



ज्ञानांजलि

Session: 2023-24



विकसित भारत

@ 2047



**RKSD COLLEGE | RKSD COLLEGE (EVENING SESSION)
RKSD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION | RKSD COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
KAITHAL**



SETH MAKHAN LAL
(05.12.1909 - 21.12.1965)
THE FOUNDER

VISION

To impart quality education in traditional fields of knowledge with continuous inclusion of latest developments and to perpetuate Indian and global traditions of learning for transforming lives.

MISSION

- To impart education with a futuristic vision.
- To improve quality of lives through education.
- To facilitate transition towards a digital society.
- To strengthen interface with dynamics of agriculture, industry and emerging needs of community.
- To harmonize the needs of employability with the pluralistic ethos of the nation.



President's Message

It is a matter of immense pride for the RKSD Group of Institutions to present Gyananjali-2024, centered on the inspiring theme 'Viksit Bharat@2047.' This platform invites students to showcase their innovative ideas and visionary thinking toward shaping a prosperous and progressive India. As we approach the centenary of our independence, the vision of Viksit Bharat reflects our collective aspiration to see India emerging as a global leader in innovation, sustainability, and inclusive growth. This future envisions a nation marked by world-class infrastructure, cutting-edge technology, and universal access to quality education and growth opportunities for all. India's youth are the driving force of this objective of transformation. The creativity, entrepreneurial spirit, and dedication to research of the young generation in fields such as artificial intelligence, renewable energy, and sustainable development are key to realizing this national vision. As proud students of the esteemed RKSD Family, I call upon you to lead this mission by embracing innovation, promoting equality, and upholding environmental responsibility. By fostering inclusive growth, ensuring equal opportunities for all, and advocating for green technologies, you shall contribute to building a resilient, self-reliant i.e. *Atmanirbhar Bharat*—one that harmonizes progress with ecological balance.

Gyananjali-2024 offers you an opportunity to present bold ideas and practical solutions that embody the values of unity, integrity, and a commitment to progress. Together, with shared purpose and unwavering determination, let us shape an India that stands as a global beacon of development, peace, and opportunity by 2047. Best wishes on your journey towards building *Viksit Bharat*. Your vision is going to inspire the whole nation!

Saket Mangal, Advocate



President's Message

(Newly Elected President, RVS & GB)

शुभेच्छा

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों,

यह विषय अत्यंत हर्ष एवं खुशी का है कि हमारे आरकेएसडी महाविद्यालय ने वार्षिक पत्रिका ज्ञानांजलि 'विकसित भारत @2047' के विषय को लेकर प्रकाशित करने का फैसला किया है। भारत पांचवी विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में ऊभरा है, इसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए भारत सरकार ने दूरगामी लक्ष्य विकसित भारत @2047 का दिस्वपन भारतीयों को दिखाया है। लेकिन यह केवल एक सरकारी पहल नहीं है, यह हर भारतीय के मन में बसे प्राचीन भारत 'सोने की चिड़िया' का प्रतिबिम्ब है। एक ऐसा भारत, जहाँ विज्ञान, तकनीक, नवाचार और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम विश्व अग्रणी बनें तथा इस आधार पर मानवता की सुरक्षा एवं कल्याण की भावना को मजबूत करें। यह सपना तभी साकार होगा जब आज का युवा, नैतिकता, सेवा और प्रतिबद्धता के साथ अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करेगा। एक ऐसे समाज की कल्पना करें जहाँ महिला सशक्तिकरण, डिजिटल इंडिया, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और विकसित भारत केवल नारे नहीं, व्यवहार बनें। प्रिय विद्यार्थियों यह आपकी जिम्मेवारी है। कॉलेज जीवन केवल डिग्रियाँ अर्जित करने का नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र के लिए खुद को तैयार करने का समय है। आपकी सोच, आपका चरित्र और आपकी मेहनत ही उस भारत की नींव रखेगी जो 2047 में विश्वगुरु कहलाएगा।

चलिए, हम सब मिलकर विकसित भारत @2047 के इस महायज्ञ में अपनी आहुति दें।

शुभकामनाओं के साथ....

Ashwani Kumar

अश्विनी शोरेवाले



Principal's Message

The realization of विकसित भारत @2047 begins with us—the youth of today who are poised to become the architects of tomorrow's India. Through education, innovation, and civic responsibility, we hold the tools necessary to drive economic advancement, social equity, and environmental stewardship. It is a matter of great pride for the RKSD Group of Institutions to bring out 'Gyananjali-2024' on this very theme 'विकसित भारत @2047', to explore ideas and thinking of students in this direction. With youthful vision as students of RKSD College, you have to take the lead in pioneering advancements in artificial intelligence, economic growth, sustainable agriculture, and a democratic political system. By fostering skill, encouraging entrepreneurial initiatives, and promoting mutual cooperation, we can ensure India's ascension as a knowledge-driven global power to meet this milestone. The future lies in our hands. Let us endeavor to shape it into one that is inclusive, resilient and truly extraordinary. This will make RKSD College, Kaithal a global institution of excellence. I am confident that your ideas shall spark transformation, inspire change and lead the way forward. Together, let us commit to building a nation that thrives on knowledge, values, and innovation. The journey towards विकसित भारत begins with each one of us contributing to a lasting legacy of transformation. Let us continue to dream big, act boldly, and uphold the ideals that strengthen our democracy.

