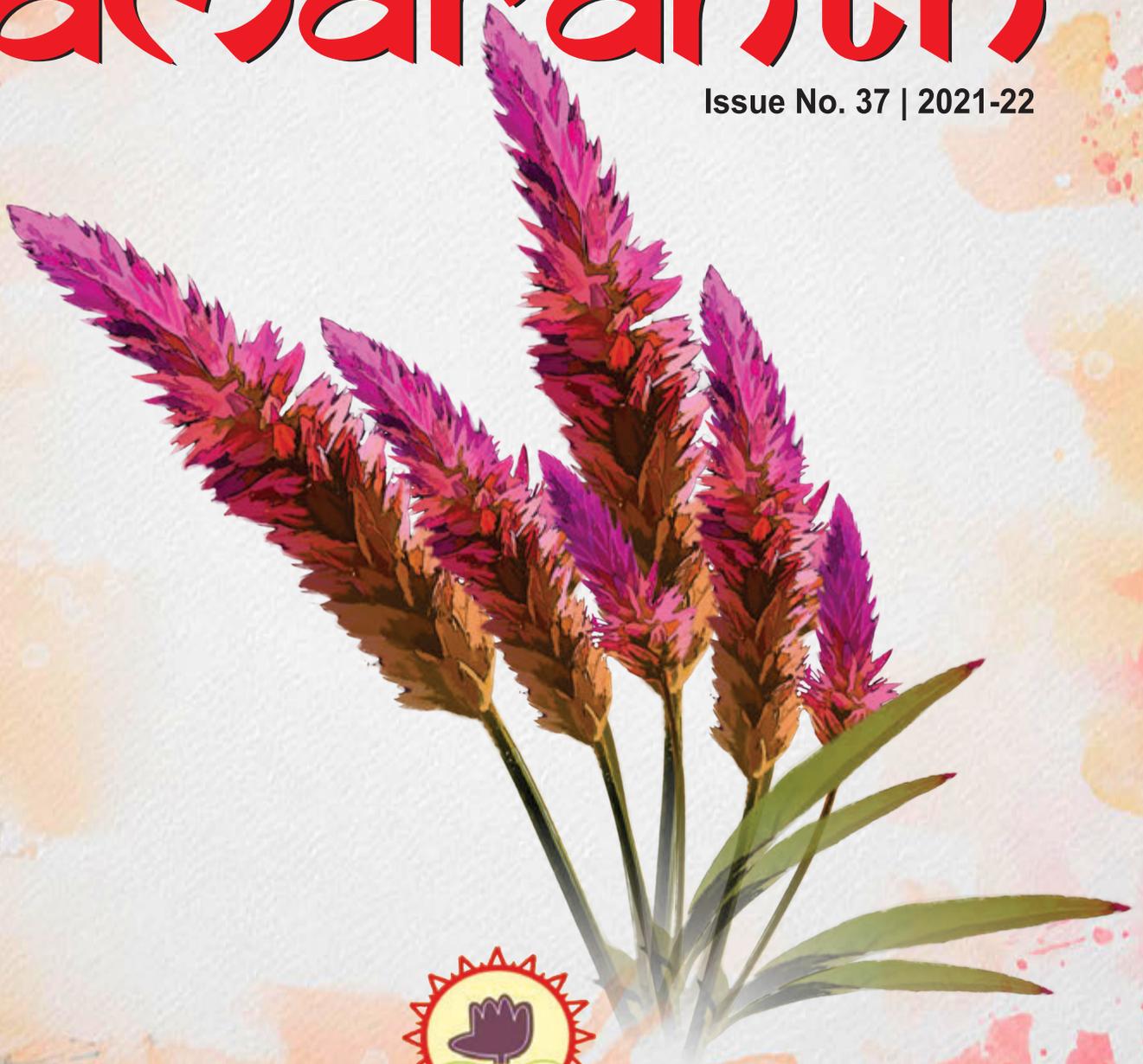


75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Ambaranth

Issue No. 37 | 2021-22



**POST GRADUATE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
SECTOR-46, CHANDIGARH**

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NATIONAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE

*I solemnly pledge
to work with dedication to
preserve and strengthen the
freedom and integrity of the nation.*

*I further affirm that
I shall never resort to violence
and that all differences and disputes
relating to religion, language, region
or other political or economic grievances
should be settled by
peaceful and constitutional means.*

*In their well being and
prosperity alone lies my
happiness*

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FROM THE **PRINCIPAL'S DESK**



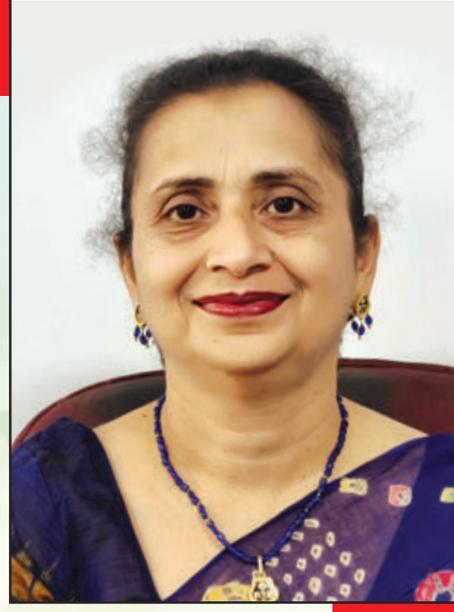
A college without students and staff is nothing more than bricks and mortar. The students give it the lifeline and define the culture of the institution. What better way to understand the ethos of a college and its students, than by going through the college magazine “Amaranth”. It is my privilege to write this opening message to this year’s edition of “Amaranth”. As we gradually started to crawl out of the darkness of COVID 19 after two years, the students and literary crew exuded so much energy, all of which, they have put into this edition. There is a change that this pandemic has brought about in all of us, and how we want to lead our lives. We have started giving more importance to things that really matter and you will find the soul of this change in the pages of “Amaranth”. The year has been exemplary for us in many ways. From being the privileged college to host the youth festival following all the government issued protocols and guidelines, we were also the first ones to successfully have organised the Corona Vaccination Camp amongst the city colleges. All this has been possible because of the confidence and commitment of the students and staff of the college. Via this medium, I take this opportunity to congratulate them all, as without the efforts put by them, it would have been an insurmountable task. Along with being a representation of the soul of the college, this magazine also completely justifies its primary objective, which is to entertain. I am sure the stories, articles and poems in this edition, along with entertaining, will also inspire, educate and give food for thought on various subjects which the authors have written nonchalantly. The combined might of pen and art is unleashed through “Amaranth” for stimulating reading experiences.

I congratulate the Chief Editor and the entire team of “Amaranth” for this wonderful edition. May India develop and prosper!!

Happy Reading!

Dr. Abha Sudarshan

CHIEF EDITOR'S MESSAGE



विविध विशागों की पुष्पशाला के रंग-बिरंगे पुष्पों की महक बिखेरता अमरन्ध का यह नवीन अंक आप सभी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते हुए मुझे अपार प्रसन्नता की अनुभूति हो रही है। साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति और रचनात्मक लेखन की प्रवृत्ति के विकास के लिए महाविद्यालय प्रतिवर्ष पत्रिका प्रकाशित करता आ रहा है। गत वर्ष कोविड के चलते पठन-पाठन का कार्य प्रायः ऑनलाइन चला तथा पत्रिका का श्री ई-रूप ही प्रकाशित हुआ था। सम्प्रति, ईश्वरीय अनुकम्पा से परिस्थितियाँ लगभग सामान्य हो गयी हैं, इसलिए इस वर्ष अमरन्ध पत्रिका के रूप में हमारे बीच उपस्थित है।

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों, अपने अनुभवों, विचारों को शब्दों का रूप देना एक बहुत बड़ी कला है। विद्यार्थी-जीवन से ही अपने विद्यालय-महाविद्यालयों की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में लिखने वाले विद्यार्थी ही भविष्य में लेखन के राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फलक पर अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज कराते हैं। आपने अपनी पुस्तकों, अपने परिवेश, अपने अनुभवों से जो कुछ भी सीखा, उसे शब्दों में पिरोकर अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से लेखन के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किया है। अपनी इस मौलिक प्रतिभा को निखारते रहें, आपका लेखन उत्तरोत्तर स्तरीय एवं प्रभावशाली बने। चयनित रचनाओं के रचनाकार विद्यार्थी और उनके शिक्षक बधाई के पात्र हैं। अन्त में मैं सभी विद्यार्थियों से यह कहूँगी कि आप सब में असीम प्रतिभा है, अपार शक्ति है, उसे पहचानें और उसका रचनात्मक कार्यों में सदुपयोग करें तथा अपने जीवन को प्रशस्त करें।

शुभकामनाओं के साथ

डॉ० रमनदीप कौर

YOUTH & HERITAGE FESTIVAL



YOUTH & HERITAGE FESTIVAL



SPORTS MEET



NSS NOT ME BUT YOU



ANNUAL CONVOCATION



OUR PRIDE

ROLL OF HONOUR 2020-21



Vikas Goel
M.Com-4th Semester



Yogita
B.Com-6th Semester



Yatika
BBA-6th Semester



Aditya Kundu
B.A-6th Semester



Gautam
BCA-6th Semester

SPORTS ACHIEVERS



Deepak
BA III



Dolly Rathi
BCOM III



Ritik Jain
BA III



Simran Khadka
BA I



Jyoti
BA III

BEST ATHLETE



Jaspreet Singh
BCOM III

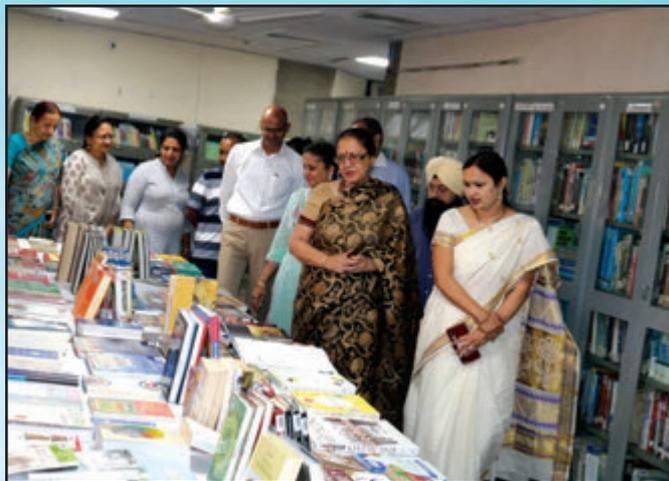


Moni
BA II

CAMPUS **LIVEWIRE**



Book Exhibition on
World Book Day



Book Exhibition on
World Book Day



Workshop on
Warli Art



Pledge on
Voters' Day



Pictionary Contest



Celebration of Civil Services Day and
Panchayati Raj Diwas

CAMPUS LIVEWIRE



Teej Celebration



Teej Celebration



Celebration of
Indian Philosophers' Day



Visit of senior dignitaries Sh. S.S. Gill, I.A.S.
and Sh. Jagjit Singh, P.C.S. on the occasion of
62nd PU Zonal Youth & Heritage Festival



Tree Plantation



Seven-Day NSS Camp

CAMPUS LIVEWIRE



Republic Day Celebration



Celebration of Akshay Urja Diwas



Director Higher Education
Sh. Amandeep Singh Bhatti, P.C.S. on the
35th Annual Convocation Ceremony



Map Making Competition



Kavi Darbar



Programme on Martyrdom of
Shaheed Bhagat Singh

CAMPUS LIVEWIRE



International Women's Day Celebration



International Women's Day Celebration



Face Painting: Technovation



Winners: Technovation



Mega Job Fest



Mega Job Fest

CAMPUS LIVEWIRE



COMFESCO - 2022



Celebration of Communal Harmony Week and Flag Day



Book Donation Drive



Electoral Literacy Club



March Past by NSS cadets on the 39th Annual Athletic Meet



AIDS Awareness Rally

CAMPUS LIVEWIRE



Alumni Meet



Alumni Meet



Rangoli Designing Workshop



Celebration of Happiness Day



Parent-Teacher Meet



Principal & Staff on the retirement of Sh. Rajinder Singh, Head, Punjabi Department

CAMPUS NEWS

21/08/2021 - Department of Fine Arts and Sanskrit celebrated Raksha Bandhan and Sanskrit Day in collaboration with Prajapita Braham Kumari Ishwariya Vishwavidyalya.

25/08/2021 - Dharani: Environment Awareness Society and Department of Environment Studies in collaboration with CREST (Chandigarh Renewable Energy, Science and Technology) organised an inter-college online poster making and essay writing competition to celebrate Renewable Energy Day.

10/09/21 - Department of Psychology organised a national webinar to mark the International Suicide Prevention Day.

16/09/21- Department of Environment Studies celebrated the International Ozone day, by organising an Inter-college paper reading competition.

20/09/21 - Department of Computer Applications organised a slogan writing and poster making competition.

23/09/21-Department of Fine Arts organised a three-day workshop on Warli/ tribal art for the students.

25/09/2021 - Department of Punjabi and Literary Society of the college organised a Kavi Darbar.

08/10/21-Department of Economics set up a Book Donation Box in the College Campus in collaboration with Open Eyes Foundation.

09/10/21- Department of Philosophy and Sanskrit organised a program on 'Indian ethics' to celebrate the Indian Philosophers Day.

21/10/21- The Best Out of waste Society in collaboration with the Library Outreach Society organised a book mark making competition.

26/10/2021 - Department of Public Administration celebrated Vigilance Awareness Week.

15/11/2021- NSS wing in collaboration in collaboration with Hariawal Punjab (NGO), organised a lecture session on “Plastic Free India”. Padam Shri Anuradha Paudwal, famous Bollywood singer was the Chief Guest.

27/11/21 - 62nd Panjab University, Chanidgarh (Zone- A) Youth and Heritage Festival was organised by PGGC-46 from Nov 27th to 30th 2022.

12/1/22- National youth day celebrated by the NSS unit (online).

26/1/22- 73rd Republic day celebrated.

20/2/22 - Inter college poster making competition on the topic of Drug free society by the Drug de-addiction Society.

21/02/22 - Department of Punjabi and Literary Society of the college celebrated International Mother Language Day.

8/3/22 - The Department of Sociology organised a seminar on the theme “The Women Achievers” on the occasion of woman’s day.

12/3/22 - The Old Students Association of the college organised an alumni meet.

31/3/22 - Two day Annual Athletic meet was organised by the Department of Physical Education.

5/4/22 - Department of Bachelors of Computer Application organised a tech fest: Technovation.

28/4/2022- Commerce and Business Management fest “COMFESCO 22” was organised by the Department of Commerce and Business Administration.

14/5/22 - 35th Annual Convocation Ceremony was organised.

20/5/22 - Mega Job Fest organised by the Placement cell.

21/05/22 - Parent Teacher Meet organised.



**ENGLISH
SECTION**

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**Dr. Pooja Garg**

STAFF EDITOR

Dear Readers,

Writing empowers the individual as it vocalizes the latent and active thoughts. These shared experiences in the form of poems, stories, articles and anecdotes take us into the inner recesses of the minds and hearts of our young and passionate students. Thus, unveiling their impalpable dreams. As rightly said by Sylvia Plath “And by the way, everything in life is writable about if you have the outgoing guts to do it, and the imagination to improvise. The worst enemy to creativity is self-doubt”. In order to explore and learn one needs to slacken up.

We, here at PGGC-46, Chandigarh strive to discharge a shared duty i.e. to empower the individuals by giving them an environment that fosters their mind, voice and a dream of their own. “Amaranth” is an echo of the world of their ambitions and hopes crafted from shared experiences. A platform like “Amaranth” helps the students to express their vulnerabilities and to hone their writing skills. It is an endeavour to bring the hidden flair and creativity of our students to the fore. We hope you enjoy reading this issue as much as we have enjoyed making it.

Keep exploring! I hope you never lose your sense of wonder!

Happy Reading!

**Pratibha**

STUDENT EDITOR

We all know and accept that everybody wants to be happy. However, is happiness, the goal? Why is it so necessary to discuss happiness now? Because worldwide, concerns about mental health, stress, worry, and suicide are at an all-time high, with the ongoing epidemic acting as a trigger. We have lost a lot to the pandemic, and for us, most of our college years were spent glued to our laptop screens instead of learning new things, gaining experience, and making bonds. All these can only be achieved through in-person interactions rather than through isolated cyber connections because we humans exist in the real world, not in cyberspace. Long-term social isolation and recession during the pandemic have harmed the mental health of the younger generation, and we hail from a society where many dismiss the pandemic's psychological effects and brush off mental health issues as "arrogant, entitled nonsense." However, this does not rule out the possibility of losing man's most valuable possession, "HOPE." Hope that this shall too pass.

Everything passes, both the good and bad times.

There is always a balance between order and chaos. There is suffering where there is chaos. The veil of trouble, on the other hand, hides enormous potential and possibilities for growth. When the chaos monster comes knocking at your door, greet it with open arms. Conquer the monster and the treasure is all yours. Similarly, too much order causes life to become inactive and still, with little to no growth. So, as humans, we must walk through the space between order and chaos and accept things as they are, and look for the possible ways in which we can improve our lives and build a better future for ourselves and the community at large. Dear friends the sole advice I would love to share is that;

Never, ever compare yourself to others. Always compare yourself to the person you were the day before. If no progress is being made, make the required changes to move forward. You're your biggest competition. Never doubt your worth, Believe in yourself.

And to quote Annette Bening "wondering if you are happy is a great shortcut to just being depressed."

So, remember that

Happiness isn't the goal because happiness is a state that exists only in the now. And, if you truly believe that happiness is the aim, achieving it will always be a never-ending endeavor. And I believe that optimism and consistency can lead anyone to achieve all the milestones in their life.

At last, I would like to express my gratitude to all fellow writers for their contributions. Thank you all for all of your hard work and considerable time and effort put into the crafting of this magazine.

WAR/The Aftermath

*They come back today with
The national colours flying in the
backgrounds.
Smiles on the faces with
Cerebral damage of the gunfire and
grenade sounds.*

*Celebrations are on the horizon
For they've won the war
Lights haven't been turned on
For the wombs that have been robbed.*

*For the crowd can't see
Gory pain and shattered backs
but
Glory and accolades around their necks.*

*Left one to protect another mother
Fought for a few inches of land
and now*

*Stand guilty of beheading a brother
Even the camouflage couldn't hide
The albatross they carry behind*

*Being immortalized in history and folklores
Was it
or was the peace what they chose to fight
for?*

Pardeep Gorsii, B.A.II

My Experience Of Lockdown

I still remember when the first patient contracted with Covid-19 in Kerala I was having my Mid-Semester exams of the second semester. Who knew all my dreams of “college life” would be ruined like this! Soon the cases started rising in numbers every day, and the lockdown was imposed. When the lockdown started, I was ecstatic. For a few days, I was in a very happy and composed mood. After a while, the reality of the situation started to sink in. The novelty of being at home wore off and I started to struggle. It was as if I was trapped in my house and in my own head. I didn't know how to cope. A number of people were dying every day. It really scared me out. I thought all my dreams were falling apart. It was very hard to manage in the starting. Everyone in the house was busy with their phones, televisions. But somewhere at the back of my mind, I knew that this is not how it is going to be always, and to be very honest I am a very strong believer in this phrase that “everything happens for a reason”. Having a positive mindset is what you need to cope up with any problem. Soon, we all got used to it. Online classes began, but were not as good as the offline classes. There was a lot of distraction.

ONE THING WHICH I'M VERY GRATEFUL FOR, IN THIS LOCKDOWN WAS THE GENERATION GAP BETWEEN ME AND MY ELDERLY WAS REDUCED. I CAN'T SAY ABOUT OTHERS, BUT PERSONALLY FOR ME THIS WAS LIKE A BLESSING. DESPITE OF ALL THE OBSTACLES WE HAVE FACED, I THINK THIS SOMEHOW MANAGED TO BRING THE ENTIRE FAMILY CLOSER.

One thing which I'm very grateful for, in this lockdown was the generation gap between me and my elders was reduced. I can't say about others, but personally for me this was like a blessing. Despite of all the obstacles we have faced, I think this somehow managed to bring the entire family closer. I learned to understand the things from their perspective rather making them understand mine. As our grandparents have undergone three generations it's quite difficult for them to totally adapt to the newer one. As each member of the family was at home, we spent more time with each other. I also deactivated my social media accounts at that time. I started to rediscover my hobbies once again, started to play guitar, to paint, to cook different cuisines. I learnt sometimes it becomes quite boring to follow the same routine everyday but it's upon us, how we make it interesting.

At last, I would say that experiences are based upon how we perceive things, and how we handle them.

Richika
B.A.III

Riddles ?

1. What goes up and down stairs without moving?
.....
2. Give it food and it will live; give it water and it will die.
.....
3. What can you catch but not throw?
.....
4. I run, yet I have no legs. What am I?
.....
5. Take one out and scratch my head, I am now black but once was red.
.....
6. Remove the outside, cook the inside, eat the outside, throw away the inside

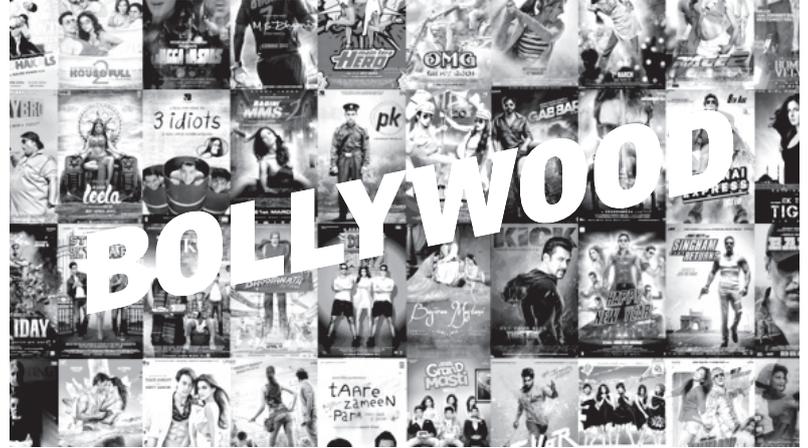
Answers: 1. Carpet 2. Fire 3. A cold 4. A nose
5. A match 6. Corn

Bloodstains

*The stains that paint whites
red, blood red, if
could talk would ask
a lot more than we could tell.
They would object every eye
that made them subject of shame.
The hush to change the covers,
while they lay calm and quiet on bed.
My hands that rushed
to hide them under shrugs,
or my pants that gave canvas to
the color to spread.
They would ask how the marks
stained my honour,
and why in fear of the sac-red
I am cornered.
The stains that shout loud about our existence,
are silenced to whispers...
They would even apologize to come
without invitation, but would also
question society's double faced reaction.
The stains that otherwise,
mark my impurity
are then why questioned
on white sheets to answer my purity.*

Ekampreet Kaur
B.A.II

Virus Of Misogyny In Bollywood



Bollywood is the go-to entertainment for a very large fraction of Indian population. Although Bollywood provides its viewers with a wide variety of entertainment through genres such as drama, thriller, romance and comedy to choose from but despite this one trend remains common and constant is the portrayal of women in Bollywood films.

The roots of misogyny go deep into the soils of Bollywood, and constantly are watered by objectification and sexualization of women. Bollywood in fact often portrayed women as the 'damsel in distress' in need of utmost protection from the stronger counterpart. Women are mostly described with surface-level qualities, attractive and beautiful while men are shown as strong and successful. Many mainstream Bollywood films contain at least one song where women are clearly objectified and treated as sex objects, which is then justified on commercial viability of the movie.

The main point here is that while Bollywood is one of the most popular forms of entertainment within the country and especially among the masses where misogyny is both produced and consumed in large quantities. Bollywood will have to change their portrayal of women to in turn change the way these people view women around them. As it is often pointed out, that cinema is a reflection of reality and hence it is important to change the reality, only then we could expect the society and Bollywood to act more respectfully towards women. Bollywood very poorly considers the modern era, instead dragging the same wrath of misogyny on and on. A shift in direction of recent movies has highlighted that Bollywood may be progressing slowly but it still has a long way to go.

Aarzo
B.A.II

Riddles ?

1. What gets wetter the more it dries?
.....
2. The more there is, the less you see.
.....
3. They come at night without being called and are lost in the day without being stolen.
.....
4. What kind of room has no windows or doors?
.....
5. I have holes on the top and bottom. I have holes on my left and on my right. And I have holes in the middle, yet I still hold water. What am I?

Answers: 1. Towel 2. Darkness 3. Stars
4. A mushroom 5. A sponge

Nature...

*Wow, what i got in this universe
from God's creation, its nature
the beauty which adores you,
conquers you live with you, sees with
you, no excuses from you
love to being with, which i belong too...*

*The ray of sunshine on my close eyes
or on spectacles of mine. The straight
roots under the tree, which i don't think
are a peace of mind, pure the soul
the drop of water is on the floor
also put eyes on mountains, moon and
stars.*

*The leaves of tree , spread like
my soul from body that's the power,
a planet gives you if you make it
better, it helps you like a friend
if you ignore this season, it will not
favour you again, if you need this
place, live like its your home
if you want this earth ,
make it a paradise.*

Shruti Khandelwal
B.A.I

Tomorrow

*Yes I know my tomorrow
Just thinking of it
Every hour, day, week
If i could borrow
Some time more in today
If i could tweak*

*Time is running so fast
Holding her in arms
Cherishing the moment
Gathering memories of past*

*Yes i love being with her
Roaming around
Holding her hands
Just makes everything so better
Getting up early waiting for
her call*

*Seeing her face on my screen
My God! she looks like a doll*

*She loves me she scolds me
When am down she holds me
Backing me in whatever I do
And her smile!!*

*Thanking God is the only thing
i do*

Nikhil Bhardwaj
BBA II

Supression Of Women

*You are a girl with a
responsibility bag, you have to
fulfil that,
clean the mat, food must be
cooked, but you don't have right
to read book.*

*You are that fruit which makes
everyone healthy and sunny,
but don't spend your own money
These four walls are yours,
Just open the door but don't look
outside, You don't have right to
make beautiful ride.*

*This is your hell, don't enjoy on
the sound of bell, Water from
well, don't raise your voice to tell.
I'm society's eye opener don't
close it, I make you see the
beautiful world, We are the
power of society don't suppress
us.*

Supriya Pandey
B.A. II

A Drift From Student To Employee

When students graduate and enter the corporate world they experience the universal feeling of doing what they love for a living which appears even more tempting with hefty salary packages luring them into the rat-trap. It is often quoted that "choose a job you love, and you'll never have to work a day in your life." However, the reality is far more complicated than it appears.

The constant pressure of the society and family members pushes

students to make a choice to jump in a well in front or a ditch behind when they stand at the crossroads of making a choice between hefty money packages i.e. money vs passion. In most of these cases where students are forced to make early career decisions they've to often suffer backfire.

It is tempting to take the road more often travelled but learn and consider all the options before making a decision. There are often multiple paths leading up to the castle

and career of dreams while some lead to rat-traps set up with money as bait. Employed people often quote "Job satisfaction is often inversely proportional to stress at work", so take decisions carefully and chart your career accordingly. It takes a lot of energy to dig down, deep inside yourself but don't be afraid. If you really want to follow your dreams, analyse what you really want.

Tanvi
B.A.II

*Behind “Me” Exists a World

*The deafest side of me also, hears
some voices,*

*Those dumbest words of me also,
have some noises.*

*As same as, I remain beyond my
Insecurities and unconscious,
As same as, I am not just an outer
cover to be cheers.*

*Behind this formal side also, exists
the sweetest, kindest side of mine.
As same as, the adulthood wishes
exchange back to childhood Times.*

*The warrior inside me also cries for
motherly warmth.
As same as those baffling miseries
demands magical happening for
things to get hold.*

*The flexible side of mine also, have
some separation fears.
As same as moments pass and
memories make you shed tears.*

*The mature me also, deals with my
craziest side.
As same as, the mother always
remains by her children’s side.*

Diksha Rawat

B.A. III



College Life

College life is known as one of the most memorable years of one’s life. It is entirely different from school life. College life exposes us to new experiences and things that we were not familiar with earlier. For some people, college life means enjoying life to the fullest and partying hard. While for others, it is time to get serious about their career and study thoroughly for a brighter future. Nonetheless, college life remains a memorable time for all of us. Not everyone is lucky enough to experience college life. People do not get the chance to go to college due to various reasons. Sometimes they do not have a strong financial background to do so while other times they have other responsibilities to fulfill. The ones who have had a college life always wish to turn back time to live it all once again.

College life is a big transition from school life. We go through a lot of changes when we enter college. Our schools were a safe place where we had grown up and spent half our lives. The transition to college is so sudden that one is no longer protected by one’s teachers and friends of school time.

College life poses a lot of challenges in front of you. You are now in a place full of unfamiliar faces where you need to mingle in. It teaches us to socialize and form opinions of our own. In college, students learn their free will and they go on to become more confident and composed.

In school life, we were always dependant on our friends or teachers. College life teaches us to be independent. It makes us

stronger and teaches us to fight our own battles. It also makes us serious about our careers. We make decisions that will affect our future all by ourselves, as in school life our parents did it for us.

Additionally, in schools, we viewed our teachers as our mentors and sometimes even parents. We respected them and kept a distance. However, in college life, the teacher-student relationship becomes a bit informal. They become more or less like our friends and we share our troubles and happiness with them as we did with our friends.

College life experience is truly one of a kind. The most common memories people have of college life are definitely goofing around with friends. They remember how the group of friends walked around the college in style and playing silly pranks on each other.

Moreover, people always look back at the times spent in the college canteen. It was considered the hub of every student where they enjoyed eating and chatting away with their friends.

Another college life experience I have seen people cherish the most is the annual fest. The annual fest created so much excitement and buzz amongst the students. Everyone welcomed other colleges with open arms and also made friends there. All the competitions were carried out in a good spirit and the students dressed their best to represent their college well.

Hardik Kaushal

B.A.I

War

While our newspaper stories and newsroom discussions are occupied with it and our governments are busy drawing up plans to tackle problems created by this new geopolitical challenge. The Russian Ukrainian conflict reminds me of a quote attributed to ancient Athenian philosopher Plato which says

“Only the dead have seen the end of the war” and listening to the news of refugee crises created by this conflict I can’t help but to agree with Plato.

After almost 6 decades of peace, war is back in Europe. Once again a small sovereign nation is being invaded by a big power, skies are filled with deafening noises of jets and once again it’s the common people that are going to die. Humanity’s biggest failure as a species is once again looking at us with its hideous face of death and destruction.

Of the past 3400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for 1168 of them, or just 8 percent of the recorded history. Not so long ago humanity witnessed destruction and loss of human lives on a scale never seen before. World war I and II took lives of 50 Million soldiers in the battlefield and many more civilians died due to starvation, diseases, persecution. Dark Blots of Holocaust and Hiroshima are still there on humanity.

And did we learn anything from this? For a moment we thought that we might have learned to value human lives. That we have learned to rise above our petty differences and stop fighting for power hungry individuals ready to eliminate millions with their prejudice. That seeing half a million people wiped out of



existence with one bomb might push some sense in nations to not develop these weapons of mass destruction. And for a moment we thought that this might be the end of history and we have learned enough from it. But it seems like the only thing we learn from history is that we learn nothing from it.

The moment of hope was short lived and after witnessing two world wars, we started preparing for the third one. With the invention of nuclear arsenal, a new race to the bottom started leading to a stage where earth has enough nuclear bombs to wipe humanity out existence. A mousetrap we build of ourselves with the intellect we are so proud of, intellect which is capable enough to answer most complex questions of the universe yet not wise enough to change our self-destructive tendencies. The only things that have changed are names. Dictators with new names, persecuted with new identity. Suffering is still the same,

new wars but same old tragedies.

Still old women would cry for her dead son. Children would wait for their dead father. Leaders would shake hands and soldiers would die in trenches. Thinking about these tragedies makes one quite pessimistic about the fate of humanity, not only our historic mistakes but the present state of affairs whether Russia Ukraine conflict or climate change paints a gloomy picture of our future. But despite these concerns we must not give up on one thing: Hope, the only thing that was left in the box of Pandora after all the evils of the world flew out of it.

Hope that the future will be better than the past,

Hope that there will be dawn after dark.

Hope that one day suffering will be over and war will end not only for the dead but for the living too.

Shailendra Negi
BCA II

Dreamt a Morning in a Morning

*At dusk in little cozy room,
Curtains shuddered to make some tunes;
Cool breeze squander around me,
As it was the only fragrance I use;*

*On the rooftop made of metallic sheets,
Rain pattered in melancholic rhythm;
Melodious notes of chirping birds,
Made me see partially from beside the cushion;*

*Aroma of wet soil and fresh blooming buds,
Dragged me towards the inviting casement;
My face felt those rain drops with blush,
Dewy vision which I saw cherished my day
with excitement;*

*That whistle of milkman who was selling milk carts,
And then those sips of hot tea while sitting on a couch;
My favourite RJ to hosting cheerfully to that
morning Radio show,
And then those recipes I discovered partially raw;*

*It's was just a night I dreamt so lone,
On my bed messed up with my spectacle and some notes;
Ring-rong my alarm clock rung,
Back in reality I got sunk;*



Divya Bansal
B.A. I

You and Your Thoughts

The importance of thoughts in the life of a person expressed under the “inner voice” is interesting. The thoughts, as we observe, manifest as words and words, manifest as deeds. And the same deeds in the course of time develop into habits and the latter develops themselves, after some period, into a particular character. So, one should always be watchful about their thoughts which ultimately form one’s character.

The thoughts by virtue of their nature, need expression. The unexpressed thoughts, controlled by mental force, take refuge in our sub-conscious and are always on the look out to come to our conscious mind for manifestation. They tease our mind and contrary to our willing and wishing, some undesirable thoughts manage to force their entry into our mind whenever we are not alert or watchful about them. It is therefore, imperative that we ought to treat our mind, the source of our thoughts, very friendly with a careful understanding and knowledge but also never be complacent and accommodating to the unwelcome and undesirable thoughts to make and entry into our minds.

Our mind is like a factory. As a good raw material produces good product in the factory, so the intake of good materials to the mind, like reading spiritual scriptures, practicing yoga, keeping good company and taking pure food, also result in the sublime thoughts in its wake.

The thoughts attract similar vibrations present in the atmosphere like an echo, love for love, anguish for anguish, and this also explain why we feel depressed sometimes and, at the other times find ourself joyful for no obvious reason whatsoever. The fact is that in both the cases, we are operating unawareness upon our asset and liabilities (our positive and negative thoughts) which we have made and accumulated in the cosmic mind in the past.

Gita says mind can be our best friend or worst enemy. So let us make our mind our best friend and by nurturing good thoughts, become an architect of our noble character and destiny.

Pratibha, B.A.II

Me My Books in Nights

*It was a time I used to,
Study books all time;
But not had any relation,
It was just academic time;

But what a change came new,
I am talking to each book of mine;
Away from practical life,
I own a fantasy world of mine;

What happens to me in free time?
My eyes search for my crush;
In craving to read them not once, not
twice, nor thrice, Recipes
I pop on my study table;

Once I caught their theme,
I don't leave them for really long time;
Without taking any nap,
I keep muttering there every single line;

No matter it's 12:00 by night,
No matter I am lonely figure;
Every flip of their pages,
Makes me fresh and curious...*

Divya Bansal

B.A. I

Silence

*Tells more scars and tales,
Then anywhere in space,
Or any of my wails.
The clock ticks by,
I feel so much pain,
All I do is cry,
This hour again and again.
I don't sleep anymore,
I just feel lost,
Sometimes I go sit on the floor;
Even pain has a cost.*

Pratibha, B.A.II

Book

*A piece of paper
within many thoughts
and personality disposition,
a rectangular prism
carries millions of hearts.
just imagine
reading a book with
a mug of dark coffee
i hand, sitting
against window
gently rain pouring
with comfort blanket on lap.
my forever partner,
heal all my pain and woe
and sense of guilt and remorse
by my side.
getting lost in characters
modifying their deeds,
I thus world of
endless connectivity
they speak to us,
demand our attention
don't interrupt while reading.*

Shruti Khandelwal

B.A. I

Poetry

*First want to know poet then
poetry
They can go below the earth
They can fly above the sky

Makes us laugh by humour
Make us cry by elegy
Also do criticism with satire

Poets are players, poetry is
game
They play with words and
rhythm
Prince of ode is John Keats
Creativity in William
Wordsworth poetry

What to praise? Hands or
Brain
Pen or Paper or something
else
First want to know poet then
poetry

To praise a poet is pointless
They don't write for praise
They write for those who love
them*

Ishita Kalra

“Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma – which is living with the results of other people's thinking.”

