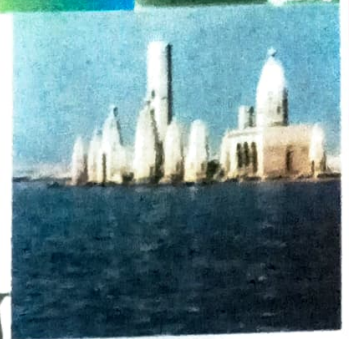
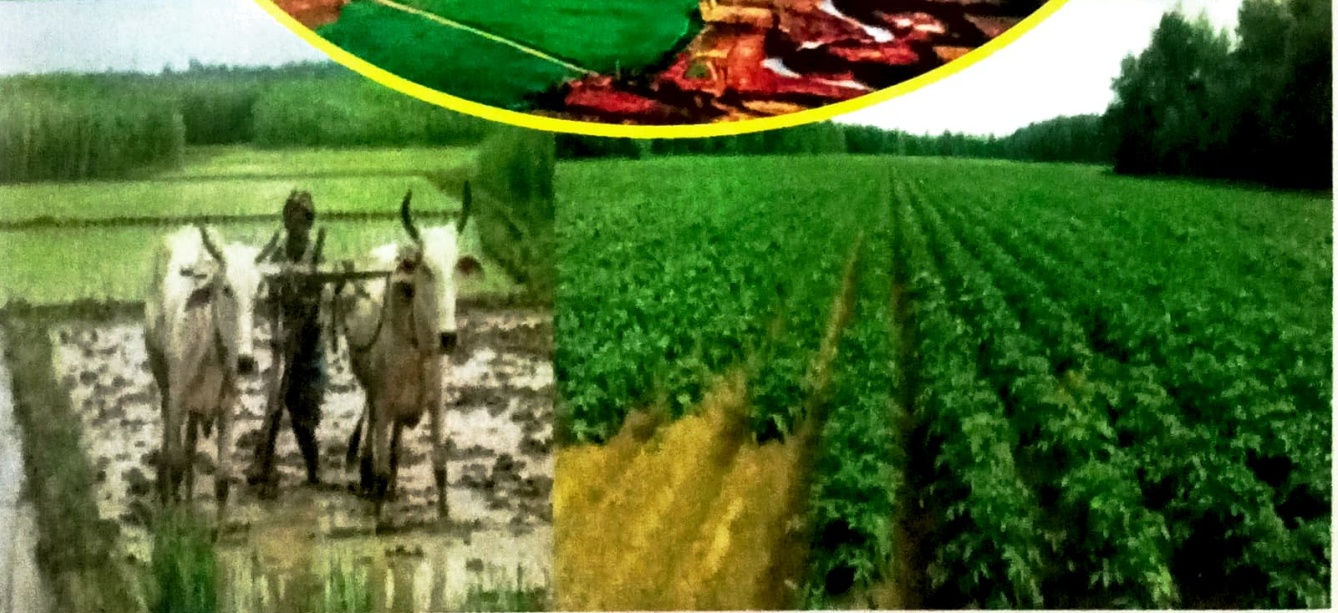
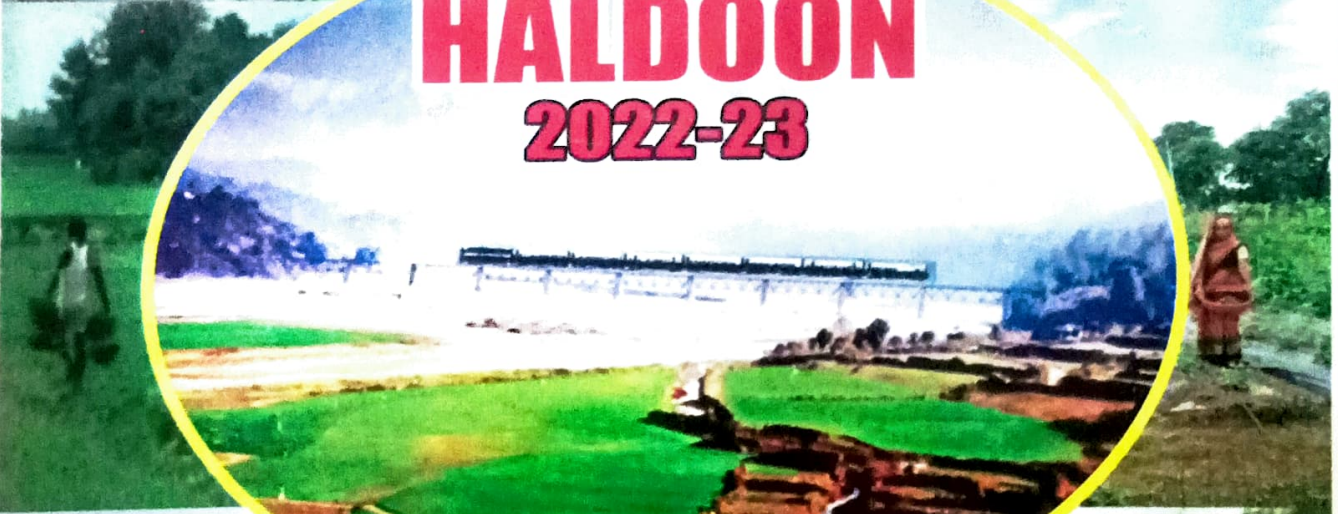


21-22

GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE NAGROTA SURIAN



HALDOON 2022-23





Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma
Director (Higher Education)



Directorate of Higher Education
Himachal Pradesh
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MESSAGE

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

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

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

Jai Hind.


(Dr. Amarjeet K. Sharma)

प्राचार्य की कलम से...

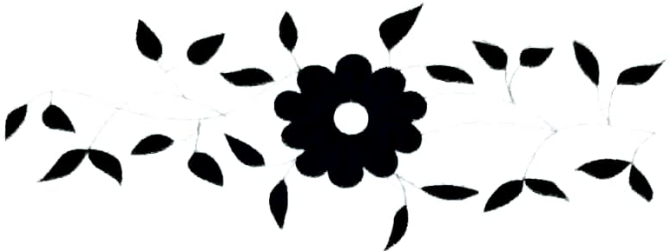
“हलदूण” हल व दूण दो शब्दों से निर्मित प्रकृत शब्द का अभिप्राय है, हल के माध्यम से दोगुना पैदावार अर्थात् जिस क्षेत्र में हल की जोत से दोगुना पैदावार होती रही हो उस क्षेत्र को हलदूण कहा गया है। अंग्रेजी में इसका मतलब Granary भी है अर्थात् अनाज का भवन। ब्यास नदी व उसकी सहायक नदी गज के साथ लगते धमेटा क्षेत्र के बीच एक विशाल भू-भाग जो लगभग 45 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में फैला है, जिसका अधिकांश हिस्सा समतलीय व नहरी तथा अत्यधिक उपजाऊ था। यहां नमक और मिट्टी के तेल के सिवाय हर प्रकार के अन्न की पैदावार होती थी उसे हलदूण कहा जाता है।

1974 में ब्यास नदी पर महाराणा प्रताप सागर बांध के निर्माण के कारण इस हलदूण घाटी के जलमग्न हो जाने पर यहां के लोग अन्यत्र विस्थापित हो गए। यहां के निवासियों की संस्कृति तथा विरासत के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही इस पत्रिका का नाम हलदूण रखा गया है। संपादक हमेशा प्रयासरत रहते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र की संस्कृति, सभ्यता, खानपान, इतिहास, रहन-सहन इत्यादि को इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से हमेशा जीवित रखा जाए तथा भविष्य की पीढ़ी को इसके महत्व तथा इसकी विरासत से अवगत करवाया जा सके। यहीं इस पत्रिका के प्रकाशन का मूल उद्देश्य है।

विगत 2 वर्षों से कोरोना के कारण उत्पन्न हुए व्यवधान के बाद इस वर्ष का हलदूण का अंक आप लोगों के सामने लेकर आते हुए मुझे हार्दिक आनंद की अनुभूति हो रही है। यह पत्रिका कॉलेज के सभी छात्र-छात्राओं के संवेदनशील मन के भावों तथा विचारों का दर्पण है। विद्यार्थियों की बौद्धिक तथा लेखन क्षमता का विकास करना भी इसका उद्देश्य है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य में भी हमारे विद्यार्थी इस पत्रिका में अपने लेख देंगे तथा इसके अत्यधिक उत्कृष्ट बनाएं। इस अंक में भी अपने लेखों तथा अभिलेखों के माध्यम से छात्र-छात्राओं ने समाज, देश-दुनिया तथा उनके निजी अनुभव में आई चीजों को शब्दों में पिरो कर पाठकों के आगे प्रस्तुत किया है। पाठक गणों से आशा करते हैं कि कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों का यह प्रयास आप सब की प्रशंसा तथा स्वीकृति के लायक होगा।

जय हिंद जय हिमाचल!

सुरिन्द्र अत्री
प्राचार्य (कार्यवाहक)
राजकीय महाविद्यालय नगरोटा सूरियां



Haldoon

English Section

Session : 2022-23

Govt. Degree College Nagrota Surian
Tehsil Jawali, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

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Assistant Prof.
Editor English Section

Akansha Bhardwaj
Student Editor

English Section

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FAMOUS AUTHORS OF ENGLISH

English is a West Germanic Language that originated from Anglo-Frisian language brought to Britain in the mid 5th to 7th centuries AD by Anglo-Saxon migrants from what is now northwest Germany, southern Denmark and the Netherlands. The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic Tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD. These tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany.

At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Angles came from "England" [sic] and their language was called "Englisc" - from which the words "England" and "English" are derived.

English is the language of our international communication in all areas, such as politics, science, media or art and it is often the language of entertainment as well as socializing. Having a good command of English helps us to have more opportunities in life, first of all, our career. Nowadays English is very important for us and the authors of English play a major role in learning English. Their books, stories, poems, drama etc. play a major role in learning English. Some of the famous English authors are :-

George Orwell

Eric Arthur Blair, known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterized by lucid prose, biting social criticism, total opposition to totalitarianism, and outspoken support of democratic socialism.

William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth was an English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with their joint publication Lyrical Ballads.

J. K. Rowling

Joanne Rowling, CH OBE Hon FRSE FRCPE FRSL, is a British author and philanthropist known by her pen name J. K. Rowling. She wrote a seven - volume children fantasy series, Harry Potter, published from 1997 to 2007.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon".

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was a nineteenth-century British author and editor who wrote novels, short stories, comics and novellas. Dickens wrote some of the most famous novels of his time, including Oliver Twist, Great Expectations, A Tale of Two Cities, and A Christmas Carol.

...Akansha Bhardwaj (*Student's Editor*)

Class B. Com. 1st Year, Roll No. 21327



“PERCY’S HEART”

People grieve in different ways. Back in the 1600s, it wasn't uncommon to make jewelry out of the hair of deceased loved ones. In some parts of Madagascar, people dig up their dead relatives every few years to dance with them. And even now, we consider it fairly normal to incinerate people, then save them in decorative urns on our mantels. Taking all that to account may be what Mary Shelley did when her husband died wasn't that weird.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was just 29, when he drowned after his boat, Don Juan, was caught in a storm on July 8, 1822. Shelley's body and those of his two sailing companions were found 10 days later, identifiable only by their clothing.

The poet was cremated, but for some reason his heart refused to burn. Modern day physicians believed it may have calcified due to tuberculosis. Instead of burying it with rest of his remains in the cemetery in Rome, Mary wife of Percy kept the heart in a silken shroud, and is said to have carried it with her nearly everywhere for years. In 1852, a year after she died, Percy's heart was found in her desk. It was wrapped in the pages of one of his last poems, Adonais. The heart was eventually buried in family vault with their son, Percy Florence Shelley, when he died in 1889.

Ozymandias is a sonnet written by P. B. Shelley. This poem talks about the impermanence of human life. It also records the power of times and art. A traveler tells poet that he saw two huge stone legs in the desert. It was the statue of the Egyptian pharaoh Ramses. He was also known as Ozymandias. Near the statue there lies a damaged stone head. The face is distinguished by a frown and a sneer. The king has engraved the following words on the pedestal of the statue to proclaim his power and pride. "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings : Look on my works, it mighty, and despair."

But around the huge fragments there is only empty desert. The poet points out the irony of life in these lines. The king wanted to immortalize himself by erecting a statue. Even he asks the people to see his mighty palace. But at present, nothing is available. As the statue is now destroyed, the engraving is a mockery at the pride and ego of the king.

Through this poem, Shelley records that the art is more powerful than mortals. The king is dead and gone where as the statue remains. Also the poet stresses that time is the most powerful thing in the world.

UNIQUE WEDDINGS OF H.P.

Marriage is an important ceremony in Himachal Pradesh. The parents and also the closer elder relatives begin to look around for suitable matches as soon as the child comes to the ages. Some times, a middle man is used as a match-maker, known variously as 'Roovary', 'Dham' or 'Mozomi' and 'Rivara'. The first step in a marriage ceremony is the betrothal.

In Himachal, two kinds of betrothals are in practice 'Sagai' or 'Sotha' is adopted by the folks of the middle class and the lower class. In Chamba, it is called 'Bandh Dena' and in the remoter parts of Mandi, this is known as 'Barina'. The other system of betrothal is called 'Batta - Satta' (exchange). There is still another system of betrothal known as 'Batta Satta' or 'Atta Satta Ka Nato', or marriage by inter exchange. The second step in a marriage ceremony is the Haldi. The Haldi ceremony is a ritual holy bath also known as pithi ceremony, which is one of the pre-wedding ceremony in India. The word 'Mama' signifies maternal uncle and 'Swagat' signified welcome.

In this custom the mama and his family are welcomed to the groom's house with music, blessings and sweets. The next step is 'Sehra Bandi'. The Sehra has two main purposes. They are intended to ward off the evil eyes. Secondly, the bride and groom are not supposed to see each other before their wedding.

Wedding Rules :- The actual wedding ceremony starts with the arrival of the groom at the venue. **Saptapadi** is the most rite of a Hindu marriage ceremony. After tying the Mangalsutra, the newlywed couple take seven steps, that is called Saptapadi. After the seventh step, the couple legally become husband and wife. **Kanyadan** ceremony, the father of the bride officially gives his daughter away to the groom. It's an important ceremony of very high importance in Hindu weddings.

Post Wedding Rituals :- 'Vidaai' is the ceremony when the bride after her marriage leave with her husband to start a new life together.

The types of marriages practised in Himachal Pradesh are :-

***Polyandry** :- In this, if girl is married with eldest brother. She becomes wife of all brothers.

***Polygamy** :- Man marrying more than one woman.

***Reet Marriage** :- When a married woman wants to leave her husband and marry another man, the first husband charges 'Reet Money' from the husband to be.

***Jhanjara, Gaddar or Paraina** :- Marriage without "Saptapadi".

***Dam Chalshish** :- The lover elope together and the boy's father sends the Mazomi (Matchmaker) to the girls house and tries to bring them around by presenting some gifts.

***Hari or Har** :- In this, when a boy kidnaps a girl or a girl elopes with her fiancée it is called har.

***Darosh, Dab Dhab** :- Is a tribal system prevalent in Kinnour. In this, a girl is forcibly dragged away from a fair ground or a festival. The people of Himachal Pradesh have their customs and traditions pertaining to their communities. The whole village is considered as one single family and elders of the family are referred by the name Tau-Chacha (Uncle), Bhabhi (Sister in law), Mausi (Aunt) or Nani (Grandmother) according to their ages. The people value their relationship a lot and treat them with great regards.