Best Wishes!

Dr. Sanjay Goyal



Vice-Principal's Message

वर्ष 2047 में भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता की शताब्दी मनाएगा, उसको बहुत बड़ा आयोजन बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अभी से ही लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर दिया है एक समृद्ध, सशक्त और विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में विश्व पटल पर प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करना। इसको धरातल पर उतारने के लिए नामकरण हुआ है, विकसित भारत @ 2047। यह केवल सरकार या नीति-निर्माताओं की जिम्मेदारी नहीं, बल्कि हम सभी नागरिकों विशेषकर युवाओं की भागीदारी का आह्वान है। यह विषय अत्यंत हर्ष एवं खुशी का है कि हमारे आरकेएसडी महाविद्यालय ने इस दिशा में अभी से पहल कर दी है। वार्षिक पत्रिका ज्ञानांजली 'विकसित भारत @2047' के विषय को लेकर विद्यार्थियों के विचार एवं सोच को लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करेगी। आज के छात्र ही कल के वैज्ञानिक, शिक्षक, नेता और उद्यमी हैं। उन्हें गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, तकनीकी दक्षता, और सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व से लैस करना विकसित भारत की नींव है। ज्ञान का यह दस्तावेज विकसित भारत @2047 के लिए ऐसा धरातल प्रस्तुत करेगा जहाँ भारत हर क्षेत्र में अग्रणी होगा, संस्कृति गौरवपूर्ण होगी और नागरिक कर्तव्यनिष्ठ होंगे। भारत समस्त वैश्विक व्यवस्था का मार्गदर्शन करेगा। आइए, हम सब मिलकर इस सपने को साकार करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हों – विचार से व्यवहार तक, संकल्प से सिद्धि तक...

शुभकामनाओं के साथ.....

Dr. S.S. Mehla

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विकसित भारत@2047

21वीं शताब्दी में भारत ने अद्भुत प्रगति की है। मानव समाज एवं राज्य से संबंधित विभिन्न आयामों पर इसके सकारात्मक प्रभावों को स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जा सकता है। इन सब रुझानों को और गति देने के लिए वर्तमान राजनीतिक व्यवस्था ने सन 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में स्थापित करने की संकल्पना की है। विकसित भारत @ 2047 के ध्येय वाक्य की संरचना करके राज्य एवं मानव जीवन से संबंधित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास की संभावनाओं के तलाशने की कोशिश राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के द्वारा की जा रही है। विकास की धारणा सामान्यतः आर्थिक क्षेत्र से ही संबंधित कर दी जाती है, लेकिन विस्तृत रूप में यह सभी मानवीय पहलुओं राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं मानव-विकास से जुड़ी धारणा मानी जानी चाहिए। विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण माना जाना चाहिए कि राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के रूप में भारत 75वें वर्ष में सफलतापूर्वक प्रवेश कर रहा है।

संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के रूप में भारत ने अविस्मरणीय प्रगति की है। इसको सफलतापूर्वक गतिमान रखने के लिए लगातार विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार मंथन भी लगातार चलता रहना चाहिए, एवं विकास के नए आयाम के लक्ष्य रखे जाने चाहिए। भारतीय व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इन सब विषयों पर चिंतन चल भी रहा है। इस सकारात्मक पहल का हिस्सा बनता हमारे महान शैक्षणिक संस्था राधा कृष्ण महाविद्यालय के लिए भी गौरव की बात होगी। इसीलिए वार्षिक पत्रिका ज्ञानांजलि को विकसित भारत @ 2047 शीर्षक के विशेषांक के रूप में प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। शिक्षण संस्थानों के समूह के रूप में इसमें आरकेएसडी महाविद्यालय के प्रातः कालीन एवं संध्याकालीन सत्रों के साथ-साथ फार्मैसी कॉलेज, शिक्षण संस्थान के विद्यार्थियों एवं प्राध्यापकों ने अपने लेखबद्ध विचार, प्रमाणिक लेख, गीत, कविता के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इनमें जीवन और राज्य के सभी क्षेत्र – आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक, मानवीय मूल्य, खेल उपलब्धियां, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषय, शैक्षणिक बदलाव और अन्य सभी सृजनात्मक एवं उभरती प्रवृत्तियों को इन लेखों में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि यह कोशिश विकसित भारत की संकल्पना की संदर्भ में नवज्ञान एवं नवाचार की धारा बहने में सफल रहेगा। इस विशेषांक में सभी तरह की योगदान देने वाले सम्मानित एवं श्रद्धेय साथियों का दिल की गहराइयों से धन्यवाद करना अपना परम कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

धन्यवाद.... इस कामना के साथ

वेद-पुराण रचित भारत,
पेड़-पौधे हरित भारत,
हर दिल में प्रीत भारत,
गीत-संगीत लिखित भारत,
दुश्मनों से अजीत भारत,
सृजनात्मक में लीन भारत,
सोन चिड़िया प्रसिद्ध भारत,
आओ एक कोशिश कर लें,
@ 2047 विकसित भारत.....