— Steve Jobs

“Watch your thoughts; they become words. Watch your words; they become actions. Watch your actions; they become habits. Watch your habits; they become character. Watch your character; it becomes your destiny

— Lao-Tze

You're Never Alone

*When you are falling deep and blue
And life is being cruel to you
Just remember you are not on your own
I am always there you are never alone.
Remember
You are never alone
Because you have me in your life
You will never walk alone
Because I am on your side
You will never walk alone
Because I am watching out for you
You will never walk alone
Because you have a friend who loves you
You will never walk alone
Because you will always have someone's
company
And that someone is me.*

Chahat Goyal
B.A. II

Only You

*I wished and wanted a forever with you, but if it
turns out I only have one more day, I'll hold you
until it feels like it's been forever.*

*I wished and wanted a lifetime with you, but if it
turns out I only have one more
hour, I'll kiss you enough for a lifetime.*

*I wished and wanted always with you, but if it
turns out I only have one more minute, I'll love
you always.*

*I wished and wanted an eternity with you, but if
it turns out I only have one more second, I'll make
it last and feel like an eternity.*

Chahat Goyal
B.A. II

Interesting Facts About English

- The most common letter in English is "e".
- The most common vowel in English is "e", followed by "a".
- The most common consonant in English is "r", followed by "t".
- Every syllable in English must have a vowel (sound). Not all syllables have consonants.
- Only two English words in current use end in "-gry". They are "angry" and "hungry".
- The word "bookkeeper" (along with its associate "bookkeeping") is the only unhyphenated English word with three consecutive double letters. Other such words, like "sweet-toothed", require a hyphen to be readily readable.
- The word "triskaidekaphobia" means "extreme fear of the number 13". This superstition is related to "paraskevidekatriaphobia", which means "fear of Friday the 13th".
- More English words begin with the letter "s" than with any other letter.
- A preposition is always followed by a noun (i.e. noun, proper noun, pronoun, noun group, gerund).
- The word "uncopyrightable" is the longest English word in normal use that contains no letter more than once.
- A sentence that contains all 26 letters of the alphabet is called a "pangram".
- The following sentence contains all 26 letters of the alphabet: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." This sentence is often used to test typewriters or keyboards.
- The only word in English that ends with the letters "-mt" is "dreamt" (which is a variant spelling of "dreamed") - as well of course as "undreamt".
- The word "alphabet" comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet: alpha, beta.
- The dot over the letter "i" and the letter "j" is called a "superscript dot".



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डॉ. लीम चन्द प्राध्यापक सम्पादक

प्रिय विद्यार्थियो।

समय काया और माया का नियन्त्रा होता है, मापक है वह जीवन रूपी परब्रह्म प्रणाली का। समय के पादस्त्री ही परम ज्ञानी, परम कौशल व परम चेतना से युक्त होते हैं। इसलिए व्यष्टि-समष्टि के हितार्थ समय के सदृश युक्ति युक्त योग करें, क्योंकि समय ही अणु, परमाणु व जीवाणु की सताओं व शक्तियों का निर्धारक व नियामक होता है। हम जानते हैं कि समय के प्रकाश व अन्धकार में ही यह सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि चलायमान है, प्रवाहमान रहती है, अर्थात् समय ने सृष्टि को अनेकशः संस्कार दिये हैं। मानव मन को संसारी होने से व काल कवलित होने से बचाया है। इसलिये समय का सम्मान करें, अपमान से परहेज करें, स्वयं को अपसंस्कृत होने से बचायें, ध्यान से समय के साथ संवाद स्थापित करें। स्वयंभू का शुभाशीर्वाद, स्नेहाशीष, मंगलाशीष, चरणाशीष व मंगलाचरण के अनेकशः शुभ-वचनों प्रवचनों का मंगल स्वतः ही प्राप्त होगा। इसलिए यह निस्संकोच कथनीय है कि मायापाश में बंधा यह संसार समय का आदिमकाल से श्रुतश्रोगी रहा है, समय ने इस भ्रम सागर को अनेकशः कोण दिये हैं। इसलिए समय रहते एक कर्मयोगी बनकर जगत के सदृश विभिन्न दिशाओं में मूल्यों का पिष्टपेषण करें, तत्वों का अन्वेषण करें, गवेषणा करते रहें, जीवन सदृश गत्यात्मकता स्वतः ही आएगी, क्योंकि समय ही जीवन पथ पर चलने वाले हम सब पथिकों का सावधी व संरक्षक होता है। अर्थात् समय के कलत्र से ही यह सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि गुंजायमान होती है इसलिए समय पथ के कुशल व रक्षम पथिक बनें। क्योंकि मनुष्य के समस्त ध्येय व सम्प्रदाय समयाधारित, प्रभावित व नियन्त्रित रहते हैं। अपने जीवन को या जीवन भविष्य को यदि गंगापति होने से बचाना है तो समय की चाप को सुनें, समझें और इसके निमित्त अपने को व्यावहारिक बनायें आप स्वतः उर्जस्वित ऊष्मित व उमंगित रहेंगे।

इतिहास गवाह है कि समय ने ही हमारे जीवन को भव्य और दिव्य बनाया है। मानव की पौरुषीय सता में श्रीवृद्धि की है। अतएव स्वयं का श्रीविकास चाहते हो या श्रीज्ञान की अपेक्षा रखते हो तो समय की ताकत और नजाकत को समझो। महत्व व महानता की बात यह है कि हम समय की धरा पर कितने कुशल कर्मी हैं, समाज सापेक्ष मूल्यों के कितने गम्भीर चिन्तन स्पर्शी हैं, ज्ञानधर्मी हैं। अपने जीवन धरा और धरातल को किस ओर ले जा रहे हैं, ये सभी समय के महत्वपूर्ण यक्ष प्रश्न हैं। अतएव विद्यार्थियो! समय के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता सुनिश्चित करें, प्रतिभाशाली बनें। समय आपको निहार रहा है, निराकरण से भरी दृष्टि से जीवन की त्रुटियों को त्राणहीन व प्राणहीन बनायें। परिणामतः समय का निरादर न करते हुए इसके अनुकूल स्वयं को

नियोजित कर उच्च श्रेणी के पाठक बनें। क्योंकि आपका पठन-पाठन समय द्वारा परिचालित होता है, के अनुरूप स्वीकृत होता है। इसलिए समय के लिए संयमी बनकर इस दिशा में सचेत व्यवहार करें। आपकी पठनीयता जग जाहिर होनी चाहिए। जीवन एक कष्ट साध्य यात्रा है। भयमुक्त, शोकमुक्त व चिन्तामुक्त होकर शिक्षा सदृश योगयुक्त यात्रा करें, जीवन स्वतः ही सुवासित होकर फलित होगा।

विद्यार्थियो! कोविड महामारी ने विश्व को चेताया है। चिन्ता की चिता में विश्व चेतनहीन सा हुआ अर्थात् विश्व के समीकरण पूर्णरूपेण असन्तुलित हुए, जनमानस प्रताड़ित व पीड़ित हुआ है, जीवन जैसे रुक सा गया। हमारी जीवन शैली व कार्यशैली थम सी गयी है। अर्थात् कोविड काल जीवन जगत के लिए एक विराम युक्तकाल साबित हुआ है, लेकिन हम अपनी शक्ति के सहारे जीवन जीते गये। तमाम शक्तियों के साथ जीने का संकल्प ले कर अपने आपको इस भौतिक शरीर के प्रति शतशः समर्पित किया, जबकि यह समय हमारे लिए हर तरह से विपरीत कालावधि रही है अर्थात् कलंक और कालिख से भरा काल था यह।

कोविड ने सीखाया है कि वर्तमान व भविष्य कई यक्ष अनुभूतियों और अभिव्यक्तियों व अप्रत्यक्ष चिन्ताओं को लेकर आ सकता है। जीवन जीना एक कष्ट साध्य कार्य हो सकता है। संयम और उग्रवेश अपनी सीमाएं लांघ सकते हैं। यह कालावधि अत्यंत भयंकर प्रतीत साबित हो रही है। ऐसे में हमें अपनी मानवता को जीवन शक्ति को लक्ष्य से विमुख नहीं होने देना है। समय के प्रति हमारी दृष्टि दिव्य भव्य क्षिप्र व क्षयमुक्त होनी चाहिए ताकि मूल्यों का अवसान न हो सके। समय रहते जीवन मूल्यों को संकटों से बचाओ। भविष्य किस दिशा में जा रहा है इसके निमित्त सफल योग करें। जीवन की प्राण शक्ति यदि लबालब भरी होगी तो आपके प्राण शक्तिशाली ही रहेंगे, चाहे समस्या कोई भी आए। कोविड ने हमें शिक्षा दी है कि अपनी अन्तःचेतना सदैव चरम सोपान पर होनी चाहिए। जीवन शक्ति का संचार स्वतः ही होगा। अतएव हमारे जीवन का विशेष प्रयोजन होना चाहिए और नकारात्मक शक्तियों से लड़ने की ताकत सदैव बलवती रहनी चाहिए। जीवन स्वतः ही परमानन्द से युक्त होगा। परमेश्वरीयाभा से परितृप्त व परिपुष्ट होगा।

अमरन्ध पत्रिका रचना, संरचना, ज्ञान व कौशल की दृष्टि से एक सार्थक व समर्थ पत्रिका है। यह महाविद्यालय की एक ज्ञान कोठरी है। इसमें हर वर्ष महाविद्यालय की उच्च कोटि की ज्ञान चेतना प्रकाशित होती हैं। इसे पढ़कर हमारी ज्ञान तृषा स्वतः ही शान्त व शमित होकर तृप्त व पुष्ट होती है। ज्ञान शक्ति से परिणत ये तृप्ति व पुष्टि महाविद्यालय परिवार के लिए उत्साहवर्द्धक प्रेरणादायक कल्याणकारी व शक्तिपुंज से कम नहीं है। यहां जीवनाशा सफलाशा में परिणत हो रही है। शिक्षार्थी अमरन्ध में अपना-अपना अमर ज्ञान प्रकाशित करने में सफल होते आ रहे हैं और उतरोत्तर श्री होंगे। कॉलेज के प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी अमरन्ध के ऐसे सूत्र हैं जिनकी पवित्र सूत्रीय दृष्टि से अमरन्ध चरम पाठदान पर है। अमरन्ध की हर कृति उस पुष्प के समान है जो समस्त परिवेश को अपने पराग और मकरन्द से प्रफुल्लित करती है। ज्ञान युक्त एक प्रमोद से भरा वातावरण बन जाता है। अमरन्ध के इस परिवेश में सालों साल वृद्धि हो यह भविष्याधारित अपेक्षा है। अमरन्ध का भविष्य विद्यार्थियों के लिए उन्नति प्रगति से युक्त-कई सूत्रों का सूत्रपात करने में सक्षम हो।

अमरन्ध पत्रिका के हिन्दी अनुभाग की तमाम प्रविष्टियाँ बेहद पठनीय हैं और साथ में अनुकरणीय व अनुसरणीय भी हैं। हिन्दी भाषा में अपनी रचनाओं के द्वारा युवा रचनाकारों ने अपनी स्तरीय रचनाधर्मिता का परिचय दिया है। आई हुई प्रविष्टियों के रचनाकारों का रचना की संरचना का ज्ञान

काबिले तारीफ है। सश्री छात्र उम्दा ज्ञान रखते हैं। उम्मीद और विश्वास से लिखी समस्त क्षणिकाएं, अपनी सक्षम प्रस्तुति के लिए चर्चा में रहेगी। यहां छात्रों का रचना ज्ञान क्षय होने से बच रहा है, क्योंकि तरह-तरह के विचार जगह-जगह सोचने विचारने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं। मां भारती की यश गाथा प्रस्तुत करने वाली हिन्दी भाषा की तमाम रचनाओं की रचनात्मकता देखते ही बनती है। ये सब विद्यार्थियों की उच्च मेधा का ही परिणाम है। रचना हेतु रचनाकर्मियों का रचना संस्कार बेहद

उर्जावान है। मेरी राय है कि आप और निखार कर अपना रचनात्मक परिष्कार करते रहें। जीवन सरस्वती के सारस्वत आशीर्वाद से पूर्णतः अनुप्राणित होगा। पत्रिका में सश्री रचनाओं को प्रकाशित करना पत्रिका नियमों के विरुद्ध था। अतएव जो छपे हैं उनका तप हुआ चिन्तन रचनाओं में दिखाई दे रहा था और जो छपे नहीं है, अमरन्ध उनके तपे हुए चिन्तन हेतु प्रतिकारत है, सृजन की तपश से परिष्कृत रचना एक दिन अमरन्ध में अवश्य छपेगी, इसलिए परिपक्वता के लिए अभ्यासशील रहें, क्योंकि तप त्याग और अनुष्ठान आपकी कुशलता के विशिष्ट चरण हैं। आप सरस्वती के चरणाशीष के निमित्त एक विद्यालयनी जीवन जीएं। सरस्वती के सारस्वत गुणों से सम्बद्ध यशस्वी व तपस्वी बनें। रचना में आपका रचना कौशल शतशः द्रष्टव्य होता है, क्योंकि वह आपका आयना होती है। इसलिए रचना ज्ञान इस स्तर का रखें, कि आपका रचना दर्पण समाज के लिए मिसाल बनें।

अमरन्ध पत्रिका के लिए सश्री को शुभकामनाएं, क्योंकि पत्रिका सब के शुभ संस्कारों का ही शुभ फल है। महाविद्यालय का समस्त परिवार पत्रिका का शुभाकांक्षी है। महाविद्यालय परिवार अमरन्ध पत्रिका हेतु अपनी ज्ञान जनित पूर्णाहुति देता रहे। अमरन्ध भविष्य में सबका कण्ठाहार बने, ज्ञान के कलरव का कारण बने, प्रतिभाओं की प्रस्तुति की समग्रता में पुष्पवाटिका बने, हमारे विद्यार्थी इसमें पुष्पित हों, सुसज्जित हों, पत्रिका विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के निमित्त मार्ग दर्शिका बने, महाविद्यालय के ज्ञान का दर्पण बने, ज्ञान का सश्री के लिए राशि राशि संग्रह बनें, चिन्तन की महत्वपूर्ण इडा-पिंगला बनें। इन तमाम परिदृश्यों को अमरन्ध अपनी रौशनी से रोशन करें, विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षाजगत शिक्षणाभ्यास के साथ-साथ तमात शिक्षणानुभूतियों से जगमग उठे, मनोहर भविष्य के निमित्त यही अपेक्षा है।



सुजान छात्रा सम्पादक

मैं सुजान बी.ए. तीसरा वर्ष की नियमित छात्रा हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले महाविद्यालय प्रकाशन विशेष तौर पर हिन्दी विभाग के सहायक प्राध्यापक डा. लीम चन्द की आश्री हूँ जिन्होंने मुझे अमरन्त पत्रिका के हिन्दी-अनुभाग का सम्पादक का दायित्व सौंपा। सम्पादन कार्य के बारे में मैं यदि बताऊँ तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि यह कृत्य आसान नहीं है बेहद दुष्कर सा कार्य है। प्रकाशन के लिए ढेरों रचनाएं आई थीं उनको पढ़कर व समझकर अमरन्त के लिए चयन करना सुगम कार्य नहीं था। विवेक और कौशल के द्वारा रचनाओं को प्रकाशन के लिए चयनित किया गया है। जो रचनाएं प्रकाशित नहीं हुई हैं। उनके रचनाकार उत्साह बनाए रखें क्योंकि एक सीमा के अन्दर ही रचनाओं को प्रकाशन के लिए चुनना अनिवार्य था। इस कार्य को मैंने बखूबी किया है। सभी रचनाएं अच्छी थीं लेकिन कुछ एक बहुत अच्छी थीं उनके अछेपन के कारण वे अमरन्त में प्रकाशित हो पाई हैं। अपने छात्र सहपाठियों को मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि हमें लेखन कार्य निरन्तर करते रहना चाहिए इससे हमारी रचनात्मकता में निस्सार आ जाता है। अन्ततः प्रकाशित होने वाले रचनाकारों को बधाई तथा जो प्रकाशित नहीं हुए वे प्रकाशन के लिए अपना अभ्यास बनाए रखें एक दिन आप जरूर प्रकाशित होंगे।

मैं एक इंसान हूँ

सुनने में कितना अच्छा लगता है
ईश्वर - अल्लाह तेरा नाम
फिर क्यों बातों से ऐसा लगता है अलग है अल्लाह
और अलग है राम
ना तो मैं हिंदू हूँ और ना ही मैं मुसलमान हूँ
मैं तो बस एक इंसान हूँ
नहीं तो उस मस्जिद की अजान हूँ
मंदिर की आरती की आवाज है
मैं तो बस एक इंसान हूँ
हर बच्चे के मुख से निकलने वाला राष्ट्रगान हूँ
मैं ही तो इस राष्ट्र का सर्वाभिमान हूँ
क्या मार्क है मेरे धर्म और जाति से,
मैं श्री तो किस्सा-ए हिंदुस्तान हूँ ।
सारे जहां से अच्छा, हिंदुस्ता हमारा ।
हम बुलबुले हैं इसकी, यह गुलिस्तां हमारा,
ना जाने क्यों बन कर रह गया है यह नारा
मैं कभी राम कभी रही हूँ
मैं डॉक्टर, किसान, जवान हूँ
जब जब जरूरत पड़ी है ना देखा अपना
मजहब धर्म हुआ कुर्बान हूँ
कभी चिता पर लेटा तो कभी धरती की गोद में सोया हूँ
मैं ही तो कब्रिस्तान और श्मशानघाट हूँ
मैं यह तेरा अल्लाह हू तेरा भगवान हूँ
जो कभी ना बिक सके वो इंसान हूँ
जकड़ रहे हैं हो तुम मुझको धर्म की
बेड़ियों में मैं कोई मंदिर नहीं
मैं तो खुला आसमान हूँ
शर्म आती है देख आज मुझे
मेरे भाई बहन सब पार्टियों - संगठनों की भाषा बोल रहे हैं,
पूछता हूँ मैं तुमसे.....
यह कैसा अपने सपनों का हिंदुस्तान समाए बैठे हो ?
किसान की मेहनत और जो सश्री की भूख
मिटाए मैं वह हिंदुस्तान हूँ
मुझसे मेरा मजहब ना पूछे हर
दिल की मैं आवाज हूँ
सब कुछ सह कर श्री अडिंग खड़ा
हां ! ऐसा ही मैं हिंदुस्तान हूँ
गणेश ठाकुर, बी ए द्वितीय वर्ष

महान आध्यात्मिक गुरु स्वामी विवेकानंद जी की बहुमूल्य बातें -

1. चिंतन करो चिंता नहीं नए विचारों को जन्म दो ।
2. एक समय में एक काम करो तथा ऐसा करते समय अपनी पूरी आत्मा उसमें डाल दो।
3. उठो जागो और तब तक मत करो जब तक लक्ष्य प्राप्त न हो जाये।
4. दुनिया में जब तक जीना तब तक सीखना।
5. यह दुनिया एक व्यायामशाला है। जहाँ हम खुद को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आते हैं।

स्वामी जी का जन्म 12 जनवरी 1863 ई० में हुआ था घ जिस्को हम युवा दिवस के रूप में मनाते हैं। 1893 ई० में जब वह विश्व धर्म महासभा में तथा दो मिनट का समय मिला था उनको अपना देने के लिए आज भी वह श्रावण याद किया जाता है। क्योंकि उन्होंने जो शुकआत की थी अपने श्रावण की, मेरे प्यारे अमेरिकी बहनों व भाइयों। जिस्ने सश्री का दिल जीत लिया। तथा स्वामी जी अपने गुरु रामकृष्ण परमहंस जी के सबसे प्रिय शिष्य थे ।

अतुल पाण्डेय,
बी ए तृतीय वर्ष



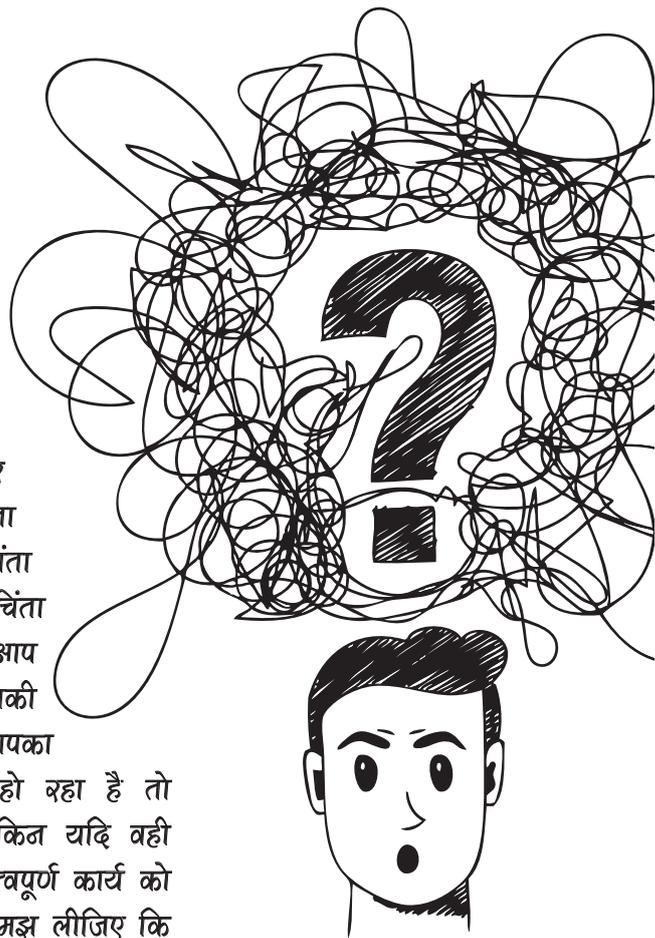
चिंता का एकमात्र हल शांति

क्या आप बिना चिंता के रह सकते हैं? यदि कोई ऐसा सवाल आपसे पूछे तो आपके मन में यह जरूर आएगा कि याद बिना चिंता के कोई कैसे रह सकता है, क्योंकि हम कुछ भी करते हैं, हमें चिंता रहती है कि कैसा होगा, अरे सही होगा कि नहीं होगा, अरे कहीं कोई अनहोनी ना हो जाए, अरे मैं सही जा रहा हूँ ना, मैं कुछ गलत तो नहीं कर रहा। इस तरह के ख्याल हमारे मन में घूम रहे होते हैं और हम भीतर ही भीतर अपने आप को दुखी कर रहे होते हैं। यदि आपको चिंता होती है, किसी चीज के प्रति या किसी को लेकर तो आप उसे चिंता को ज्यादा गहराई ना दें, हाँ। यदि बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है या कहे तो आपकी सत्य है तो उसको चिंता होना लाजमी है। लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं, जिनसे हमें चिंता करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं फिर भी हम चिंता करते हैं, तो हम अपने आप को दुखी करते हैं और हम यह भी नहीं समझ पाते कि हम चिंता कर क्यों रहे हैं क्योंकि किसी भी समस्या का हल चिंता से नहीं निकलता।

अगर किसी समस्या का हल चिंता से निकलने लगे तो दुनिया में महान लोग सबसे ज्यादा चिंतित होते। लेकिन वह लोग चिंतित कभी नहीं दिखते, क्यों? कभी आपने सोचा है की कोई भी समस्या हो उसे शांति से और धैर्य से ही हल किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि

शांति ही आपको किसी भी समस्या को हल करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है और धैर्य आपको सदा रखना चाहिए। यदि आपको चिंता सताती है तो आपको चिंता क्यों सताती है, पहले आप यह सोचिए यदि आपकी उस चिंता सताने में आपका कोई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हो रहा है तो चिंता होना सही है लेकिन यदि वही चिंता आपकी कोई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को बिगाड़ सकती है तो समझ लीजिए कि यह चिंता आप को ले डूबेगी, इसलिए चिंता कभी भी हर समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता।

अगर हर समस्या का हल आपको चाहिए तो आप को शांति और धैर्य रखने की जरूरत है। जीवन में असफल होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण है, चिंता आप अपने आपको ऐसा बनाइए की दूसरे आप से चिंतित हों, आप दूसरों से चिंतित ना हो। यदि आपको फिर भी लगे कि मैं कैसे चिंता मुक्त हो सकता हूँ तो उसकी एक साधन भी बात है आप पागल हो जाइए अर्थात अपने आप को अपने कार्य के प्रति पागल बनके कार्य कीजिए जिससे कि आपको कोई देखें तो उसे स्वयं चिंता हो जाए कोई पागल कैसा कार्य कर रहा है। यदि आप से कोई कहे यह इससे नहीं हो पाएगा, यह तो



पागल है तो समझ लीजिए, आप सही कार्य कर रहे हैं तो आप पागल होंगे तो दुनिया आपको नहीं रोकेगी और हमेशा जो भी अच्छे कार्य किए गए हैं लोगों द्वारा उन लोगों को हमेशा दूसरे व्यक्ति पागल ही कहते थे या मानते थे। अगर अपने आप को कामयाब करना है तो अपने कार्य के प्रति कर्तव्यों के प्रति पागलों की तरह कार्य कीजिए, फिर देखिए सफलता आपके साथ होगी।

चिंता, तनाव सब आपसे दूर हो जाएगा। यदि आप अपने काम को निष्ठावान होकर करते हैं तो आप अपने काम में उन सभी परेशानी, दिक्कतों का सामना हंसते-हंसते कीजिए और कोई भी ऐसी गतिविधि ना करें। जिससे आपको चिंता हो,

यदि आप से कोई गलती हो ही जाती है तो यह समझ लीजिए जो होता है अच्छे के लिए ही होता है। यदि आप से कोई ऐसा गलत काम हो गया जिसका कोई समाधान ना निकल रहा है और आप चिंता में परेशान हुए जा रहे हैं तो आप उस पर कोई गतिविधि देने से पहले स्वयं को शांत करें, कुछ वक्त के लिए मौन हो जाए और सोचे की यह गलती मेरे से कैसे हुई और उसका समाधान कैसे करूं, यह आप तभी कर सकते हैं जब आप अपने आप को शांत रख पाएंगे।

शांत रहने का महत्व बस इतना ही है कि आप शांत रहकर किसी भी परेशानी का हल निकाल सकते हैं। किसी तनाव पूर्ण समस्या का हल कर सकते हैं। आप बड़ी से बड़ी, कठिन से कठिन, कार्यों को कर सकते हैं। आपको अपने हृदय में हमेशा शांति बनाए रखनी चाहिए। यदि आप शांति बनाए रखते हैं तो आप स्वस्थ और तनाव मुक्त रहेंगे। आपको कोई चिंता नहीं सताएगी शांत रहकर लड़ा जा सकता है क्योंकि यदि आप किसी से लड़ने जा रहे हैं तो अपने आप को शांत रखिए क्योंकि आप यदि शांत नहीं रहेंगे और उत्तेजित रहेंगे तो आप उससे जल्दी ही पराजित हो जाएंगे, उसका सामने आप ज्यादा देर तक नहीं टिक सकते क्योंकि यदि आप किसी युद्ध में या कहे तो परेशानी में है तो आप उस परेशानी को हड़बड़ी में या यूँ कहे तो जल्दबाजी में हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो वह हल नहीं हो पाएगा बल्कि और मुश्किल हो जाएगा, कठिनाइयां बढ़ जाएंगी, आप किसी भी कार्य को करने से पहले अपने आप को पहले शांत करें। फिर आप उस पर जरूर विजय प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। यदि आप कभी भी थक गए होते हैं या कोई कार्य करके चूर-चूर हो गए होते हैं तो आप आराम करते हैं, क्योंकि आपको आराम करने से शांति मिलती और शांति मिलने से आप में एक नई ऊर्जा का संचार होता है, जिससे कि आप फिर आगे की गतिविधि करने के लिए उत्साहित हो जाते हैं तो इसलिए हमेशा शांति और शांति रखें।

श्रवण कुमार

अनुक्रमांक ११९९

बीए तृतीय वर्ष

रावण से सीखने वाली पाँच मूल्यवर्धक बातें

प्रताप सोमवंशी जी की दो पंक्तियां हैं -

**राम तुम्हारे युग का रावण अच्छा था,
दस के दस सभी चेहरे बाहर रखता था।**

१. जिंदगी में सफल बनें। लेकिन घमंडी या अशिमानी न बने घ उसका मानना था कि जिंदगी में अपने मुकाम तक पहुंचने के बाद अशिमानी नहीं बनना चाहिए।
२. सबका सम्मान कीजिए तथा सबको बराबर मानिए।
२. रावण ने कहा था शुभ्रस्य शीघ्रम् - रावण ने लक्ष्मण को कहा था कि शुभ्र कार्य जितना जल्दी हो कर लो। तथा अशुभ्र कार्य को जितना टाल सकते हो कर लो। टालते रहो।
३. नकारात्मक स्थिति में भी सकारात्मक बने रहना चाहिए।
५. रावण का मानना था कि कभी भी हमारे अपनों के साथ दुर्घटन नहीं करना चाहिए। उसने लक्ष्मण जी से कहा, कि अगर मैं अपने सगे भाई विशीषण को मना लेता। तो शायद मेरा भेद खुलने से बच जाता।

तो रावण जिसकी जाति राक्षस की थी। जिसने अपने जीवन में बहुत पाप किये। लेकिन अगर सकारात्मक भाव से देखा जाये। तो उससे भी सीखा जा सकता है।

हरिन्दर कुमार
बी ए, तृतीय वर्ष



मान का डर

रात्रि का समय कुछ लोगों के लिए श्रावण होता है। रात्रि का श्रावण होना श्री मान्य है क्योंकि यह अंधकार से भरी होती है। अंधकार रात्रि में हो या इंसान के जीवन में वह मनुष्य को डरा ही देता है। एक ऐसी ही अंधेरी रात में दूरदर्शन पर हम एक चलचित्र देख रहे थे। चलचित्र थोड़ा डरावना था परंतु सबको अच्छा लगा। आखिर मे चलचित्र समाप्त होते ही हम में सब गहरी निंद मे सो गए। अचानक कुछ शौर की अनुभूति हुई तो पता चला वहां मेज पर पड़े पन्नेबाहर से आ रही हवा से उड़ रहे थे। मैंने खिडकी बंद कर दी एवं रसोईघर में पानी की तलाश में चल पड़ी।

घर में अंधेरा था एवं मैं डरी तथा सहमी अवस्था में चल रही थी। इस सन्नाटे भरी रात में केवल मेरे कदमों एवं बाहर शौक रहे कुत्तों का शौर हो रहा था। आखिरकार मैं उर-उर कर रसोईघर तक पहुँच गई। आमतौर पर यह रास्ता मेरे लिए सामान्य हुआ करता था परंतु आज मानो जैसे हिमालय पर्वत चढ़ने को बोला हो दरवाजा खोलते ही टूँ-टूँ की आवाज हुई और पीछे से किसी के होने का आभास हुआ मैं पीछे मुड़ी पर कोई ना था। मैंने फ्रिज खोला और पानी की बोतल निकाली जैसे ही मैंने पानी पीना शुरू किया तो बाहर से एक चिल्लाने की आवाज आई 'बचाओ!' उर के कारण मेरे हाथों से पानी की बोतल छूट गई। मैं बहुत जोर से चिल्लाई और तभी कुछ कदमों की आवाज आई जो कि रसोई घर की ओर बढ़ रहे थे। मैं बचने के लिए वहां पड़ी मेज के नीचे

छुप गई। मैंने वहां कुछ पैर देखे उनको देखकर मेरी घबराहट और बढ़ गई, क्योंकि वह पैर सीधे ना होकर उल्टे थे। मैं इतनी घबराई हुई थी कि मुंह से चू तक नहीं निकली। मैंने वहीं बैठ कर उस उल्टे पैर वाले शूत के जाने की प्रतीक्षा की। जैसे ही वहां से वह गया। मैं दौड़ती हुई माता पिता के कक्ष में गई। वहां पहुंचते ही मैं जोर से उनको बोल कर उठाने लगी, परंतु क्षण भर ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ जैसे मेरे मुख से आवाज निकल ही नहीं रही। तभी अचानक कदमों की आवाज मेरी और ही आने लगी। तब तक मुझे समझ आने लगा कि मेरी आवाज किसी को नहीं सुन रही है और मैं उस कक्ष से भागकर छत की तरफ जाने लगी। वह उल्टे पैर वाला शूत बिल्कुल मेरे पीछे था।

मैं उर उर कर पीछे मुड़ी वह बहुत श्रानक दिखने वाला रक्षस समान था। वह मेरी ओर बढ़ता गया और मैं मेरे कदम एक-एक करके पीछे बढ़ते गए एक समय पर आकर में रुक गई क्योंकि अब पीछे जमीन नहीं थी। मेरा एक कदम पीछे जाऊंगा और मैं सदा के लिए ऊपर जाऊंगी। मेरी आंखें अभी श्री उन उसके उन उल्टे पैरों को देखती रही। उसने मेरी और हाथ बढ़ाना शुरू किया। मैं उर के मारे बस चिल्ला रही थी और अचानक उसने मुझे जोर से धक्का दिया। मैं नीचे गिर गई और साथ ही मेरी निंद श्री खुल गई। मैं उठते सीधा मां के गले लग गई और काफी देर तक मां की गोद में छुपी रही।

करन

बीए, प्रथम वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक ७५३९

‘.....मजदूर की जिंदगी...’