...Kanika

Class B.A 1st Year, Roll No. 21127



SUPERSTITIONS

Even in today's 21st Century, many people of the country believe in superstition. In such a situation, people have often lost their respect and health by coming under the guise of babas, Sadhus & Tantrics.

Many superstitions turn out to be very ridiculous. As November 13th is considered in auspicious or if someone worries don't go for a trip. Similarly, if a cat bites it is believed that something bad is about to happen hearing the sound of an owl or a wolf fearing something untoward is all superstition. This shows that we are still living in the primitive age at the mental level. In many places, it is also believed that if a horseshoe is placed at the door of the house, then it is a symbol of good luck. It's ridiculous to believe in all these superstitions.

In 2017, there were reports of women cutting their braids in many states of North India. It was being said that women were telling it the work of some devil ghost. Whereas the doctor called it is a psychological obstacle in which the women themselves were doing their little bite.

In 2018, an incident had also come to the fore in Haryana. In which Baba named Jalebi was arrested. In the name of Tantra more than 90 girls were raped by intoxicants in tea and made more than 120 porn movies.

Villages in H. P. abound in superstitions. The recent incident of an elderly woman, Raj Devi, thrashed and maltreated by religions fanatics and villagers "for being a sorceress" at Samahal Village in the Sarkaghat Assembly Constituency of Mandi district reveals the deviant medial mind set. Her face was blackened with ink, she was garlanded with shoes and paraded in the area in broad daylight on the "dekta of a local deity". Due to deep rooted superstitions beliefs in rural life no one dared to save the poor woman as the villagers believed she performed black magic and brought misfortune upon them. No complained to the police, about the incident.

Incidents of superstition are increasing day by day in the country what is the reason behind it. In the life of every person, he keeps on facing some problem. In such a situation whenever troubled people are lured by some remedy then people come in the circle of such people.

Suppose one is not getting a job, or one is not getting any children if or one is not getting a son, or someone's business is not going on. Many such incidents keep coming in front of us every day. To solve this people fall into the trap of sages, Tantriks, Babas. The Victims of superstition are both educated and illiterate people.

If our society or country has to get free from superstition, then first of all we have to improve our selves, only then we can make the society aware. There is some unfortunate time in everyone's life, but it does not mean that we should fall in the guise of some hypocrite Babas, Sadhus, Tantrik to solve it. It should be the duty of every citizen that wherever such hypocrites who are doing illegal work in the greed of money are found, they should immediately inform the police.

...**Riya Thakur**
Class B.A 1st Year, Roll No. 21193





DRUGS

Drug addiction is a matter of major concern in India and abroad. A large percentage of youth are taking drug and losing lives. Such an addiction is bad for health mentally, physically and emotionally. When there is an urge to consume substances that are harmful, it is called as addiction. Drug addiction has a dangerous impact on the consumer. It destroys one's mind and body. When addicted to consuming drugs, one loses one's control and is unable to live without it.

It affects the memory and brain of a person as well as relationships. People who are addicted to drugs get involved in illegal activities such as robbery, murder etc. Drug consumers don't think about their families; they just take drugs for their enjoyment and can't think what their family will go through after knowing this. They just take drugs and do activities that are illegal in the society. First of all, the people who sell drugs should be caught and punished as well. All should know that drug is illegal in our country; if they don't sell drugs, consumers will not get it and our society can be drug free. There is an urgent need to fight such an addiction. Consumers who are addicted should be sent to rehabilitation for proper treatment.

At last I just want to say one should not take drugs and those who are taking drugs should try to quit. Government should take strict action against it. The most disturbing thing about drug addiction is that people in different countries of the world are becoming addicted to all kinds of drugs. There are different types of street drugs such as— Cocaine, meth, marijuana drugs that suppress your heart's work and is appropriate to achieve narcotic effect. Personal and family problems also lead to drug abuse among youngsters who fail to deal with personal problems. The physiological effects of drug addiction can be difficult to endure and this is why the addict must be treated of their condition.

The most common signs and symptoms of drug addiction are— obsession with a particular substance, loss of control over the usage of drugs, abandoning the activities which you used to enjoy etc. Drug addiction may have long term impact on life and one may develop severe symptoms such as— fatigue, trembling, depression, anxiety, headache, insomnia, chills and sweating, paranoia, behavior changes, dilated pupils, poor coordination problems, nausea etc.

The state government has laid special emphasis on making good and quality drug prevention and rehabilitation system for those trapped in drug addiction. The government has adopted a plan to make continuous multi pronged efforts to solve the problems in an integrated manner.

The Indian Government has taken a significant step to help alcohol and drug abusers by launching a national toll Free Helpline Number 1800 11 0031 and control drug abuse in India. The Helpline was started to set in motion the Indian Government's plan to eradicate the menace of drug abuse in India and assist the existing victims in successful rehabilitation.

...Diksha Attri

Class B A 1st Year, Roll No. 21129



BENEFITS OF EFFECTIVE TIME MANAGEMENT

All we know that time is valuable. Once the time is lost it can't be regained in your entire life, no issues what you are doing are how you will spend. There are just 24 hours in a single day that must be wisely used with effective time management and Best Morning Routine to confirm you make utmost use of whatever time you have. As you can't store, borrow or save time, Use best time management to organize your time as once time gone, it's gone.

It is simple to define the time management. It just contains managing your time in a perfect manner. It is with best management that you get better your competence and do more of what you want to do. To manage your time efficiently you can follow Daily Routine of Successful People.

Time management doesn't entail that you need to reduce the work quality and cut corners; it only indicates you need to do whatever chores you want to do sooner and quicker. When you read Time Management Article to organize your time, you learn how to intelligently work and no longer or harder than needed !

More Animated to do More :- One more time management importance is the truth that it leaves you with more oomph. When you finish tasks on scheduled time, you reach a satisfaction level and energy that makes you feel perfect. When you feel good, the body discharges endorphins, and leaves you animated to tackle more tasks and work.

By getting knowledge to manage your life, you follow patience, self discipline, persistence, and learn to be more self - confident with life. You understand to develop more abilities that assist you achieve more in your life. You even learn to complete more whatever you started with earlier and learn to surmount procrastination and therefore learn how to not waste your precious time.

Obviously, When you manage to organize all your important tasks, you feel satisfied and confident with yourself as you have taken complete care of all your duties and responsibilities.

...Ritika

Class B.Com 2nd, Roll No. 20337

"Let No One Steal Your Dreams...."

*Let no one steal your dreams
Let no one tear apart
The burning of ambition
That fires the drive inside your heart.*

*Let no one steal your dreams
Let no one tell you that you can't
Let no one hold you back
Let no one tell you that you won't.*

*Set your sights and keep them fixed
Set your sights on high
Let no one steal your dreams
Your only limit in the sky.*

*Let no one steal your dreams
Follow your heart
Follow your soul
For only when you follow them
Will you feel truly whole.*

*Set your sights and keep them fixed.
Set your sights on high
Let no one steal your dreams
Your only limit in the sky.*

...Ritika

Class B.Com 2nd, Roll No. 20337

YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS OF INDIA

Some of the youngest entrepreneurs in India have proved that age doesn't matter if they can fuse knowledge and innovation. These entrepreneurs have touched the height of success with their innovative ideas for turning 18.

1. Tilak Mehta :
Age - 14 years
Year Founded - 2018
Expertise - Courier Service

The idea behind the startup is :

Tilak Mehta is a 13 year old boy who lives in suburban parts of Mumbai. He was in class 8th when he established this startup. Tilak needed some books urgently from the other part of the city. He was waiting for his father to come home and then ask him to get the books. His father returned home exhausted and he could not ask his father to get a book for him. The idea of a startup that could deliver small parcels in the city within the day struck him. He shared his idea with his father. The son and father duo then established the "Paper and Parcel" Mobile Application and the customers place orders through this app. This app also provides live-tracking of the orders.

There are 200 employees of its own and 300 and the clients of 'Paper and Parcel' includes pathology labs, boutiques and brokerage firms. The startup is open to entering strategic tie-ups with companies like swiggy. Tilak has also won the youngest entrepreneurs award in the logistics sector to India by Maritime Award.

2. Shravan Kumaran and Sanjay Kumaran
Age - 17 and 16 years
Company - Go Dimensions
Year Founded - 2011
Expertise - Software

It is nearly impossible to believe that a 10 year old kid can develop gaming apps instead of playing. These tech-savvy brothers have founded the company called 'Go Dimensions' at their home at the age of 10 at this time they developed 11 gaming applications out of which 7 apps are available in the Apple store and the rest 3 are available in Google's Android Play Store. The latest app developed by them has been launched in a new window mobile store. Some of the most popular apps developed by both are colour palette, alphabet board catch me cop and prayer planet with more than 36000 + downloads to date.

3. Mukesh Bhardwaj :
Age - 19 years
Founder - Digital Media

Mukesh is 19 years old and he is currently pursuing his mechanical engineering from Kangra district Himachal Pradesh. His life took a turn when he got his first laptop through the HP Government Scheme for scoring good marks in 10th board. From that day he started exploring the internet world out of many things, hacking attracted him the most. He could learn on YouTube and Google. He was advised by someone to start a blog for sharing his hacking knowledge with the world. He started a blog channel named 'Mukeshtricks4V'. After interacting with many alike he started a proper brand blog "itechhack" where he started sharing valuable information regarding hacking.

.....Next Page

Right now he runs a company "Digital Web Media" along with his team. The main work of this company is to create a website for clients to provide a good CEO, logo designing and digital marketing. He is well recognized as a successful entrepreneur in India with his startup racing towards a great profit.

Besides these there are many more entrepreneurs namely :

Ritesh Agarwal :
Age - 27 Years
Year Founded - 2012
Expertise - Hotel Industry

Ritesh Agarwal the CEO and founder of oyo rooms has net worth income of \$612.1 million and is considered second billionaire by the age of 16 he became the owner of travel stays known as OYO.

Sumit Shah :
Age - 31 Years
Founder & CEO - Dukaan App

Sumit Shah is one of the young entrepreneurs in India who started "Dukan" a digital platform that allows merchants with no programming experience to set up an E Commerce business using their smart phone. Now he is the CEO of the dukaan app.

...Ridham Sharma
Class B.A. 1st Year, Roll No. 21233

COLLECT MOMENTS NOT THINGS

I belong to Tehsil Nagrota Surian of Himachal Pradesh. Nature is at its best in Himachal. All four seasons shower their grace on Himachal; be it Spring, Summer, Rain or Winter. I feel that the most enjoyable season is winter. Many tourists visit H.P in the winter season; mostly around Christmas and New Year's Eve to enjoy the much awaited first snowfall on the hills. Beauty contests such as Hill's Queen or Winter Queen are organized on such occasions. There is divine scenery to be enjoyed in Himachal. Its mountains, waterfalls and temples appear like miracles of God. Himachal has been considered the land of gods and goddesses since prehistoric times.

Lord Shiva is considered the god of destruction. There are many temples of Lord Shiva in Himachal. Last year, we went to Bijli Mahadev temple in Kullu during the winter season. My friends and I left for Kullu from Kangra by car during the night. When we reached Kullu in the morning, we witnessed high hills and the houses of local people on those hills. The view was breathtaking. After going a little more, we saw the Beas River which forms the Pong Dam in Kangra. In the evening, we reached the place from where the 4 km trekking route for Bijli Mahadev starts. All my friends were enjoying themselves while trekking. It had grown dark when we reached Bijli Mahadev. It started getting cold. We quickly put up our tents. Next morning, we all got ready, and shortly afterwards we reached the temple. The people there told us the story of the temple. Every year, either the Shiva Lingam or the presiding deity's sacred wooden staff gets mysteriously hit by lightning bolts. Naturally, the lingam breaks up into pieces as a result, but the priest customarily puts it all back together by using cereal and pulse flour along with unsalted butter. After a few months, the lingam takes a solid shape like before. According to local belief, the reason why lightning strikes the lingam or the staff is sheer divine grace-the deity wants to save the inhabitants of the region from any impending evil. Others believe that the lightning itself is a divine blessing carrying special powers. Hence, the name of this temple became Bijli Mahadev. The view around the temple was blissful and peaceful. Travel and trekking give us a different vibe and push us to learn and explore something new.

...Sourabh
Class B.A. 1st Year, Roll No. 21207



HOW GOOGLE CONTROLS LIFE OF AN AVERAGE PERSON...?

Well, do you remember having filled in all the personal details while signing up for Google Mail or any other applications such as YouTube, Google, Google Drive, Google Photos, Play Store etc. related to Google. Google has all personal information about us. Google knows each and everything about us. It controls us without being seen by us. All the advertisements that pop up when you are browsing, Google is behind them. The sale promotional emails we receive, Google is behind them. Google wants to own every waking minute online at home, at the workplace, wherever we happen to be.

Google knows your exact location. We trust google reviews more than our friends or relatives. There should be a systematic way to use these search engines. We search everyday for normal information from Google which can be gained from books and newspapers too. College students remembered less information when they knew they could easily access it later on phone and computer. Mostly we are dependent on Google to store knowledge for a long time, instead of our own brain. Most of the students lost their ability to read books and newspapers. The deep reading which used to be seen in every person has now become a struggle. We are losing an important part of our identity.

...Akanksha

Class B.A. 2nd Year, Roll No. 20142

DR. BR AMBEDKAR : SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was one of the main architects of the Indian Constitution. He was a very well known political leader, philosopher, writer, economist, scholar and a social reformer who dedicated his life to eradicate un-touchability and other social inequalities in India. He became the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and played an important role in framing the Indian Constitution. Despite his great efforts and leading position in the structuring of the Indian constitution, his crusade to completely abolish un-touchability and to ensure justice for all un-touchables was not successful.

He once said: "For a successful revolution; It is not enough that there is discontent. What is required is a profound and thorough conviction of the justice, necessity and importance of political and social rights."

Babasaheb devoted his life to obliterate un-touchability, but could not achieve it. A question arises 'Why was his revolution not very successful despite his position and power at that time? Thinking of society for the dalits or un-touchables changed a bit but not as expected by Ambedkar.

During the 1950s the Indian Government brought the idea of 'Reservation' to ensure equal opportunities to marginalized, backward section of society on the basis of the caste of its citizens. Starting from the 1950s, major addition of OBCs in the 1980s, the practice has continued in 2019 with the introduction of the economically backward category, (EWS). Ambedkar's vision seems to have come true. The concept of reservation was introduced to create ample opportunities for backward, lowly and poor sections of society. It was supposed to be beneficial for those who are in backward classes or castes and to some extent it has

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fulfilled its purpose. But in doing so it has also created further subsections of enabled and marginalized within the reserved categories like Scs, Sts and OBCs.

Reservation was conceptualized as a temporary solution for a few years so that the backward classes could become equal to the upper classes. But that has not come true. Upper castes become richer day by day and the condition of the poor becomes worse. This is because the government doesn't apply the concept of "reservation" correctly and in the true spirit of equality. They must have that the person who is of backward class and has once taken the benefit of reservation must be barred from getting the same benefits again. It should be the same for all categories of reservation castes and classes. By this, the persons who are actually in need of reservation will get a chance.