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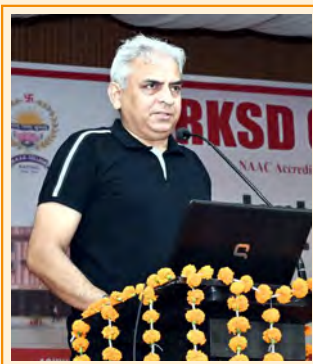
Frames of Time, Shades of Joy

Inaugural of Session & Hawan Ceremony



Orientation-cum-Induction Program

RKSD College, Kaithal, organized an Orientation-cum-Induction Program for newly admitted students. The session began with a presentation explaining key changes under the National Education Policy 2020, including syllabus, exam patterns, etc. Around 300 students and faculty members attended the event.



Talent Hunt



Teacher's Day Celebration

Teachers' Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm and heartfelt gratitude at our college. The event was a tribute to the dedication, wisdom, and inspiration of our beloved teachers who shape young minds and build futures. 7 teachers - Dr. Vikas Bhardwaj, Prof. Ajay Sharma, Dr. Manjula Goel, Dr. Virender Goyal, Dr. Shilpi Agarwal, Dr. Ashok Sharma, and Dr. Gurdeep Bhola were honoured on this occasion.



NAAC PEER Team Visit



NAAC PEER Team Visit



Inter-Zonal Youth Festival



Inter-Zonal Youth Festival



Founder's Day Ceremony

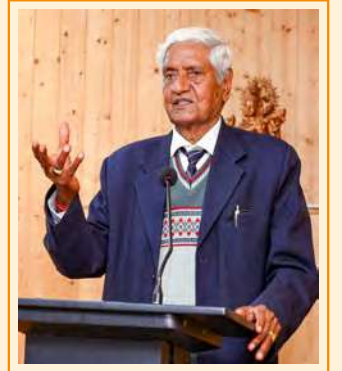


Scattered Frames, United Spirit



Kamlesh Memorial Kavi Goshti

On 19th March 2024, a Kamlesh Memorial Kavi Goshti was organized under the aegis of the Department of Youth and Cultural Affairs, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The event witnessed participation from various poets and enthusiasts, who shared their creative and heartfelt compositions.



A Glimpse of Athletic Meet



Student Toppers



Komit, a first-year MA Political Science student, secured 6th position in Kurukshetra University's merit list with 77.8% marks (389/500).



7 students of MA Political Science (2nd sem) - Kajal, Meenu, Paramjeet, Tanuja, Ankita, Pooja, and the topper - secured positions in the KUK top-10 merit list.



Commerce student Sameeksha secured the 4th position in Kurukshetra University's Top 10 list by scoring 511 out of 600 in her 4th semester.



Sachin Dev and Urvashi, students of the Hindi Department secured 2nd and 7th positions respectively in Kurukshetra University's results.



Jyoti Devi, Kusum Devi, and Kamini from the Hindi Department secured top ranks in KUK's second semester results.



Pooja from the Mathematics Department secured 2nd position in KUK's Top-10 list (2nd semester), while Geetika, Sneha, and Prachi also featured in the top ranks. In the 4th semester, Jahnvi stood 3rd and Sneha secured 8th position.



Students from the Electronics Department Deepak Shakya secured the 3rd position, and Sapna achieved the 4th, in Kurukshetra University results.

Scholarship Distribution Ceremony

RKSD College, Kaithal organized a Scholarship Distribution Ceremony on April 24, 2024, to support meritorious and needy students. Held in the Science Block Seminar Hall, the event highlighted the college's dedication to academic excellence and inclusivity.

Chief Guest and college alumnus, Sh. Sachin Bansal, donated Rs. 3.5 lakh for scholarships. The program was chaired by the newly elected President of RVS, with other dignitaries and donors also present. Around 110 students received scholarships, thanks to contributions from various donors supporting memorial and merit-based awards.



Academic Visits



Economics students visited Alexia Panel in Dehradun to learn about the manufacturing of aluminum composite panels. The visit offered practical exposure to production, design, and marketing processes.



Commerce students of RKSD College visited Rashtrapati Niwas (Mashobra), Jakhu Temple, and Ridge in Shimla. The trip offered insights into heritage, architecture, and administration. The visit coincided with Hanuman Janmotsav, adding a spiritual touch. Surrounded by natural beauty, the journey was both educational and refreshing.



Commerce students visited Punjab National Bank and RSETI Gyoung to learn about self-employment training and government schemes. They received insights on banking, MSME, and competitive exams.



The History Department organized a heritage tour for B.A. students to explore local historical sites, including forts and stepwells. Supported by the Haryana Archaeological Society, the visit offered insights into Kaithal's rich heritage.

PDP-cum-One Day National Workshop on Dynamics of Educational Resources & Reading Culture

RKSD College's Library Committee, in collaboration with the Haryana Library Association, organized a one-day workshop on "Dynamics of Educational Resources and Reading Culture" on 12 August, 2023, to mark the birth anniversary of library science pioneer S.R. Ranganathan. The event saw participation from 40 delegates and students across the state. Eminent speakers from Kurukshetra University and Panjab University shared insights on the importance of libraries, open educational resources, and digital access. The workshop emphasized the evolving role of libraries in the digital age.