बढ़ता हूँ लड़ता हूँ खुद से संघर्ष मेरा ये जीवन है।

कहने को सब काम में करता सम्मान भरे

शब्दों से वंचित रहता हूँ।

सपनों को आकार जो देता, देश को विकास जो देता,

बोझ कंधों पर रहे हमेशा,

पर कर्म करने से कभी ना उरता।

जिंदगी मुश्किल भले हो, कभी न रुकता,

कभी न झुकता,

जबरत चाहे हो जितनी, अपनी

मेहनत से सपनों को साकार है करता।

बहुरूपी को इनाम मिले यहां,

मेहनत को सम्मान नहीं,

इजजत उसको मिलती है,

जिसके कपड़ों की खान बड़ी।

सर्दी, गर्मी या हो बारिश,

मुझेको हर ऋतु एक सी है,

काम पर ना जो एक दिन जाता,

उस दिन का पगार नहीं।

आकाश

अनुक्रमांक - ७४२९

बीए प्रथम वर्ष



प्रशंसा और निंदा पूरक हैं एक दूसरे के

मित्रों हमने कई पुरुष संत के बारे में जैसे - कबीर, सूरदास, तुलसीदास आदि संतों को पढ़ा है और उन्हें जानते हैं, उनके विचारों को सुना पढ़ा है। क्या आप ने कभी संत देवी अर्थात् महिला के बारे में जानते हैं, यदि हां तो पहला नाम आपको मीराबाई का ही आता होगा, परंतु वह देवी जो संत कबीर की तरह की विचारों की थी उनको बहुत कम लोग ही जानते होंगे। इन देवी के बारे में हर महिला को जानना चाहिए, तो आज में आप को उन्ही संत लल्लेश्वरी देवी के बारे में बताते हैं। संत लल्लेश्वरी जी (१३२०-१३९२) के नाम से जाने जानेवाली चौदहवीं सदी की एक शक्त कवियत्री थी जो कश्मीर की शैव शक्ति परम्परा और कश्मीरी भाषा की एक अनमोल कड़ी थीं। लल्लेश्वरी जी का जन्म एक छोटे से गांव में हुआ था जो की आज कल कश्मीर के दक्षिणपूर्व में स्थित है।

वैवाहिक जीवन सुखस्वप्न न होने की वजह से लल्ला ने घर त्याग दिया था और छब्बीस साल की उम्र में गुरु सिद्ध श्रीकंठ से दीक्षा ली और संत बन गईं। इन्हें कई नामों से जाना जाता है लल्लेश्वरी, लाल, लल्ला आदि। लल्ला योगेश्वरी, लालीश्री इत्यादि। यह धार्मिक और सामाजिक विश्वासों के निर्माण में संत लल्लेश्वरी जी का अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। कश्मीर के कई सूफियों के साथ प्रेरणा रूपी बात करती रहती थीं। इनके वाक्य इनकी रचना लाल वाक्य के नाम से भी जाने जाते हैं। लल्लेश्वरी जी को कश्मीर का कबीर भी बोला जाता था। उस समय कश्मीर में बाल - विवाह का रिवाज

था, इनके माता - पिता ने एक कश्मीरी पंडित के बेटे से उनका विवाह बारह वर्ष की अवस्था में ही कर दिया था। ससुराल में पति और सासु ने बहुत दुर्व्यवहार किया, इनको बहुत यातनाएं दीं, ससुराल में कष्ट ही कष्ट मिले, और ससुराल वालों के इन्ही दुर्व्यवहार और कष्टों की वजह से लल्लेश्वरी ने घर त्याग दिया। गृह त्याग के बाद वो साधु और संतों के रास्ते पर निकल गयी और भजन कीर्तन ही इनका अब लक्ष्य रह गया था। लल्लेश्वरी जी ने संत श्री कंठ महाराज से दीक्षा भी ले ली और भगवद्-भजन में वे इतनी लीन रहने लगीं कि लोक-लज्जा का भी उन्हें ख्याल न रहता। कितनी बार वो खाना - पीना भूल जाती और यहाँ तक की वो एक महिला है, अपने कपड़ों को भी ख्याल नहीं रहता। मीरा के समान मतवाली हो वे भजन करती हुई जब सड़क से गुजरतीं, तो लोग उनका उपहास उड़ाते।

उनके इस तरह बेसुध हो कर भजन और कीर्तन करना समाज को अच्छा नहीं लगता, जिस गली से वो निकलती बच्चे उनको बहुत परेशान करते। भजन कीर्तन करने के बाद जब वो वापस मंदिर अपने गुरु के पास जा रही थीं, तब कुछ बच्चे उनके पीछे-पीछे उनको परेशान करने लगे, बच्चों का इस तरह से परेशान करना और चिढ़ाना एक कपड़े के व्यापारी को अच्छा नहीं लगा। वह व्यापारी बहुत अच्छे स्वभाव का थे और साधु संतों की इज्जत करता था। व्यापारी ने बच्चों को भगाया और वह लल्लेश्वरी जी का बहुत आदर और सत्कार

किया। संत लल्लेश्वरी जी ने व्यापारी को आशीर्वाद दिया और प्रसन्न हुईं, लेकिन वह व्यापारी को कुछ सीख देना चाहती थी।

लल्लेश्वरी ने व्यापारी से एक कपड़ा माँगा और कपड़े का दो टुकड़े कर दिए, उन दोनों टुकड़ों को वो अपने दोनों कंधों पर रख लिया और वो आगे बढ़ती गईं। रास्ते में जब कोई उनका अभिवादन करता तो वो दाएं टुकड़े में एक गांठ लगाती और जब कोई हंसी उड़ाता तो वो बाएं कपड़े में एक गांठ लगाती। वापस आकर जब लल्लेश्वरी जी ने व्यापारी को कपड़े के दोनों टुकड़े का वजन करने को बोला, व्यापारी ने वजन किया और पाया कि दोनों टुकड़े बराबर हैं। तब लल्लेश्वरी जी ने बोला कि इसी तरह समाज के प्रशंसा और निंदा का भी हमें ख्याल नहीं रखना चाहिए क्योंकि दोनों ही एक सिक्के के दो पहलु हैं और एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं दोनों बराबर होते हैं। हमें प्रशंसा और निंदा को एक भाव से देखना चाहिए। दुनिया के लिए लल्लेश्वरी जी यकीनन कश्मीर के सबसे प्रसिद्ध आध्यात्मिक और साहित्यिक महिला थीं, लेकिन कश्मीर में वह वर्षों से हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों दोनों द्वारा सम्मानित हैं। हिन्दू उन्हें संत लल्लेश्वरी और मुसलमान लला आदि के नाम से पूजते हैं। प्रशंसा और निंदा एक पूरक है, इन्हे भाव की तरह देखना चाहिए, जीवन है संघर्ष हमारा, सत्य प्रेम में जीना चाहिए।

श्रवण कुमार

अनुक्रमिक १९९९, बीए तृतीय वर्ष

पापा का हमारे जीवन में योगदान

जेब खाली हो फिर श्री मना करते नहीं देखा मैंने पापा से अमीर इंसान का दुनिया में नहीं देखा। एक लड़का इंजीनियरिंग की तैयारी कर रहा था तो उसके पापा हमेशा उससे कहते थे कि बेटा खूब मन से लगन से मेहनत करो एक बड़ा इंजीनियर बनो। लेकिन उसके बेटे की अपने पिता से एक इच्छा थी। उसको बाइक चाहिए थी। एक दिन जब उसने बहुत जिद की। तो उसके पिता ने उसको डांट दिया। उन्होंने उसको समझाया कि बेटा घर में एक स्कूटर है तथा अभी घर की स्थिति इतनी ठीक नहीं है कि मैं तुमको अभी तत्काल में स्कूटर नहीं दिला सकता।

पिता ने अपने बेटे को डांट भी दिया। इस पर बेटे ने निर्णय लिया कि वह घर छोड़ कर चला जाएगा। पिता जी बाजार गए हुए तथा वह अपना पर्स ले जाना शुरू गए थे, उसकी माता भी साथ में गई हुई थीं। जब वह घर छोड़कर जा रहा था तो उसने देखा कि पिता जी का पर्स वहीं रखा है। तो उसे लगा जैसे ही तो चाहिए।

तो उसने पिता जी की पर्स उठाया तथा जल्दबाजी में पापा के ही जूते पहन लिए तथा घर से बाहर निकल गया। थोड़ी दूर जाने के बाद जब पता चला कि वह पापा के जूते पहन आया है। उसने जूते वहीं निकालकर फेंक दिए तथा बड़बड़ाते हुए आगे चल पड़ा। पैर में अचानक चोट लग गई, उसे याद आया कि उसके पास पापा का पर्स था।

वह सीधे अस्पताल की तरफ चल दिया। जहां पहुंचकर वह अपनी पैर में लगी चोट की दवा ले सके। फिर उसने सोचा कि वह एक बार पर्स खोलकर देखें कि कितने पैसे हैं तो उस पर्स में पांच सौ का नोट पड़ा था और एक उधार की पर्ची थी जिसको अभी चुकाना बाकी था। उसने देखा एक उधार का बिल एवं एक उधार लैपटॉप का बिल भी था जिसे अभी चुकाना था। अब उसको समझ में आने लगा उसी में एक और पर्ची मिली थी जिस पर लिखा था कि पुराने स्कूटर के बदले कुछ रुपए और देखकर नई बाइक ले जाए।

अब उसे घर की स्थिति समझ आने लगी थी। उसे अपने किए पर पछतावा होने लगा। वह वापस भागकर घर पहुंचा तो देखा पिता जी घर पर नहीं थे। उसे समझ आ गया कि पिता शायद पुराने स्कूटर के बदले उसके लिए बाइक लेने गए हैं वह विज्ञापन में देखकर उसी पते पर पहुंच गया तो देखा पिता बाइक खरीद रहे थे उसने पिता से माफी मांगी तथा बताया कि वह उसे पुराने स्कूटर को नहीं बेचने देगा।

जिसने उसके जीवन की सभी जरूरत पूरी की हैं तथा उसने पिता की स्थिति समझने के बाद पिता से पैरों में गिर कर माफी मांगी तथा उन्हें मना कर वापस घर बुला लाया। तथा पिताजी से वादा किया कि वह कठिन परिश्रम के बल से एक अच्छा ईमानदार इंजीनियर बनेगा तथा माता-पिता का नाम रोशन करेगा।

अतुल पांडे

बी. ए. तृतीय वर्ष

बेल नंबर - १०३८६९९

वह हूँ मैं

जी लिए होंगे तुमनें कई दिन महीने साल.....।
जो भूल न सकोगे वह चान्दनी रात हूँ मैं ।
की होगी आँख मिचौनी तुमनें कई बार कई लोगों से,
दिल दिमाग को भाएगी वह बात हूँ मैं ।
श्रीड में जब अनदेखा स्वयं को तुम पाओगे,
ऐसे में जिन्दादिली का अहसास जो करा दे,
वह एक साथ हूँ मैं ।
बिताए होंगे तुमनें कई हसीन पल सबके साथ,

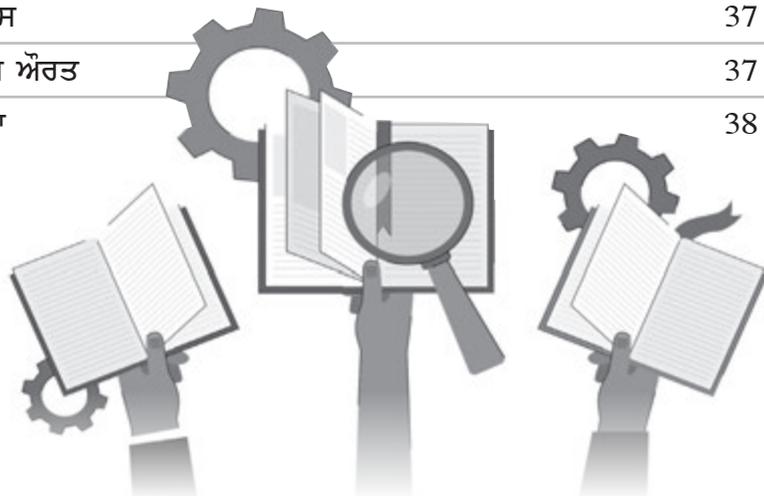
जो विस्मृत न पाओगे वह एक याद हूँ मैं ।
जीवन रस पाने की तालाश में तुम हर जगह जाओगे,
जहाँ आपका जीवन फलसफा बनता है,
वह पल हूँ मैं और पल की चेतना हूँ मैं ।
तुम्हारे लिए मैं रति भर हूँ लेकिन मेरे लिए सब कुछ
हो तुम,
जब तुम्हें सब छोड़ देंगे तब तुम्हारे साथ हूँ मैं ।
हृदय संवेदन के लिए जब कोई नहीं होगा तुम्हारे पास,
मन आशा के लिए तब तुम्हारा साथ ढूँगी मैं.....।

सुजान, छात्रा सम्पादक, हिन्दी अनुभाग



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ਡਾ. ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਇੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ

ਪੋਸਟ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 46, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ 'ਅਮਰੰਥ' ਰਸਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸੇ ਲੜੀ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ 2021-22 ਦੇ ਅੰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਵਾਪਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਹਲਾਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਉਦਾਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਹਲਾਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਲਈ ਸਾਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ:- ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਚਿਤ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ, ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ, ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ, ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ, ਲਿੰਗ ਭੇਦ-ਭਾਵਨਾ, ਵਖਰੇਵਾਂ, ਸਿਸਟਮ 'ਤੇ ਬੇਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸੀ ਅਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਮਹੌਲ ਆਦਿ। ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਸੰਜੀਦਾ ਹਨ, ਉੱਥੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਲ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ-ਲਿਖਾਈ ਲਈ ਜੱਦੋ-ਜਹਿਦ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਉੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਮਹੌਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਿੱਜੀ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਜੀਵਨ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਤਸੱਲੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਮਹੌਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਰਾਹ ਤਲਾਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ-ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਵੱਲ ਮੋੜਨ ਲਈ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਵੀ ਹਨ।

ਮੈਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਮਬੰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਜੋ ਇਸ 'ਅਮਰੰਥ' ਰਸਾਲੇ (ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ) ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਵੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਖੱਟੇ-ਮਿੱਠੇ ਅਨੁਭਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਮਬੰਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ, ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ: ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਨਿਬੰਧ, ਲੇਖ, ਕਹਾਣੀ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਵਿੱਚ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਰਾਹ ਦਸੇਰੇ ਵੀ ਬਣੋਗੇ। ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਲਿਖਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਤੇ ਸਕੂਨ ਦੇਣਗੀਆਂ, ਉੱਥੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਤੇ ਲਗਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਵੱਲ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਨਗੀਆਂ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਤੇ ਸੋਧਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਨਾਲੋ-ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਮਾਣ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੇਹੱਦ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕਲਮ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਚਮਕੇਗੀ।



ਪ੍ਰਿਅਾ
ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ

ਅੱਜ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਮੁਕਾਮ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਦੀ ਬੇਹੱਦ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ। ਪੋਸਟ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 46, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ 'ਅਮਰੰਥ' ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਬਣਨਾ ਸਚਮੁੱਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁੱਝ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਖੱਟੀਆਂ-ਮਿੱਠੀਆਂ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਵੀ ਜੁੜੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਤੇ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਅਫਜ਼ਾਈ ਸਦਕਾ ਮੈਂ ਅੱਜ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਤੇ ਗੀਤ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ ਨੂੰ ਛੁਪਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਇੰਨਾ ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ। ਕਾਲਜ ਆ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਅੱਜ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਰੱਖਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੇ ਹੱਥ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਗ ਡੋਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਤੇ ਸਾਂਭ-ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਭ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅੱਗੇ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਲਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ 'ਅਮਰੰਥ' ਨਾਮੀ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਮ-ਬੱਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਅੱਗੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਮੌਕਾ ਹੱਥੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਲਾਭ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਔਖਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੁਝ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇਰਾਦਾ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਰ ਵੀ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਮੈਂ ਅਮਰੰਥ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਡਾ. ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਇੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਤਹਿ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੁਕਰ-ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਆਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ, ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਮੈਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਅੱਗੇ ਵੱਧਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹਾਂਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹਾਂਗੀ।

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜਹਾਨ ਵੇਖ ਲੈਣਦੇ

ਹੋਸ਼ ਕਰ ਹੋਸ਼ ਮੇਰੀ ਅੰਮੀਏਂ
ਇਹ ਕੀ ਪਾਪ ਲਗੀਏ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਨੀ,
ਅਣ-ਜੰਮੀਂ ਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ
ਜਾਣੇ ਕਾਹਤੋ ਲੱਗੀਏ ਮੁਕਾਉਣ ਨੀ,
ਪਾਪ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਕ, ਪਾਪ ਬਦਲੇ
ਕਿੰਨੇ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਖ ਮੈਂਹਿੰਗੇ ਪੈਣਗੇ,
ਹਾੜਾ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੀਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਅਮੀਏਂ
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜਹਾਨ ਦੇਖ ਲੈਣਦੇ।
ਵੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਅੰਮੀਏਂ
ਮੇਰੇ ਵਲੋਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਕਾਹਨੂੰ ਫੇਰੀਆਂ,
ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਮੁਰਾਦਾਂ ਹੋਣ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ
ਸੁੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਗਾਦੇ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮੇਰੀਆਂ,
ਮੋਹ ਮਮਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਿੱਜ ਜਾਵੇਂਗੀ
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜਨਮ ਲੈ ਲੈਣਦੇ,
ਹਾੜਾ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੀਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਅੰਮੀਏਂ,
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜਹਾਨ ਦੇਖ ਲੈਣਦੇ।
ਔਰਤ ਹੀ ਔਰਤ ਮੇਰੀ ਅੰਮੀਏਂ
ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਦੁੱਖ-ਸੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ,
ਆਪਣੀ ਹੀ ਜਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਟਾਉਣ ਲਈ
ਮੇਰੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੌਤਿਆ ਤੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਨੀ,
ਮੈਂ ਹਾਂ ਤੇਰੀ ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ ਜਹੀ ਕੰਨਿਆ,
ਵੱਡੀ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹ-ਲਿਖ ਲੈਣ ਦੇ,
ਹਾੜਾਂ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੀਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਅਮੀਏਂ
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜਹਾਨ ਦੇਖ ਲੈਣਦੇ।
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜਹਾਨ ਦੇਖ ਲੈਣਦੇ।

ਪ੍ਰਿਆ

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ
ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 950/19



ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ



ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਭਰ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਨ ਪਰ ਦਿਨ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਧਣ ਦੀ ਰਫਤਾਰ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਵੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀਆ। ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਭਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਵਧੀ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਕਈ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਛਿਪੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਰੂਪ ਹਨ : ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਸਿਰਫ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਹੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਫਤਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਰਾਸ਼ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦਫਤਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਹ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਛਿਪੀ ਹੋਈ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ। ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਤੇ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਭਿੰਨ-ਭਿੰਨ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ

ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਨੀਤੀ ਦੇ ਚੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਈਆ। ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਦੇਸ ਦੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਉੱਪਰ ਕਾਬੂ ਪਾਉਣਾ।

ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕਿਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਤੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਾਂ ਦਾ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮੁਖੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੇਂਡੂ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਫਰਮ ਫੇਲ੍ਹ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਫੇਲ੍ਹ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਫਰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਲੈਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਵਿਹਲੇ ਫਿਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈਆ ਨੂੰ ਵਿੱਦਿਅਕ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਕੋਈ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ, ਕਈ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਖੁੱਭੇ ਪਏ ਹਨ, ਕੋਈ ਲੁੱਟ ਮਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਤੁਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਅੱਤਵਾਦੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

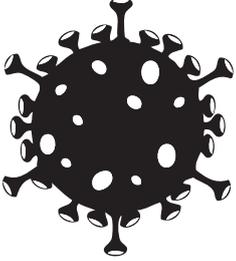
ਸਿਮਰਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ 953/19

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ

ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾੜਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਰੋਕ ਲੱਗਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਤੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ। ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ



ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜੋ ਮਰਨ ਯੋਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੀ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਆਕਸੀਜਨ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਖੁਦ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਇਸ ਨਿਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੱਸ ਰਹੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮੇਰੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੀ

ਸੀ। ਮੇਰੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਦੋਸਤ ਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਮਾਂ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਮੇਰੀ ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਾਥ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਸੀ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਜੋ ਵੈਕਸੀਨ ਮੇਰੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਲੱਗੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਵੈਕਸੀਨ ਵੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਜਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਚਾ ਸਕੀ। ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਹਰ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਪੀੜਤ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ/ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਇਲਾਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਵਾਰੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਾਫੀ ਬੁਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਿਆ।

ਦਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ, 933/19, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਲਤ

ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਲਤ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀ ਹਨ। ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਬੱਚੇ ਵੀ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਖਿਲਵਾਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਗੈਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਫਸਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਫੇਰ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਲੈਕਮੇਲ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਧਮਕੀ ਤੱਕ ਵੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਬੱਚਾ ਡਿਪਰੈਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਡਰੱਗ ਟਰੈਫਿਕਿੰਗ (Drug Trafficking) ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਪੁਲੀਸ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇਆਮ ਵੇਚੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਸਿਰਫ ਬਰਬਾਦੀ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਹਨ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਮੁਕਤ ਭਾਰਤ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਲਲਿਤ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ - 940/19, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਆਦਤ

ਮੇਰੀ ਤੰਗ ਜਿਹੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ 'ਚ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਖੁੱਲਕੇ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ। ਹਕੀਕਤ ਦਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਖੋਫ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸੁਪਨੇ 'ਚ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ। ਮੈਂ ਚੁੱਪ ਨੂੰ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ, ਕਿਸੇ ਬੇਈਮਾਨ ਕੋਤਵਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਡਰਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਗੱਲ ਹੱਕ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਕੇ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਰਫਤਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਫੜਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਪੱਲ ਹੰਢਾਕੇ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ। ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਮੁਨਾਫੇ ਦੇ ਚੱਕਰ 'ਚ ਕਿਉਂ ਪਵਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਘਾਟੇ ਜਰ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਵੱਧਕੇ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ। ਦੁਨਿਆਵੀ ਆਦਤ ਤਾਂ ਬਦਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮੇਰੀ ਰੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਸਕੂਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਏ।

ਪ੍ਰਿਆ

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ
ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 950/19

ਪੰਜਾਬ

ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਖ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਰੀਰਾਂ 'ਚ, ਮਾਰੇ ਬੜਕਾਂ ਅਣਖ ਜ਼ਮੀਰਾਂ 'ਚ। ਰਾਜੇ ਦਿਲ ਤੋਂ ਗਿਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਤੂੰ, ਸੁਭਾਅ ਰਲੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਫਕੀਰਾਂ 'ਚ। ਸਾਡੇ ਵੱਡ-ਵੱਡੇ ਸੂਰੇ ਸੀ, ਕਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਫਰੋਲ ਕੇ ਵੇਖੀ ਤੂੰ। ਦਿਸੂ ਅਣਖ, ਗ਼ੈਰਤ, ਗ਼ਰੂਰ ਤੈਨੂੰ, ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਵੇਖੀ ਤੂੰ। ਅੜਕੇ, ਖੜਕੇ, ਲੜ ਕੇ, ਮਰ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਾ ਨੇ, ਅਸੀਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਨਸਲ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੀ ਨਕਲ ਨਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਕਾਇਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ 'ਕਨੂੰ' ਅਸੀਂ ਉਹ ਹੀ, ਜੋ ਅਸਲ ਅਮਲ ਹਾਂ।

ਕਰਨ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ, 991/19
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕਵਿਤਾ

ਜਦ ਜਦ ਵੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਵਾਲ ਵਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ,
ਦਿਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਦੁਨੀਆਂਦਾਰੀ ਕਿੱਦਾਂ ਜੀਣੀ ਆ ਪੁੱਤਰਾ
ਉੱਚੀ ਨੀਵੀਂ ਗੱਲ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
“ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਇਹ ਉਹਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ”
ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਲੁਟਾਉਂਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਹੱਸਦੇ ਹੱਸਦੇ ਭਰੇ ਜਿਹਾ ਮਨ ਨਾਲ
ਅਨੁਭਵ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਂਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਪੱਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਆੜੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਲੱਗੇ
ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਜਦ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਦੁਖੀ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗਦੀ
ਮੇਰੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਤੇ ਹਾਸਾ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਡਿੱਗ ਡਿੱਗ ਉੱਠਣਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ
ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀ ਆ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਮੈਂ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਲਿਖਿਆ
ਆਪ ਮੇਰੇ ਹੱਥੋਂ ਲਿਖਵਾਉਂਦੀ ਅੰਮੀ।
ਤੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਆ
ਬਸ ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਆ ਮੇਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਅੰਮੀ।

ਪੁਨੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-7532/21, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਮੋਬਾਈਲ

ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਬਣ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਵੈਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਇਕ ਚੰਗੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਗਲਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਆਸਾਨ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਤੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਪਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਗਲਤ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿੰਨਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਨਾ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੇ-ਆਪ ਤੋਂ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਕੇ-ਸੰਬੰਧਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਣ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਲਤ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਲਾਭ ਵੀ ਹਨ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਕੇ-ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਅਸੀਂ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਮੁਢਲੀ ਦੇਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਪਰ ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਸਾਰਾ ਦਿਨ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ‘ਤੇ ਲਗੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ‘ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਗਰਾਊਂਡ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਖੇਡਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿੰਨਾ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਨੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-949/19, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਾਰੇ

ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੁਝ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਸੀ, ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਖਰੇ-ਵੱਖਰੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਵਧੀਆ ਦੋਸਤ ਮਿਲਿਆ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁਝ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜਾਂ-ਮਸਤੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਸੀ। ਕੈਟੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠਦੇ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਹਾਸੀ-ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਸੀ। ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਰਗੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਵਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਲ ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸੀ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਪਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਯਾਦ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ।

ਮੇਰਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਹੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਪਰ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਸਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦੌਰ ਬੜਾ ਬੁਰਾ ਲਗਦਾ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕੀਤਾ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਰਿਹਾ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਭੁੱਲਣਾ।

ਅਜੈ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ - 1196/19, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਸੁਣੀ ਜਾ

ਮੰਦਾ ਨਾ ਗੁਣ ਕੋਲ ਆਉਣ ਦੇ
ਚੰਗਾ-ਚੰਗਾ ਚੁਣੀ ਜਾ,
ਸੁਪਨੇ ਉਦੇੜਣ ਲੱਖ ਲਾਹਨਤ ਪਾਵੇਂ
ਰੀਝ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਹੋਰ ਬੁਣੀ ਜਾ,
ਅੜ ਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਲੜ ਕੇ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਰੱਬ
ਬਣਜੁੰਗਾ
ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ
ਦੁਨੀਆਂਦਾਰੀ ਏ
ਚੁੱਪ-ਚਾਪ ਨੀਵੀਂ ਪਾ ਸੁਣੀ ਜਾ।

ਕਰਨ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-991/19,
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਇੱਕ ਧੀ

ਬਾਬਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਜੰਮੀਆਂ ਅਸੀਂ
ਬੜੇ ਹੀ ਚਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਸਾਰੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਹੀ ਆਖ ਬੁਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਸੀ
ਨਹੀਂ ਬੁਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਸੀ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਬੜਾ ਹੀ ਮੋਹ ਸੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਥਾਂਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਭੈਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੀ ਜੋੜੀ
ਜੱਚਦੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਫੇਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਸੀ ਕੁਝ ਨਵੇਂ ਜੁੜ ਗਏ
ਲਈਆਂ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਚਾਰ ਲਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਤੁਰਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੀ ਸੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ
ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਰਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਭਾਵੇਂ ਰੋਂਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਤੁਰਨ ਵੇਲੇ
ਲਾ ਕੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਬਾਹਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਵੇਖੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਪਰਦੇਸ਼ ਬੈਠੀਆਂ
ਬਸ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਦੁਆਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ।

ਬਖਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-7337/21, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਦਰਦ

ਇਕ ਖਬਰ ਮਿਲੀ ਐ ਗੈਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ
ਕੋਈ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਏ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ।
ਮੇਰੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਧੜਕਨ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹੋਈ,
ਉਹਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ,
ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਫਿਰ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਹੋਊ,
ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਰਸਾਤ ਹੋਊ,
ਉਹਨੇ ਦੋ ਘੜੀ ਹੀ ਬਹਿਣਾ ਏ
ਉਹਦੇ ਬਾਝੋਂ ਕਾਲੀ ਰਾਤ ਹੋਊ।

ਉਪਮਾ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ - 1397/19

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ

ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਹਰ ਪਾਸੇ ਵਾਯੂ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ, ਧੁਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ, ਜਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ। ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਅਨੇਕ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਤਾਲਾਬ ਤੇ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਦੀਆਂ, ਤਾਲਾਬਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਥੈਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਗੰਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਛੱਡਿਆ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਜਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਧੁਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਵਾਹਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਦੀਆਂ ਆਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਚੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਊਡ ਸਪੀਕਰ ਵੱਜਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਵੱਧਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਰੱਖਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਟ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਧੂੰਏਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਜਲਾਉਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਵੱਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਨਦੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਨਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਿਫਾਫੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁੱਟਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਤੇ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਦੇ ਧੂੰਏਂ 'ਤੇ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਲਗਾਉਣੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਜਲਾਉਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਫ਼ ਸੁਥਰਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਦਰਖਤ ਲਗਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੈਂਸਰ, ਮਲੇਰੀਆ, ਬੁਖਾਰ, ਆਦਿ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਸਾਫ਼ ਸੁਥਰਾ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਮੇਸ਼, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ - 1095/19,

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਨਸ਼ਾ ਮੁਕਤ

ਮੈਂ ਅੱਜ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਫੈਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰੀ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਹਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਪਰ ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਸ਼ੇ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਮੌਤ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੱਦ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵੱਧ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਮੁਕਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਉਜੜ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀਆਂ

ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅੱਜ ਤਾਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਵੀ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੱਦਦ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਮੁਕਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾੜਾ ਅਸਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿੱਟਾ (ਨਸ਼ਾ) ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਧ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀਆਂ ਖਰਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਚੁੱਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਹਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-958/19,

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕੁਦਰਤ ਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ

ਇਹ ਸੁਨਿਹਰੀ ਧੁੱਪਾਂ
 ਇਹ ਜੰਗਲ ਬੇਲੇ
 ਇਹ ਕੋਇਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੰਛੀ
 ਸਭ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੇ ਚੰਡੇ ਨੇ
 ਰੱਬ ਨੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਬਣਾਇਆ
 ਪਰ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਨੇ ਪਾਏ ਵੰਡੇ ਨੇ
 ਇਹ ਜਾਤ-ਪਾਤ,
 ਮਜ਼ਹਬ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ
 ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਇੱਕੋ ਗੱਲ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ
 ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਮੈਂ ਕਮਰੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਬੰਦ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।
 ਅੱਜ ਫਿਰ ਕੋਈ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ 'ਚ
 ਸੜਕੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੁਆ
 ਅੱਜ ਫਿਰ ਕੋਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਔਰਤ
 ਤੋਬਾ-ਤੋਬਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਰੱਬਾ
 ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕਰਦੇ ਬੰਦ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ
 ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਮੈਂ ਕਮਰੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਬੰਦ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ
 ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ
 ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਤੰਗ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ
 ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਮੈਂ ਕਮਰੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਬੰਦ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਹਰਮਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੂਦ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-7347/21

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ



ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ

ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਰਤ-ਕਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਰਾਹ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਖਾਣ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਫੈਲ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਸਾਰੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਖੋਖਲਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਜੜ ਤੋਂ ਕੱਢ ਕੇ ਸੁੱਟਣ ਲਈ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਫ਼ਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ, ਗਰੀਬੀ, ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਤੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ। ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਇੰਨੀ ਵੱਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਕੀੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਜੜ ਤੋਂ ਕੱਢ ਕੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਸੁੱਟਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਵੀ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਤੇ ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਕੇ ਇਸ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਉਠਾਣੀ ਪਏਗੀ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਲੇਵੇ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਦੇਵੇ' ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਣ ਲੈਣਾ ਪਏਗਾ।

ਮੋਹਿਤ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-1368/19, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਨਸ਼ਾ

ਅੱਜ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰੀ ਤੇ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਦਿਨ-ਬ-ਦਿਨ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਫਸੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਛੇਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ। ਨਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਜਿਵੇਂ : ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਆਹੀ ਗਈ ਕੁੜੀ, ਮਾਂ-ਪਿਓ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਾ ਅਸਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਸ਼ੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਬਿਖਰ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਭੀਖ ਮੰਗਣ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਹੋਰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ:- ਚੋਰੀ, ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ, ਰੇਪ, ਕਤਲ ਆਦਿ। ਨਸ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ : ਸ਼ਰਾਬ, ਸਮੈਕ, ਹੈਰੋਇਨ ਆਦਿ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਮਹਿੰਗੇ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਖਰੀਦਣ ਲਈ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਬੁਰੀਆਂ ਰਾਹਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਤੁਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦਵਾਈਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵਲ ਤੁਰ ਪਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਰਾਹਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਤੋਰੀਏ। ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ।

ਘਨਸ਼ਾਮ, ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ, 1163/19, ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਪਾਣੀ

ਕਦੇ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਉਤੇ,
ਕਦੇ ਠੋਸ, ਤਰਲ ਭਾਫ਼ ਰੂਪੇ,
ਪਾਣੀ, ਜਲ, ਕਲੀ ਨਾਮ ਮੇਰੇ,
ਗਰਮ ਕਰੋ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਫ਼ ਬਣਦਾ,
ਸਿੱਖੋ ਨਿਮਰਤਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ,
ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇਖ ਢਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ।

ਆਰਜੂ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ-1491/19,
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ



ਤਾਕਤ

ਮੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਬੱਚ
ਮੇਰੀ ਪਕੜ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਏ
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਏ
ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਆਏ
ਮੈਂ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਜਕੜ ਲੈਣਾ,
ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਬਰੂਹਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਐਸਾ ਪਹਿਰਾ
ਲਾਉਣਾ
ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਚਾਹ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾ
ਪਾਉਣਾ,
ਮੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਬੱਚ,
ਤੇਰੇ ਜਿਸਮ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਖ ਕਰ ਕੇ
ਆਪਣੀ ਦਵਾਤ 'ਚ ਭਰ ਕੇ
ਮੈਂ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਵਰਕਿਆਂ 'ਚ ਕੈਦ ਕਰ ਲੈਣਾ।
ਅੱਖਰ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਏ
ਮੇਰੀ ਅੱਖਰਕਾਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਬੱਚ।

ਏਕਮ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 6427/20
ਕਲਾਸ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦਾ ਯੁੱਗ



ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦੇ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਘਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕਰਵਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਕਈ ਐਪਸ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ : ਵਟਸ

ਐਪ, ਟੈਲਿਗਰਾਮ, ਫੈਸਬੁੱਕ ਆਦਿ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਫਾਈਲਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਤੇ ਲਿਪੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਹਰਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ - 962/19,
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਮਿਹਨਤ ਪੱਲੇ ਸਫਲਤਾ,
ਆਲਸ ਪੱਲੇ ਹਾਰ, ਆਕੜ ਪੱਲੇ
ਔਕੜਾਂ, ਮਿੱਠਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ॥

ਵਕਤ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਹੈ,
ਚਾਹੇ 'ਇਸਨੂੰ ਸੌ ਕੇ ਗਵਾ ਲਉ।
ਚਾਹੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ, ਕਰਕੇ ਕਮਾ ਲਵੋ".... ॥

ਸਮਾਂ ਵੀ ਝੁਕਜੂ ਤੂੰ ਮੂਹਰੇ
ਅੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਖ। ਸਵਾਦ ਬਹੁਤ
ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੱਚੀਂ ਤੂੰ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਲੜ
ਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਖ ॥

ਚੁਗਲੀ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੀ ਕਦੇ ਪਰਵਾਹ
ਨਾ ਕਰੋ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪਿੱਠ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਗੱਲ
ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ
ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ॥

