million odd kilometres between us and the Sun. Eight minutes is still very little compared to the five and a half hours it takes for the sun's light to reach Pluto.

Isha
B.Sc. C.S. (6th Sem)

Role of IT in Employment Generation

"Let our information and social technologies raise awareness and not propaganda, build connections and not passive aggression..."

The potential contribution of information technology to employment generation is both direct and indirect. Directly, the growth of the computer hardware and software industries are generating new job opportunities in India. Indirectly, the adoption of computer technology by other industries expands the range of services they provide and can stimulate more rapid growth of these sectors. The indirect impact of IT is far larger than the direct impact. In USA, it

is estimated that for every direct job created in the IT industry, a minimum of ten additional IT-related jobs have been created in other industries in which IT is applied. This does not include the non-IT jobs created by the growth of other sectors of the economy under the stimulus of information technology.

IT is both a labor-creating and labor-saving technology. As the introduction of automated machines replaced manual labor in factories and on fields, it was once believed that the spread of computer technology would result in massive job destruction. Studies by the National Research Council in USA have found that IT has a stimulating

affect on the growth of a wide range of service industries. The fastest growing sectors of the global service economy- education, financial services, insurance and health services have all expanded by adapting IT technologies. IT has demonstrable benefits for employment and skill levels. Evidence indicates that IT contributes to growth in demand for labour, as well as an overall skill upgrading in the work place. Estimating growth of employment opportunities in the IT industry is complicated by the fact that more than any other industry IT is international in character and dependent on global trends, which have been subject to wide fluctuations in recent years.

Among the three important sectors (viz. agriculture and allied, secondary sector and services sector), contributing to the development of the economy of a country, the contribution of services sector is increasing steadily over the past few years. In most of the developed countries of the world, the services sector is contributing the major portion of its Gross Domestic Product and generates three times more employment than manufacturing sector. In recent years, services sector experienced a rapid shift in its favour in generating both income and employment. Thus it has been observed that the services sector has become a major in almost all the countries of the world. The workforce will conduct business out of a non-traditional office setting at an increasing rate. Employees will continue to become more mobile, operating from remote locations via electronic means. In order to achieve more employment in the nation, the services sector should keep in mind the primary requirements of the workforce. It is acknowledged that the implementation of technology is diversifying the organizational processes, tasks and the nature of work. Quite often, technologically driven change has resulted in an increase in the number of individuals who use personal computers as a component of their jobs. This infusion of technology has a tremendous effect on employee morale, changing the nature of jobs, and impacting interactions with co-workers. It demands new patterns of work organization and effects individuals jobs, the structure of groups and teams, the nature of supervision and managerial roles.

Information technology results in changes to lines of command, authority and the need for reconstructing the organization structure and attention to job design. Information technology may influence the centralization or decentralization of decision making and control systems. New technology has resulted in a flatter organizational structure with fewer levels of management required. Changes brought by IT means that individuals may work more on their own, from their personal work, stations or even from their own homes, or work more with machines than with other people.

The introduction of IT undoubtedly transforms significantly the nature of work and employment conditions for staff. Another technologies advances is that in electronic communication may continue to decrease the need for traditional office setting while increasing the need for telecommuters. Employees can benefit from becoming mobile, conducting business outside of the traditional office settings through the use of Personal Digital Assistants, cellular phones and laptop computers. It is easier to implement change that is viewed positively by employees often than that which is viewed negatively. Employees often experience changes in job duties or other functions that were planned and implemented solely by leaders or managers that are not directly impacted by the changes. Recent research provides evidence that allowing employees to participate in making decisions related to change initiative has a positive impact on the overall success of the change. Consequently, organizations should endeavor to focus involvement efforts on individuals who will experience the greatest impact of the technology changes. Employee's reactions to technological changes will be positively related to pre-change levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Information technology has also created new jobs. Programmers, systems analyzers, hardware and software developers, and web designers all owe their jobs to information technology. Without such advances, these jobs would not exist.

But, unfortunately, along the creation of new and interesting jobs, information technology has also

led to a rise in unemployment. By streamlining the business process, job redundancies, downsizing, and outsourcing has occurred. Many low and middle level jobs have been turned to other countries, leaving more people unemployed. Many people also credit information technology with a lack of job security. Change in technology makes it difficult for older employees to adapt as quickly as their younger peers.

Eventually, it can be said that at some extent the information technology is developing India's employment sector with a higher pace.

Truly, said:

*One machine can do the work of
fifty ordinary men.
No machine can do the work of one
extraordinary man.*

Kawalpreet Kaur
B.A. (Eng. Hons.) 3rd Sem

Science : A necessary evil

*A boon and a bane,
It's all about the game,
Begun with the fire, lightening higher,
Made a bell, to ring Grahmbell.*

*Lighted the houses, for the sun was gone,
gifted the spaceship, for the moon was far,
Now you can see the stars,
with the telescope at your arm.*

*Enjoy the life at fast pace,
for the satellite in the space.*

*Produce energy by nuclear reactor,
Gift energy by a little effort.*

*Appreciate Braille for Braille System,
Making a way for the blind people.*

*Thanks to Chadwick for neutrons,
As a result, to produce deuterons.*

*Welcome Iodine, to fight goitre,
Appreciate Cobalt (isotope), to treat cancer.*

*Benefited with junctions to form transistors,
Enjoy the amplifiers and form oscillators.*

*Necessity is the mother of invention superiority,
But also is the father suffering inferiority.*

*Although blessed with great inventions,
But also suffered with many destructions.*

*Can't deny union Carbide,
Have to accept loss due to Methyl Isocyanide.*

*Some used energy for wars,
Later deemed the loss of wars.*

*Took life along with property,
A lot of sufferings aparted with humanity.*

*So, be a part of invention,
Not a reason for destruction.*

Anjali Sikri
B.Sc. (CS) IInd yr.

Poisons in Cosmetics

A study conducted by U C Berkeley researchers shows that there are dangerously toxic elements added to lipstick, such as cadmium that is linked to renal failure. The campaign for safe cosmetics (CSC) points out that " a number of metals including lead, arsenic, mercury, aluminium, zinc, chromium and iron are found in cosmetics ranging from lipstick to whitening toothpaste, eye-liner, nail colour and more." Developers add heavy metals as constituent

ingredients to the product without regard for the safety of the wearer.

Although "iron is necessary for blood oxygenation, higher accumulation metals may have negative accumulation of iron, nickel, chromium, zinc, cadmium, mercury and lead than non cancerous biopsies and several metals act like estrogen in the presence of some breast cancer cells." The National Institute of Health (NIH) determined

that the heavy metals in cosmetics can cause skin allergies through percutaneous adsorption on the skin.

In this FDA Study, it was concluded : "Lipstick, as a product intended for topical use with limited adsorption is ingested only in very small quantities. We do not consider that lead level we found in the lipsticks to be a safety concern. The lead level we found are within the limits recommended by the public health authorities for lead in cosmetics, including lip-stick." 49 popular cosmetic products contain heavy metals that were not listed on the label.

Shockingly on the average products tested contained heavy metals such as : Mercury, Nickel, Lead, Thallium, Arsenic etc.

In fact, exposure to heavy metals is cumulative and will cause a host of issues that the wearer would not attribute to cosmetics if they were unaware of the problem. These ailments and diseases include:

- ◆ Cancer
- ◆ Reproductive disorders
- ◆ Neurological problems
- ◆ Memory Loss
- ◆ Mood swings
- ◆ Hair loss

However, it is clear that heavy metal poisoning is highly toxic and the effect can hold true that eventually all human bodies will succumb to the effect which are accepted as deadly.

Manisha

M.Sc. 4th Sem.
Roll No. : 720

Robotics

Robotics is the interdisciplinary branch of engineering and science that includes mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, computer science and others. Robotics deals with the design, construction, operation, and use of robots, as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback and information processing.

These technologies are used to develop machines that can be used in any situation and for any purpose, but today many are used in manufacturing process, or where humans cannot survive. Robots can take on any form but some are made to resemble humans in appearance. This is said to help in the acceptance of a robot in a certain replicative behaviors usually performed by people. Such robots attempt to replicate, lifting, speech recognition and basically anything a human can do. Many of today's robots are inspired by nature contributing to the field of bio- inspired robotics.

The concept of creating machines that can operate autonomously dates back to classical times, but research into the functionality and potential uses of robots did not grow substantially until

the 20th century. Throughout history, it has been frequently assumed that robots will one day be able to mimic human behaviours and manage tasks in a human like fashion. Today, robotics is a rapidly growing field, as technological advance continue; researching, designing and building new robots serve various practical purposes whether domestically, commercially or militarily. Many robots are built to do jobs that are hazardous to people such as defusing bombs, finding survivors in unstable ruins and exploring mines and shipwrecks.

Robotics is also used in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) as a learning aid.

The word robotics was derived from the word robot, which was introduced to the public by Czech writer Karel Čapek in his play R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots) which was published in 1920. The word robot comes from the Slavic word robota which means labour.

Nishant

B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.)

A Few Female Scientists in India

Ask anyone to name an Indian scientist and you can probably bet that most names will be male. Science in India has 'diversity problem' with Indian women and minorities represented inadequately.

"There are very few Indian women scientists among faculty of science institutions because they have no role models."

The good news is that there is an increasing number of women receiving an education in the sciences in India. Working in science has not been easy for women, with its long hours, societal biases, and the need to get married and have children in between. Let's look at some of these women, often forgotten heroes, who have made great contributions to science and paved the way for others.

1. Anandibai Joshee (1865-1887)

This list has to start with a mention of Anandibai Joshee, she along with Kadambini Ganguly was one of the first Indian women doctor qualified to practice western medicine. Dr. Joshee's short life was full of hardships. She was appointed as the physician in charge of the female ward of the local Albert Edward Hospital in the princely State of Kolhapur.



2. Janaki Ammal (1897-1984)

While most girls at the time were studying fine arts and literature, Janaki Ammal decided to pursue Botany, and later scientific research in cytogenetics and phytogeography. She also did work on medically important and economically valuable plants.



3. Kamala Sohonie (1912-1998)

Dr. Sohonie was the first Indian woman to get a Ph.D. in a scientific discipline. At Cambridge, she found that every cell of a plant tissue contained the enzyme 'Cytochrome C' which was involved in the oxidation of all plant cells. In fact, her 40 pages Ph.D. thesis was based on this. The subjects of her research were often on food items consumed by the poorest people. She started her pioneering work on the nutritional value of Neera.



4. Anna Mani (1918-2001)

Anna Mani was an Indian physicist and meteorologist. She also worked under Prof. CV Raman and eventually became a meteorologist and retired as a Deputy Director General of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). She published several research papers and made significant contributions in the field of meteorological instrumentation.



5. Asima Chatterjee (1917-2006)

Asima Chatterjee was an Indian Chemist noted for her work in the fields of organic chemistry and phytochemistry. Her most notable work includes research on vinca alkaloids, and development of anti-epileptic and anti-malarial drugs. She also authored a considerable volume of work on medicinal plants of the Indian subcontinent.



6. Rajeshwari Chatterjee (1922-2010)

Rajeshwari Chatterjee was the first woman engineer from Karnataka. In 1946, she was given a scholarship by the (then) Govt. of Delhi to study abroad, and studied at the university of Michigan where obtained her master's degree from the Department of Electrical Engineering. After obtaining a Ph.D. degree, she returned to India and joined the Department of Electrical communication Engineering at IISc as a faculty member where she along with her husband set up a microwave research laboratory where they did pioneering work on Microwave Engineering.



7. Maharani Chakravorty (b. 1937)

Maharani Chakravorty is a molecular biologist. She organised the first laboratory course on recombinant DNA techniques in Asia and the Far East in 1981. After her post-doctoral studies in the USA, she returned to the Bose Institute in Kolkata. Maharani Chakravorty recalls taking her infant along to her workplace.



"The poor child used to sit on the rubber sheet spread on the floor of the laboratory playing with test tube stands, right there in front of my working bench."

Among her many accolades, she also received the professor Darshan Ranganathan Memorial Award in 2007.

Niksha Wadhwa

B.Sc. (Final Year)

(Source : <http://www.thealternative.in>)

Analysis of Topper

Occurrence:

1. They are never found existing in pure state but formed after reaction with vigorous reading habits.
2. They are usually found in libraries, reading or in labs.

Method of Preparation:

Students + Good Books = Toppers

Physical Properties :

1. Wear thick glasses
2. Poor in fashion
3. Highly soluble in newspaper & insoluble in T. V.
4. Very high irritating point.
5. Keep muttering formulae and equations during free time.

Chemical Properties:

1. They are chemically inactive towards bad habits.
2. They have no affinity for T. V. or movies as they have strong bond with books.
3. Give brisk effervescence by answering all the questions in the class.

Uses:

1. Generally used in bringing 'A' to the institutes & parents.
2. Very useful in borrowing notes.

Text for Toppers:

1. They have the traits of irritating habits.
2. Pure toppers are hygroscopic, i.e. when they are left alone they absorb large amount of knowledge and become saturated.

Aishwaryaa

B.Sc. IIIrd (Electronics)

Interesting facts

1. It takes 8 min 19 seconds for light to travel from the Sun's surface to the Earth.
2. Every year over one million earthquake shake the Earth.
3. Every second around 100 lightning bolts strike the Earth.
4. If you could drive a car straight-up you would arrive in space in just over an hour.
5. Human tape worm can grow upto 22.9 m.
6. The earth is 4.56 billion years old. The same age as the moon & the sun.
7. The dinosaurs became extinct before the Rockies or Alps were formed.
8. Female black widow spiders eat their males after mating.
9. When a flea jumps, the rate of acceleration is 20 times that of the space shuttle during launch.
10. Astronauts cannot belch - there is no gravity to separate liquid from gas in their stomachs.
11. The Ebola Virus kills 4 out of every 5 humans if it infects.
12. In 5 Billion years the Sun were run out of fuel and turn into a Red-Giant.
13. An individual blood cell takes about 60 seconds to make a complete circle of body.

Aishwaryaa

B.Sc. IIIrd (Electronics)

Kalpana Chawla

"If you do not dream high, you will never be able to achieve anything".

Kalpana's biggest achievement was that she was able to live her dream and did so despite hailing from a small Haryana town, despite belonging to an orthodox family and significantly, despite being a woman. But more than her own achievement, what Kalpana will be remembered most for is that not only did she realized her own dream, but she passed the dreams on.

Every little girl in Karnal grows up hearing about Montu Didi, gaining inspiration from her story. The message is that if Kalpana could do it, so can they. What one Kalpana Chawla was able to do for empowering the girl child is something that no state government or central government campaign can ever hope to do.

Kalpana herself played a big role in helping the girl child. Two girl students sponsored by her, went to

NASA every year as part of the NASA space school foundation programme for so many years.

Kalpana's personal dream began at the age of eight when her father, Banarasi Lal Chawla took her to the Karnal flying club for the first time. That was the first step in her journey to space and on the way she broke every stereotype.

Through her determined hard work and enterprise, she convinced her reluctant parents to let her go to the US. The rest as they say, is history. Not only she made her family proud but also the entire nation, acknowledged her achievements when she was selected to go on a space mission in 1997.

Kalpana should be remembered for more than just the fact that she was the first Indian born woman to go into space. She should be remembered for teaching us the importance of dreaming high.

Ekta Kalyan

B.Sc. Final year N.M.

Genetic Basis of Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is a person's sexual identification in relation to the gender to which they are attracted; the fact of being heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual.

It is one of the most controversial areas in behavioural genetics to study the genetic basis of sexual orientations. Some recent twins and adoption studies as well as brain anatomy studies

indicate that there is some genetic component responsible in homosexual behaviour. In a study done in 1991 by Simon Le Vay, it was shown that a very small region of hypothalamus controls sexual response. In this study, this region of hypothalamus was found to be almost twice as large in heterosexual male than in homosexual males or heterosexual females. But the question is there is a morphological difference but is this difference genetically based or is it caused by some other non-genetics factors?

Another study showed the relation of homosexual with their mono zygotic twins, or dizygotic twins, or adopted brothers. The study was carried out by Michael and Pillard that strengthened the fact of genetic link to homosexuality. They studied 161 homosexual men each of whom had at least one monozygotic twin (MZ) or Dizygotic twin (DZ) or an adopted brother. They found that 52% of MZ twins were both homosexual, 22% of DZ twins were both homosexual, and 11% of adopted brothers of homosexuals were also homosexual. Similar results were found for homosexual women. A genetic influence on homosexual orientation is also suggested by some cases of identical twins concordant for homosexuality who were separated early in life and reared apart.

Some pedigree studies showed that there were more homosexual relatives on the maternal side than the paternal side. Hence, the sexual orientation seems to follow X-linked inheritance.

It was thought that X-chromosome might carry a gene that influences sexual behaviour. Hence, further studies were carried out to look for regions of X-chromosome. The approach was a simple one. A pair of brothers have about half of their X-chromosome DNA in common. If they both are homosexuals, then these genetic factors might be carried on that part of DNA they have in common. All DNA sequences for homosexual brothers were screened that they had in common. Out of 40 pairs of homosexual brothers 33 shared five identical molecular markers located near the tip (Xq28) of X-chromosome. It was also found that Xq28 markers were not shared to a significant extent within 36 pairs of homosexual sisters.

Hence, it was clear that different genes influence homosexual behaviours in males and females.

So, homosexual behaviour is now thought to be influenced by the genotype.

Anu
B.Sc. IIIrd year

Counterfeit Currency

Currency Notes: Real or Fake

Counterfeit money is the imitation currency produced without the legal sanction of State of Government. Producing or using counterfeit money is a form of fraud or forgery.

Counterfeit is almost as old as money itself, and is sufficiently prevalent throughout history that it has been called "the world's second oldest profession". Counterfeit money falls under the Document division of forensic, where many aspects of a document (here currency notes) are examined or analysed by experts.

In India counterfeit of currency had increased so high, that government of India had to take the decision to change that Indian currency.

But India is India Just two days after the government introduced the new 2000 and 500 notes in order to curb the menace of counterfeit notes, a farmer was duped with fake 2000 banknote.

Here are the 12 points you need to know about the security features of Indian currency.

1. The note will feature a see through register with denomination numeral 2000 or 500 which will be visible when currency is held against light.
2. There is a latent image with the denomination numeral that would be visible when the note is held at a 45 degree angle at eye level.
3. According to RBI, the security features of Rs. 2000 note include latent images, coloured

strip, security threads and watermarks. The RBI denies the rumours of the note being embedded with nano GPS chip.

4. There is a windowed security thread with the inscriptions 'Bharat (in Devnagari), RBI and 2000 on banknotes with colour shift. The colour of thread changes from green to blue when note is titled.
5. The new 2000 Rs. note is of size 66x166 mm smaller than the older notes, and will be available in a magenta base colour.
6. On the number panel, numerals growing small to big on top left and bottom right.
7. Watermark of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait and electrotype 2000 watermark.
8. Guarantee clause, RBI governor's signature with promise clause and RBI emblem towards right.
9. Seven raised angular bleed lines on the right and left side.
10. Horizontal rectangle with raised 2000 printing on the right.
11. Micro letter 'RBI' and '2000'.
12. For visually impaired persons raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashok pillar, bleed lines and identification mark.

Effects on Society

Some of the ill effects that counterfeit money has on the society are-

1. Companies are not reimbursed for counterfeits. This forced them to increase prices of commodities. As such, there is a reduction in the value of real money.
2. Decrease in the acceptability of money-payees may demand electronic transfers of real money or payment in another currency.
3. Increase in prices due to more money getting circulated in the economy as unauthorized artificial increase in the money supply.

How to identify b/w real and fake currency

With several complaints and rumours about fake new notes of Rs 2000 denomination, there is some variness among the people as the notes come into wider circulation.

The touch and feel of note can be used for this purpose. The 7 bleed lines on side of 2000 notes and 5 lines on 500 are raised printing. The security threads on both notes changes colour from green to blue. Also numeral 500 and 2000 on the right side also change colour when seen at different angles. Latent image of 2000 can be seen when note is titled. Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on top left and bottom right side.

Nandini Chitara
M.Sc. Forensic (Ist year)

Facts about Human Body

1. Eyes: You blink about 20000 times a day.
2. Hair: Hair grow about 5mm (-2 in) a day.
3. Mouth: You will produce 37,800 L of Saliva in your life.
4. Cells: There are 50 trillion cells in your body and 3 billion of them die every minute.
5. Nerves: Your body has about 1300000000000 nerves cells, transmitting message at speed at 290 km/hr.
6. Brain Power: You lose 100000 brain cells every day! The main thing is that you have 100 billion altogether.
7. Heart beats: Your heart pumps 13640 L of blood around your body in a day. An average heart beat rate per min. of our body is 70 beats and this will add more than 100000 beats a day.
8. Finger : Our fingers are so sensitive that they can detect a vibration with a movement of 0.02 cm.

Himanshi
B.Sc. IIIrd year

Domestic Sources of Poison

Poison is any substance which when inhaled, ingested, injected, applied or administered in body causes disease, ill-health, or death of person. There are following domestic sources of Poison like:

- ◆ **Apple (Malus domestics)** seeds are mildly poisonous, containing small amount of amugdalin, a cyanogenic glycoside. The quantity contained is usually not enough to be dangerous to humans, but it is possible to ingest enough seeds to provide a fatal dose.
- ◆ **Iron pills:-** Adult strength iron pills are very dangerous for children to swallow. Children can start throwing up blood or having bloody diarrhoea in less than an hour.
- ◆ **Cleaning products that cause chemical burns:-** These can be just as bad as burns from fire. Products that cause chemical burns include drain openers, toilet-bowl cleaners, rust removers. These caustics cause devastating burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Nail glue remover and nail primer products used for artificial nails can be poisonous having cyanide. These causes cyanide poisoning when swallowed by children. Gasoline kerosene, lamp oil, motor oil, lighter fluid, paint thinner. These liquids are easy to choke on if someone tries to swallow them. If that happens, they can go down the wrong way, into the lungs instead of the stomach. If they get into someone's lungs, they make it hard to breathe. They can also cause lung inflammation. Hydrocarbons are among the leading causes of poisoning death in children.
- ◆ **Pesticides (chemicals)** used to kill bugs and other pests must be used carefully to keep from harming humans. Many pesticides can be absorbed through skin. Some can affect the nervous system.
- ◆ **Topical anesthetics:-** These medicines can cause seizures or a condition called methemoglobinemia which keeps the blood from carrying oxygen to the tissues.
- ◆ **Carbon monoxide (gas)** is an invisible killer. It comes from gas oven, car, space heater, or charcoal grills being left on too long or forgetting to turn them off. CO causes sudden illness or death.

Sheetal
M.Sc. Forensic

Phishing, Vishing and Smishing; Tools of Hacking

Now a days, frauds are increasingly sophisticated and you are much more likely to hear from someone you trust. Fraudsters dupe their victims using a type of psychological manipulation known as "social engineering". It is essentially a confidence trick that influences a person to take action that may not be in their best interest. With many technical security defences in place to prevent banks and companies from being hacked directly, it is we humans that represent the weak spot that criminals seek to target.

To explain how they do this, security expert and self-professed 'Human Hacker' Chris Hadnagy

uses the psychology behind the parent-child relationship.

"Children are little people that get us to do things we'd never thought we would ever do", he says and the same psychological principles can be applied to the scanner. They build rapport, get us to like them, trust them, and often inject a sense of urgency into the scenario, he says, "This all releases certain chemicals in our brain that allow us to take an action we perhaps should not take".

Why is it growing !

Social engineering fraud has been identified by the international police agency Interpol as one of the

world's emerging fraud trends. In the last 2 years there has been a spike in this type of fraud, with reported losses in 2015 doubling to nearly \$1 bn (£ 675 m) though by comparison, global credit card fraud was \$ 16 bn last year.

It's a lucrative crime. Criminals can get this from buying hacked company data and studying their victim's social media profile online.

1. Vishing:

Where criminals persuade victims to hand over personal details or transfer money, over the telephone. They have a number of techniques at their disposal.

- ◆ Information:- They already have your name, address, phone number, bank details etc.
- ◆ Urgency:- You are made to believe your money is in danger and have to act quickly. Fear often leads people into acting without thinking.
- ◆ Phone Spoofing:- The phone number appears as if it's coming from somewhere else, as when you pick up the phone you already believe the caller because the number is convincing.
- ◆ Holding the line:- In some cases, the criminals can hold your telephone line, so if your hangup to call back the bank, you can be put straight back to the fraudsters.
- ◆ Atmosphere:- They create an atmosphere same as call centre.

2. Phishing:

Phishing emails have risen in number and are lot more sophisticated. Phishing emails can look

very convincing, copying branding and 'spoofing' email addresses to make them look genuine. eg; amazonlog.in what it look like but actually it was amazon.com.

Advice for spotting the scam:

- ◆ Hover the mouse over the link and the URL details will come up and will show if it's valid, or taking you somewhere unrecognisable.
- ◆ If in doubt, don't click on the link.
- ◆ Open up a new web page in your browser, go to the website, log in that way and see if you have a notification there.
- ◆ If an email looks genuine then contact the sender through their official website.
- ◆ Never using telephone numbers or links provided in the email.

3. Smishing:

It is SMS phishing where text messages are sent trying to encourage people to pay money out or click on suspicious links. Sometimes attackers try to get victims on the phone by sending a text message asking them to call a number, in order to persuade them further.

Unsolicited text message from unknown numbers should raise alarm bells, but often in that case, you should call the bank using a number from a bank statement or a verified source, not a text message.

Nishu

M.Sc. Forensic Science (5th year)
(Integrated course)

Ionic Bonding

I've said it once,
I've said it twice,
Covalent bonding is quite nice !
Electron shared,
So nice and equal,
But bonding has
A troubled sequel
Bonding of elements,

Called ionic
And I would say,
It's quite ironic,
When electron sharing,
Isn't allowed
They're taken
from an atom's cloud.

Sonu Kumar
M.Sc. (P) Chem.

Doping

Doping basically means athlete's use of prohibited drugs (such as steroid) or methods to improve training & sporting results. But doping also includes an athlete's use of other forbidden drugs (such as stimulants, hormones, narcotics and marijuana), use of forbidden methods (such as blood transfusion or gene doping).

Term Doping is widely used by organization that regulates sporting competitions. The use of banned drugs to enhance performance is considered unethical, and therefore prohibited by most international sports organizations, including International Olympic Committee. The reasons for the ban are mainly the health risks of performance - enhancing drugs and the exemplary effect of drug - free sport for the public.

Anti Doping authorities such as NADA and WADA state that using performance - enhancing drug goes against the "spirit of sport".

NADA- National Anti Doping Agency

WADA- World Anti Doping Agency

National Doping Rule - 7 march 2008

- ◆ Union sports and Health Ministry governing body of NADA
- ◆ The Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has established the National Anti Doping Agency in 2009 as an autonomous body with the mandate to take all measures in conjunction with sports bodies and create a clean and healthy environment for sports in India.

NADA is the national organization responsible for promoting, coordinating and monitoring the doping control programme in sports in all its forms in India. NADA deals with adopting and implementing anti-doping rules and policies which confirm with the World Anti-Doping Agency, cooperates with other anti-doping organisations.

WADA is a foundation initiated by International Olympic committee based in Canada to promote, co-ordinate & monitor the fight against drugs in sports. The agencies major activities includes scientific research, education, development of Anti

Doping capacities & monitoring of the World Anti doping code whose provisions are enforced by UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) International Convention against Doping in sports.

- ◆ Establishment - 10 Nov., 1999
- ◆ Motto - Play True
- ◆ Head Quarter - Canada (City - Montreal)

Function

NADA is mandated for dope free sports in India. The primary objectives are to implement anti-doping rules as per WADA code, regulate dope control programme & to promote education.

Primary Functions of NADA are as under:

- ◆ To implement the Anti Doping Code to achieve compliance by all sports organisations in the country.
- ◆ To coordinate dope testing program through all participating stakeholders.
- ◆ To promote anti doping research and education to inculcate the value of dope free sports.
- ◆ To adopt best practice standards and quality systems to enable effective implementation and continual improvement of the programme.

National Doping Testing Lab - New Delhi

Side effects in men by Doping

- ◆ Acne
- ◆ Impaired liver function
- ◆ Breast formation (gynecomastia)
- ◆ Increase in estrogen
- ◆ Increased sex drive
- ◆ Male pattern baldness
- ◆ Impotency

Side effects in female by Doping

- ◆ Hair loss
- ◆ Irregularities of the menstrual cycle
- ◆ Development of masculine facial traits
- ◆ Increased coarseness of the skin
- ◆ Premature closure of the epiphysis

Deepika & Simran

M.Sc. F. Sc. (IInd yr) Integrated

Botanical Evidence in Forensic Science

Evidences are the prime witness of a crime. They are the result of Locard's exchange principle. This principle says that whenever two things come in contact exchange of material takes place between them. Evidences are the substances found at primary and secondary crime scene which may link directly or indirectly with the victim, suspect and crime scene. When these evidences are related to Botany they are termed as Botanical evidences. These Botanical evidences play an important role in forensic science investigation and they are considered as court evidence since 1960.

The type of information that can be retrieved from botanical evidences are:

- ◆ Establishing the origin from which the plant come.
- ◆ Plant remains can be found almost everywhere.

- ◆ They offer multiple sources of evidences, both macroscopic and microscopic such as pieces of wood, seeds, fruits, leaves, twigs, plant hair, microscopic air - borne pollens & spores or in aquatic environments, algal cells.
- ◆ The exine of pollen and spores amazingly diverse. Therefore they help in locating geographical season and area.
- ◆ Burying time of dead body.
- ◆ Some micro-tracer remains for millions of years as they are slow to decay.
- ◆ Some microscopic evidences remain unseen and act as silent witness.
- ◆ From the stomach content the victim's last meal can be identified.

Nancy & Ankush

M.Sc. F. Sc. (IIInd yr) Integrated

Molecular Machines

Machines are intergral part of human life. There has always been an attempt to construct smaller and compact machines. The ultimate limit is to construct a machine as smaller as molecular size. The three scientists J P Sauvage, Sir J F Stoddart and Bernard L Feringa have proved that molecular machines indeed are possible. For this research they got Nobel Prize in chemistry 2016.

A molecular machine may be defined as an assembly of molecular components components to perform machine like movements as a result of an external stimulation. To construct such a machine the assembly of its parts and their operation in controlled manner is most important. The formation of mechanical bonds and isomerisable unsaturated bonds have made possible to construct a molecular machine.

These scientists were successful in preparing molecules named catenanes and entangling them like mechanical rings. BY interlinking the electron rich and electronpoor aromatic entities and their isomerization has resulted in development of molecular machinery. The external stimuli like

electrochemical oxidation and reduction, pH changes, light and thermal energy have resulted in the movement of molecular machines.

In 1999 Bernard Feringa was successful to give controlled unidirectional motion like motor to two aryl groups joined through double bonds under light and thermal relaxation. The speed of rotation of groups has been increased to 12MHz per second in 2014.

Scientist Feynman was successful in constructing a moving molecular car called nanocar having a molecular chassis and four molecular motor components moving in paired rotational motion.

The molecular machines are expected of much use in future medical field. These can kill the cancerous cells at the target. These can be used to supply the drugs to particular cellular part of the body. They can also be used to open the blocked capillaries at molecular level. These can also be used to treat the injured cells. These can be useful in removing the dead cells from the body.

Ananya Rana

BSc (N.M.) 2nd Sem.

Poor Little Pluto

Poor little Pluto
Blue and sad
But while he is sulking
he's secretly mad.

"I'm not a planet!"
Pluto cried
He just didn't make it
although he had tried
He circled the Sun
Round and round
A tick in that box
He nearly was crowned

Next test was simple

He was small
but had enough gravity
to stay in a ball

Here comes that problem
five large moons:
Charon, Styx, Kerberos
and secretly Troons

Poor little Pluto
blue and sad
These are the reasons
I guess it's too bad.

Ankita Sharma
B.Sc. (N.M.) -IVth Sem

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is the science and technology of small things that are less than 100 nm (1nm=10⁻⁹m) or about 3 atoms long. For comparison, a human hair is about 60-80,000,nm wide.

Scientists have discovered that materials of small dimension can have significantly different properties from the same materials at larger scale. There are, thus, endless possibilities for improved devices, structures, and materials if we can understand these differences and learn how to control the assembly of small structures.

There are many different views of precisely what is included in nanotechnology. In general, however, most agree that three things are important.

1. Small size, measured in 100s of nanometers or less.
2. Unique properties because of small size.
3. Control of the structure and composition on nanometer scale.

Nanostructured Objects with nanometer scale features are neither new nor they were first created by man. There are many examples of nanostructures in nature in the way the plants and animals have evolved.

The American physicist Richard Feynman stated,"There 's plenty of room at the bottom" at American physical society in 1959 which has often helped to provide inspiration in the field of technology. His talk was published in 1960 and it was first introduction to nanotechnology. The emergence of nanotechnology in 1980 was enhanced by invention of scanning tunneling microscope and discovery of fullerence in 1985 by Harry Kroto, Robert Curl and Richard Smalley. Scientists realized the importance of these discoveries and declared a revolution is imminent with term nanotechnology. In early 2000s, the field was subjected to grow publically with commercial applications of Nanotechnology.