MoUs



RKSD College Kaithal signed an MoU with N.E. Infomaths Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh to provide training and guidance for enhancing students' employability. A related workshop was conducted to help students improve their resumes and job readiness.



RKSD College Kaithal signed an MoU with India Post Payments Bank to facilitate internships, trainings, and faculty development programs for students and staff both on and off campus.



RKSD College Kaithal signed an MoU with Talent-Grow Global Pvt Ltd to promote student development through internships, mentoring, knowledge-sharing, and startup support.

Cells



An Interaction-cum-Workshop was held for students selected under the Lakshya Prapti Protsahan Yojana (LPPY), a merit-based scholarship scheme supporting competitive exam preparation. The ₹5 lakh annual fund is sponsored by college alumnus and industrialist Mr. Sushil Bansal.



College's Legal Literacy Cell students won top prizes in Karnal's Division Level competition. Led by Dr. Vinod Kumar Mann, Vaishali and Pooja got 1st in debate with ₹5,500 each, and Komal secured 2nd in poetry, winning ₹4,000.



Under the District Election Office's guidance, the college's Voter Registration Committee and Political Science Association, led by Dr. Virendra Singh, Dr. Anukriti, Dr. Ashok Atri, raised awareness and helped students fill voter forms.

Placement Drive



Raghav, a student of RKSD College, secured the first position in PiTech Quest 2024, winning a brand-new laptop along with a scholarship of ₹1,83,000 for his outstanding performance.



Twenty students were selected as Relationship Officers by Muthoot Microfin Limited during a campus drive at Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government College, Kaithal. Each will receive an annual package of approx. ₹2.5 lakhs.



On March 4, 2024, RKSD College organized a session on Campus to Corporate focusing on entrepreneurship, skill development, and personality growth. Experts encouraged students to enhance their skills through internships and prepare for the professional world.

RKSD COLLEGE, KAITHAL

(Grade 'A' NAAC Accredited in Third Cycle & Affiliated to Kurukshetra University)

CONGRATULATES
on
SELECTION
in

ICICI PRUDENTIAL

LIFE INSURANCE

Gulshan	Parmanand Saini	Diya	Sagar	Chanderbhan
Yogeshwar	Malak Singh	Renuka	Bhawna Saini	Lavi
Neha	Parteek	Aman	Devam Sharma	Aman
Varsha	Divya	Pooja Rajput	Sanya	Khushpal Singh

DR. S.K. GOYAL
Principal

Web: www.rksdcollege.ac.in
E-mail: rksdcollegekt@yahoo.com

PLACEMENT CELL

20 students from RKSD College, Kaithal, have been successfully selected by ICICI Prudential Life Insurance through a campus recruitment drive.



37 RKSD College students attended a Multi-Destination Education Fair at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Government College, Kaithal, on April 5, 2024. They received guidance on studying in Australia, the UK, and Germany, covering courses, visas, and scholarships.

Workshop on Sports & Well-being

On February 4, 2024, RKSD College, in collaboration with the Sports Wing of Art of Living, organized a workshop covering topics like the importance of meditation, sports management, and the harmful effects of steroids. Renowned athletes were present, along with experts from Art of Living and medical professionals. The session focused on mental peace, disciplined effort, and the health risks of steroid use, offering valuable guidance to students.



CPR Awareness and Training Workshop

RKSD College, Kaithal, in collaboration with the District Red Cross Society, organized a one-day CPR Training Camp on August 2, 2023.

The workshop aimed to equip students and staff with essential life-saving CPR techniques. The session emphasized the importance of quick response during medical emergencies and how timely CPR can save lives. The event witnessed active participation and proved to be highly informative and impactful.



Two Days Leadership Training Programme

The Economics Department, in collaboration with the M.R. Pai Foundation and Forum of Free Enterprise, Mumbai, inaugurated a two-day Leadership Training Program. Sessions on goal setting, communication skills, and problem-solving were conducted by expert trainers. Around 75 students from Arts, Commerce, and Science streams participated and appreciated the sessions.



Blood Donation Camp

RKSD College's NSS Cell, in collaboration with Bajrang Dal, organized a blood donation camp in remembrance of the Pulwama martyrs. Held at the college's Ramkrishna Hall, the camp collected around 85 units of blood.



Free Health Checkup & Consultancy Camp

The Women's Cell of the college, in collaboration with a local hospital, organized a Free Health Checkup and Consultancy Camp for students and faculty. The camp was inaugurated with a traditional lamp-lighting ceremony and aimed to promote health awareness on campus. Medical experts from various fields, including medicine and dietetics, addressed health-related queries and provided consultations. Over 250 students and staff members participated in the camp.



World Standard Day Celebration

RKSD college in association with BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) celebrated World Standard Day on 12 October in college campus. The event was inaugurated with flag off by Principal Dr. SK Goyal and DSP of Kaithal. An orientation was also given by Sh. Ballu Pakki, Assistant Director of BIS about Standardization. A youth to youth campaign was started to raise awareness about standardization.