ਅਹਿਸਾਸ

ਮੈਂ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਭੱਜ ਜਾਣਾ ਏ
 ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਰੋਕੋ
 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਟੋਕੋ
 ਜਾਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ
 ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਕਮਰੇ 'ਚ ਧੱਕ ਦਿਓ,
 ਮੈਂ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਭੱਜ ਜਾਣਾ ਏ।
 ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਣਾ।
 ਕਹਿੰਦੇ "ਰਿਵਾਜ਼ ਬਦਲ ਗਿਆ ਏ
 ਬੇਸ਼ਰਮ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਆ,
 ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਲੀੜੇ ਲਾਹ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਆ।"
 ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਤੋੜ ਕੇ
 ਮੈਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਬਹਿ ਜਾਣਾ ਏ
 ਤੇ ਤਰ ਜਾਣਾ ਏ।
 ਮੈਨੂੰ 'ਨਾ' ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਏ
 ਮੈਂ ਹੁਣ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਹਾਂ 'ਚ ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਾਉਣੀ,
 ਮੈਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਏ
 ਮੈਂ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਭੱਜ ਜਾਣਾ ਏ
 ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਰੋਕੋ
 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਟੋਕੋ
 ਜਾਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ
 ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਕਮਰੇ 'ਚ ਧੱਕ ਦਿਓ,
 ਮੈਂ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਭੱਜ ਜਾਣਾ ਏ।

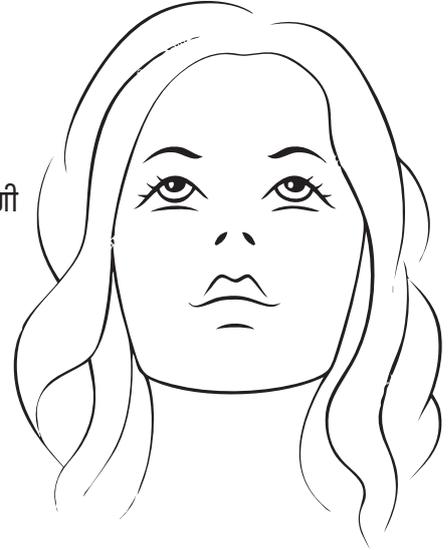
ਏਕਮ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 6427/20

ਕਲਾਸ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਬੱਧ ਔਰਤ

ਤੈਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਲਗਦਾ ਏ
 ਤੂੰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਜਦ ਚਾਹੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਚਾਹੇ
 ਜਿਵੇਂ ਵੀ ਹੱਥ ਪਾ ਸਕਦੈਂ
 ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਵਿਚਾਰੀ ਬੇਸਹਾਰਾ
 ਬੇਬਸ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਚੁੱਪ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਗੀ
 ਤੇਰੇ ਜ਼ਬਰ ਅੱਗੇ ਜ਼ਲੀਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹਾਂਗੀ
 ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰੀ ਭੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸਬਰ ਦਉਂਗੀ
 ਅਪਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਫੀਤੀਆਂ ਲਾ ਕੇ
 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੱਚ ਤੱਕ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਰਖੇਂਗਾ
 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦੱਸ
 ਤੂੰ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਾਲਾਂ ਕੱਢ ਕੇ
 ਕਿਹੜਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਬਣਦਾ ਏ
 ਤੈਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਲਗਦਾ ਏ
 ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਭੀਖ ਮੰਗੂੰਗੀ ਸੀ
 ਰੂਹ ਤੇ ਜਿਸਮ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਕਰਦੀ
 ਮੈਂ ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਖੁਰ ਜਾਵਾਂਗੀ
 ਤੂੰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕੌਣ ਏ
 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੇਪਤ ਕਰ ਕੇ
 ਆਪਣੀ ਪੱਤ ਰਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ
 ਤੇਰੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਰੀਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ
 ਮੈਂ ਕੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਦੀ
 ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਿਵਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਿਫਾਜ਼ਤ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਪਰ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂ।



ਏਕਮ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 6427/20

ਕਲਾਸ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਕਬੀਰਾ ਜਹਾ ਗਿਆਨੁ ਤਹਾ ਧਰਮੁ ਹੈ॥
 ਜਹਾ ਝੂਠੁ ਤਹਾ ਪਾਪ॥

ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ

ਗਲੀ ਅਸੀ ਚੰਗੀਆ ਆਚਾਰੀ ਬੁਰੀਆਹ॥
 ਮਨਹੁ ਕੁਸੁਧਾ ਕਾਲੀਆ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਚਿਟਵੀਆਹ॥

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਤਿਲ ਥੋੜੜੇ ਸੰਮਲਿ ਬੁਕੁ ਭਰੀ॥
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਹੁ ਨੰਢੜਾ ਤਾ ਥੋੜਾ ਮਾਣੁ ਕਰੀ॥

ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ ਜੀ

ਭੈ ਕਾਹੂ ਕਉ ਦੇਤ ਨਹਿ ਨਹਿ ਭੈ ਮਾਨਤ ਆਨ॥
 ਕਹੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਨਿ ਰੇ ਮਨਾ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਤਾਹਿ ਬਖਾਨਿ॥

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ

ਵਿਦਿਆ

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦਾ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਹੈ “ਵਿਦਿਆ ਵੀਚਾਰੀ ਤਾ ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ॥” ਭਾਵ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ, ਵਿਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ, ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੀਆ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਵੀਚਾਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਫੇਰ ਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਗਈ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ‘ਤੇ ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਛ ਕੇ ਦੇਖ ਲਓ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕੋ-ਇੱਕ ਜਵਾਬ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ, “ਬੱਚਾ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਊ, ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਲਊ। ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਊ।” ਜੇਕਰ ਇੱਕ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ-ਲਿਖਿਆ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ੀ-ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਬਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਆਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ੀ-ਰੋਟੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸੋਚ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਅਸੀਂ ਰੋਜ਼ੀ-ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਾ ਸਕੇ। ਜਦੋਂਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ



ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਰੋਜ਼ੀ-ਰੋਟੀ ਕਮਾਉਣਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਬਲਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਸਮਾਜ ਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਅੱਜ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬੇਹਤਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਸੀ। ਅਗਰ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਤੁਰੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਅੱਜ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸੱਤਰ ਕਰੋੜ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਟ ਭਰ ਕੇ ਖਾਣਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ, ਅੱਜ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਵਕਤ ਦੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਵੀ ਨਸੀਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ

ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ‘ਤੇ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵੀ ਸੁਖਾਵੀਂ ਬਣ ਜਾਏ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਮੁੱਚਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਬਣ ਜਾਏ। ਇਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਵਾਸੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ।

ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ,
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ।



संस्कृत-प्रभागः

श्रद्धावाँल्लभते ज्ञानं तत्परः संयतेन्द्रियः ।
ज्ञानं लब्ध्वा परां शान्तिमचिरेणाधिगच्छति ॥

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ४/३९

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डॉ. रमनदीप कौर
प्राध्यापिका सम्पादिका

संस्कृतभाषा अतीव मधुरा भाषा अस्ति । इयं दिव्या इयं परमप्राचीना इयं
भारतस्य प्राणभूता भाषा इत्युक्त्वा जनाः संस्कृतभाषायाः प्रशंसां करोति ।
परं केवला प्रशंसा अस्याः भाषायाः विकासाय अलं नास्ति । केषाञ्चित् मते
संस्कृतभाषा अतीव कठिना अस्ति । मम मते कोऽपि भाषा कठिना सरला वा
न भवति । भाषा तु सरला प्रौढा वा भवति । व्यवहारेण प्रयुक्ता भाषा सरला
भवति । सा एव भाषा यदा साहित्यरूपेण प्रयुक्ता भवति तदा प्रौढा कथ्यते
। अत एव संस्कृतभाषा कठिना इति कथनं नोचितम् ।

प्राचीनकाले इयं भाषा देशस्य लोकभाषा आसीत् । अधुना अस्याः
भाषायाः पुनरुद्धाराय मौखिक - अश्यासस्य महती आवश्यकता वर्तते ।
व्याकरणस्य नियमानां ज्ञानं विना अपि केवलं मौखिक अश्यासेन एव वयं
संस्कृतभाषाम् अवगन्तुं पात्र्यामः । लघु-लघुवाक्यानां प्रयोगं व्यवहारेण करणीयम् ।
शुद्धा अशुद्धा वा धैर्येण वदनीयम् गर्वेण वदनीयम् । अश्यासेन एव शनैः
शनैः वयं शुद्धां संस्कृतभाषाम् अवगन्तुं वक्तुं लिखितुं च शक्नुमः इति मे
विश्वासः ।



वैष्णो छात्रा सम्पादिका

आचार्य देवो भव

भारतीयशास्त्रेषु गुरोर्माहात्म्यं बहुवर्णितमस्ति। गुरुः ईश्वरस्य प्रतिमूर्तिः भवति। आचार्यः देवतावत् पूज्यो मान्यश्च। यः शिष्येभ्यः विद्यां ददाति, सदाचारस्य संयमस्य त्यागस्य विषये बोधयति, सः आचार्यो गुरुर्वा। संस्कार - समये आचार्य शिष्यानुपदिशति - मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव, आचार्य देवो भव इति। आचार्य एव कर्तव्याकर्तव्यं च बोधयति।

इतिहासोऽत्र प्रमाणम्। कर्णः परशुरामस्य शिष्यः आसीत्। गुरोः निद्रायाः भ्रंगः मा भूत् इति विचार्य कीटेन दंष्टः सन् अपि कर्णः निजासनात् न व्यचलत् अपितु तत्रैव अवतस्थे। एकलव्यस्तु गुरोः प्रसादनाय निजागुष्ठं सपदि गुरवे समर्पयामास ।

अद्य आचार्यस्य शिष्यस्य सम्बन्धयोः महान् अन्तरः संजातः। अद्य न सन्ति प्राचीन-कालिकाः आचार्याः इव स्वार्थहीनाः शिक्षकाः। नैव च सन्ति प्राचीन-कालिका शिष्याः इव अनुशासनबद्धाः विद्यार्थिनः।

गुरौ महती शक्तिः भवति । असौ कुबुद्धिमपि सुबुद्धिः कर्तुं प्रभवति। छात्रस्य समस्याः शिक्षकः एव सुष्ठु जानाति। असौ एव ताः समाधातुम् उचितं मार्गं प्रदर्शयति। अज्ञानस्य अन्धकारम् असौ एव दूरीकरोति। छात्राः एव देशस्य भविष्यस्य निर्मातारः भवन्ति। एषाम् व्यक्तित्वस्य निर्माणे शिक्षकाणां महान् योगः भवति।

अत एव उच्यते-

अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया ।
चक्षुकन्मीलितं येन तरुमै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥

लोकोक्तयः

अपि धन्वतरिवैद्यैः किं करोति
गतायुषि ।

एक दिन सबको मरना है ।

अर्धो घटो घौषमुपैति नूनम् ।
शोधा चना बाजे घना ।

अङ्गीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयन्ति ।
प्राण जाए पर वचन न जाए ।

इतो भ्रष्टास्ततो नष्टः ।
धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का न घाट
का ।

इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं
प्रख्यापितैः गुणैः ।
अपने मुख मियाँ मिट्टे ।

एका क्रिया द्वयर्थकारी प्रसिद्धा ।
एक पन्थ दो काज ।

कथनात् करणं श्रेयः ।
कहने से करना शला ।

कञ्चुकमेव निन्दति दीना नारी ।
नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा ।

गतं न शोचन्ति पण्डिताः ।
अब पछताए क्या होत, जब चिड़िया
चुग गई खेत ।

जलबिन्दुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः ।
बूँद - बूँद से घट भरे ।

निःसारस्य पदार्थस्य प्रायेणाडम्बरो
महान् ।

ऊँची दुकान फीका पकवान ।

मन्दोऽप्यवितरोयोगः सदा विजयी
भवति ।

सहज पके सो मीठा होए ।

विक्रम

बी-ए तृतीय वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक १२१

चतुरः अजः

एकः अजः ग्रामम् त्यक्त्वा वने निवसति
स्म । सः अतीव चतुरः

प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिश्चासीत् । तस्य भार्या
बालकाः चापि तादृशः एव आसन् । ते
पर्वतस्य एकायां गुहायां व्यवसन् । एकदा
कश्चित् व्याघ्रः ग्रामयन् तत्र समायातः ।

व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा प्रथमं तु ते सर्वे व्याकुलाः संजाताः
किन्तु अजः इङ्गितेन किमपि उच्चैः अवदत्

“वनराज्ञि, कुमाराः किमर्थं क्रन्दन्ति?” अजया

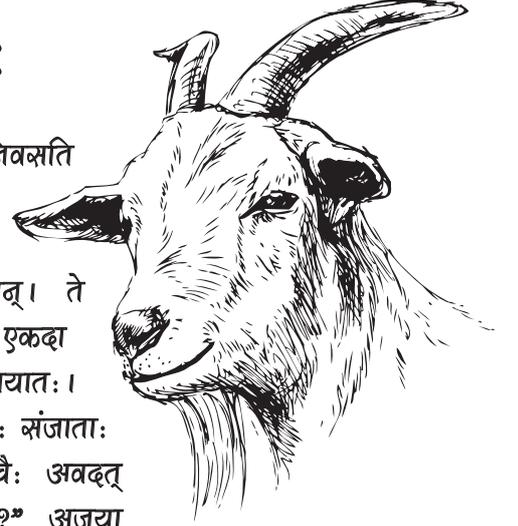
कथितम् “वनराज, कुमाराः क्षुधिताः सन्ति । ते व्याघ्रस्य मांसं

भक्षयितुं क्रन्दन्ति । अन्यत् किमपि वस्तु तेभ्यः न रोचते ।” अजः प्रत्यवदत्

“मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ, अहम् गत्वा अन्वेषणं करोमि । यदि कश्चित् व्याघ्रः मिलति तदा

तं धृत्वा आनयामि ।” व्याघ्रः सर्वमिदं शृण्वन् आसीत् । सः त्वरितमेव पलायितः ।

इत्थं स्वबुद्धिचतुर्येण अजः व्याघ्रात् स्वशिशून् अत्रायत् ।



बृजेश, बी-ए द्वितीय वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक १३३

प्रहेलिका-संग्रहः

त्रिनेत्रोऽपि शिवो नास्मि, घटो नास्मि जलान्वितः ।

कूर्च- श्मश्रु- युतो नित्यं नरो नास्मि ब्रवीतु माम् ॥

मेघश्यामोऽस्मि न कृष्णो, महाकायो न पर्वतः ।

बलिष्ठोऽस्मि श्रीमोऽस्मि, कोऽस्म्यहं नासिकाकरः ॥

नृत्यामि नित्यं धवलास्तवङ्गेषु, संकेतिताङ्के प्रकटीकरोमि ।

भावं जनानां हृदयेषु गूढं, कृष्णाननाऽऽलोच्य वदन्तु कोऽहम् ॥

दन्तैर्हीनः शिलाभक्षी निर्जीवो बहुभाषकः ।

गुणस्यूति समृद्धोऽपि परपादेन गच्छति ॥

राजन

बी ए द्वितीय वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक ६५२०

उत्तर - नाविकेल फलम्, गजः, लेखनी, पादत्राणम्

आदर्शवाक्यानि

शरीरे हतेऽपि आत्मा न हन्यते।
शरीर के मारे जाने पर भी आत्मा नहीं मरती।

शक्तिः चेत् न स्यात् नीत्या योद्धव्यम्।
यदि शक्ति न हो तो नीति से लड़ना चाहिए।

यदि हितं वाञ्छसि कुसंगतिं सत्ववत् जहाहि।
यदि भला चाहते हो तो कुसंगति को तुरन्त छोड़ दो।

सन्मित्रं मानवं सन्मार्गं दर्शयति।
अच्छ मित्र मानव को अच्छा मार्ग दिखाता है।

सदा लघुः सात्विकं च भोजनं कुतः।
हमेशा हल्का और सात्विक भोजन करो।

व्याधयः न पदं , न आयुः न लिंगं विचारयन्ति।
रोग न पद का, न आयु का, न लिंग का विचार करता है।

मानवः निजकर्मभिः पूज्यते निन्द्यते वा।
अपने कर्मों से ही मनुष्य की पूजा या निन्दा होती है।

पुरुषार्थं विना भ्राव्योऽपि न सिद्ध्यति।
पुरुषार्थ के बिना भ्राव्य की सिद्धि नहीं होती।

कदापि कस्यापि अग्रे हस्तौ न प्रसारणीयौ।
कभी किसी के आगे हाथ नहीं फैलाने चाहिए।

मनुष्यस्य सफलता परिश्रमम् आश्रयति।
मनुष्य की सफलता परिश्रम पर निर्भर करती है।

सोऽनू
बी ए द्वितीय वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक ६४६५

न हि सत्यात् परो धर्मः

सत्यमेव समाजस्य

आधारः भवति । समाजस्य सकलः कार्यव्यवहारः
विश्वासेन चलति, विश्वासस्य च आधारः
सत्यमेव भवति । जीवनस्य सर्वेषु क्षेत्रेषु
सत्यस्य अपेक्षा विद्यते । अस्माकं सकलम्
आदानम् प्रदानम् च सत्ये एव अवलम्बितम्
भवति । राजनीतिक क्षेत्रे, सामाजिक क्षेत्रे,
धार्मिक क्षेत्रे, आध्यात्मिक क्षेत्रे, च सत्यस्य महती
आवश्यकता वर्तते। अत एव विदुषाम्
कथितमस्ति यत् अस्माकं सकलस्य जीवनस्य
आधारः सत्यम् अस्ति ।

अंकित कुमार, बी ए तृतीय वर्ष, अनुक्रमांक १२३९

संस्कृतभाषा

सरस सुबोधा विश्वमनोज्ञा, ललिता हृद्या रमणीया।
अमृतवाणी संस्कृतभाषा, नैव क्लिष्टा न च कठिना॥

कविकोविद् वाल्मीकि-विरचिता, रामायणरमणीयकथा।
अतीव सरला मधुरमञ्जुला, नैव क्लिष्टा न च कठिना॥

व्यासविरचिता गणेशलिखिता, महाभारते पुण्यकथा।
कौरवपाण्डव संग्रमथिता, नैव क्लिष्टा न च कठिना॥

आश्रार- वसंत गाडगील

आलस्यं हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः।
नास्त्युद्यमसमो बन्धुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति॥

अर्थ - व्यक्ति का सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन आलस्य होता है, व्यक्ति का परिश्रम ही उसका सच्चा मित्र होता है। क्योंकि जब भी मनुष्य परिश्रम करता है तो वह दुखी नहीं होता है और हमेशा खुश ही रहता है।

काक चेष्टा, बको ध्यानं, श्वान निद्रा तथैव च।
अल्पाहारी, गृहत्यागी, विद्यार्थी पंच-लक्षणम्॥

अर्थ - कौवे की तरह कुछ नया सीखने की चेष्टा, बगुले की तरह एकाग्रता और केन्द्रित ध्यान, कुत्ते के समान एक आइट में खुलने वाली नींद, गृहत्यागी और अल्पाहारी - यह विद्यार्थी के पाँच लक्षण हैं।



COMMERCE SECTION

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Pooja Sareen
STAFF EDITOR

Dear Students,

The Indian economy is expected to register a growth rate of 9.27 per cent in the current financial year despite repeated waves of COVID 19 infection, supply chain disruptions, inflation and recent oil crisis. Improving the quality and the enhancement of teaching and learning through the use and implementation of new trends in education the global Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to ensure inclusion, lifelong learning, quantified self and mindfulness.

To facilitate and foster E- learning the Government is implementing several initiatives to make education accessible to one and all. An important initiative in this direction is E-Vidya, Swayam etc which is a comprehensive initiative to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode and equitable access to education for students and teachers. However, providing insights to the development in education the new National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) introduced by the central government is expected to bring profound changes to education in India.

Business in present times is also not that easy. As an entrepreneur, there are several things that need to be considered to achieve success. The concept needs to be unique in order to stand out amongst competitors, financial resources should be liquid and highly available, businessman need to dedicate sufficient time in order to manage everything, and marketing strategies should be well implemented to favor growth. More sustainable business is earned by cutting costs, doing better innovation, improving reputation, and attracting more customers who value sustainability.

We look up the youth to combat the challenges and join hands as they are among the ones who are most active in responding and helping their communities to remain safe and develop various coping strategies. Considering the key role of the youth to renew, refresh and maintain, in this Amaranth issue students contributed various articles on the topics like Union Budget, oil crisis, stock market, crypto currency, inflation and unemployment etc.

**Rajinder Kaur**

STUDENT EDITOR

Dear All

Hope you're all leading a happy and healthy life

India becoming an unicorn hub, led by e-commerce and internet start-ups

Indian E-commerce and Consumer Internet Sector are expected to see double-digit growth in the coming with the emergence of a new generation of entrepreneurs who are building world-quality platforms and products, a new IVCA-EY report has said.

This growth is also being driven by the strong support from the central Government through initiatives such as Startup India, Digital India, and Atam nirbhar Bharat as well as focus on building a favourable regulatory environment. Commerce is a part of an enterprise that is involved with the exchange of products and services and consists of all the activities which, directly or indirectly facilitate that change. Human wishes are never-ending. Commerce has made distribution and motion of products viable from one a part of the world to the other. This has, in turn, enabled us to meet human's innumerable wishes and thereby promoting social welfare.

With the boom in exchange and trade, there's a developing want for growth and modernization of aids to exchange. Aids to exchange consists of all those involved activities, which insures smooth flow of goods and services like banking, communication, marketing and publicity, transport, insurance, etc.,.

UNION BUDGET 2022-23

Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman presents the Union Budget 2022-23 in the Lok Sabha, at Parliament, in New Delhi on Feb. 1, 2022. The budget focused on generating employment by creating 60 lakhs new jobs under productivity linked incentive scheme in 14 sectors. There is no change in the personal income tax rates. There was a reduction in import duty on the chemicals which will help the buyer to purchase more. Moreover, tax and custom duty on the stainless-steel, flat products, high steel bars have been revoked which will lead to reduction in the price of the product made out of the stainless-steel boosting its production. Government in this budget awarding the contracts to lay optical fibre in rural areas by 2025 is a great initiative.

Crypto is now legal in India with effect from 1st April on which the government will take 30% as tax on the profit earned on them and a rupee named crypto is announced to be



launched in agriculture. For helping the MSME and small farmers, the government made decision to develop infrastructure by 2022-2023. The govt is now planing to work on mission mode to reduce the dependence on edible oil imports.

In transport industry, 400 energy efficient trains will be manufactured over next three years. 200 billion is allocated for the expansion of the highways and it is expected to expand by 25000km in 2022-23. Focusing on the fuel free India the government will provide subsidy on the purchase of electric vehicle and for increasing sale of electric vehicle the battery

swapping policy is an added feature. Several changes are made in duty rates aligned to “Make-in-India” and “Atmanirbhar Bharat” policy. Proposal to phase out concessional rates in capital goods and project imports gradually; moderate tariff of 7.5% is made applicable. Clarification on applicability of Social Welfare Surcharge on goods exempted from Basic Customs Duty is proposed.

Also, the time limit is extended to 30 November in case of issuance of credit notes, rectification of errors or omission in returns, Transfer of amount available in electronic cash ledger under CGST or IGST of a ‘distinct person’ (GST registrations within the same PAN). SEZ Act to be replaced by new legislation to enable states to become partners in ‘Development of Enterprise and Service Hubs’.

Abhishek

3342/21

M.Com. 1

STOCK MARKET, HOW IT WORKS

The stock market broadly refers to the collection of exchanges and other venues where the buying, selling, and issuance of shares of publicly held companies take place. Such financial activities are conducted through institutionalized formal exchanges (whether physical or electronic) or via over-the-counter (OTC) marketplaces that operate under a defined set of regulations.

The stock market allows numerous buyers and sellers of securities to meet, interact, and transact. Stock markets allow for price discovery for shares of corporations and serve as a barometer for the overall economy.

Since the number of stock market participants is huge, one can often be assured of a fair price and a high degree of liquidity as various market participants compete with one another for the best price.

“Stock market” and “Stock exchange” are often used interchangeably; the latter term generally comprises a subset of the former. If one trades in the stock market, it means that they buy or sell shares on one (or more) of the stock exchanges that are part of the overall stock market.

The stock market is regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and the SEC’s mission

is to “protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.”

You might see a news headline that says the stock market has moved lower, or that the stock market closed up or down for the day. Most often, this means stock market indexes have moved up or down, meaning the stocks within the index have either gained or lost value as a whole. Investors who buy and sell stocks hope to turn a profit through this movement in stock prices.

Neha kumari

3305/21

M.Com. 1

INVESTING

Investment is the employment of funds with the aim of achieving additional income or growth in value. The essential quality of an investment is that, it involves 'waiting' for a reward. It involves the commitment of resources which have been saved or put away from current consumption in the hope that some benefits will accrue in future. The term 'Investment' does not appear to be as simple as it has been defined.



INVESTMENT IS THE ALLOCATION OF MONETARY RESOURCES TO ASSETS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO YIELD SOME GAIN OR POSITIVE RETURN OVER A GIVEN PERIOD OF TIME. THESE ASSETS RANGE FROM SAFE INVESTMENTS TO RISKY INVESTMENTS

Investment has been categorized by financial experts and economists. Investment is the allocation of monetary resources to assets that are expected to yield some gain or positive return over a given period of time. These assets range from safe investments to risky in-

vestments. Investments in this form are also called 'Financial Investments'.

The financial and economic meaning of investment are related to each other because investment is a part of the savings of individuals which flow into the capital market either directly or through institutions, divided in 'new' and second hand capital financing.

Investment can be done in the form of share, stocks or luxury property but there are several points to be kept in the mind before investing. How Much to Allocate To Equity? Are You Taking Market Risk or Stock Risk? How Many Stocks Should You Hold in Your Portfolio? Should You Focus On Dividend-Paying Stocks? Buy Stocks That You Understand

Be Realistic About Profit Expectations and Prepare For Losses Too. Keep an Eye on the Problem Areas of a Stock. Avoid the Lure of Penny Stocks and Avoid Buying on Tips. Time Matters More Than Timing in The Market. Avoid the Lure of Penny Stocks and Avoid Buying on Tips.

To be able to benefit from investing in the stock market, it is of crucial importance to make the corresponding investments with a long investment horizon and, in particular, to carefully analyze the corresponding companies and understand their business models before investing in them.

Rajinder Kaur

3314/21
Mcom 1

CRYPTO CURRENCY

A crypto currency is a digital or virtual currency that is secured by cryptography, which makes it nearly impossible to counterfeit or double-spend. Many crypto currencies are decentralized networks based on block chain technology—a distributed ledger enforced by a disparate network of computers.

India has largest number of crypto owners in the world over 100 million. In Decem-



ber month of 2021, the RBI told its board that a 'complete ban' on crypto was needed as partial restrictions won't work. In 2018, the RBI had effectively banned crypto trade in India as it ordered banks not to facilitate it. A Supreme Court ruling in 2020, however, set aside the central bank's order.

But the 2022-23 Budget has brought in clarity concerning the levy of income tax on crypto assets. From April 1, a 30 per cent I-T plus cess and surcharges will be levied in the same manner as it treats winnings from horse races or other speculative transactions. It has also proposed a 1 per cent TDS on payments towards virtual currencies beyond Rs 10,000 in a year and taxation of such gifts in the hands of the recipient. The threshold limit for TDS would be Rs 50,000 a year for specified persons, which include individuals/HUFs who are required to get their accounts audited under the I-T Act. The provisions related to 1 per cent TDS will come into effect from July 1, 2022 while the gains will be taxed effective April 1.

Amandeep Singh

3339/21
M.Com. 1

POWER OF GIVING

Fund-starved sectors like science, health, education, rural development need generous HNIs

The immense possibilities for philanthropy are highlighted by the Rs 425 crore donation from the families of IT firm Mind tree's co-founders Subroto Bagchi and NS Parthasarathy to Indian Institute of Science, IISc, which last year broke into the top 100 band in Times Higher Education's Reputation Ranking of global universities, will set up medical facilities focused on cutting-edge clinical research and innovation. Philanthropy in India is growing but the fund flows are too miniscule despite the country boasting many high net-worth individuals (HNIs).

Domestic HNIs funding local causes could help offset the squeeze applied by FCRA restrictions to glob-

al non-profit contributions to India and the pandemic's severe blow to those in lower income brackets. The number of Indian billionaires rose to an estimated 142 in 2021, with only the US and China ahead. But a Harvard Kennedy School study of nearly 1.6 lakh foundations across 22 major

NOT ONLY ARE INDIAN FOUNDATIONS RANKING ABYSMALLY LOW, THEIR SPEND RATE (EXPENDITURE VERSUS ASSETS) WAS A LOW 3% AGAINST 9% IN THE US AND 37% IN SPAIN

countries revealed that 97% of foundation assets totaling \$1.5 trillion are concentrated in the US and Europe.

The India Philanthropy Report 2021 by Brain and Dasra notes philanthropic funding in 2020 rose 23% to Rs 64,000 crore. While foreign contributions, CSR and retail donations have

stagnated at 80% of inflows, family philanthropy accounted for most of this increase. An Edelweiss study predicting 4 lakhs Indian HNI families by 2025 with assets totaling Rs 360 lakhs crore against 1.5 lakhs families with Rs 140 lakhs crore assets in 2018, reveals high growth potential for family philanthropy. Mind tree founders are like other generous tech HNIs. The tech sector accounted for 26% of family philanthropy despite boasting only 9% of HNI families. With India's public spending in areas like science and technology, health and education abysmally low in proportion to GDP compared to other countries, philanthropy can help bridge the gap. Will our HNIs step up?

Neeraja V Prasad,
72/21
B.Com. 1

Inflation & Unemployment

The Indian economy has to brace itself for the coming days as the country is seeing a rise in inflation and unemployment rate. India's retail inflation touched 6 per cent in January, the highest since July 2021.

Inflation has also breached the upper tolerance level of the medium-term inflation target of 4 per cent within a band of +/- 2 per cent set by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Indians pay 198% more every month on food & beverages and the inflation increases 43% every year.

Data analysis shows the labour force participation rate of women fell to 20.1% from April 2021- June 2021 from 21.2% in the previous quarter. The overall labour force partici-



pation rate also fell in the April-June quarter of 2021 to 46.8% from 47.5% in the January-March quarter of 2021. It isn't just the women who saw a rise in unemployment. The unemployment rate in urban areas among the young (above 15-years) jumped to double-digit levels in the April-June quarter of 2021 at 12.6% from 9.3% in the January-March period.

Consumer price changes in India

can be very volatile due to dependence on energy imports, the uncertain impact of monsoon rains on its large farm sector, difficulties transporting food items to market because of its poor roads and infrastructure and high fiscal deficit. In 2013, the consumer price index replaced the wholesale price index (WPI) as a main measure of inflation.

RBI now finds itself in a tricky situation where it would want to increase the rates to curb the spiking inflation but at the same time a war-like situation globally is likely to slow down real economic growth.

Yashika
3351/21
M.Com. 1

Swarg Jaisi Duniya

हम हम है तो क्या हम है
तुम तुम हो तो क्या तुम हो
हम और तुम के मिलने पर
असम्भव को सम्भव होते देखा है हमने
पानी और आग के मिलने से
बिजली बनते देखा है हमने
मालिक और नौकर के एक होने से
व्यापार को ऊंचाई छूते देखा है हमने
सरकार और सरोकार के एक होने से
देश को समृद्ध होते देखा है हमने
प्यार और नफरत का आमना-सामना होने पर
प्यार को जीतते देखा है हमने
आओ हम तुम मिल कर
प्यारी सी दुनिया बनाएँ
कुदरत के जनता के मन की
स्वर्ग जैसी यह दुनिया बनाएँ
स्वर्ग जैसी यह दुनिया बनाएँ

Gurleen Kaur

259/21

B. Com -1 A

Do You Know ?

- There is an annual Coffee Break Festival. For millions of people, the coffee break is a key but often underappreciated part of each day. To stop and give the break its proper due, the town of Stoughton, Wisconsin, hosts an annual Coffee Break festival. The gatherings include coffee tastings; "brew offs" and bean spitting contests.
- Lobsters are not biologically immortal; but they do produce an enzyme that repairs their cells and helps their DNA to replicate indefinitely. That's where the myth comes from.
- "Salvator Mundi" by Leonardo da Vinci is the most expensive painting in the world, valued at \$450.3 M

OIL CRISIS



In order to shield the economy from the negative impact of the recent surge in crude oil prices, India is exploring the possibility of importing additional oil at discounted rates from Russia, which is facing sanctions and global backlash due to the Ukraine conflict.

There is no government-to-government (G2G) arrangement for oil trade between India and Russia. The majority of the crude oil purchase from Russia for India has been done by Indian Oil. India's decision to increase crude oil trade and economic engagements with Russia would have huge diplomatic and economic ramifications. It is important to note that India is heavily dependent on imports to meet its oil requirements. Nearly 85 per cent of the country's average daily crude oil requirement of around 5 million barrels is met through imports.

The rise in crude oil prices put huge pressure on the Indian economy. High crude oil prices pose inflationary, fiscal, and external sector risks. India's budget calculations for the financial year 2022-23 have been made with an assumption of crude oil price

of \$70 to \$75 per barrel. Crude oil prices have surged due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. It soared to near \$140 a barrel earlier this month.

Apart from the payment mechanism, there are several other issues that need to be worked out. It includes insur-

THE RISE IN CRUDE OIL PRICES PUT HUGE PRESSURE ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY. HIGH CRUDE OIL PRICES POSE INFLATIONARY, FISCAL, AND EXTERNAL SECTOR RISKS. INDIA'S BUDGET CALCULATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23 HAVE BEEN MADE WITH AN ASSUMPTION OF CRUDE OIL PRICE OF \$70 TO \$75 PER BARREL.

ance and freight. In the time of military conflict, the insurance cost goes up substantially. India's import of oil from Russia has traditionally been low due to high freight costs. Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri said in the Rajya Sabha recently that the Indian government was evaluating the Russian offer of crude oil import at discounted rates.

Diksha

3347/21

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BUSINESS FROM HOME

The act of making one's livelihood through the approach of buying and selling distinct types of products is called a business. Business is based on the muse of profits and loss; thus, the success or failure of a business has a vast spectrum of variations. The word business, also often refers to a 'company.' But business as a term can be related to anything, from the work of a peddler to the ownership of a large company.

Setting up a business makes a person independent moreover gives one a certain lifestyle. A successful enterprise provides economic rewards, innovative freedom, and personal satisfaction. The success of an enterprise brings in self-belief, and motivation for the entrepreneur.

In recent years, E-commerce has popularized greatly. Online enterprises get help from the government because they are trying to promote digitalization. E-commerce is helpful as it is not difficult to reap a larger target market and can be done at any time, from anywhere. Small start-up corporations are often started online and are only set up physically after they achieve at least minimal consumer popularity.

Many small business owners run their businesses from home. This will not only save money on workplace lease, but it might also qualify them to take the home office deduction for their taxes. A small enterprise is the one whose primary office is within the owner's home. This commercial



enterprise may be of any size or type if the workplace itself is inside the home. However, there can be a few felony impediments to running from home.

There are limits on the amount of space one can allocate to the office. Working from home means it is easier to get distracted. Distractions can be in the form of family members, easy access to food or a television in the background. Distractions can keep you from focusing on one's work, which means less productivity and fewer completed tasks. Since the same resources are used both at home and for business purposes, it is easy to combine business expenses with personal expenses when running a home business, which may blur the line between office and personal expenses.