A huge amount of research and development activity has been devoted to nanotechnology. Nanotechnology offers broad range of extremely useful applications from electronics, automobile, biotechnology, medicine to new arrivals.

Applications of nano-structures and nonomaterials are based on their peculiar physical properties.

Many are predicting that nanotechnology is the next technical revolution and products resulting from it will affect all areas of our economy and lifestyle.

Niksha
B.Sc. Final Year

Queries of a Science Student

Atoms, electrons, neutrons and protons,
But wait ! Do not forget about the quarks !
Making up water, hydrogen, and bronze,
We are made of them, too: no unkind remarks!

Need to look up in the dictionary,
Words like depolarizability,
Till making my head dizzy and achy,
But what can I do, but to go and see?

Whole page essays, researches, and reports,
On people, minerals, and metals,
What causes radiation and makes quartz,
Complicated equations and angles!

But of yes, there are times, when it can be
Of great interest to students like me!

Ramandeep Kaur
B.Sc. (N.M) - IV Sem

Science, Spirituality and Humanity

"Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind" - Albert Einstein.

This line was said by the man whom we consider the genius of the century. When Einstein first discovered this fact, he came to the conclusion that mass and energy are inter convertible. i.e. $E = MC^2$ is followed randomly without any individual interference or participation. He believed that things just "were the way they were" and no one other than God or whatever you perceive THE SOURCE to be, could mould, shape or change them.

But it is our misfortune that today science and spirituality are constantly in battle with each other to prove their upper hand. But if closely analysed, they are the two sections of same book. Various Scientific facts are proved by religious holy books and our ancient Scriptures are cross checked by Quantum Physics today.

One of the classic example of above line is as follows:-

One of the lines in Hanuman Chalisa is:-

‘युग सहस्र योजन पर भानू
लील्यो ताही मधुर फल जानू’

The meaning of the line in English would be :-

"Though the Sun is thousands of miles away, he swallowed it, thinking it a sweet fruit."

So in hindi, we can say that sun is at the distance of युग सहस्र योजन from Earth,

1 युग = 12000 years
1 सहस्र = 1000 years
1 योजन = 8 miles
= (12000 x 1000 x 8 x 1.6)
= 153,600,0000 Km

The distance calculated by NASA is, 152,093,481 Km.

The next example is from Guru Granth Sahib Ji, 8th Testament" There are planets; solar systems and galaxies. If one speaks of them there is no limit, no end. There are worlds upon worlds of his creation." Will clarify our skeptical doubts of universe being infinite. But the great thing that actually been neglected is, the concept of Multi-verse is also touched by this testament. In the line worlds upon worlds will signify this.

Scientists like Neil Bohr, Heisenberg always supported holy books over other science books. Because they knew the secret that how enlightening and extremely informative our holy books are. These were the words of Max Planck.

"Science cannot solve the ultimate mystery of nature and that is because in the last analysis, we ourselves are a part of the mystery that we are trying to solve."

SCIENCE say:

IF I SEE HIM (GOD),
ONLY THEN I WILL BELIEVE HIM.

BELIEF SAYS:
IF I BELIEVE ON HIM, I WILL SEE HIM.

Instead of fighting and tearing each other apart, if science and spirituality work on a single mystery collectively, no matter how hard it is, human beings

can unfold it and the giant question " Where we come from?" Will actually then answered.

Ashu Khanna
B.Sc. (Comp. Sc.)

Astronomers Discover Planet Made of Diamond

In what could be called a gem of discovery, astronomers claim to have found a planet entirely made of diamonds. An International team of scientists said that they have unearthed a once massive star in the milky way that has been transformed into a small planet made of the precious rock.

The team made up of scientists from Australia, Italy, Germany, Britain & the US first detected an unusual

star called a Pulsar, & followed up their discovery using a telescope based in the observatory of Cheshire. It led the scientists to discover the gravitational pull of a small companion planet orbiting the pulsar. Pulsars are small spinning stars more than ten miles in diameter the size of a small city that emits a beam of radio waves. The researchers think that the "diamond planet" is all that remained of the original star, most of whose matter was siphoned off towards the pulsar.

Chemistry Jokes

Q 1 Why are Chemists perfect for solving problems?

Ans Because they have all the solutions.

Q 2 What weapon can you make from potassium, nickle & Iron?

Ans KNIFE

Potassium - K

Nickle - Ni

Iron - Fe

S = Study of Natural phenomena

C = Curiosity to find solution to problems

I = Injury to natural resources

E = Efforts to make life easier

N = Nourishes economy of the country

C = Crazy discoveries by crazy scientists

E = Endless fields to explore

Kashish
M.Sc. Chemistry

‘हार्मनी’ पत्रिका से संबंधित रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑफ न्यूज़ पेपर (सैंट्रल)
अधिनियम 1956 के नियम 8 के अंतर्गत स्वामित्व तथा संबंधित अन्य विवरण

फार्म VI

HARMONY / हार्मनी

1.	प्रकाशक का नाम	:	डॉ. के.एल. गोसाई
2.	प्रकाशन अवधि	:	वार्षिक
3.	मुद्रक का नाम	:	इन्टेक प्रिन्टर्स एण्ड पब्लिशर्स
	राष्ट्रीयता	:	भारतीय
	पता	:	343, प्रथम तल, मुगल कनाल मार्किट, करनाल
4.	प्रकाशक का नाम	:	डॉ. के.एल. गोसाई
	राष्ट्रीयता	:	भारतीय
5.	सम्पादक का नाम	:	डॉ. वसंत कुमार
	राष्ट्रीयता	:	भारतीय
	पता	:	दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल
6.	पत्रिका के स्वामित्व के अधिकारियों का नाम और पता	:	दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल

मैं, डॉ. के.एल. गोसाई, यह घोषित करता हूँ कि उपर्युक्त विवरण मेरी जानकारी तथा विश्वास के अनुरूप सत्य है।

अप्रैल, 2017

डॉ. के.एल. गोसाई

प्रकाशक हार्मनी

प्रकाशक: डॉ. के.एल. गोसाई, प्रिंसीपल, दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल - 132 001



TIDINGS

A Glimpse of College Activities

Harmony

Compiled & Edited by:
Dr. R. C. Saini



CONTENTS

Alumni Association	2	English Literary Society	14
NCC (Air Wing)	2	Punjabi Department	15
NCC (Army Wing)	3	Commerce Association	15
NSS	5	Dept. of Political Science	16
Sports Achievements	6	History Association	16
Dept. of Youth and Culture Affairs (DYCA) activities	7	Mathematics Association	17
Red Cross Society, Red Ribbon and Blood Donors Club	9	Physics and Electronics Association	17
Women Development Cell	11	Chemistry Association	18
Legal Literacy Cell	11	Biology Association	18
Placement Cell	12	Computer Science Association	20
SUBJECT ASSOCIATIONS	14	FACULTY NEWS	21
हिन्दी साहित्य परिषद्	14	They Left for their Celestial Abode...	28

Alumni Association

Convener: Prof. Sanjay Kumar

The Alumni Meet for the year 2016-17 was organised in the college campus on February 19, 2017. The event was one of its kind as it was organised on such a large scale and the grand platform for the first time.

The college team of Prof. Rajpal, Prof. Sushil Kumar, Dr. Mukta Jain, Dr. Ritu Sharma (Eng.), Dr. Anita Aggarwal designed the event under the convenership of Prof. Sanjay Sharma. A group of old students was mobilised to form a core committee for the meet which was attended by the old students as well as the retired teachers of the college.

The function was presided over by the oldest student of the group Mr. Surinder K Gupta, a 1954 passout. It was a memorable moment for all to listen to Mr Surinder K Gupta when he shared his reminiscences.

It was a rare experience for all the old students to come to the stage and share their memories with the audience. All the alumni were honoured with a memento as a remembrance and token of love.

• The five senior most old students were given a special honour by the organisers

1. Mr. Surinder K Gupta 1954 Batch
2. Ajmer Singh 1959 Batch

3. Ravish Kr Sawhney 1960 Batch
4. Brig N.K. Bhandari 1961 Batch
5. M.L. Aneja 1961 Batch

• The fine senior most retired teachers of different faculties of the college too were honoured.

1. Sh. S.K. Jain
2. Sh. A.K. Sabarwal
3. Sh. A.K. Jagota
4. Sh. H.D. Madaan
5. Sh. V.K. Bansal

• The office bearers of the Dyal Singh College, Karnal Alumni Association are

1. Patron : Dr KL Gosain
2. Co-ordinator : Prof. Sanjay Kumar
3. President : CA Pankaj Aneja
4. Vice President : Sh. Aditya Bansal
5. Secretary : CA Sandeep Arora
6. Treasurer : Dr. Rajan Lamba

The old students refreshed their memories of the college days and enjoyed the function a lot. Everyone appreciated the event and departed with a hope to meet very soon in the next Alumni Meet of the college.

NCC (Air Wing)

ANO Flying Officer: Pawan Kumar Sharma

1. Enrolment - 46 students were enrolled in the beginning of the New Session.
2. **Independence Day** - Cadet's actively participated in the College function on 15th Aug, 2016. After Flag hoisting ceremony, Prizes were distributed by the Principal.
3. **Republic Day** - Cadet's actively participated in the college on 26th January, 2017. Prizes were distributed by the Principal Dr. K. L. Gosain.
4. "C" Certificate exam was conducted on 12th February, 2017. Some cadets appeared in the exam.
5. "B" Certificate exam was conducted on 18th February, 2017 at Dyal Singh College, Karnal. Some cadets appeared in the exam.
6. All cadets actively participated in the Blood Donation Camp organised on Sep. 9, 2016 on the

occasion of the death anniversary of the college founder Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia. Many NCC cadets donated blood in the camp, whereas other cadets undertook various duties.

7. Many cadets participated at A.T.C. camp held at GIMT, Kanipla from 22nd to 31st Aug, 2016 and Cadet Surender Kumar got Silver Medal in cross country race.
8. 04 cadets participated at PVSC-I at Ropar, from 5th to 14th September, 2016.
9. Cadets participated at PVSC-II camp held at Ropar from 25th September to 4th October, 2016.
10. Cadets participated at PVSC-III camp held at Ropar from 5th to 14th Oct, 2016 and also won medals in different competitions.

11. NIC-III Camp was held at Maihar from 10th to 21st Dec 2016 and some cadets participated in the camp.
12. Cadets participated at ALC Camp held at Coimbatore from 20th 2016 to 31st December, 2016.

NCC (Army Wing)

ANO/CT: Mr. Tejpal

Participation in Activities:

1. 30 cadets (20 SD and 10 SW) participated in Battalion level awareness rally on 'World Say No to Tobacco, to aware the general public which started from Pt. C.L.S. Govt. (P.G.) College, Karnal on May 31, 2016.
2. On 21st June, all NCC cadets of the college participated in International Yoga Day celebration in Karan Stadium, organized by district administration of Karnal.
3. On August 04, 2016, all NCC cadets of the college participated in the Government of India's prestigious campaign in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in the college campus. On the same day, lecture on Anti Drugs was delivered by NCC officer. The poster making competition was also organized on the topics Anti Drugs and Save Water.
4. 15 cadets participated in flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day at New Grain Market, organized by district administration.
5. All the NCC army wing cadets participated in Tiranga Yatra on August 23, 2016 in Karnal City, organized by the district administration. The honorable Chief Minister Sh. Manohar Lal Khattar was the chief guest of the function.
6. All the NCC army wing cadets participated in the blood donation camp organized on September 9, 2016 on the occasion of the death anniversary of the college founder Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia. About 25 cadets donated blood in the camp.
7. During the annual inspection of 7 Haryana Battalion, 10 cadets of the college specially invited for Guard of Honour to Group Commander Brig. J.S. Soni, Ambala Group on October 18, 2016.
8. All the NCC army wing cadets participated in National Unity Day celebration and taking the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Pledge on the occasion of Sardar Patel's Birth Anniversary (October 31, 2016). There after cadets also took part in Run for Unity rally spreading the message of unity, safety and security. In continuation to this on November 02, 2016, cadets also participated in declamation-poetic competition on the topic National Unity, Integrity and Safety.
9. On January 25, 2015 all the NCC army wing cadets participated in 'Voter's Day celebration' a district level programme organized by district administration in the DAV (PG) College, Karnal. There after cadets also participated in poster making completion and awareness rally for spreading the message in Karnal City on value of voting in sustaining the democracy in the country.
10. On the Republic day 15 cadets (10 SD and 5 SW) actively participated in march-past parade on Republic Day at Karan Stadium, organized by district administration.

Results:

1. 24 cadets (8 Boys and 16 Girls) appeared in CEE certificate exam on February 22-23, 2016. Out of this 16 cadets scored 'A' grade in the exam. The overall result of the cadets was 100 percent.
2. Further, 18 cadets (13 Boys and 5 Girls) appeared in BEE certificate exam on February 6-7, 2016. All cadets scored 'A' grade in the exam. The overall result of the cadets was 100 percent.

Camps Attended:

1. 6 cadets (2 Boys and 4 Girls) attended prestigious National Integration Camp (NIC) held at Satara, Maharashtra from May 23 to June 03, 2016 to represent Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Chandigarh directorate at national level.
2. SUO. Anubhav Singh attended Shooting Training Camp held at Yamuna Nagar, Haryana from June 16-25, 2016.
3. SUO. Anubhav Singh attended Inter Group Shooting Camp (North Zone) held at NCC Academy, Ropar, Punjab from July 01-10, 2016.
4. 10 SD cadets attended Army Attachment Camp (attachment of NCC cadets with regular army units) held at Ambala Cantt, Haryana from July 10-24, 2016. During the camp, cadets actively participated in shooting, drill, games competition and cultural activities.
5. 5 cadets of the college attended the Combined Annual Training Camp (CA TC) & TSC-I held at JNV, Sagga,

Karnal from June 15-25,2016. After watching the performance of the cadets in the camp 2 cadets UO Mahesh Kumar and SGT Vikramjeet Singh of the college directly selected for Group Level Team.

6. UO Mahesh Kumar and SGT. Vikramjeet Singh attended the TSC-II held at Bharat Scout Building, Ambala Cantt, Haryana from June 23 to August 01, 2016 and further selected for Inter Group Level Team.
7. UO Mahesh Kumar and SGT. Vikramjeet Singh attended the TSC-III held at Police Commando Complex, Neval, Karnal from August 05-14, 2016.
8. 2 cadets of the college (SW Cadet Prabhjot Kaur and SD SGT Sahil) attended the DCAT-I held at NCC Academy, Ropar, Punjab from August 26 to September 07,2016. .
9. 7 cadets (3 Boys and 4 Girls) attended prestigious National Integration Camp held at Nagrota, Jammu & Kashmir from October 15-27, 2016 as part of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Parades & Chandigarh directorate team.
10. SUO Anubhav Singh attended prestigious Advance Leadership Camp held at Coimbatore, Tamilnadu from December 03-14, 2016 as part of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Parades & Chandigarh directorate team.
11. UO Mahesh Kumar attended prestigious Personality Development and Leadership Skill Camp held at Chandigarh, from December 30, 2016 to January 09, 2017 as part of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Parades & Chandigarh directorate team.
12. 60 cadets of the college attended the Annual Training Camp (A TC) held at Geeta Institute of Management and Technology (GIMT), Kanipla from January 06-15, 2017.

Participated in Competitions:

1. 2 cadets of the college (SUO Anubhav Singh and UO Akshi) participated in the exam for the Award of Vice-Chancellor Medal and the best NCC Cadets of the Kurukshetra University for the year 2015-16 held on June 28, 2016 at K.U. Kurukshetra. The result of the exam is still awaited.
2. 2 cadets of the college (SGT Preeti and UO Aakash) attended the interview for Para Basic Course and both selected for the Para Basic Course to be held at Aagra in next year.
3. 2 cadets of the college (SUO Anubhav Singh and UO Aakash) attended the interview for Advance

Leadership Capsule-IV (SSB Screening Course) conducted at NCC Group Headquarter, Ambala Cantt on August 10, 2016. It is further submitted that SUO Anubhav Singh selected for the SSB Screening Course to be-held at Army Board, Bhopal in next year.

Awards & Achievements:

1. 6 cadets (2 Boys & 4 Girls) participated in National Integration Camp held at Satara, conducted by Maharashtra Directorate. The cadets won the overall 2nd position in the camp. Due to their achievements, 7 Haryana Battalion honored the cadets and send appreciation certificate in the college.
2. SUO Anubhav Singh attended North Zone Inter Group Shooting Camp and bagged 2nd Position in Shooting at Ropar-2016.
3. 15 Cadets of the college actively participated in drill/parade competition during flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day at New Grain Market, organized by district administration and got IInd position.
4. SUO Anubhav Singh of the college won the 'Best Cadet Award' in Ambala Group for the year 2015-16. For this, Cadet also received the cash prize.
5. SGT Rohit Kumar selected in Indian Army, SGT Vikas Bisla getting job in Indian navy with the help of NCC 'B' certificate.
6. SUO Anubhav Singh of the college got the Dy. Directorate General Appreciation Certificate 2016 Award on October 14, 2016 in Ambala Group for the year 2016.

7. 7 cadets (3 Boys & 4 Girls) of NCC Army wing of the college participated in National Integration Camp held at Nagrota, conducted by Jammu & Kashmir Directorate on October 15-27, 2016. The cadets won the followings prizes:

Group Dance (1st position), **Volleyball** (1st position), **Debate** (1st position), **Painting** (1st position), **Solo Dance** (2nd position) and **Tug-of-war** (2nd position).

Besides this, cadets excelled in all activity and bagged second position in the Camp.

8. SUO Anubhav Singh attended prestigious Advance Leadership Camp held at Coimbatore, Tamilnadu from December 03-14,2016 and selected as Best Cadet in the Camp.

9. 60 cadets (36 Boys & 24 Girls) of NCC Army wing of the college participated in Annual Training Camp held at GIMT, Kanipla on January 06-15, 2017. The cadets won the followings prizes:
 - a) IInd in Group Drill Competition (Grils)
 - b) SGT Anil Kumar IInd in Individual Drill Competition
 - c) Cadet Sumedha IInd in on the spot Debate Competition.
10. 15 Cadets (10 SD and 5 SW) of the college actively participated in drill/parade competition during Republic Day at Karan Stadium, organized by district administration and got IInd position in the parade.

NSS

Programme Officer: Dr. Devinder Singh

The NSS units of the college organized following activities during the year 2016-17

1. NSS units celebrated International Yoga Day on 21. 06. 2016.
2. A lecture was delivered by Sh. Nitin Sehgal (Advocate) on 23. 07. 2016 to NSS volunteers as an inaugural activity of launching of "One Life' a Road Safety Awareness Campaign started by Haryana State Legal Services Authority.
3. NSS units celebrated Independence Day and organized a one day camp on 15. 08. 2016.
4. Ten NSS volunteers –Divya, Muskan, Radhika, Simran, Kirti, Rahul, Rohit Gumber, Arpit Walia, Abhishek and Shubham attended one day workshop on 24. 08. 2016 on the theme of "Digial India" alongwith Dr. Devinder Singh and participated in poster designing at KU, Kurukshetra.
5. NSS units celebrated Sadbhawna Diwas on 20. 08. 2016 and organized an essay writing and poster making competition on "Social Sadbhawna".
6. A group of NSS volunteers participated in Tiranga Yatra lead by Hon'ble Chief Minster of Haryana on 23. 08. 2016 at Karnal.
7. A cleanliness drive was carried out by NSS volunteers in the college on 26. 08. 2016 in compliance to the directions of NSS cell, KU, Kurukshetra.
8. NSS units celebrated International Literacy Day on 08. 09. 2016 and invited slogans on literacy about conservation of energy, water and environment.
9. NSS volunteers participated in Founder's day activities on 09. 09. 2016. They donated blood and assisted the blood donation camp during this occasion.
10. Six NSS volunteers – Raghvinder Singh, Himmat Singh, Abhishek, Anshu, Pooja Dhankar and Pratistha participated in NSS day celebrations at KU, Kurukshetra.

Dr. Vishakha

Mr. Parveen Kumar

11. Second cleanliness drive was carried out by NSS volunteers in the college on 26. 09. 2016 in compliance to the directions of NSS cell, KU, Kurukshetra.
12. A one day camp on the theme "Swachh Bharat and Swasth Bharat" was organized on 02. 10. 2016 in the college. Following activities wee carried out during the camp.

Cleanliness drive was carried out in the college, and Swachhta Rally was organized in the city by NSS volunteers.
13. NSS volunteers gathered information about the registered voters and voter's identity cards in their neighbourhood to help in National Electoral Roll purification and rationalization.
14. Four NSS volunteers – Abhishek, Paramjeet, Rahul, Shubham and two NSS Programme Officers - Dr. Devinder Singh and Dr. Parveen Kumar attended one day training camp of Nodal Officers and peer educators at Pt. C.L.S. Govt. College, Karnal on 21. 10. 2011 organized by Haryana AIDS society.
15. Third cleanliness drive was carried out by NSS volunteers in the college on 26. 10. 2016 in compliance to the directions of NSS cell, KU, Kurukshetra.
16. NSS units celebrated National Unity Week from 31. 10. 2016 to 06. 11.2016. On this occasion following activities were carried out
 - a. Rashtriya Ekta Diwas and Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas were celebrated on 31. 10.2016.
 - b. An oath of "National Unity" was administered to the students and the staff on 31. 10. 2016.
 - c. Run for Unity was organized on 31.10.2016.
 - d. On 02. 11. 2016 an essay writing competition on the subject National Unity was organized.
 - e. On 03. 11. 2016 a poster making competition on the subject National Unity was organized.

- f. On 04. 11. 2016 a poem writing competition on the subject National Unity was organized.
- g. On 05. 11. 2016 a slogan writing competition on the subject National Unity was organized.
17. Seven day NSS special camp organized at Uchana from 11.01.2017 to 17.01.2017. One hundred and forty eight volunteers alongwith Dr. Devinder Singh, Dr. Parveen Kumar and Dr. Jyotsna Grewal participated in the camp. The theme of the camp was "Swachh Bharat - Swasth Bharat" and "Beti Bachao - Beti Padao". During the camp following activities were carried out by he volunteers -
- Cleanliness drive at the venue of camp.
 - Awareness in the people of the village about cleanliness, education, women empowerment, cashless transaction, anti defecation, water and electricity conservation and other social issues and various government policies for the welfare of people.
 - Sh. Rohit Kumar, Branch Manager, SBP, DSC Branch, Karnal delivered a lecture on 'Cashless Transaction'.
 - Ms. Deepa Bhargava, Govt. College, Matak Majri delivered a lecture on "Women Empowerment"
- Volunteers raised the problem of corruption and motivated people for blood donation by presenting skits.
 - A Chetna Rally on various social issues was also organized in the village.
 - NSS volunteers taught the school going children of the village during their stay in the camp.
 - Prof. Dinesh Rana, Programme Co-ordinator, NSS, KU, Kurukshetra addressed the volunteers and awadred about the aims and objective of NSS.
 - Sh. Narender Chauhan, social worker shared his experiences of social service to the volunteers.
 - Dr. K.L. Gosain, Sh. Sanjay Sharma, Sh. Sushil Goel, Dr. Pawan Sharma, Sh. Mahavir Singh, Dr. Jai Kumar, Sh. Tej Pal and Sh. Vijay Kumar also blessed volunteers by their valuable views at different occasions in the camp.
18. NSS units celebrated Republic Day and organized a one day camp on 26. 01. 2017.
19. NSS volunteers along with Dr. Parveen Kumar visited Digital Mela at Sector-12, Karnal on 09. 03. 2017.

Sports Achievements

Incharge: Prof. Mahavir Singh

Keeping the past traditions alive, this year also, our students have obtained excellent positions in various Games and Sports Activities in University, State and National Level Tournaments and Championships. In KUK Cricket Championship, the College Team bagged Bronze Medal. Our two players- Suryaveer of BA II and Parwinder Singh of BA III represented KUK in North Zone Inter University Cricket Championship. The College Volleyball team secured Second Position in KUK Zonal Volleyball Tournaments. Nikhil Chaudhary of BA III represented KUK in North Zone Inter- University Volleyball Championship and got Gold Medal in All India Inter-University Volleyball Championship. Sankalp of B.Com. I represented KUK in All India Inter University Fencing Championship. Kawaldeep of BA III represented KUK in North Zone Inter University Basketball Championship. In KUK Zonal Chess Tournaments, our College team secured Second Position. In KUK Zonal Table Tennis Tournaments also our College team secured Second Position. It is a matter of pride and happiness for us that our college Badminton team of Women got

II position in KUK Zonal Badminton Tournament. Our College Volleyball team got third position in First Inter-College State Level Volleyball Championship held in Govt. College, Karnal from 15th to 19th Feb, 2017.

In Individual Events, our rising star, Ritu of BA IInd Year, laurelled with 5 Gold Medals in KUK Swimming Championship. She got these Gold Medals in 50 Mtr Breast Strokes and 100 Mtr. Breast Strokes, 50 Mtr. Back Stroke and 50 Mtr. and 200 Mtr. Free Style in KUK Swimming Championship. Last year also, she got 3 Gold Medals and 2 Silver Medals. In the same event Swimming, Nidhi of BA Ist Year got 2 Silver Medals in 50 Mtr Back Stroke and 50 Mtr Breast Stroke and 1 Bronze Medal in 100 Mtr Breast Stroke in KUK Swimming Championship. In KUK Taekwondo Championship, Lovepartap of BA Ist got Bronze Medal.

The College celebrated 67th Annual Athletic Meet on 17th and 18th Feb 2017. Dr. Arvind Malik, Prof. and Chairman, Dept. of Physical Education, KUK; and Sardar Gurdip Singh, Member, Governing Body, Dyal Singh College, Karnal, graced the occasion as the Chief Guests. We organized 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m races,

110m Hurdles races, cycling, long jump and high jump, and Shot Put, Javelin Throw and Discuss Throw for boys and girls. In fun items, we arranged three-legged race, chatti race and slow cycling for the students; 100m race

for Old Students and Non-Teaching Staff; and Musical Chair and Tug of War for Teaching Staff. Rahul Rana of BA Sem.-VI and Anshu of B.Sc. Sem.-IV were declared as Best Athletes.

Dept. of Youth and Culture Affairs (DYCA) activities

Overall Incharge: Dr. Sanjeev Sharma

Various activities and competitions were organised by the DYCA during the session 2016-17.

1. Talent Search Competitions

Various events for the talent search competition were held from 5-9-2016 to 7-9-2016. The results of these competitions are as follows:

Event	Position	Name of Student	Class	Roll No.	Incharge
Speech	First	Akanksha	B.Sc. N.M. 5 th Sem.	143011	Dr. Ritu Sharma
	Second	Sahil Garg	B.A. 3 rd Sem.	151001	
	Third	Ankita Sindhu	M.A. Eng. 1 st Sem.	164020	
Singing	First	Avvni	B.Com. 1 st Sem.	162308	Prof. Poonam Singla
	Second	Niharika	M.Com. 1 st Sem.	164405	
	Third	Mayank	B.Com. 1 st Sem.	162064	
Dance	First	Manisha	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142038	Dr. S. P. Bhatti
	Second	Sumedha	B.Sc. 1 st Sem.	163831	
	Third	Sukhwinder	B.Sc. 1 st Sem.	163639	
Mono Acting	First	Aman Joshi	B.A. 5 th Sem.	141727	Dr. Rajni Seth
	Second	Rohit Gumber	B.Com. 1 st Sem.	162134	
	Third	Akash Lodhi	B.Com. 1 st Sem.	162116	
Painting	First	Shailja	B.Com. 3 rd Sem.	152371	Dr. Mukta Jain
	Second	Isha	B.Sc. 5 th Sem.	143619	
	Third	Sonal	B.Com. 1 st Sem.	162013	
Quiz	First	Parmeet	B.Sc. 5 th Sem.	143016	Dr. Ritu Sharma
	Second	Shivam	B.A. 5 th Sem.	141611	
	Third	Rajan	B.Sc. 3 rd Sem.	153089	
Poetical Symposium	First	Anubhav	B.A. 5 th Sem.	151603	Dr. Ritu Sharma
	Second	Aishwarya	B.Sc. 5 th Sem.	143464	
	Third	Jaideep Tuli	B.Sc. 3 rd Sem.	153630	
Mimicry	First	Mandeep	B.Com. 3 rd Sem.	152043	Dr. Rajni Seth
	Second	Aashu	B.Sc. 5 th Sem.	143607	
	Third	Arvind	B.Sc. 5 th Sem.	143620	

2. Zonal Youth Festival

Fifty Five Students of our college participated in the Zonal Youth Festival of Kurukshetra University from 3rd to 5th October, 2016.

The Prize won in this event are as follows.

Western Group Song (Recommended), **Classical Dance (Solo)** (Recommended), **Poetic Symposium** (Recommended), **Collage Making** (Recommended), **Group Song (Haryanvi)** (Commended), **Poster Making** (Commended), **Debate** (Commended), and **Quiz** (Commended).

3. Inter Zonal Youth Festival

All the recommended teams of our College at Zonal level participated in the Inter Zonal Youth Festival of Kurukshetra University held at K.U. Campus from 9th to 11th Nov. 2016. Manisha Nagpal of B.Com. III (142038) and Anubhav Singh of B. A. III (141603) were 'commended' for classical dance and poetical symposium respectively.

4. Debate, Declamation, Poetic, Symposium & Quiz (Incharge: Dr. Ritu Sharma)

I. Trophies won for poetical recitation at different colleges:

- Anubhav Singh (B.A. III) and Jaideep Tuli (B.Sc. II) won first prize and the trophy at D.N. Mahila Mahavidyalaya Kurukshetra on 16-02-2017 in the State Level poetical recitation competition.
- Anubhav Singh and Jaideep Tuli won 1st and 2nd Prize in the Hindi and Punjabi poetical recitation competition organised by MDSD College Ambala City on 10-03-2017. They won Chaman Lal Aggarwal memorial running trophy for their achievements.
- Pratishtha (B.A. II) and Sahil Garg (B.A. II) won the Surya Swami Memorial running trophy for 'Sanskrit Shalok Uchcharan' Competition held at D.A.V. College for women Karnal on 11-03-2017.
- Anubhav, Sahil Garg and Jaideep won the 1st, 2nd & 3rd prize at the poetical recitation competition on 25-03-2017 at DS College organised by HERCOFED

II. Science Quiz and Science Essay Writing:

Haryana State Council for Science and Technology organised Science Quiz at Govt. (PG) College, Karnal on 09-09-2016. Our team consisting of Prerna, Simran and Ritika qualified for the regional level Quiz. Distt. Level Science essay writing competition was organised at Govt. (PG) College, Karnal on 14-10-2016 in which

Kashish Kamra (B.Sc. III), Divya Kapoor (B.Sc. II) and Muskan (B.Sc. II) qualified for the regional level competition.

III. Distt. Election office competitions:

- Our College hosted the Distt. level Inter College Declamation Competition organised by Distt. Election office Karnal on 20-10-2016. Prathishtha (B.A. II) of our college won the first prize in this competition.
- Neha (B.Com. III) and Vishu (M.Com I) won 1st & 2nd prizes in the Mehndi competition held at Govt. College for women Karnal by Distt. Election office on 27-10-2016.
- Archana Sharma (M.A. Hindi II) stood 3rd in the essay writing competition held on 25th October, 2016 at GN Khalsa College by the Distt. Election office.

IV. Declamation Competition:

- Garima (B.Com III) and Mandeep Singh (B.Com II) won 1st and 3rd prize in the state level declamation contest held at IGMMV Kaithal on 24-02-2017.
- Shivam Kumar (B.A. III) and Garima (B.Com III) got first prize in English Declamation/Debate held at D.A.V. College for women Karnal on 11-03-2016.

V. Power Point Competition:

Vasudha (B.Sc. III) and Kashish Kamra (B.Sc. III) participated in the power point competition on the topic 'Plant Biodiversity and conservation' held at D.A.V. College for Women Karnal and won the 2nd Prize.