World Entrepreneurship Day

A seminar was organized at the college to mark World Entrepreneurship Day, jointly conducted by the Entrepreneurship Development Committee, Career Guidance Cell, and Alumni Association. The event featured insights from banking professionals, successful entrepreneurs, and industry experts who shared experiences and discussed essential traits for entrepreneurial success. They also provided information on government schemes and banking facilities that support startups.



Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme

An Entrepreneurship Awareness Program was organized by the Aatmnirbhar Haryana Cell of RKSD College in collaboration with the Commerce Department. Over 70 students participated in the session aimed at promoting self-employment and entrepreneurial development. Officials from the Ministry of MSME informed students about various government schemes, loan facilities, and application processes to support budding entrepreneurs. Speakers also highlighted the importance of choosing the right product or service and shared useful online resources.



Retirement



Dr. Anil Kumar Narula
(Associate Professor, Department of Physics)



Dr. Virender Pal Goyal
(Associate Professor, Department of Economics)

A salute to wisdom and dedication — to those whose decades of committed service and inspiring guidance have left a lasting legacy. As you turn the page to a new chapter, your presence, values, and impact will always be remembered with deep respect and gratitude.

Teacher's Representatives



Dr. S.P. Verma
Staff Secretary



Dr. Naresh Kumar
Joint Staff Secretary



Dr. S.S. Mehla
Teaching Staff
Representative, GB (2021-24)



Dr. Ashok Kumar
Teaching Staff
Representative, GB (2021-24)



Dr. Jaibir Dhariwal
Teaching Staff Representative, GB
(2024-2027)



Dr. Naresh Garg
Teaching Staff Representative, GB
(2024-2027)

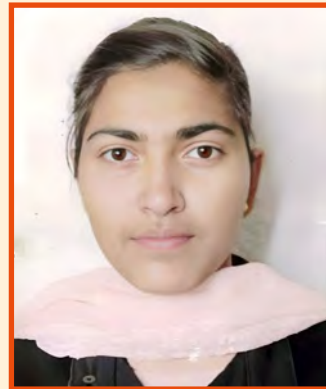
Social Science Section

Editor



Dr. Ritu Kang Walia
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics

Student Editor



Preeti Jangra
B.A. 3rd Year

Editorial

Youth and Vision

Viksit Bharat @2047



Dr. Ritu Kang Walia
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics

"Youth power is both the agent of change and also the beneficiaries of change."

Prime Minister Narendra Modi

This quote encapsulates the dual role of youth in India's development journey first driving transformation and second benefiting from it. It underscores the pivotal position of young individuals in realizing the vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047. As India approaches the historic milestone of 100th years of its independence in 2047, the vision stands for a powerful national mission- a call to action for a stronger, prosperous, inclusive and globally empowered India. Central to this vision is India's youth which is the force to shape it.

The Youth is the torchbearers of tomorrow. India's youth are not just the future but also the foundation of the future. By 2047, today's students and young professionals will be leading every sector of the economy from technology and governance to education and climate action. Their ideas, ethics, innovation and idealism will determine whether Viksit Bharat remains a dream or becomes a lived reality. The roadmap to Viksit Bharat involves multiple dimensions such as economic strength, social equality, sustainable development, digital leadership, and moral integrity. To achieve the dream, youth can play a vital role in all the dimension such as Entrepreneurial youth must build the industries of tomorrow which should be green, inclusive and tech-driven; Digitally skilled youth must lead India into the fourth industrial revolution through AI, robotics, biotech, and clean energy; Educated youth must challenge outdated mindsets and bring evidence-based thinking into public discourse. Socially aware youth must speak up against injustice and uphold the values of unity, diversity, and democracy.

Government initiatives such as Startup India, Digital India, Skill India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat have created an ecosystem which is necessary but not sufficient. To make them sufficient, it is the youth who must transform these opportunities into impact. Youth engagement is not limited to career success it extends to nation-building, volunteering, voting, and civic participation. While skills and knowledge are vital, values and vision are what will truly shape Viksit Bharat. Youth must embrace integrity, empathy, and a commitment to public goods. As Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam once said, "Dream, dream, dream. Dreams transform into thoughts and thoughts result in action." But dreams without discipline are short-lived.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is not just a government blueprint. It is a national movement. And the youth are at its heart. If India is to emerge as a global leader economically strong, socially just, and environmentally conscious, it will be because its young citizens chose not to wait for change, but to be the change.

Let this be our pledge: That by 2047, when the tricolor flies high marking 100 years of freedom, it also symbolizes a nation developed not just in GDP, but in human dignity, opportunity, and unity- powered by youth.