Gaurangi Gupta

B. Com.II
444/20

Question Paper

*Step in this is the space
Jump in and start the chase
The roll of general decrees
Read it carefully please
For now if you have begin
Read through the phase within
It said every question present
Shall provide a legendary ascent
No marks no grades
Just how you deal trades
Divided into parts and slices
Garnished sweet yet zesty species
The decision to elect and encode
Choice is yours among the load
Use hand heart either brain
Even any other external grain
God the divine is the invigilator
Your friend guide mentor
Experiences are the notes to revise
Mistakes will flow down into cries
Give a smile Attempt the next one
Sometimes losing is also fun
Oh....there is no negative marking
Continue playing the strain and string
Twirling on the spank and prank
Still left with a bundle of sheets so blank
Complete it though dull or sharper
Lifelong is a question paper*

Richa Mishra

B.Com. 1st
Roll No. 101



FIN TECH

Financial Sector nowadays are challenged to outperform the existing financial institutes, their contemporary rivals, and themselves and leave their comfort zones to be able to realize their full potential. Engaging with them from the start, employing all their channels of communication and information and building their trust is key to leverage which remains the key principle as well. The financial sector definitely respects people's demand for transparency, simplicity and options to decide what suits them the best. With technology on their fingertips, they expect nothing less than seamless transactions and processes that are all done online.

The modern form of banks that we see today have been around for easily more than a hundred years. But their old ways were challenged when new startups began to offer bank-like services to people at low or no cost and completely digital.

Banks had to upgrade their old ways, or they would have been obsolete.

FinTech also known as financial technology includes Finance and Technology. FinTech or fintech stands for Financial Technology, and fintech firms specialize in technology growth to support the banking and financial industries.

Today we all have mobile banking on our phones, which helps us to do all our banking transactions at our fingertips from the comfort of our homes or any place. There are financial applications used to calculate EMIs and insurance premium quotes as well. Fintech startups brought a significant



change in our economy and made a change to make payments. The payment system has changed the way we all conduct business.

KEY FINTECH STATISTICS FOR 2019-2020

1. In 2019, 64% of consumers worldwide have used one or more FinTech platforms, up from 33% in 2017.
2. 96% of global consumers know at least one FinTech service.
3. Digital payment reached \$4.1 trillion, in the first half of 2019 alone.
4. Mobile payment services process an average of \$1 billion worth of transactions every day.
5. There are over 2,300 active cryptocurrencies in the world.
6. The biggest cryptocurrency in volume is Bitcoin with the close second being Ethereum.
7. The biggest market for consumer adoption of FinTech is in China (87%) while the lowest is Japan (34%).
8. The FinTech adoption rate in the United States is 46%.

From Teacher's Pen

Securitization

Securitization is the process of taking an illiquid asset or group of assets and, through financial engineering, transforming it (or them) into a security. The derisive phrase "securitization food chain," popularized by the film "Inside Job" about the 2007-2008 financial crisis, describes the process by which groups of such illiquid assets (usually debts) are packaged, bought, securitized and sold to investors.

A typical example of securitization is a mortgage-backed security (MBS), a type of asset-backed security that is secured by a collection of mortgages. First issued in 1970, this tactic led to innovations like collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), which first emerged in 1983. MBS became extremely common by the mid-1990s. The process works as follows.

Forging a Securitization Food Chain

The first step in the chain begins with the simple process of would-be home- or property-owners applying for mortgages at commercial banks. The regulated and authorized financial institution originates the loans, which are secured by claims against the various properties the mortgagors purchase. Mortgage notes (claims on future dollars) are assets for the lenders, but these assets come with clear counterparty risk. The borrower could fail to repay the loan, and so banks often sell notes for cash.

This leads to the second big link in the chain: Individual mortgages are bundled together into a mortgage pool, which is held in trust as the collateral for an MBS. The MBS can be issued by a third-party financial company, such as a large investment banking firm, or by the same bank that originated the mortgages in the first place.

From Teacher's Pen

Financial Engineering

Financial engineering involves financial theory, methods of engineering, tools of mathematics and the practice of programming. It is also defined as the application of technical methods, especially from mathematical finance and computational finance, in the field of finance.

Financial engineering plays a vital role in the customer-driven derivatives and implementing various structured products which encompasses quantitative modelling, quantitative programming and risk managing financial products in compliance with the regulations and Basel capital/liquidity requirements according to banking regulation act.

Computational finance and mathematical finance are both subfields of financial engineering. Computational finance is a field in computer science and deals with the data and algorithms that arise in financial modeling. Mathematical finance is the application of mathematics to finance.

Financial engineering draws on tools from applied mathematics, computer science, statistics and economic theory. In the broad sense, anyone who uses technical tools in finance could be called a financial engineer, be it a computer programmer in a bank or any statistician in a government economic bureau. However, most practitioners restrict the term to someone educated in the full range of tools of modern finance and whose work is informed by financial theory.

Despite its name, financial engineering does not belong to any of the fields in traditional professional engineering even though many financial engineers have studied engineering beforehand and many



universities offering a postgraduate degree in this field require applicants to have a background in engineering as well.

FOLLOWING ARE THE STEPS FOR USING FINANCIAL ENGINEERING:-

1. Need Identification

The first and foremost step is to do a primary analysis and develop a hypothesis that there is a need and demand in the market.

2. MVP Creation

Based on the research (both primary and secondary) conducted in step 1, a minimum viable product is created based on basic demands. This product will be refined further as per the feedback received.

3. Complex Model Designing Workshop

A workshop is conducted to brainstorm based on the feedback and suggestions received from the users, designers, and developers. A detailed discussion is carried out to include the complexities and design a new scope for the product.

4. Product Quality Assurance

The inculcated complexities need to be tested, making sure that the crux of the product is much more useful and robust.

5. Perfect Product

The product thus created can be called a perfect one as it has transformed MVP into a final product.

6. Pricing

The sales team has to come up with the product's pricing based on multiple factors like the ability to disrupt needs in the market if it caters to a niche market.

7. Marketing

The success of any product depends on how the product is marketed, as the end-users have to be taught about its capabilities and usefulness. This becomes more important if the product caters to a niche market.

8. Product Launching

The final but one of the most important steps is how the product is launched and what distribution channels are utilized to implement the market strategy.

From Teacher's Pen

Know About Lok Adalat

Lok stands for people and the Adalat means court. The basic philosophy behind the Lok Adalat is to resolve the people dispute by discussion, counseling, persuasion and conciliation so that it gives speedy and cheap justice, mutual and free consent of the parties. In short it is a party's justice in which people and judges participate and resolve their disputes by discussion, persuasion and mutual consent.

Lok Adalat is a forum where disputes pending in the court of law or at pre litigation stage are settled. It is a dispute redressal mechanism where cases are solved amicably. It has been given statutory status under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. If parties are not satisfied with the award they can file a litigation in the court. The Lok Adalat courts don't charge any fee and for pending matters the fee originally paid in the court on the complaints is also refunded back to the parties. The bench deciding the case are the statutory conciliators and don't have any judicial role. Lok Adalat is a system of a dispensation of justice which has come into existence to grapple with the problem of giving cheap and speedy justices to the people. Lok Adalat as the very name suggests means people's court. Following are the types of cases dealt with Lok Adalats :-

1. Mutation of land cases.
2. Compoundable criminal offences.
3. Family disputes.
4. Encroachment on forest lands.
5. Land acquisition disputes.
6. Motor accident claim
7. Cases which are not subjudice

ORGANISATION OF LOK ADALATS

1. The Lok Adalats are generally



- organized by state legal aid and advice boards or the district legal aid committees etc.
2. Lok Adalats shall have jurisdiction to determine and arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of;
 - a) Any case pending before the court; or
 - b) Any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction of and is not brought before any court for which the Lok Adalat is organized. The Lok Adalat shall not have jurisdiction in respect of any matter or case relating to an offence not compoundable under any law.
3. The date and place of holding a Lok Adalat are fixed about a month in advance by the Legal Aid Board. The date so fixed is

generally a Saturday or Sunday or some other holiday.

4. Information about holding a Lok Adalat is given wide publicity through press, posters, radio, TV, etc.
5. Before a Lok-Adalat is held, its organizers request the presiding officers of the various local courts to examine cases pending in their courts where in their opinion, conciliation is possible. Once the cases are identified, parties to the dispute are motivated by the judges of the Lok Adalats to settle their cases through Lok Adalat.
6. Generally, senior judicial officers are invited to inaugurate a Lok Adalat.
7. The team of Lok Adalat generally consist of retired judges, senior local officers, members of the Bar, spirited public-men, active women social worker, elders of the locality and voluntary social organizations. The members of the Lok Adalat are called conciliators. The number of conciliators is usually three.
8. If conciliation result in a settlement of a dispute, a compromise deed is drawn up and after obtaining the signatures of the parties to the disputes and their advocates, it is presented to the presiding officer of the competent court who is normally present at the place where the Lok Adalat is organized.
9. The judge (Presiding officer) after examining the fairness and legality of compromise and satisfying himself that the compromise has been arrived at by the free will and mutual consent of the parties, passes a decree.

From Teacher's Pen

Cyber security in India - statistics & facts

Cyber crime cases have witnessed a steady spike since 2018. India reported 2,08,456 incidents in 2018; 3,94,499 incidents in 2019; 11,58,208 cases in 2020; 14,02,809 cases in 2021; and 2,12,485 incidents in the first two months of 2022.

With a significant internet population and increasing digitization in the government, the need for cybersecurity has also increased. Between 2019 and 2020, the number of cyber-crimes reported across India almost doubled, making the country one of the biggest victims of high-tech crime. Earlier this year, certain media reports created a flutter when they claimed that personal data of over 20,000 people were leaked from a government server and put on sale. The data apparently included details such as name, age, address, mobile number and Covid test result.

Since last year, similar data breaches have been reported from a popular pizza joint, a prominent airline, a digital payment platform and several other institutions.

Before 2013, India had no laws against cyber-attacks and espionage.

The idea of cybersecurity revolves around protecting data, making it the most central and consistent element in the entire digital ecosystem. As a result, countless sectors, including finance and healthcare, have shifted to digital platforms. While this helps make processes easier and more convenient, it also exposed the risks of data, of both the consumer and the company.

Moreover, with the almost immediate shift to remote work as a result



of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic, many organizations were forced to fast-track digital transformation, ultimately leading to a higher number of cyber-crime-related incidents.

India has undertaken several steps to contain the effects of cyber threat. The cybersecurity market across the country was valued at nearly 140 billion rupees, estimated to double by 2025. Indian organizations have become more aware of the risks, leading to larger investments and expenditure towards protection and encryption. India's banking, financial, and insurance market, one of the most vulnerable sectors, planned to spend over 800 million U.S dollars on cybersecurity by 2022.

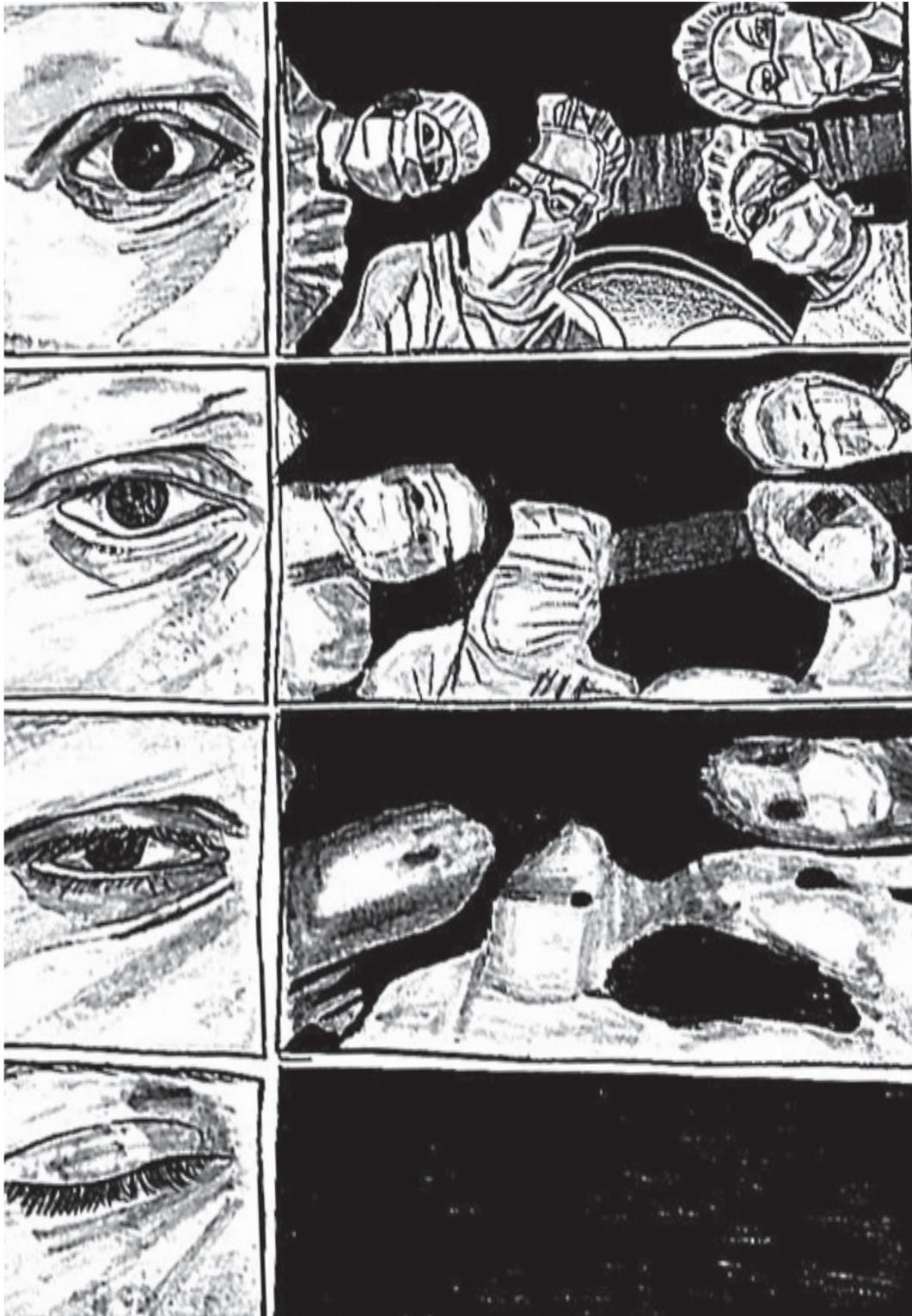
The country ranked tenth in 2020 for global cybersecurity, a significant

improvement compared to the previous year from 47. This ranking was based on legal and technical measures, along with capacity-building and organizational processes. The government's strategy for online security, though unclear, was prioritized in recent years and planned to be revealed later in 2021.

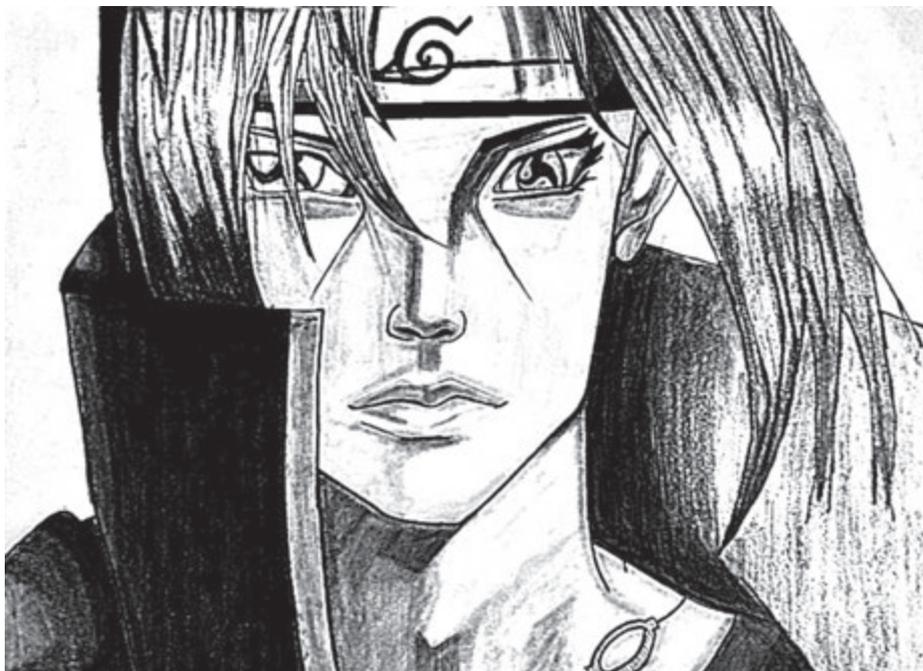
The latest Pegasus hacking spyware leak in July 2021, among others in recent years proves that cybersecurity is not only a choice but a necessity. While the inherent vulnerabilities cannot be eliminated, understanding technology gaps, and allocating the right resources at the right places can go a long way in solving the problem, creating jobs, and empowering people along the way.

From Teacher's Pen

DOCTORS AND A SELF IMAGINED PORTRAIT



DOCTORS AND A SELF IMAGINED PORTRAIT



Ishaan Garg
B.com 1st
Roll no 111

QUOTES

“The most successful entrepreneurs I know are optimistic. It’s part of the job description.”

Caterina Fake, founder of Flickr

There’s only so far that cold calculation can get you. Sometimes you need to believe deep down that what you want to create is possible – and that takes a lot of positivity. So do what you can to be optimistic. That doesn’t mean you need to be happy all the time, it just means that when you’re having a bad day, you believe there’ll be better days.

“If we did all the things we were capable of, we would astound ourselves”

Thomas Edison, inventor

America’s greatest inventor says it best. Don’t just put half of your energy into your project, but, instead, immerse yourself in the new challenges and learn from them. You never know, your lightbulb moment could lead to something huge.

“The only way to do great work is to love what you do”

Steve Jobs, co-founder of Apple

From craft beer to comics and plants to push bikes, starting a business around your hobbies and interests could be the best thing you ever do. Because when you love what you do, it won’t feel work.

“If you just work on stuff that you like and you’re passionate about, you don’t have to have a master plan with how things will play out.”

Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook

Zuck’s got it spot-on here. If you’ve got an idea, a passion and a vision, you’re already in a strong position get things moving. Like the Steve Jobs quote (above), when you love what you do, it really won’t feel like a chore.



PLANNING FORUM



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Dr Manisha Gaur

STAFF EDITOR

HEALTH IS WEALTH

Regular exercise and a healthy diet have plenty of benefits to your overall health. For those who may be overweight, combining both of these efforts can lead to permanent weight loss. For those who are already fit, being active and eating healthy can reduce the risk of weight gain as you age.

Eating well consists of a combination of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean meats. Reducing sodium, saturated fats and sugar can also aid to protecting against heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and some types of cancer.

There are three key factors that a healthy diet and regular exercise benefit: your energy, your moods and your diversification.

Certain foods within your diet can lead to maximizing your energy. Vitamins and nutrients are examples of healthy foods your body needs. Physical activity can also make you feel more energized. Higher energy levels can lead to being more alert in both physical and mental attributes.

Personally, I have learned how much exercise can help to improve our mood. Brain chemicals are stimulated during exercise that lead to happiness, relaxation and boosting of confidence.

Eating healthy also gives us opportunities to make our own meals. Cooking at home can lead to bonding if you all eat healthy meals together. Healthy eating can also include fun activities such as culinary classes and farmers' market visits.

Working out everyday and eating healthy made us feel like a whole new person. Exercise and diet can lead to a dramatic difference in your lifestyle ,your looks and your self-concept.

Dear students Happiness lies, first of all, in health. So eat healthy and live healthy.

**Tikshu Sharma**

STUDENT EDITOR

HEALTH EXPENDITURE AND HUMAN CAPITAL

Healthcare spending can lead to greater health opportunities, which can help to enhance human capital and increase productivity, boosting economic performance. As a result, assessing the phenomena of healthcare spending in a country is critical. Overall, the findings point to a robust link between healthcare spending and economic variables such as income, GDP, and labour productivity. While healthcare spending is inversely related to multi-factor productivity, it is positively related to labour productivity, personal spending, and GDP indicators. The factor of worker productivity is an important dimension in the relationship between health expenditure and economic performance. Labor is scarce in developed countries, but capital is plentiful as a factor of production (2, 31, 35). In developing countries, however, where economic growth and economies are built on labour, the situation is reversed. In this case, a rise in people's poor health will almost certainly result in a reduction in the labour force and productivity (4, 16). As a result, while public health and health expenditures are vital in both developed and developing countries, the latter is more critical.

Even in the best of times, the annual budget in parliamentary democracies is never an easy task. Even if the opposition makes every effort to establish what is euphemistically referred to as a "balanced budget," it still has work to do. In India, the healthcare system is evolving through various Central Schemes such as Ayuh Bharat, SwasthyaSurakshna, and Jan AarogyaYojna, each of which covers low-cost medicines, financial incentives to cover costs, and plans to upgrade existing facilities with a focus on primary and secondary government care providers.

Though total healthcare spending has increased by 16 percent, statistical analysis of the current 86,000 Cr allocation, up from 73,000 Cr the previous year, shows that the real increase in money granted is 0.1 percent, based on a relook at 21-20 numbers.

The education budget for 2022 has been set at Rs 1,04,278 crore, up Rs 11,054 crore from last year. The education budget allocation for 2021-22 was Rs. 93,223 crores, a 6 percent decrease from the previous year. The new estimate came in at Rs 88,002 crore.

The most common request from education experts this year was for an increase in overall funding, which the government has granted with an increase of 11.86 percent. The Union Finance Minister placed a strong emphasis on education, skill training, and urban development. When looking at the budget more closely, it becomes clear that the increase in education allocation is primarily due to an increase in the amount for school education.

Education's buzzword continues to be "digital." From the development of a digital university to the creation of the Digital DESH e-portal, the second paperless budget has placed a heavy emphasis on digital efforts in education. The following are the significant education announcements in the Union Budget for 2022:

Financial services and technology courses will be available at world-class universities that are not restricted by Indian regulations.

The AICTE will be in the forefront of urban planning education reform.

In the field of urban planning, five academic institutions will be acknowledged as centres of excellence. Each university would be endowed with a sum of Rs 250 crore.

A digital university will be established to provide students from all across the country with world-class universal education and a personalized learning experience right on their doorstep. This will be available in a number of Indian languages as well as through ICT. The institution will be built on the basis of a hub-and-spoke network.

In all spoken languages, high-quality e-content will be generated for distribution via the internet, mobile phones, television, radio, and digital teachers. Teachers will be empowered and quipped with digital teaching tools to produce enhanced learning outcomes through a competitive system for the provision of high-quality e-content.

Agricultural school curricula will be updated to meet the demands of modern farming.

The epidemic has been a mixed bag for the school sector. Closures of schools and colleges have had a substantial impact on learning outcomes. Student enrollment was also impacted by the economic crisis. On the plus side, the shift to digital has hastened the growth of ed-tech companies and contributed to an industry boom. Before the budget, industry analysts expected bold movements in the direction of education and a stronger investment in the sector's growth.

Analysis of the food delivery applications ecosystem in India

Online food ordering is ordering food from a website or other application. On-demand food delivery applications enable the users to view prices, menu, and restaurant reviews. They then deliver the ordered food. The vital part of customers leaning toward on-demand food delivery services is their convenience. The supply and demand must be matched in the best possible way.

HISTORY

- 1) "Zomato" was founded in July 2008 as a restaurant discovery application.
- 2) "Swiggy" and "Dunzo" were launched in India in 2014 as food ordering and delivery companies that provide foodservice solutions for restaurants.
- 3) Online food ordering business in India witnessed exponential growth in India in 2015.
- 4) Ola Cabs acquired local operations of food delivery start-up Foodpanda,
- 5) In 2018, India's online food ordering sector reported a strong growth rate in the number of daily orders.
- 6) In 2019, Ola dropped Foodpanda's food delivery business but continued clouding the restaurants.
- 7) Zomato acquired Uber Eats in 2020.

DEMAND DRIVERS

- 1) **Encouraging demographics** - India has a population of over 1.2 billion, with a 50% of the people under the age of 25. Most of the fast-food demand comes from 18-40 years of population.



- 2) **Promising Income and Consumption Level** - According to the World Bank, there has been a staggering 50% increase in per-capita income from 2006. Higher disposable income is also a crucial driver for other subcategories of food products.
- 3) **Favourable Lifestyle Changes** - 92% of nuclear families opt for takeouts to save time and energy that would otherwise go into cooking up a meal at home every week.
- 4) **Rising Number of Working Women** - Working women spend most of their productive hours commuting and at work; therefore, there is significantly less

time to cook full-blown meals at home, all by themselves

Supply Drivers

- 1) **Expanding Variety of Cuisines** - The more Indians living in urban areas are willing to experiment with new cuisines, the more will frequency of dining out increase.
- 2) **Rise of Contract Cultivation:** - Contract cultivation is a binding agreement that guarantees farmers' purchases from giant global companies, provided they agree and supply the preferred crops to the companies.
- 3) **Emerging of Logistics Providers** - The E-commerce industry, especially couriers and delivery-

- handling companies on the rise.
- 4) **Extension to Delivery Services in Existing Restaurants:** Restaurants can maximize their business output by offering food delivery services. They can all rationalize existing fixed costs and keep their business sustainable.
 - 5) **New Trends in the Delivery Sector-** With more people using smartphones increasing access to the Internet, restaurants can fully utilize their maximum potential to reap higher profits.
 - 6) **Delivery-dedicated Websites -** Websites like Swiggy earn commissions on every order, and the benefit to customers is that they can access food websites offerings at just one stop avail- discounts and exclusive offers to get maximum value out of their online or mobile app orders..

MARKET FORM: OLIGOPOLY

It is that form of market structure in which a few firms are selling a product so that there is intense competition between them. This market is dominated mainly by two companies, “Swiggy “ and “Zomato .” Other companies include “Fasos,” “Box8,” and many more.

Reasons

- 1) **Intense Competition:** Firms compete with each other through various sales promotion measures like discounts and advertisement campaigns. Selling cost holds a lot of importance. Television commercials war between ‘Swiggy’ and ‘Zomato’ bears testimony to this fact.
- 2) **Interdependence:** Any action on the part of a firm impacts the other firm too. They react to the change by changing their price, output, product, etc. Therefore, while taking any decision, its impact on the competing firms has to be considered.

- 3) **Nature of the product:** In this case, it is a pure oligopoly in which all the companies deliver food to the consumers. They work as facilitators of ordering and delivery of food between the restaurants and the customers.
- 4) **Importance of selling cost:** Selling cost is the expenditure incurred by a firm to promote the sale of its product through various sales promotion activities. Examples are television-commercials, advertisements in newspapers, and many more. They do it to lure away customers from other brands and persuade them to buy this brand. Swiggy launched advertisement campaigns like “ Gharkakhana aur Saath main Thodasa Swiggy” “Swiggy Match Day Mania.
- 5) **Barrier to entry:** There exist practical barriers to the access of new firms to the industry. In the absence of these barriers, the market will not retain the characteristics of a few sellers in the long run. Food delivery mobile apps face some severe issues about logistics: choosing a coverage area, estimating the number of vehicles required, keeping food fresh when delivering to far-off destinations. Today, Swiggy and Zomato are the two leading food delivery apps with the most market power and share

ZOMATO Unique Selling Proposition:

- 1) Entrancing classification of restaurants
- 2) Dine out booking and customer reviews
- 3) Exclusive offers for Zomato gold members
- 4) Zomato originals

SWIGGY Unique Selling Propositions

- 1) No minimum order

- 2) Faster delivery times
- 3) Exceptional discounts
- 4) Exclusive offers for Swiggy Pop members.

ARRANGEMENTS DURING COVID 19 (SWIGGY AND ZOMATO)

- 1) Delivering groceries and other essentials at doorsteps.
- 2) Swiggy Genie service enabled the customers to pick up and drop to send or receive packages from anywhere across the city.
- 3) Categorising restaurants based on hygiene and precautions maintained.
- 4) No contact Delivery
- 5) Spreading awareness regarding precautions to be taken.
- 6) Taking all measures to ensure safe food, e.g., regular temperature check.

CONCLUSION

A food delivery market is a form of oligopoly dominated mainly by two firms, ‘Swiggy’ and ‘Zomato’. They compete with each other through commercial television wars and heavy discounting. It is one of the fastest-growing markets in India with the advent of technology, increase in connectivity, internet coverage, and urbanization in India. Its demand drivers are encouraging demographics, promising income and consumption levels, favorable lifestyle changes, and a rising number of working women. Its supply drivers are expanding a variety of cuisines, upgrading retail formats, the rise of contract cultivation and the emergence of logistic providers, growing delivery dedicated forms, and extension to delivery services in existing restaurants. The structure of home delivery or the takeaways has gained a lot more customers in locations such as malls, offices, and big-party orders for residential complexes. It is estimated to touch \$12.53 billion by 2023 due to a high growth rate.

Rajat Goel, BA II, 6610/20

IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The ongoing Russia- Ukraine war which started on 24th February 2022, is impacting the stability of the Global order. The conflict is a major blow to the global economy that will hurt growth and raise prices. Indian economy which is still recovering from the previous massive hit of covid is certainly affected by the ongoing crisis. Despite India Limited direct exposure, the combination of supply disruptions and the ongoing terms of trade shock will likely weigh on growth, result in a sharper rise in inflation and (lead to) a wider current account deficit said Sonal Varma, chief economist at Nomura Holdings in a report. India direct trade exposure to Russia Ukraine Belarus is just one percent of total exports and 2.1% of the total imports, but its supply dependents on specific products is much higher.

According to a source; state of the economy in the RBI latest monthly bulletin, the ongoing geopolitical crisis has heightened the uncertainty clouding the Global microeconomics and financial landscape even as the world economy struggles to recover from the pandemic.

As the conflict escalates oil and other commodity prices are blazing to multi year highs, and financial markets are on edge drive by massive sell off, according to the article put together by Senior RBI officials the inflation in prices of many items like fuel ,oil, metal and precious stones is set to get worse if the ongoing conflict continues. The chief rating officer of investment information and credit rating agency (ICRA), K Ravi Chandran said the economic sanctions imposed on Russia will impact Indian companies. Defense, tea exports,steel, coal, pharmaceuticals,



fertilizer, oil, and gas sectors are likely to face maximum heat Sanctions have been imposed on Russia from across the world and with the oil supply hit, a surge in oil prices will lead to imported inflation as the governments bill on fuel is likely to shoot up.

A rise in gas prices is expected to hurt the fertilizer sector. Elevated levels of ammonia and urea prices are likely to put pressure on India's subsidy budget and it could put a burden on the farmers of the country. Indian edible oil industry is also worried that geopolitical conflict may delay imports and spike the price of sunflower oil. Together, Ukraine and Russia account for 90 per cent of India's sunflower oil imports.

Prices could skyrocket if the situation worsens, which, given the current situation, looks possible. Also India is heavily dependent on crude cooking oil . If supply is disrupted, it will wreak havoc on Indian households.

India bought 1.89 million tonnes

of crude cooking oil till October last year. Data shows that Ukraine supplied 74% of crude cooking oil to India last year, while Argentina and Russia each accounted for about 12 per cent of the imports. Global prices of vegetable oils have more than doubled in two years over supply constraints. Prices of palm and soybean oils have surged to all-time highs this week due to supply jitters. Owing to various sanctions and uncertainties, many cooking oil companies have shut operations in Ukraine. Bunge Ltd. suspended business at two oilseed processing facilities; Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. closed an oilseed crushing plant in Chornomorsk. Indian Oil Corp (IOC) is no longer accepting cargoes of Russian crude and Kazakh CPC Blend cargoes on a free on board (FOB) basis due to insurance risk. Crude oil prices have already soared past \$100 per barrel, tracking uncertainty in global supply disruptions. This could lead to a surge in fuel prices in India too.

The prices of petrol and diesel

have not risen since November last year. Research director and principal economist at India Ratings, Sunil Sinha said,; The war has led to rising uncertainty in global trade and this will also impact oil and other commodities. The war will have a direct bearing on the Indian economy, as India imports oil from Russia and sunflower oil from Ukraine Economists are now fearing inflation because prices are on the rise in global commodity markets. Despite the war being mostly negative for the country economy there are some positive aspects of it.

Indian economy is indirectly getting benefited by Ukrainian and Russian war by taking over their International markets. Russia and Ukraine account for 30% of the global wheat trade and the war raised the cereal price by a fifth in March. It just so happens that this year India has posted its highest ever wheat production of 111 million tons. It has given a rare opportunity in a commodity that India started exporting in earnest only a decade ago. Exports have already hit a record high of more than 7 million tons in 2021 to 2022 ,about 10 times the amount exported in 2011-12 and there will be more in year 2022 to 2023. Bangladesh, which accounted for 55% of India's export volumes in 2020 to 2021, was also the third largest export destination for Russia. So this year India export to its neighbor have grown. India is also trying to strike deals with Russia's top to export markets, Egypt and Turkey. India is using the bounty for economic diplomacy too. It has agreed with the United Nations world food program to donate 50,000 tons to Afghanistan, which has been devastated by a drought and economic turmoil. Oil is the biggest Trouble Maker that affects prices across sectors. Though Russia accounted for less than 2% of India's all imports in year 2020 to 21, the war



has raised Global prices. Given that India imports more than 80% of its needs, it's a major speed breaker for an economy raring to sprint. Russia's offer of 35\$ a barrel discount to the pre-war prices would go a long way in mitigating the expected inflation and foreign exchange woes this year. Given that the price of the benchmark Brent crude was at 97\$ on February 23, the day before the invasion, Russia's promise would mean a price of dollar \$62 - about half the price in Europe at the beginning of April. Though the amount bought is insignificant for now, it's increasing as the new payment and insurance mechanism are getting sorted to avoid Western sanctions. It would give India a rare advantage in a world whose recovery hinges on keeping oil prices in check. India reopened its skies to all international flights from March 27. In the month before, Russia closed its airspace to 36 countries as a retaliatory measure for Europe's ban on Russian carriers. But India, which remains in Russia's good books, was spared a block. The Russian federation's airspace - which

straddles the breadth of Asia - is important for carriers playing lucrative long-haul flights from Asia to Europe and North America, including on the fuel-saving polar routes. With fighter planes, missiles and drones buzzing over Ukraine, its airspace is closed to all commercial flight. So if Russia is closed too, airline flying, say, the direct London-Delhi or Mumbai-Montreal routes would have to make very long roundabouts, adding to the costs in a gutted travel market. It's a mass of disadvantage for western carriers because of fuel prices, which account for about 40% of an airline's running costs, have recently hit a record high. In another boom from the blue, as many as 55,000 to 65,000 jobs in the IT and IT-enabled sectors are expected to shift to India because of the war. This is mainly because countries such as Poland, Belarus, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria depend on Ukraine for much of their Tech workforce.

Shriya Sharma
BA II
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Economics Of Carbonated Cold-drinks

We know what a cold drink is. most of the people would have consumed it and also know the taste. companies do advertisement by famous people in the society to sell more cold drinks so that the demand for cold-drinks increases in the market There are three types of harmful effects by drinking cold drinks -first it is injurious to health. It contains a high amount of carbon dioxide, sugar and many types of chemical substances, besides it is acidic in nature. This gives rise to many diseases. seconds we suffer financially because the Companies selling cold drinks are mostly foreigners like Coca-Cola. It comes and invest in our country and makes its goods at very low cost and sell us at expensive prices. This companies earn crores of Rupees everyday, due to which the money of our country goes to this foreign company's.

Thirdly, it creates pollution because most of the cold drinks bottles are plastic bottles. When people drink it, they throw the plastic bottle here and there, which causes pollution.

Apart from this, our underground water which is natural resource is also getting exhausted because a lot of water is needed to make cold-drinks, then the place these companies open their factory, use the water below the ground of the place, which every year more than crore of litres of water of our country is getting exhausted due to which the ground water level is decreasing.

We can avoid the harm of these



WE CAN AVOID THE HARM OF THESE COLD DRINKS WHEN WE STOP DRINKING COLD-DRINKS. WE HAVE TO DEVELOP A GOOD HABIT INSTEAD OF DRINKING COLD DRINKS FOR EXAMPLES, INSTEAD OF THESE COLD-DRINKS WE CAN DRINK SUGARCANE JUICE, FRUIT JUICE, LEMONADE, LASSI ETC.

cold drinks when we stop drinking cold-drinks.