5. Fine arts activities (Incharge: Dr. Mukta Jain)

Various fine arts activities were organised by DYCA throughout the year to bring out the varied talents of the students. A brief account of these activities and their results is given as under:

I. Matki Decoration Competition (24-08-2016). Results:

1st	Archana	M.A. 3rd Sem.	(154114)
2nd	Sonal	B.Com. 1st Sem.	(162013)
3rd	Tanvi	B.Com. 3rd Sem.	(152348)

II. Flute Decoration Competition (24-08-2016). Results:

1st	Mehak	B.Com. 3rd Sem.	(152133)
2nd	Shweta	B.Com. 1st Sem.	(162021)
3rd	Mukul	B.Com. 1st Sem.	(162557)

III. Jhula Making & Decoration Competition (24-08-2016). Results:

1 st	Srishti	B.Sc. 3 rd Sem.	(153647)
2 nd	Garima	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	(142085)
3 rd	Sunpreet	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	(142065)

IV. Rangoli Competition (08-02-2017). Results:

1 st	Bhawna	B.Com. 2 nd Sem.	(162145)
	Jaya	B.Com. 2 nd Sem.	(162103)
2 nd	Jyoti	B.Com. 6 th Sem.	(142568)
	Yashika	B.Com. 6 th Sem.	(142026)
3 rd	Neha	B.Com. 6 th Sem.	(142113)
	Shefali	B.Com. 6 th Sem.	(142147)

V. Best out of waste Competition (08-02-2016). Results:

1 st	Anju	B.Sc. 6 th Sem.	(143634)
2 nd	Charu	B.Com. 6 th Sem.	(142057)
3 rd	Ankita	B.Com. 4 th Sem.	(152174)

VI. Mehak (B.Com. 3rd Sem.), Sachi (B.Sc. 3rd Sem.) and Sarika (M.A. 3rd Sem.) participated in three competitions organised by Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Karnal on 30-09-2016. Sachi got 1st prize in Collage Making.

VII. Srishti, Bharat, Yashika, Shivani, Sarika, Purna, Archana and Shruti participated in Rangoli Competition organised by KVADAV College for Women on 18-10-2016. Team of Sarika and Purna got third prize in the competition.

Red Cross Society, Red Ribbon and Blood Donors Club

Incharge: Sushil Goel

It is a well known fact that the young students are the Pillars, Backbone and future leaders of the Country. It is our moral responsibility to inculcate in them all the human values and social commitments so that they can contribute their best for the upliftment of our society.

Keeping these goals in mind, a College level Youth Red Cross unit was established to promote the Red Cross activities in the college.

During the session 2016-17, various programmes were organised to sensitize youth about existing health problems, prevailing social evils and environment hazards.

International Youth Day

International youth day was observed on 12th August 2016 in the college auditorium.

On this day, an informative lecture on the topic of HIV/AIDS was delivered by Dr. Anita Aggarwal, District Nodal Officer, Karnal.

A Movie on the topic HIV/AIDS was shown to the students. 14 students presented PPT presentation on HIV/AIDS. Results of PPT presentation:

- Neha & Ayushi - 1st prize of Rs.500/-
- Purna Sodhi - 2nd prize of Rs. 300/-
- Niketan - 3rd prize of Rs. 200/-

Around 500 students along with teaching & non-teaching staff members were present in the aforesaid function.

State Level YRC Training Camp

5 students of our college participated in the State Level Youth Red Cross training camp for boys at Laxmi Bhawan of Mata Mansa Devi Mandir, Panchkula from 1st to 6th September 2016. Sh. Tejpal, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography participated as counsellor in this camp.

Blood Donation Camp

A Blood donation camp was organized on 9th Sep, 2016 on Dyal Singh Majithia Day. The camp was inaugurated by Sh. Pankaj Nain, S.P., Karnal.

In the Camp, 85 students of the college donated blood.

Tree Plantation

A tree plantation program was also organised on the occasion of the Founder's Day, 9th September, 2016 and the trees were planted by the Chief Guest Sh. Pankaj Nain, S.P., Karnal Dr. K.L. Gosain, Principal & members of Red Cross Society.

First-Aid Training Camp

In an 8 day professional First-Aid Training Camp from 17-10-2016 to 26-10-2016, Sh. M.C. Dhiman, District Training Officer trained thirty students of our college.

5 Day District Level YRC Training Camp

Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Karnal organized district level youth red cross training camp from 17-10-2016 to 21-10-2016 at Dyal Singh College, Karnal. The purpose of the camp was to educate the youth about the working of Red Cross, importance of First Aid training in daily life and sensitize the youth about existing health problems and prevailing social evils.

Prof. Sushil Goel, Incharge Red Cross Society welcomed The Chief Guest Sh. M. C. Dhiman, District Training Officer, counsellors & volunteers who participated in the camp.

9 Colleges of Karnal District participated in this camp

YRC Oath was taken by the counsellors & the volunteers participating in the camp.

To create awareness among the masses about the side effects of crackers on environment, a rally was organized during the camp. The rally was flagged off by Mr. Shally, Punjab Kesari Bureau Chief.

YRC volunteers visited the District Handicap Welfare Center during the camp. Dr. Ajay Bhatia gave the detailed description of artificial limbs.

Mr. Balkar Singh & Mr. Gurdev Singh, Traffic Officers, advised the volunteers to obey the traffic rules to save lives.

Dr. Geeta delivered a lecture on water borne diseases and told that use of one chlorine tablet can purify 20 ltrs water and make it safe to drink. The topics discussed in the Camp were:

- History of Red Cross Society
- History of YRC
- First Aid Training
- HIV/AIDS
- Donation of human organs
- Water borne diseases
- JRC Calendar
- Hepatitis B & C
- Importance of Blood Donation
- Role of Newspapers in social work
- Eye diseases & treatment
- Drug De-addiction
- Road Safety Rules
- Female Foeticide
- Dental diseases & protection
- To help physically challenged persons

Various Competitions & Games were conducted during camp:

- Poster Making
- Lucky Star
- Essay Writing
- Spoon Race Quiz

Results

- Dyal Singh College, Karnal was declared the best youth team.
- In Poster Making, our college won the First prize.
- In Quiz, Our college won the Second prize.
- Prof. Sushil Goel won the Best Counsellor & Resource Person Award.

In his valedictory address, the Chief Guest Sh. Sunil Kumar, Secretary, District Red Cross Society made an appeal to the volunteers to join their hands in the fight against the social evils of female foeticide, caste system, unemployment & corruption. He gave away the certificates and prizes to the YRC volunteers and counsellors.

Brigade Officer's Volunteers Training Camp & Ambulance Competition

- 5 students of our college participated in the District Level Brigade Officer's volunteers training camp on 28-11-2016 in the office of the District Red Cross Society, Karnal,
- 5 students of our college participated in the District level Ambulance Competition on 29-11-2016 in the office of the District Red Cross Society, Karnal.

Disaster Management & Fire Safety

- On 27th Feb. 2017, an informative lecture was delivered on the topic "Fire Safety" by Sh. Ram Kumar, Fire Officer, Karnal.
- Sh. M. C. Dhiman, D.T.O., Karnal threw light on fire safety & first aid.
- Mr. Sourish Singla, Incharge District Disaster Management Activities, Karnal delivered a lecture on disaster management.
- Mock fire drill was organized by Sh. Ram Kumar, Fire Officer, Karnal on 27th Feb. 2017.

Dental Check-up Camp

- A Dental Check-up camp was organized on 17th March 2017 in which a renowned Dental Surgeon Dr. Heena Narang apprised the students of dental care & oral hygiene. She and her assistant also conducted the dental check-up of the students and the faculty members.

State Level Declamation Contest

State level Declamation Contest was organised on 20th March 2017 in the College Auditorium. Dr. Mukesh

Aggarwal, Vice Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society, Haryana was the Chief Guest of the function. Dr. P. Sen Gupta, Member of Governing Body and Dr. Renu Gosain, Head Dept. of History, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Karnal were the judges of Declamation Contest. 20 students of 9 Colleges participated in this contest. Results:

- **First Prize:** Gajnish from Gita Vidya Mandir Girls College, Sonipat

- **Second Prize:** Aarzo from Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Shahabad
- **Third Prize:** Sahil from Dyal Singh College, Karnal
- **Consolation Prize:** Deepak from Vaish College Rohtak
- **Consolation Prize:** Jaydeep Tuli from Dyal Singh College, Karnal.

Women Development Cell

Convener: Dr. Neena Arora

1. Women Development Cell of the college organised a lecture delivered by Dr Manoj Virmani on the topic, "The Significance of Ayurveda in the Maintenance of Health," on 20.9.2017. Dr Virmani Spoke exhaustively on the need of promoting Ayurveda, our ancient medical system. His Lecture was followed by a long session of interaction with the students.
2. A state-level Inter College Essay Writing Competition was arranged. A large number of entries were received in English, Hindi, and Punjabi. The following students bagged prizes.

English

Samridhi (Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Shahbad)-Ist Prize and Sonali Mehla (Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Karnal)-IInd Prize.

Hindi

Jyoti (I. G. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kaithal)-Ist Prize, Archana Sharma(Dyal Singh College, Karnal)-IInd Prize and Neha (D. A. V. College, Ambala (Lahore)-IIIrd Prize.

Punjabi

Harjeet Singh (Dyal Singh College, Karnal)-Ist Prize, Jayveer Kaur (Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantt)-IInd Prize and Simranjeet Kaur (Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Shahbad)-IIIrd Prize.

3. An Inter College Mehendi Competition was organised on 18.10.2017. 44 Students participated in the competition. The winners were: Neha; Sonia; Nidhi and Vishu got Ist Prize, IInd Prize and IIIrd Prize respectively.
4. A Quiz on "Great Women of the World : Past and Present' was organised on 9.2.2017. The following students bagged prizes: Akanksha and Niksha (Ist Prize), Prerna and Ritu (IInd Prize) and Ambika and Rohit (IIIrd Prize).
5. Mrs. Sarita Ganotra presented a paper in one day National Seminar held at Indira Gandhi National College, Ladwa on 30th Jan. 2017 on the topic "Role of Education in Women Empowerment".
6. A lecture by Dr. Meenu Thakur was organised on "The Cervical Cancer : Precautions and Challenges" on 9.2.2017. Dr. Thakur answered the queries of the students at length.

Legal Literacy Cell

Convenor: Mrs Poonam Singla

1. Legal Literacy Cell invited essays from various colleges of Haryana and received twenty six entries for Inter-college competition. The topic for essay writing competition was "**Freedom of the Media**" The following are the results of the competition:

English Essays

1st Prize - Samridhi Sharma - B.Sc. III Med., Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Shahbad (M).

2nd Prize - Himanshi - B.A. III Hindu Girls College, Sonapat and Kajal Gambhir B.Com. II (H) D.A.V. PG College, Karnal.

3rd Prize - Kawalpreet Kaur-B.A. IV Sem. Dyal Singh College, Karnal.

Essays in Hindi

1st Prize- Monika-M.A. IV Sem. Hindi, IB PG College, Panipat.

2nd Prize- Neelam- B.M.C. III, IGMMV College, Kaithal.

3rd Prize- Antima - M.Sc. (Phy), GVM Girls College, Sonapat.

2. Legal Literacy Cell organised a State Level Inter College Debate on March 15, 2017. Eighteen Students from different colleges of Haryana participated in the competition. Three students who spoke in favour of the motion and three students who spoke against the motion, "In a Democracy, Rights are More Important than Duties" were given prizes. The results are:

1st Prize - Himanshi-B.Com II, MLN College, Y.Nagar and Simran B.Sc. (Med.) KVA DAV College Karnal.

2nd Prize- Meenakshi-B.Sc. (N.Med.) KVA DAV College, Karnal and Anuradha B.A. (Psychology) DAV College, Y. Nagar.

3rd Prize- Prabha-B.Ed., Sohan Lal College of Education, Ambala City.

3. Jaideep-B.Sc. IV Sem. participated in Inter College Poetic Recitation Competition at Govt. P. G. College, Karnal and won 3rd Prize.

4. Sachi-B.Sc. IV Sem. Student won 1st Prize in Slogan Writing Competition.

5. Anmol Manchanda and Rishabh Sharma - both students of B.Com. IV Sem. won 2nd Prize in Quiz. All these competitions were organised by Legal Literacy Cell of Pt. Chiranji Lal Govt. P. G. College, Karnal.

Placement Cell

Incharge: Dr. Chander Shekhar

- Brig. N.K. Bhandari (Retd.), Member Governing Body, Dyal Singh College, Karnal delivered an extension lecture on 'Personality Development' to the students.
- The following 112 selections were done in various Placement Drives at initial stage and subsequent rounds during the session 2016-17 in the companies like TCS, Concentrix, Capgemini, Axa Business Services, Orange Consultancy, IBM,

DELOITTE, ICICI Prudential, HCL and Magnus Biotech. The companies like Concentrix, Orange Consultancy, IBM, ICICI Prudential and Magnus Biotech visited our campus. On 25.02.2017 a job fair was organised in our college in which three companies Concentrix, Orange Consultancy and ICICI Prudential participated. IBM visited the college for placement on 10.01.2017 and Magnus Biotech visited on 24.03.2017.

List of Selected Candidates:

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Class	Roll No.	Name of Company in which placed
1	Vikas Kori	B. A. 6 th Sem	141086	Orange Consultancy
2	Kanika Narang	B. A. 6 th Sem	141720	ICICI Prudential
3	Shivani	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142002	Concentrix
4	Rishabh Chaurasia	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142011	ICICI Prudential
5	Aarushi Dhand	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142013	Concentrix
6	Nishtha Kamboj	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142015	Concentrix
7	Himani	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142017	Concentrix
8	Sakshi Sharma	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142021	ICICI Prudential
9	Mahak Munjal	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142035	ICICI Prudential
10	Charu Raheja	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142037	Orange Consultancy
11	Sahil Kumar	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142040	ICICI Prudential
12	Srishti Saini	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142041	ICICI Prudential
13	Raveena	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142053	ICICI Prudential
14	Himani Sethi	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142055	Concentrix
15	Tamanna	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142059	Concentrix & ICICI Prudential
16	Deeksha Arora	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142062	Orange Consultancy
17	Twinkle	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142071	Concentrix
18	Gurvinder Kaur	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142078	ICICI Prudential
19	Yashika	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142081	Concentrix
20	Garima	B.Com. 5 th Sem.	142085	Concentrix
21	Simran Kaur Saggu	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142095	Orange Consultancy & ICICI
22	Kajal Jain	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142097	Orange Consultancy
23	Twinkle	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	142103	ICICI Prudential
24	Preeti Sachdeva	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142109	ICICI Prudential

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Class	Roll No.	Name of Company in which placed
25	Himanshi Kheterpal	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142135	Orange Consultancy & ICICI Prudential
26	Shruti	B.Com. 5 th Sem	142139	Concentrix
27	Shefali	B.Com. 5 th Sem	142147	Concentrix
28	Sushmita	B.Com. 5 th Sem	142151	Concentrix & ICICI Prudential
29	Jyoti Sachdeva	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142154	Orange consultancy
30	Sonali Singla	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142155	Concentrix & ICICI Prudential
31	Rashmi Arora	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142162	Orange consultancy
32	Shelja	B.Com. 5 th Sem	142504	Concentrix
33	Rishabh	B.Com. 5 th Sem	142523	Concentrix
34	Shweta Sharma	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142566	Orange Consultancy & Concentrix
35	Aayushi Arora	BCA 6 th Sem	142704	ICICI, TCS & Concentrix
36	Shubham Chhabra	BCA 6 th Sem	142712	TCS, Concentrix, Capgemini & IBM India
37	Sheetal Sandhu	BCA 5 th Sem	142713	Concentrix
38	Abhishek Singh	BCA 5 th Sem	142717	Concentrix
39	Neha Kamboj	BCA 5 th Sem	142724	Concentrix
40	Nidhi Girdhar	BCA 6 th Sem	142726	TCS, Concentrix & Capgemini
41	Komal Virk	BCA 6 th Sem	142727	TCS
42	Abhishek	BCA 6 th Sem	142758	TCS
43	Tarik Arora	BCA 6 th Sem	142761	TCS, Concentrix & ICICI Prudential
44	Rajat Garg	BCA 6 th Sem	142763	TCS
45	Anshul Gupta	BCA 6 th Sem	142767	TCS
46	Shubham Garg	BCA 6 th Sem	142778	TCS
47	Sahil Pruthi	BCA 6 th Sem	142780	TCS
48	Akash Manan	BCA 6 th Sem	142783	TCS
49	Twinkle	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	142803	Orange consultancy
50	Prema Suri	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143028	IBM India
51	Kirti Gupta	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143049	Orange Consultancy & ICICI Prudential
52	Nancy	B.Sc. 5 th Sem	143051	Concentrix
53	Gunjan	B.Sc. 5 th Sem	143095	Concentrix
54	Ankur	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143160	TCS
55	Niksha Wadhwa	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143175	AXA Business Services & Orange Consultancy
56	Nishant	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143176	DELOITTE
57	Aanchal Jain	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143601	Capgemini & TCS
58	Komal	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143606	TCS
59	Ashu Khanna	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143607	Capgemini, Concentrix & TCS
60	Nancy	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143608	TCS
61	Sakshi Bansal	B.Sc. 5 th Sem	143610	TCS, Concentrix, Orange consultancy & ICICI Prudential
62	Nishant	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143613	TCS & Concentrix
63	Isha Handuja	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143619	TCS, Concentrix, Capgenmi, Orange Consultancy & ICICI prudential
64	Preeti Singh	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143623	Concentrix
65	Shaleen	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143625	TCS
66	Mandeep Singh	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143628	TCS, Orange Consultancy & ICICI
67	Rajat	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143645	TCS
68	Manju Rawat	B.Sc. 5 th Sem	143647	Concentrix
69	Ravinder	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143658	TCS
70	Charu	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143665	TCS & Concentrix
71	Aayushi	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143668	TCS
72	V isha1	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	143680	TCS
73	Kritika Devgan	B.Sc. 6 th Sem	153056	Concentrix
74	Shivani Taya	M.Sc. Chern 4 th Sem	154615	Concentrix
75	Simran Bansal	M.Sc. Chern 4 th Sem	154630	ICICI Prudential
76	Nisha Dhamija	BCA 6 th Sem		ICICI Prudential
77	Konica Manchanda	B.Com. 5 th Sem		Concentrix
78	Ayushi Singla	B.Com. 6 th Sem		Orange consultancy
79	Ashu Khurana			AXA Business Services
80	Khusboo			Concentrix
81	Nikhil Gulati	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142058	ICICI Prudential
82	Shivani	B.Com. 6 th Sem	142002	ICICI Prudential
83	Pulkit Nagpal	BCA	142751	HCL

SUBJECT ASSOCIATIONS

हिन्दी साहित्य परिषद्

अध्यक्ष: डॉ. सुरेन्द्र बाला

उपाध्यक्ष: डॉ. जय कुमार

- हिन्दी साहित्य परिषद् गत वर्षों की भांति इस वर्ष भी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन में अत्यंत सक्रिय रही। अगस्त 2016 में कहानी लेखन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें विभिन्न संकायों के विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया। कंवलप्रीत कौर (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष अंग्रेजी आनर्स) ने प्रथम स्थान, गौरव कुमार (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष) ने द्वितीय स्थान एवं ऐश्वर्या (बी.एस.सी. द्वितीय वर्ष) ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।
- सितंबर 2016 में कविता लेखन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। अर्चना शर्मा (एम.ए. हिन्दी) ने प्रथम स्थान, यशिका (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष अंग्रेजी आनर्स) ने द्वितीय स्थान तथा सिमरन (बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष अंग्रेजी आनर्स) ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।
- 10 अक्टूबर, 2016 को डॉ. बाबूराम, अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग, कु. वि. कुरुक्षेत्र ने विस्तार संभाषण दिया। इस संभाषण में हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास विषय पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई तथा विद्यार्थियों की जिज्ञासाओं का समाधान किया गया।
- अक्टूबर 2016 में नारा लेखन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें जया गंभीर (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष) ने प्रथम, शिवानी (बी.कॉम. तृतीय वर्ष) ने द्वितीय तथा सुनीता एम. ए. हिन्दी) ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया।
- 10 जनवरी, 2017 को विश्व हिन्दी दिवस तथा हरियाणा स्वर्ण जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में स्नातकोत्तर हिन्दी विभाग, दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल, हिन्दी संगम प्रतिष्ठान न्यूजर्सी (अमेरिका), हरियाणा ग्रंथ अकादमी, पंचकूला, के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, हरियाणा के सहायतानुदान से एक दिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी "विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी: विस्तार एवं संभावनाएं" विषय पर आयोजित की गई। जिसका संयोजन डॉ. रणधीर सिंह, अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग, दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल ने सफलतापूर्वक किया। इस संगोष्ठी में अमेरिका, डेनमार्क, सिंगापुर, नेपाल से अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्वानों के साथ-2 देश के लगभग सभी प्रांतों के विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों और शोधार्थियों ने विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी के विस्तार की समीक्षा की। दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2017 को डॉ. रत्न चन्द्र शर्मा स्मृति राज्य स्तरीय अंतर महाविद्यालय हिन्दी कविता पाठ प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें विभिन्न कालेजों की टीमों ने उत्साहपूर्वक भाग लिया। इस प्रतियोगिता में विजयोपहार गुरु नानक खालसा कालेज, करनाल ने प्राप्त किया। प्रथम स्थान जयदीप एवं अनुभव, दयाल सिंह कालेज, करनाल, द्वितीय स्थान रवि एवं अजय, गुरु नानक खालसा कालेज, करनाल और तृतीय स्थान सुमिता एवं रवीना, माता सुन्दरी खालसा गर्ल्स कालेज, निसिंग ने प्राप्त किया।

English Literary Society

President: Dr. Neena Arora

Co-President: Ms Poonam Singla

- English Literary Society of the college organised an on the spot short story writing competition. 44 students from various streams competed and the following students bagged prizes:
- Anubhav Singh (1st Prize), Mohmad Nadeem Ansari (2nd Prize) and Simran Verma (3rd Prize).
- A Seminar was organised for the students of M.A. (English) and B.A. Hons. (English) on 10.10.2016. Six students presented papers.
- Manvi** William Shakespeare as a writer of Sonnets
- Shagun** Chief Characteristics of Wordsworth's Poetry.
- Aayushi** The concept of Androgyny in Woolf's *A Room of One's Own*
- Ankita Sindhu** Variety of themes in T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland*.
- Preeti** W. B. Yeats as a Modern Poet.
- Sonali** Narrative Techniques in T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland*.

- An educational trip was organised on 22-03-2017 to Delhi. 44 Students accompanied by three teachers visited Akshardham and Red Fort.
- A Literary Quiz was organised on 25-03-2017. The following students won prizes: Ankita Sindhu, Preeti and Nadeem (1st Prize) and Anubhav, Varisha and Rupal (2nd Prize).

Punjabi Department

President: Dr. Balvinder Singh

1. On 07-10-2016, Punjabi Sahit Sabha organised one extension Lecture on "Haryana Vich Punjabi Bhasha Di Sthiti Ate Sambhavnavaan" by Dr. Parmjeet Kaur, Dept. of Punjabi, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra.
2. Navpreet Kaur B.A. Ist participated in the Inter-College Essay Writing Competition organised by Literary Society on 24-09-2016 at Dayanand Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kurukshetra.
3. Inter-College Shbad Gaayan Competition was held on 08-11-2016 at Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Karnal. Our College team participated in the event and won 2nd prize.
4. The Dept. of Punjabi, Dyal Singh College, Karnal organized one day National Seminar on 'Guru Gobind Singh: Yug Chintak' on 27-02-2017. Dr. Balvinder Singh was the Co-ordinator of the seminar.
5. Navpreet Kaur of class B.A. I participated in Punjabi Declamation organised by Kumari Vidyavati Anand D.A.V. College for Women, Karnal on 11-03-2017 and got 2nd position.

Commerce Association

President: Dr. Mukta Jain

Co-President: Dr. Dimple Khosla

1. Intra class quiz competition organized on 13th August 2016 on the occasion of Independence Day. Almost 200 students participated in this quiz competition. Results of the Competition were:
 - Shubham, Sachin and Aman Kumar of B.Com I Sem got Ist, IInd and IIIrd positions respectively.
 - Anmol, Mandeep Singh and Aman Kumar B.Com III Sem. got Ist, IInd and IIIrd positions respectively.
 - Divya Wason, Mahak and Nishtha B.Com V Sem. Ist, IInd and IIIrd positions respectively.
2. Seminar on 16th September 2016 on the topic "Career Opportunities After Graduation," was given by Dr. Ranjita Gupta (IBS Gurgaon).
3. Beg, Borrow and Buy competition was organized on 7th October 2016. Almost 300 students participated in this competition. Results were:

Prize	Name
I st	Anmol, Sunaina, Himanshu, Nitin
II nd	Shivam, Prateek, Nikhil, Gurjinder
III rd	Harleen, Shivangi, Sarandeep, Divyanshu
4. Seminar on 13th October 2016 on the topic "Business Ethics", was delivered by Prof. Mahavir Narwal, Dept of Commerce Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
5. Seminar on 21st October 2016 on the topic, "Business Management - What and Why", was given by Prof. R. K.Singla, Retd. Associate Professor, Pt. C.L. Sharma Govt. College, Karnal.
6. Advertising Copy Designing, Innovative Punch Lines and Logo-Out Logo-In competitions were organized on 27th January, 2017. Almost 30 students participated in this competition. The Winners were:
 - Himanshi (B.Com. VIth Sem.) and Kajal (B.Com. IInd Sem.) got 1st and 2nd prize in Ad Copy Design.
 - Karampal (B.Com. IVth Sem.), Sheenam (B.Com IInd Sem.) and Nancy (B.Com. IVth Sem.) got 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize respectively in Punch Line.
 - Anmol Sachdeva (B.Com IVth Sem.), Shubham Mittal (B.Com. IVth Sem.) and Yashika (B.Com. VIth Sem.) got 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize Logo-In Logo-Out.
7. Seminar on 16th February 2017 on the topic, "Stock Market Operations", was given by Mr. Dalvinder Kumar, Mansukh Trading & Finance Ltd, Karnal.
8. Ad Copy Design, Punch Line and Logo-in Logo-out competitions were organised at state level on March 16th, 2017. The winners were:

- Kajal (DS College, Karnal), Sachi (DS College, Karnal) and Jagmohan (Arya PG College, Panipat) got 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize respectively in Ad Copy Design.
 - Nancy (DS College, Karnal), Deepti Goyal (Arya PG College, Panipat) and Isha Goel (IB College, Panipat) got 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize respectively in Punch Line.
 - Akanksha (Arya PG College, panipat), Anmol Manchanda (DS College, Karnal) and Isha Goel (IB College, Panipat) got 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize respectively in Logo-in Logo-out.
9. The following students from Commerce Dept participated in various competitions in other colleges. Results were:
- Mandeep (B.Com. 4th Sem.) got 3rd prize and Garima (B.Com. 6th Sem.) got 1st prize in Declamation.
 - Manisha (B.Com. 6th Sem.) got 2nd prize in Solo Dance.
10. Aptitude test for B.Com. 6th Sem. students organized by PIET on 3rd March 2017. Around 100 students attempted the test.
11. An essay writing competition was organised and the winners were:
- Nakul Mehla (B.Sc. IVth Sem.) Ist and Tarusha (B.Com. IInd Sem.) IInd.
12. Career Counselling programmes were organised from time to time for the benefit of the students.
- The programmes were indeed enlightening and eye opening.
13. 73 students participated in a two day workshop on "Digital Marketing" on March 18-19, 2017. The workshop was organised to prepare the students for the emerging e-commerce trends in global market.
14. Throughout the year our students participated in various inter college competitions and bagged a number of prizes, viz.
- Manisha Nagpal of B.Com 6th Sem participated in various dance competitions and brought laurels to the college.
 - Anmol, Rishabh, Anmol Papreja and Shubham Mittal of B.Com 4th Sem. participated in various Quiz Contest and won prizes.
 - Garima Wadhwa B.Com. 6th Sem. and Mandeep Singh B.Com 4th Sem participated in various Inter-College Declamation and Debate Contest and bagged a number of prizes for the college.
 - Neha B.Com. 6th Sem. and Vishu M.Com IInd Sem. participated in Distt. Level Mehendi Competition organised by Distt. Election Office and won the first and the second prize respectively.
 - Yashika and Jyoti .Com. 6th Sem. participated in Rangoli Competition organised by KVADAV College for Women, Karnal and won the second prize.

Dept. of Political Science

HOD: Dr. Kushal Pal

- The Dept. of Political Science organized an Extension Lecture on 30th August 2016 on "New Trends and Challenges of Indian Democracy", delivered by Dr. Ramji Lal, Former Principal & Member Governing Body, Dyal Singh College, Karnal.
- The Dept. of Political Science organized Two – Day Educational Tour to Jaipur(Rajasthan).
- The Dept. of Political Science organized an Extension Lecture on 28th October, 2016 on "WTO impact on Indian Agriculture Sector" by Sh. Jitender Bhardwaj, Registrar M.D. University, Rohtak (Haryana).

History Association

President: Dr. Rajinder Kumar

Co-President: Dr. Parveen Kumar

History Association organised an extension Lecture on the topic, "India: Nation, State and Country", by Dr.

M. Rajiv Lochan, Dept of History, Punjab University, Chandigarh on 8th Sep, 2016.

Mathematics Association

President: Mrs. Sarita Ganotra

1. Essay Competition was held on Aug 30,2016. Results were:
 - Dimple (B.Sc. 5th Sem N.M.) 1st Position; Saachi Sikka (B.Sc. 3rd Sem C.Sc.) 2nd Position and Kritika (B.Sc. 5th Sem N.M.) 3rd Position.
2. Quantitative Aptitude Cum Reasoning Test held on Sept 27,2016 for B.Sc. final year students. Results were:
 - Rohit Maan (B.Sc. 5th Sem N.M.) 1st Position; Prachi (B.Sc. 5th Sem C.Sc.) 2nd Position and Shaleen (B.Sc. 5th Sem C.Sc.) 3rd Position.
3. Sudoku Competition held On Sept 14, 2016. Results were:
 - Pinki Devi (B.Sc. 1st Sem N.M.) 1st Position; kanika (B.Sc. 3rd Sem C.Sc.) 2nd Position and Pooja (B.Sc. N.M. 5th Sem) 3rd Position.
4. Written Maths quiz was held in Oct 2016. Results were:
 - Arun (B.Sc. 5th Sem) 1st Position; Isha (B.Sc.5th Sem) 2nd Position and Prerna (B.Sc. 5th Sem) 3rd Position.

Vice President: Dr. Vivek Parkash

- Aryan (B.Sc. 3rd Sem) 1st Position; Amit (B.Sc.3rd Sem) 2nd Position and Simran (B.Sc. 3rd Sem) 3rd Position.
 - Ananya (B.Sc. 1st Sem) 1st Position; Sakshi (B.Sc.1st Sem) 2nd Position and Meenakshi (B.Sc. 1st Sem) 3rd Position.
5. Extension lecture was organized on Feb 13,2017. Ms. Savita Bhatnager, Chairperson, Mathematics Dept, Punjab University, Chandigarh, was the Resource person for the lecture.
 6. Quiz competition was held on held on March 10,2017. Results were:
 - Sakshi (B.Sc. 6th Sem) 1st Position; Amit (B.Sc.4th Sem), Arun (B.Sc. 6th Sem), Simran (B.Sc. 4th Sem) and Sakshi (B.Sc. 2nd Sem) 2nd Position; Ananya Rana (B.Sc. 2nd Sem) 3rd Position.
 7. Power point presentation cum annual function was held on March 18,2017. Results were:
 - Aditi and Nakul (B.Sc. 4th sem) 1st Position; Ganga (B.Sc. 4th Sem.) and kritika (B.C.A. 3rd) 2nd Position and Prerna (B.Sc. 6th Sem.) and Radhika (B.Sc. 4th Sem) 3rd Position.

Physics and Electronics Association

President: Mrs. Rajni Sethi

Physics and Electronics association of the college has organized several activities during the year 2016-17. The details of these activities are as below:

1. The association organized a poster making and caricature competition on 05-09-2016. In poster making Sachi of B.Sc.-II, Sonal of B.Com.-I and Anju and Isha of B.Sc.-III got first, second and third positions, respectively while in caricature Pragati of B.Sc.-I and Divya Kamboj of B.Com.-II got first and second positions, respectively.
2. The association organized an essay writing competition on 25-09-2016 on the topics Role of IT in Employment Generation, Drug Menace and Youth, Bharat Ratan C. N. Rao. Dimple of B.Sc.-III, Kawalpreet Kaur of B.A.-II and Sachi Sikka of B.Sc.-II got first, second and third positions, respectively.

Co-President: Dr. Devinder Singh

3. The association organized a Quiz contest on 05. 09. 2016. In this contest Simran of B.Sc.-III got first position, Shashikant of B.Sc. -II got second position and Aishwarya of B.Sc.-III and Archit Sharma of B.Sc.-I got third position.
4. The association organized an educational tour to Manali, Manikaran and Rohtang on 22 – 23. 10. 2016.
5. The association organized National Science Day on 28. 02. 2017. At this occasion a Power – Point presentation contest was organized. In this contest Simran of B.Sc.-III got first position, Isha of B.Sc. -III got second position and Swati of B.Sc.-III got third position.
6. The association organized an extension lecture on 10. 03. 2017 on the topic – "Aims and Goals - How

to Achieve". Dr. Sanjay Sharma, Registrar YMCA university of Science and Technology, Faridabad was the resource person for this lecture.