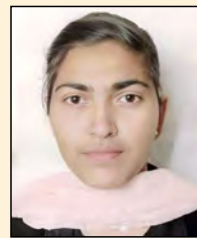


Student Editorial

Challenges & Opportunities for Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Preeti Jangra

B.A. 3rd Year
1211982002002



Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is the vision to make India a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of independence. The vision encompasses various aspects of development including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance. According to this vision, India will achieve a \$ 30-trillion economy and sustainable growth policies. Viksit Bharat 2047 also aims to overcome the colonial legacy, strengthen India's geopolitical position and enhance its diplomatic relations with other countries. Viksit Bharat 2047 is not just a slogan, but a Sankalp, a resolve, that resonates with the people of India, especially the youth, who aspire for a better future for themselves and their country. Some of the challenges to Viksit Bharat 2047 are:

- Overcoming the colonial legacy that undersides India's geopolitical position and national character.
- Addressing the connectivity challenge by strengthening regional and trans regional institutions in South Asia and beyond. For example, BIMSTEC, BRICS, SCO, QUAD, etc.
- Addressing the China challenge by narrowing the gap with China in terms of defence, trade and clout. China is India's largest trading partner, but also its biggest strategic rival.
- Achieving green and sustainable growth by adopting clean and renewable energy sources, reducing carbon emissions, enhancing biodiversity conservation, and mitigating the impacts of climate change.
- Ensuring inclusive & equitable development by providing a pucca house and piped water to every citizen.

To make Viksit Bharat @ 2047 possible, we can do the following:

- Implement the draft roadmap for India to become a \$30- trillion developed economy in about two decades, which is expected to be formally unveiled by Prime Minister Narendra Modi early next year.
- Follow the 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047' vision document, which represents an ambitious and comprehensive effort to guide India's development and economic growth over the next five decades.
- Align the state-level visions with the national vision to create a more prosperous and developed India by 2047.
- Monitor the progress on the work at multiple reference points- India's position in 2030, 2040 and then 2047.
- Embrace the four pillars of Viksit Bharat, which are women power, youth power, farmers and poor families.

Benefits of Viksit Bharat 2047 are:

- It will make India a developed country by the year 2047.
- It will create a \$30-trillion economy.
- It will overcome the colonial legacy, strengthen India's geopolitical position, and enhance its diplomatic relation with other countries.
- It will achieve the target of Net Zero by 2070 and reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by less than 45%.
- It will resonate with the people of India, especially the youth, who aspire for a better future for themselves and their country.



Role of Youth in Viskit Bharat



Lata

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It is a great privilege for me to get a chance for write an article for social science section of 'Gyananjali'. I would like to share my views on Role of youth in Viksit Bharat 2047. "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached", is a famous motivating thought of Swami Vivekananda for youth.

The term 'Vikshit Bharat' means 'Developed India'. Viksit Bharat 2047 represents the government's vision to transform the country into a developed entity by its 100th independence in 2047. The vision encompasses various aspect of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability and good governance. One of main aims to turn India to a 30 trillion dollar developed country. The four pillars of Viksit Bharat are Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahila (Women) and Kisan (Farmers).

India has the largest population of the world with 1.486 billion people. India has its largest ever adolescent and youth population. According to the UNFPA projections, India will continue to have one of the youngest population in world till 2030. India accounts for 20% of the total young population. Viksit Bharat is an enormous opportunity for them. By the accurate efficiency of youth, we will definitely reach at aim.

Youth plays a great role in nation building. India has the power to help a country develop and more towards progress. It is also responsible for bring social-reform within a country. The youth of a country determine the future of a nation.

A webpage "Ideas for the Vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047" has also been developed on mygov.in to enable youth to share suggestion on their vision on Viksit Bharat 2047.

Minister Thakur motivating the youth, stating, "You are the future drivers of the country's economy, be productive, act on opportunities, and embrace new technologies to contribute to the nation's development".



My Vision for India

Gurpreet Dhull

B.A. 3rd Year
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Make India again, 'Golden Sparrow'
Develop broad outlook not narrow
Destroy all evil is main reason
Make India great is my vision.

Title India 'Developed Nation'
Remove word 'Developing'
Make top and superpower of the World
As no need of other's helping.

Leave to take 'Borrowed Power's trend
learn from history
English can't be our friends
Brighten socialism, secularism suns,
Throw-down hate and Terrorism guns.
Make India great is my Vision.

Women Empowerment: Need for Viksit Bharat

Jyoti

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Women Empowerment a burning issue all over the world including India. Many agencies of United nation have focused on gender issue time to time. But inequalities between men & women & discrimination have also seen in every sphere of life. Women have always demanded equality with men in matters of education, employment, marriage and politics. For a long time, the women were not only denied any role in politics, but they were also not even granted the right to vote even in the most advances countries of the world like England or France. In India after independence, our constitution provides for equality of opportunity for women similar to men. The position & status of women all over the world has risen incredibly in the 20th century but in 18th & 19th centuries they were treated like 'objects' that can be bought and sold. Many social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand played a vital role in the emancipation of women. Today we find women working as scientist, doctors, engineers teachers. We all know that girls are now doing better at school and colleges than boys. The annual results of secondary and higher secondary board examinations reveal this fact. According to a report in 1950, only one third of American women had a paid job but today, two-thirds do, half of Americans work-office. The rapid place of economic development has increased the demand of educated women force in every field. This new phenomenon has also given economic power in hands of women for which they were earlier totally dependent on males. With the increasing literacy among women in India, helped to improve their role in public life. Many welfare policies for women started by the Indian government have also improved their condition.