We have to develop a good habit instead of drinking cold drinks for examples, instead of these cold-drinks we can drink sugarcane juice, fruit juice, lemonade, lassi etc.

Due to which farmers and people of our country will also get benefit and along with employment, they will also get financial strength.

Roshan Kumar
BAII
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किसान

जिसने हमें अन्न दिया,
जिसने हमारा पेट भरा वो
अपना पेट भरने को मोहताज
है। वो एक किसान है।

उसे कभी हालातों ने हराया,
कभी परेशानियों ने हराया
वो कभी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं
से मार खाया, कभी महँगाई
ने उसे खून के आँसू कलाया
सब कष्ट सहने के बाद भी
वह सुख का दामन न पा
सका, वो एक किसान है।

पहले वो जमींदारों से शोषित
हुआ, फिर इस बेकार के
सिस्टम से कभी भी माथे पर
दुःख का शिकन न लाया,
हँसता मुस्कुराता खेतों से
अन्न उगाया।

वो एक किसान है।

वह अनेक परेशानियों के बीच
फँस गया, वह कर्ज के बोझ
के नीचे दब गया, अपना पूरा
जीवन खेतों के बीच गुज़ार
दिया फिर भी वह इन कर्जों
के नीचे रह गया। वो एक
किसान है।

वो तो कहने को एक किसान
है, लेकिन उसकी स्थिति
सबसे खराब है। किसान ही
देता सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार है,
फिर भी वह उन्नति करने में
बेहाल है।

वो एक किसान है।

वो एक किसान है।

Rajan, BA III
Roll No 966/19

भारतीय किसान

जिंदगी कट रही है खुरपी ओर कुदाल से,
भूखा पेट तक खेती से अब भरता नहीं!
महज हम नाम के जमींदार हैं किसान हैं,
घर का खर्च तक खेती से अब चलता नहीं!
जन्म मिट्टी से लेकर, दफन होते थाल में!
भूखे मरते है हम बाद में अकाल में !
अंधे - बहरे इस सरकार को हम देख कर,
उम्र भर गुँगे बन कर घुटते हैं तंगहाल में!
जवानी झुलस रही है, कोल्हू में पीस कर,
चुल्लू भर उम्मीदें खेती से अब मिलता नहीं!
महज हम नाम के जमींदार हैं किसान हैं,
घर का खर्च तक खेती से अब चलता नहीं!
महँगाई उस रही है, गरीबों को ढूँढ कर ,
ओर वेतन बढ़ रहे हैं, आसमां को चूम कर!
मगर परवाह किसानको?

निम्न स्तरीय किसान का,
दबेंगे ब्याज में ये प्याज को भी खूँघ कर!
ये बढ़ते दाम चीनी कड़वा डीजल उर्वरक के,
उठाया कर्ज हमने, रक्त के हर एक बूँद पर!
फिर भी कर्ज ये हटता नहीं घटता नहीं,
ओर आमदनी तो तिल भर बढ़ती नहीं...!
घुट रहा है दम बिश्तों के श्रीड़ में,
ओर मुश्किलों का बादल ये छँटता नहीं...!
महज हम नाम के जमींदार हैं किसान हैं,
घर का खर्च तक खेती से अब चलता नहीं!



Santoshi

Roll no 909/19

BAIII

Sri Lanka's Economic Crisis

The Sri Lanka economy has been facing a crisis owing to a serious balance of payment (BOP) problem. Its foreign exchange reserve are depleting rapidly. It is becoming increasingly difficult to import essential consumption goods. The country is unable to repay past debts. This article is an effort to locate the proximate causes of the current crisis and document the roles of different groups and organizations in its making.

One can, of course trace the roots of the crisis to colonialism and Sri Lanka's post-war developmental pathway but let us stick to the last decade for our purposes. Even in the 21st century, Sri Lanka's economic fortune continued to be tied to the export of primary commodities such as a tea and rubber, and garments.

Sri Lanka emerged from a 26 year long war in 2009, it was expected that economic would revive. Possibly because of pent-up demand Sri Lanka's post-war GDP growth was reasonably high at 8-9% per annum between 2009 and 2012. However, the economy was on a downward spiral after 2013 as global commodity prices fell, exports slowed down and imports rose.

The IMF loan in 2009 was obtained in this context with the conditionality that budget deficits would be reduced to 5% of the GDP by 2011.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 made the bad situation worse. Exports of tea, rubber, spices and garments suffered. Tourism arrivals and revenues fell further. The final deficit exceeded 10% in 2020 and 2021 and the ratio of public Dept to GDP rose from 94% in 2019 to 119% in 2021.

Sri Lanka actually spent about \$260 million (or about 0.3% of its GDP) on fertilizer subsidies. The current Sri Lankan economic crisis, then, is the product of the historical imbalances in the economic structure, the IMF's loan-related conditionality's. Misguided policies of authoritarian rules and the official embrace of pseudo-science.

Anger against Sri Lankan president Gotabaya Rajapaksa's handling of a deepening economic crisis in the island nation of 22 million people spiraled into violence late on Thursday as hundreds of protesters clashed with police for several hours. A severe shortage of foreign currency has left Rajapaksa's government unable to pay for essential import, including fuel, leading to debilitating power cuts lasting up to 13 hours. Ordinary Sri Lanka's are also dealing with shortage and soaring inflation.

Nazia,

BA I,

Roll No. 7260 /21

Proposal to bring ATF under GST under consideration



The production linked incentive (PLI) scheme for automobile and auto component sectors has attracted investment proposals of Rs 74,850 crore for the next five years, 76.11 percent higher than the planned target of Rs 42,500 crore, the government data showed on Tuesday. The proposed investment of Rs 45,016 crore is from approved applicants under Champion OEM Incentive scheme and Rs 29,834 crore from approved applicants under Component Champion Incentive scheme, according to data released by the Ministry of Heavy Industries. The production linked incentive (PLI) scheme for automobile and auto component sectors has attracted investment proposals of Rs 74,850 crore for the next five years, 76.11 percent higher than the planned target of Rs 42,500 crore, the government data showed on Tuesday. The proposed investment of Rs 45,016 crore is from approved applicants under Champion OEM Incentive scheme and Rs 29,834 crore from approved applicants under Compo-

nent Champion Incentive scheme, according to data released by the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

The government has introduced the PLI scheme for automobile and auto component industry for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Products (AAT) with a budgetary outlay of Rs 25,938 crore. The PLI scheme for automobile and auto component industry proposes financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value

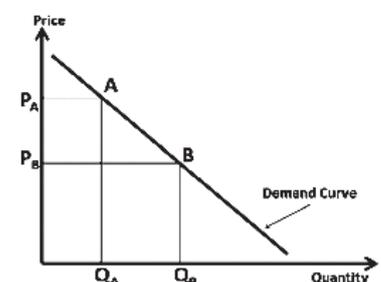
chain. Its prime objectives include overcoming cost disabilities, creating economies of scale and building a robust supply chain in areas of AAT products. It will also generate employment. This scheme will facilitate the automobile industry to move up the value chain into higher value-added products.

Ramandeep, BA II,
Roll No.6032/20

Demand Curve of love

*My love for you is unlimited,
There is no budget constraint associated with it,
You are the bunch I want to afford,
I hope you know how much you're adored.
I want to love you more every day and forever;
Because in love there is no diminishing marginal utility;
I know we are meant to be together
As being perfect companion is our destiny.
Even if my income grow so rapidly,
Inferior is not what you will be;
And if you ever have time to observe,
You will see that everything is sustained in my demand curve of love.*

Santoshi
BAIII
Roll no 909/19



Gandhiji's Views On Economics

Truth and Non-Violence are the foundation stones of Gandhian Economics thoughts. According to Gandhiji, work is not only an economic activity. It's necessary for spiritual growth. Bapu wanted that India should have its own economic policy. It should not follow any foreign countries policy. He explained six points.

- 1) Swadeshi
- 2) Mechanization
- 3) Industrialization
- 4) Trusteeship
- 5) Villagism
- 6) Decentralization

Swadeshi:

Swadeshi literally means 'of one's own country.'

Swadeshi is defined as that spirit within us which restricts us to use the service of our immediate surrounding to the exclusion of the more remote. It aims at the removal of unemployment and poverty. It doesn't advocate rejection of foreign trade, in fact it advocates a healthy and non-exploitative form of trade. According to Bapuji, Swadeshi is not just good, it do comprise of our culture, tradition and values. Bapu wanted that people in India should have sufficient demand for their produce and therefore, he pleaded for the use of Swadeshi goods.

However, its wrong to assume that Bapuji was altogether against foreign goods. Its clear from his word that says, "It is criminally foolish to produce the goods which are not profitable to be produced in our country, instead of producing them we should import them."

Mechanisation:

Gandhiji had no objection to mechanization of production if it doesn't hurt the dignity of man and self-reliance of villages. He believed that mechanization is good when the hands are few for the work to be done. In a country like India, here lab is abundance maximum industries should be labour intensive and not capital intensive.

Industrialisation:

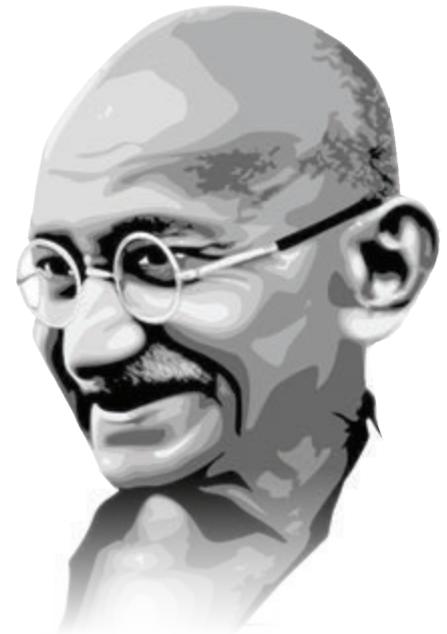
Gandhian economics is not based entirely on handicraft and cottage industries Gandhiji visualized that electricity, ship building, iron works etc. should exist side by side with village and cottage industries, Industrialization leads to maximum exploitation of man and nature. Industrialization is based on large scale and highly sophisticated tech-

BAPU WANTED THAT INDIA SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN ECONOMIC POLICY. IT SHOULD NOT FOLLOW ANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES POLICY

nology which leads to unemployment, poverty, urbanization, deforestation, desertification, pollution etc. large scale industries should be owned by the state and administrated wholly for public good.

Trusteeship:

According to Gandhi, capitalist and rich should consider themselves as trusty of society and make use of their wealth for the benefits of society which is known as trusteeship. Gandhiji wanted that co-operative system should be developed in India, in agriculture and many other fields



so that everyone economic welfare can be achieved.

Villagism:

Gandhiji always said that India can't be developed unless we develop the village of India, there has to be grass root development. In his opinion and which very correct that the process of development in India should being from village level. Gandhiji always profounded that agriculture should be supported by some subsidiary occupation like bee keeping, animal husbandry, khadi, paper making, mud utensils etc

Decentralisation:

Gandhiji strongly advocated decentralization of economic system. Gandhiji believed that centralization is the root caused of exploitation which leads to unemployment and poverty in India as the powers are concentration in the hands of few because of centralization.

CONCLUSION

"The earth has sufficient resources to satisfy one's needs, but not for one's greed."

Arshdeep

BAIII

Roll no 974/19

WOMEN & ECONOMY

Women empowerment refers to making women powerful to make them capable of deciding for themselves. Women have suffered a lot through the years at the hands of men. In earlier centuries, they were treated as almost non-existent. As if all the rights belonged to men even something as basic as voting. As the times evolved, women realized their power. There on began the revolution for women empowerment. As women were not allowed to make decisions for them, women empowerment came in like a breath of fresh air. It made them aware of their rights and how they must make their

MOREOVER, THE EDUCATION AND FREEDOM SCENARIO IS VERY REGRESSIVE HERE. WOMEN ARE NOT ALLOWED TO PURSUE HIGHER EDUCATION, THEY ARE MARRIED OFF EARLY. THE MEN ARE STILL DOMINATING WOMEN IN SOME REGIONS LIKE IT'S THE WOMAN'S DUTY TO WORK FOR HIM ENDLESSLY. THEY DO NOT LET THEM GO OUT OR HAVE FREEDOM OF ANY KIND.

own place in society rather than depending on a man. It recognized the fact that things cannot simply work in someone's favor because of their gender. However, we still have a long way to go when we talk about the reasons why we need it.

Need for Women Empowerment

Almost every country, no matter how progressive has a history of ill-treating women. In other words, women from all over the world have been rebellious to reach the status they have

today. While the western countries are still making progress, third world countries like India still lack behind in Women Empowerment.

In India, women empowerment is needed more than ever. India is amongst the countries which are not safe for women. There are various reasons for this. Firstly, women in India are in danger of honor killings. Their family thinks its right to take their lives if they bring shame to the reputation of their legacy.

Moreover, the education and freedom scenario is very regressive here. Women are not allowed to pursue higher education, they are married off early. The men are still dominating women in some regions like it's the woman's duty to work for him endlessly. They do not let them go out or have freedom of any kind.

In addition, domestic violence is a major problem in India. The men beat up their wife and abuse them as they think women are their property. More so, because women are afraid to speak up. Similarly, the women who do actually work get paid less than their male counterparts. It is downright unfair and sexist to pay someone less for the same work because of their gender. Thus, we see how women empowerment is the need of the hour. We need to empower these women to speak up for themselves and never be a victim of injustice.

How to Empower Women?

There are various ways in



how one can empower women. The individuals and government must both come together to make it happen. Education for girls must be made compulsory so that women can become illiterate to make a life for themselves. Women must be given equal opportunities in every field, irrespective of gender. Moreover, they must also be given equal pay. We can empower women by abolishing child marriage. Various programs must be held where they can be taught skills to fend for themselves in case they face financial crisis.

Most importantly, the shame of divorce and abuse must be thrown out of the window. Many women stay in abusive relationships because of the fear of society. Parents must teach their daughters it is okay to come home divorced rather than in a coffin.

Sahil

BA III, Roll no 1571/19

INDIAN ECONOMIC SERVICES (I.E.S.)

The Indian Economic Services (abbreviated as IES, I.E.S.) is a inter-ministerial and inter-departmental central civil service under Group A of the executive branch of the Government of India. The unique aspect of the service is that the cadre posts are spread across various departments and ministries of central government numbering more than 55.

The Indian Economic Service was introduced by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for formulating and implementing economic policies and programmes in India. The

IT IS A HIGHLY SPECIALISED AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CATERING TO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY ADVICE.

initial steps towards formation of service can be traced to 1952. A Committee under V. T. Krishnamachari submitted a report in September 1953, recommending the formation of a service to be known as the Statistical and Economic Advisory Service.

On the contrary, Prasanta Mahalanobis did not favour the idea of a combined Statistical and Economic Advisory Service. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 12 February 1958 decided that two separate services should be formed; a Statistical Service and other an Economic Service. The Indian Economic Service was constituted on 1 November 1961 and the Service Rules were notified on the same date. The actual operationalization of service took place in 1964. Until 2009, the post of Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of In-



dia was a Union Public Service Commission appointment and until the 1970s almost all CEAs were members of the Indian Economic Service.

The UPSC conducts a separate Economics Service exam. The minimum eligibility criterion is a post graduate degree in Economics and allied subjects. The direct recruits undergo a comprehensive probationary training comprising various phases ranging from Foundation Course (along with All India Services and Central Civil Services) to Applied Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG).

The training programme also comprises various attachments with institutions of repute all

across the country. The training course also has international attachment with Civil Service College, Singapore. Every year the UPSC conducts the Indian Economic Service (IES).

Mode of conduct is offline through pen and paper frequency of exam is once in a year the minimum eligibility for IES is post-graduate and graduated. The number of attempts is 6 time's. Exam is conduct in 3 days. A candidate must be either a Citizen of India, or a subject of Nepal, Bhutan or a Tibetan refugee who came over to India before January 1, 1962, intending to permanently settle in India, or a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan,

Burma, Sri Lanka or East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, and Ethiopia or from Vietnam to permanently settle in India. who successfully pass the Indian economic services examination are placed in various cadre posts in the ministry of economic affairs, planning board, planning commission, national sample survey and other allied departments or ministries where specialists in economics and statistics are required. Candidate's who qualify IES 2021 are given a salary of Rs. 59,750 (Total Gross salary will be 21,000 + 26,250 + 7,200 + 6,300 = Rs. 59,750/-).

POST-WISE SALARY

Designation/Pay Structure

1. Junior Time Scale (JTS)/ Assistant Director/ Research Officer INR 15,600 - 39,100 plus Grade Pay: 5,400
2. Senior Time Scale (STS)/ Deputy Director/ Assistant Economic Adviser/ Senior Research Officer INR 15,600 - 39,100 plus Grade Pay: 6,600
3. Junior Administrative Grade (JAG)/ Joint Director/ Deputy Economic Adviser INR 15,600-39,100 plus Grade Pay: 7,600
4. Senior Administrative Grade (SAG)/ Economic Adviser/ Adviser INR 37,400-67,000 plus Grade Pay: 10,000
5. Higher Administrative Grade (HAG)/ Senior Economic Adviser/ Senior Adviser INR 67,000- (annual increment @3%) - 79,000
6. Higher Administrative Grade + (HAG +)/ Principal Adviser (Apex) INR 80,000 (fixed)

Anupam Pathak

BA III, Roll No 1554/19

Oil Crisis

In the past world war second Period there have been two major Oil crisis the first occurred in 1973 when Arab members decided to quadruple the price of oil to almost \$12 barrel oil exports to the United States Japan and western Europe which together consumed more than half the world energy were also prohibited.

OPEC talked decisions to made in retaliation for western support of Israel against Egypt in Syria during the yomkippur war 1973 and In response to a persistent decline in the value of US Dollar which Erode the export earnings of OPEC States this forced capitalist countries to embark on a process of economic reconstructing in order to reduce the dependency on oil and promoted fear that United States my take military action in order to secure free axis of its energy sup-

plies although the oil embargo was lifted in 1974.

Oil price remained high and capitalist world economy continue to stagnant throughout the 1970s. Another major oil crisis occurred in 1979 as a result of Iranian Revolution. High level of social unrest severely damaged the Iranian oil industry leading to a large loss of output and the corresponding rising price the situation was worsened following the outbreak of Iran Iraq war which further added to the level of instability thought the region. major capitalists economics has adopted more efficient methods of production the problem of 1970 at transform into relative over supply of oil rather than a shortage.

Simran

BA II

Roll no. 6121/20



Agriculture Reform Bills, 2020

On September 14, 2020, three Farm Acts were introduced in the Lok Sabha: Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Production and Facilitation) Act, 2020, Farmers' (Empowerment and Production) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020, and Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020. They were approved by the Lok Sabha on September 17, 2020, and the Rajya Sabha on September 20, 2020. On September 27, 2020, President Ram Nath Kovind granted his approval to the three laws' execution, thereby becoming them Acts. On June 5, 2020, all three agricultural legislation were considered to have taken effect.

Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Production and Facilitation) Act, 2020

This Act aims to establish an environment in which farmers and traders are free to sell and purchase each other's products through various trading channels at a price that is acceptable to both sides.

KEY FEATURES

► Barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce

Farmers have the freedom to sell their produce to any merchant inside or outside of their own state under this Act. This essentially implies that farmers can sell their goods outside of the APMC. They can sell their goods to the designated trade zones in the draught, which include farm gates, manufacturing premises, warehouses, and cold storage facilities.



► Framework for electronic trading and transaction platforms

Anyone who does not have a PAN card issued under the Income Tax Act of 1961 has the right to become a trader and set up electronic trading and transaction platforms to facilitate inter-state commerce and assist in the delivery of farmers' produce in a trade region. An online platform is available for delivery. This procedure is known as internet trading. Farmer-producer cooperatives Agricultural groups have the right to build such platforms as well. The government has the power under this Act to seek anybody who owns electronic trading for information about such transactions if it is needed.

► Dispute Resolution and Penalties

Clause 8 of the Act states that if a

disagreement arises between a merchant and a farmer, the problem can be resolved by submitting an application with the Sub Divisional Magistrate, who would refer the matter to a Conciliation Board chosen by the Magistrate himself to resolve the conflict.

The chairman shall report to the Sub Divisional Magistrate and the Deputy Sub Divisional Magistrate.

If merchants violate Section 4 of the law, which deals with payments to farmers, they will be fined Rs. 25,000, and if the infringement persists, they would be fined up to Rs. 5,00,000.

If a person who owns electronic trading platforms breaches the Act's Section 5 (about the trading platform) or Section 7 (government's power to inquire for transactions), they would be fined Rs. 50,000 and if the infringement persists, a penalty of Rs. 1,00,000 will be imposed..

Suggestions

To become a trader in the agriculture business, all you need is a PAN card. It would be preferable if you had a few additional credentials, such as trade experience, a particular degree of schooling, a criminal record, and so on.

The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020

The Act intends to provide a national framework for farming agreements that protects and enables farmers to negotiate fair and transparent contracts with agribusiness businesses, processors, wholesalers, and exporters.

KEY FACTORS

► Farming agreement

A farmer can engage into a written contract that specifies the terms and conditions for the provision of product, such as delivery time, quality, grade, and other details, as well as the terms for the supply of farm services. A farmer may not enter into an arrangement under this Section that violates a sharecropper's rights. The contract is for a single crop season, therefore The contract will last for one agricultural season or one livestock production cycle. The maximum period is five years.

► Quality, grade and standards of Farming produce and pricing of produce

A farmer can engage into a written contract that specifies the terms and conditions for the provision of product, such as delivery time, quality, grade, and other details, as well as the terms for the supply of farm services. A farmer may not enter into an arrangement under this Section that violates a sharecropper's rights. The contract will last for one agricultural season or one livestock production cycle. The maximum pe-

riod is five years.

► Ownership rights

The firm shall not enter into any arrangement for the transfer of ownership or to make any permanent alterations in the farmer's premises, according to Clause 8 of this Act.

These conditions apply unless the sponsor agrees to remove a structure or repair the property at his own expense after the agreement expires, and if the land is not modified in any manner, the farmers retain ownership when the agreement expires.

► Dispute Settlement

In the event of a disagreement over the agricultural agreement, the matter would be resolved by a conciliation board.

If the conciliation board is unable to resolve the issue within 30 days, the matter will be handled by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, who will function as the Sub Divisional Authority.

Suggestions

Smaller farmers make up a major portion of the agricultural business, and contract farming is a novel notion for them. The establishment of a body capable of explaining the details of contracts will result in fewer scams among these small-scale farmers.

The notion of a dispute resolution mechanism described in the legislative draught is not relevant. Few farmers will receive justice since the business sector wields immense power and may be able to manipulate the Magistrate. A more secure mechanism for resolving disputes is required.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020

The Essential Commodities Act of 1955 is amended by this Act. The Act

gives the government the authority to regulate the manufacture, supply, exchange, and distribution of certain goods.

KEY FACTORS

► Regulation of food items

The Indian government designated a few products as essential commodities under the Act of 1955. Drugs, fertilisers (organic, inorganic, and combined), raw jute and jute products, seeds of food crops and vegetables, cotton hank yarn, and oil and oilseeds are all considered vital commodities. Transportation and stockpiling of these items were deemed unlawful. The Amendment Act proposes that the government restrict the supply of certain foods, such as grains, pulses, potatoes, oilseeds, oil, and onions, only in exceptional situations. War, starvation, price increases, and natural disasters are all possibilities.

► Stock Limit

According to the legislation, a stock restriction on a commodity can only be imposed in the event of a price increase. It can be enforced in two situations: if the retail price (cost paid for the goods at retail outlets) increases by 100%, and if the retail price of non-perishable agricultural products increases by 50%. With the aid of the pr, the rise in the retail price will be determined. The rise in retail price will be determined using the pricing in shops for the last 12 months or for the previous 5 years.

Suggestion

Hoarding in general can lead to private collectors exploiting everyone. It's made worse by the fact that collectors aren't subjected to many limitations. A few limitations on hoarders are required.

Arvind

BA III, 973/19

SELF EMPLOYMENT

When we graduate from the university, we must face so many challenges and choices. Someone wants to join in a big company and working there because they feel there will have more chance and can improve them but other people just want to self-employed. Maybe they feel self-employed will be more freedom or make more money.

Self-employed has acquired much significance these days as employment opportunities for youth are less nowadays. Even highly qualified youths do not get the jobs they deserve. This is

THE REASON WHY PEOPLE CHOICE SELF-EMPLOYED AT LEAST HAVE FIVE REASONS:- PERSONAL SATISFACTION, FREEDOM, PROFITS, JOB SECURITY, SOCIAL STATUS AND FLEXIBILITY

because the number of educated youths is increasing year by year but the job opportunities remain more or less the same or they may be a little more than in the last year. The craze for degrees in engineering science and medicine is increasing and is not possible for the govt. and the private institutions to give jobs to the ever-increasing no. of engineering and medical graduates and graduates and post-graduates in other subjects. In this situation, those who have good educational qualifications should think of self-employed.

Banks give loans to the educated youth to start businesses. Engineering graduates can start small factories to manufacture some products. They can serve as contractors for certain products to the railway department, to the state Transport department, to the

electricity department, etc. Ordinary graduates can set up shops dealing in books, fancy articles or some other products. Some youths can join together and start a cooperative business that may manufacture and sell cold drinks, different kinds of oil, textiles, etc. There are Govt. institutes that train aspiring persons in the manufacture of plastic goods, electrical gadgets, candles, etc. youths may undergo training in these institutes.

Self-help groups are fast coming up in several areas with the support of finance from banks. It was shown on TV that a whole village in south India is engaged in the bakery business. The villagers have joined together and made bread biscuits, different kinds of cake, Puffs, etc. Some groups undertake the sale of their products through shops and cooperative societies. This is a wonderful story of cooperation among the villagers and they should have thought about their business.

The reason why people choice self-employed at least have five reasons:- personal satisfaction, freedom, Profits, job security, social status and flexibility.

Those who are unemployed should not get dispirited when they have no job but should think of becoming entrepreneurs. In the initial stage, in a business, there may be some problems that should be overcome. There are a successful businessman who has switched over from business to business and who have finally found the business most suitable to them and profitable. Efforts never fail.

Pooja Gupta

Assistant Professor In Commerce

Market Economy...

My love for you is unlimited,

There is no budget constraint associated with it,

You are the bunch I want to afford,

I hope you know how much you're adored.

I want to love you more every-day and forever;

Because in love there is no diminishing marginal utility;

I know we are meant to be together

As being perfect companion is our destiny.

Even if my income grow so rapidly,

Inferior is not what you will be;

And if you ever have time to observe,

You will see that everything is sustained in my demand curve of love.

Santoshi

B.A.III

Roll no 909/19



Nirmala Sitharaman : The First Female Finance Minister Of India

Nirmala Sitharaman is an inspirational, honourable and motivational personality for all women. She is an Indian economist and politician serving as the minister of Finance and Corporate affairs of India since 2019. In modernised India as well male dominant thinking still exists. But Nirmala Sitharaman bloomed as a lotus flower in the mud of preservative norms without any trace of disrespect.

She was born 18th August 1959 in Madurai, Madras state, India (Tamil Nadu). She had her schooling from Madras and Tiruchirapalli. She obtained a BA degree in college in 1980, MA degree in economics and M.Phil from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi in 1984. Then she enrolled for a PHD program in economics with a focus on Indo-Europe trade, but later she left this program and moved to London because of which she was unable to complete her degree.

Nirmala Sitharaman met her husband Parakala Prabhakar who is from Narsapuram, Andhrapradesh,



while studying at Jawaharlal Nehru University. When she leaned towards BJP her husband was from a congress family. They got married in 1986, and have a daughter.

Political career- She is a member of the Rajya Sabha, upper house of the Indian Parliament since 2014. Sitharaman formerly served as the Defence Minister of India, thereby becoming India's second female defence minister after Indira Gandhi and first full time female Finance Minister. Prior to all of this, she served as a national spokesperson for the Bharatiya Janata Party.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University conferred her the distinguished Alumni Award in 2019. Forbes magazine has ranked her 34th among the 100 most powerful women in the world in 2019.

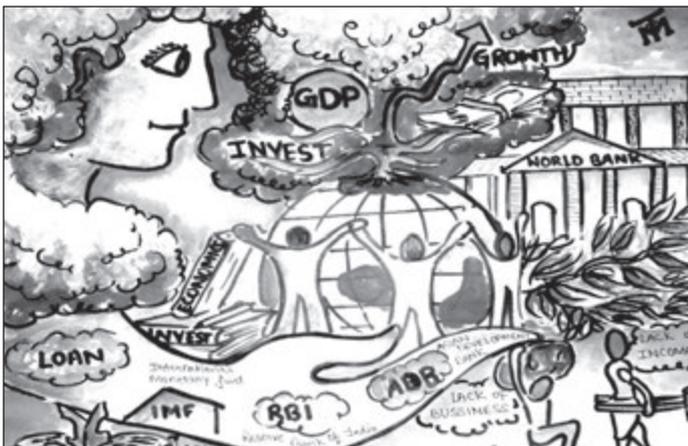
Apart from Political career she has worked hard on her Non political career as well. She worked as a salesperson at Habitat, a home decor store in London's Regent street. She has served as an assistant to economists in the Agricultural Engineers Association in the UK. She has also served as a member of National commission for women in 2017, she was one of the founding directors of Pranava in Hyderabad. She has always been a multitasker and she believes in devotion and willingness towards her passion, commitments and dreams to make them on a run.

She is an inspiration for every girl at national as well as international horizon.

Divya Bansal

BA 1, Roll No 7008/21

ECONOMY FROM THE EYE OF AN ARTIST



Mohit, BA II, Roll No 1008/19



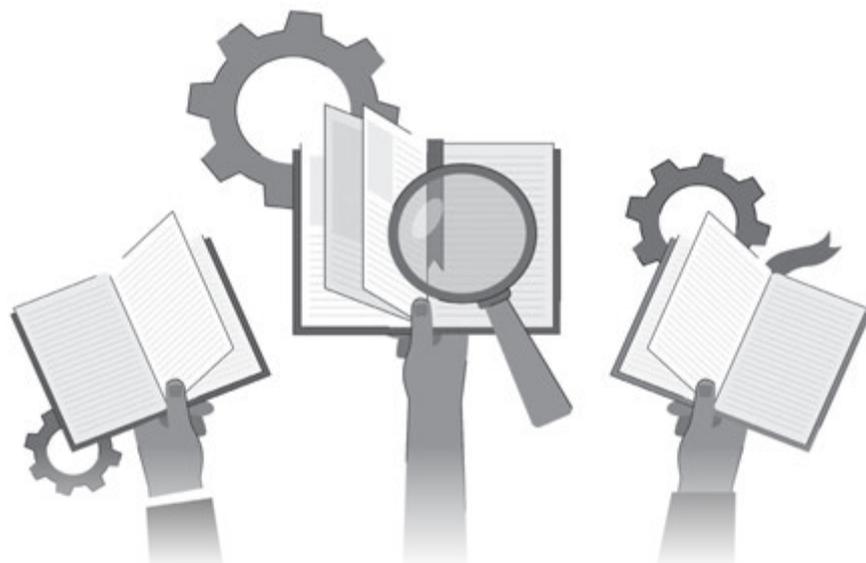
Varun, BA III, Roll No 1216/19



**INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
SECTION**

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**Shefali Aggarwal**

STAFF EDITOR

HUMANITY AND TECHNOLOGY

“One small step for man, on giant leap for mankind” these were the immortal words spoken by the first man on the moon Neil Armstrong 50 years ago. An event which was the epitome of human technology and truly a giant leap in our understanding of the universe. Since then, we have come a long way in terms of technological advancement. This progress could be understood by the fact that a common smartphone today has more computing power than the computer used for this mission in these 50 years, technology has progressed at an unprecedented rate. And with its progress technology has established itself in every aspect of our lives be it smart IoT devices we use to monitor our pulse, online apps to shop, or social media to capture every moment of our lives. We are living in the information age, where every answer is one search away and every person, we know is one message away.

Apart from these personal amenities we’re witnessing revolution in the field of AI with the introduction of technologies like neural networks, which is enabling computers to learn from the data provided to them through trial and error. Something which is very similar to the way a human learns from its surroundings, one of the best example of such systems is Google’s AlphaGo, which became world go champion by learning to play all by itself without any human supervision. These smart systems are already being used for general purpose, self-driving cars, social media algorithms, smart assistant are some examples.

With all its advantages and comforts technology has its fair share of concerns. Along with their convenience, IoT devices bring the risk of malicious tracking. Social media companies are already on the line of fire for misuse of user data and privacy concerns. AI although in its early stage, is concerning many about its effects on human society and economy.

Will AI surpass human intelligence and if it does, how are we going to comprehend that reality?

What effects is this intelligence revolution going to have on our society and social fabric in general?

Answers to these questions are not one search away hence thoughtful discussions and contemplation is necessary to answer them.

These answers are necessary to live in a world increasingly relying on technology. And to watch our step before we take another giant leap.

**Lovish**

STUDENT EDITOR

WHAT EXACTLY IS THE METAVERSE?

While the term has been floating around for the last few years, the word “metaverse” was actually coined by author Neal Stephenson in his 1992 sci-fi novel *Snow Crash*. In his book, Stephenson referred to the metaverse as an all-encompassing digital world that exists parallel to the real world. But in 2022, experts still aren’t sure whether the metaverse IRL could evolve into something similar.

“The metaverse is a 3D version of the Internet and computing at large,” Mathew Ball, a venture capitalist and angel investor who’s written a series of essays about the potential and structures of the metaverse, told VICE.

According to Mathew, there are two ways to place this in the current context.

“When these two technologies (internet and computing) first emerged, all interactions were primarily text-based (emails, messages, usernames, email addresses). Then they slowly became more media-based (photos, videos, livestreams). The next elevation of user interface and user experience is into 3D. Secondly, if we think of [a] mobile [phone] as placing a computer in our pocket and the internet being available at all times, think of the metaverse as always being within a computer and inside the internet.”

Many experts look at the metaverse as a 3D model of the internet. Basically, a place parallel to the physical world, where you spend your digital life. A place where you and other people have an avatar, and you interact with them through their avatars. Some also argue that the metaverse in the truest sense of the term doesn’t actually exist yet.

“It’s not real at this stage, and won’t become real until people have a single location they can go to get into in a virtual world they could live in,” Ibrahim Baggili, a cybersecurity expert and the founding director of the Connecticut Institute of Technology at the University of New Haven, told VICE.

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Over the past few years, you must have consistently heard the term 'blockchain technology,' probably regarding cryptocurrencies, like Bitcoin. In fact, you may be asking yourself, "what is blockchain technology?" It seems like blockchain is a platitude but in a hypothetical sense, as there is no real meaning that the layman can understand easily. It is imperative to answer "what is blockchain technology, "including the technology that is used, how it works, and how it's becoming vital in the digital world.

As blockchain continues to grow and become more user-friendly, the onus is on you to learn this evolving technology to prepare for the future. If you are new to blockchain, then this is the right platform to gain solid foundational knowledge. In this article, you learn how to answer the question, "what is blockchain technology?" You'll also learn how block-



chain works, why it's important, and how you can use this field to advance your career.

Suppose you are transferring money to your family or friends from your bank account. You would log in to online banking and transfer the amount to the other person using their account number. When the transaction is done, your bank updates the transaction records. It seems simple enough, right? There is a potential issue which most of us neglect. These types of transactions can be tampered with very quickly. People who are familiar with this truth are often wary of using these

types of transactions, hence the evolution of third-party payment applications in recent years. But this vulnerability is essentially why Blockchain technology was created.