Also the government must make a justified range of income as a criteria of determining the reservation. By this the so-called rich people of lower caste will not be able to take the government so far. The government has even made another category called "EWS GENERAL" and has given the maximum range of income of rupees 8 lakh per annum. Seriously, if someone is in a weaker section then how can he/ she earn approximately 65000 per month and still be poor?. Government should correct this serious mistake, otherwise the "new lower-class-rich people" will keep enjoying the benefits of reservation for years and poorer sections within the existing Scs, OBCs and General Category will continue to be pushed to the periphery of society.

The government should adopt two things to stop this discrimination.

1. The person who is poor takes reservation and when he/ she becomes self-employed or is capable enough to support and sustain his or her family, he/ she must be removed from any kind of reservation benefit.
2. The government should decide a judicious range of income in the reservation category. Only by this will we be able to give equal opportunities to all sections of society and make a better India. If Ambedkar were here among us today, he would also want the same.

...Shivansh

Class B.A. 1st Year, Roll No. 21171

TOURIST PLACES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Popularly known as the Devbhumi or "Land of Gods", Himachal Pradesh is a beautiful hill state in India, nestled in the north-west region of western Himalayas. The state is landlocked with the Tibetan plateau to the east, Jammu and Kashmir to the north, and the Punjab to the west.

Kangra Valley is a river valley situated in the Western Himalayas. It lies in the state of Himachal Pradesh in India, and is a popular tourist destination. The Kangri dialect is spoken there. Dharamshala, the headquarters of Kangra District and the main city of the valley, lies on the southern spur of Dhauladhar.

Kangra Valley is home to the famous Masrur Temple and is situated in the western Himalayas in Punjab. It is also a strong contender for the UNESCO World Heritage Site which is a huge appreciation to the place and its beauty. There are many beautiful places in Himachal Pradesh which attracts the attention of the tourists and some of the famous and popular tourists destination of Himachal Pradesh are :-

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Bathu Temple

Bathu Temples, known locally as "Bathu Ki Ladi", is a cluster of temples in the Kangra District of Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, with the main temple dedicated to Goddess Parvati and Lord Shiva. These Temples were submerged in Maharana Pratap Sagar, a reservoir created by Pong Dam in the early 1970s.

Kangra Fort

Kangra Fort is located in the town of Dharamshala as written about by the scribes of Alexander the Great. It is a majestic sample of architecture, which was constructed by the royal family of Kangra and dates back to around 4th Century B. C. This is known to be the largest fort in the Himalayas and is one of the oldest forts in India.

Pong Dam

The Pong Dam, also known as the Beas Dam, is an earth-fill embankment dam on the Beas River in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India, just upstream of Talwara. The purpose of the dam is water storage for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

Masrur Temple

The Masrur Temples, also referred to as Masroor Temples or Rock-Cut Temples at Masrur, is an early 8th century complex of rock-cut Hindu Temples in the Kangra Valley of Beas River in Himachal Pradesh, India. The temples face north-east, towards the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas.

...Akansha Bhardwaj

Class B. Com. 1st Year, Roll No. 21327

FASHION AND SOCIETY

Fashion has become a part of human life. People began to choose clothes based on their own style and preferences a long time ago. Fashion appears in clothing, accessories, makeup, hairstyle, lifestyle and body proportions. It is about carrying oneself in society. It promotes creativity and confidence. It enhances activity and gives opportunity for independent thinking.

It reflects the culture of a country. Fashion is the expression of inward feelings of a person. By fashion we usually refer to the style of clothes, hair-do and makeup etc. Besides furniture, architecture and decoration may also have patterns of fashion called trends. The trends of fashion keep changing and often repeat themselves at regular intervals. Youngsters are more crazy about fashion than most other people.

Fashion, however, is different from trends. Generally, fashion trends are introduced in films and young people especially students adopt them instantly. The trend follows the fashion and never leaves the frame. It gets highlighted from time to time. Trends are short-lived; fashion gets older with time. Like the 'Dhoti Kurta' Culture of India has become old but it gets rejuvenated with a new look and becomes a new trend for a while. A lot of people define their fashion statement according to their comfort and always wear whatever they are comfortable in. Fashion has many visible benefits. It raises the morale of people by allowing them the right of self-expression. It enables us to fully discover and express our own identities and induce the feelings of happiness.

The trends of fashion change constantly. Though we like wearing clothes as per the latest fashion we should make sure what style suits our personality. To be a fashionable person can often be a costly and cosmetic affair as it demands money. People dealing in such items benefit from changing trends in fashion. For rich people who like to spend money it might be an opportunity to show off but for those who are not rich; the changing trends may become a cause ridiculed. Fashion consciousness drives everyone to look their best.

Practically, there is no harm in looking good but it should have a limit lest it crosses the boundaries of decency.

...Ishu

Class B.A. 1st Year, Roll No. 21132



TECHNOLOGY : a Boon or a Curse

Technology when we hear this word the first thing that comes to mind is innovation. The last two centuries have been an era of countless innovations that have made human life easy and fast-paced. Tasks that were humongous and impossible for old people are now a piece of cake with the help of advanced technology in the present. Electronic equipment and appliances decorate our homes and offices like induction cooking, washing machines, dishwashers, coffee makers, refrigerators, smart TV etc. These help make our lives comfortable and enjoyable. The most visible impact of technology is the way we keep and carry money.

Physical money has become digital; the physical wallet has been replaced with E-wallet; smartphones have become the new tools of social behaviour and a more visible fashion symbol. Covid-19 has been able to fast forward the growth of digital transactions. With the help of internet smartphones, PC and Video Calling Apps, online education has become instrumental in keeping the teaching learning process up and running even without physical contact. Online platforms like YouTube and Google help people to gain knowledge about any topic that they fancy.

No doubt, technology is credited with the positive impact on human life but it has negative effects too. First, there are online scams and hacking. Hackers steal sensitive information from people like credit card or debit card data, Aadhar Ids etc. Addiction to online games compels young people to stick to their mobile screens for long hours and it affects their health badly. They also like to spend their parents' hard earned money to buy online stuff on such gaming platforms.

Most of these transactions are done without any consent of their parents. Neglect of physical activities is resulting in serious health issues like joint pains, mental fatigue, leading to tumours and cancer. Technology is both a boon and a curse but it depends on the user of technology how we actually use it. Smartphones can become the source of incurable addiction. An old proverb succinctly states that technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master.

...Arpit

Class B.Com. 2nd Year

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

...Tanisha Dhiman

Class B.A. 1st Year, Roll No. 21185



****Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao****

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a plan of Government of India which aims to produce consciousness and improving the effectiveness of the benefit services destined for women. The plan was initiated with Rs. 100 crore.

The child sex ratio (0-6 Years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001, which dropped drastically to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011. A 2012 UNICEF ranked India 41st amongst 195 countries. The government proposed Rs. 150 crore to be used up by the Ministry of Home Affairs on a system to amplify the security of women in large cities.

Communicating on the International Day of the Girl Child, Prime Minister Modi, called for eradication of female foeticide and invited suggestions of the people on "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" on my government portal. Prime Minister launched the programme on January 22, 2015 from Panipat Haryana.

....Priya

Class B.Sc. 3rd Year, Roll No. 19509

The Long Road To LGBTQ Equality In India

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer. Over the past decade, LGBTQ people have gained more and more tolerance and acceptance in India, especially in large cities. Nonetheless, most LGBTQ people in India remain closeted, fearing discrimination from their families, who might see homosexuality as shameful. Discrimination is still present in rural areas, where LGBTQ people often face rejection from their families and forced opposite sex marriages. People's prejudices lead them to think that LGBTQ people are old and very different.

Today, homosexuality and queer identities may be acceptable to more Indian youths than ever before but within the boundaries of families, homes and schools, acceptance still remains a constant struggle for LGBTQ people. The idea of human rights rest on the central premise that all human are equal. It follows that all human have dignity and all human should be treated as equal. Being L, G, B, T and Q is not a problem, nor is it a choice as such. In September 2018, the supreme court decriminalized adult consensual same-sex relationships in the Section 377 judgement review and in April 2014, Supreme Court of India ruled in favour of freedom and rights of transgender people in India protected under constitution.

India is vast and diverse country and attitude towards this subject and experiences of LGBTQ vary vastly. If normal men and women have the right to live in this society with respect then why not a person who belongs to LGBTQ can live in this society with respect. It's not about what religion says it's about what humanity says. As per WHO in 1990, homosexuality is a mental disorder. We are human beings, holders of human rights, and we need to recognize LGBTQ community people within the society we live in. Everyone in this world who is normal or abnormal has equal rights to live in this society with full respect.

...Gourisha

Class B.Sc. 1st Year, Roll No. 21428



SMART

*My dad gave me one dollar bill
'Cause I'm his smartest son,
And I swapped it for two shiny quarters
'Cause two is more than One !*

*And then I took the quarters
And traded them to Lou
For three times - I guess he don't know
That three is more than two !*

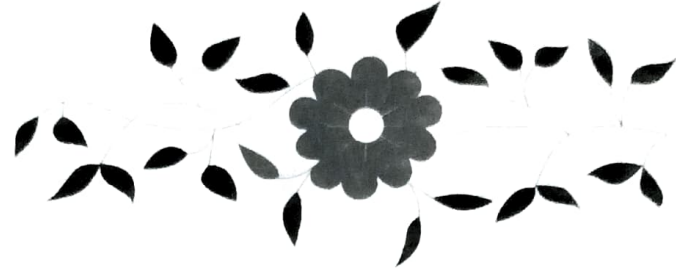
*Just then, along came old blind Bates
And just 'cause he cant's see
He gave me four nickels for my three times.
And four is more than three !*

*And I took the nickels to Hiram combs
Down at the seed-feet store,
And the foal gave me five Pennies for them
And five is more than four!*

*And then I went and showed my dad,
And he get red in the cheeks
And cloud his eyes and shook his head
Too proud of me to speak !*

...Reetika
Class B.Com 2nd Year





हलदूण

हिन्दी/संस्कृत अनुभाग

सत्र : 2022-23

राजकीय महाविद्यालय, नगरोटा सूरियां
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.)

संपादक
राजेश कुमार
सहायक प्राध्यापक



छात्र-संपादक
श्रुति कौण्डल

हिन्दी अनुभाग

विषय सूची

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राजकीय महाविद्यालय, नगरोंटा सूरियां
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.)

संस्कृत का महत्व एवं उसमें आजिविका के स्रोत

संस्कृत भाषा को देववाणी, सुरवाणी, परिष्कृत एवं परिनिष्ठित भाषा के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसके विषय में कहा भी गया है — भारत की दो ही प्रतिष्ठाएं हैं संस्कृत और संस्कृति।

भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे संस्कृतं संस्कृतिस्तथा।।

यद्यपि इसका विशाल साहित्य है तथा हमारी संस्कृति के मूल में भी यहीं भाषा है तथापि अधिकांश विद्यार्थी इसके पठन-पाठन से दूर रहना चाहते हैं। उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए यह लेख अत्याधिक सहायक होगा तथा उनके अन्तःकरण में संस्कृत के प्रति विद्यमान भय तथा भ्रान्तियों को यह दूर करेगा सर्वप्रथम संस्कृत का क्या महत्व है :-

1. संस्कृत हमारी संस्कृति का आधार है, अतः संस्कृति के ज्ञान के लिए संस्कृत का ज्ञान आवश्यक है। संस्कृति सार्वभौमिक, सार्वकालिक तथा सार्वदेशिक है, इसे केवल संस्कृतज्ञ ही समझ सकता है। अन्यो के लिए तो खान-पान, रहन-सहन ही संस्कृति है। उदाहरण के लिए सदा बोलना, माता-पिता की आज्ञा का पालन करना हमारी संस्कृति है।
2. संस्कृत विश्व की प्राचीनतम भाषा है, अतः इस कारण भी इसका ज्ञान आवश्यक है। लम्बी एवं विशालतम परम्परा के कारण इसमें भूत तथा वर्तमान से सम्बन्धित अनेक प्रकार का ज्ञान निहित होगा।
3. संगणक (Computer) तथा अन्तरिक्ष में सन्देश प्रेषित करने के लिए भी यह एक उत्तम भाषा है। इस तथ्य का मूल कारण है इस भाषा के अर्थ का परिवर्तन न होना। उदाहरण के लिए यदि इसमें कर्ता, कर्म एवं क्रिया का क्रम परिवर्तित भी कर दे तो भी अर्थ परिवर्तित नहीं होता है।
रामः गृहात् विद्यालयं गच्छति। गच्छति विद्यालयं रामः गृहात्। विद्यालयं गृहात् गच्छति रामः। इन सभी वाक्यों का अर्थ समान है किन्तु अन्य भाषाओं में ऐसा नहीं है।
4. संस्कृत में विज्ञान का मूल विद्यमान है। कणाद का परमाणुवाद, चरक सुश्रुत की चिकित्सा, सौरमण्डल का ज्ञान आर्यभट्ट इत्यादि इसके प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण हैं।

संस्कृत में आजिविका के स्रोत :-

अधिकांश विद्यार्थी इस भय में संस्कृत का चयन नहीं करते क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है इसमें आजिविका के अल्प स्रोत हैं, किन्तु लेखक का मन्तव्य विपरीत है। अन्य क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा इसमें आजिविका के अधिक स्रोत हैं जिन्हें निम्न बिन्दुओं से व्याख्यायित किया जा सकता है।

1. महाविद्यालय स्तर पर संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग में PGT तथा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में TGT तथा PGT दोनों पदों पर नियुक्ति प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
2. महाविद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर प्राध्यापक के रूप में अपनी आजिविका प्रारम्भ कर सकते हैं।

.....शेष अगले पृष्ठ पर

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3. अनुवादक के रूप में कार्य कर अपनी आजीविका कमा सकते हैं।
 4. एक उत्तम योग-शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति प्राप्त सकते हैं।
 5. पत्रकारिता को भी अपना कार्यक्षेत्र बनाकर आजीविका चला सकते हैं।
 6. बैंक में भाषाधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्ति प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। प्रथम श्रेणी की इस आजीविका के लिए केवल हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत में स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले ही योग्य होते हैं।
 7. आजकल वातुशास्त्र के अनुसार गृह निर्माण की परम्परा व्याप्त हो रही है अतः आप वास्तुकार (Architect) के रूप में भी आजीविका प्रारम्भ कर सकते हैं।
 8. प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में (IAS, IPS, HAS) संस्कृत विषय का चयन कर उत्तम अंक प्राप्त करके आजीविका प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। सामान्यतः ऐसा देखा गया है कि संस्कृत विषय से अन्य विषयों के विद्यार्थी भी इस परीक्षा में अच्छे अंकों से उत्तीर्ण होते हैं, जिसका कारण इस विषय की सरलता है।
 9. पुरातत्व विभाग में भी आजीविका प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। उन्हें पाण्डुलिपियों तथा अभिलेखों के पाठन के लिए संस्कृतज्ञों की आवश्यकता होती है।
 10. आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा तथा आयुर्वेदिक औषधि के क्षेत्र में भी संस्कृत के छात्र आजीविका प्रारम्भ कर सकते हैं।
 11. उपरोक्त अवसरों को अतिरिक्त जो भी अवसर सामान्य स्नातक के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं वे सभी अवसर संस्कृत विषय के साथ स्नातक करने वाले को भी उपलब्ध होते हैं।