- The annual prize distribution function of Physics and Electronics association was organized on 10.03.2017. Principal Dr. K. L. Gosain was the chief guest who delivered prizes to the winners of various activities during the session 2016-17.

CHEMISTRY ASSOCIATION

President: Dr.S.P.Bhatti

- Chemistry association has organized one day educational trip of B.Sc. and M.Sc. students. They visited Red Fort, India Gate and Akshardham Temple.
- The other co-curricular activities organized during this session were Essay Writing Competition, Quiz Competition and Paper Reading Contest.

The results of the above activities are:

- In Essay Writing Competition Kashish and Pooja of M.Sc. Chemistry (Prev.) bagged 1st and 2nd Prize respectively. Dimple of B.Sc. 6th Sem. also got 2nd Prize, Himanshi and Shalu of B.Sc. 6th Sem. collectively got 3rd prize.
- About fifty students of B.Sc. and M.Sc. participated in chemistry quiz competition. Nitesh (M.Sc.Final)

Co-President: Dr. Mahavir Parshad

- bagged first prize, Shivani (M.Sc. Final) got second prize, Snehlata (M.Sc. Final) and Pooja (M.Sc. Prev.) collectively got third prize.
- Among B.Sc. Students Ananya Rana (B.Sc. 2nd Sem.) and Megha Tiwari (B.Sc. 6th Sem.) got first and Second prize respectively, Shashikant (B.Sc. 4th Sem.) and Muskan (B.Sc. Med. 4th Sem.) collectively got third prize.
- In Paper Reading Contest Shubhangi of M.Sc. (Prev.) got 1st prize, Ananya Rana of B.Sc. 2nd Sem. got 2nd prize and Himanshi and Nakul B.Sc. 4th Sem. collectively got 3rd Prize.
- Campus interview was conducted by Magnus Biotech Pvt. Limited on dated 24.03.2017 for BSc (NM). and MSc Chemistry students in which 4 students were selected.

Biology Association

President: Dr. Shweta Yadav

With the starting of new session 2016-17, 210 students were enrolled as members of Biology Association.

- 50 students accompanied by staff members visited to ICGEB (International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology) and NIPGR (National Institute of Plant Genome Research), New Delhi on 24th September, 2016.
- A guest lecture was given by Dr. Nishat Pasricha on Plant tissue culture to the students of final year.
- Wall Magazine competition was organized on 22nd August 2016. More than 200 articles were received on topics like Cancer, Technology, Genetics, Environment, Wildlife, Diseases, Space and many more. Apurva of B.Sc. 1st year secured 1st position, Kriti of B.Sc. 1st year secured 2nd position, Vanshika of B. Sc 1st year secured 3rd position in this competition.
- Inter-college Essay writing competition was organized on 28 September 2016 on different

Co-President: Dr. V.K. Goyal

- topics like Surrogacy bill, Biological warfare, Zika virus, Conservation of natural resources, Genetically modified crops and many more. Around 100 entries were received for this competition and out of which Rashmi of Hindu Girls College, Sonipat, secured 1st position, Rohit Bansal of Hindu College, Sonipat and Nishu of M.Sc. Forensic Sciences 2nd year of Dyal Singh College, Karnal, secured IInd position, Sudiksha of University College and Priyanka of GVM Girls College, Sonipat secured IIIrd position.
- Inter-college Wildlife photography competition was organized on 25th October 2016 during which massive number of entries were received by students of different colleges of different districts. Out of all the entries, Monika of B. Sc 1st year of University college, KUK got 1st position, Arjun of B. Sc IInd year of Dyal Singh College, Karnal won 2nd position, Jagriti and Sudiksha of B. Sc 1st year of University college, KUK got 3rd position.

- Poster making and slogan writing competition was organized on 10th September 2016. Enormous number of students participated in this competition. In poster making competition Mehak of B.Sc. IInd year, Twinkle of B. Sc III year and Muskan of B. Sc IIst year grab 1st, IInd and IIIrd position respectively. Other than that consolation prize were also awarded to Muskan of B.Sc 1st year. In slogan writing Sachin of B. Sc 1st year Medical, Ankush of M.Sc (For.Sc.) IInd year and Muskan of B. Sc 1st year Medical got 1st, IInd and IIIrd position respectively.
- **Dewan Anand Kumar Memorial Function:** This event was celebrated at a grand level by biology association in the memory of Sh. Dewan Anand Kumar ji on 17th March 2017. Inter-college quiz and poster making competition on environment were major events of this function. The prize distribution for various inter-college competitions like essay writing, wildlife photography, poster making, quiz contest was done by the Chief Guest. Almost 50 student arrived from different colleges to participate in different activities. Brigd. N.K. Bhandari was invited as chief guest for this function. 1st position and the running trophy was owned by Aarti and Gaurav of M.L.N College, Yamuna Nagar. IInd position was owned by Kriti and Muskan of Dyal Singh College, Karnal and IIIrd position was owned by Diva and Anuradha of G.V.M. College, Sonapat. In poster making competition 1st prize was owned by Deepak, IInd position by Parul and 3rd prize was owned by Mehak, all of Dyal Singh College, Karnal.
- Muskan participated in Digital India Workshop on 20th January, 2016. She participated in Distt. Level Quiz Contest on 10 September 2016 and Quiz conducted by Chemistry Association on 17th February and stood 3rd in both. She also participated in state level essay writing competition at K.U.K.
- Divya, Ratika, Pooja and Alisha participated in state level essay writing competition at University College, K.U.K, district level inter-college science quiz at Govt. college and State-level wildlife quiz at I.B college, Panipat respectively.

Dept. of Biotechnology & Genetics

- A trip was organized by Ms. Neha Kaushik with students of Dept. of biotechnology to NDRI on 1st March 2017. Students visited to animal biotechnology lab and learn the functioning and uses of various instruments.

Dept. of Forensic Science

- Mr. Vikas Bhargav and Ms. Neha Kaushik accompanied the students, who visited FSL, Madhuban on 25 November 2016. Students were introduced to various divisions like toxicology, ballistic, DNA, documentation, Biology, serology and many more.
- Dr. V. K.Goyal, Mr. Vikas Bhargav, Ms. Heena Sharma and Mrs. Manisha Yadav accompanied by 35 students visited to CFSL, Chandigarh on 17 February 2016. Students were introduced to various divisions like toxicology, ballistic, DNA, documentation, Biology, serology, narcotics, audio cyber and many more.

Dept. of Zoology

- The biology students of B. Sc 6th semester with Dr. Chander Shekar visited Sultan Fish Farm, Butana, Nilokheri, on 9th March 2017 to study the different aspects of fish culture. The students got familiar with different type of nets used in fishing, different type of breeding pools and also about different common fishes used in the native area as food.
- Komal and Alisha participated in District Level Science Exhibition held at Govt. College, Karnal.

Dept. of Botany

- The students of B.Sc. 1st year visited Karan Lake and adjoining areas with staff members on 22-03-2017, for plant disease collection & study of algal flora.
- The students of B.Sc. IInd year were taken to Karan Lake and adjoining areas with staff members on 26-03-2017 for the study of wild flora.
- Vasudha and Kashish took part in powerpoint presentation competition held on 11 March, 2017 at D.A.V. College for Women, Karnal. They got 2nd Prize in this competition.
- The team of Nancy Gautam and Ankush Singh of B.Sc. II participated in Science Exhibition competition on 04-02-2017 held at Govt. (PG) College, Karnal.

Computer Science Association

President: Prof. Sushil Goel

Computer Science Association of the college organised several academic activities during the year 2016-17. The details of these activities are as below:

1. Computer Science Association organised Computer painting competition on 20-09-2016. 77 Students participated in this activity. The Results are as follows: Manandeep (B. Sc. Ist Sem) 1st Prize, Anu Gupta (B. Sc. Ist Sem) 2nd Prize, Aryan (B. Sc. 3rd Sem) 3rd Prize, Consolation prize : Mansi (153607) B. Sc. 3rd Sem.
2. An Essay Writing Competition was organised on 06-03-2017. 42 Students participated in this activity. The Results of this competition are as follows: Deepak (BCA 2nd Sem) 1st Prize, Namrata (B. Sc. IVth Sem) 2nd Prize, Sachi Sikka (B. Sc. Comp. Sc. IVth Sem) 3rd Prize, Consolation Prize : Vrishti Sharma (162701) BCA 2nd Sem.
3. Collage making Competition was organised on 06-03-2017 in which 10 teams, each consisting of three students competed. The following teams scored the Ist, IInd and IIIrd Positions.
 - Kritika (BCA VIth Sem), Abhishek (BCA VIth Sem), Rohit (BCA VIth Sem)-1st Prize; Khusboo (BCA VIth Sem), Anshul (BCA VIth Sem), Shubham (BCA VIth Sem)-2nd Prize; Muskan (BCA IVth Sem), Neetu (BCA IVth Sem) Namrata (BCA IVth Sem)-3rd Prize.
4. The power print presentations were given by the students on 07-03-2017 in which 16 teams, each consisting of 2 students competed. Winners of the presentations were:-
 - 1st Prize - Shubham and Akanksha (**Jarvis AI**), 2nd Prize : Ayushi and Neha (**Finger Reader**), 3rd Prize : Jaideep Tuli and Naveen (**Bloggng**)
5. State Level Inter-College IT fest 'ZERONE 2K17' organised by Dept. of Computer Science at Arya PG College, Panipat on 09-03-2017. The following are the events in which our students got awards:
 1. **Quizzotica - Brain Teaser** - Shubham and Akash (BCA VIth Sem) - IInd Position
 2. **Bug Hunt (Debugging in C)** - Deepak (BCA IInd Sem) - 3rd position.

FACULTY NEWS

Dr. Chandar Shekhar (Dept. of Zoology)

1. Attended seminar as resource person at Dr. GDA DAV College of Education for Women on March 18, 2017 and chaired a session also.
2. A Book got published by international Publisher "Denizens of Karnal (A Survival Story of Bat Population in Karnal)", 2016, ISBN 978-3-659-94471-0.

Dr. Kushal Pal (Dept. of Political Science)

- Published article entitled, "Need more than Education Boost in Haryana Panchayats" in The Tribune, Chandigarh, July 7, 2016.
- Delivered a lecture on, "Democracy and Social Transformation" in an Inter-Disciplinary Refresher Course in History, Political Science, Law and Literature organized by Academic Staff College BPSM University, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat, Haryana on July 22, 2016.
- Delivered a lecture on, "Social Research and Social Transformation" in a Refresher Course on Environmental Sciences organized by Academic Staff College BPSM University, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat, on July 22, 2016.
- Published article entitled, "Myth of Women Empowerment in the Panchayats of Haryana", Mainstream, VOL LIV No 51, December, 2016.
- As a Resource Person delivered a lecture on, "Sampling Methods and its Types", in a Week Long Workshop on Research Methodology organized by the Dept. of Public Administration, Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa (Haryana) on September 3, 2016.
- Social Cleavages and Electoral Support for the BJP in Haryana, Continuity and Change, Journal of Government & Political Studies, Dept. of Political Science Punjabi University, Patiala, Vol. XXXXVIII, Issue 2, September, 2016, (Accepted for Publication).
- Delivered an Extension Lecture on, "Recent Trends in Indian Politics", at Chottu Ram Arya College, Sonapat, (Haryana) dated September 9, 2016.
- A brief write-up on, "Need for Scientific Temper", was published in Dainik- Jagran on October 13, 2016.
- Conducted Survey on, "Politics and Society Between Elections, 2016, in Haryana", in November-

December 2016. The survey was conducted on behalf of Lokniti, CSDS Delhi and APU Bangalore.

- Published article entitled, "Sir Chottu Ram's Relevance", in Daily Post Chandigarh, January 24, 2017.
- Delivered a lecture at Seminar organized by Hari Bhumi, on the topic, "Haryana ki 50 Varshon ki Rajniti Disha aur Dasha", at Kaithal (Haryana) on January 28, 2017.
- As a Resource Person delivered a lecture on, "Electoral Reforms in India: Need of the Hour", in one-day National Seminar on "Dynamics of Electoral Reforms and Democracy in India", organized by the Dept. of Political Science GMN College, Ambala Cantt., Haryana on February 3, 2017.
- Published an article entitled, "Electoral Reforms", in Daily Post Chandigarh, February 13, 2017.
- As a Resource Person delivered a lecture on, "Nation-States in Third World: The Indian Context", in one-day National Seminar on "Concept on Nation State and Problem of National Integration", organized by the Dept. of Political Science NBGSM College, Sohna, Haryana, on March 20, 2017.
- As a Resource Person delivered a lecture on, "Evolution of Bhagat Singh's Ideas on Socialism", in one-day National Seminar on "Relevance of Socialism in Present Day India", organized by the Dept. of Political Science GNK College, Karnal, Haryana, on March 22, 2017. Also chaired a Session.
- As a Resource Person delivered a lecture on, "Elections and Political Development in Haryana", in two-day National Seminar on "Recent Developments in State Politics in India", organized by the Dept. of Political Science, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, on March 28-29, 2017. Also chaired a session.

डॉ. रणधीर सिंह (हिन्दी विभाग)

राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठियाँ

1. 29 अप्रैल – 01 मई, 2016 को न्यूयार्क (अमेरिका) में कॉन्सुलेट जनरल ऑफ इंडिया एवं हिन्दी संगम प्रतिष्ठान न्यू जर्सी के तत्वावधान में कोलम्बिया, न्यूयार्क और येल विश्वविद्यालयों के सहयोग से 'हिन्दी भाषा: शिक्षा, साहित्य, कला और संचार माध्यमों में विविध मुद्दों पर अभिव्यक्ति की लोकतांत्रिक आवाज' विषय पर आयोजित तृतीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित और

- ‘वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी भाषा का भविष्य’ विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
2. 11 सितंबर, 2016 का कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में हरियाणा ग्रंथ अकादमी, पंचकूला, हिन्दी विभाग कु.वि. कुरुक्षेत्र के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में ‘भारतीय संस्कृति का वैश्विक प्रसार’ विषय पर आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में ‘मॉरीशस में हिन्दी भाषा-साहित्य और भारतीय संस्कृति’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
 3. 15 अक्टूबर, 2016 को रेवाड़ी में हिन्दी विभाग, इन्दिरा गाँधी विश्वविद्यालय मीरपुर, रेवाड़ी एवं जाम्भाणी साहित्य अकादमी, बीकानेर के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित एक दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में ‘संत वील्होजी की वाणी में अभिव्यक्त सामाजिक चेतना’ विषयक शोध प्रस्तुत किया।
 4. 4 नवंबर, 2016 को पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय चंडीगढ़ में एवं ब्रह्मानंद वैदिक शोध संस्थान, कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा) के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में ‘हिन्दी संत साहित्य और ब्रह्मानंद सरस्वती’ विषय पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में विशिष्ट वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित/सम्मानित और ‘संत ब्रह्मानंद सरस्वती की सामाजिक चेतना’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
 5. 06-08 जनवरी, 2017 को विशाखापट्टनम में हिन्दी संगम प्रतिष्ठान, न्यू जर्सी (अमेरिका) एवं गीतम विश्वविद्यालय विशाखापट्टनम के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित/सम्मानित और ‘हिन्दी साहित्य में अनुवाद की भूमिका’ विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
 6. 10 जनवरी, 2017 को दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल में स्नातकोत्तर हिन्दी विभाग, हिन्दी संगम प्रतिष्ठान, न्यू जर्सी एवं हरियाणा ग्रंथ अकादमी, पंचकूला के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, हरियाणा के सहायता अनुदान से ‘विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी: विस्तार एवं सम्भावनाएँ’ विषय पर आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का संयोजन किया और ‘विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी का विस्तार’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
 7. 02 मार्च, 2017 को शहीद उधम सिंह राजकीय महाविद्यालय, मटक माजरी, इन्द्री (करनाल) में ‘विकास का मॉडल और भारतीय किसान’ विषय पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में ‘हिन्दी उपन्यास और किसान चेतना’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
 8. 07 मार्च, 2017 को गुरु नानक खालसा कॉलेज, करनाल में हिन्दी विभाग द्वारा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, हरियाणा के आर्थिक सहयोग से आयोजित ‘हरियाणवी लोक साहित्य: समाज, संस्कृति एवं सम्भावनाएँ’ विषय पर आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में ‘हरियाणवी लोक साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
 9. 15 सितंबर, 2016 को बुद्धा कॉलेज ऑफ एजुकेशन रम्बा में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित/सम्मानित और ‘राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी: चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान’ विषय पर विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया।
 10. 30 नवंबर, 2016 को जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, सग्गा (करनाल) में आयोजित राजभाषा कार्यशाला में विषय-विशेषज्ञ के रूप में आमंत्रित/सम्मानित और ‘राजभाषा और राष्ट्रभाषा की आवश्यकता’ पर विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया।
 11. 09 मार्च, 2017 को एस.डी. कॉलेज पानीपत में आयोजित राज्य स्तरीय हरियाणा साहित्य उत्सव में वक्ता के रूप में आमंत्रित और ‘साहित्य के उन्नयन में हरियाणवी लेखकों का योगदान’ विषय पर विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया।
- **प्रकाशित शोध-पत्र**
1. अंतरराष्ट्रीय शोध-पत्रिका ‘शोध सरिता’ (ISSN No. 2348-2397) जनवरी-मार्च, 2016 अंक में ‘वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में सन्त साहित्य की उपयोगिता’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रकाशित।
 2. विश्व स्तरीय शोध-पत्रिका ‘शोध दिशा’ (ISSN No. 0975-735X) अप्रैल-जून, 2016 अंक में ‘वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी भाषा का भविष्य’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रकाशित।
 3. ‘वैश्वीकरण के दौर में संत-साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता’ (ISBN No. 978-93-80462-73-8) नामक पुस्तक में ‘वैश्वीकरण के दौर में भारतीय संत-साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता’ विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रकाशित।
 4. विश्व स्तरीय शोध-पत्रिका ‘शोध दिशा’ (ISSN No. 975-735X) अक्टूबर-दिसंबर, 2016 अंक में ‘विश्वमंगलकारी संत ब्रह्मानंद सरस्वती’ विषयक शोध पत्र प्रकाशित।

डॉ. बलबीर सिंह (हिन्दी विभाग)

1. राष्ट्रीय पशु आनुवंशिक ब्यूरो संस्थान, करनाल में आयोजित 'हिंदी पखवाड़ा' में विभिन्न हिंदी प्रतियोगिताओं में सेवार्थ 'हिंदी दिवस' पर विशेष सम्मान से सम्मानित।
2. एस सी/ एस टी एम्पाईलाज एसोसिएशन ऑफ बी एस एन एल करनाल (हरियाणा) द्वारा आयोजित "डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी की विचारधारा" पर संगोष्ठी में 'मुख्य वक्ता' के रूप सम्बोधन, दिनांक (7.08.2016)
3. दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल में आयोजित अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी 'विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी' (10 जनवरी, 2017) में 'सहसंयोजक' के रूप में सक्रिय भागीदारी।
4. 10 जनवरी, 2017 को दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल के हिंदी विभाग द्वारा आयोजित अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में "मॉरीशस, जापान, फीजी में "हिंदी शिक्षण-विस्तार और संभावनाएं" विषयक शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुति।
5. 7 मार्च, 2017 को गुरुनानक खालसा कॉलेज, करनाल में आयोजित अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में "हरियाणवी लोकगीतों में विवाह संबंधी संस्कार और संस्कृति" विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
6. कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र की एकेडमिक कॉन्सिल के सदस्य के रूप में सर्व सम्मति से दो वर्षीय अवधि के लिए चयन।

Dr. Mukta Jain (Dept. of Commerce)

- I. Invited as chief guest at the inaugural session of the orientation programme for CA students organised by Kamal Branch of NIRC of ICAL.
2. Presented a paper on, "Ethics in Tax Practices" in UGC sponsored one day National Seminar on "Business Ethics: Issues and Challenges" organised by MDSD Girls College, Ambala City, on October 8, 2016.
3. Presented paper entitled, "Bhartiya Arthvyavastha mein Hindi Ka Yogdaan" at DHE sponsored One Day International Conference organized by Dept. of Hindi, Dyal Singh College, Karnal on January 10, 2017.
4. Invited as a Judge for debate on, "Practical Training Vs Academic Excellence at Vedas -2017" - a two day National Convention for CA Students organised by Board of Studies ICAT and hosted by Karnal Branch of NIRC of ICAI on January 28-29, 2017.

5. Attended one day Inter-Disciplinary National Workshop on, "Role of Ethics in Quality Research" organised by RKSD (PG) College, Kaithal, on January 30, 2017.
6. Delivered an extension lecture on the topic, "Career opportunities in Commerce" at Ishwar Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Dhand on March 4, 2017.
7. Completed certificate course on, "Forensic Accounting and Fraud Detection" organised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
8. As Coordinator organised a two day workshop on, "Digital Marketing" for the students on March 18-19, 2017. The workshop was organized as part of Carpe Diem 2016-17 11M Calcutta Event in association with Makeintern.

Books Published:

1. "Income Tax" ISBN no. 978-93-5058-779-9 for Semester V, B.Com., MDU, VK Global Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. "आय कर" ISBN no. 978-93-5058-780-5 for Semester V B.Com., MDU, VK Global Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. "Income Tax" ISBN no. 978-93-5058-754-6 for Semester IV B.Com., HNBU and Utkal University, VK Global Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. "Retail Management" ISBN no. 978-93-5058-763-8 for Semester III, B.Com., HPU, VK Global Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. "रिटेल प्रबंध" ISBN no. 978-93-5058-764-5 for Semester III, B.Com., HPU, VK Global Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

डॉ. सुभाष सैनी (हिन्दी विभाग)

1. भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, करनाल द्वारा आयोजित 'हिन्दी पखवाड़ा 2016' के अवसर पर सम्पन्न कार्यक्रम में 'मुख्य अतिथि' के रूप में आमंत्रित।
2. साहित्य, कला एवं संस्कृति की त्रैमासिक पत्रिका पुष्पगंधा ISSN 2320-7728 के लघुकथा विशेषांक (अगस्त 2016-अक्टूबर 2017) में लघुकथा 'ईमान' प्रकाशित।
3. Reflections in Education: A multidisciplinary Journal (A Refereed Print Journal) ISSN No. 2348-7267, Sept. 2016 के अंक में स्नेह ठाकुर (कनाडा) द्वारा रचित 'काव्यांजलि' में भारतीय संस्कृति, विषय पर शोध प्रकाशित।

4. सह-संपादक – 'शोध पथ' ISBN No. 978-93-84236-85-4 भाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृति, संवेदना, सम्प्रेषण एवं शोध पर आधारित पुस्तक।
5. भारतीय वाङ्मय पीठ, कोलकाता द्वारा 2 अक्टूबर 2016 को साहित्य शिरोमणि सारस्वत सम्मान की मानद उपाधि से अलंकृत।
6. रेड क्रॉस करनाल के सौजन्य से दयाल सिंह कॉलेज में आयोजित युवा रेड क्रॉस कैम्प (17 अक्टूबर 2016 से 21 अक्टूबर 2016) में सह-संयोजक के कार्यभार का निर्वहन।
7. देस हरियाणा ISSN 2454-6879 के नवंबर 2016 से फरवरी 2017 के अंक में चार मौलिक गज़लें प्रकाशित।
8. 4 दिसंबर 2016 को मातृभूमि सेवा मिशन, कुरुक्षेत्र द्वारा आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में—'वैश्विक परिपेक्ष्य में श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता में जीवन-मूल्य', विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत।
9. 3 दिसंबर 2016 को विक्रमशिला हिन्दी विद्यापीठ भागलपुर (बिहार) द्वारा आयोजित समारोह में 'विद्या सागर' उपाधि से विभूषित।
10. 8 जनवरी, 2017 को शब्दशिल्पियों का प्रेरणादायक मंच 'रंजन कलश' भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा आयोजित समारोह में 'शिव सम्मान 2016' से सम्मानित।
11. 10 जनवरी, 2017 को दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में – 'विश्व बाजार और हिन्दी' विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत।
12. हिन्दी-विभाग, दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल द्वारा आयोजित 10 जनवरी, 2017 को अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में 'सह-संयोजक' के कार्यभार की भूमिका का निर्वहन।
13. हरियाणा साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित 'हरिगंधा' के फरवरी 2017 के अंक में साहित्यकार प्रोफेसर अमृत लाल मदान पर आलेख प्रकाशित।
14. 7 मार्च 2017 को गुरु नानक खालसा कॉलेज, करनाल में आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार में –'वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हरियाणवी' विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
15. 20 मार्च 2017 को रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी द्वारा आयोजित राज्य स्तरीय भाषण प्रतियोगिता में 'सह-संयोजक' के कार्यभार का निर्वहन।
16. 27 मार्च 2017 को डी.ए.वी. (पी.जी.) कॉलेज, करनाल द्वारा आयोजित PPT, Documentary Short Movie Competition में 'निर्णायक' की भूमिका का निर्वहन।
17. 'केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान' आगरा के सहयोग से प्रकाशित साहित्यिक पत्रिका 'पुष्पगंधा' ISSN 2320-7728 के फरवरी से अप्रैल 2017 के अंक में मौलिक कविता- 'स्मृतियों के साये में', प्रकाशित।
18. सदस्य, संपादकीय विशेषज्ञ समिति इण्डियन जर्नल ऑफ सोशल कन्सर्स (An International Refereed Journal) ISSN-2231-5837.
19. सदस्य, संपादक मण्डल (विशेषज्ञ समिति) 'युगशिल्पी' (An International Refereed Journal) ISSN-0975-4644.
20. 'केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान' आगरा के सहयोग से प्रकाशित होने वाली साहित्यिक पत्रिका 'पुष्पगंधा' ISSN 2320-7728 के आगामी 'शोध-विशेषांक नवंबर 2017' हेतु सम्पादक मण्डल में सम्मानित।

Dr. Devinder Singh (Dept. of Physics)

1. Attended a workshop on, "Digital India – Educate, Engage, Empower" organized by Ministry of Electronics and Information Tehnology, Govt. of India on 26. 08. 2016 at KU, Kurukshera.
2. Participated in the NSS Day Celebrations organized by NSS Cell, KU, Kurukshetra on 24. 09. 2016
3. Attended one day training programme on HIV-AIDS sponsored by Haryana State AIDS Control Society, Panchkula, Haryana on 21. 10. 2016 at Pt. C. L. S. Govt. P.G. College, Kranal.
4. Attended one day Swarn Jyanti workshop "Digital India – Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan –Basic Concepts and Approach" on 20. 01. 2017, NSS Cell, KU, Kurukshetra.
5. Attended and presented a paper in National Seminar on "Emerging Trends in Science and Technology" February 18, 2017 at Arya (PG) College, Panipat.
6. Attended and presented a paper in National Seminar on "Lab o Land – Innovations of Science" February 27, 2017 at RKSD (PG) College, Kaithal.

Dr. Sarika Choudhary (Head, Dept. of Economics)

1. Worked as a member of Editorial board in International Refereed Journal "Indian Journal of Social Concerns", ISSN no.2231-5837.
2. Worked as a member of Editorial board in International Refereed Journal "Yugshilpi", ISSN no. 0975-4644.
3. Presented paper entitled,"Digital India and its Impact" in one day national conference organized by Dept. of Economics, Markanda National college, Shahbad (M) held on 11th March,2017.
4. Presented paper entitled,"Status of Women in Haryana" in two days Inter-disciplinary National seminar organized by Guru Nanak Girls college, Yamuna Nagar, held on 21st -22nd March, 2017.
5. Presented paper entitled,"New Development Bank (NDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and India" in two days International conference organized by Dept. of Economics, University College, Kurukshetra held on 10th - 11th April,2017.
6. Attended one week workshop on software development skills organized by Human Resource Development Center of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra held from 20th October - 26th October ,2017.
7. Attended one day Inter-disciplinary National workshop on "Role of Ethics in Quality Research" organized by Dept. of Commerce, R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal on 30th January, 2017.
8. Elected unopposed Vice-president of Karnal Panipat Zone of HCTA.

Dr. Renu Tamwar (Dept. of Economics)

1. Published a paper entitled,"Environment Conservation in Ancient India" in IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Vol. 21, Issue 9. Sep, 2016.
2. Presented paper entitled,"वैश्वीकरण: हिन्दी के लिए अवसर या चुनौती" in one day international conference organised by Dept. of Hindi, Dyal Singh College, Karnal, held on 10th Jan, 2017.
3. Presented paper entitled,"Agriculture insurance in India" in one day National Seminar organised by School of Management, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra, held on 10th Feb 2017.
4. Presented paper entitled,"An Analytical Study of Corruption, Black Money and Demonetisation" in

National Seminar organised by Markanda National College, Shahabad on 11th March, 2017.

5. Presented paper entitled,"Corporate Social responsibility and Environment protection in India" in National Conference organised by S.D. College, Panipat on 29 - 30th March, 2017.

Dr. Ritu Sharma (Dept. of English)

1. Presented a paper "Shakespeare and His Times" in the International Seminar "Shakespeare Through the Ages: A Historical Review" organised by Hindu Girls College, Jagadhari on April 22-23, 2016.
2. A research paper "Ted Hughes's Vision of Power and Energy: A Special Reference to" The Hawk in the Rain" accepted for publication in the International Refereed Journal "Researchers World - Journal of Arts, Science & Commerce" ISSN:2231-4172.
3. Invited to deliver a talk as Resource Person in the National Seminar on Feminism organised at DAV (PG) College, Karnal on March 11, 2017.

Dr. Pawan Kumar (Dept. of Political Science)

- Member of Indian and Canadian Association for Literature, New Delhi.
- Presented a Paper entitled,"Position of Human Right in India & World Violence & Solution", sponsored by Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, New Delhi, organised on 13-14 January 2017 at Dept. of Sanskrit, Sanatan Dharam College (Lahore), Ambala Cantt.
- Presented a Research Paper entitled,"Dement of Election System in India and Suggestions". sponsored by Director Higher Education (DGHE), Haryana organised on February 03, 2017 Dept. of Political Science, G.M.N. Postgraduate College, Ambala Cantt.
- Presented a Research Paper entitled,"Nation State in Post Colonial Societies", sponsored by Director Higher Education (DGHE) Haryana organised on 20th March 2017, by Dept. of Political Science, Nirankari Baba Grubachan Singh Memorial College, Sohna, Gurugram.
- Presented a Research Paper entitled,"Democratic Socialism and Welfare State", sponsored by Director General Higher Education (DGHE) Haryana, organised on 22th March, 2017, by Dept. of Political Science G.N. Khalsa College, Karnal.

- Attended the Inaugural of District Level Youth Parliament Session on 25th January, 2017 at Pt. C.L. Sharma P.G. College, Karnal.
- Delivered an Extension Lecture at NSS Camp held at, Uchana, in January 2017 on the Topic, "India's Role of United Nation Organisation".
- Member of Rajasthan Council of Educational Administration, affiliated to Common Wealth Countries.
- Attended and participated in the Interdisciplinary Refresher Course in Human Rights (All Humanities and Laws) from 15th December, 2016 to 4th January, 2017 and obtained Grade "A"
- Presented a Research Paper entitled "Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Making of Indian Council of Social Science & Research (ICSSR) and Indian Political Science Association (IPSA) organised by Dept. of Political Science, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut on 31st March to 1st April, 2017.

Dr Anita Agarwal (Dept. of Political Science)

- Attended a State-Level program organized by Jagran Forum on 13 August 2016 and participated as a Compere.
- Participated in the inter-disciplinary Refresher Course in Human Rights From December 15, 2016 to January 4, 2017 at Kurukshetra University and obtained grade "A". Presented a paper on, "Dilemmas of Development and Globalization: UN a Catalyst for Human Rights".
- Research paper entitled, "Women Empowerment in India: Chances and Challenges" has been accepted for publication in Journal of Government and Political Studies, VOL-XXXXVII, Issue 1, March 2016.
- Delivered a lecture in an Inter-Disciplinary Refresher Course on History, Political Science, Law and Literature organized by Academic Staff College, BPSM University, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat. July, 2016.
- Conducted Survey on "Politics and Society Between Elections, 2016", in Haryana in November-December 2016. The study was conducted jointly by Lokniti and APU.
- A brief write-up on, "Issues Concerning Women" was published in Danik-Jagran on October 3, 2016.
- Acted as a Judge in the Mock Parliament organized by the Dept. of Political Science at KVM DAV College for Women, Karnal on February 9th, 2017 and also addressed the gathering.

- Participated and presented a paper on, "Relevance of Nehruvian Model of Socialism in India", in One-Day National Seminar on, "Relevance of Socialism in Present India", organized by the Dept. of Political Science, GN Khalsa College, Karnal on March 22, 2017.