Technically, Blockchain is a digital ledger that is gaining a lot of attention and traction recently. But why has it become so popular? Well, let's dig into it to fathom the whole concept.

Record keeping of data and transactions are a crucial part of the business. Often, this information is handled in house or passed through a third party like brokers, bankers, or lawyers increasing time, cost, or both on the business. Fortunately, Blockchain avoids this long process and facilitates the faster movement of the transaction, thereby saving both time and money.

Anjanjot Kaur
BCA II
4737/20

A digital twin is a digital representation of a physical object or system. The technology behind digital twins has expanded to include buildings, factories and even cities, and some have argued that even people and processes can have digital twins, expanding the concept even further. The digital twin concept first arose at NASA: full-scale mockups of early space capsules, used on the ground to mirror and diagnose problems in orbit, eventually gave way to fully digital simulations.

But the term really took off after Gartner named digital twins as one of its top 10 strategic technology trends for 2017 saying that within three to five years, "billions of things will be represented by digital twins, a dynamic software model of a physical thing or system". A year later, Gartner once again

DIGITAL TWIN

named digital twins as a top trend, saying that "with an estimated 21 billion connected sensors and endpoints by 2020, digital twins will exist for billions of things in the near future."

In essence, a digital twin is a computer program that takes real-world data about a physical object or system as inputs and produces as outputs predictions or simulations of how that physical object or system will be affected by those inputs.

How does a digital twin work?

A digital twin begins its life being built by specialists, often experts in data science or applied mathematics. These developers research the phys-

ics that underlie the physical object or system being mimicked and use that data to develop a mathematical model that simulates the real-world original in digital space.

The twin is constructed so that it can receive input from sensors gathering data from a real-world counterpart. This allows the twin to simulate the physical object in real time, in the process offering insights into performance and potential problems. The twin could also be designed based on a prototype of its physical counterpart, in which case the twin can provide feedback as the product is refined; a twin could even serve as a prototype itself before any physical version is built.

Shailendra Singh
BCA 2, 4712/20

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING



Natural Language Processing or NLP is a field of Artificial Intelligence that gives the machines the ability to read, understand and derive meaning from human languages. It is a discipline that focuses on the interaction between data science and human language, and is scaling to lots of industries. Today NLP is booming to the huge improvements in the access to data and the increase in computational power, which are allowing practitioners to achieve meaningful results in areas like healthcare, media, finance and human resources, among others. NLP represents the automatic handling of natural human language like speech or text, and although the concept itself is fascinating, the real value behind this technology comes from the use cases. For example: Companies like Yahoo and Google filter and classify your emails with NLP by analyzing text in emails that flow through their servers and stopping spam before they even enter your inbox.

Having an insight into what is happening and what people are talking about can be very valuable to financial traders. NLP is being used to track news, reports, comments about possible mergers between companies, everything can be then incorporated into a trading algorithm to generate massive profits. NLP is particularly boom-

ing in the healthcare industry. This technology is improving care delivery, disease diagnosis and bringing costs down while healthcare organizations are going through a growing adoption of electronic health records. The fact that clinical documentation can be improved means that patients can be better understood and benefited through better healthcare. The goal should be to optimize their experience, and several organizations are already working on this. Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri are examples of intelligent voice driven interfaces that use NLP to respond to vocal prompts and do everything like find a particular shop, tell us the weather forecast, suggest the best route to the office or turn on the lights at home.

I believe that, in time, this progress will encourage the emergence of new linguistic models that will offer a better consideration of the universal and the particular. The relation between general knowledge and linguistic knowledge is another domain that could see phenomenal progress. The resulting linguistic models will foster future generations of NLP applications, which will become more modular and consequently less dependent on any particular language.

Harshita Anand
BCA 1
3607/21

Interesting Facts Of Computer

It is interesting to learn about how computers came into being. Computer - such a multitasking, powerful device helping humans in every way out became as essential as oxygen to us within no time. The Journey along with them has been tremendously well and now would be far more adventurous as Artificial Intelligence, 3D printing, etc. would build their roots. So here are some interesting facts:

- Typewriter is the longest word that you can write using the letters only on one row of the keyboard of your computer
- There are more than 5000 new computer viruses released every month.
- A 15-year-old hacked NASA Computers and caused a 21-Day shutdown of their computers.
- If there was a computer as powerful as the human brain, it would be able to do 38 thousand trillion operations per second & hold more than 3580 terabytes of memory.
- An average person normally blinks 20 times a minute but while using a computer, he or she blinks only 7 times per minutes.
- The first web cam was at Cambridge University to monitor a coffee maker so they didn't waste tips to an empty pot.
- There is a website called "The Useless Web." This is the last treatment for your bore down. When bored, please visit this.
- Group of 12 engineers designs IBMPC and they were called as "the dirty dozen".
- The original name of windows was Interface Manager.
- When keyboard was invented, it had buttons in the alphabetical order, as a result of which the typing speed get too fast & the computer used to long. So, to reduce the speed of a person, quirt keyboard was invented.

Nikhil Sharma
BCA 2
4745/20

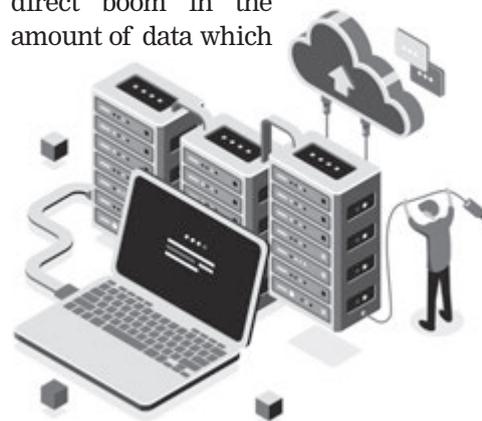
Cloud Digitally Safe And Operated World

In the world lead by innovations, cloud computing is a relatively older idea. However, it must be acknowledged that despite its age, cloud computing has only grown in the amount of functions that it performs. In light of the latest developments in cloud computing, it can be said that the future seems driven by its technologies. Here are the four visibly obvious ways through which cloud computing is changing the world and our future:

Cloud is estimated to shape the digital infrastructure of the world, which would only expand from its present space with the growth of populations. Through effective operations of the likes of smart elevators, parking lots, driverless cars and drone taxis, farms and powerplants, Cloud would be able to ease the way in which human commute, exchange

information and collect data. In the same vein, with the association of Cloud in banking, corporate business and commercial services like aviation, railways etc a number of functions like flights management, business analytics, financial security etc would be secured from any form of difficulties at least costs.

With the increase in populations, businesses and networks comes a direct boom in the amount of data which



is piled. Cloud promises to help society in managing and re-deriving the stored data – be it in the form of web-pages, high definition traffic videos, or encrypted machine-to-machine communication. With every information in one place, it would only become easy for future society to act on a more informed insight about the world.

Lately, AI has reached every field and device from smartphones to computers. The necessity of Cloud to AI Powered devices is proven by the fact that AI lags in efficiently organizing and retrieving data, which in turn reduces its performance speed. With the help of Cloud computing, every AI powered device would act ten times faster with relative ease.

Ankit Yadav

BCA 2
4742/20

Information Technology

Information technology or IT is a technology that has brought a revolution in 20th century. Today's century is well known as information technology century. It comprises of telecommunication, internet, computers and connectivity. It plays an important role in every field. Here the use of mobile phones instead of letters, internet instead of books, macbook instead of notebooks and many more, has changed everyone's life. Now the data and information is stored electronically.

Computer and internet are the most important tools that has made

IT very successful. Now people can connect to each other, no matter how far they are. ATM's is one of the best part of it. Everything is possible now with just a single press of button. Even the online shopping and home to home delivery is available. It is also used in hospitals for better and digital results.

Bank transactions, entertainment, getting knowledge and buying digital books has become easier than before. It changed the world by reducing pressure and stress from people. Information technology is increasing at a very high speed so are need to be updated with it for better usage

and advanced comfort.

IT also includes the management of data, whether it is in the form of text, voice, image, audio or some other form. It can also involve things related to the Internet. This gives IT a whole new meaning, since the Internet is its own realm. IT involves the transfer of data, so it makes sense that the Internet would be a part of IT. IT has become a part of our everyday lives and continues to proliferate into new realms.

Sahil Pathania

BCA 1
3632/21

DIGITAL JEWELRY

Mostly, when we heard about Jewelry, various ornaments come into our minds. It is natural as Jewelry is worn for many reasons i.e for aesthetics, as a symbol of affiliation or commitment, or even to impress others. Researchers are trying to change the way we think about the Jewelry we wear. It may seem surprising today, maybe not tomorrow. The latest computer craze has been to be able to wear



wireless computers. "Digital Jewelry" looks to be the next upcoming sizzling fashion trend of the technological wave. In the next wave of mobile computing devices, our jewelry might double as our cell phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and GPS receivers.

Today, manufacturers can place millions of transistors on a microchip, which can be used to make small devices that store tons of digital data. Digital Jewelry appears to be one of the biggest growing promotions of its time. Digital Jewelry is fashion jewelry with embedded intelligence. It can help you solve problems like forgotten passwords and security badges. These devices have a tiny processor and unique identifiers that interact with local sensors.

Ankur
BCA 3
4449/19

Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

Robotic process automation (RPA) is a software technology that makes it easy to build, deploy, and manage software robots that emulate humans' actions interacting with digital systems and software. Just like people, software robots can do things like understand what's on a screen, complete the right keystrokes, navigate systems, identify and extract data, and perform a wide range of defined actions. But software robots can do it faster and more consistently than people, without the need to get up and stretch or take a coffee break.

Robotic process automation

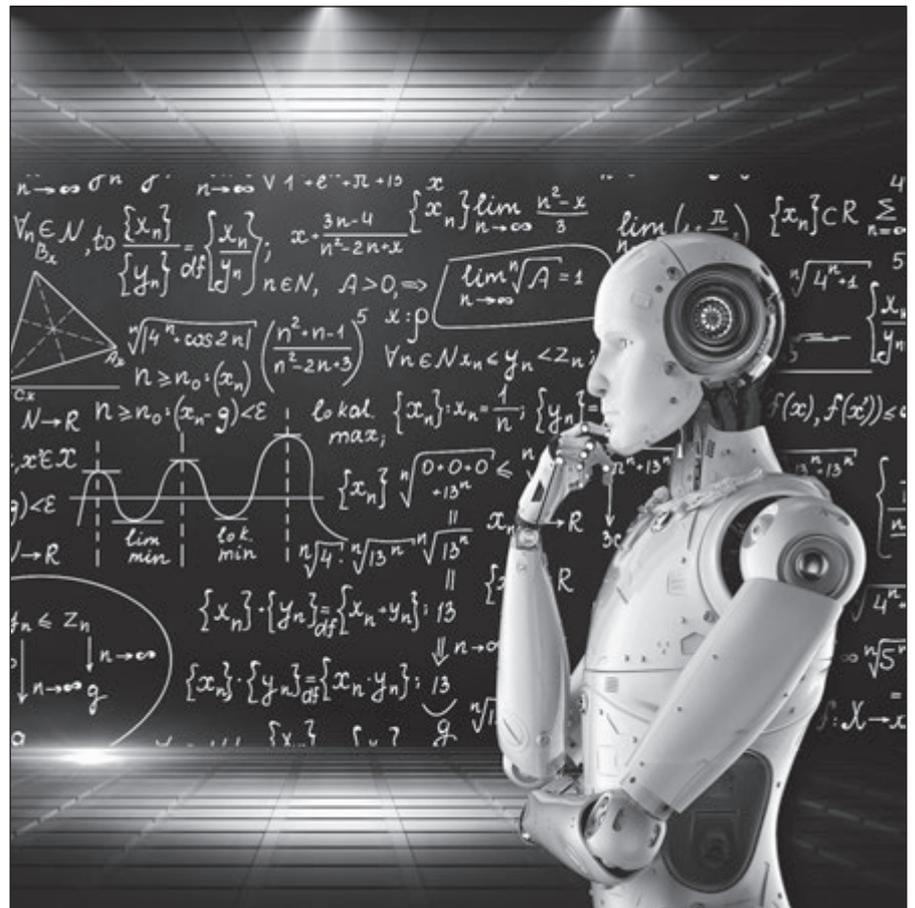
streamlines workflows, which makes organizations more profitable, flexible, and responsive. It also increases employee satisfaction, engagement, and productivity by removing mundane tasks from their workdays.

RPA is non-invasive and can be rapidly implemented to accelerate digital transformation. And it's ideal for automating workflows that involve legacy systems that lack APIs, virtual desktop infrastructures (VDIs), or database access.

Gaurav Singh

BCA 3

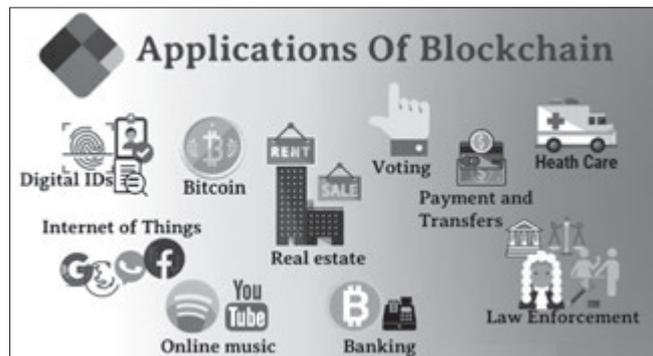
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BLOCKCHAIN ERA

There's no doubt we have entered an age of unparalleled disruption. Technology is at the root of much of this disruption — but it can also be the remedy. In the private sector, blockchain is already bringing newfound trust and transparency to enterprises working together in the food supply, supply chains, financial services, energy, identity and much more.

Government entities like yours conduct business in ways similar to private sector counterparts; you have the same needs for better collaboration, efficiency, security and data integrity. So it stands to reason that blockchain for business networks could also play a pivotal role in the digital transformation of government — and how you work.



IBM and government at the federal, state and local levels are working together to prove the initial value and incentives of participating in blockchain. They're doing it with networks designed to transform the management of employee records, mission-sensitive supply chains, new application development — even how international mail is managed and tracked.

Each successful pilot brings government closer to a new era of

scalable blockchain networks built on collaboration between participants and transformative new business processes. Let's explore how it's being done — as well as familiarizing you with some blockchain basics.

Building trust in government

Explore how blockchain can help relieve budgetary pressures, access and analyse data to more efficiently deliver services to citizens, and streamline transactions and asset management. Blockchain can facilitate the secure sharing of data between institutions and individuals — resulting in greater trust, transparency, and accountability.

Rupam Chakraborty
BCA 3, 4470/20

Interesting Facts about DBMS

The amount of information we are surrounded with is literally exploding every single day and there is an immediate need to organise all these data. Database Management System (DBMS) extract information from millions of facts or data stored in a database. So, let us know some interesting things about DBMS:

- Did you ever notice that all the letters of the word database are typed with the left hand?
- DBMS are not a new concept and as such it has been first implemented in 1960's. Charles Bachmen's Integrated Data Store (IDS) is said to be the first DBMS in history.
- In the mid 1960's IBM used a hierarchical model for their

Information Management System (IMS). It used a tree like structure with parent nodes pointing to child nodes. And it was successfully used by NASA to manage drawings for the lunar lander.

- Later a more flexible, network model was developed by Charles Bachmen. Now, child nodes can have multiple parents. But as the databases got complicated, it became too hard to maintain and manage all those pointers.
- Then in 1970, a computer scientist at IBM, named Ted Codd, proposed his Relational model. In this he organized a body of data into simple tables of related information.

➤ Then we had the SQL or Structured Query Language, pronounced as 'S-Q-L' or 'See-Quell'. It became the standard language to deal with relational databases.

➤ My SQL was founded by a Swedish company MySQL AB in 1995 and is the most widely used open source RDBMS.

➤ In 1975, IBM produced an experimental relational database known as 'System R'. It used SQL.

➤ Oracle was launched in 1980. This is the first most popular relational DBMS which gradually edged out earlier mainframe products such as IMS.

Nitish Swan
BCA 3, 4425/19

9 lessons I wish I learned when I was 18

1. Failure is not final

- Failure is like a sheep in a wolf's clothing.
- It may look dangerous from the outside, but inwardly it is actually our friend.
- You just have to look past that scary exterior, learn from it and keep moving
- Failure is not final.

2. You need to be selfish to be selfless

- You cannot pour from an empty cup, so if you want to truly provide for those who matter without spreading yourself thin and ruining your own health
- You need to put yourself first, your priorities, your mission.
- Doing this will allow you to provide fully to everyone around you.
- You need to be selfish to be selfless

3. You need to prioritise your purpose

- For too long I thought money was the answer to my problems - especially at 18.
- But as a man, you need to put your purpose as your no.1 priority, you need to chase it with every ounce that you've got. It is the only way you will find fulfillment.
- You need to prioritise your purpose.

4. Life isn't easy

- For some blinded reason I used to hate that life wasn't easy
- But why should it be? Why



on earth should I believe life should be easy?

- Life should be hard, you should have to go through trials and tribulations
- You should have to earn your way
- Life isn't easy

5. Your mind will quit before your body

- Your mind is hardwired to protect you, so whenever you are

voluntarily (or involuntarily) putting yourself through pain and suffering, it will tell you, that you can't keep going

- That you need to stop.
- You don't.
- Your body is capable of so much more than most people will ever get close to experiencing
- Push through the pain, don't listen to your mind, you can get through this.

- Your mind will quit before your body

6. You need focus

- When I was 18, I was trying 100 different things at once
- And guess what, I made 0 progress.
- When your time and energy are split in different directions, you'll get nothing done.
- It's like trying to roll 2 different boulders up 2 different hills - it's not going to work
- You need focus.

7. There's no rush

- You can look anywhere online and see someone half your age doing twice as well as you
- Stop caring.
- We're all on our own journeys, making our own mistakes, learning our own lessons - keep your eyes on the only path that matters.

- There's no rush.

8. Avoid complacency

- I truly believe that there is no greater shame than a man not even catching a glimpse of his potential.
- Always strive for more, break your limiting beliefs and understand what you have the potential to achieve.
- You are capable of so much more, but only if you purposefully set out to chase your potential in every area of life.
- Avoid complacency.

9. You don't have to fit in

- I hate clubbing. I very rarely drink.
- Luckily, I was confident enough to tell everyone this and never be swayed by peer pressure
- But how many 18-year-olds hate drinking, clubbing and doing drugs but do them because

they're afraid of not fitting in?

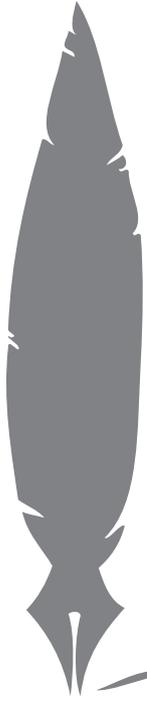
- There has never been a successful person who fitted in at every point of their lives, successful people are often outcasts until they find their tribe.
- Fun is subjective, so do what you think is fun, not what they think is fun.
- You don't have to fit in.

A PERSONAL NOTE FROM MUHAMMAD ANASH

As a young man, you should maximize your potential by:

- Eating healthy
- Exercising daily
- Practicing self-care
- Taking risks while you don't have kids or a wife
- Saving more than you spend (unless you're investing in a business)

Mohd Anash
BCA 1, 3773/21

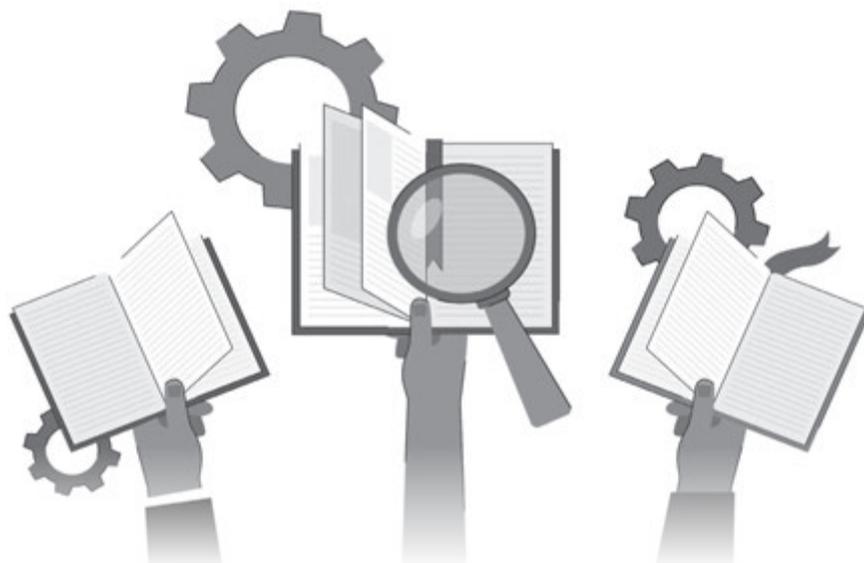


ENVIRONMENT SECTION



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**Dr. Amanpreet Kaur**

STAFF EDITOR

Dear Readers,

Technology is fundamentally changing the way we live, work, relate to one another and to the external world. The speed, breadth and depth of current breakthroughs has no historical precedent and is disrupting almost every sector in every country. Now more than ever, the advent of new technology has the potential to transform our environment. Natural ecosystems are under pressure like never before with unabated deforestation with 90% of the world's fish stocks overfished. As the life supporting processes collapse, it is time to focus on the solutions which we know exist or have the potential to be developed and this is where technology comes into picture. From the high seas to the depths of the world's most dense forests, technology can transform how we identify, measure, track and value many services and resources nature provides us.

Contemporary technological proposals for responding to various environmental issues like climate change are both ambitious and ambiguous. Innovation is the key for effective development and implementation of these solutions but overreliance on promises of new technology is enabling delay in action. World requires a very different approach to innovation, in which investment in new technology is matched by investment in new ways of organising society. Putting our hopes in yet more new technologies is unwise. Instead, cultural, social and political transformation is essential to enable widespread deployment of both behavioural and technological responses to the impending environmental crisis.

Lets be a part of the societal uprising, where we think like the Earth, act as the Earth and be one with the Earth !!!

**Nilesch Seth**

STUDENT EDITOR

Dear Readers,

I wish you all a happy place to read this.

I express my heartfelt gratitude for having been given this opportunity of being an editor of this magazine for the 2nd time. Amaranth is an anthology of ideas and emotions of budding authors and artists. It is an absolute honour to work with such a Cream of a crowd. As always, I have so much to express but my pen is running out of ink. I will skip the dark 'the world is ending' part and jump to a soft one.

The world, as we know it, is on the verge of extinction. With sparrows already gone from the cities, we are now facing an exodus of bees. The paradigm of environment conservation is shifting swiftly from 'protecting' to 'repairing' as the damage is done beyond the levels we could ignore. It is high time that we fight the climate change head with every tool in our arsenal. And we now must promote the idea of sustainability among the younger generations to come. The world is changing rapidly and we cannot stop this trend, all we can do is nudge it towards a good direction.

With this issue of Amaranth, I tend to promote the ideas of sustainability while also re-ringing the bells of climate emergencies and various other environmental issues. The pandemic, heat waves, geopolitical tensions, and the economic crisis has proved that the world is in a vulnerable position and the international order isn't fully capable of handling it. But it is also very important that we stay optimistic about the existence of this planet and stay invested in it because, in the end, it does not matter what a multi-billionaire says, there is no planet B!

Palm Cultivation: The New Plant Of Contention

India fulfils 65% of its palm oil needs by importing from other countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia. Palm oil is cheap, versatile, and mostly imported. Now to reduce import bills the government has an ambitious plan for the large-scale production of this crop. Government has approved a Rs. 11,040 crore outlay over five years for the National Mission on Edible Oils especially Palm Oil, based on the argument that India needs to reduce its dependence on imported edible oils. Since then, there has been much discussion on whether this is good for the environment or not. The discussion has largely been framed within the rubric of environment versus development.

Palm used to be cultivated in western Africa and reached global markets with the Atlantic slave trade five centuries ago. As its efficacy was discovered by European nations, it transformed from a luxury product into a cheaper replacement for things such as tallow in soaps and as cooking oil. For Indians, though, its primary use has been as cooking oil. We are the world's largest importer of palm oil, outstripping China and European Union. Over 90% of the palm oil we import is used for cooking; replacing various types of traditional oilseeds, and it has grown almost 10 times in the last 20 years. The government has to deal with the huge import bill that the government has to pay from its pocket thus impacting the Foreign Exchange reserve of the country.

The National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm was started in 2012, as part of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). It identified two million hectares of cropland where palm oil could be cultivated. Incentives, like the one



currently proposed under the latest scheme, were offered. In April 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture raised rates of support for planting, maintenance, inter-cropping, and borewells for the promotion of oil palm cultivation. Many of the States identified under the scheme were from the Northeast, which is highlighted in the current scheme as well. Even the Andaman and Nicobar Islands followed oil palm cultivation started by the Kerala State government in the 1970s.

But many people who had started growing the crop are shifting back to coconut. The primary reason is that as a fast-growing and large plant, a palm requires lots of water. India's average annual precipitation comes to a little over 1,000 mm. The water demand cannot be met by rain alone and needs irrigation systems. This, in turn, means greater strain on water sources, especially groundwater, which leads to a falling water table, since the plant requires three to four years to mature. More than half the Indian farmers are dependent on rain-fed agriculture, with no access to irrigation. By promoting palm oil production in India despite unsuitable conditions we are destroying the

industry and livelihoods of those in other industries, such as groundnut oil, mustard oil. This will eventually destroy the existing domestic industries that have taken much time and effort to build.

Nothing comes free, and in the low price of imported palm oil, what is being excluded is the massive destruction of habitats that threatens the survival of nearly 200 species. We can ignore the smog that periodically envelops parts of Malaysia and Singapore from the burning of forests. Just as the slave traders could ignore the humanity of the slaves whose skin they polished with palm oil to sell for a profit, we are ignoring the cost that Southeast Asia's ecosystem pays for the cheap oil the world imports. Apart from anything else, in trying to replicate that price point in India, we will be extracting a ruinous cost in water that we are increasingly running short of. We may be able to buy cooking oil for a slightly cheaper price, as long as we ignore the price the country will pay in terms of water, the environment, and the livelihoods lost.

Rajat Bhardwaj, BA III, 1322/19

Creditors Of Environment

*We are those, obliged beings,
A creditor in the bad debt account;
In account book's of Environment,
We are running the liability round;
It's nature actually which heals us,
Look at us who are pain giver;
It's not human but still have
humanity,
Being human we are just unable;
Why can't we take care,
Of the precious gift by our Creator?
Why are we burying ourselves,
The Coffin of our own relator's?
Let's join the meeting of life,
Where the speaker will be forests;
Let's be acknowledged participants,
Where cleanliness will take our
attendance;*

Divya
BA I
7008/21



Trash to Treasure

This saying is true in every essence as it points towards reality. The world, in which we live, has never been perpetual. Worlds move, people change and so do their minds. Every individual in the world thinks differently and that is why one man's trash could be other's treasure

India struggles to handle 62 million tonnes of municipal solid waste generated every year, out of which nearly 70% is biodegradable. An urban Indian citizen produces approximately 700grams of solid waste per day which is nearly 250 kg in a year. Most of this is wet or organic waste and can be easily composted if segregated and kept separately. However, due to the mixing of degradable and non - degradable garbage all of this potentially useful wet waste ends up in the landfills without decomposing. If we pass on this responsibility to the municipality without source segregation, we recover abysmally low levels of value from our trash. Due to poor source segregation, municipalities in India are currently able to compost 0.21% of the wet waste we throw away.

We, as environmentally conscious citizens, can easily make compost at home and turn our kitchen waste into "Black Gold". This will also divert garbage from landfills and the segregated recyclables like bottles, paper, metals can be easily put back in the production cycle. This segregation of waste and composting of wet waste at home take us many steps forward towards living a zero-waste lifestyle. It is now also the mandate of the government that each household begins segregating and composting its waste.

Affordable composting practices are very easy, to begin within India

due to the easy availability of earthenware pots. These pots are cheap for beginners. You can also dig a pit in your backyard and start composting methods or even use an old bucket, to begin with. As more and more people live in confined spaces like apartments, out of various composting methods, aerobic or hot composting is the easiest and most affordable way, to begin with.

Composting is a simple method of breaking down organic matter by microorganisms into carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and water. The result attained by such a practice is known as compost or black gold, and is rich in plant nutrients, providing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium to the soil. It reduces landfills waste, enriches the soil, helps to retain moisture and suppress plant diseases and pests. It also reduces the need for chemical fertilizers, encourages the production of beneficial bacteria and fungi that break down organic matter to create humus-rich nutrient-filled material.

Data shows by segregating, recycling and composting a family of four can reduce their waste from 1000kg to less than 100kg every year. Imagine 90% of all the garbage in India is vanishing overnight. That is the wonder of composting. It should be made a community practice as it will provide good nutritious manure for nearby plants, reduce waste going to the landfill and help the waste pickers to get recyclable material pre-segregated. So, let us pledge to make this conscious choice and start this environment-friendly practice.

Mamta
BA III
1009/19

COP26: A Report on Climate Action

The Conference of Parties (COP) is the apex decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UNFCCC was formed in 1994 to stabilize the greenhouse gas emissions and to protect the earth from the threat of climate change. COP members have been meeting every year since the year 1995. As of 2019, the number of member countries in the UNFCCC has reached 197. The first conference (COP1) was held in 1995 in Berlin. The 3rd conference of parties (COP3) was held in Kyoto and then after the Kyoto protocol was adopted. It is evident how climate change is affecting people's lives and how it can cause long-term effects. The solution to stop this can only be achieved when all the nations of the world come together. These meetings are held every year to construct a global response to climate change. Each of these meetings produces a set of decisions that are given different names.

In 2021, the Glasgow meeting was the 26th session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26). In the current case, this has been called the Glasgow Climate Pact. The main task for COP26 was to finalize the rules and procedures for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Most of these rules had been finalized by 2018, but a few provisions, like the one relating to the creation of new carbon markets, had remained unresolved. Host country United Kingdom was keen to ensure that Glasgow, instead of becoming merely a "procedural" COP, was a



THE FIRST CONFERENCE (COP1) WAS HELD IN 1995 IN BERLIN. THE 3RD CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP3) WAS HELD IN KYOTO AND THEN AFTER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL WAS ADOPTED.

turning point in enhancing climate actions. The effort was to push for an agreement that could put the world on a 1.5 degree Celsius pathway, instead of the 2 degree Celsius trajectory which is the main objective of the Paris Agreement. It was for the first time that any COP decision called for reducing the use of coal power.

India emerged on the world stage as a global power, walking the talk on combating climate change, voicing concerns of the developing world, and leading international initiatives to drive change in building an environmentally sustainable world. Prime Minister Narendra Modi reminded the world while delivering the National Statement at CoP26 that despite being 17 percent of the world's population, India has been responsible for only five percent of its emissions.

At the summit, India has pledged

to derive 50% of its energy from renewable resources by 2030. The agreement reached in the summit does not mention the other two fossil fuels, oil and natural gas, which are used extensively by the US and European countries. India also launched the Green Grids Initiative; One Sun One World One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG) along with the UK. GGI-OSOWOG will bring technical, financial, and research cooperation to help facilitate cross-border renewable energy transfer projects, which will provide OSOWOG with its global infrastructure. It will help increase non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW (gigawatts) by 2030. India has also promised to reduce the total projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes (BT) by 2030 and reduce the carbon intensity of the economy by less than 45 percent. One of India's biggest targets is to achieve net-zero carbon by 2070.

The UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26) brought together 120 world leaders and over 40,000 registered participants, including 22,274 party delegates, 14,124 observers and 3,886 media representatives. Glasgow Climate Pact is the fruit of intense negotiations among almost 200 countries over the two weeks, strenuous formal and informal work over many months, and constant engagement both in-person and virtually for nearly two years. Thus, it is very important to make COP 26 successful, for developing a sustainable world.

Richika
BA III
1151/19

Menace of Microplastics

Plastic is the most prevalent type of marine debris found in our ocean. Plastic debris can come in all shapes and sizes. Plastics that are less than five millimetres in length (about the size of a sesame seed) are called microplastics. The term microplastics was introduced in 2004 by Professor Richard Thompson, a marine biologist at the University of Plymouth in the United Kingdom. Microplastics are common in our world today. In 2014, it was estimated that there are between 15 and 51 trillion individual pieces of microplastic in the world's oceans, which were estimated to weigh between 93,000 and 236,000 metric tons.

Microplastics come from a variety of sources, including larger plastic debris that degrades into smaller pieces. Microbeads are tiny pieces of polyethylene plastic added to health and beauty products, such as some cleansers and toothpaste. Even, the manufacture of plastic products uses granules and small resin pellets as their raw material. In the United States, production of these pellets increased from 2.9 million in 1960 to 21.7 million in 1987. In 2019, plastic world production was 368 million tonnes out of which 51% were produced in Asia. China, the world's largest producer, amounted to 31% of the world's total.

A study has reported that microplastics cause damage to human cells in the laboratory at the levels known to be eaten by people via their food. The harm included cell death and allergic reactions. The research reported that the harm to cells was reported at levels relevant to human exposure. However, the health impact on the human body is uncertain because it is not known how long microplastics remain in the body be-



fore being excreted. Many research studies have analyzed toxicological impacts of microplastics on human cell lines. The scientists compared the level of microplastics at which damage was caused to the cells with the levels consumed by people through contaminated drinking water, seafood, and table salt. They found specific types of harm including cell death, allergic response, and damage to cell walls, caused by the levels of microplastics that people ingest. Even through accidental spillage during land or sea transport, inappropriate use as packing materials, and direct outflow from processing plants, these raw materials can enter aquatic ecosystems. In an assessment of Swedish waters using an 80 μm mesh, KIMO Sweden found typical microplastic concentrations of 150–2,400 microplastics per m^3 . While in a harbor adjacent to a plastic production facility, the concentration was 102,000 per meter cube. Many industrial sites in which convenient raw plastics are frequently used are located near bodies of water. If spilled during production, these materials may enter the surrounding environment, polluting waterways. In 2020 researchers reported that polypropylene infant feeding bottles with contemporary preparation procedures were found to cause microplastics exposure

to infants ranging from 14,600 to 4,550,000 particles per capita per day in 48 regions.

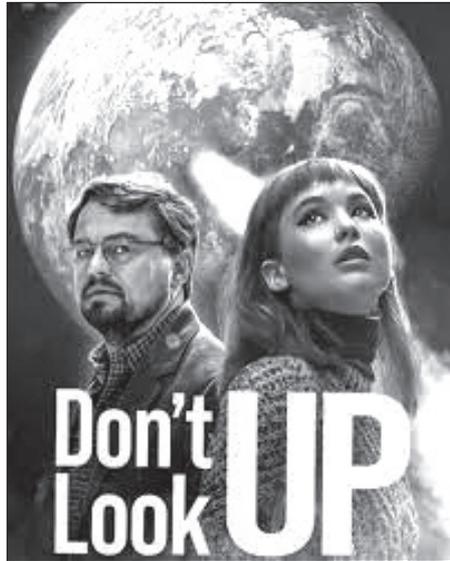
Thus, the adverse effects of microplastics on us and the environment are becoming increasingly clear. Scientific research and study on the issue highlights the fact that every piece of plastic produced today is just another piece of plastic that eventually ends up in the environment. Although scientific research and studies show that the issue of plastics is expanding and their implications are proving to affect our life and environment globally, we continue to produce plastic and ignore the problems. Although we can minimize this by recycling the plastic we use, but this merely turns one piece of plastic into another with a different purpose. Eventually, it will either end up back in the recycling plant, or, in the environment. While we can recycle plastic and clean up the plastic that is already in the environment, these are short term solutions that merely delay the fact that we cannot successfully clean plastic pollution if millions of tons of plastic continue to be produced every year. Urgent need is to halt the plastic production, innovate new recycling technologies and look for biodegradable alternatives.