अतः प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को संस्कृत का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है इसी के माध्यम से वह अपनी संस्कृति से जुड़ा हुआ रहता है। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को इसका ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है जिससे वह इसके अन्तर्निहित ज्ञान का प्रचार-प्रसार कर सके।

राजेश कुमार
सहायक प्राध्यापक
संपादक संस्कृत तथा हिन्दी अनुभाग

मेरे एहसास

- 1) जंग खून मांगती है मैदान में,
नफरत का बीज फैलाती है आवाम में,
यू तो हासिल कुछ भी नहीं
सिर्फ पीछे छोड़ जाती है लाशें मैदान में।
किसी का साया उठ जाता है किसी का साथ टूट जाता है,
चिखती-बिलखती आवाजों के बीच इंसान छूट जाता है,
बम के धमाकों से इमारतें मलबे का ढेर बन जाती हैं,
जीती-जागती जिंदगियां लाशों में बदल जाती हैं,
जंग तबाही का मंजर साथ लाती है,
कुछ नहीं बचता सिर्फ राख हाथ आती है,
इंसान को इंसान होने पर शर्म नहीं आती,
इतिहास उठाकर देख लो जंग रास नहीं आती।
- 2) कतरा-कतरा लहू का हिसाब चाहिए,
रगों में लहू ही नहीं लहू में उबाल चाहिए,
जिंदगी संघर्ष है संघर्ष ही मुकाम चाहिए,
अब युद्ध ही नहीं युद्ध में संग्राम चाहिए,
लहरे ही नहीं लहरों में उफान चाहिए,
मंजिल किनारा नहीं है किश्ती को सागर पार चाहिए,
जमीन ही नहीं आसमान भी चाहिए,
अब पंख ही नहीं उड़ान भी चाहिए,
उम्मीद ही नहीं खिताब चाहिए,
सेहत ही नहीं जिस्म भी खाक चाहिए,
भूख ही नहीं प्यास भी मरनी चाहिए,
अब सुलगती चिंगारी में आग जलनी चाहिए,
यू ही थक कर ना बैठ राही,
अब मंजिल पे ही विराम चाहिए।
- 3) कुछ खयालात हर रात उलझ पड़ते हैं मेरी नींद से
बड़े हसीन हैं ये लम्हें, सजा-ऐ-तौर पर उम्र मांगते हैं।
- 4) मैं हौसला बेशुमार लिए बैठा हूँ,
मैं तेरे हर सवाल का जवाब लिए बैठा हूँ,
यह काली अंधेरी रातें क्या रोकेंगी रास्ता मेरा,
मैं खुद में एक सूरज समाए लिए बैठा हूँ,
इन हवाओं से कह दो कि अपनी हद में रहे,
मैं तूफानों में उड़ने का हुनर लिए बैठा हूँ,
जो रोक दे पथ मेरा इतना मुश्किलों में साहस नहीं
क्योंकि मैं इरादे मजबूत लिए बैठा हूँ।

- 5) कत्ल हुआ इंसानियत का
कतरा-कतरा खून बहा
लाल हुई सड़कें लाल हुए मंदिर-मस्जिद
और धर्म के ठेकेदार कहते हैं
यह खून बहा हिंदू-मुस्लिम का
चारों तरफ खौफ का साया है
कोई कसम श्री राम की खाता है
कोई पैदाइश अल्लाह की बताता है
बहाके खून इंसान का, करके कत्ल इंसानियत का
मारने से पहले मरने के बाद की स्वर्ग और जन्नत
की बात बताता है।
- 6) ना कर जुल्म-ऐ-सितम हम पर ओ मेरे सरदार
हमीं से तुम हो हमीं से यह संसार
चाहे कर दो लाख जुल्म हम पर
हमीं से जिएंगे तुम और ये सरकार
हमसे ना उलझना हम अपनी भूख मिटाना जानते हैं
लहू पसीना बहा के बंजर जमीं में भी अनाज ऊगाना
जानते हैं।
- 7) तेरे चेहरे पे उदासी अच्छी नहीं लगती
कुछ पल के लिए मुस्कुराओ ना
सब खैरियत है घर पर
कुछ और सुनाओ ना
तुम्हें हाथों से छू लूं
इतना पास तो आओ ना
बहुत हुई आस पड़ोस की बातें
कुछ अपने बारे में बताओ ना
हर बार खफा तुम होती हो
इस बार हमें मनाओ ना
चंचल है स्वभाव तुम्हारा
थोड़ा सा शरमाओ ना
बहुत तेज धूप है
अपनी जुल्फों के साए में सुलाओ ना
इत्र की तरह तुम महकती हो
कुछ छिंटे मुझ पर भी छिड़काओ ना
मैं शायर हूँ तुम्हारा
मेरी नज़्म बन जाओ ना
एक कविता लिखनी है तुम पर
मेरी कलम बन जाओ ना
अभी तो आई हो तुम
कुछ पल के लिए ठहर जाओ ना।Vijay Kumar
AP Mathematics

जीवन की अंतिम यात्रा....

"किसी बुजुर्ग ने बोला था कि जब मैं नींद में था और मुझे इतना सजाया जा रहा था, बड़े प्यार से मुझे नहलाया जा रहा था। न जाने था वो कौन-सा खेल मेरे घर में, बच्चों की तरह मुझे कंधे पर उठाया जा रहा था। पास मेरे हर अपना उस वक्त, फिर भी मैं हर किसी के मन से भुलाया जा रहा था। जो कभी देखते भी नहीं थे मोहब्बत की नजरों से, उनके दिल से भी प्यार मुझ पर लुटाया जा रहा था। मालूम नहीं क्यों हैरान था हर कोई मुझे सोते देख कर, जोर-जोर से रो कर मुझे जगाया जा रहा था। काँप उठी मेरी रूह वो मंजर देख कर, जहां मुझे हमेशा के लिए सुलाया जा रहा था। मोहब्बत की इन्तहा थी जिन दिलों में मेरे लिए, उन्हीं दिलों के हाथों आज मैं जलाया जा रहा था। इस दुनिया में कोई किसी का हमदर्द नहीं होता, लाश को श्मशान में रखकर अपने लोग ही पूछते हैं और कितना वक्त लगेगा।"

....राहुल

बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष, रोल नं. 21178

प्रकृति....

हरे-हरे खेतों में
बरस रही हैं बूंदें
खुशी-खुशी से आया सावन
भर गया मेरा आंगन।
ऐसा लग रहा है जैसे
मन की कलियां खिल गयीं वैसे
ऐसा कि आया बसंत
लेके फूलों का जश्न।
धूप से प्यासी मेरे तन को
बूंदों ने दी ऐसी अंगड़ाई
कूद पड़ा मेरा तन-मन
लगता है मैं हूं एक दामन।
यह संसार है कितना सुंदर
लेकिन लोग नहीं उतने अक्लमंद
यही है एक निवेदन
न करो प्रकृति का शोषण।

....वैष्णवी

बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20152

शिक्षक.....

जीवन में जो राह दिखाए,
सही तरह से चलना सिखाए।
माता-पिता से पहले आता,
जीवन में सदा आदर पाता।
सबको मान प्रतिष्ठा जिससे,
सीखी कर्तव्यनिष्ठा जिससे।
कभी रहे ना दूर हम जिससे,
बने हमारे पथदर्शक जो
मेरे मन को भाता
वह मेरा शिक्षक कहलाता।
कभी है शांत, कभी है धीर,
स्वभाव में सदा गंभीर,
मन में दबी रहे ये इच्छा,
काश मैं उस जैसा बन पाता,
जो मेरा शिक्षक कहलाता।

....अकांक्षा

बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20142

सीखो....

सैनिक से बलिदान सीखो
पेड़ से तुम झुक जाना सीखो
बैल से बोझ उठाना सीखो
पत्थर से मजबूत बनना सीखो
पेड़ से छांव देना सीखो
सूरज से नियमित निकलना सीखो
मोमबत्ती से रोशन करना सीखो
उजाले से सदा फेल जाना सीखो

मूर्ति से सहन करना सीखो
ईश्वर से माफ करना सीखो
इस धरती पर तुम आए हो तो
सब कुछ अच्छा-अच्छा सीखो।



....अकांक्षा

बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20142

नाट्यशास्त्र में वर्णित रंगमंच के प्रकार एवं माप....

नाट्यशास्त्र में नाट्यमण्डप तीन प्रकार के बताये गये हैं— 1) विकृष्ट, 2) चतुरस्र, 3) त्र्यस्र। इन तीनों के तीन-तीन परिमाण भी बताये गये हैं— 1) ज्येष्ठ, 2) मध्यम, 3) अवर। ज्येष्ठ नाट्यग्रह एक सौ आठ हाथ लम्बे होते हैं। मध्यम नाट्यग्रह चौसठ हाथ लम्बे होते हैं और अवर बत्तीस हाथ लम्बे होते हैं।

- 1) विकृष्ट
- 2) चतुरस्र
- 3) त्र्यस्र

इनके माप :-

- 1) ज्येष्ठ - 108x64
- 2) मध्यम - 64x32
- 3) अवर - 32x16

- देवताओं के लिए ज्येष्ठ नाट्यमंडप का निर्माण किया गया है।
- राजाओं के लिए मध्यम नाट्यमंडप का निर्माण किया गया है।
- मनुष्यों के लिए अवर नाट्यमंडप की स्थापना की गई है।

सभी नाट्यग्रहों में मध्यम नाट्यग्रह को सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना गया है। क्योंकि इसमें सुनने और नाट्यमंडप में कौन-सा कार्यक्रम चला हुआ है उसे देखने में आसानी होती है। रंगमंच के लिए स्तंभों का भी निर्माण किया गया है। रंगमंच में रंगपीठ और रंगशीर्ष भी होता है और रंगमंच में द्वारों का भी निर्माण किया जाता है।

....श्रुति

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 19140

विकृष्ट नाट्यग्रह आयताकार होता है।
चतुरस्र नाट्यग्रह वर्गाकार होता है।
त्र्यस्र नाट्यग्रह त्रिकोण आकृति का होता है।



काव्य प्रकाश में वर्णित काव्यतत्त्व.....

काव्य प्रकाश आचार्य भम्मट द्वारा विरचित है। इसमें काव्य के हेतु प्रयोजन तथा स्वरूप के बारे में बताया गया है।

काव्य के तीन हेतु हैं:-

- शक्तिनिपुणता लोकशास्त्र काव्याद्यवेक्षणात्।
काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽयास इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे।

1) शक्ति :-

शक्ति कवि का बीजरूपी तत्त्व है। कवि बनने का मूल कारण देवताओं की अराधना, उपासना आदि से उत्पन्न विलक्षण प्रतिभा या पूर्वजन्म का कोई शुभकर्म अथवा शृंगार वासना ही कवित्व का बीज है।

2) निपुणता :-

वर्ण मात्रा आदि के नियम बतलाने वाला मुनिवर पिंगल आदि रचित छंदशास्त्र, प्रकृति-प्रत्यय-विभाग-पूर्वक शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति बतलाने वाला पाणिनी आदि प्रणीत व्याकरण शास्त्र सिंह आदि रचित नामकोश कोहल नाट्यशास्त्र आदि के अध्ययन तथा ज्ञान से निपुणता आती है।

3) अभ्यास :-

जिन लोगों को काव्य के बारे में जानकारी हो तथा काव्य के गुण और दोषों को जानते हो। काव्य की रचना करने के लिए शक्ति, निपुणता, अभ्यास इन तीनों का होना अनिवार्य है।

काव्य के छः प्रयोजन हैं :-

- काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये।
सद्यः परनिर्वृत्ये कान्तासम्मिततयोपदेशयुजे।।

1) यश, 2) अर्थ, 3) व्यवहारविदे, 4) शिवेतरक्षतये, 5) सद्यः परनिर्वृत्ये, 6) कान्तासम्मिततयोपदेशयुजे।

काव्य से धन एवं यश की प्राप्ति, व्यवहार का ज्ञान, अमंगल का निवारण तथा शीघ्र ही श्रेष्ठ आनन्द की प्राप्ति एवं कमनीय रमणी के वचनों के तुल्य सरस होने के कारण उत्तम उपदेश मिलता है।

काव्य का स्वरूप :-

काव्य वह वाक्य रचना है जो किसी रस या मनोवेग से पूर्ण हो अर्थात् वह जिससे चुने हुए शब्दों के द्वारा कल्पना और मनोवेगों का प्रभाव डाला जा सकता है।

काव्य के दो भेद हैं :-

1) दृश्य, 2) श्रव्य।

दृश्य :- दृश्य काव्य वह काव्य है जिसे हमें देख सकते हैं।

श्रव्य :- श्रव्य काव्य वह काव्य है जिसे हमें सुन सकते हैं।

- काव्य का स्वरूप :-

तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ संगुणानलंकृति पुनः क्वापि।

.....शेष अगले पेज पर



क) शब्दार्थ :- शब्द और अर्थ की विशिष्ट समष्टि काव्य है। इस लक्षणांश पर पूर्व आचार्यों का प्रभाव अवश्य प्रतीत होता है।

ख) अदोष :- वह शब्द और अर्थ युगल काव्य रसापकर्षक दोषों से रहित होना चाहिए।

ग) सगुणौ :- जिस प्रकार शूरता आदि आत्मा के धर्म हैं उसी प्रकार काव्य में जो प्रधान रूप से स्थित रस के धर्म हैं यहां सगुणौ का प्रयोजन गुण व्यंजक शब्द के लिए किया गया है।

....आंचल

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 19139

चुटकुले....

व्यापारियों की जिन्दगी
उस मुकान पर है की
अगर पहाड़ों की हसीन वादियों
में भी जाकर जोर से पुकारे.... पेमेंट
तो वापस सुनाई देगा
कल आना... कल आना...।



एक दुकानदार जलेबी बेच रहा था,
लेकिन लगातार चिल्ला रहा था—
“आलू ले लो, आलू....”
ग्राहक :- पर यह तो जलेबी है।
दुकानदार ने बोला चुप हो जाओ, वरना मक्खियां
आ जाएंगी।

एक बार एक नेता भाषण दे रहा था और नेता जी
के भाषण के बाद लोग उनका ऑटोग्राफ लेने पहुंच
गए। नेता जी ऑटोग्राफ देते-देते थक गया। अंत में
उन्होंने चिढ़कर एक आदमी की कापी पर गधे की
तस्वीर बना दी। वह आदमी बोला, “नेता जी मुझे
आपका फोटोग्राफ नहीं ऑटोग्राफ चाहिए।”

कविता (हिमाचल)

ठण्डे-ठण्डे पहाड़ों की शान है, हिमाचल
अपने रीति-रिवाजों की अलग पहचान है
हिमाचल।
हरियाली, पशु-पक्षियों की आन है हिमाचल
बच्चों, बूढ़ों की आज भी शान है, हिमाचल
पुराने किलों की पहचान है, हिमाचल।
क्योंकि सबसे प्यारा है ये अपना हिमाचल।

विचार...