Act like special marriage Act (1954), Dowry Prohibition Act (1957) & Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (1971) Women education has been focused on the National Policy of Education (1986), the 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments provided reservation of 33% seats for both rural and urban areas.

With the efforts of the government women empowerment is increasing. There is need of spreading awareness in society. Men should be aware about the rights of women. With this, women have to stand for herself also.

Without wasting a single minute in blaming the government, parents & society women should work on daily basis to awaking their dormant power that are lying within them. They will have to believe that they are not weak individuals, they are capable of doing whatever they decide to do.



Challenges for Indian Economy

Khushbu
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India is a large and complex economy that faces many challenges and opportunities in its growth and development path. The country has undertaken various reforms to address its challenges and leverage its opportunities. India is one of the fastest growing economy of the world, with a population of over 1.3 billion and a GDP of over 2.7 trillion dollar. However, the country also faces many economic challenges and has undertaken various reforms to address them. India has the potential to become a global leader in the 21st century if it can overcome its economic challenges and sustain its economic reforms.

Economic Challenges in India:

1. Weak Demand
2. Unemployment

3. Poor infrastructure
4. Balance of Payment Deterioration
5. High level of private debt
6. Inequality
7. World inequality database

Some Suggestions to Overcome the Economic Challenges:

1. Boosting consumption and investment
2. Enhancing export competitiveness
3. Reforming the financial sector
4. Improving the business environment
5. Fostering innovation and entrepreneurship
6. Addressing inequality and poverty
7. Mitigating climate change and environmental degradation

The Threat of Global Warming

The threat of global warming to human kind is a real threat indeed,
And the warming of climate change experts, we'd do best for the heed.
Dirty factory chimney to the sky putting up smoke,
The anger of nature why do we provoke?
In a World of six billion people and millions of trucks & cars,
And in an age when human through technology have explored in vain for life on mars.
To combat global warming, we could do much more,
But the warning of climate change experts most governments ignore.
Global warming is a real threat would seem fair to say,
And the children of the future, for our mistakes must pay.
But cleaner air and water, we can help to create,
And to combat global warming it is not too late.
The burning fossil & carbon emissions are poisoning the air,
And the scourge of pollution is rampant everywhere.



Kuldeep
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Human Capital Development: Need for Viksit Bharat

Sahil

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The process by through people improves their standard of living is called human development. By fulfilling their needs of daily life they can improve their standard of living. Human development and need is not a separate things. Both are inter-related and also we can say human development is depend on fulfilling of an individual needs.

There are some basic needs of a human like food, water, cloth & shelter. Some needs like education, and health are also important. Without these needs human development is not possible.

We know that without the basic needs people can't improve their standard of living. These are some major concerns in now-a-days in achieving human development. If we talk about one of basic need of human is 'food' there are approximately 2 million people died every year in India due to hunger. According to the report of hunger index 2023 India's rank is 111th out of 125 countries if the

worldwide. Other major need is water. India's rank in amount of water available per-person per year is 133rd.

The third most important need and also a right is the education. Without the education mental development is not possible. Without as a developed human a person can't contribute to nation and can't become a human capital.

Importance of Human Development:

1. For becoming developed nation
2. For individual growth
3. To increase life expectancy
4. For improving family condition

In short we say that with the human development we can develop our self and society as well. If every one is a developed human then he can teach his children for upcoming future. Human development is most important for growth of a nation.

स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रयास एवं उपलब्धियां

Tannu

B.A. 2nd Year
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भारत ने आजादी के बाद स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है। आज हमारे देश में दो लाख सरकारी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 75 जिला अस्पतालों और 550 मेडिकल कालेजों का विस्तृत नेटवर्क है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भारत की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि मृत्यु दर में कमी आना रही है, मृत्यु दर में 1973 में प्रति 1000 लोगों पर 16.3 से धीरे-धीरे गिरकर 2022 में प्रति 1000 लोगों पर 9.1 हो गई है। भारत में मलेरिया, तपेदिक और एड्स जैसी संक्रामक बीमारियों के खतरे को रोकने के लिए कई राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। जैसे राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम, 1992 में राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम इत्यादि। इस बीच पोलियो में भारत की सफलता की दुनिया भर में सराहना हुई है। भारत को पोलियो मुक्त घोषित किया गया। दशकों से सरकार ने बाल और मातृ स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए। 2005 में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन की स्थापना, 2005 में जननी सुरक्षा योजना, मिशन इन्द्रधनुष 2014, सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान 2016, राष्ट्रीय बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम, पोषण अभियान 2018, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन 2013, आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना चलाई गई और 2047 तक एनीमिया को जड़ से खत्म करने का दावा किया गया है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से सरकार का लगातार प्रयास है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार किया जाए। परन्तु भारत की आबादी के अनुसार यह सेवाएं प्रयाप्त नहीं हैं। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सरकार को खर्च बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।



Dream Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Armeet

B.A. 3rd Year
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A Viksit Bharat should match with the exceptional vision of the 'Cyclonic patriotic monk' Swami Vivekananda's "Prabuddha Bharat". Where the 'Amrit dhara' of the 'Jnan-Ganga' flows With all purity and freedom and upholds. The honour of 'Bharat Mata'. As the "Jagadguru"..... And that would be the actual 'Viksit Bharat' With the 'Yuva Varga' Taking the forefront of 'Rashtriya Chetana' And leading India towards A strengthened and consolidated goal With all glorification that were Evident during, the "Satyuga". The 'Ramrajya' of liberty, freedom, peace and prosperity Is always welcome! I, as a responsible citizen of India, want to see my nation as 'Viksit' in real sense. I want to feel the essence of Universal brotherhood, as dreamt by Swami Vivekananda.