Prithvee, BA III, 942/19

Don't Look up: A Comedy in Tragedy

If cinema is the mirror of our society, then writer and director Adam McKay did a fabulous job in reflecting the present state of our society in his 2021 Comedy/ Disaster movie "Don't look up". With its star packed cast (Leonardo DiCaprio, Jennifer Lawrence, Jonah Hill, Cate Blanchett, Meryl Streep, Timothee Chalamet), Don't Look Up sarcastically mocks everyone from power-hungry politicians, corporate czars to TRP hungry, selfish media. Setup against the backdrop of looming climate crises, Don't Look up begins with Kate Diabisky (played by Jennifer Lawrence), an astronomy student, discovering a large asteroid hurtling towards Earth. And upon sharing this news with astronomy scientist Dr. Randall Mindy (played by Leonardo DiCaprio), it is revealed that the asteroid is set to make impact in six months and 14 days with "the power of a billion Hiroshima bombs". This sets up the premise of the movie, what follows is their struggle to convince a divided insensitive world about this coming catastrophe. A world which is not at all interested to hear what the two scientists have to say.

With its political satire and allegory, "Don't Look up" clearly calls out self-serving politicians and profit chasing billionaires of our time. Meryl Streep does a fine job as President Janie Orlean, a self-serving narcissist politician who initially ignores warnings of scientists about the asteroid and later tries to use the issue for her own political gains. Mark Rylance portrays the character of Peter Isherwell, an



WITH ITS POLITICAL SATIRE AND ALLEGORY, "DON'T LOOK UP" CLEARLY CALLS OUT SELF-SERVING POLITICIANS AND PROFIT CHASING BILLIONAIRES OF OUR TIME.

eccentric profit chasing greedy billionaire who is ready to risk humanity's fate for upping the stocks of his company. Audience cannot help but to compare these scenarios with our own world. where climate change is knocking at our door and we're busy arguing among ourselves if there is someone knocking at all. And in that confusion and chaos political and corporate vultures are seeing opportunities.

The movie also takes a dig at our obsession with social media, celebrity gossip, technology and on the other hand at our utter ignorance towards serious issues like climate change. When the pair of astronomers tries to warn people about a planet killing asteroid coming towards earth, they find themselves

screaming at a crowd of deaf and ignorant individuals. We have become so comfortable with everything available to us with a tap on the screen that we become uncomfortable hearing raw truth. Social media have trapped us in echo chambers where we hear what we like to hear and see what we like to see and anything that challenges our opinions and views would be labelled as hoax or a conspiracy despite its scientific credibility. It cleverly tells us to pull our heads out of our devices and look towards the harsh reality of our times. It compels us to ask real, relevant questions and come out of our ideological echo chambers.

Ending of the movie is perfectly in accordance with its theme. At the climax, all chaotic plans to deflect the asteroid fail and it finally hits the earth, throwing our classic notion of happy ending out of the window; notion that in the end a hero would save the day, and everything would be alright. Don't look up challenges our "everything would be alright" mentality and forces us to think; think about the future of our planet and all the looming crisis surrounding it. Contrary to its title, it tells us to "Look up" towards these crises and not bury our heads in the sand like an Ostrich in danger, it's a reality check disguised as comedy. It makes the audience giggle with its quick paced humour but also makes them contemplate the underlying message. A comedy in Tragedy!

Shailendra Singh

BCA II
4712/20

Light Pollution

The light produced by electricity is one of the greatest human inventions of all time. It can be a beautiful sight to see in the night when the streets are luminous. But it can increase to a level that is potentially harmful to the environment. Light pollution is at its highest today, yet no one seems to care about it!

The major cause behind the light pollution is street lights. Today most of the street lights are running on LEDs which are known for being brighter than an ordinary light bulb. Sometimes streetlights are poorly designed or installed incorrectly and end up shining lights onto your property or your home. Vehicle lights are also becoming too bright. The usage of a high beam to get better visibility also poses a threat of glare. Glare is an effect produced when the eye is confronted by a bright light against a dark background. This effect is common with oncoming car lights at night and is also the case when dealing with street lights. Light trespass is another problem and easy to identify. It occurs when unwanted light shines on our property or in our windows.

Similarly, the brightening of the night sky over inhabited areas because of streetlights, security floodlights, and outdoor ornamental lights cause the Skyglow. It is an omnipresent as a sheet of light across the night sky in and around cities that can block all but the very brightest stars from view. Advertising lights, used for attracting customers to restaurants and



showrooms are using various types of color-changing lights enhances the problem further. Human health is also affected by over lighting. The human biological clock is disturbed; which translates to a broken circadian rhythm and various mental health issues. Plants are not being able to do photosynthesis because they always stay in the light. Animals can't migrate due to unwanted lights.

The problem of light pollution is rising day by day and nobody knows how the light pollution is affecting our daily life but the good thing is that we can easily control this pollution. For this we need to identify the places and their requirement for light and then reduce it accordingly as 12% of the electricity of the whole world is wasted on unwanted and unneeded lights. It is high time that we reclaim the starry night skies before we forget what they looked like.

Abhishek Kumar
BA III
1036/19

Eulogy of Earth

I watched her sink like the Yamato, into the dark matter, split in half.

I heard her scream as they cut her hair; and plunged a million swords into her lungs.

Earth's murder was elaborate, full of details.

Every emission was intentional and every 'risk' was calculated.

They ripped her apart for her stones and glitter;

I watched as they mutilated her:

She was a good mum if only, I was a good son.

She was a good friend but I was her Brutus.

She thought I would save her with a placard in my hands.

I thought it was my brother's job who sat among the owls.

One of my sisters tried her best to do so, as she cried 'How dare you?'

She warned me of the owls and their 'blah blah blah' but I snoozed her as I went about my day.

I respect her last stand with you, Mumma.

I'm sorry that I didn't pick the bow when you were under siege.

I'm sorry that I surrendered to my lust and greed.

I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry that I lit a cigarette out of your heap.

I'm sorry that I smiled when you cried on my creed.

Now, I slumber in solitude and rest in peace,

As I ride the last starship to Uncle Mars'.

Accept my last letter to you Earth,

With love, your executioner.

Nilesh Seth
BA III
934/19

Rendezvous with Nature

Karen went for a walk in a beautiful garden, full of tulips and butterflies. The little girl loves nature and always enjoyed the fresh wind blowing through her hair. She ran from one side to the other, taking care not to damage the flowers in the beautiful garden.

Suddenly, behind a big bush, she found a swing made from tree branches. Karen did not hesitate for a second and jumped onto the swing, and began swinging so the wind dishevelled her hair. She felt free and happy, surrounded by the flowers, the wind and the birds. The swing filled her heart with freedom. It didn't matter how little she was, she knew clearly what she liked. How she enjoyed the swing!

Karen then ran out until she found a bridge. From there, she watched a green frog playing in the water. Karen picked up the frog and was tickled by the drops of water that the frog splashed on her hands. Then she let it go, as she understood that the frog was scared.

Karen ran on, enjoying the garden when suddenly, she found a birds nest full of little chicks waiting for their mum to bring them food. Karen observed them closely, without scaring them, and enjoying their hungry twittering. When the mother arrived the girl moved away in order to let her feed her little ones. After a long time running and enjoying the garden, Karen fell asleep with a big smile on her face due to the beautiful day she had playing among the tulips.

Sourav Mishra, BCA III
4455/19

Biofuels: A bridge between future & past

"Biofuels are the future of energy in this nation and around the world". - Rod Blagojevich.

Are Biofuels the future? Let us find out. Biofuels are also known as agrofuels. They are a renewable source of energy made from animal and vegetable material utilizing a large portion of municipal solid and industrial waste. Biofuels are major sources of fuel from biomass. Our need for energy is increasing day by day for heating, cooking, driving, etc. One of the major reasons for the development of biofuels is the fact that fossil fuel oil reserves are limited. Based on total worldwide oil reserves of 143.1 thousand million tonnes of oil and a worldwide oil consumption rate of 3510.6 million tonnes per year, it is estimated that the oil reserves will probably last until 2044.

Biofuels are not only used in foods but can be used in many other ways such as transportation. Biofuels may be solid, liquid, or gaseous.

Solid: wood, dried plant material, and manure.

Liquid: bioethanol and biodiesel.

Gaseous: biogas.

These biofuels can be used to replace or in addition to diesel, petrol / other fossil fuels for transport, stationary, portable, and other applications. Also, they can be used to generate heat and electricity. Some of the main reasons for shifting to biofuels are the rising prices for oil, emission of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels, and the interest in obtaining fuel from crops for the benefit of farmers. Government of India schemes like the GOBAR (Galvanizing Organic



BIOFUELS DO PRODUCE CERTAIN LEVELS OF CARBON EMISSIONS BUT THEY ARE NOTHING WHEN COMPARED TO THE FOSSIL FUEL JUGGERNAUTS

Bio-Agro Resources) DHAN Scheme 2018, promotes Biofuels in the country. This scheme focuses on managing and converting cattle dung and solid waste in farms to useful compost, biogas, and bio-CNG, thus keeping villages clean and increasing the income of rural households. It was launched under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Similarly, Repurpose Used Cooking Oil(RUCO) programme launched by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) aims for an ecosystem that will enable the collection and conversion of used cooked oil to biodiesel.

Biofuels do produce certain levels of carbon emissions but they are nothing when compared to the fossil fuel juggernauts. Although Biofuels can't be used for eternity to come as that place is reserved for energy sources like solar, wind power, etc. However, they can make the transition of humankind to renewable energy from non-renewables much smoother.

Anbarasi, BA III, 1395/19

Nature

*Wow, what I got in this universe
From Gods creation, its nature
The beauty that adores you, conquers you
Lives with you, no excuses from you
Love being with it where I belong to
The ray of sunshine falling on me
Bring a spectacle of time
The root under the tree, which I don't see
Holds the deep secrets beneath
Pacifies the mind, purifies the soul
The drop of water floating as a whole
That's the power, power of nature
If you make it better, it helps you like friend
If you ignore it, it will not favour you again
If you need around, take care of it as your home
If you want this Earth, make it paradise.*

Shruti Khandelwal

BA-1
7046/21

ਕੁਦਰਤ

ਜਦ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਹਾਕ ਮਾਰਦੀ ਐ
ਫੇਰ ਪਰਲੈ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਐ, ਵਯਦੀ ਪੌਣ ਰੁਖ ਬਦਲਦੀ ਨੇ
ਝਰਨੇ ਸੁਕ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਨੇ, ਸੂਰਜ ਨਿਖਰੇ ਨਾ, ਬਿਖਰ ਜਾਵੇ
ਪਹਾੜ ਵਿਚ ਧਰਤੀ ਧੱਸ ਜਾਵੇ,
ਹਰੀ ਭਰੀ ਫੁਲਵਾਰੀ, ਫੁੱਲ ਬੂਟੇ ਧੁੱਪ ਮੀਂਹ ਬਰਸਾਤ,
ਬਸ ਏਹੀ ਤਾ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਨਹੀ,
ਨੱਚਦੀ ਜਮੀਨ, ਹੜਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ
ਸੁੱਕੇ ਪਏ ਮਾਰੂਥਲ, ਇਹ ਵੀ ਤਾ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਹੀ ਨੇ,
ਅਪਣੀ ਮੈਂ ਚ ਤੂੰ, ਕੁਦਰਤ ਭੁੱਲੀ ਬੈਠਾ ਐ
ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖੀ, ਜੱਦ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਐ
ਜੱਦ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਹਾਕ ਮਾਰਦੀ ਐ
ਫੇਰ ਪਰਲੈ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਐ।

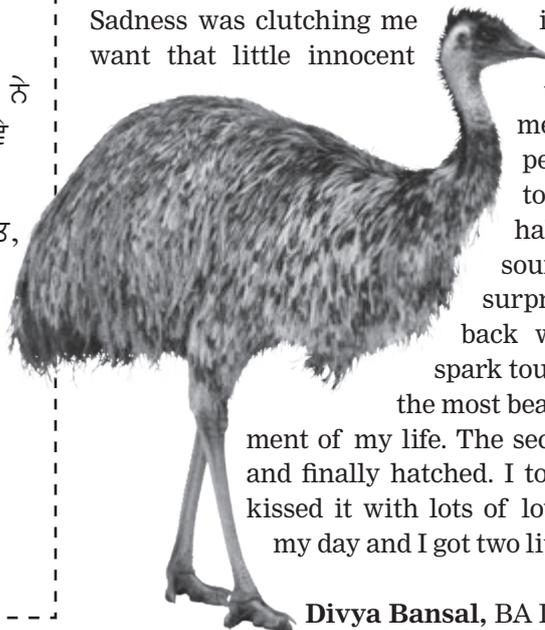
Ekam, BA II, 6427/20

My Little Emus

It was a pleasant morning at a the bird sanctuary. At the crack of the dawn me with my team of ornithologists started our research project on Emu. We recovered and rescued 10 Emu eggs this time. We were very desperate to study these 10 giant eggs of Emu. As we started the analysis we got a big heart break. We were holding dead eggs in our hands. We couldn't save eight life's from them. We found only two eggs alive. We placed those eggs in the incubation room. We were constantly analysing these eggs by weighing them as to sustain life they required to lose 10% weight.

Then a day came when the first egg responded to my voice for the first time. The baby inside was chirping in a low voice just after my note ended. My heart was filled up with joy. My ears were feeling blessed for what they have listened to. In a day the egg hatched. I saw the first crack then second and then a hit. Chick was struggling to get released from the shell so I plucked it away carefully. Now he was free and safe. I welcomed him into our lively world. But on the other hand, the second egg was scaring me. It was not responding to the voice and showing no movement. I researched a lot and found a solution to help it to hatch. I decided to drill "safety holes" in the egg to increase the chances of survival in the fierce process of hatching. Through holes it'll be able to get oxygen from outside to breathe. While drilling I was very numb from inside and some blood traces were visible which could be of membranes. After drilling I placed the egg on the incubation table and kept a watch on it constantly.

Soon days turned to weeks. I was losing all hope. But the second egg showed no improvement. On one dark night as I returned home, dumped in sweat, I sat next to the egg and watched it in despair and hope in equal measures. Sadness was clutching me into its grip. I didn't want that little innocent creature to die. And then right at that moment I heard a whisper. Voice of cracking touched my ears. I inhaled deeply and made sound of a whistle. To my surprise, it was returned back with a faint sound. A spark touched my eyes and I saw the most beautiful and precious moment of my life. The second egg got the cracks and finally hatched. I took it in my hands and kissed it with lots of love. That whisper made my day and I got two little Emu Birds with me.



Divya Bansal, BA I, 7008/21

अध्यात्म की नगरी

मन करता है, कुछ बनारस के नाम लिखूँ ।
 यहाँ घाटों पर सुकून और खूबसूरती बेहिसाब मिलती है,
 स्वर्ग-सी झलक बनारस में हर शाम दिखती है ।
 यहाँ की खूबसूरती में सब भूल गए, वातावरण की साफ़
 और शुद्ध हवा में रहते हम सारे घाट घूम गए ।
 हाँ, मन करता है, कुछ बनारस के नाम लिखूँ ।
 यहाँ बाबा विश्वनाथ का दरबार है ।
 यहाँ माँ गंगा की जय जयकार है ।।
 अध्यात्म की नगरी बनारस को देखा
 तो लगा यही जीवन का सार है ।।
 मगर कुछ ऐसा बीच-बीच में होने लगा
 ये जगह, वातावरण की चमक को खोने लगा
 प्रदूषण में उखड़ने लगी बनारस की साँस
 गंगा में मिलने लगे हैं कूड़ा-कचरा और अन्य पदार्थ ।
 उरा रही प्रदूषण कि रफ़्तार; बीते से बढ़तर हो चले हैं
 ये हालात ।
 बनारस तुझे ऐसा कभी देखा नहीं था
 तू हो जाएगा इतना शांत कभी सोचा ना था,
 यहाँ जल व वायु प्रदूषण की होने लगी बात
 यहाँ पानी हवा में मिलने लगे नाइट्रोजन
 व सल्फ़र ऑक्साइड जैसे रासायनिक पदार्थ

आया वो वक्त जिसका शायद ही किसी को
 इंतज़ार रहता ।
 यहाँ लोग आने से ज्यादा समय यहाँ से जाने में
 लगाते थे
 अब आना ही बंद हो गया नदियाँ साफ़ होने लगी
 वातावरण फिर से शुद्ध होने लग गया
 कहाँ गई वह महफिल; जो कभी घाट की सीढ़ियों पर
 सजा करती थी
 कहाँ गए वह दिन; जब गंगा आरती के समय हजारों
 की श्रद्धा उमड़ा करती थी
 ऐ बनारस तुझे ऐसा कभी देखा नहीं कोरोना काल
 बनारस वो नहीं जो किस्सों में सिमट जाए ।
 इसके लिए तो कहानियाँ श्री कम पड़ जाए ।।
 बनारस की शाम सबसे सुंदर होती है ।
 जब माँ गंगा आरती शुरू होती है ।।
 तो मन मंत्र मुग्ध हो जाता है
 और हृदय में अध्यात्म जाग्रत हो जाता है
 एक दफ़ा फिर मन करता है कुछ बनारस के नाम
 लिखूँ ।

Vandana, BA III, 1281/19



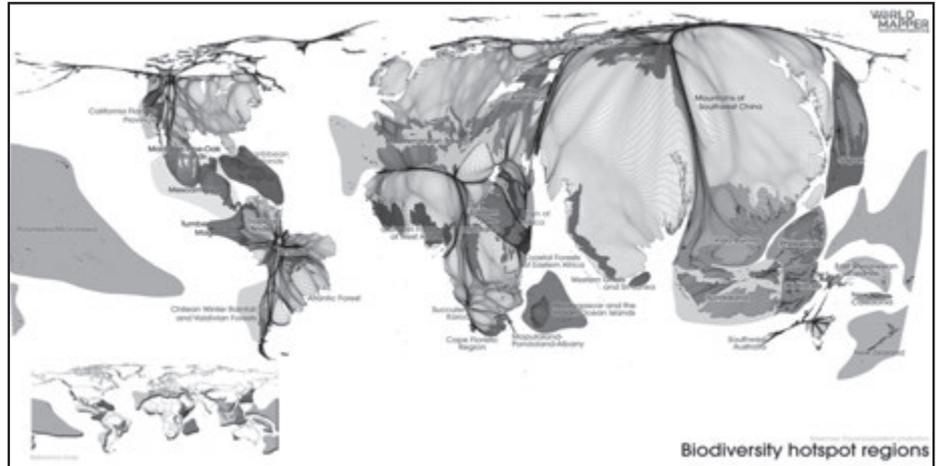
African Biodiversity Hotspots

Biodiversity Hotspots are defined as the region where exceptional concentrations of endemic species are undergoing an exceptional loss of habitat. The concept of biodiversity hotspots was developed by the Norman Myers in 1988 when he identified that the tropical forest around the globe was losing its plants species as well as habitat. These hotspots are critical because biodiversity underpins all life on Earth. Without these species, there would be no air to breathe, no food to eat, no water to drink and no human society at all. Ironically these areas on Earth, which harbour the most biodiversity are under extreme threat. To qualify as a biodiversity hotspot, a region must meet two strict criteria:

- It must have at least 1,500 vascular plants as endemics. In other words, it must have a high percentage of plant life found nowhere else on the planet.
- It must have 30% or less of its original natural vegetation. In other words, it must be threatened.

A hotspot, in other words, is irreplaceable. There are 35 areas around the world which are qualified as Biodiversity hotspots. These hotspots represent only 2.5% of the total Earth's land surface. These regions support a rich biodiversity because of geologic formations and endemic flora and fauna. They also exhibit exceptional scientific interest. Major regions of Biodiversity Hotspots of the World are Africa : 8, Asia-Pacific : 14, North and Central America : 4, Europe and Central Asia : 4, South America: 5.

Africa is immensely rich in biodiversity. Its living organisms comprise around a quarter of global biodiversity and it supports the



earth's largest intact assemblages of large mammals, which roam freely in many countries. Africa's biomes extend from mangroves to deserts, from Mediterranean to tropical forests, from temperate to sub-tropical and montane grasslands and savannahs, and even to ice-capped mountains. Africa is famous for its rich and varied biological resources. The continent houses 4,700 mammal species of the world and over 2,000 species of birds. The mainland of Africa is home to about 40,000 to 60,000 species of plants and more than 100,000 invertebrate species. Thus, it is no wonder that the continent has eight of the 34 biodiversity hotspots found in the world.

MAPUTLAND-PONDOLAND-ALBANY

This biodiversity hotspot is located in Southern Africa where it stretches from Mozambique's southern parts through to the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Nata provinces of South Africa. The region is a meeting point of eight major types of vegetation. There are nearly 600 species of trees growing in this hotspot. The black rhino, a critically endangered species, is one of the iconic species found here. Besides the rhino, the other members of the 'Big Five' are

also residents of this region. Human developmental activities have led to high rates of deforestation in this biodiversity hotspot.

CAPE FLORISTIC REGION

This Biodiversity Hotspot is located in South Africa's southern tip. It represents the Cape Floristic Region, one of the world's six floral kingdoms. The area exhibits incredible plant biodiversity and high levels of endemism. Nearly 9,000 species of vascular plants are found here including 69% endemics. The fynbos biome located in this region supports the region's economy to a great extent from revenue earned via eco-tourism and harvest of fynbos products.

COASTAL FORESTS OF EASTERN AFRICA

This biodiversity hotspot is located along Africa's eastern coast on the Indian Ocean. It is a tropical moist forest region that extends from Somalia to Mozambique and includes parts of coastal Tanzania and Kenya. The forests in this region host great biodiversity and have high levels of endemism. The forests here are also vital to the region's economy. They are essential for providing clean air and water, food, medicinal plants, fuelwood, etc., to the people living in

the area. Threats from overexploitation of the coastal forests, however, threaten the biodiversity found in this hotspot.

EASTERN AFROMONTANE

The Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot hosts an incredible level of biodiversity. There are at least 7,600 plant species including 2,350 endemic species. The Albertine Rift area located in this hotspot houses around 300 endemics. More than 500 orchid species grow here. The Eastern Afromontane region also has over 1,300 species of birds of which 157 species are found nowhere else in the world. Several species of threatened primates, the African elephant, the African leopard, and many other mammalian species also live in this region. The region also hosts nearly 350 reptilian species, 323 amphibian species, and hundreds of species of fish and invertebrates.

GUINEAN FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA

This biodiversity hotspot includes the tropical moist broadleaf forests along West Africa's coast. This hotspot belt runs from Guinea and Sierra Leone in the west to Cameroon's Sanaga River region in the east. The forests in this region can be categorized into several distinct ecoregions like the Guinean montane forests, Cameroonian Highlands forests, Cross-Niger transition forests, etc.

HORN OF AFRICA

Shaped like the horn of the rhinoceros, the Horn of Africa is an East African peninsula. The countries of Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Ethiopia are located in this region. Nearly 220 mammalian species including many threatened species live in the region. Some of the most notable animals found in the Horn

of Africa include the dibatag, silver dikdik, beira, Somali pygmy gerbil, Grevy's zebra, African leopard, spotted hyena, etc. The hotspot also hosts great avian diversity. Birds like the Djibouti francolin, black boubou, Warsangli linnet, etc., also live here. Of the nearly 285 species of birds, about 90 species are found only in the region. 10 of the 100 freshwater fish species inhabiting the waters in the region are endemic.

MADAGASCAR AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS

This biodiversity hotspot encompasses the several terrestrial and marine ecosystems of the islands in the Indian Ocean including Madagascar. In Madagascar alone, there are 7 terrestrial, 5 freshwater, and 2 marine ecoregions. High levels of endemism exist among both plant and animals species living in this hotspot. For example, Madagascar hosts 99 species of lemurs, all of which are endemic to the island. The fossa and fanaloka are some other endemic species of Madagascar.

SUCCULENT KAROO

The succulent karoo is an ecoregion in Namibia and South Africa. Here, frequent fogs result from the effects of the cold Benguela Current. It is one of Africa's eight biodiversity hotspots. The region is famous for its great diversity of succulent plants. It hosts nearly one-third of the succulent plant species found in the world. Nearly 40% of the species found here are endemic. The reptilian and invertebrate diversity of the Karoo is also highly diverse. 22 of the 50 species of scorpions and 48 of the 115 reptilian species found here are endemic to the region.

Chakshu Sharma

BA I, 7636/21

The True Environmentalists

- 1. Padma Shri Tulsi Gowda:** Hailing from the state of Karnataka, she has planted over 30,000 saplings and now looks over the saplings of forest department at the golden age of 72. She belongs to the 'Halakki' indigenous tribe in Karnataka. Her vast knowledge of diverse species of plants and herbs has won her the title of 'Encyclopedia of the forest'.
- 2. Padma Shri Himmat Ram Bhambhu:** He is a 65-year-old farmer, conservationist, and environmentalist who has planted lakhs of plants in desert areas of India. His continuous commitment from the last two decades has ensured greenery in the districts of Nagpur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.
- 3. Dr. Vandana Shiva:** She is famously known as the 'Gandhi of grain'. She has led the Anti-GMO movement in the country promoting research in sustainable agriculture.
- 4. SaalumaradaThimmakka:** Hailing from a small village called Hudur in the state of Karnataka, her's is a simple story with a soul. She planted and nurtured 384 Banyan trees in a four kilometer stretch on a barren highway running from Hulikal and Kudur.

5. _____
This place is left blank because it is an opportunity for you to prove yourself as a true Environmentalist. Fill your name here and be the hero that the Mother Earth needs!

Diksha, BAIII, 1265/19

Did you know that?

- Every year, an estimated 2.2 billion tons of waste is dumped in our oceans.

- At the rate we are going, we need 1 and ½ Earths to sustain our lifestyle? By 2030, we will need 2 Earths.

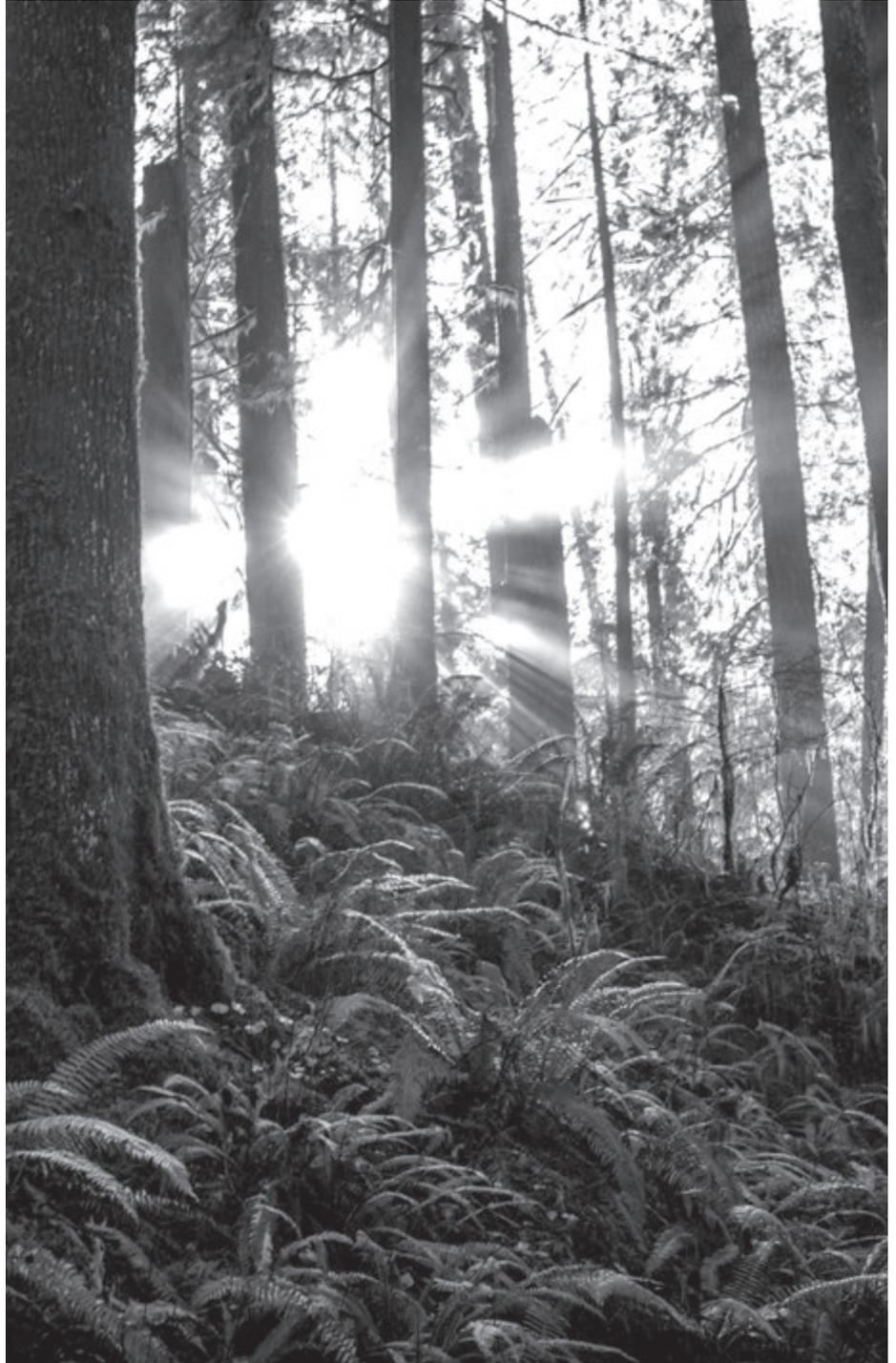
- The reefs grow at a rate of only 0.3 cm to 10 cm a day? The reefs that you see now have been growing for the last 5,000 to 10,000 years.

- It took us only 55 years to wipe out 90% of the ocean's predators causing a disruption of the marine ecosystem.

- In just one generation, our production of man-made chemicals increased by 40,000% - from 1 million to 400 million tons.

- In the last 170 years, we have added 2.4 trillion tons of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. Half of this amount was added in the last 30-35 years.

Prachi Rana
BCom III
8/19



“ Away, away, from men and towns,
To the wild wood and the downs, —
To the silent wilderness,
Where the soul need not repress its music.”

—Percy Bysshe Shelley

“ The Earth will not continue to offer its harvest,
except with faithful stewardship. We cannot say
we love the land and then take steps to destroy it for use
by future generations.”

—John Paul II

भारतीय नैतिकता पर हुआ दार्शनिक दिवस का आयोजन

सेक्टर 46, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, सेक्टर-46, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में दार्शनिक दिवस का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में विद्वानों ने भारतीय नैतिकता पर व्याख्यान दिए।

सेक्टर 46 गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में हुआ आयोजन

विद्यार्थियों, प्रोफेसरों और अतिथियों का सहभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। कार्यक्रम में विद्वानों ने भारतीय नैतिकता पर व्याख्यान दिए।

पीजीजीसी-46 में एलुमनी मीट, साझा किए अनुभव

साईं सिटी रिजॉर्ट

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, सेक्टर-46 में एलुमनी मीट का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में पूर्व छात्रों ने अपने अनुभव साझा किए।

पीजीजीसी-46 में मीट के दौरान अनुभव साझा करते एलुमनी

कार्यक्रम में एलुमनी ने छात्रों के साथ अपने अनुभवों को साझा किया। कार्यक्रम में एलुमनी ने छात्रों के साथ अपने अनुभवों को साझा किया।

स्ट्रेस मैनेजमेंट एंड योग पर नेशनल वेबिनार का आयोजन

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में स्ट्रेस मैनेजमेंट एंड योग पर नेशनल वेबिनार का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में विशेषज्ञों ने छात्रों को स्ट्रेस मैनेजमेंट के तरीके बताए।

वेबिनार में विशेषज्ञों ने छात्रों को स्ट्रेस मैनेजमेंट के तरीके बताए

समाजवादी विचारों का प्रसारण

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में समाजवादी विचारों का प्रसारण किया गया। कार्यक्रम में विद्वानों ने समाजवादी विचारों के महत्व पर व्याख्यान दिए।

विद्यार्थियों ने समाजवादी विचारों के महत्व पर व्याख्यान दिए

प्लास्टिक मुक्त भारत पर वार्ता का आयोजन किया

गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज से. 46 के एनएसएस विंग ने

गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज से. 46 के एनएसएस विंग ने प्लास्टिक मुक्त भारत पर वार्ता का आयोजन किया। कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को प्लास्टिक के नुकसान के बारे में बताया गया।

छात्रों को प्लास्टिक के नुकसान के बारे में बताया गया

से. 46 कॉलेज की छात्राओं के लिए एक आत्मरक्षा कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में से. 46 कॉलेज की छात्राओं के लिए एक आत्मरक्षा कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में छात्राओं को आत्मरक्षा के तरीके बताए गए।

छात्राओं को आत्मरक्षा के तरीके बताए गए

द विमेन अचीवर्स विषय पर विस्तार व्याख्यान आयोजित

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में द विमेन अचीवर्स विषय पर विस्तार व्याख्यान आयोजित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में विद्वानों ने महिलाओं के अचीवमेंट्स पर व्याख्यान दिए।

विद्वानों ने महिलाओं के अचीवमेंट्स पर व्याख्यान दिए

पटाखा विरोधी अभियान का आयोजन

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में पटाखा विरोधी अभियान का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को पटाखा के नुकसान के बारे में बताया गया।

छात्रों को पटाखा के नुकसान के बारे में बताया गया

वाणिज्य और व्यवसाय प्रबंधन उत्सव कॉम्फेरेन्स-22 का आयोजन

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में वाणिज्य और व्यवसाय प्रबंधन उत्सव कॉम्फेरेन्स-22 का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में विशेषज्ञों ने छात्रों को व्यवसाय प्रबंधन के तरीके बताए।

विशेषज्ञों ने छात्रों को व्यवसाय प्रबंधन के तरीके बताए

सेक्टर-46 के गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज के अर्थशास्त्र विभाग द्वारा ओपन आईज फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से एक पुस्तक दान पेटी की स्थापना की गई

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में सेक्टर-46 के गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज के अर्थशास्त्र विभाग द्वारा ओपन आईज फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से एक पुस्तक दान पेटी की स्थापना की गई।

पुस्तक दान पेटी की स्थापना की गई

पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज-46 में वार्षिक एथलेटिक्स मीट का समर्पण खेल से समर्पण, धैर्य, मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार : सीबी ओझा

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज-46 में वार्षिक एथलेटिक्स मीट का समर्पण किया गया। कार्यक्रम में सीबी ओझा ने खेल से समर्पण, धैर्य, मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के बारे में बताया।

सीबी ओझा ने खेल से समर्पण, धैर्य, मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के बारे में बताया

गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज, सेक्टर 46 के लोक प्रशासन विभाग ने सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन किया

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज, सेक्टर 46 के लोक प्रशासन विभाग ने सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन किया। कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को सतर्कता के महत्व पर बताया गया।

छात्रों को सतर्कता के महत्व पर बताया गया

700 get degrees at Sec 46 college

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में सेक्टर 46 कॉलेज में 700 छात्रों को डिग्री दी गई। कार्यक्रम में विद्वानों ने छात्रों को बधाई दी।

विद्वानों ने छात्रों को बधाई दी

पोषण माह : भोजन के पोषाहार मूल्य पर प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में पोषण माह के अवसर पर भोजन के पोषाहार मूल्य पर प्रश्नोत्तरी प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में छात्रों को पोषण के महत्व पर बताया गया।

छात्रों को पोषण के महत्व पर बताया गया

पी.जी.जी.सी.-46 में 200 लोगों ने किया रक्तदान

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में पी.जी.जी.सी.-46 में 200 लोगों ने रक्तदान किया। कार्यक्रम में विद्वानों ने रक्तदान के महत्व पर बताया गया।

विद्वानों ने रक्तदान के महत्व पर बताया गया



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