गलत का विरोध खुलकर कीजिए, चाहे
राजनीति हो या समाज।
इतिहास आवाज उठाने पर लिखा जाता है,
तलवे चाटने वालों पर नहीं।

विचार...

सफलता हाथों की लकीरों में नहीं, माथे के
पसीनों में मिलती है।

....सीमा

बी.कॉम तृतीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 19308

दैनिक प्रेरणा

जिंदगी में हमें बहुत सारी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई बार समझ नहीं आता कि जिंदगी हमें कहां ले जाना चाहती है। आज ही हम खुशी के मारे झूम रहे होते हैं तो कल मुंह लटकाए कोने में सिर पकड़कर रो रहे होते हैं। क्या-क्या नहीं कराती ये जिंदगी कभी हंसाती तो कभी रुलाती है ये जिंदगी। बहुत सारे लोग कठिन समय में टूट जाते हैं उन्हें समझ नहीं आता कि उनके साथ ही कुछ सही क्यों नहीं हो रहा है। उन्हें लगता है कि जिंदगी में वो हारने के लिए ही पैदा हुए हैं। जिंदगी बार-बार उनके सामने नए चैलेंजस रख देती है और उन्हें समझ नहीं आता कि वो क्या करें। ठंड के मौसम में सुबह-सुबह जब आप निकलते हैं तो आपने देखा होगा कि कोहरा किस तरह सब तरफ फैला होता है। आप रास्तों को देख नहीं पाते, कोहरा इतना ज्यादा होता कि आपको कुछ भी ठीक से दिखाई नहीं देता, लेकिन जब आप चलना शुरू करते हैं, आगे बढ़ना शुरू करते हैं तो रास्ता दिखना शुरू हो जाता है। जैसे-जैसे आप बढ़ते हैं आपको लगने लगता है कि कोहरा का प्रभाव खत्म हो रहा है और कदमों को बढ़ाते हुए आप अपनी मंजिल तक पहुंच जाते हैं। लेकिन याद रखिए कोहरा अभी भी सभी तरफ फैला हुआ है। आप पीछे या आस-पास देखते हैं तो भी खुद को कोहरे से घिरा हुआ ही पाते हैं, लेकिन जब आप एक दिशा निर्धारित कर चलना प्रारम्भ करते हैं तो ये आपके कदम बढ़ाने के साथ हटते चला जाता है। हमारी जिंदगी भी कुछ इसी तरह की है, हम हजारों मुश्किलों, परेशानियों से घिरे हुए हैं हमको लगता है कि परेशानियां कभी खत्म ही नहीं होंगी, लेकिन जब हम एक रास्ता चुनकर आगे बढ़ना शुरू कर देते हैं, तो हमारे सामने से मुश्किलें खुद-ब-खुद हटती चली जाती हैं। हम कोहरे की तरफ हमेशा मुश्किलों और कठिनाइयों से घिरे रहेंगे, लेकिन जब हम एक दिशा में आगे बढ़ना शुरू कर देंगे तो रास्ता हमें मंजिल की तरफ बढ़ता जाएगा।

दोस्तो, आपने एक गाना तो सुना तो सुना ही होगा “कुछ तो लोग कहेंगे, लोगों का काम है कहना, छोड़ो बेकार की बातों में बीत न जाए रैना” और लोगों को फ्री में एक सलाह बांटने की बड़ी बीमारी होती है और आज तक इसका कोई वैक्सीन बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब आप कोई नया काम शुरू करते हैं, जिसमें आपको विश्वास होता है जिसमें आप को पता है कि आप सफल हो सकते हैं, लेकिन चंद लोगों की बातों को सुनकर जब आप अपने हौसले को कमजोर करते हैं तो इसमें आपकी ही गलती है। इस बात को याद रखिये कि जब आप सफल होने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे होते हैं तो आपकी मुलाकात ऐसे प्राणियों से होगी जो आपकी टांग खींचेंगे, आपको आगे बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए उनके शब्द आपको कमजोर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आपको इतना ध्यान रखना है कि उनकी बातों को अनसुना करना जितना हो सकता है उतना ईग्नोर करना है। जिस दिन आप ने उन की बातों को सुनना शुरू कर दिया है तो समझो आप की जिंदगी तथा सोचने की क्षमता खत्म है। क्योंकि लोगों को अपना तो पता नहीं, लेकिन दूसरा क्या कर रहा है, क्या चल रहा है उसकी जिंदगी में घूसना जरूर होता है। जब तक आप सब कुछ छोड़ कर बैठ नहीं जाते तो चैन नहीं आएगा। इस बात को गांठ बांधकर चलना होगा कि जिंदगी में ऐसे नमूने आएंगे ही, लेकिन सफल आप को होना है किसी दूसरे को नहीं।

....साक्षी

बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष, रोल नं. 21184

फिर भी ना जाने क्यूं पिता पीछे रह जाता है...!

माँ, नौ महीने पालती है।
पिता, 25 साल पालता है।
फिर भी ना जाने क्यूं पिता पीछे रह जाता है...!
माँ, बिना तनख्वाह घर का सारा काम करती है।
पिता, पूरी कमाई घर पे लुटा देता है।
फिर भी ना जाने क्यूं पिता पीछे रह जाता है...!
माँ, जो चाहते हो वो बनाती है।
पिता, जो चाहते हो वो ला देता है।
फिर भी ना जाने क्यूं पिता पीछे रह जाता है...!

माँ, को याद करते हो जब चोट लगती है।
पिता, को याद करते हो जब जरूरत पड़ती है।
फिर भी ना जाने क्यूं पिता पीछे रह जाता है...!
माँ और बच्चों की अलमारी नये कपड़ों से भरी है।
पिता, कई सालों तक पुराने कपड़े चलाता है।
फिर भी ना जाने क्यूं पिता पीछे रह जाता है...!

....शालिनी गुलेरिया
बी.कॉम. तृतीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 19333

पिता

प्यार का सागर ले आते
फिर चाहे कुछ ना कह पाते
बिन बोले ही समझ जाते
दुःख के हर कोने में
खड़ा उनको पहले से पाया
छोटी-सी ऊंगली पकड़कर
चलना उन्होंने सिखाया
जीवन के हर पहलु को
अपने अनुभव से बताया

हर उलझन को उन्होंने
अपना दुःख समझ सुलझाया
दूर रहकर भी हमेशा
प्यार उन्होंने हम पर बरसाया।
एक छोटी-सी आहट से
मेरा साया पहचाना
मेरी हर सिसकियों में
अपनी आंखों को भिगोया
आशीर्वाद उनका हमेशा हमने पाया

हर खुशी को मेरे पहले उन्होंने जाना
असमंजस के पलों में
अपना विश्वास दिलाया
ऐसे पिता के प्यार से बड़ा कोई
प्यार न पाया।

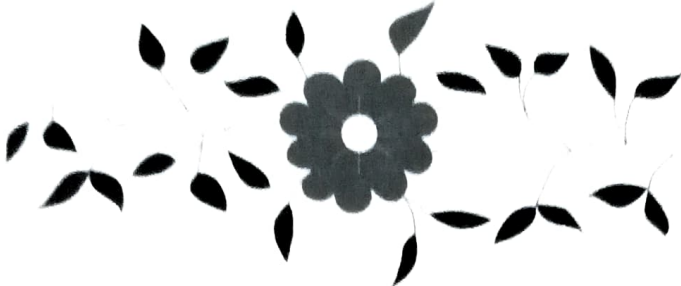
....साक्षी
बी.कॉम. तृतीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 19303

हिन्दी भाषा

प्रकृति की पहली ध्वनी ऊँ है
मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी, इसी ऊँ की देन है।
देवनागरी लिपि है इसकी, देवों की कलम से उपजी
बांग्ला-गुजराती-भोजपुरी-डोगरी-पंजाबी और कई
हिन्दी ही है इन सब की जननी!
प्रकृति की हर इक चीज अपने में सम्पूर्ण है
मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी अपने में सम्पूर्ण है।
जो बोलते हैं वही लिखते हैं,
मन के भाव सही उभरते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा ही तुम्हें, प्रकृति के समीप ले जाएगी,
मन की शुद्धि तन की शुद्धि, सहायक यह बन जाएगी।

कुछ हवा चलती है ऐसी यहां
कहते हैं इस मातृभाषा को बदल डालो!
बदल सको क्या तुम अपनी माता को?
मातृभाषा को क्यों बदला करो!
देवों की भाषा का क्यों तुम तिरस्कार करो।
बदल सको तो तुम अपनी सोच को बदल डालो
हर इक भाषा का तुम दिल से सम्मान करो
हिन्द की जड़ों पर आओ हम गर्व करें
हिन्दी भाषा पर आओ हम गर्व करें!

....रीतिका चौधरी
बी.कॉम. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20337



Haldoon

Science Section

Session : 2022-23

Govt. Degree College Nagrota Surian
Tehsil Jawali, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

Anuragini

Assistant Prof.
Editor Science Section



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Student Editor

Science Section

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ENDANGERED SPECIES OF INDIA

Any species that is at risk of extinction because of a sudden rapid decrease in its population or a loss of its critical habitat is known as endangered species.

****Reasons for Endangerment :-***

1. Loss of habitat is one of the primary reasons for the endangerment of species. Due to deforestation, number of species has lost their food as well as shelter.
2. Over hunting and poaching has a very destructive as well as catastrophic effect on a number of animals and fishes all over the world.
3. Pollution plays a very dominant role in the endangerment of animal species.

****Some most endangered animals in India :-***

Indian elephant, Bengal tiger, Indian lion, Indian Rhino, Gaur, Lion toiled macaque, Tibetan Antelope, Ganga river dolphin, the Nilgiri Taher, Snow leopard, Dhole, Black buck, Great Indian bustard, Forest owlet, White winged duck are the most endangered animals in India.

****Few Ways to Save Endangered Animals :-***

- ◇ If pollution can be controlled all across the globe then it can have a major positive impact on animals, fishes and birds all over the world.
- ◇ To save the endangered animals from extinction, a number of breeding programmes have been introduced. The government, NGOs and the other corporate bodies should come forward for this noble cause.
- ◇ If hunting and poaching can be controlled then there can be a significant change in the numbers of the endangered animals.

Steps Taken By Government For Protection :-

- ◇ All the states adopted wildlife protection Act in 1972 which prohibits any type of trade for endangered and rare species.
- ◇ National ban was imposed on tiger hunting in 1970 and wildlife protection Act became effective in 1972.
- ◇ Innumerable numbers of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Parks etc have been established by the government.
- ◇ In 1996, the Wildlife Advisory Committee and Wildlife Institute were established for seeking advice on different features of Wildlife conservation and matters related to it.

...Neha

Class B.Sc. 1st Year (Med.)

Roll No. 21401

Don't Let PCOS Define You...!

You are beautiful inside & out and stay strong because you are worth it...

PCOS (Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome) :-

Widely known as PCOS, it is an endocrine system disorder that affects women in their reproductive years. Symptoms include changes to the mensural cycle and excess hair growth. Untreated, it can lead to infertility and other complications. The exact cause is unknown.

Facts On PCOS :-

- > PCOS is one of the most common endocrine disorders affecting 8-20 percent of women, many of whom do not have a diagnosis.
- > PCOS is linked to the development of other medical conditions, such as insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes high Blood Pressure and heart disease.
- > Around 70 percent of ovulatory fertility issues are related to PCOS.

Most women with PCOS grow a number of small cysts, or fluid-filled sacs, in ovaries. The cysts are not harmful, but they can lead to an imbalance in hormonal levels. Women with PCOS may also experience menstrual cycle abnormalities, increased androgen levels, excess hair growth, acne and obesity.

Symptoms :-

- ^ Irregular menstruation.
- ^ Excess androgen levels.
- ^ Sleep apnea.
- ^ High stress levels.
- ^ High blood pressure.
- ^ Skin tags.
- ^ Infertility.
- ^ Acne, Oily Skin and Dandruff.
- ^ High Cholesterol and triglycerides.
- ^ Acanthosis nigricans are (dark patches of skin).

Tests and Diagnosis :-

No single test can determine the presence of PCOS, but a doctor can diagnose the condition through medical history; a physical exam that includes a pelvic exam and blood tests to measure hormone, cholesterol and glucose levels. An ultrasound may be used to look at the uterus and ovaries.

Treatment :-

There is no cure for PCOS but treatment aims to manage the symptoms that affect an individual. This will depend on whether the individual wants to become pregnant and aims to reduce to risk of secondary medical conditions. Such as heart disease and diabetes.

- > **Birth control pills :-** These can help regulate hormones and menstruation.
- > **Diabetes medications :-** These help manage diabetes if necessary.

...Tanu Choudhary
Class B.Sc. 3rd Year

Ancient Mathematicians of India

Indian mathematics emerged in the Indian subcontinent from 1200BC until the end of the 18th century. In the classical period of Indian mathematics (400AD to 1200AD), important contributions were made by scholars like Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara II and Varahamihira.

Definition of Mathematics :-

The study of the measurement, relationship, properties of quantities and sets, using numbers and symbols. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus are branches of mathematics.

Mathematical Logic :-

Mathematical logic is the study of logic within mathematics. Major subareas include modern theory, Proof theory, Set theory and Recursion theory. Research in mathematical logic commonly addresses the mathematical properties of formal systems of logic such as their expressive.

History of Mathematics :-

History of Mathematics include a number of blind Mathematicians. One of the greatest mathematician ever Leonhard Euler (1707-1783) was blind for last seventeen years of his life. The English Mathematician Nicholas Saunderson (1682-1739) went blind in his first year, due to smallpox.

Father of Maths in India :-

Aryabhata is the father of Indian mathematics. He was a great mathematician and astronomer of ancient India. His major work is known as Aryabhatiya. It consists of spherical, trigonometry, algebra, quadratic equation, plane trigonometry, sum of power series, arithmetic.

Mother of Maths in India :-

Shakuntala Devi was an Indian mathematician, writer and mental calculator, popularly known as the "Human computer". Her talent earned her a place in the 1982 edition of The Guinness Book of world records.

Indian Mathematician Invented Zero :-

The first Modern equivalent of numeral zero comes from a Hindu astronomer and mathematician Brahmagupta in 628. His symbol to depict the numeral was a dot underneath a number.

Bhaskara II :-

Bhaskara II, also called Bhaskaracarya or Bhaskara the learned (born 1114, Biddur, India; died 1185 probably Ujjain), was the leading mathematician of the 12th century. Who wrote the first work with full and systematic use of the decimal number system.

Varahamihira :-

Varahamihira, also called varaha or Mihira, (born 505, Ujjain, India - died 587, Ujjain), Indian philosopher, astronomer and mathematician, author of the Pancha - Siddhantika, ("Five Treatises") a compendium of Greek, Egyptian, Roman and Indian astronomy.

.....Next Page

India's greatest contribution to Mathematics :-

The most important mathematical contribution of ancient India is the inventions of the decimal system of numeration, including the number zero. The unique feature of this system is the use of nine digits and a symbol zero to represent all the integral numbers by assigning a place value to the digits.

...Anushka Dhiman

Class B.Sc. 1st Year, Roll No. 21538

EINSTEIN WAS NOT AN OVERNIGHT SUCCESS

When we tell the layman's version of Einstein's story, we over simplify to the point of absurdity. You would think he was just randomly sitting around when he daydreamed his big ideas. Although, he showed a great passion and talent for mathematics, he did poorly on it in school. Einstein deliberately trained his visual imagination for 10 years before his miracle year and throughout his career, he looked at fantasy not rational thought, but as a secret to his creative impact.