Prof. Mahavir Singh (Dept. of English)

1. Presented a paper entitled "Literature as an Indispensable Tool in the English Language Learning" in DHE sponsored one-day National Seminar organized on 25th Feb, 2017 by Tau Devi Lal Govt. College for Women Murthal (Sonapat) on the topic, "Relevance of Literature and Language in Modern Context."
2. Presented a paper entitled, "Transformation of the Indian English Fiction under Influence of Partition" in DHE sponsored one-day National Seminar organized on 14th Mar, 2017 by DAV College, Sadhaura (Yamuna Nagar) on the topic "Indian English After 1947."

डॉ. जय कुमार (हिन्दी विभाग)

दिनांक 18-19 मार्च 2017 को हिन्दी विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली एवं जाम्हाणी साहित्य अकादमी, बीकानेर के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में विज्ञान भवन दिल्ली में आयोजित दो दिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में "गुरु जाम्भोजी: सर्वधर्म समभाव के प्रतीक" विषय पर शोध-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।

डॉ. सुरेन्द्र बाला (हिन्दी विभाग)

1. कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र द्वारा आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में 'प्रवासी साहित्य पर शोध पत्र प्रस्तुत किया।
2. दयाल सिंह कॉलेज, करनाल द्वारा एक दिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी 'विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी विस्तार एवं सम्भावनाएं' विषय पर आयोजित की गई। जिसमें प्रवासी साहित्यकारों द्वारा हिन्दी के विकास में योगदान', विषय पर शोध प्रस्तुत किया।

Dr. Pooja Malhotra (Dept of Commerce)

- Research Paper entitled, "Globalisation and E-Commerce in India: Issues and Challenges" published in International Journal of Information Systems and Software Engineering for Big Companies (IJISEBC), 3(1), 44-52, ISSN No. 2387-0184 (Indexed in international databases).

- Research Paper entitled, "Presence of Banking in Social Media: Indian Evidence," published in International Journal of Business Forecasting and Marketing Intelligence, 2(2), 117-127, ISSN No. 1744-6643, (listed in: ABDC Journal Rankings List, and other international databases).
- Authored Book entitled, "Business Communication Skills", Kalyani Publications, New Delhi. ISBN No. 978-93-272-6821-8.
- Authored Book entitled, "Vyavsayik Sanchar Kushalta" Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, ISBN No. 978-93-272-6830-0.
- Developed E-Content for Paper, "Principles and Practices of Management" under Subject "Management" for MHRD, Govt of India Project "E-PG Pathshala in Management" (a sponsored scheme of National Mission on Education through ICT -NMEICT).
- Paper entitled, "Globalisation and E-Commerce in India: Issues and Challenges" presented at International Conference at Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jalandhar on 27th January, 2016.
- Paper entitled, "Make in India- its issues and challenges" presented at National Seminar at Dept of Commerce, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on 26th February, 2016.
- Paper entitled, "Social Networking Sites and Financial Performance: A case Study of Indian Banks" presented at 9th Annual National Conference at Haryana School of Business, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar, on Feb 8-9, 2017.
- Attended one week short term course in Software Technology, at HRD Centre, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from 20.10.2016 to 26.10.2016.

Dr. Dimple Khosla (Dept. of Commerce)

- Presented paper entitled, "Bharat Mein Bade Brands Ko Pracharit Karne Mein Hindi Bhasha Ka Yogdaan" at DHE sponsored One Day International Conference organized by Dept. of Hindi, Dyal Singh College, Karnal on January 10, 2017.
- Invited as a Judge for debate on, "Practical Training Vs Academic Excellence" at Vedas - 2017- a two day National Convention for CA Students organised by Board of Studies ICAI and hosted by Karnal Branch of NIRC of ICAI on January 28-29, 2017.
- Attended one day Inter-Disciplinary National Workshop on, "Role of Ethics In Quality Research" organised by RKSD (PG) College, Kaithal on January 30, 2017.
- As Coordinator organised a two day workshop on "Digital Marketing" for the students on March 18-19, 2017. The workshop was organized as a part of Carpe Diem 2016-17 JIM Calcutta Event in association with Makeintern.
- Written 5 chapters of the paper 'Organisational Behaviour' for e-PG Pathshala as MHRD Govt. of India UGC Project, a sponsored scheme of National Mission of Education through ICT- (NME ICT).
- Paper entitled, "Venture Capital: A Review of Conceptual Framework" accepted for publication in 'Indian Journal of Business Management,' National Journal published by Arya PG College, Panipat (issue coming in May 2017.)

Dr. Parveen Kumar (Dept. of History)

- Participated in U.G.C. sponsored interdisciplinary Refresher Course in Human Rights (All Humanities and Law) organized by Academic Staff College (Human Research Development Centre) Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from 15.12.2016 to 04.01.2017 (21 days) and obtained Grade 'A'.
- Paper presented entitled, "Sardar Patel and Jawahar Lal Nehru: A Comparison" in ICHR sponsored National Seminar in Dept. of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, on 1st October, 2016.
- Paper presented entitled, "Why and with What Consequences was India Partitioned in 1947" in Ch. Ishwar Singh Kanya Mahavidyalaya Dhand Dadwana (Kaithal), one day National Seminar on, "Indian Independence Movement: A Great Saga", sponsored by DGHE, on 2nd February, 2017.
- Paper presented entitled, "Status of Women in Mid 19th and 20th century in Haryana Region" in Haryana Academy of History and Culture Kurukshetra in Haryana Swarna Jayanti National Conference, on 7th-8th February, 2017.
- Paper presented entitled, "Growth and Relevance of Socialism in Modern India", in Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Karnal one day National seminar sponsored by DGHE, on 22nd March, 2017.
- Attended one day Training programme on, "HIV -AIDS", sponsored by Haryana State Aids Control Society, Panchkula, in Pt. Chiranji Lal Sharma Government (PG) College Karnal, on 21st October, 2016.

Dr. Meenu Anand (Dept. of Economics)

1. Paper entitled, "Make In India - Issues and Its Challenges" published in Indian Journal of Social Concerns. An International Refereed Journal. ISSN No. 2231-5837, April 2016.
2. Paper entitled, "Study of Socio-Economic Status of various Categories of Households in Karnal" published in Journal of Global Research & Analysis. A Multi Disciplinary Refereed Research Journal. ISSN No. 2278-6775, June 2016.
3. Paper entitled, "Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy" published in 'Reflection in Education'. A Multidisciplinary Journal, A Refereed Print Journal ISSN No. 2348-7267, Sept 2016.
4. Paper entitled, "Shift in Consumption Pattern" published in 'Yug Shilpi'- An International Refereed Journal ISSN No. 0975-4644. April 2017.
5. Presented a paper entitled, "Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy", sponsored by DHE, Haryana in One Day National Seminar at Markanda National College, Shahbad Markanda on 11th March, 2017.
6. "Industrial Development in Haryana" sponsored by DHE, Haryana in two days Inter-disciplinary National Seminar at Guru Nanak Girls College, Yamuna Nagar on 21-22 March, 2017.

7. Attended One day Inter-disciplinary National Workshop on "Role of Ethics in Quality Research" sponsored by DHE, Haryana at R.K.S.D. (P.G.) College, Kaithal on 30th January, 2017.

Dr. Balvinder Singh (Dept. of Punjabi)

- Attended one day National Seminar on "Human Freedom and Baba Banda Singh Bahadur" at S.D. College (Lahore), Ambala Cantt. on 4th October, 2016 and also presented a research paper entitled, "ਮਾਧੇ ਦਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦਰ"
- Attended one day National Seminar on, "ਗੁਰਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜਗਤ at ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਕੁਰੂਕਸ਼ੇਤਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਕੁਰੂਕਸ਼ੇਤਰ on 7th November, 2016 and also presented a research paper.
- Attended one day National Seminar on, "ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ- ਨਾਰੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ at ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਕਾਲਜ, ਲਾਡਵਾ (ਕੁਰੂਕਸ਼ੇਤਰ) on 27th January, 2017 and also presented a research paper entitled, "ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਾਰੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ"
- Attended one day National Seminar on, "ਇੱਕਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ : ਦਲਿਤ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ," at D.A.V. College, Naneola (Ambala) on 3rd February, 2017 and also presented a research paper.
- Acted as Editor of the book "Kav Darishti" (2016) by Sapatrishi Publications, Chandigarh, ISBN No. 978-81-932959-8-4.

They Left for their Celestial Abode...

1. Sh. Om Parkash Sharma, Father-in-law of Dr. Ritu Sharma, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics.
2. Smt. Surji Devi, revered mother of Sh. Rajinder Mohan, Member, Governing Body.
3. Mrs. Nirmala Sharma, revered mother of Sh. Sanjay Sharma, Associate Professor, Dept. of Geography.
4. Sh. B. K. Duggal, Lecturer (Retd.), Dept. of Geography.
5. Mrs. Ved Seth, revered mother-in-law of Prof. Rajni Seth, Associate Prof. Dept. of Physics.
6. Mrs. Pragya Paul W/o Sh. R. N. Paul, Former Pro Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala and Member, Governing Body.
7. Mrs. Rati Dhar, revered mother-in-law of Sh. D.K. Raina, Worthy Trustee, Dyal Singh College Trust Society and Treasurer, Governing Body.
8. Mrs. Saroj W/o Sh. Y.K. Kahal, Lecturer in English (Retd.).
9. Mrs. Kela vati, revered mother of Dr. Rakesh Bhardwaj.
10. Mrs. Raj Rani, revered mother-in-law of Dr. R.C. Saini, Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of Botany.
11. Smt. Jai Devi, revered mother of Sh. Vivek Arora.
12. Mrs. Raj Kumari, revered mother of Dr. Mukta Jain Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of Commerce.
13. Mrs. Nirmal Dhawan W/o Dr. Yudhveer Dhawan, Assistant Prof. (Retd.) in Hindi.
14. Smt. Shobha Nehru W/o Late Sh. B.K. Nehru, Former President, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Karnal.
15. Prof. Y.K. Kahal, formerly Head, Dept. of English.



Harmony

संस्कृत- विभागः

प्राध्यापक-सम्पादकः डॉ. वसन्त कुमारः
छात्र-सम्पादकः सनातनः



विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रताम्।
पात्रत्वाद् धनमाप्नोति धनाद् धर्मः ततः सुखम्॥

विद्या हमें विनम्रता प्रदान करती है, विनम्रता से योग्यता आती है और योग्यता से हमें धन प्राप्त होता है; धन से हम धर्म के कार्य करते हैं; जिनसे हमें सुख की प्राप्ति होती है।

अनुक्रमणिका

1. सम्पादकीयम्	2	10. मदीया अभ्यर्थना	7
2. प्रार्थना	3	11. प्राचीना काल-गणना	7
3. संस्कृतभाषायाः महत्त्वम्	3	12. नीति-वचनानि	8
4. भारतीया भारती	4	13. हरीतकी हि मातृसमा	8
5. साफल्यं जीवनस्य	4	14. मातुः वात्सल्यम्	9
6. गुरु-सेवन-पटुः विप्र-बटुः	5	15. श्रवणीयानि सुवचनानि	10
7. शुष्ठी रोग-नाशिनी	6	16. आमलकी-विचारः	11
8. महाभारत - ज्ञानम्	6	17. यतिव्रतो हि लक्ष्मणः	11
9. सूक्तिसुधा	7	18. प्रणम्यो भगवान् भास्करः	12

सम्पादकीयम्

प्रियाः सहपाठिनः ! विद्यया मानव-जीवने प्रकाशं आयाति ।

अतः अस्माभिः सर्वदा विद्या-अर्जने यत्नः करणीयः ॥

विषयस्य गहनतया सम्यक्तया ज्ञानं, अवगमनम् एव विद्या वर्तते । ज्ञानवृद्धिः विद्यार्थिनः उद्देश्यम् स्यात् । उत्कृष्टज्ञानं योग्यतां च लब्ध्वा जनः उच्चतमं पदं प्राप्तुं सफलो भवति । विद्याबलेन महर्षयः महाकवयः च अमरपदवीं लभन्ते । अत एव उक्तम् - 'विद्ययाऽमृतमश्नुते ।' मानवजीवने विद्या श्रेष्ठा सर्वप्रधाना च अस्ति । सर्वद्रव्येषु इदमेव श्रेष्ठं द्रव्यम् ।

अपूर्वः कोऽपि कोशोऽयं विद्यते तव भारति ।

व्ययतो वृद्धिमायाति क्षयमायाति संचयात् ॥

विद्यायाः कोशः व्ययात् अर्थात् पठनपाठनादिभिः संवर्धते । संचयात् क्षयम् आयाति । इदं धनं केनापि चोरयितुं न शक्यते । विद्या अपूर्वा कल्पलता विद्यते । यथाहि कथितम्:-

मातेव रक्षति, पितेव हिते नियुङ्क्ते,
कान्तेव चाभिरमयति अपनीय खेदम् ।
लक्ष्मीं तनोति, वितनोति च दिक्षु कीर्तिं,
किं किं न साधयति कल्पलतेव विद्या ॥

विद्वान् एव सर्वत्र पूज्यते, नहि धनवान् राजा वा । ये छात्राः विद्यार्जने कठिनं परिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति, ते जीवने सफलाः भवन्ति । विद्यायाः प्रभावं श्लोकोऽयं प्रतिपादयन्ति :-

विद्या ददाति विनयं, विनयात् याति पात्रताम् ।

पात्रत्वात् धनम् आप्नोति, धनात् धर्मः ततः सुखम् ॥

अतः गौरवशालिनीं विद्यां लब्धुं नम्रीभूय गुरुभ्यः विद्यार्जनीया । सत्यं उक्तम्-

येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानं, ज्ञानं न शीलं न गुणो न धर्मः ।

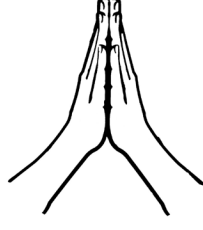
ते मृत्युलोके भुविभारभूताः मनुष्यरूपेण मृगाश्चरन्ति ॥

सनातनः

कला-स्नातक-तृतीय-वर्षीयः

प्रार्थना

- 1) ओम् तेजोऽसि तेजो मयि धेहि,
वीर्यमसि वीर्यं मयि धेहि,
बलमसि बलं मयि धेहि,
ओजोऽसि ओजो मयि धेहि ।
ओम् तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु ।



हे प्रभु ! आप तेजस्वी हो, अतः आप मुझे तेज दे दो;
शक्तिमान् हैं मुझे शक्ति दे दो; स्वयं बल-स्वरूप हैं, मुझे
बल दे दो; आप प्रकाश स्वरूप हैं अतः मुझे प्रकाश दे दो ।
हे प्रभु ! हमारा ज्ञान भी तेजोमय होवे ।

- 2) ओम् भूभुवः स्वः । तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यम् ।

भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि । धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ॥

जो सभी जीवों को प्राण देता है, सभी दुःखों को दूर करता
है तथा नाना प्रकार के सुखों को देने वाला है; हम सब
उस श्रेष्ठ, दीप्तिमान् देवता सूर्य का ध्यान करें । जिससे वह
हमारी बुद्धियों को प्रेरित करे ।

- 3) नमामि ईश्वरं पूर्वं ततः श्रेष्ठान् नमाम्यहम् ।
काले करोमि कार्याणि, पठनं क्रीडनं तथा ॥

मैं सर्वप्रथम ईश्वर को प्रणाम करता हूँ । फिर श्रेष्ठजनों को
प्रणाम करता हूँ । पढ़ने-लिखने एवं खेलने के कार्य समय
पर करता हूँ ।

- 4) यो देवो अग्रौ यो अप्सु यो विश्वं भुवनमाविवेश ।
यो औषधिषु यो वनस्पतिषु तस्मै देवाय नमो नमः ॥

जो ईश्वर अग्नि एवं जलकणों में है । जो समस्त संसार में
व्याप्त है । जो औषधियों में है, जो वनस्पतियों में रहता है;
उस ईश्वर के लिए बार-2 नमस्कार होवे ।

- 5) ओम् द्यौः शान्तिः अंतरिक्षं शान्तिः पृथिवी
शान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः । वनस्पतयः
शान्तिः विश्वे देवाः शान्तिः ब्रह्म शान्तिः सर्वम्
शान्तिः । शान्तिरेव शान्तिः सा मा शान्तिरेधि ।
ओं शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ओम् ।

हे ईश्वर ! द्युलोक (सूर्य, चन्द्र, तारा आदि) में शांति रहे,
अंतरिक्ष में तथा पृथ्वी में शांति रहे । औषधियों में शांति
हो, वनस्पतियों में शांति रहे, विश्व के देवताओं में भी शांति
व्याप्त हो, ज्ञान-विज्ञान शांत अर्थात् मंगल कारक हो । सब
कुछ शांत होवे । शांति भी शांति ही है, वह मुझे भी शांति
प्रदान करें ।

नैसी

विज्ञान-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीया

संस्कृत-भाषायाः महत्त्वम्

संसारे अनेकाः भाषाः सन्ति । तासु भाषासु संस्कृत-भाषा प्राचीनतमा अस्ति । संसारस्य अनेकासु भाषासु
संस्कृतस्य स्पष्टः प्रभावः दृश्यते । संस्कृत-भाषा भारतीय-भाषाणां जननी कथ्यते । यतो हि तासु भाषासु संस्कृतस्य शुद्धा
विकृता च शब्दाः विद्यन्ते । अस्याः प्रभावं विलोक्य सर्वे जनाः अस्याः महत्त्वं स्वीकुर्वन्ति । संस्कृतं खलु वैज्ञानिकी भाषा
अस्याः व्याकरणं सुव्यवस्थितं, येन एषा भाषा अद्यापि सम्पूर्ण-विश्वे समाना विद्यते । अन्यासु भाषासु एषः गुणः न दृश्यते ।
यथा हि आंग्ल-भाषा विभिन्न-देशेषु समाना न दृश्यते ।

संस्कृतं साहित्य-दृष्ट्या समृद्धा भाषा । अस्यां भाषायां वेदाः उपनिषदः धर्म-शास्त्राणि पुराणानि रामायणं, महाभारतं
इत्यादि-विशिष्टा ग्रन्था विद्यन्ते । संसारस्य प्रसिद्धाः कवयः कालिदास-भवभूति-बाणादयः अपि अस्यां एव भाषायां सन्ति ।

एषा भाषा सर्व-दोष-रहिता । अतः एषा देववाणी, अमर-भाषा इति कथ्यते । पाश्चात्य-देशीयाः विचारशीलाः विद्वांसः अपि संस्कृतस्य प्रशंसां अकुर्वन् । तैः संस्कृत-भाषायां महान् परिश्रमः कृतः ।

प्राचीनकाले संस्कृतं अस्माकं राष्ट्रभाषा आसीत् । पठनं पाठनं च संस्कृतमाध्यमेन भवति स्म । अस्माकं देशः तदा विश्वगुरु-पदं अलंकरोति स्म । धर्मार्थकाम-मोक्षाणां सम्यग् ज्ञानं संस्कृत-माध्यमेन एव संभवति । आध्यात्मिक-ज्ञानं संस्कृतस्य आत्मा । ईश्वर-जीव-प्रकृति-विषयकं यादृशं ज्ञानं संस्कृते अस्ति; तादृशं अन्य-भाषासु नास्ति । भारतीय-संस्कृतिः संस्कृते निहिता । अतः एव कथितम् ।

‘संस्कृतिः संस्कृताश्रिता ।’

अतः अस्माभिः संस्कृतं पठितव्यम्, येन संस्कृतभाषायाः उन्नतिः स्यात् । संस्कृतस्य पठन-पाठन-माध्यमेन एव राष्ट्रस्य समाजस्य च उन्नतिः कर्तुं शक्यते । संस्कृत-भाषा एव अस्मान् विश्व-बंधुत्व-भावनां प्रयच्छति ।

‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’

नेहा गर्ग

विज्ञान-स्नातक-तृतीय-वर्षीया

भारतीय़ा भारती

चिरनवीना संस्कृत एषा, गीर्वाणभाषा
चिरनवीना संस्कृत एषा ।
महतो भूतस्य निःश्वसितम्
अस्ति यस्याम् अतिपुरातन-वेदसाहित्यम्
शास्त्रपूरैः स्मृतिविचारैः
वरकवीनां काव्यसारैः
चित्रिता मञ्जुषा, मञ्जुला भाषा ॥
वाल्मीकि-व्यास-मुनिरचितं,
रामायणं महाकाव्यं महाभारतं
क्लैब्यकिल्बिष-कलित-पार्थ
कार्यविषये योजयन्ती
अस्ति यस्यां भगवती गीता, भगवता कथिता ।
मातृभाषा मातृभाषाणां भवितुमर्हा
राष्ट्रभाषा भारतीयानाम्
भवतु भाषाद्वेषनाशः
सर्वथा उद्धोषयामः
भारतीय़ा भारती एषा, अनुपमा सरसा ।

साक्षी गर्ग

विज्ञान-स्नातक-तृतीय-वर्षीया

साफल्यं जीवनस्य

दीने न चेद् दयालुता, हृदयेन तेन किम् ।
मधुरं न यस्य भाषितं, वदनेन तेन किम् ॥
निगमागमानधीत्य, जातो न विनीतः ।
अपरोपदेश - दायिना, बिबुधेन तेन किम् ॥
गृहमागतस्य दुःखिनः नितरां बुभुक्षिताः ।
उदरो न जातु पूरितो धनिकेन तेन किम् ॥
वचनोपदेश - पालनैर्विनयेन सेवया ।
पितरौ न येन सेवितौ तनयेन तेन किम् ॥
विहिता न भक्तिरीश्वरे न च साधु - संगतिः ।
भूभार तुल्य-मूर्तिना मनुजेन तेन किम् ॥
कटुता चेत् समुज्झिता, तथा नाचरेद् यदि ।
जडतावनोपयोगिना पठितेन तेन किम् ॥

गुरमीत सिंहः

कला-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः

गुरु-सेवन-पटुः विप्र-बटुः

प्राचीन गुरुकुल-व्यवस्था मानव के लिए आज भी आदर्श मानी जाती है। इसी व्यवस्था में अध्ययन-रत ब्रह्मचारियों की प्रातः कालीन दिन-चर्या का वर्णन करते हुए कविवर अम्बिकादत्त व्यास लिखते हैं:-

अहो ! चिररात्राय सुप्तोऽहं स्वप्नजालपरतंलेणैव महान्
पुण्यमयः समयोऽतिवाहितः ।

खेद है, मैं बहुत देर तक सोता रहा हूँ। निद्रा के जाल में पड़कर ही मैंने अत्यंत पुण्यमय समय व्यतीत कर दिया।

सन्ध्योपासन-समयोऽयमस्मद्गुरुचरणानाम्,
तत्सपदि अवचिनोमि कुसुमानि 'इति चिन्तयन्
कदलीदलमेकमाकुञ्चय, तृणशकलैः सन्धाय,
पुटकं विधाय, पुष्पावचयं कर्तुमारेभे ।

यह हमारे मान्य गुरुजी की संध्या-उपासना का समय है। अतः शीघ्र ही फूलों को चुनता हूँ। इस प्रकार विचार करते हुए उसने केले के एक पत्ते को तोड़कर उसे तिनके के टुकड़ों से जोड़कर एक दोना बनाया। जिसमें फूलों को इकट्ठा करना आरंभ कर दिया।

बटुरसौ आकृत्या सुंदरः वर्णेन गौरः जटाभिः
ब्रह्मचारी वयसा षोडशवर्षदेशीयः कम्बुकण्ठः
आयत-ललाटः सुबाहुः विशाललोचनः च आसीत् ।

वह ब्रह्मचारी शिष्य आकृति से सुंदर, रंग से गौरा तथा जटाओं से ब्रह्मचारी ज्ञात होता था। सोलह वर्ष की आयु वाले इस वटु का कण्ठ शंख के समान, विस्तृत भाल-पटल, लंबी भुजाएं तथा विशाल आँखें थी।

यावदेष ब्रह्मचारी बटुः अलिपुञ्जं उद्धूय कोरकान्
अवचिनोति तावत् तस्यैव सतीर्थोऽपरः तत्समानवयाः
कस्तुरिका - रेणु - रुषित इव श्यामः चंदन - चर्चित भालः

जैसे ही वह ब्रह्मचारी शिष्य भ्रमरों को उड़ाकर फूलों का चयन करता है; तभी उसी का अन्य सहपाठी जो समान आयु वाला था। जो कस्तुरिका के कणों से लिपा हुआ होने के कारण मानो काले रंग का था। जिसके मस्तक पर चंदन लगा हुआ था।

कर्पूरागुरु - क्षोदच्छुरित - वक्षो - बाहु - दण्डः,
सुगंध पटलैः- उन्निद्रयन्निव निद्रा-मन्थराणि
कोरक-निकुरम्बकान्तराल - सुप्तानि मिलिन्द - वृन्दानि
झटिति समुपसृत्य निवारयन् गौरबटुमवादीत् :-

जिसका वक्षस्थल व भुजाएं, कपूर व अगर के चूर्ण से व्याप्त थी। जो अपनी बहुत अधिक सुगंधि से कलियों के मध्य में सोये हुए निद्रा के कारण आलस्य से भरे हुए भ्रमरों को मानो जगा रहा था। शीघ्र ही पास में आकर गौरबटु से इस प्रकार कहने लगा:-

‘अलं भो अलम् । मयैव पूर्वमवचितानि
कुसुमानि, त्वं तु चिरं रात्रावाजागरीरिति
क्षिप्रं नोत्थापितः गुरुचरणा अत्र तडागतटे
सन्ध्यामुपासते, संस्थापिता मया निखिला सामग्री तेषां समीपे ।

मान्य बंधुवर। आप पुष्प-चयन न करें। मैंने पहले ही फूलों का चयन कर लिया है। तुम तो रात में बहुत देर तक जागते रहे। इस कारण तुम्हें शीघ्र नहीं जगाया। आदरणीय गुरुजी अब तालाब के किनारे संध्या उपासना कर रहे हैं। मैंने उनके पास समस्त पूजा-सामग्री एकत्रित कर दी है।

शिवम् काम्बोजः
कला-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः



शुण्ठी रोग-नाशिनी

शुण्ठी विश्वा च विश्वं च नागरं विश्वभेषजम् ।

ऊषणं कटुभद्रञ्च शृङ्गवेरं महौषधम्

शुण्ठी, विश्व, नागर, विश्वभेषज ऊषण कटुभद्र, शृङ्गवेर और महौषध ये सब सोंठ के नाम हैं।

शुण्ठी रुच्यामवातघ्नी पाचनी कटुका लघुः ।

स्निग्धोष्णा मधुरा पाके कफवातविबन्धनुत् ॥

शुण्ठी रुचिकारक आमवातनाशक, पाचक कटुरस-युक्त लघुपाकी स्निग्ध उष्णवीर्य विपाक में मधुर-रस-युक्त कफ, वात और विबन्ध को दूर करने वाली है।

वृष्या स्वर्यावमिश्वासशूलकासहृदामयान् ।

हन्ति श्लीपदशोथार्श-आनाहोदरमारुतान् ॥

यह वृष्य, स्वर के लिए हितकारी वमन श्वास शूल कास हृद्रोग, श्लीपदशोथार्श बवासीर आनाह और उदर की वायु को दूर करती है।

आग्नेयगुणभूयिष्ठा तोयांशपरिशोषि यत् ।

संगृह्णाति मलं तत्तु ग्राहि शुण्ठ्यादयो यथा ॥

जो द्रव्य अधिकतर अग्नि संबंधी गुणों से युक्त होने से जलीय अंश को सुखाने वाला तथा मल का संग्राहक अर्थात् पतले मल के जलीय भाग को सुखाकर गाढ़ा करने वाला होता है। वह ग्राही कहलाता है, जैसे कि सोंठ आदि।

विबन्धभेदिनी या तु सा कथं ग्राहिणी भवेत् ।

शक्तिर्विबन्धभेदे स्याद्यतो न मलपातने ॥

अब यहां पर प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है; जो कि सोंठ विबन्ध का भेदन करने वाली होती है; वह कैसे ग्राही होगी, क्योंकि अभी आपने ग्राही द्रव्य का 'मल को गाढ़ा करना' लक्षण बतलाया है। इसका उत्तर यह है कि इस द्रव्य का यह प्रभाव है कि यह विबन्ध (मलबद्धता) के दूर करने में तो समर्थ होती है, किन्तु मल के गिराने में नहीं। क्योंकि आश्रय भेद से द्रव्यों के कर्मों में भी प्रभाववश मितता हो ही जाती है। इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।

संतोष कुमारः

कला-स्नातक-प्रथम-वर्षीयः

महाभारत - ज्ञानम्

महाभारतस्य रचयिता कः? महर्षिः वेदव्यासः ।

अस्मिन् महाग्रन्थे कति श्लोकाः? एक लक्षम् ।

धृतराष्ट्राय युद्ध - वृत्तं केन श्रावितम्? संजयेन ।

कुन्त्या किं नाम? पृथा ।

कुन्ती कस्य पुत्री आसीत्? शूरसेनस्य ।

कौरव-पाण्डवानां शस्त्र-गुरुः कः? कृपाचार्यः द्रोणाचार्यः च ।

माद्री -सुतयोः नाम? नकुलः सहदेवः च ।

द्रौपदी - स्वयंवरे कः जितवान्? अर्जुनः ।

अभिमन्युः कयोः पुत्रः आसीत्? सुभद्रा - अर्जुनयोः ।

अभिमन्योः पत्न्या किन्नाम? उत्तरा

अर्जुनस्य मुख्यं शस्त्रम्? धनुः

अस्य धनुषः किन्नाम? गाण्डीवम् ।

अर्जुन - शंखस्य किन्नाम? देवदत्तः ।

श्री कृष्णशंखस्य नाम? पाञ्चजन्यम् ।

पितामहस्य मातुः नाम? गंगा ।

अज्ञातवासे युधिष्ठिरः किं कृतवान् ?