"When I examine myself and my methods of thought, I come to the condition that the gift of fantasy has meant more to me than my talent for abstract positive thinking" He added, "I never came upon any of my discoveries through the process of rational thinking".

Logic Will Get You From A To B Imagination Will Take You Everywhere :-

"At the age of sixteen, Einstein began to conduct thought experiments about beams of light. These thought experiments were mental exercise that helped Einstein to appreciate properties of light and also helped him notice anomalies and inconsistencies. Einstein imagined different conditions and

possibilities, pursuing these speculations for year. Every day he would attempt to visualize how an invention and it underlying theoretical premises would play out in reality. *The most common way that scientists and inventors use mental simulation is to model their craft in their mind. We are born with an incredible ability to simulate reality using mental models. (Yet, we often waste it). By learning Einstein's story we move away from the overnight success and eureka narrative and find a learnable skill and habit that Einstein practiced and developed over times.*

We live in world that prizes rationality and logic as the highest forms of intelligence. Rationality is critical but so, too is imagination and insight ! This article is a reminder that we should not overlook the miraculous notice abilities for our brains. But we should train our intrusion by learning the most valuable mental models. *The human mind is the most complicated, elegant system in the world. In this article, I hope you see new possibilities for using your brain's innate power.*

...Gourisha

Class B.Sc. 1st Year, Roll No. 21428



“RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE”

“Progress in science depends on new techniques, new discoveries and new ideas.” In the year 2020 and 2021, various major science discoveries were made. These discoveries enhance our knowledge in the field of science.

Recently, in 2021, Researchers discovered how spiders build web by using night vision and artificial intelligence. They track and record every movement of all the eight legs of spiders. Their creation of a web building brings new understandings in science.

European researchers identified a new bacterium that feeds on polyurethane, a kind of plastic that is difficult to recycle. This discovery could help to reduce plastic from polluted oceans or lakes etc. As we know, plastic is harmful for the environment but the researchers found that the bacterium can produce enzymes to break down the material.

COVID-19, a pandemic which took a lot of lives. The first known infections from SARS COV-2 were discovered in Wuhan, China. The original source of viral transmission to humans remains unclear. In 2020, many of the world’s top scientists give their attention on the new corona virus. Their efforts provided valuable information about the virus which leads to the new vaccines formation to fight against it.

In 2020, scientists said that cloud seeding can produce snowfall. They said they used new measuring methods to confirm that cloud seeding can produce snowfall under right conditions. Cloud seeding is the process of injecting various substances into clouds to produce rain, snow or ice that falls to the ground. Therefore, cloud seeding can increase snowfall across targeted areas.

Comets are basically the solar system objects made up of ice, rock and dust. A comet called Neowise comet provided excellent light shows for people across the world. Neowise comet is also discovered recently.

Recent Discoveries in science provides us a better knowledge of our surroundings a even space. Identification of new bacterium that feeds on plastic helps us in protecting our environment by reducing plastic. There are various other discoveries also made. All these discoveries are beneficial for us in one or many ways.

“Let’s Learn Science A Little Bit More”.

...Swati Sharma
Class B.Sc. 3rd Year, Roll No. 19503

"Research On The Sewage Treatment"

Abstract :- Sewage treatment is of great significance to enhance environment quality, reduce pollution, ecological protection and to ensure sustainable economic and social development.

INTRODUCTION :-

With the rapid development of society and economy, sewage discharge is gradually increasing in big cities in plateau. Sewage treatment is required to protect the environment, which will reduce both the organic and inorganic pollutants, especially nutrients like nitrogen phosphorus us. Sewage contains waste water from households, and possibly pre-treated industrial waste water.

METHODS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT

1) Physical Treatment :-

- > Several physical processes, like sedimentation, skimming and screening are employed to eliminate solid wastes.
- > By sedimentation, heavy or insoluble particles can be separated.
- > Aeration to circulated air through waste water.
- > Filtration is applied to filter out all contaminants and make the water usable. Most importantly no chemical is applied to physical treatment of waste water.

2) Biological Treatment :-

- > Different biological processes are involved in decomposing the organic substance present in sewage like human waste, food, oil etc.
- > An aerobic process involves bacteria that can break down these organic materials into CO_2 and microbial biomass. In this process, O_2 is utilized.
- > An anaerobic process involves fermentation of the waste material. In this process, O_2 is not used.

3) Chemical Treatment :-

- > Chlorine, Hydrogen peroxide, Sodium chlorite are used to sanitize waste water and eliminates germ and bacteria in water.
- > By adding base or acid, waste water is also treated to keep the pH neutral. This is known as neutralization.

4) Sludge Treatment :-

- > It is one of the most effective solid liquid separation methods.
- > This requires the least possible remaining moisture in solid phase.
- > Also, it needs the lowest possible remaining said molecules in isolated liquid phase.

...Arpita Choudhary
Class B.Sc. 1st Year, Roll No. 21420

BIO DIVERSITY AND CORONA VIRUS

Biodiversity underpins current and future human health, well being and economic propriety; yet it is being destroyed at an unprecedented and accertaling rate, with 25% of all plant and animal species now threatened with extinction. When one component is changed or removed the entire system is affected and this can produce positive or negative consequences.

And the nature is in crisis. We are loosing species at a rate of 1000 times greater than expected at any other time in recorded human history. The world is facing its sixth mass extinction event, with one million plant and animal species now threatened with extinction due to change in land and sea use, over exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive alien species.

The emergence of COVID-19 has underscored the fact that when we destroy biodiversity, we destroy the system that supports human life. "The more biodiverse an ecosystem is, the more difficult for one pathogen to spread". It is interlinked with infectious diseases. ZOONOSIS - disease transmitted from animals to humans. In addition to COVID-19, examples of emerging diseases are EBOLA VIRUS, AVIAN INFLUENZA, SARS, MERS, HIV/AIDS. Human pressure on biodiversity increases the risk of infectious diseases.

SOLUTION IS NATURE :- Nature prevents and responds to some of the most pressing challenges faced by humans. It purifies the air we breathe, cleans the water we drink and produces the variety of foods we require to stay healthy and resist diseases.

It helps to reduce air pollution, cooling down the atmosphere, absorbing the carbon etc. We need to understand the web of life in which we involved in, we live in and appreciate the system.

How can we get involved World Bee Day (20 May), World Day for Biological diversity (21 May) are devoted to raise the awareness of convention of bio-diversity and World Environment Day (5 June) for celebrating bio-diversity.

...Gourisha

Class B.Sc. 1st Year, Roll No. 21428

Covid-19 Effect On Students Life

During this Covid-19 time, being a student have advantages and disadvantages. I was initially happy about the virus because there was a lock-down all over India, there were no schools and colleges, had an 'ash' life initially enjoying all the day with playing games, watching movies from the morning to the night. But students one day, there was no movie for me to watch.

Waiting for unlocking the situation end to meet friends. Slowly, taking online class after some time in the lock-down period seems to have over disadvantages. Finally, I realized that this virus is not a blessing to students but a foreshadow of the student's further life to adjust to the online mode of education.

Surely there are a lot of disadvantages like there are no exams. This may impact our career in the feature lots of poor students do not have access to laptops computers; and internet. On this note, I want to say that the government should take necessary decisions on education with clear instructions as early as possible.

...Ashima

Class B.Sc. 1st Year (Med.), Roll No. 21426

The Lost Legacy Of Yoga in India

Yoga is an ancient Indian practice which is used for proper awakening of human physically, mentally, spiritually and also has disciplined the ancient generation in all aspects. The ancient Indian Yoga is mainly aimed on controlling the mind. In different religions like Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, Yoga has its different major importance.

Two general theories exist on the origin of Yoga. The linear model holds that Yoga has Vedic origins as reflected in the Vedic textual and influenced Buddhism. According to author Ad Edward Crangle this model is mainly supported by Hindu scholars. According to synthesis model Yoga is a synthesis of indigenous, non-vedic and Vedic elements and this is favored by Western Scholars. Yoga was firstly mentioned in Rig-Veda, then referred in number of Upanishads. Lord Shiva is considered to be the first Yogi of the Universe. Further many saints followed this path like Swami Vivekanand, Lord Buddha, Lord Mahavir and many others.

Today's Youth is forgetting our Vedic and Yogic cultures which were the most important and integral part of our culture and they are moving towards western therapies and their cultures. Because of these reasons our Youth is also suffering from mental disturbance, depression, loneliness and at the end this all leads to increasing cases of suicides in India and all over the world. Our Youth should adopt our Yogic Culture and implement Yoga in their daily lifestyle because it gives us both mental and physical stability and strength which will lead to the formation of great and knowledgeable youth and then India will again become the world leader as it was in the time period of our ancestors.

...Rohit Sanyal

Class B.Sc. 2nd Year (Med.), Roll No. 20527

'THE BIGGEST MONSTER' IT SPREADING AND IT'S NOT THE CORONA VIRUS

Tuberculosis kills 1.5 million people each year. Lock Down and supply - chain disruptions threaten progress against the diseases as well as the unhealthy population. There is an insidious disease who has touched every part of the globe and that is Tuberculosis, the biggest infectious - disease killer worldwide. Yet now as the corona virus pandemic has spread around the world, consuming the global health resources, these perennially neglected adversaries are making a comeback. It is not just that the corona virus has diverted scientific attention from Tuberculosis (T. B), the lock downs particularly across parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America, have raised innumerable barriers to patients who must travel to obtain diagnosis or drugs.

Fear of corona virus and the shutting of clinics have kept away many patients struggling with Tuberculosis, while restriction on air and sea travel have severely limited delivery of medications to hardest hit regions. In India, home to about 27 percent of the world's T. B cases, diagnosis have dropped by nearly 75 percent since the pandemic began. According to one estimate, a three - month lock down return to normal over 10 months could result in an additional 6.3 million cases of tuberculosis and 1.4 millions deaths from it.

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Diminishing diagnostics capacity may have the greatest effect on T. B, leading to dire consequences for households because, like the corona virus, the bacterium spreads most effectively in indoor air and among people in close contact. Each person with T. B can spread the disease to another 15 individuals over a year, sharply raising the possibility of people infected while indoors spreading it among their communities once lock down end.

In long term, there's an even more worrisome consequence : a rise in drug resistance T. B is such a threat that patients are closely monitored during treatment a practice that has mostly been suspended during the covid-19 pandemic.

...**Ashu Pranav**

Class B.Sc. 2nd Year (Med.), Roll No. 20502

“Electronic Waste And Its Disposal Mechanism”

Electronic waste, also known as electronic waste is an electronic product or product containing electronic components, that has reached the end of its usable life cycle Unbeknownst to many consumers, electronics actually contain toxic substances, therefore they must be handled with care when no longer wanted or needed.

If a product is outdated, consumers can donate it to someone who might still find it valuable. Many retailers also offer trade in programs or incentives for people working to upgrade electronics that require the surrender of an older model; the retailers are able to reuse or re-purpose the older models. However if a product is totally broken, instead of just being thrown in the garbage, it must be thrown away by a certified e-waste hauler or re-cycler, or taken to a designated drop-off at a government building, organization as e-waste can potentially cause harm to humans, animals and the environment if disposed of Improperly.

The consequence of improper e-waste disposal in landfills or other non-dumping sites possess threats to current public health and can pollute ecosystem for generations to come. When electronics are improperly disposed and end up in landfills; toxic-chemicals are released, polluting the earth's air, soil, water and ultimately, human health contamination in the air occurs when e-waste is informally disposed by dismantling, shredding or melting the materials, releasing dust particles or toxins such as dioxins, into the environment that cause air pollution and damage respiratory health.

When improper disposal of e-waste in regular landfills or in places where it is dumped illegally, both heavy metals and flame retardants can seep directly from the e-waste into the soil, causing contamination of underlying ground water or contaminating crops. After soil contamination, heavy metals from e-waste then leak through the earth even further to reach ground water, and eventually make their way into ponds streams, rivers and lakes.

Hence the water become acidified and toxic. Acidification can kill marine and fresh water organism, disturb bio diversity and harm ecosystem.

Toxic components from waste can affect human health. It may lead to brain, heart, kidney, liver damage. It may affect nervous and reproductive systems of human body leading to diseases and birth defects.

Improper disposal of e-waste is unbelievably dangerous to the global environments, which is why it is so important to spread awareness on this growing problem and the threatening aftermath. To avoid these toxic effects of e-waste, it is crucial to properly e-cycle so that items can be re-cycled, refurbished, resold or reused. The growing stream of e-waste will only worsen if not educated on the correct measures of disposal.

...**Nitisha Bhardwaj**

Class B.Sc. 2nd Year, Roll No. 20503



Bollyball Players during sports week.



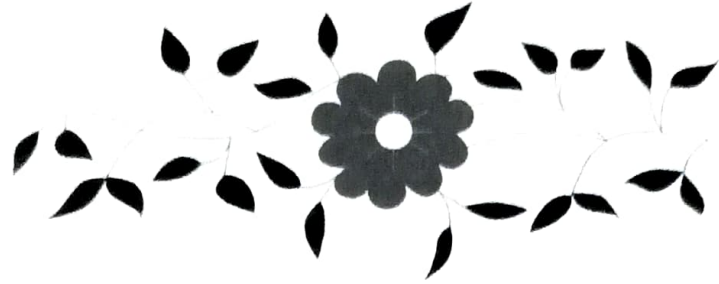
College Students in Cultural events



Prize Winners during annual athletic meet



Various clubs volunteers during rally on road safety



हलदूण

पहाड़ी अनुभाग

सत्र : 2022-23

राजकीय महाविद्यालय, नगरोटा सूरियां
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.)

संपादक
विजय कुमार
सहायक प्राध्यापक



छात्र-संपादक
मुस्कान

पहाड़ी अनुभाग

विषय सूची

क्र.स.	विषय	रचयिता
1.	इंस्टा दी बीमारी	मस्कान धीमान B.Sc. 2nd - 20401
2.	हिमाचले दी धरती	अर्चना B.Sc. 2nd - 20437
3.	माँ-बाप दा प्यार	वैष्णवी B.A. 2nd - 20152
4.	पहाड़ी कविता	शवनम चौधरी B.Sc. 2nd - 20416
5.	पुराणे दिन याद आई गे	तन्वी B.Sc. 2nd - 20428
6.	पहाड़ा दा जीणा	श्रुति B.Sc. 2nd - 20431
7.	छड हुण नी कमाना	समीक्षा गुलेरिया B.Sc. 2nd - 20446
8.	कांगड़ी बोल	अकांक्षा कौण्डल B.A. 2nd - 20142
9.	पहाड़ी भाषा	गगनदीप कौर B.Sc. 2nd -
10.	छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल	नितीशा भारद्वाज B.Sc. 2nd - 20503
11.	बगुला, काँ कनै कछुए दी काणीं	अनमोल मेहरा B.A. 1st - 21144
12.	कुण पुछदा	सौरभ बग्गा B.Sc. 2nd - 20449
13.	खास ख्याल	दीक्षा B.Sc. 1st - 21429

‘इंस्टा’ की बीमारी...

मित्रो मैं अज सुणादी इंस्टा दी कहानी
आजकले दे छोकरू छोकरियां जित्थू दिखै,
पहले इना इंस्टा चलाणी
ना जाने कितणी बड़ी एक कहानी
इतनी बड़ी कहानी कजो लेखे च सुनाणी
इसा गल्ला थोड़ी लिखी के छपाणी
पहले घरे आलेयां तो ठगी के लैणे पैसे
फिरी पुआणा इन्टरनेट पैक,
सारी त्याड़ी करनी चैट
संझा तौली होई जाणा फलैट.....
रजाई च बड़ी के करने लाईक कमेंट
औंदा इक्का नी बणदे चैट.....
मित्रो इन इंस्टा कुछ नी देणा
पैसा भी खाणा अखाँ च नेरा पाई देणा,
छड़डा ए बीमारी चुक्का कताबां
इना देणी जिन्दगी सवारी
बुरी ओ इंस्टा दी बीमारी.....।

....मुस्कान धीमान

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20401

हिमाचले की धरती...

हिमाचले की धरती बड़ी खरी लगदी,
छैल-छैल पहाड़, बांकियां नाराँ।
उबड़-खाबड़ रस्ते, टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी सड़का,
मेहनतकश लोकां दियां बसदियां नस्लां।
सुन्दर नदियां, गुप-चुप बगदियां,
अपणा दुखड़ा, कदी नी दसदियां।
पाणी-बिजली-अनाज देई,
तकदीर देशे की लिखदियां।
देवी-देवतायां की धरती बड़ी खरी लगदी,
किथी नैना देवी, किथी जोत जगदी।
ज्वाला जी, चामुंडा, चिन्तपूर्णी माता इत्थू बसदी
हिमाचले की धरती बड़ी खरी लगदी.....।

....अर्चना

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20437

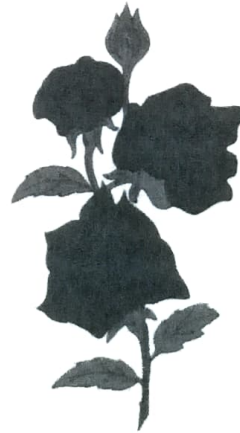
माँ-बाप दा प्यार...

माँ-बाप रा प्यार,
दुनिया रा अनमोल तोफा,
मेरे खातिर तिन्हा रे बिना अधूरा ये संसार,
माँ रा आंचल कने बापू रा प्यार,

कदी तिन्हा री झिड़कां कने कदी तिन्हा रा दुलार,
माँ देंदी मुश्किलां ने लड़ने की शक्ति,
बचपन बीतया छावां च कने धुप पावे उस पार,
हर वक्त लगदा जियां गुलशन च बहार,
फिर जबानी च कठिनाईयां ने किता अहां पर वार,
लड़ खड़ाये पैर मेरे पर संभली गये,
मेरे लेई था माँ-बाप रा प्यार,

मैं ऐ ही फरियाद करदी,
ऐ भगवान किसी रे भी माँ-बाप ना हो जुदा,

माँ-बाप हुंदे बच्चेयां री शक्ति,
कने माँ-बाप रे बिना अधूरी अहां री शक्ति,
सारेयां जो नी मिलदा माँ-बाप रा प्यार,
माँ-बाप रा प्यार,
दुनियां रा अनमोल तोफा.....।



....वैष्णवी
बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
रोल नं. 20152

पहाड़ी कविता...

दुनिया च आई कोरोना बीमारी
जुणिए, सारी दुनिया मारी।
फैली रेई महामारी
सूनी-गलियां बाजार खाली
सड़का भी सारियां खाली-खाली।
म्हारे मिली-जुली रो करणा ऐथे रा इलाज
मास्क पहनो अरो राखो दूरी
तबे ई औणा सभी रा कल्याण।
लॉक डाऊन रा पालण करो
ना लगाओ मजमा ना बैठो एक साथ
साबुन दा सेनिटाइजर दा प्रयोग करो बार-बार।
घरे ई रेओ सबी झणे
ऐई अस्सो ऐथे रा सई इलाज
दयाड़े राती कोरोना साई करो लड़ाई
योद्धा बणो देशा रे वीर सिपाही।

....शवनम चौधरी

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20416

पुराणे दिन याद आई गे....

पुराणे दिन याद आई गे
इतवारे वाले दिन देखनी रंगोली कने शक्तिमान
लूखने री खेलौ खेलणी कने रेडियो पर सुनने गाने।
पुराणे दिन याद आई गे
रोज पैदल स्कूला जाणा कने मास्टराँ ते खाणी मार
गर्मियां च खड़डा नहाणा कने बणना बड़े तैराक।
पुराणे दिन याद आई गे
स्याणेयां ले बैठी ने सुणनी कहानियां
इक था राजा कने इक थी रानी
दोनों मरी गे खत्म कहानी।
स्कूला जाणा तां रपईये लेणे दो
कने इक रपईये री खाणी टॉफियां चार
पुराणे दिना री आई गी याद।

....तन्वी कौण्डल

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20428

पहाड़ा दा जीणा...

तूसां दा शहर असां छडी के आईगे,
अज बी असां जो बडी याद आऊंदी
पहले पहाड़ा च बडी उंड हुंदी थी,
हुण ऐथि बी चटकंदी धूप पाऊंदी।
पहले ऐथि बी घणे-घणे जंगल हुंदे थे
पर ऐथु भी पेड कटी कर लोकां बंजर कीतिया जमीना
पहले बड़े परिवार मिली जुली कर रेंदे थे
पर हुण करदे सब बखरा बसोरा
भटके राही जो कोई राह नी दसदे,
उलझीया जीवन सभी दा घनेरा।
पहले पैदल अम्मा सौगी नानू रे घरा जांदे थे
पर उण होईगे सब मोटर गाड़िया ते सवार।
आणा-जाणा रिश्तेदारियां होइया कम,
फोना च पुछदे अज दा समाचार।
पुराणी गलां, पुराणे माणु खरा था पुराणा रिवाज।
अज कल कोई ऐथा जो औंदा कोई उथा जो जांदा
अपनी डफली अपना राग।

....श्रुति

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20431

छड हुण नी कमाणा...

बापुए कमाई के कोठी पाई
ऐश करदे अनजान केई भाई
कहदे छड हुण नी कमाना
बापू साडा है सरकारी
सारी दुनिया पढ़ना पाई
कहदे चावल दाल मिली जांदे सस्ते
आई आर डी पी बिच देणा लखाई
अनजान कजो जोडदा तू
पाई-पाई तू भी उत
राजनीति ते हथ अजमाई
रौब ठाठ बाठ एथुं पुरे
पंजा साला बाद पैशन पाई
छड हुण नी कमाणा

तुषां सेकणी मंजा डाणा
नैक सलाह तुहाड़े ताई
अनजाण करे पर तुसां
मत करदे मेरे ताई।

....समीक्षा गुलेरिया

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20446

कांगड़ी बोल...

चारों पासे चर्चा भारी,
नकल दी ईक बुरी बीमारी।

लम्बा चौड़ा मारण भाषण,
पर रखदे नकल ने पक्की यारी।

बेटा नकल है बुरी बला,
पर ईक गल रखणी याद।

मौका मिले तां मारी लैणी,
साल न होये बर्वाद।

मित्र मेरा सच्चा ज्ञानी,
रैंदा नकल दी निंदा करदा।

पर जे आए पेपरां ध्याड़े,
जेबां परचियां भरदा।

भाई फ्लाईंग हल्ला होया,
परचियां सुटियां बार।

ईक बारी फिरी फेल होई गया,
कियां होणा पास।

मेहनत लगन ने करन पढ़ाई,
नी छुड़दा नकल दा साथ।

दसवीं दी करणी पी.एच.डी.,
ईक जमाती च पंचमा साल।

....अकांक्षा कौण्डल

बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष,, रोल नं. 20142

पहाड़ी भाषा....

एडी क्या गलती, क्या बुराई किती मैं।

पढ़दे-लिखदे ता थे नी, बोलने गलाणे ते भी गवाई।

एडी क्या खता होई मेरे ते, जेड़े मेरे अपणेयां किती।

क्या सोचदे कने कुण ही क्या ग्लांदी, ने कुथू ते आई।

हुण तुहाड़ी पहाड़ी, जेहड़ी सारेयां दिती भुलाई।

कदी हिन्दी बोलां, कदी पंजाबी, फिरी अंग्रेजी दी किती बड़ाई।

जादा पढ़ा लिखा लगने खातर, मेरे ते मुंह दित्या फिराई।

बोली भाषा च तबदीली ता हुंदी आई।

पर असां अपनी बोली दा अस्तित्व दित्या मुकाई।

बचेयां जो मां-बापुए, हिन्दी कने अंग्रेजी ही सिखाई।

ए पिछड़ी, पुराणी है, ऐ सोच कुथू ते आई।

भई एहदया भी क्या होआ, जेहड़ा एह दिन दित्या दिखाई।

पहाड़ा दी संस्कृति दी पहचान ही मुकाई दिती।

भोटी, किन्नौरी, कांगड़ी, चंब्याली, मुहासवी, सिरमौरी

कने इना सारियां दा ना ही मुकाई दित्या।

किसी भाषा ने मिंजो बैर नी, सारियां भाषा खरियां हुंदियां

पर एह क्या गल होई अपनी भाषा जो होरा ते कट समझणा।

पाड़ी ग्लाणे आला ग्वार, कने अंग्रेजी ने तुहाड़े मुंहा

दी शोभा बढ़ाई।

सारी भाषा बोला, सिखा, पढ़ा पर अपनी मत गवाई दिंदे।

सारी बोलियां दी अपनी अहमियत हुंदी।

मेरे बिना तुसां दा क्या बजूद रहंगा ओ भाई।

....गगनदीप कौर

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष

छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल....

छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल बड़ा सोणा लगदा ए।

भोला-भाला जेया जमाना हिमाचले च बसदा ए।

प्यागा जालू सूरज निकले, पहाड़ा दी बरफ चमकदी ए।

छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल बड़ा सोणा लगदा है।

पहाड़ां ते बगदे सोणे झरने, कुथी झीला डुगियां ने

12 जिले ने बड़े सोणे कुथी नदियां बगदियां ने।

ठंडा दिया तुपां च, कणका दे खेता च भोले-भाले
लोग काम करदे ने।

हर काम जाणदे लोग इथु दे ताही सोणा लगदा ए।

वणा च मोर कूकां मारदे, गडी छुक्क-छुक्क करदी ए।

शिव बसे ने बैजनाथ, कांगड़े चमुण्डा देवी बसदी ए।

सिधियां सड़कां मुकी गईयां, शहर बड़ा दूर ए।

तड़के उठी के दिखणा तुसां जो पाला वरदा ए।

धर्मशाला दा रिमझिम मौसम अम्बर गजदा प्यारा लगदा ए।

शिमले बसदी पहाड़ा दी राणी, कुफरी बगदा पाणी ए।

छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल बड़ा सोणा लगदा ए।

चिन्तपूर्णी च मां दी पिण्डी, ज्वालाजी च जोत जगदी ए।

बगलामुखी च हवन ए हुंदा, कांगड़ा मन्दिर सोणा ए।

सुन्दरनगर दी सुन्दरता जो लोग दिखणा आंदे ने।

कैलाश पर्वत दे दर्शन करना मणिमहेश भी जांदे ने।

मण्डी दी शिवरात्री, मिंजर मेला चम्बे दा दिखणे ताई आंदे ने।

दशहरा जेड़ा कुल्लू दा दिखी के ना पुल पांदे ने।

पहाड़ी भाषा बोलणे ते जेड़े लोग शरम करदे ने।

मां बोली दा अपमान करी के सारी उम्र ठोकरां खान्दे ने।

जेड़े घूमी आए देश-विदेश इक्को गल ग्लांदे ने।

कदी नी पुलणा मेरा हिमाचल बड़ा सोणा लगदा ए।

चीलां दे डालू चुलदे जालू ठण्डी हवा चलदी ए।

मने जो मिलदी ठण्डक इतनी सारी फिक्र मिटदी ए।

छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल बड़ा सोणा लगदा ए।

काला प्रदूषण नहीं, हर पासे हरियाली ए।

खादी कांगड़ी धाम नहीं, आणे दा ना फायदा कोई ए।

चाई पत्तिया दे बाग जेड़े दिखणे पालमपुर मने जो
मोही लेन्दे ने।

छैल-छबीला मेरा हिमाचल बड़ा सोणा लगदा ए।

....नितीशा भारद्वाज

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 20503

बगुला-काँ कनै काछुए दी काणीं

इक बरी दी गल ए। इकी तलाबे च इक काछु (कछुआ) कनै तलाबे बनै रूखां पर इक बगुला कनै इक कौ रेंदा था। सै तिन्नों सजण-मितर थे। तौंदिया दे दिनां तलाबे दा पाणी सुकणा लगा तां काछुए जो बाजी पाणियें बड़ी तंगी औणां लगी। तां काछु बगुले कन्ने कौए जो बोलदा पाईयो मिंजो एथू रैणे च बड़ी तंगी औआदी कनै तुसां मिंजो दुए तलाबे च लेई चला। दोनो बोलदे ठीक ए असां पियागा इ चली पौंगे। पियाग ओई तां बगुला कनै कौ इक सोटू लेई करी चले आए। कनै काछु भी जाणेओ तैयार होया। बगुलें बौलया मैं कनै कौ इस सोटुए जो पंजेयां कनै पकड़गे कनै तूं सोटुए जो मुंए नै पकड़िके लटकीइयां। अपर इक गाल ए, उड़दिया वरिया तू अपणां मूं मात खोलदा, नीं तां मरगा। पावें रस्ते च कोई वी तेकी कुछ बोलगा पर तूं अपणा मूं मत खोलदा। सै तिन्नों चली पे तां रस्ते च कुछ लोकां अल्ला पाई दिता सै बोलदे- “अगला बगुला पिछला काँ तां गवले दा क्या नां” जियां ही काछुएं बोलणे ताई अपणा मूं खोलया कनै थलें पेया। लोक काछुए जो तोपणा लगी पे।

तां इक गिदड़, तिन्नां जो बड़ी देरा दा दिखा दा था, जियां ही काछु थलें पेया तां गिदड़ें चुकया कनै नसिया। गिदड़ बोलदा अज दा गुजारा तां ओईया, तां काछु अपणी जान बचाणेओ बोलदा “गिदड़ पाई बड़ा सयाणा अणतोतया काछु कदी नी खाणां” गिदड़ बोलदा गल तां तूं ठीक बोलदा चल मैं तेकी तोई लयोनां, जियां इ गिदड़ें काछु पाणिएं च सुटया तां काछु नसी गया। तां गिदड़ सोचदा उण क्या करैं तां गिदड़ सौची-समजी बोलदा- “काछ कछन्दर बड़े परावा वार निकल इक गाल सुणाआं”। तां काछु बोलदा- “खोद-खाद के बणाया मंदर तुम बात कहो हम सुनेंगे अंदर”। इयां काछुए दी जान बचीयांदी कनै तिसियो नोआं तलाब वी मिलियांदा।

....अनमोल मैहरा

बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष, रोल नं. 21144

कुण पुछदा....