अक्षक्रीडा-शिक्षक- कार्यम् ।

कर्णः कस्य देशस्य राजा आसीत् ? अंगदेशस्य ।

नवदीप कुमारः

कला - स्नातक-प्रथम-वर्षीयः



सूक्ति-सुधा

1. कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ।
हे मानव! कर्म कर फल की इच्छा मत कर ।
2. वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ।
हमें संपूर्ण पृथ्वी को अपना परिवार समझना चाहिए ।
3. संसर्गजा दोषगुणाः भवन्ति ।
संगति से ही मानव में गुण और दोष पैदा होते हैं ।
4. सत्यसमं नास्ति तपः ।
सत्य के समान कोई तप नहीं होता ।
5. विद्या ददाति विनयम् ।
विद्या से विनम्रता प्राप्त होती है ।
6. बुद्धिनाशाद् प्रणश्यति ।
उचित-अनुचित का विवेक करने वाली बुद्धि का नाश होने से, मानव का भी नाश हो जाता है ।
7. धर्मेण हीनाः पशुभिः समानाः ।
धर्म से हीन मनुष्य पशु तुल्य होते हैं ।
8. दण्डः शास्ति प्रजाः सर्वाः ।
गुणी का सम्मान तथा अपराधी को दण्डित करने वाली व्यवस्था ही, प्रजा का उचित शासन कर सकती है ।
9. शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् ।
शरीर धर्म का प्रथम साधन होता है ।
10. कार्यकौशलाद् लभते धनम् ।
कुशलता प्राप्त करने से धन की प्राप्ति होती है ।

अश्विनी

कला-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः

मदीया अभ्यर्थना

हे विधातः ! ज्ञानदातः ! मे च विद्या दीयताम् ।
सौम्यता सुशीलता च हृदये में धीयताम् ॥
वेद-विद्या लुप्ता जगति प्रायशः परमेश्वर ।
अन्धता जगति तता या सा तु दूरं नीयताम् ॥
पण्डिताः खलु खण्डितास्तु भारतादस्मान्ननु ।
सर्वविद्या - मण्डिताः स्युः, पण्डिता विधीयताम् ॥
अभ्यर्थना वा वन्दना वा हृदयाद् विनिर्गता ।
बालकानां हे पितः ! नतमौलीनां स्वीक्रियताम् ॥

अंशुः

विज्ञान-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीया

प्राचीना काल-गणना

१०० लुटिः = १ तत्परः

३० तत्परः = १ निमेषः

१८ निमेषः = १ काष्ठा

३० काष्ठाः = १ कला

३० कलाः = १ घटी

२ घट्यौ = १ मुहूर्तम्

३० मुहूर्तानि = १ अहोरात्रम्

७ अहोरात्रम् = १ सप्ताहः । १५ अहोरात्राणि = पक्षः ।

२ पक्षौ = १ मासः । २ मासौ = १ ऋतुः । ३ ऋतवः

= १अयनम् । २ अयने = १ वर्षम् । ३६० वर्षाणि

= दिव्यवर्षम् । १२०० दिव्यवर्षाणि = ४,३२०००

मानव-वर्षाणि = कलियुगः । २ कलियुगौ = १ द्वापरयुगः ।

३ कलियुगाः = त्रेतायुगः । ४ कलियुगाः = सत्ययुगः ।

१० कलियुगाः = महायुगः । ७१ महायुगाः = १ मनुकालः

१ सत्ययुगः = मनुसन्धिः । १४ मनवः + १५ मनुसन्धयः =

१००० महायुगाः = १ कल्पः । १ कल्पः = १ ब्रह्मदिनम् ।

ब्रह्मदिनम् = सृष्टिकालः । ब्रह्मरातिः = प्रलयकालः ।

२ कल्पौ = ब्रह्मणः अहोरात्रम् । ३० अहोरात्रम् =

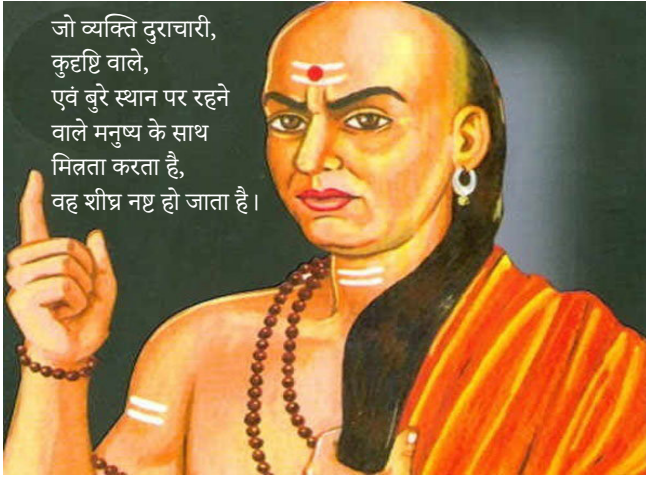
१ मासः । १२ मासाः = १ वर्षम् । १०० वर्षाणि = ब्रह्मायुः ।

सागरः

कला-स्नातक-प्रथम-वर्षीयः

नीति-वचनानि

सुप्रसिद्ध नीतिकार आचार्य चाणक्य ने मानव-जीवन को उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर करने के लिए नीति-शास्त्र का निर्माण किया। उसमें से संकलित निम्नलिखित वचन हमारे लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। अतः इन्हें जीवन में धारण करना चाहिए।



जो व्यक्ति दुराचारी,
कुदृष्टि वाले,
एवं बुरे स्थान पर रहने
वाले मनुष्य के साथ
मिलता करता है,
वह शीघ्र नष्ट हो जाता है।

1. लोकयात्रा भयं लज्जा दाक्षिण्यं त्यागशीलता ।
पंच यत्न न विद्यन्ते न कुर्यात्तत्र संस्थितिम् ॥

जिस मानव में ये पांच गुण न हों; उसके साथ कभी नहीं रहना चाहिए।

(क) लोक - व्यवहार का ज्ञान । (ख) ईश्वर से भय ।

(ग) लोक - लज्जा । (घ) उदारता ।

(ङ) त्याग करने की भावना ।

2. ते पुत्रा ये पितुर्भक्ताः स पिता यस्तु पोषकः ।
तन्मित्रं यत् विश्वासः सा भार्या यत् निर्वृतिः ॥

वे ही उत्तम पुत्र हैं; जो पिता की सेवा करते हैं। वही उत्तम पिता है; जो संतान का पालन करता है। वही परम मित्र है; जिसके प्रति विश्वास रहता है। वही श्रेष्ठ पत्नी है; जिससे सुख-शांति मिलती है।

3. कोकिलानां स्वरो रूपं स्त्रीणां रूपं पतिव्रतम् ।
विद्या रूपं कुरूपाणां क्षमा रूपं तपस्विनाम् ॥

संसार में प्राणियों की सुंदरता, उनके काले-गोरे रंग के आधार पर नहीं होती; अपितु उनके गुण ही उन्हें सुंदरता, शोभा व शालीनता प्रदान करते हैं। जैसे कोयल पक्षी अपनी मधुर आवाज से सुंदर माना जाता है। स्त्रियां पतिव्रता धर्म के कारण शोभनीय होती हैं। ज्ञान कुरूप को भी रूपवान् बना देता है। तपस्वी वही सुशोभित होता है; जिसमें क्षमा गुण विद्यमान होता है।

4. त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थं ग्रामस्यार्थं कुलं त्यजेत् ।
ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं आत्मार्थं पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥

परिवार के कल्याण के लिए एक व्यक्ति को छोड़ देना चाहिए। गांव (कुछ परिवारों) के हित के लिए एक परिवार का त्याग कर देना चाहिए। नगर या प्रदेश की रक्षा के लिए गांव का त्याग कर देना चाहिए। परन्तु आत्मा के ज्ञान के लिए समस्त भूमंडल को भी छोड़ देना चाहिए।

5. उद्योगे नास्ति दारिद्र्यं जपतो नास्ति पातकम् ।
मौने च कलहो नास्ति नास्ति जागरतो भयम् ॥

परिश्रम करने पर गरीबी नहीं रहती। जाप करते हुए व्यक्ति को पाप नहीं लगता और शांत रहने पर लड़ाई झगड़ा नहीं होता है। सावधान रहने पर डर नहीं रहता है।

गंगा रावत

विज्ञान-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीया

हरीतकी हि मातृसमा

आयुर्वेद-शास्त्र में त्रिफला को नवयौवन प्रदाता कहा है। हरीतकी (हरड़) नामक फल उसका एक घटक है। यह फल शिशु से लेकर वृद्ध व्यक्ति तक सब के लिए हितकारी है। इसके गुणों का वर्णन करते हुए आयुर्वेद में इसे माता से भी अधिक हितकारी बतलाया है।

विजया रोहिणी चैव पूतना चामृताऽभया ।
जीवन्ती चेतकी चेति पथ्यायाः सप्तजातयः ॥

हरीतकी की सात प्रजातियां है। जिसके नाम विजया रोहिणी
पूतना अमृता अभया जीवन्ती एवं चेतकी है।

विजया सर्वरोगेषु रोहिणी व्रणरोहिणी ।
प्रलेपे पूतना योज्या शोधनार्थेऽमृता हिता ॥

विजया नामक हरीतकी का प्रयोग सभी रोगों में होता है।
रोहिणी का व्रण-पूरण करने तथा पूतना का प्रलेप के लिए
प्रयोग करना चाहिए। अमृता शोधन कर्म के लिए हितकर है।

अक्षिरोगेऽभया शस्ता जीवन्ती सर्वरोगहृत् ।
चूर्णार्थे चेतकी शस्ता यथायुक्तं प्रयोजयेत् ॥

आंख के रोगों में 'अभया' उत्तम होती और 'जीवन्ती' संपूर्ण
रोगों का हरण करने वाली होती है। चूर्ण के लिए चेतकी
'उत्तम' होती है।

चेतकी द्विविधा प्रोक्ता श्वेता कृष्णा च वर्णतः ।
षडंगुलायता शुक्ला कृष्णा त्वेकांगुला स्मृता ॥

'चेतकी' श्वेत और कृष्ण वर्ण वाली होती है। श्वेत छः
अंगुल तथा कृष्ण एक अंगुल की लंबी होती है।

यस्य माता गृहे नास्ति तस्य माता हरीतकी ।
कदाचित् कुप्यते माता नोदरस्था हरीतकी ॥

द्वैव दुर्विपाक से जिसको मातृ-सुख नहीं मिल पाता; उसे
हरीतकी (हरड़) को माता के रूप में स्वीकार कर निश्चिंत
हो जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि माता भी कभी-2 क्रोधित हो
जाती है; लेकिन उदर में स्थित हरड़ कभी क्रोधित नहीं होती
अर्थात् उदर विकार नहीं होने देती है।

संतोष कुमारः

कला - स्नातक-प्रथम-वर्षीयः

मातुः वात्सल्यम्

मातृ-वत्सलः बालः स्वकीयायाः जनन्याः वात्सल्यं अनुभूय
तां अनुभूतिं गीत- माध्यमेन बोधयति :-

मम माता देवता ।
मम माता देवता ॥

अतिसरला, मयि मृदुला ।
गृह-कुशला, सा अतुला ॥

पाययति दुग्धं, भोजयति भक्तं ।
लालयति नित्यं, तोषयति चित्तं ॥

सायंकाले नीराजयति ।
पाठयति च मां शुभंकरोति ॥

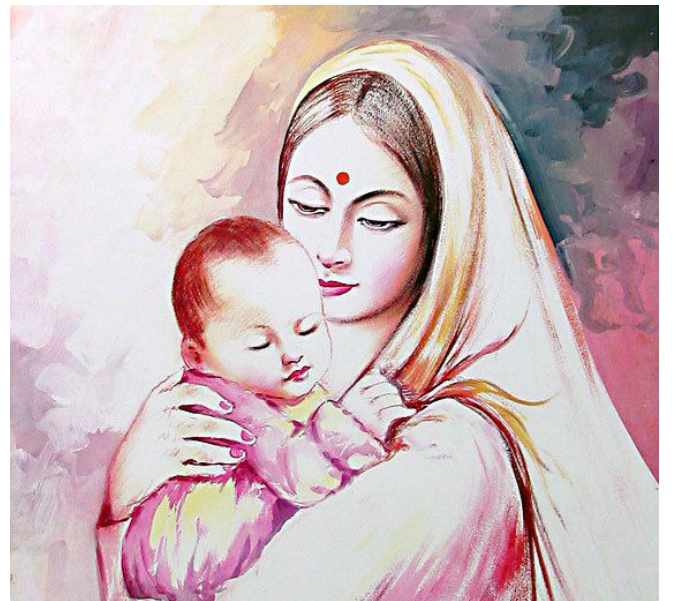
शुभं कुरु त्वं कल्याणं आरोग्यं धनसम्पदः ।
दुष्टबुद्धिविनाशाय दीपज्योतिर्नमोऽस्तु ते ॥

पाठयति च मां शुभंकरोति ॥

रात्रौ अंके मां स्वापयति
मधु मधु मधुरं गीतं गायति
आ आ आ आ आ ॥

देवेन्द्रः

विज्ञान-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः



श्रवणीयानि सुवचनानि

तृष्णां छिन्धि, भज क्षमां जहि मदं, पापे रतिं मा कृथाः
सत्यं ब्रह्मनुयाहि साधुपदवीं सेवस्व विद्वज्जनम्
मान्यान्मानय, विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय प्रख्यापय स्वान् गुणान्
कीर्तिं पालय, दुःखिते कुरु दयामेतत्सतां लक्षणम् ॥

लालसा छोड़ दो, क्षमा का सेवन करो, अहंकार का त्याग करो, पाप में आसक्ति मत करो, सत्य बोलो, सज्जनों के मार्ग का अनुसरण करो, विद्वानों की सेवा करो, माननीय जनों का सम्मान करो तथा शत्रुओं को भी अनुकूल बनाओ। अपने गुणों को प्रकट कर यश का पालन करो। दुःखीजन पर दया करना, यह सज्जन का लक्षण है।

किं तेन हेम-गिरिणा रजताद्रिणा वा,

यत्नाश्रिताश्च तरवस्तरवस्त एव ॥

मन्यामहे मलयमेव यदाश्रयेण,

कंकोलनिम्बकुटजा अपि चन्दनाः स्युः ।

उस सोने के पर्वत अथवा चांदी के पर्वत से क्या लाभ? जिस पर आश्रय लिये हुए वृक्ष जैसे के जैसे ही रह गए। हम तो मलयाचल को ही विशेष मानते हैं; जिसके आश्रय से कंकोल नीम और कुटज के वृक्ष भी चंदन के समान सुगंधयुक्त हो गए।

रत्नैर्महाहैस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः

न भेजिरे भीमविशेष - भीतिम् ।

सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं

न निश्चितार्थाद्विरमन्ति धीराः ॥

देवता लोग न तो बहुमूल्य रत्नों से संतुष्ट हुए और न ही भयंकर विष से भयभीत हुए। अमृत-प्राप्ति तक समुद्र मंथन करते रहे। निश्चय ही धैर्यशाली पुरुष निश्चित किए

हुए अपने प्रयोजन से रुकते नहीं हैं।

क्वचित्पृथिवीशय्या क्वचिदपि च पर्यकशयनः
क्वचिच्छाकाहारः क्वचिदपि च शाल्योदनरुची ।
क्वचित्कन्थाधारी क्वचिदपि च दिव्याम्बरधरो
मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखम् ॥

अपने ध्येय के प्रति समर्पित व्यक्ति सुख-दुःख में भेद नहीं करता। चाहे उसे पलंग के स्थान पर भी सोना पड़े। चाहे स्वादु भोजन के अभाव में शाकमाल ही क्यों न खाना पड़े। इस प्रकार उत्तम वस्त्रों के विपरीत फटे पुराने वस्त्र ही क्यों न धारण करने पड़े।

ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता, शौर्यस्य वाक्संयमो,
ज्ञानस्योपशमः श्रुतस्य विनयो, वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः ।
अक्रोधस्तपसः क्षमा प्रभवितुर्धर्मस्य निव्याजता
सर्वेषामपि सर्वकारणमिदं शीलं परं भूषणम् ॥

सज्जनता ऐश्वर्य का आभूषण है। वाणी का संयम वीरता का, शांति ज्ञान का, विनयशीलता वेद श्रवण का, पात्र को दान आदि देना धन का, क्रोध न करना तपस्या का, क्षमा सामर्थ्यशाली का, निष्कपटता धर्म का आभूषण है। किन्तु सभी का कारणभूत यह सदाचरण ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ आभूषण है।

निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणा यदि वा स्तुवन्तु

लक्ष्मीः समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम्

अद्यैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा

न्यायात्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः ॥

नीतिशास्त्र में कुशल बुद्धिमान् व्यक्ति निंदा करें अथवा प्रशंसा करें। धन-संपत्ति आए अथवा इच्छानुसार चली जाए। चाहे मृत्यु आज ही हो अथवा युग के बाद होवे। धैर्यवान् व्यक्ति न्याय के मार्ग से एक पद भी विचलित नहीं होते।

गीता

कला-स्नातक-प्रथम-वर्षीया



आमलकी- विचारः

आंवला एक ऐसा फल है; जो मानव को चिरयौवन प्रदान करता है। आयुर्वेद के प्रसिद्ध ग्रन्थ 'भावप्रकाश निघण्टु' में इसके गुणों का वर्णन निम्न प्रकार किया गया है:-

वयस्यामलकी वृष्या जातीफलरसं शिवम् ।
धात्रीफलं श्रीफलं च तथामृतफलं स्मृतम् ॥
त्रिष्वामलकमाख्यातं धात्री तिष्याफलाऽमृता ॥

वयस्या, आमलकी, वृष्या, जातीफलरसा, शिव, धात्रीफल, श्रीफल और अमृतफल ये सब आंवले के नाम हैं। धात्री, तिष्याफला, अमृता ये भी आंवले के नाम हैं।

हरीतकीसमं धात्रीफलं किन्तु विशेषतः ।
रक्तपित्तप्रमेहघ्नं परं वृष्यं रसायनम् ॥

हरड़ के जो गुण हैं, वे ही आंवले के भी हैं। किन्तु विशेष यह है कि रक्त-पित्त तथा प्रमेह का नाशक है और अत्यंत वृष्य एवं रसायन है।

हन्ति वातं तदम्लत्वात्पित्तं माधुर्यशैत्यतः ।
कफं रुक्षकषायत्वात्फलं धान्यास्त्रिदोषजित् ॥

आंवला अम्ल-रस-युक्त होने से वायु को तथा मधुर-रस-युक्त और शीतल होने से पित्त को दूर करता है। रुक्ष तथा कषाय-रस-युक्त होने से कफ को दूर करता है। अतएव यह त्रिदोषनाशक है।

यस्य यस्य फलस्येह वीर्यं भवति यादृशम् ।
तस्य तस्यैव वीर्येण मज्जानमपि निर्दिशेत् ॥

यहां सर्वत्र यह समझना चाहिए कि जिन-2 फलों का गुण ऊष्ण या शीतवीर्य हो; उन उन फलों की मींगी का भी गुण वैसा ही ऊष्ण या शीतवीर्य होता है।

शशिकांतः

विज्ञान-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः

यतिव्रतो हि लक्ष्मणः

भारतीय इतिहास में दशरथ-नंदन लक्ष्मण का चरित्र अतुलनीय है। वे आदर्श भ्राता तो हैं ही। इसके अतिरिक्त उनकी कर्तव्य-निष्ठा एवं जितेन्द्रियता भी अनुकरणीय है। वनवास काल में लक्ष्मण के तपोनिष्ठ जीवन से श्रीराम बहुत प्रभावित हुए। उन्होंने पंचवटी में लक्ष्मण को ब्रह्मचारी की उपाधि प्रदान करते हुए कहा-

पुष्पं दृष्ट्वा फलं दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा स्त्रीणां च यौवनम् ।
लीणि रत्नानि दृष्ट्वैव कस्य नो चलते मनः ॥

विकसित पुष्प परिपक्व फल तथा स्त्री का यौवन, इन तीनों रत्नों को देखकर किसका मन विचलित नहीं होता?

पिता यस्य शुचिभूतो माता यस्य पतिव्रता ।
उभाभ्यामेव सम्भूतो तस्य नो चलते मनः ॥

लक्ष्मण कहते हैं-

जिसका पिता शुद्ध-आत्मा हो और जिसकी माता पतिव्रता हो। ऐसे माता-पिता से उत्पन्न व्यक्ति का मन विचलित नहीं होता। राम पूछते हैं:-

अग्निकुण्डसमा नारी घृतकुम्भसमः पुमान् ।
सुन्दरी चेत् स्थिता पार्श्वे कस्य नो चलते मनः ॥

अग्नि कुंड के समान नारी है और घी के घड़े के समान पुरुष है। पास में यदि सुंदर स्त्री बैठी हो, फिर भी किसका मन विचलित नहीं होता है?

लक्ष्मण उत्तर देते हैं-

मनो धावति सर्वत्र मदोन्मत्त-गजेन्द्रवत् ।
ज्ञानांकुश-समा बुद्धिस्तस्य नो चलते मनः ॥

जैसे मद से उन्मत्त हुआ हाथी सर्वत्र दौड़ता है, वैसे ही मन भी दौड़ता है। परंतु जिसकी बुद्धि ज्ञान-अंकुश के समान है; उसका मन विचलित नहीं होता।

परम तपस्वी यतिव्रत धारी लक्ष्मण के विचारों को सुनकर श्रीराम कहते हैं-

हे लक्ष्मण महाप्रज्ञ सुमित्रायाश्च नंदन ।
इक्ष्वाकोश्च कुलोत्पन्न ब्रह्मचारिन्नमो नमः ॥

माता सुमित्रा को आनन्दित करने वाले हे लक्ष्मण ! आप स्थितप्रज्ञ हैं। महान् इक्ष्वाकु के कुल में जन्म लेने वाले ब्रह्मचारी आपको मेरा नमस्कार है।

अंशुलः

विज्ञान-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः

प्रणम्यो भगवान् भास्करः

उदीयमान भगवान् भास्कर का वर्णन करते हुए कविवर अम्बिकादत्त व्यास लिखते हैं:-

अरुण एष प्रकाशः पूर्वस्यां भगवतो मरीचिमालिनः एष
भगवान् मणिराकाशमण्डलस्य,
चक्रवर्ती खेचर-चक्रस्य कुण्डलमाखण्डलदिशः
इनश्च दिनस्य ।

पूर्व दिशा में भगवान् सूर्य का यह अरुण प्रकाश फैला हुआ है। यह सूर्य आकाश लोक का मानो रत्न, नक्षत्र समूह का चक्रवर्ती सम्राट् तथा इन्द्र की दिशा का कुण्डल है।

दीपको ब्रह्माण्डभाण्डस्य प्रेरान् पुण्डरीकपटलस्य,
शोकविमोकः कोक-लोकस्य,
अवलम्बो रोलम्बकदम्बस्य सूत्रधारः सर्वव्यवहारस्य ।

यह सूर्य देव ब्रह्माण्ड रूपी घर का मानो दीपक है। कमलों को विकसित कर, उनका प्रिय करने वाला है। चकवा-चकवी समुदाय के शोक को दूर करने वाला है। भ्रमर-समूहों को सहारा देने वाला, सभी लोक-व्यवहारों का प्रवर्तक तथा दिन का स्वामी है।

अयमेव अहोरात्रं जनयति,
अयमेव वत्सरं द्वादशसु भागेषु विभनक्ति,
अयमेव कारणं षण्णामृतूनाम् एष एवाङ्गीकरोति
उत्तरं दक्षिणं चायनम्, अनेनैव सम्पादिता युगभेदाः एनेनैव
कृताः कल्पभेदाः ।

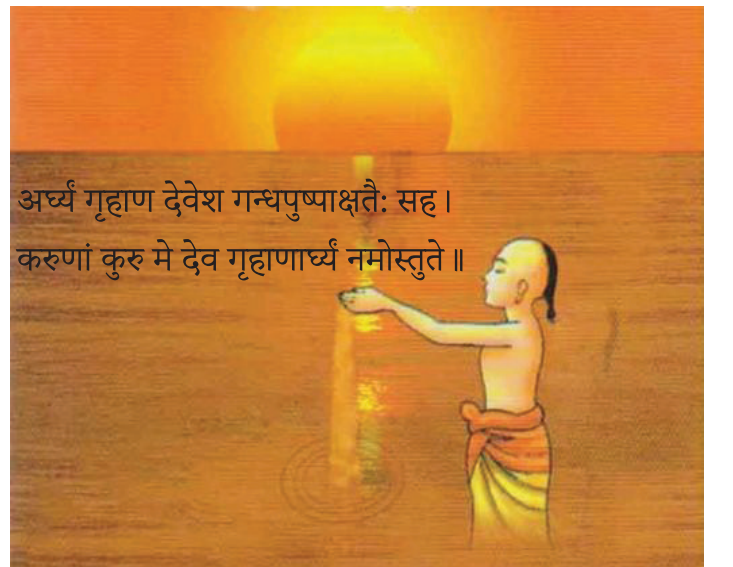
यह सूर्य ही दिन और रात को बनाता है। यही वर्ष को बारह भागों में विभक्त करता है। यही छः ऋतुओं का कारण है। यही उत्तरायण एवं दक्षिणायन के मार्गों को स्वीकार करता है। इसी ने युगों में भेद प्रस्तुत किया है। इसी (सूर्य) ने ही कल्पों में भेद किए हैं।

एनमेवाऽऽश्रित्य भवति परमेष्ठिनः परार्द्ध-संख्या असावेव
चर्कति बर्भर्ति जर्हर्ति च जगत् ।
वेदा एतस्यैव वन्दिनः गायत्री अमुमेव गायति, ब्रह्मनिष्ठा
ब्राह्मणा अमुमेव अहरहः उपतिष्ठन्ते,
धन्य एष कुलमूलं श्री रामचन्द्रस्य प्रणम्यः एष
विश्वेषामिति ।

इसी सूर्य का सहारा लेकर ही ब्रह्म की परार्द्ध संख्या बनती है। यही सूर्य संसार का बार-2 निर्माण, पोषण और संहार करता है। चारों वेद इसी की स्तुति करते हैं। गायत्री मंत्र इसी का गुणगान करता है। ब्रह्म में लीन ब्राह्मणगण इसी सूर्य का प्रतिदिन ध्यान करते हैं। श्रीराम चंद्र के वंश का मूल भी, यह सूर्य ही है।

अतः यह संसार के लिए प्रणाम करने योग्य है।

अनिल कुमारः
कला-स्नातक-द्वितीय-वर्षीयः



अर्घ्यं गृहाण देवेश गन्धपुष्पाक्षतैः सह ।
करुणां कुरु मे देव गृहाणार्घ्यं नमोस्तुते ॥



Harmony

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪ੍ਰਾਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ : ਡਾ. ਬਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ : ਨਵਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ



ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸੁਹੱਪਣ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਪਰਤ ਹੈ ਵਿਛਦੀ,
ਬਸ ਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਦਿਲ ਖਿੱਚਵਾਂ,

ਇਕ ਰਾਗ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਬ ਰੂਪ
ਰੰਗ ਪਿਘਲ-ਪਿਘਲ ਰੂਪ ਅਨੂਪ

ਹੋਰ-ਹੋਰ ਸੱਜਦਾ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸੁਹੱਪਣ ਆਪਾ ਵਾਰ, ਸਦਕੇ ਹੋ-ਹੋ
ਬਿਹਬਲਤਾ ਅਨੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਠੀ ਕਦੀ

- ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਫੁਲਵਾੜੀ

1. ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ	2	14. ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋਈ?	6
2. ਜਿੰਦਗੀ	3	15. ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਗੰਜ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ	7
3. ਅਣਜੰਮੀ ਧੀ ਦੀ ਫਰਿਆਦ....	3	16. ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ	7
4. ਕਾਰਗਿਲ ਦੀ ਚੋਟੀਆਂ	3	17. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ	9
5. ਧੀਆਂ	4	18. ਕੂੜਾ ਬੋਲ ਪਿਯਾ	10
6. ਜੇਰਾ ਧੀਆਂ ਦਾ...	4	19. ਅੱਜ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਏ	10
7. ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦਾ ਕਲਾਮ	4	20. ਕਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ	10
8. ਜਿੰਦਗੀ	5	21. ਢੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ	11
9. ਧੀਆਂ	5	22. ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਸੇ ਦਾ ਮਹਤਵ	11
10. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਨ	5	23. ਨਾਨਕ ਦੁਖੀਆ ਸਭ ਸੰਸਾਰ	11
11. ਸਿੰਘਾ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਜਰਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਆਪਣਾ	5	24. ਸਿਫ਼ਰ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ	12
12. ਮਾਂ	6	25. ਅਰਦਾਸ	12
13. ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ	6	26. ਧੂੰਆਂ	12

ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ

ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਜਨਯੋਗ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਕੋਨੇ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਇਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਉੱਤਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਹੈ, ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਵੀਨ ਰੂਪ ੧੦ਵੀਂ-੧੧ਵੀਂ ਈ ਵਿਚ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਉਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੋਗੀਆਂ, ਨਾਥਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੋਰ ਸੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਰਚਨਾ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ (12ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ) ਦੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਜ ਸ਼ਲੋਕ ਹਨ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੇ 112 ਸ਼ਲੋਕ 4 ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹਨ। ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਮੀਲ ਪੱਥਰ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕਲਾਸਿਕੀ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਲੁਕਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕੇ ਰਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਨ ਕਾਰਜ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਛੇ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ, ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਭਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਭੱਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ :-

ਆਗਿਆ ਭਈ ਅਕਾਲ ਕੀ ਤਭੀ ਚਾਲਿਓਉ ਪੰਥ,
ਸਭ ਸਿੱਖਨ ਕੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਹੈ ਗੁਰੂ ਮਾਨਿਓ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ।

ਕਿੱਸਾ ਕਾਵਿਧਾਰਾ ਦਾ ਮੋਢੀ ਦਮੋਦਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦਮੋਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਵਾਰਿਸ ਵਰਗੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਹੀਰ ਦਾ ਕਿੱਸਾ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ। ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਵਾਂ ਰੰਗ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ, ਅਵਤਾਰ ਪਾਸ਼, ਸ਼ਿਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬਟਾਲਵੀ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ, ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ, ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਪਾਤਰ, ਬਲਰਾਜ ਸਾਹਨੀ, ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਆਦਿ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਵੇਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਨਣਾ ਜਰੂਰ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਭੁਲਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੂਰਾ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਜੇ ਵੀ ਲੋਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਛੂ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਸੁਤਿਆਂ ਕੋਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ :-

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਸੇਵਾ
ਮਜਲੂਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਕ ਦਿਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ
ਸੁੱਤੀ ਕੋਮ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੇਸ਼ ਭਰਕੇ
ਗਿਦੜਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ

ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਰਮਨੀ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੈਂ ਡਾ. ਬਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਲੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਰੂਚੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਨਵਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੋਰ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
161176

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ, ਗਮ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ
ਖੇੜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਵਿੜੋਣਾ
ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
ਸੁਪਣਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਹਲ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਕੂੜ ਅਰਮਾਨ ਲੈ ਕੇ
ਤਿਤਲੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਉੜਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
ਪਤਾ ਨੀ ਕਿਖੇ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਮੰਜਿਲ
ਇਹ ਸੋਚ ਕੇ ਘਬਰਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
ਹਰ ਰਾਹ ਤੇ ਪਏ ਨੇ ਕੰਡੇ
ਫੁੱਲ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਚਲਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
ਦੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਜਾਂ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਹੰਝੂ
ਚੁਪ ਚਾਪ ਪਿੰਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਦਾ

ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ
ਪਾਲਣ-ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਣ ਵਾਲੇ
ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ
ਬੰਧ ਕੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਕੇ ਬੰਧਣਾ ਵਿਚ
ਉਹ ਜਗ ਦੀ ਰੀਤ ਨਿਭਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ
ਭੁੱਖੀ ਪਿਆਸੀ ਰਹ ਕੇ ਵੀ
ਉਹ ਅਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਨਿਭਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ
ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਜਦ ਤਕ ਸਾਂਸ ਹੈ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ

ਆਰਤੀ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸੈਮੈਸਟਰ)
161318

ਅਣਜੰਮੀ ਧੀ ਦੀ ਫਰਿਆਦ....

ਮੈਂ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਸੜਕ ਕਿਨਾਰੇ
ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੁਕਾਰੇ,
ਬੰਦ ਲਿਫਾਫੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਤਾ ਨੀ ਕੋਣ ਸੀ,
ਨਿੱਕੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਪੈਰ ਲਹੂ ਲਹਾਨ ਧੋਣ ਸੀ,
ਕੂੜੇ ਦੇ ਢੇਰ ਤੇ ਜੱਦ ਮੇਰੀ ਨਿਗਾ ਪਈ,
ਮੈਂ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਸ਼ਇਦ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਧੀ,
ਗੋਰਾ ਚਿੱਟਾ ਰੰਗ ਤੇ ਸੋਹਣੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਵਾਲ ਸੀ,
ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਧੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਕਮਾਲ ਸੀ,



ਨਿਮਾਂ ਨਿਮਾਂ ਮਰਜਾਣੀ ਭੁੱਖੀ ਰੋਈ ਜਾਵੇ,
ਕਿਥੇ ਗਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਧ ਪਿਲਾਵੇ,
ਧੀ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਗਲ ਨਾਲ ਲਗਾਈ,
ਵਾਹ ਰੱਬਾ ਮੇਰਿਆ ਕੈਸੀ ਤੂੰ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਬਣਾਈ,
ਪੁੱਤ ਜੰਮੇ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁੱਤ ਹੱਸਦੇ
"ਧੀ" ਸੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਕੂੜੇ ਚ, ਲੋਕ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੱਬ ਦੱਸਦੇ

ਕਵਲਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੋਰ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼ ਆਨਰ) ਭਾਗ-ਚੌਥਾ
151601

ਕਾਰਗਿਲ ਦੀ ਚੋਟੀਆਂ

ਸੱਜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਪੂਰੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ
ਸੱਜ-ਧਜ ਰਹੀ ਹਨ ਕੋਠੀਆਂ
ਏਨੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਭੁਲ ਗਏ
ਉਹ ਕਾਰਗਿਲ ਦੀ ਚੋਟੀਆਂ
ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੇਵਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਮੇਰਾ
ਕਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਅਣਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਚਲਾਯੀਆਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਗੋਲੀਆਂ
ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਤਕਾਰ
ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਤੰਕ ਵੜਾਯਾ
ਬੇਕਸੂਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੋਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਓੜਾਯਾ
ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਹਾਗ ਓਜਾੜੇ
ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਓਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੀਣਾ

ਭੈਣ ਦੇ ਭਰਾ ਨਾ ਛੱਡੋ
ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਬੇਸਹਾਰਾ
ਕਰਕੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਮਾਂ-ਪਿਓ ਦਿਯਾਂ
ਅੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਾਰਾ
ਤੇ ਫੇਰ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ
ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ
ਕਿਤਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ
ਚਾਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਵਿਨਾਸ਼

ਆਰਤੀ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸੈਮੈਸਟਰ)
161318

ਧੀਆਂ

ਮੇਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਲੋਕੋਂ ਵੇਖੋ
 ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਕੇਹੇਜੀ ਨੈਬਤ ਆਈ
 ਪੇਟ ਦੀ ਭੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਖਾਤਰ
 ਪਿਓ ਨੇ ਹੈ ਧੀ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਲਗਾਈ
 ਦੇ ਹਜਾਰ ਦਲਾਲ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ
 ਪੰਜ ਸੌ ਲੈ ਮਾਂ ਧੀ ਦੇ ਆਈ
 ਨਾ ਵੇਖਿਆਂ ਓਸ ਨੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਮੂੜ ਕੇ
 ਧੀ ਦਿਨ-ਰਾਤ ਚਿਲਾਈ
 ਓਸ ਦਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਓਸ ਦੀ ਮਮਤਾ
 ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਹੋਈ ਪਰਾਈ
 ਮੇਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਲੋਕੇ ਜਾਗੇ
 ਕੰਨ ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ਸੂਣੇ ਧੀ ਦੀ ਦੂਹਾਈ
 ਇਕ ਤਰਫ ਤੇ ਧੀ ਨੀਲਾਮ
 ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕੁੱਖ 'ਚ ਕਤਲੇਆਮ
 ਅਸਪਤਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ
 ਸੜਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਣਾ ਰੱਖੇ ਨੇ ਸਮਸ਼ਾਨ



ਮੇਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿਆਂ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਧੀਆਂ
 ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਪਣੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ
 ਉਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਕੁਝ ਅਰਮਾਨ
 ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਅਪਣੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਓਹ
 ਹੈਰਾਨ
 ਓਸ ਦੇ ਅਰਮਾਨ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਬਣ ਗਏ
 ਆਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਦੀਪ ਜਲਾਏ
 ਦੇ ਦਿਓ ਓਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ
 ਕਿਉਂ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਮਿਟੀ 'ਚ ਰੁਲਾਏ
 ਚੱੜ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਓਹ ਸੂਲੀ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਮਜਬੂਰ
 ਆਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਜਗ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ
 ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਰਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਸ ਇਹੋ ਹੀ ਫਰਿਆਦ
 ਸਮਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਝੂਠ ਦੇ ਬੰਧਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਦੇ
 ਹੋਏਗੀ ਧੀ ਆਜਾਦ

ਆਰਤੀ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
 161318

ਜੇਰਾ ਧੀਆਂ ਦਾ...