कुण पुछदा कुड़े कुण पुछदा
मरणे तो बाद एथु कुण पुछदा।
कोई गुनाह नी तांभी कैद पिंजरे बिच
चिड़ियाघर आले जानवरां जो कुण पुछदा।
बंदे बाहरी खूबसूरती जो दिखदे
सच्चे प्यार जो एथु कुण पुछदा।
मतलब लेई तेनु इज्जत देण गे सब
पर मतलब तो बाद एथु कुण पुछदा।
केंदे मरने ते बाद श्राद्ध लगदे
ते जिंदे जो तां रोटी भी नी पुछदा।
बस साथ दो, रब कने मापे, बंदे
बाकी दुनिया बिच तिजो कुण पुछदा।



....सौरव बग्गा

बी.एससी. द्वितीय वर्ष,

रोल नं. 20449

गल्ला अमीरां दियां एथु सब करदे
पर गरीबां जो एथु कुण पुछदा।
खरे टाईम बिच एथु सब पुछदे
टाईम माड़े च एथु कुण पुछदा।
जिथु पैसे हौंदे ओथु यारी हौंदी
बिना पैसयां ते एथु तिजो कुण पुछदा।
वोटा तक मिठ्ठी बणदी सरकार
ते वोटा दे बाद एथु कुण पुछदा।
लोग फुलां जो एथु तोड़दे
कंडेयां जो एथु कुण पुछदा।
लोक हाल-चाल रेंदे बग्गे दा पुछदे
पर सट्टां दिलां दियां कुण पुछदा।
पर सट्टां दिलां दियां कुण पुछदा.....।



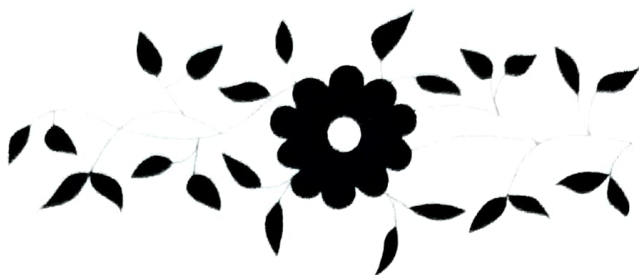
स्वाश ख्याल....

पढ़ना बैठा पढ़ना बैठा
मार्च सिर पर आया।
पेपरां दा ना सुनी के सिर बड़ा चकराया।
पयागा सन्जा मास्टरा असां जो रोज पढ़ना बिठाया।
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पूरा पेपर हल करीके वी नंबर ओन्दे कम।
जियां पेपर नेड़े औंदे निकलने लगदे दम।
करे आले न बोली दिता हूण नी होन्दा कोई
कम्म।

....दीक्षा
बी.एससी. प्रथम वर्ष,
रोल नं. 21429





Haldoon

*Planning
Forum*

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राजकीय महाविद्यालय, नगरोटा सूरियां
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.)

Uses or Abuses of Online Classes Or Advantages or Disadvantages of Online Classes Or Merits r Demerits of Online Classes.

Introduction :-

Education and training play a great role in the life of people. A big quantity of new and necessary information appears every minute. Online education helps to solve the problem of time. In addition, distance learning is cheaper and for some people is the best way of perceiving the new information. So, what are advantages and disadvantages of distance education and is it worth of spending time and money on it? Online classes are increasingly used as. Supplementary education. By online classes, we mean conducting teaching and learning sessions with the help of ICT Information and communications technology.

Uses of Online Classes :-

- a) Online classes are convenient.
- b) Online classes offer flexibility.
- c) Online classes bring education right to our home.
- d) Online classes have financial benefits.
- e) Online classes teach us to be self - disciplined,
- f) Online classes give us real world skill and promote.

Abuses of Online Classes :-

- a) Online classes require more time than on campus classes.
- b) Online classes require you to be an active learner.
- c) Online classes don't have an instructor pushing you to stay on task.
- d) Online classes require you to be responsible for your own learning.
- e) Online classes give you more freedom, perhaps, more than you can handle.
- f) Online classes make it easier to procrastinate and it may create a sense of isolation.

Because of the COVID-19 lock down most of the educational institutions in India are closed. But, during this lock down, a portion of the syllabus could be completed by conducting online classes. This will help teachers cover the syllabus after the educational institutions reopen. Consequently, conducting exams on time will help maintain the flow of study for students. In addition, students will be engaged in studies during this lock down.

...Anmol Mehra
Class B.A 1st Year, Roll No. 21144

“Environment Pollution”

The development of science and technology has made our lives very comfortable, but it has also resulted in a fearful population explosion. As a result our cities have become over crowded, and their atmosphere has become polluted. The growth of big industries has led to terrible pollution of air, earth, and water. Trees and forests, which can maintain the environmental balance, have been destroyed to meet the increasing needs of man. Wild life is also fast dying out because of deforestation, and thus, the ecological balance have been disturbed beyond measure. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue. Very soon no life would be left on this planet. The only solution lies in environmental protection through nature conversation.

...Navdeep Kour

Class B.Com 1st Year, Roll No. 21303

धन की अपेक्षा मानसिक रूप में सबल होना आवश्यक

धन की अपेक्षा मानसिक रूप से सबल होना ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। आमतौर पर धारणा है कि बहुत सारी धन दौलत कमाने के बाद खुद के लिए समय निकालना थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए बेहतर यही होगा कि हम शुरुआत से ही खुद में मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से ज्यादा मजबूत बनने की आदत डाल लें। हम मानसिक रूप से जितना ज्यादा पॉजिटिव होंगे सफलता हासिल करने की संभावना उतनी ही ज्यादा होगी। मानसिक सबलता हमें सही दिशा में लगातार प्रयास करते रहने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए हमेशा उत्साह, जोश और उमंग से भरपूर लोगों की संगत होना बहुत जरूरी है। सही दिशा में की गई मेहनत हमेशा फायदा देती है। यह समझ लेने की हमें आवश्यकता है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हमारे आचरण और दूसरे लोगों के साथ किए गए बर्ताव पर निर्भर करता है, जितना हम दूसरों से की गई उम्मीदों से खुद को मुक्त रखेंगे उतना हम मानसिक रूप से मजबूत बनते जाएंगे। यह सब आदतों का ही परिणाम है आज हम जिस भी परिस्थिति हैं, खुश हैं, दुःखी हैं या फिर अमीर हैं या गरीब हैं। हमारा कोई दिन ऐसा ना जाए कि जब हम कुछ बेहतर न सीखें। चूंकि वह दिन हमारे जीवन में वापिस नहीं आ सकता। हमें ऐसे लोगों से दूर रहना चाहिए जो हमेशा दूसरों का समय बर्बाद करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आज के काम को आज ही करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

....नवदीप कौर

बी.कॉम. प्रथम वर्ष, रोल नं. 21303

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is making the availability of business or technologies all across the world through the speed of markets. Globalization is making various huge changes in the world where people are moving away from their self-contained countries to the more integrated world.

In order to globalize a business, a company need to bring change in a business strategy made for a single country to the special one having ability to operate in multiple countries. Globalization impacts a business and a company in various ways. Globalization impact on business in the world wide impact on business market can be described under two broad categories of market globalization and production globalization.

Market globalization is the reduction in selling barriers of products or services to other countries other than its home country. It is very necessary for a company to make success easier by effectively globalizing selling products to the international market. Production globalization is the set up of plant in many countries to produce products locally on low labour cost and earn more profit than its home country.

...Aman Kumar

Class B.Com 1st Year, Roll No. 21304

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the process of growing, developing and expanding the business, services or technologies all through the world. It is the expansion of various businesses to the global markets throughout the world. It requires huge international investment to develop large multinational corporations for the worldwide economic integration.

It is to increase the connectivity and interdependence of the business in the worldwide markets. In the last few decades, globalization has taken the form of technological advancement which resulted in easier travel, communication, and other business on international level for the people. On one hand, where globalization has made easy access of technologies to the people, it has also decreased the opportunity of success by increasing competition.

...Kanika Dhiman

Class B.Com 1st Year, Roll No. 21314

कॉमर्स स्टूडेंट्स द्वारा फेस की जाने वाली 6 महत्वपूर्ण बातें....!

भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में कॉमर्स को सामान्यतः साइंस और आर्ट्स के बीच मध्यम दर्जे का सब्जेक्ट माना जाता है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि घंटों पढ़ाई करने में सक्षम तथा बुद्धिमान छात्र साइंस सब्जेक्ट लेते हैं। सिद्धांतों को पसंद करने वाले तथा विषयों को याद करने में रुचि रखने वाले छात्र आर्ट्स लेते हैं। इनसे अलग उन छात्रों के लिए जो न तो घंटो पढ़ाई करना चाहते हैं और न ही बहुत ज्यादा रटने में विश्वास करते हैं वे कॉमर्स सब्जेक्ट का चयन करते हैं। हालांकि बहुत से ऐसे छात्र हैं जो इन मिथकों से दूर इसी क्षेत्र में अपना कैरियर बनाना चाहते हैं।

खैर आप किसी भी सब्जेक्ट में रुचि रखते हों हम आगे कॉमर्स के छात्रों द्वारा अमूमन फेस की जाने वाली आम घटनाओं या तथ्यों का वर्णन कर रहे हैं :-

1. सी.ए. बनना ही जीवन का अंतिम लक्ष्य नहीं है :-

ज्यादातर लोगों की धारणा रहती है कि कॉमर्स का छात्र आगे चलकर सी.ए. की तैयारी कर एक सफल सी.ए. बनने की कोशिश करेगा। कॉमर्स करने वालों के लिए सी.ए. पहले कैरियर विकल्प के रूप में सामने आता है। इसके लिए उम्मीदवारों को कठिन मेहनत करते हुए कई परीक्षाएं पास करनी होती हैं। प्रतिस्पर्धा के इस युग में सी.ए. बनना इतना आसान नहीं है।

2. लेजर और बैलेंस के साथ मैच का संघर्ष वास्तविक है :-

2 और 2 को एक साथ रखना जितना आसान लगता है वास्तव में उतना आसान है नहीं। लेजर बैलेंस का मैचिंग एक मुश्किल प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि अगर आप एक चरण में गलत हो जाते हैं तो अंत तक गणना गलत होती चली जाती है और आप सही हल नहीं निकाल सकते हैं।

3. अपना खुद का व्यवसाय करना एक बड़ी संभावना की तरह लगता है :-

उद्यमशीलता और एक व्यवसाय स्थापित करने के लिए मूलभूत सिद्धांतों के बारे में बहुत कुछ सीखने के बाद एक व्यवसाय स्थापित करने का आइडिया बहुत ही बेहद लोकप्रिय विचार की तरह नहीं लगता है। आप 'ए' से लेकर 'जेड' तक कार्य करने के विषयों में सीखते हैं इसलिए आप एक नया व्यवसाय खड़ा करने की स्थिति में होते हैं।

4. काफी उच्च कट-ऑफ :-

जब कॉमर्स पाठ्यक्रमों की बात आती है, तो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे भारत के सबसे अच्छे विश्वविद्यालयों में बहुत अधिक कट-ऑफ होता है। वर्ष 2015 में डीयू के प्रीमियर कॉमर्स कॉलेज एसआरसीसी में छात्रों को प्रवेश के लिए 100 प्रतिशत अंक की आवश्यकता थी।

.....शेष अगले पृष्ठ पर

5. आप कैलकुलेटर और रूलर्स के बिना गणना नहीं कर सकते :-
कैलकुलेटर और स्केल क्लास और परीक्षाओं में आपके स्थायी साझीदार बन जाते हैं। कैलकुलेटर एक आवश्यक उपकरण है क्योंकि यह आपकी स्वयं की गणना आदि की जांच करने में मदद करता है। यह एक सामान्य धारणा है कि 'स्मार्ट' बच्चे विज्ञान चुनते हैं और 'भावुक' आर्ट्स की तरफ जाते हैं। वे कॉमर्स छात्रों को सेंटर में छोड़ देते हैं। उन्हें अक्सर यही बताया जाता है कि उनका पाठ्यक्रम आसान है तथा कम मेहनत से अधिक नंबर लाया जा सकता है।

निष्कर्ष :-

ये वो बातें हैं जिसे सभी कॉमर्स के छात्र अपनी पढ़ाई के दौरान अवश्य सुनते हैं, लेकिन अगर आपकी रुचि कॉमर्स में है तो इन रूढ़िगत विचारों से ऊपर उठकर अपने चयन को सही ठहराते हुए प्रयत्न कर जीवन में कामयाबी हासिल कीजिये।

....ध्रुवी मेहरा

बी.कॉम. तृतीय वर्ष, रोल नं. 19301

GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming or climate change has today become a major threat to the mankind. The Earth's temperature is on the rise and there are various reason for it such as greenhouse gases emanating from carbon dioxide (Co₂) emission, burning of fossil fuels or deforestation.

IMPACT OF GREENHOUSE GASES :-

The rise in the level of carbon dioxide [Co₂] leads to substantial increase in temperature. It is because Co₂ remains concentrated in the atmosphere for even hundred of years. Due to activities like fossil fuel combustion for electricity generation. Transportation, and heating, human being have contributed to increase in the Co₂ concentrated in atmosphere.

GLOBAL WARMING :-

A Gradual Phenomenon Recent year have been unusually warm, causing world wide concern. But the fact is that the increase in Co₂ actually began in 1800, due to the deforestation of a large chunk of North-Eastern American, besides forested parts of the World. The thing became worse with emissions in the wake of the industrial revolution, leading to increase in Co₂ level by 1900.

CAUSE OF CONCERN :-

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global temperature is likely to rise by about 1-3.5 Celsius by the year 2100. It has also suggested that the climate might warm by as much as 10 Degree Fahrenheit over the next 100 year.

CONCLUSION :-

As per Kyoto protocol, developed countries are required to cut back their emission. There is a need to reduce coal-fired electricity increase energy efficiency through wind and solar power, and also high efficiency natural gas generation.

पत्रिका के स्वामित्व आदि के सम्बन्ध में विवरण

हलदूण

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. प्रकाशक का नाम | राजकीय महाविद्यालय
नगरोटा सूरियां, जिला कांगड़ा (हि०प्र०) |
| 2. प्रकाशक की अवतारिता | वार्षिक |
| 3. प्रकाशक का नाम
राष्ट्रीयता
पता | श्री सुरिन्दर अत्री
भारतीय
राजकीय महाविद्यालय
नगरोटा सूरियां, जिला कांगड़ा (हि०प्र०) |
| 4. मुख्य सम्पादक का नाम
राष्ट्रीयता
पता | श्री केवल कृष्ण शर्मा
भारतीय
राजकीय महाविद्यालय
नगरोटा सूरियां, जिला कांगड़ा (हि०प्र०) |
| 5. मुद्रणालय का पता | राजहंस प्रिंटरज, नगरोटा सूरियां |
| 6. पत्रिका के स्वामी का विवरण | राजकीय महाविद्यालय
नगरोटा सूरियां, जिला कांगड़ा (हि०प्र०) |

मैं केवल कृष्ण शर्मा यह घोषित करता हूं कि उपर्युक्त विवरण मेरी जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार सही है।

केवल कृष्ण शर्मा
मुख्य सम्पादक





MU



बेटी बचाओ
बेटी पढ़ाओ