ਮੁੱਠੀ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ,
 ਹੱਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ
 ਖੇਰੇ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਘਟ,
 ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ
 ਐਸਾ ਕੀ ਗੁਨਾਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਧੀਆਂ ਦਾ,
 ਜੋ ਸੱਚੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਲਈ ਕੁਰਲਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ
 ਕੁਛ ਸਿਆਣਿਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ
 ਕਿਵੇਂ ਡਰਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ
 ਪਰ ਸੱਚਾਈ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ,
 ਅੰਦਰੋਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਕੁਰਲਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ

ਕੈਸੀ ਰੀਤ ਹੈ ਜੱਗ ਦੀ
 ਡੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠਣ ਤੇ ਨੂੰਰਾਂ ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ
 ਫਿਰ ਉਸ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ,
 ਅਜਮਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ

ਪਰ ਉਥੇ ਵੀ ਉਹੀ,
 ਸੱਚਾਈ ਪੈਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ
 ਸਾਡੇ ਵਰਗਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ,

ਪਈ ਮੂੰਹੋ ਇਹ ਅੱਜ ਆਪ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਧੀਆਂ

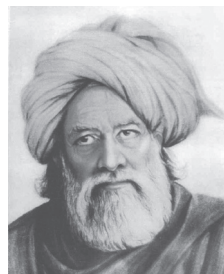


ਕਵਲਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼ ਆਨਰ) ਭਾਗ-ਚੌਥਾ
 151601

ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦਾ ਕਲਾਮ

ਉਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਯਾਰੀ ਕਦੇ ਨਾ ਰਖੀਏ
 ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੇ ਗਰੂਰ ਹੋਵੇ
 ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਰਾ ਨਾ ਆਖੀਏ
 ਚਾਹੇ ਲੱਖ ਉਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਸੂਰ ਹੋਵੇ
 ਰਾਹ ਚਲਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲ ਨਾ ਦੇਈਏ
 ਲੱਖ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਤੇ ਨੂਰ ਹੋਵੇ



ਓ ਬੁਲਿਆ ਦੇਸਤੀ ਓਥੇ ਕਰੀਏ
 ਜਿਥੇ ਦੇਸਤੀ ਨਿਭਾਵਣ ਦਾ ਦਸਤੂਰ ਹੋਵੇ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਇੰਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
 153630

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ

ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਬੂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ,
ਕੰਡਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੁੱਭਣ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਨਗਮਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ,
ਗਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਬਹਾਰ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ,
ਬੁੱਢਾਪੇ ਦੀ ਪੱਤਝੜ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਰੰਗੀਨ ਕਪੜਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ,
ਸਫੇਦ ਕਫ਼ਨ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਸਾਡਾ ਜ਼ਖਮ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ,



ਸਾਡੀ ਦਵਾਈ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਰੁਕਣਾ ਕਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ,
ਚਲਣਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਬੁਰਾਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ
ਚੰਗਿਆਈ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ
ਨਫਰਤ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ
ਮੁਹੱਬਤ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਈਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
153630

ਧੀਆਂ

ਜੇ ਲੋਕ ਧੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰ ਰਹੇ,
ਉਹ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਬੜਾ ਪਛਤਾਉਣਗੇ
ਸਮਝ ਨੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਪੁੱਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ
ਭੇਡ ਬਕਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਆਹਉਣਗੇ
ਕਈਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਅਵਾਰਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਏਂ,
ਕਈਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਕਵਾਰਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਏਂ,
ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਤਾਨੇ ਜਿੰਦ ਸੂਲੀ ਚਾੜਤੀ
ਕੀ ਕਰੀਏ ਸਾੱਡੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਕੁੱਖ 'ਚ ਮਾਰਤੀ
ਅੰਦਰੋਂ-ਅੰਦਰੀ ਦਿਲ ਟੁੱਟਦੇ, ਰੁੱਹਾਂ ਕੁਰਲਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ

ਜੱਦ ਧੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ
ਫਰਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ
ਲੋਕ ਇਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਵੰਡਾਉਣ ਜਮੀਨਾ
ਧੀਆਂ ਦੁੱਖ ਵੰਡਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ
ਧੀਆਂ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੇ ਲੋਕੇ
ਹੁਣ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲੋ ਲੋਕੇ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਈਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
153630

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਨ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਨ ਵਰਗੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਨ ਵਰਗੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੁਜ਼ੁਰਗ ਦੀ ਦੁਆ ਵਰਗੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਿਰੀ ਖੁਦਾ ਵਰਗੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੀ ਰਬਾਬ ਵਰਗੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕੋਰੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਵਰਗੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਾਰਿਸ ਦੀ ਹੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੈਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ
ਭੁਲੱ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਭੁਲਾਉਣਾ ਇਸਨੂੰ
ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਂ ਵਰਗੀ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਈਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
153630

ਸਿੰਘਾ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਜਰਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਆਪਣਾ

ਸਿੰਘਾ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਜਰਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਆਪਣਾ
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਸਤਿਗੁਰਾਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਸੀ ਮਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ
ਲਖਾਂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਨ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨ ਹੋ ਗਏ
ਸਿੱਖੀ ਸਿਦਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ
ਤਾਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਖੇਪੜੀ ਉਤਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ
ਹਥ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ
ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਸਾੜੇ ਗਏ ਅੱਗ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ
ਬੰਦ ਬੰਦ ਕਈਆਂ ਕੱਟ ਜਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ

ਸਹੀਆਂ ਸਿੰਘਾ ਨੇ ਸਿੰਗ ਤੇ ਆਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ
ਮੇਛਾ ਪੰਥ ਦਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਾਣ ਕਿੱਤਾ
ਸਿੰਘਾ ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਜਰਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਆਪਣਾ
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਸਤਿਗੁਰਾਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਸੀ ਮਾਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਈਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
153630

ਮਾਂ

ਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਹਨੇਰੀਆਂ ਰਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ
ਕਦੀ ਥਪ ਥਪ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਵਾਉਂਦੀ
ਕਦੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਚੁਮਦੀ
ਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਡਾਂਟ ਕੇ ਕੋਲ ਬੁਲਾਉਂਦੀ
ਕਦੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਅੱਖ ਦੇ ਹੰਜੂ
ਉਹ ਪੱਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਪੂੰਜ ਸੁਕਾਉਂਦੀ
ਸੁਪਣਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੰਝੂੜੇ ਅੰਦਰ



ਹੋਲੀ ਹੋਲੀ ਕਦੇ ਝੁਲਾਉਂਦੀ
ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ
ਰੁਸ ਕੇ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੇ ਜਾਂਦੀ
ਹੋਲੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਉਹ ਚਾਦਰ ਖਿੱਚ ਕੇ
ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਲੁਕਾਉਂਦੀ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਈਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
153630

ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ

ਗਰੀਬ ਦੀ ਭੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਨਾ ਫਿਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਕਰਦਾ
ਜਮਾਨਾ ਹੀ ਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਦਮ ਭਰਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਦਾ
ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੁਦਕੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨਿਤ ਵੱਧ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ
ਮੇਦੀ ਥੱਕਦਾ ਨਾ ਆ ਗਏ ਅੱਛੇ ਦਿਨ ਕਰਦਾ
ਕਿਹਣੇ ਆ ਗਏ ਅੱਛੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਕੋਈ
ਕਿਉਂ ਕੋਈ ਟੈਂਕੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਏ ਚੜਦਾ

ਨੈਕਰੀ ਤਾਂ ਮਿਲਣੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਗੱਲ ਬੀਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ
ਤਾਂਹੀਉਂ ਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਕੋਈ ਬਾਹਰ ਵੱਲ ਭੱਜਦਾ
ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਖੁਹੰਦੀ ਕਸਰ ਪੂਰੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਕੱਰਤੀ
ਦੇਖ ਹਾਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਜਯਦੀਪ ਬਾਹਲਾ ਦਿਲ ਭੱਰਦਾ

ਜਯਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁਲੀ

ਬੀ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਕਮਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਈਸ) (ਚੌਥਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
153630

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋਈ?

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਸਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ 1699 ਵਿੱਚ ਵੈਸਾਖੀ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਕਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ। ਐਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਨੰਗੀ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਹਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੜ ਕੇ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਭਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਖਿਆ ਕੀ "ਕੇਣ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ?" ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਹੱਸਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਉਸੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦੇ ਦਯਾਰਾਮ ਅੱਗੇ ਆਏ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਉਸੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਤੰਬੂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਥੋੜੀ ਦੇਰ ਬਾਦ ਖੂਨ ਤੋਂ ਭਰੀ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਏ ਤੇ ਫੇਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜ ਵਾਰ ਕਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਵਾਰੀ ਪਰਿਖਿਆ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਬਿਨਾ ਘਬਰਾਏ ਹਸਤਿਨਾਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਧਰਮਕਾਂਠ, ਕਰਨਾਟਕ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਚੰਦ ਇੱਕ-ਇੱਕ ਕਰ ਅੱਗੇ ਆਏ। ਇਹ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਦੇਖ ਸਭ ਲੋਕ ਹੈਰਾਨ, ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਨ।

ਉਸੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਤੰਬੂ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਦਾ ਹੱਟਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਪੰਜੇ ਜੀਵਿਤ ਖੜੇ ਸਨ। ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬੇ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਖੇ ਰੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਨ ਕਰਵਾਯਾ ਅਤੇ ਏਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ- "ਤੈਯਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਯਾ ਹੈ ਹੁਣ ਖਾਲਸਾ"- ਜੇ ਨਾ ਜੁਲਮ ਕਰੇਗਾ, ਨਾ ਸਾਹੇਗਾ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਰਾਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਣ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਨ ਵੀ ਵਾਰ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਯਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ, ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਮੋਹਕਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ ਆਖ ਕੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਿਤ ਕਿੱਤਾ। ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਅੱਜ ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਬਦੀਲ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਨਵਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
161176

ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਗੰਜ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ

ਇਹ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਕ ਵਿੱਖੇ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਣਾਯਾ ਗਯਾ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਗਲ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਦੇ ਤਹਤ ਇੱਥੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।

ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੇ 1658 ਤੋਂ 1707 ਤੱਕ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਕੀਤਾ। ਗੱਦੀ ਤੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਗਿਰਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਉਹ ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਤੇ ਜੂਲਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ 52 ਰਾਜਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਹਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਲੈ ਗਏ ਤੇ ਇਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਿੱਖ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਬੰਦੀਫੜ ਦਿਵਸ ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਗਵਾਲਿਯਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਣਿਆ 'ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਬੰਦੀਫੜ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਘਟਨਾ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਦਿਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਹ ਭਗਤ ਤੇ ਪੀਰ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ:-

- ਬਾਬਾ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫ਼ਰੀਦ ਜੀ: ਸੈਯਦ ਮੁਸਲਿਮ, ਪੰਜਾਬ
- ਭਗਤ ਸਧਨਾ ਜੀ: ਕਸਾਈ, ਸਿੰਧ
- ਭਗਤ ਬੈਨੀ ਜੀ : ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਬਿਹਾਰ
- ਭਗਤ ਭੀਖਨਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੀ: ਮੁਸਲਿਮ, ਉੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼
- ਭਗਤ ਧੰਨਾ ਜੀ: ਜਾਟ, ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ
- ਭਗਤ ਜਯਦੇਵ ਜੀ: ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਬੰਗਾਲ
- ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ: ਜੁਲਾਹਾ, ਉੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼
- ਭਗਤ ਨਾਮਦੇਵ ਜੀ: ਛਿੱਬਾ, ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ
- ਭਗਤ ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ ਜੀ: ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ
- ਭਗਤ ਪੀਪਾ ਜੀ: ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਗੁਜਰਾਤ
- ਭਗਤ ਰਾਮਾਨੰਦ ਜੀ: ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ



- ਭਗਤ ਸੈਨ ਜੀ: ਨਾਈ, ਰੀਵਾ
- ਭਗਤ ਸੂਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ: ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਅਵਧ
- ਭਗਤ ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਚਨ ਜੀ: ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ
- ਭਗਤ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ ਜੀ: ਚਮਾਰ, ਉੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼

ਇੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਏਕਦਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ ਹਨ।

ਜਾਗਦੀ ਜੋਤ, ਹਾਜ਼ਰਾ ਹਜੂਰ, ਜਾਹਿਰ ਜਹੂਰ, ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਜਹਾਜ਼:

‘ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ’

ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ 1708 ਵਿੱਚ, ਪਰਮ ਜੋਤੀ 'ਚ ਲੀਨ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਸ਼ਚਾਤ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ' ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਤੱਖ ਗੁਰੂ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ ਅਨੇਕ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਭਗਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੀਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਸਗੋਂ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਂਝੀਵਾਲਤਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ ਹਨ।

ਨਵਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੋਰ

ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸੈਸਟਰ)

161176

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ

ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਦੇ ਕਲਿਆਣ ਲਈ ਆਦਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਦੀ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ। ਜੇ ਧੰਨ ਧੰਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੰਨੇ ਤੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ

ਕੇਵਲ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਮਾਨਵ ਜਾਤੀ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਰੂਹਾਨੀ ਰਹਿਮਤ ਹਨ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅੰਦਰ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਲਈ ਸਰਬ-ਸਾਂਝਾ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਲਈ ਆਤਮਿਕ, ਮਾਨਸਿਕ, ਸ਼ਰੀਰਿਕ ਸਾਂਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ

ਅਗਵਾਈ ਦੇਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਪਾਵਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਚਾਨਣ ਸੁਨੇਹਾ, ਮਾਰਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਿਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਛੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ, ਮੱਧ ਕਾਲ ਦੇ ਭਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ, ਸੂਫੀਆਂ, ਗੁਰੂ-ਦਰਬਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਭੱਟ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਾਵਨ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ਦਰਜ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਕਲਪਿਤ ਕਥਾ, ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ, ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਿਧੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਵਿਸ਼ ਹੋਏ ਬੋਲ ਹਨ:

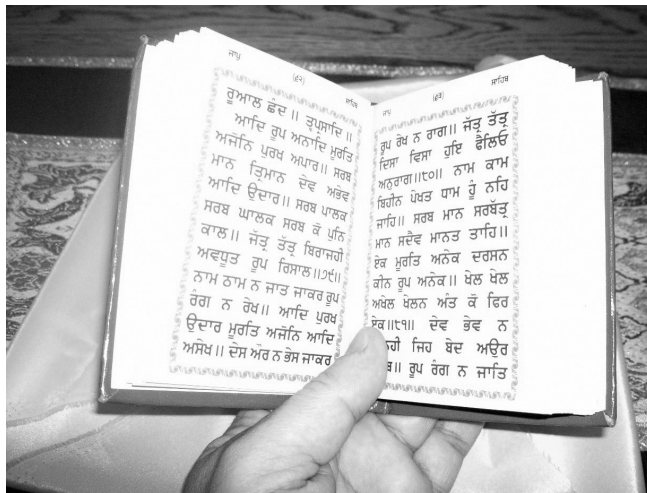
ਹਉ ਆਪਹੁ ਬੋਲਿ ਨ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਮੈ ਕਹਿਆ
ਸਭੁ ਹੁਕਮਾਉ ਜੀਉ॥

ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਲਈ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਕ ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਧਰਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਜਗਤ ਜੋਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਨ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਿਰਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰਧਾ, ਉੱਚਾ-ਸੁੱਚਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਅਤੇ..... ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਤੇ ਮਹਤਵ ਹੈ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅੰਗਮੀ ਬੋਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਲ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਹੈ। ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਪਰਮਗਤੀ ਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ “ਸ਼ਬਦ” ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਪਹਿਲੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਦਸਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤਕ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਇਆ ਸਰੂਪ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਪਰੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੇ ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਲਗਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜੇਤਿ ਤੇ ਜੁਗਤਿ ਸਭ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਇਕ ਹੈ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਲਿਖਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਦੀ ਪਰਮਪਰਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਰੰਭ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਿਆਈ ਦੇਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਕਤਰ ਕਿੱਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਪਾਵਨ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਪੇਥੀ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਲਿਖੀ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਪੇਥੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ। ਜੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਗੁਰਗੱਦੀ ਦੇਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੀਸਰੇ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਟ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਪਾਵਨ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਲਈ ਔਰ ਸੰਜੀਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਹੋਏ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਾਵਟ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਧੇ ਹੋਏ ਆਕਾਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਸੰਕਰਨ, ਨਵੀਂ ਤਰਤੀਬ ਦਿੱਤੀ

ਗਈ। ਸਥਿਤ ਪਰਮਪਰਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਪੇਥੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਖਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਰੋਧੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਜੋਰ ਕਾਫੀ ਵਧ ਗਿਆ ਪਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਜੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਠੰਡ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਘੇਰਾ ਵਧਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਪੇਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੇਥੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਸਲਾਹਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੇਥੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਠ ਹੋਣ ਲਗ ਪਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂਪਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰਧਾਲੂ ਪੇਥੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਪਾਠ ਬੜੀ ਸ਼ਰਦਾ ਤੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੁਨਦੇ ਸਨ। ਪੰਜਵੇਂ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ



ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਲਿਆ। ਸ਼ਾਂਤੀ ਭਰੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਮਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਰਮਨੀਕ ਤੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਥਾਂ ਇਸ ਕਾਰਜ ਲਈ ਚੁਣੀ ਗਈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਲਿਖਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ 1604 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਵਿਧਿਵਤ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਤਰਤੀਬ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ

ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹਾਨ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ ਕਰਕੀਆਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ‘ਪੇਥੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ’ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪਾਵਨ ਬੀੜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਿਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਖੇ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੌਂਪੀ ਗਈ। ਦਸਮ ਪਿਤਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਤਖਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸਾਬੋ ਵਿਖੇ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਦਿ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦੀ ਪਾਵਨ ਬੀੜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਤੇ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਰੂਪ ਬਨਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਬੀੜ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਮਦਮੀ ਬੀੜ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। 1708 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਤਖਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਜੂਰ ਅਬਚਲ ਨਗਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ (ਨੰਦੇੜ) ਵਿਖੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤ ਸਮਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦਮਦਮੀ ਬੀੜ ਦੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਪਦਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹੀ ਪਾਵਨ ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਲਈ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਅਤੇ ਜੁਗੋਂ-ਜੁਗ ਅਟਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਹੈ।

ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਦੂਜਾ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
161163

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਸਵੇਂ ਤੇ ਅੰਤਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਜਗਾਯਾ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮੁਰਦਾ ਰੂਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣ ਪਾਈ। ਆਪ ਮਹਾਨ ਕਵੀ, ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜਰਨੈਲ, ਸੂਝਵਾਨ ਆਗੂ ਅਤੇ ਦੁੱਖੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਖ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਨ। ਆਪ ਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤਵ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਵੀ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਵਾਹ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਿਓ ਮਰਦ ਅਗਮ੍ਹਾ ਵਰਿਆਮ ਅਕੇਲਾ,
ਵਾਹੋ-ਵਾਹੋ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਪੇ ਗੁਰ ਚੇਲਾ।

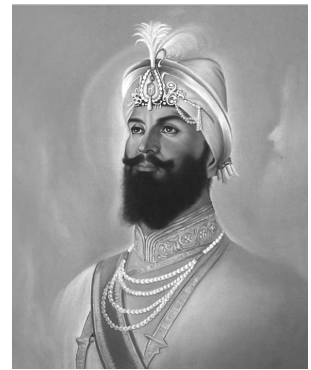
ਆਪ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 1666 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਪਟਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ, ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਦੀ ਕੁਖੋਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਜਨਮ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਸਮਝਕ ਤੀਖਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਆਂਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੁਜਿਆਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਹਥ ਰਖ ਕੇ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ, ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਸਬੂਤ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪ ਬਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਫੌਜਾਂ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਏਕ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਨਕਲੀ ਲੜਾਈਆਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ, ਕੋਈ ਨੀ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਾਲਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਜੂਲਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਹਥਿਆਰਬੰਦ ਟੱਕਰ ਲੇਵੇਗਾ।

1672 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਪਟਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆ ਗਏ। ਇੱਥੇ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਸਤਰ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ, ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਜ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਪੁਨਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਿੱਤੀ।

ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਅੱਤ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਤ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲਈ ਆਏ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪ ਕੇਵਲ ਨੌਂ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਦੇ ਜੁਲਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਦੀ ਦੇ ਦਸਵੇਂ ਵਾਰਸ ਬਣੇ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਜਾਲਮ ਮੁਗਲ ਰਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਮੁਠ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਸਤਰ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦੇਣੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਿੱਤੀ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਉਨਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਘੋੜੇ ਤੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਸਿੱਖ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਨਾ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੇਜ ਦੇਵੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੈਨਿਕ ਤਿਆਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾਜ ਬਰਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ। ਬਿਲਾਸਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਭੀਮ ਚੰਦ ਤੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨਗਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਫ਼ਤੇਹ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਕੁਜ ਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਆਪ ਉੱਤੇ ਚੜਾਈ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਭਗਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ 1686 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਯੁੱਧ ਹੋਇਆ ਤੇ ਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਹ ਦੀ ਖਾਣੀ ਪਈ। ਇਸ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਕਿਲੇ ਬਣਵਾਏ।

ਆਪ ਮਹਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰਸੀਏ ਤੇ ਕਵੀ ਸਨ। 'ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ' ਆਪ ਦੀ ਉੱਚਤਮ ਵੀਰ ਰਸੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਬ੍ਰਜ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਕੀਤੀ।



1699 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸਾਖੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਭਾਰੀ ਇਕਠ ਕਿੱਤਾ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਭਰੇ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜ ਵਾਰੀ ਇਕ-ਇਕ ਸਿਰ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਿੱਤੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਛਕਾਈਆ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਦਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਦੀ ਨੀਵ ਰਖੀ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ - 'ਸਵਾ ਲਾਖ ਸੇ ਏਕ ਲੜਾਊ, ਤਬੈ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਮ ਕਹਾਊ।'

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਮੁਗਲ ਹਾਕਮਾਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਚਮਕੌਰ ਤੇ ਖਿਦਰਾਨਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਯੁੱਧ ਕਰਨੇ ਪਏ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੜਾਈਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਛੱਡਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਆਪ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਛੜ ਗਏ। ਆਪ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਛੋਟੇ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਹਿੰਦ ਦੇ ਨਵਾਬ ਨੇ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਣਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਆਪ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਬੜੇ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦੇ ਜੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵੀ ਸਰਹਿੰਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਲੇ ਦੀ ਕੰਧ ਤੋਂ ਡਿਗ ਕੇ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਗਏ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਹੈਸਲਾ ਨਾ ਗਿਰਾਇਆ। ਆਪ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਸਨ। ਆਪ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ:-

ਯਾਹੀ ਕਾਜ ਧਰਾ ਹਮ ਜਨਮਾ।
ਸਮਝ ਲੇਹੁ ਸਾਧੂ ਸਭ ਮਨਮੰ।
ਧਰਮ ਚਲਾਵਨ ਸੰਤ ਉਬਾਰਣ।
ਦੁਸ਼ਟ ਸਭਨ ਕੈ ਮੂਲ ਉਪਾਰਨ।

ਆਪ ਮਾਛੀਵਾੜੇ ਦੇ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੋਏ ਹੋਏ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸਾਬੋ ਪੁੱਜੇ। ਇਥੇ ਹੀ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ ਕਿੱਤਾ। ਫਿਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੀਨਾ ਰਾਂਗੜ ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਫ਼ਰਨਾਮਾ ਲਿਖਿਆ। ਅੰਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੰਦੇੜ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਇਥੇ ਮਾਧੋਰਾਮ ਬੈਰਾਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੀਧੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਪਾਇਆ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਰਖਿਆ ਤੇ ਜਾਲਮ ਮੁਗਲ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਟਾਕਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਲ ਭੇਜਿਆ।

ਅੰਤ 1708 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪ ਜੋਤਿ ਜੋਤ ਸਮਾ ਗਏ। ਆਪ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੌਮ ਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਲਈ ਕਿੱਤੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਦਾ ਅਮਰ ਰਹੇਗੀ।

ਕੀਰਤੀ ਅਰੋੜਾ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਸਟਰ)
141034

ਕੂੜਾ ਬੋਲ ਪਿਯਾ

ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਨਫ਼ਰਤ ਐ। ਮੇਰਾ ਏਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਨੱਕ, ਬੁਲੱ ਵੱਟ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਥੁ ਥੁ ਹੋਈ ਸੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਐ। ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਅਪਨੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਏਨਾ ਮਾੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦਾ। ਮੇਰਾ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਥੋੜੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਲ ਸਾੜ ਕੇ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਜ਼ਬ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਉਪਜਾਊ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਨਣਹਾਰੇ ਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਹੁਲਿਯਾ ਹੀ ਵਿਗਾੜ ਕੇ ਰਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਦਾਰਥ ਰਲਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਨੇ, ਜੋ ਨਾ ਸੜਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਗਲਦੇ। ਸਗੋਂ ਇਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਕੋਝ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ। ਨਾਲੇ-ਨਾਲੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਡੱਕੇ ਲਾ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਮੱਖਿਆਂ ਮਛੱਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਫੰਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਹੀ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨੱਕ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਗੱਲ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਉਣਾ। ਸਫਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਜਾਂ ਰਾਹ, ਗਾਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਧੱਕਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਗੁਆਂਡੀ ਦੇ ਬੁਏ ਅੱਗੇ ਢੇਰੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਖੁਦ ਹੀ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਤੇ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ 'ਚ ਐਸਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ

ਹੈ? ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਰਖਣ-ਧੱਕਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਭ ਰਹੀ। ਮੇਰੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਢੇਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਲੇ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਹਰਾਮ ਕਰ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਸਿਯਾਸਤ ਵੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੀ ਬਦਬੂ ਦੇ ਸੇਕ ਤੇ ਸਿਯਾਸੀ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਰਾੜ੍ਹ ਰਾੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਬੜੇ ਸਵਾਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਛੱਕੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹਿਆਂ ਨੇ।

ਪਦਾਰਥਯੁਗ ਦੇ ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦਿਓ! ਅਪਣੀ ਕੁਰਵਰਤੋਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੱਥ ਪਾਉ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪਦਾਰਥ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ ਜੋ ਮੇਰੇ ਢੇਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰੀ ਜਾਣ। ਸਗੋਂ ਅਜੇਹੇ ਪਦਾਰਥ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਬਨਾਵਟੀ ਹੀ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੋਵੇ। ਜੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਜ਼ਬ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਮਾਦਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ, ਮੇਰਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਥਾਂ ਟੇਏ ਦੇ ਉਪਰ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੀ ਪਰਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ।

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
141385

ਅੱਜ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਏ

ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਜੇ ਸਿਧੇ ਰਾਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਆਪਾਂ
ਨੇਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾਯਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਉਣੇ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ
ਬੇਧ ਟੇਸਟ ਅੱਜ ਨੈਕਰੀ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਏ
ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਹਰ ਟੇਸਟ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ
ਅਜਿਹੇ ਟੇਸਟ ਦੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਆ ਜਾਵੇ
ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰੀ ਅਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ
ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਹਾਦ ਸਾਠ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਏ

ਨੱਬੇ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਘਰ ਬਿਠਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ
ਅਨਪੜ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਖਯਾ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਲਾ ਇਥੇ
ਬਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਵਿਖ ਦਾਅ ਉੱਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ
ਅਪਨੀ ਪੌਸ਼ਨ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਲਾ ਲੋਕੇ
ਹਕ ਮੰਗਦਾ ਕੋਈ, ਡੰਡਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਰਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)

ਕਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ

ਕਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦਾ ਦੇਣਾ ਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਬੰਦਾ,
ਜਿਸਦੀ ਹਰ ਵਸਤੂ ਅਣਮੁੱਲੀ, ਨਾ ਟੈਕਸ ਨਾ ਚੰਦਾ।
ਹਰ ਛੋਟੇ-ਵੱਡੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ, ਠੰਡੀ ਹਵਾ ਪੁਚਾਵੇ।
ਵੱਡੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕੂਲਰ ਦਾ ਬਿੱਲ ਕਦੇ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ।
ਸਰਦੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਵਿਚ ਨਿੱਘ ਸੂਰਜ ਦਾ, ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਉਂਦਾ।
ਏਅਰ ਕੰਡੀਸ਼ਨ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਅਨੰਦ ਨਾ ਆਉਂਦਾ।
ਸੂਰਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਰਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਚਾਨਣ, ਕਣ-ਕਣ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਸ਼ਨਾਵੇ।
ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਾਵੇਂ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਦਾਣਾ ਨਾ ਉੱਗ ਪਾਵੇ।
ਕਿਹੜੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਡੋਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਝਾ, ਇਹ ਨਿਜਾਮ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦਾ।
ਕਿਸਦੇ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਇੰਤਜਾਮ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦਾ।

ਕਾਕਰ ਦੇ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਲਖਾਂ, ਲੱਖ ਨਾ ਸਕੇ ਕੋਈ।
ਹਰ ਜੱਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੂਰ ਉਸਦਾ, ਹਰ ਫੁਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੁਸ਼ਬੋਈ।
ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੇ ਬੇਲਾਗ ਅਮਲ ਤੋਂ, ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਲਈਐ।
ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਦੀਪ ਜਗਾ ਕੇ, ਜੱਗ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਨਣ ਦਈਐ।

ਪਵਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ
ਐਮ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਰਸਾਇਣ) ਆਖਰੀ ਸਾਲ



ਢੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ

ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੁਣ ਢੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ
ਵੇਟਾਂ ਆ ਗਾਈਆਂ ਰੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ
ਪੁੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਹੁਣ ਰੇਗਨ ਹੋ ਗਏ
ਲੱਗੇ ਸੀ ਜੇ ਜੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ
ਕਈਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਅਹੁਦੇ ਮਿਲ ਗਏ
ਬਣ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮਲੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ

ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਹੁਣ ਚਾਲ ਬਦਲ ਲਈ
ਖੁਲ ਕੇ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਤੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ
ਮੰਤਰਾਂ, ਯਾਰਿਯਾਂ ਖੁਲੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ
ਹਸਦੇ ਸੀ ਜੇ ਤੰਗ ਬਦਲ ਗਏ

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)
141385

ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਸੇ ਦਾ ਮਹਤਵ

ਜੀਵ ਜਗਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਸੇ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਕੇਵਲ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਆਈ ਹੈ। ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਦਾਤ ਹੱਸਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਜੋਬਨ ਖਿਡ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਹਰ ਦਿਲ ਭਿਜ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਹਰ ਅੱਖ ਸਿਮ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਹਰ ਬੁੱਲ ਹਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ।



ਹਸਨਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਤੇ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਘਰ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਚਿੱਨ੍ਹ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਮਨਨ ਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿ “ਹਸਦੇ ਘਰ ਵਸਦੇ।” ਹਸਨਾ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਘਰ ਹਾਸੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਘਰ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਵਸਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੁਰਾਨੇ ਜਮਾਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਸਨਾ, ਮੁਸਕੁਰਾਉਣਾ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਰਾਜ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਤਕ ਥਾਂ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਸੀ। ਵਿਆਹ -ਸ਼ਾਦੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਸਾਂ-ਮਖੌਲੇ ਇੰਨਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਨੀਂਗਰ ਘੋੜੀ ਚੜ ਕੇ ਸੁਣ ਲਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਘੋੜੀ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਦੌੜ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਸੇ ਦੇ ਦਿਲਪਰਚਾਵੇ ਲਈ ਭੰਡ, ਮਰਾਸੀ, ਵਿਆਹ ਸ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਗਨ ਆਦਿ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਸੀ। ਮਹਾਨ ਅਕਬਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਬੜਾ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ-ਜਵਾਬ ਸੀ। ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਉਹ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ। ਲੋਕੀ ਬੜੇ ਸੜਿਅਲ ਤੇ ਗੁਸੈਲੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਖੁਸ਼ ਰਹਿਨੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਤਾਂ

ਹੁਣ ਘਟ ਹੀ ਵੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਘਟਿਆ ਖੁਰਾਕਾਂ ਕਾਂਗੜੀ ਪਹਲਵਾਨ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਚਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਨੇ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਮੁਸਕੁਰਾਹਟ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਦਰੇ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਮਾਰ ਛਾਡਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹਾਸਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਿਥੇ ਹੋਵੇ?

ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਧੁੱਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਛਾਵਾਂ ਆਉਣ ਤੱਕ ਮੁਸਕੁਰਾਵਟਾਂ ਤੇ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਤੇ ਹਾਸੇ ਛੁੱਟਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨਚਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਖੁਸ਼ ਰਹਿਨ ਤੇ ਹਸਮੁਖ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫੁੱਲ ਵਾਂਗ ਟਹਿਕਦੇ ਤੇ ਮਹਿਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਸਦਾ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਤੇ ਨਿਰੋਇਆ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋੜ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੋਭਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਹੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ-ਆਪਣਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਹੋਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਲੋਕੀ ਇੰਜ ਹਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਫੁੱਲ ਕਿਰਦੇ ਹੋਣ, ਕੋਈ ਤਾੜੀ ਤੇ ਠਹਾਕੇ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਹੱਸਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਛੀ ਵੀ ਡਰ ਕੇ ਉੱਡ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਸਲੀਲ ਤਰਹ ਦਾ ਮਜਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਹਾਸਾ ਮਾਡਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ‘ਹਾਸੇ ਦੇ ਗਲ ਫਾਂਸੀ’ ਪੈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕੀਰਤੀ ਅਰੋੜਾ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੈਸਟਰ)

ਨਾਨਕ ਦੁਖੀਆ ਸਭ ਸੰਸਾਰ

“ਨਾਨਕ ਦੁਖੀਆ ਸਭ ਸੰਸਾਰ” ਤੁਕ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲਈ ਗਈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਬੱਦਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਫੇਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਿਖਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਤੁਕ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੁਖੀਏ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਯਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਈ ਤੋਂ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਨਾ

ਹੋ, ਕਿਉਂਕੀ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਕੋਈ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਹੈ। ਧੀਰੱਜ ਰਖੇ ਤੇ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਡੱਟ ਕੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਕਰੋ। ਦੁੱਖ ਤਾਂ ਬੜੇ ਵੱਡੇ-ਵੱਡੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹਾਂ, ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ, ਪੀਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਗਮਬੰਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਵੀ ਆਏ ਸਨ। ਇੰਨਾ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਬਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਲਈ ਦਾਰੂ ਤੇ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਗ ਆਖਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਰੀਰਕ ਰੋਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਵਾਈਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਠੀਕ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਰੋਗ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰੇ ਹੋਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹੀ ਚਿੰਤਾ, ਫਿਕਰ,

ਲੜਾਈ, ਝਗੜੇ ਅਤੇ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਤੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਤੇ ਸੁੱਖ ਵੀ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਮਾਜਕ ਦੁੱਖ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਝੱਲਣੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸੁੱਖ-ਦੁੱਖ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਚੱਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਡਰਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਝੂਰਨਾ ਇਕ ਦੀਰਘ ਰੋਗ ਹੈ। ਮਨ ਦੀ ਭਟਕਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਦੁੱਖ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦਾ ਸਿਮਰਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਅਡੋਲ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਭੂ

ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸਾਰਨ ਨਾ, ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੋਗ ਘੇਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੁੱਖ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਘਬਰਾਉਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਦੁੱਖ-ਸੁੱਖ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਅਟੁੱਟ ਅੰਗ ਹਨ। ਸਾਂਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਰਹਿਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਣਾ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਮਨਣਾ, ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਚਾ ਤੇ ਸੁੱਚਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕੀਰਤੀ ਅਰੋੜਾ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਸਟਰ)

ਸਿਫ਼ਰ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ

ਨਾਲ ਸਿਫ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਨੇ ਵੀ ਲਾਓ ਸਿਫ਼ਰੇ,
ਮੁੱਲ ਸਭਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿਫ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਈ ਤੁਲ ਹੁੰਦੈ॥
ਸਿਫ਼ਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੇ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਏ ਇਕ ਏਕਾ,
ਇਕ-ਇਕ ਸਿਫ਼ਰ ਦਾ ਦਸ ਗੁਣਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੈ॥
ਦੀਵੇ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਨਾਂ ਬਾਲਣੇ ਕੀਹ,

ਦੀਵਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਈ ਗੁਲ ਹੁੰਦੈ॥
ਟੁੱਟ ਕੇ 'ਇੱਕ' ਤੋਂ ਸਿਫ਼ਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਬੰਦਾ,
ਜੁੜ ਕੇ 'ਇੱਕ' ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਨਮੁੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੈ॥

ਪਵਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ
ਐਮ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਰਸਾਇਣ) ਆਖਰੀ ਸਾਲ

ਅਰਦਾਸ

ਸੱਚੇ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਜੇ ਸੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਆਸ ਰਖਦੇ,
ਸਦਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਆਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਲ ਲਗਦੈ॥
ਕੈੜੇ ਬਚਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਦੇ ਕਬੂਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ,
ਜਦ ਵੀ ਲਗਦੈ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਲ ਲਗਦੈ॥
ਹਓਮੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੰਕਾਰ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਏਥੇ,
ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਲ ਲਗਦੈ॥
ਦਾਸ ਬਣਕੇ ਕਰੇ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਜਿਹੜਾ,

'ਨੂਰ' ਓਹਦੀ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਲ ਲਗਦੈ॥
ਮੁਹੱ ਬੇਲ ਕੇ ਕਰੀਏ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਜਿਹੜੀ,
ਕੇਵਲ ਛੱਤ ਤੀਕਰ ਓਹਦੀ ਪੁਨੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ॥
ਜਿਹੜੀ ਹਿਰਦੇ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਲੀ ਡੰਘਾਹੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ,
ਉਹ ਹੈ ਧੁਰ ਦਰਗਾਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਣੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ॥

ਪਵਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ
ਐਮ.ਐਸਸੀ. (ਰਸਾਇਣ) ਆਖਰੀ ਸਾਲ

ਧੁੰਆਂ

ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਖੁਣਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗਾਂ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਹੜਿਆਂ ਮੱਲਾਂ ਮਾਰੇਗੇ।
ਹਾਦਸਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਕਹਿਰ ਗੁਜਾਰੇਗੇ।
ਰਾਹੀ, ਪਸ਼ੂ, ਪਰਿੰਦੇ, ਪੰਛੀ ਬਲੀ ਧੁੰਏਂ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਨੇ।
ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਹਥ ਅਕਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰੇਗੇ।
ਜਿਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਨੇ ਮੂਡਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਤਨ ਧਕਿਯਾ ਤੇ ਪੇਟ ਹੈ ਭਰਿਯਾ
ਉਸ ਮਾਂ ਧਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਹਿਕ ਉੱਤੇ ਕਦ ਤਕ ਲਾਂਬੂ ਬਾਲੇਗੇ।
ਇੰਦਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਬਾਂਝ ਹੋ ਜਾਉ, ਰੁਖ ਇਹਦੀ ਨੇ ਸੜ ਜਾਣਾ।
ਹੁਣ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਪਾਨ ਦੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਿਰ ਥੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਹਥ ਮਾਰੇਗੇ।
ਬਹੁਤਾ ਕਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਿਯਾਨੇ ਹੋ।
ਜਾਣ ਬੁੱਝ ਕੇ ਫਰਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੁੱਸੀ ਕਦ ਤਕ ਮਾਨੇ ਵਿਸਰੇਗੇ।

ਤੁਹਾਨੂ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਰਜ਼ ਹਾਕਮੋਂ ਅਪਣਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਪਛਾਣ ਲਵੇ
ਕਦ ਤਕ ਨਿਜੀ ਹਾਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਕ ਮਾਰੇਗੇ।
ਕਿ ਵਾਅਦੇ ਵੀ ਥੋੜੇ ਧੁੰਆਂ ਨੇ ਜੇ ਧੁੰਏਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਹੀ ਉੜ ਜਾਂਦੇ
ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਖੀਂ ਪਾ ਧੁੰਆਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਦ ਤਕ ਬੁੱਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇਗੇ।
ਤੁਸੀਂ ਘੜਨੇ ਤੇ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਅਮਲ,
ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਹਥ ਕਨੂਨ ਦੇ ਤੀਰ ਬੜੇ ਕੇਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਮਾਰ ਦਿਓ
ਜਾਂ ਵੇਟਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਮਾਰੇਗੇ।

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. (ਛੇਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਸਟਰ)
141385



Harmony

Commerce Section

Faculty Editor

Dr. Mukta Jain

Student Editor

Mahak Munjal



CONTENTS

1.	Pros and Cons of Cashless Transactions	3
2.	Stand up India Stand up	5
3.	E-commerce	6
4.	Key Highlights of Union Budget 2017	6
5.	Brief Overview of GST	8
6.	Thumb Rule of Financial Planning	11

*"Vision is not enough -
it must be combined
with venture. It is not
enough to stare up the
steps - we must step up
the stairs."*

– Vaclav Havel

EDITORIAL



Education empowers one to express himself / herself freely. It lends voice to the voiceless and power to the oppressed.

But, in this competitive world, our preoccupation with excellence in academics and sports has made us neglect two important aspects of education- communication and soft skills. This art of expressing oneself is becoming rare. As it is important to infuse in children a love for reading and a flair for writing. A rich imaginative mind can delve in to the psyche of a person.

The college magazine 'Harmony' is a humble attempt at providing a platform for the student to express themselves outside their class on a variety of issues in different genres. The magazine caters to the creative impulse of these budding writers and gives them the much needed impetus at self-expression and also helps them bringing out the inherent talent and potential by polishing their skills

I am sure this is just the beginning of a new dawn. The coming years shall see more and more future citizens wielding their pens for justice, emancipation and equality.

Happy Reading!
Mahak Munjal

Pros and Cons of Cashless Transactions

Cashless/digital India is a campaign launched by Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. It was launched on 1st July, 2015 (Wednesday) at the Indira Gandhi Indoor stadium, Delhi by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high speed internet networks. Digital/ cashless India consists of three main components. These include:

- The creation of digital infrastructure
- Delivery of services digitally
- Digital literacy

What is a Cashless Economy/ Transactions

On the night of 8th November 2016, the honorable Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi made an announcement that the Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes in circulation would cease to be legal tender from midnight onwards.

In a cashless economy most of the transactions will be done by digital means like banking, debit and credit cards, POS (Point of Sales) machines, digital wallets etc.

In simpler words no liquid money or paper currency will be used by the people in a given country.

In a cashless economy the third party will be in possession of your money.

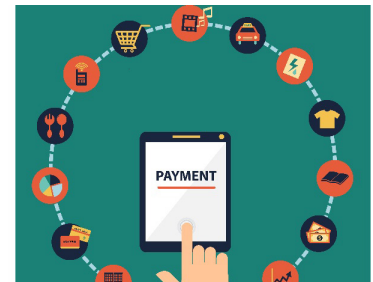
He will allow you to transact that money whenever it is needed. If it is not needed then the third party can use that money. Third party

can be a government or any other public or private sector bank.

Need of Cashless Transactions

Online and mobile technologies have made their way into just about every industry and banking is no exception. From plastic to apps,

research shows that more of us are embracing the convenience of non cash method to spend, save and even transfer money. Whether you are paying a co-worker for coffee or buying living room furniture, there are plenty of options that eliminate the need to carry a pocketful of bills.



Cash Alternatives

Here is an overview of cash alternatives that make managing your money a snap:-

- **Person-to-person (P2P)** – Say you want to reimburse a friend for your share of an Uber ride or your siblings owe you money for a group present. Services like popmoney[®], Venmo[®], Square cash[®], Google wallets[®] and many banks let you exchange money with family and friends directly from your mobile devices. It's free to sign up and download the apps, but each service has different fees for sending and receiving money.
- **Mobile wallets** – Payment apps and services like Apple Pay[®], Samsung Pay[®], Android Pay[®], Visa[®], Checkout and Paypal[®] keep routine transactions simple whether you're paying bills or paying for dinner. Users download the free app, add credit card, debit card or bank information and "Tap and Pay" at any retailer that accepts the service.

- **Prepaid cards** – These cards work like a debit card, except you load them with money first and then use them anywhere debit cards are accepted even ATM machines and you can only spend upto the amount you've loaded, making them a great budgeting tool. The cards can be reloaded multiple times and usually can be replaced if lost or stolen.



- **Traditional credit and debit cards** – As one of the most popular non cash payment method, these types of cards provide a safe and convenient way to pay for everything from small purchases to big ticket items. Most offer protection from unauthorized purchases and security advancements to help prevent unauthorized purchases, like chip readers, continue to increase.

The Pros and Cons of Going Cashless

Pros

- All transactions are recorded, making it easier to track purchases, monitor expenses and save records via your bank or card statements.
- No need to carry or fumble with large weight of cash when making a large purchase.
- Plastic cards are recoverable if they are lost or stolen they can be cancelled and replaced unlike cash
- No need to remember to make a cash withdrawal or worry about having cash on hand.
- Provides a safer and more convenient spending option to use when travelling
- There would be no incentive for people keeping money in the bank. So they would

love to spend on the things that they like. It will help to boost consumption that is really good for any economy.

- All the transactions that are done can be monitored and traced back to a given individual. If officials from tax department smell something fishy then they can trace the money transaction back to the individual.
- People who hoard money under their bed (also known as black money), people who launder money bypassing banking channels, terrorists who need money to finance the terror etc. will run out of business and size of parallel economy will reduce substantially.

Cons

- Some people/ places might prefer cash only (think babysitters and people you tip). Cash may be more convenient for small purchases
- You will be prone to cyber attacks like hacking. Hackers can hack your sensitive information like password, credit card number etc. and leave your account with no money.
- You have to trust government or bank blindly because everything is under their possession. This could be scary because if tomorrow something happens you will be left with no hard cash.



- The small retailers in India deal only in cash and have not been able to invest in the digital infrastructure.
- The whole debate about cashless transaction revolves around rich vs. poor. Still people in this country struggle to meet their basic needs like food, cloth and shelter. Over half of the population does not fall in any banking network. They still have to depend upon hard cash for meeting their basic needs.
- The Indian public is not much educated with regard to the benefits of using cards or online payment methods. A vast majority prefer using cash as a convenient method of payment. Even the card holders consider cash to be a quick method and easy method.
- There are certain sectors which depend upon the level of transaction. Sector like real estate, jewellery, retail industry, restaurants and eating joints, cement and

other SME will be affected badly because of cashless transactions.

It means a lot of people who are employed by these sectors are also going to be affected.

Conclusion

Government is taking measures to increase liquidity into the system so that people face less inconvenience.

Recently RBI launched unified Payments Interface which makes digital / cashless transaction very simple. Government is also trying to improve overall infrastructure so that more and more people can come into banking net and internet.

Society has also to play its part. They have to understand the importance of cashless transactions and appreciate measure taken by the government.

Deepak

BCA II Sem

Roll. No. : 162702

Stand up, India Stand up

Let us unite and make a change
Stand up, India stand up
Let's not convert farmlands into apartments
Like our ancestors, let's place lakes
and ponds in our neighborhood
Lets just create a new era...



Stand up, India stand up
Let's spread awareness for road safety
wear helmet not because of traffic police
but for our own safety.
Let's give more importance to
people's lives than money
Let's make a law "degree for politicians",
Choose educated leaders to avoid corruption.
Stand up, India stand up
Let's create an era of equality
No female foeticide, remove dowry system.
Stand up, India stand up
Let's live a healthy life use dust bins for
garbage not your own country roads.
After all everything is yours
Stand up, India stand up.

Kajal

B.Com (Hons)

Roll. No. : 162522

E-Commerce

I am a commercial dealer through internet,
For all your needs of purchase,
I am grateful to you,
For having named as E-commerce,

I am introduced to you
By my close friend Internet,
Just as E-mail has many
Advantage over ordinary mail

Contacting me, also will help you
Over the conventional system
of mail order business,

I always communicate to you
Through my friend "Internet"

If you wish to purchase something online,
Just inform internet

And get connected to my hearts'
inner voice, called "Website"

All the compartments of my heart
Are open for you always

If you wish to be closer to my heart
Just log in with an E-mail address

And there will I be for your esteemed service,
With all the Data I could provide

But you should always know
That I stand nowhere without
My pal "Internet"

Komal

B.Com (Hons.) 2nd Sem
Roll. No. : 162539

Key Highlights of Union Budget 2017

Key highlights of Union Budget 2017 presented by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley FY 2017-18

1. Income Tax for individuals from ₹ 2,50,000 to ₹ 5, lakh lowered to 5%
2. Individuals having income less than ₹ 5 lakh will have to file a return with a one page form. Surcharge of 10% on those with income of ₹ 50 lakh to ₹1 crore and 15% above ₹ 1 crore.
3. Reduction in timeliness for revising return of income and completing scrutiny assessments.
4. India's FDI increases 36 percent despite global degrowth of 5%
5. India has become the 6th largest manufacturing country in the world up from 9th position previously.
6. Foreign Exchange Reserve with India stands at 361 Billion Dollars.
7. Total expenditure for 2017-18 at ₹ 21,47,000 crore (apex up 25.4% over previous year).
8. Demonetization was bold decision to control black money, it will create clear and bigger GDP.
9. Demonetization disruptive, but will have long term benefits, pace of remonitisation has picked up; impact of Demonetization will not spill over to next year.
10. Forex reserves comfortably cover for 12 months of imports.
11. Three challenges in current global scenario: Monetary stance of US FED Reserve, Commodity Prices specially crude oil and Retreat from globalization.

12. The target for agricultural credit for the FY 2017-18 has been fixed at ₹ 10 lakh crore.
13. Merger of the Railway Budget with the Union Budget is a historic approach.
14. To spend ₹ 13,240 crore on crop insurance, module law on contracting farming will be prepared and circulated among states for adoption.
15. Issuance of Soil Health Cards has gathered momentum to up crop insurance coverage to 50% in financial year, 2019.
16. Mission to bring 1 crore households out of poverty.
17. A dedicated fund to be set up by NABARD with corpus of ₹ 5,000 crore to assure market price to the farmers for their produce.
18. Dairy processing infrastructure fund will be set up under NABARD with fund of ₹ 8,000 crore.
19. 50,000 Gram Panchayats to be made poverty free by 2019.
20. Allocation for Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana up from ₹ 15, 000 crore to ₹ 23,000 crore.
21. 100 percent electrification of villages by May 1, 2018.
22. Participation of women in #MNREGA has increased to 55%
23. INR 19,000 crores proposed for PMGKY Scheme so as to construct 1 crore house for those living in Kachha houses.
24. Swachh Bharat Mission made tremendous progress. Open defecation will be reduced by providing water facility in rural areas.
25. E-market to be extended over 500 APMCS to help farmers.
26. Government to set up New Body to conduct all exams for higher education
27. ₹6,000 will be transferred to pregnant woman's accounts who go for institutional delivery.
28. Elimination of TB by 2025 is also targeted. Poverty is usually associated with poor health. Action plan to tackle diseases such as leprosy, TB.
29. Two new AIIMS will be set up in Jharkhand and Gujarat.
30. Govt. to introduce Sr. Citizen Smart Health Card Scheme. LIC to come up with a special scheme. Aadhar based smart cards for senior citizens with assured return of 8%
31. Railways to focus on 4 areas: passenger safety, capital and development works, cleanliness, financial and accounting reforms.
32. 500 railway stations to be made disabled friendly and all coaches will be fitted with bio-toilets by 2019 and by 2019 all coaches to be equipped with autopilot.
33. Dedicated trains for tourism and pilgrimage.
34. IRCTC not to collect service charge on e-tickets.
35. Govt. to come up with New Metro Rail Policy to involve private investment.
36. Highspeed optical fiber will be available to more than 1,50,000 Gram Panchayats.
37. Foreign Investment Promotion Board has been abolished. FIPB to be abolished

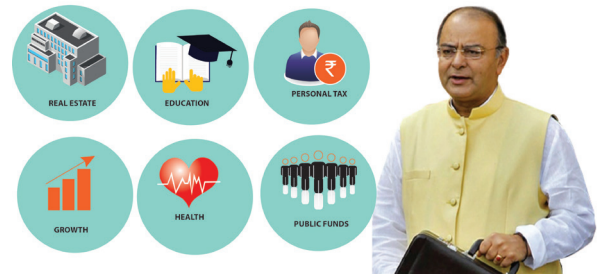


and more than 95% of FDI to be under automatic route.

38. ₹10,000 crore for recapitalisation of banks.
39. Head Post Offices in for flung areas of India to vander passport services. Head post offices to be used as the front office for passport service.
40. Defence Expenditure excluding pension at ₹ 2.74 Lakh crore.
41. Intending to amend Negotiable Instruments Act to help quick realization in case of dishonoured cheques.
42. Holding period for long-term capital gains for immobile assets reduced from 3 years to 2 years, base year for indexation to be 2001.
43. Startups can carry forward losses for three years even if promoter holding goes below 51%. Definition of start ups relaxed for qualifications of external commercial borrowings.
44. To make MSME big more viable, income tax for companies with turnover of upto 50 crore reduced to 25% from 30%.
45. National Housing Bank will refinance loans worth ₹ 20,000 crore.

Budget 2017 likely to

boost the **Realty & Infra Sector**



46. Basic custom duty on Liquefied Natural Gas reduced to 2.5% from 5%.
47. Maximum cash donations that a political party can receive from any source is ₹ 2,000. Cash donation for charitable trust reduced from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 2,000.
48. Presumptive Income Scheme Proposed to be extended for turnover up to ₹ 2 crore
49. No TDS for insurance agents if income is below taxable limits.
50. FM says not much change in indirect taxes as GST is on anvil.

Mahak Munjal
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Brief Overview of Gst (Goods and Services Tax)

The present structure of indirect taxes is very complex in India. There are so many types of taxes that are levied by the Central and State Governments on goods & services.

We have to pay 'Entertainment Tax' for watching a movie. We have to pay Value Added Tax (VAT) on purchasing goods & services. And there are excise duties, import duties, luxury tax, central sales tax, service tax and so on.....

As of today some of these taxes are levied by the Central Government and some are levied by the state governments. How nice will it be

if there is only one unified tax instead of all these taxes?

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a proposed system of indirect taxation in India merging most of the existing taxes into single system of taxation. With GST, it is anticipated that the tax base will be comprehensive, as virtually all goods and services will be taxable, with minimum exemptions.

How is GST applied?

GST is a consumption based tax/levy. It is based on the "Destination principle." GST is

applied on goods and services at the place where final/actual consumption happens.

GST is collected on value-added goods and services at each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain. GST paid on the procurement of goods and services can be set off against that payable on the supply of goods or services. The manufacturer or wholesaler or retailer will pay the applicable GST rate but will claim back through tax credit mechanism. In a nutshell, only value addition will be taxed and burden of tax is to be borne by the final consumer.

The GST is an indirect tax which means that the tax is passed on till the last stage wherein it is the customer of the goods and services who bears the tax. This is the case even today for all indirect taxes but the difference under the GST is that with streamlining of the multiple taxes the final cost to the customer will come out to be lower on the elimination of double charging in the system.

GST Rate Structure

A four-tier GST tax slabs have been decided by the Finance Ministry. Below are the details:



- **Zero Tax rate** : There won't be any tax on almost 50 % of items in the Consumer Price Index basket, including grains used by the common man.
- **5% Tax slab** : This is applicable on items of mass consumption used by common people.

- There would be two standard rates of **12% and 18%** under the GST regime which would fall on the bulk of the goods and services. This includes fast-moving consumer goods.
- All the items (*especially luxury items like air conditioners, washing machines, soaps and shampoos etc.*) which are now taxed at around 30% will fall under **28% GST rate** slab.
- An additional cess would also be levied on luxury cars, and demerit goods like tobacco products, pan masala, & aerated drinks besides the highest tax rate (28%).
- **Services** that are now taxed at 15% shall be taxed **at a higher rate of GST @ 18%**.

Taxes to be subsumed

GST would replace most indirect taxes currently in place such as:

Central Taxes	State Taxes
Central Excise Duty [including additional excise duties, excise duty under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955]	Value-added tax
Service tax	Octroi and Entry tax
Additional Customs Duty (CVD)	Purchase tax
Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)	Luxury tax
Central Sales Tax (levied by the Centre and collected by the States)	Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling
Central surcharges and cesses (relating to supply of goods and services)	State cesses and surcharges
	Entertainment tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies)
	Central Sales tax (levied by the Centre and collected by states)

GST will be a game changing reform for the Indian economy by creating a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and services through amalgamation of several Central and State taxes into a single tax. The simplicity of the tax should lead to easier administration and enforcement. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%, free movement of goods from one state to another without stopping at state borders for hours for payment of state tax or entry tax and reduction in paperwork to a large extent.

Salient Features of GST as proposed in India

1. GST would be applicable on supply of goods or services as against the present concept of tax on the manufacture or on sale of goods or on provision of services.
2. GST would be a destination based tax as against the present concept of origin based tax. i.e, tax is imposed at the point of consumption.
3. It would be a dual GST with the Centre and the States simultaneously levying it on a common base. The GST, to be levied by the Centre would be called Central GST (CGST) and that to be levied by the States would be called State GST (SGST). This is to protect the fiscal federalism of this country as both the levels of government have the constitutional mandate to levy and collect specific taxes. SGST would be applicable only if both the buyer and seller are located within the state. CGST does not have any such restriction regarding location.
4. The Centre would levy and collect the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) on all inter-State supply of goods and services. There will be seamless flow of input tax credit from one State to another. Proceeds of IGST will be apportioned among the States.

The Advantages of GST

1. It removes multiple taxation.
2. It creates India as a single market.
3. It taxes goods and services at the same rates. Thus, many disputes are eliminated on tax matter.
4. The Suppliers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are able to recover GST incurred on input costs as tax credits. It reduces taxes on manufactures. Hence it increases their business and make them more competitive at national and international level.
5. It can facilitate seamless movement of goods across states and reduce the transaction costs of businesses.
6. A seamless flow of credit is available throughout the country. Hence evasion is minimised.
7. It is good for export oriented businesses. Because it is not applied for goods/services which are exported out of India.
8. In the long run, the lower tax burden could translate into lower prices on goods for consumers.
9. The low prices will further lead to an **increase in the demand/consumption** of goods.
10. Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to **rise in the production of goods**.
11. The increased production will **lead to more job opportunities** in the long run. But, this can happen only if consumers actually get cheaper goods.
12. **It will curb circulation of black money.** This can happen only if the "kaccha bill" system, normally followed by traders and shopkeepers is put to check.
13. More business entities will come under the tax system thus widening the tax base. This may lead to better and more tax revenue collections.

14. Companies which are under unorganized sector will come under tax regime.
15. A unified tax regime will lead to **less corruption** which will positively affect the common man.
16. Most importantly, GST will help **to boost the Indian economy** in the long run.

The Disadvantages of GST

1. **Service tax rate @ 15%** is presently charged on the services. So, if GST is introduced at a higher rate which is likely to be seen in the near future, the cost of services will rise. In simple words, all the **services** like telecom, banking, airlines etc. **will become more expensive.**



2. Tax on retails would be almost double.
3. Imported goods would be taxed at higher rate by around 6%.
4. If actual benefit is not passed to the consumer and the **seller increases his**

profit margin, the prices of goods can also see a rising trend.

5. There will be dual control on every business by Central and State Government. So compliance cost will go up.
6. All credit will be available on from online connectivity with GST Network. Hence, small businesses may find it difficult to use the system.
7. Resorting to multiple rates sacrifices some of the GST's economic benefit.

The new GST, imperfect as it may be, will be a great step forward for India. GST will have a far-reaching impact on almost all the aspects of the business operations in the country, for instance, pricing of products and services, supply chain optimization, IT, accounting, and tax compliance systems.

Once the GST is in place, the government should keep working toward its original goal of having only one or two rates, with as few exemptions and as little paperwork as possible. To make the reform stick, and to build support for other initiatives, India needs to see the benefits of the GST as clearly and as quickly as possible. A simpler system would yield better results in short order, and serve over time as a more powerful spur to economic growth.

Uday Pandit
B.Com. VI Sem
Roll No. : 142159

Thumb Rule of Financial planning

1. 30 % of your income must be used for monthly living expenses.
2. 30% of your income must be used for Liabilities repayments, if any..
3. 30% of your income must be SAVED and INVESTED for your future LIVING.
4. 10% of your income must be spared for entertainments, and vacations.
5. 6 months expenses must be available for emergency fund (should be invested in LIQUID FUND, FD Etc)
6. Home loan must be registered and applied on both husband and wife name. (Both can avail on Home loan Tax benefits)



7. Buying second house for investment is not advisable (Survey reports - it will fetch you only around 3% return)
8. After 45 years of age, not supposed to enter into any BIG LIABILITIES (Higher education of children and wedding of children will happen around 45 to 50 only, so plan now for the same.)
9. Have joint savings bank account.
10. Property must be registered in both husband's and wife's name. (As per legal act – after husband, the first legal heir is wife, after wife it will go to children only)
11. Regular check on Nominations at all financial instruments. If not nominated, do it now..
12. Only in insurance policy, claims payable to Nominee. In other financial instruments legal heirs certificate is must to get back the settlement
13. Must have Term Insurance to financially secure future of your dependants..
14. Don't take any financial investment decisions EMOTIONALLY, and also avoid last minute tax saving investment decisions, plan well in advance.
15. MEDICLAIM is a must (in spite of group mediclaim coverage given at

office) (After retirement there is no mediclaim coverage, after 50-55 years of age, it's very tough and costly to enter into mediclaim)

16. For your jewellery in Locker, only one lakh is payable by bank, if theft or fire happen at bank. Ensure that the insurance is done.
17. In the same way government guarantees only one lakh for your fixed deposits with banks. Ensure that FDs are backed by deposit insurance.
18. Must know all Tax implications. You cannot avoid paying tax. But you can minimize by way of tax planning and investments.
19. All financial documents must be kept safely and family members kept informed of the same..
20. Financial investments must be followed through personal financial advisor..
21. Review your portfolio at every six months.

These are general suggestions, though personal finance and investment decisions depends upon case to case.

Have a Healthy and Wealthy 2017.

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