Let's rebuild our Bharat With Science & Technology; Art and Appreciation; Revisiting of the Ancient Indian Mythological History And above all, the revival of The Unsung Heroes who had contributed towards the fulfillment of The colonialism and other socio-cultural encroachment. My vision of a 'Viksit Bharat' is unified, glorified and dignified. I want to set my 'dhyeya' (goal) For the glorification of My Bharat- our Bharat. Let's share our unbiased dream of making Bharat the Jagadguru. Indeed, Bharat is on the Moon!! So, next what not can our 'Viksit Bharat' Showcase in the World of tomorrow!!

आर्थिक समृद्धि और पिछड़ते रिश्ते

Anu

B.A. 1st Year
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आज जीवन की तेज रफ्तार और आर्थिक समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ते मनुष्य के कदमों में उसके स्वयं के जीवन को ही पूर्णतः परिवर्तित कर दिया है। आज मनुष्य के जीवन में जो आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने की होड़ है उसके कारण रिश्ते कहीं पीछे छूटते चले जा रहे हैं। जीवन की व्यवस्तता और धन कमाने की इच्छा के कारण हम वह मूल्यवान समय अपनों को नहीं दे पा रहे हैं जो किसी भी रिश्ते को बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक है।

माना कि परिवर्तन संसार का नियम है परंतु इतना परिवर्तन कि आज हम अपने परिवार, मित्रों यहां तक कि अपने लिए भी समय न निकाल पाएं, वह परिवर्तन कैसे अच्छा हो सकता है? आज जब मैं अपने चारों ओर देखती हूं तो सबको भटका हुआ सा पाती हूं। मैं यह मानती हूं कि हमारी इस भागदौड़, कुछ कर गुजरने, अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की इच्छा के कारण ही हम आज प्रगति पथ पर अग्रसर हैं तथा हमारा देश भी आर्थिक समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ी ही तेजी से कदम बढ़ा रहा है। परंतु गंभीरता से लेने वाली बात यह है कि आज हम कहां खड़े हैं? जीवन के



ऐसे मोड़ पर जहाँ रिश्ते टूटते जा रहे हैं। मेरे घर के पास एक बुजुर्ग दंपति रहते थे। उनका बेटा-बहू दोनों ही बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी में काम करते हैं, परन्तु दोनों ही अपने परिवार, जिसमें चार जन हैं, उनके लिए तक समय नहीं निकाल पाते। अब बार बेटा और बहू दोनों ही कुछ महीनों के लिए काम से बाहर गए थे। इसी बीच माँ की तबीयत खराब हुई। माँ बेटे से मिलना चाहती थी पर दोनों अंतिम समय में अपनी माँ से मिल तक नहीं पाये और वह दुनिया के चल बसी। इस घटना ने मुझे सोचने पर मजबूर कर दिया कि क्या आज हम अपने आप में, आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इतने डूब गए हैं कि हमारे लिए रिश्तों की अहमियत ही खत्म होती जा रही है?

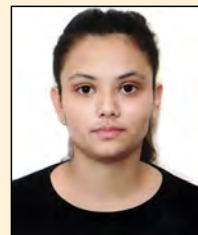
सिर्फ यही नहीं आज समय न मिल पाने के कारण पति-पत्नी में कलह कई घरों की कहानी है। माता-पिता जो अपने बच्चों को समय तक नहीं दे पाते, इस कारण कई बच्चे अकेलेपन का शिकार हो जाते हैं या गलत राह पर चले जाते हैं। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या हम सब जो दौड़ भाग कर रहे हैं वह इसलिए है? क्या हम यह आर्थिक समृद्धि अपने रिश्तों के दांव पर चाहते हैं? मेरे विचार से सबका उत्तर यही होगा-नहीं। क्योंकि अंतर्मन में हम सब रिश्तों का साथ चाहते हैं। इसीलिए जीवन की ऊंचाइयों पर पहुंच जाने पर भी अपने रिश्तों, अपने प्यार करने वालों को न भूलें। जीवन की व्यवस्तता में भी अपने रिश्तों को याद रखें और धन कमाने की लिप्सा को अपने ऊपर हावी न होने दें क्योंकि इस कारण कहीं हमारे रिश्ते पिघलते न चले जाएं।

ऊँची हुई हमारी आर्थिक उड़ान, पर खो गयी कहीं, रिश्तों की पहचान।
दो समय कुछ अपनों को भी, क्योंकि रिश्तों में बसती है सबकी जान।।

मानवीय विकास से राष्ट्र विकास

Khushi

B.A. 3rd Year
1211982002044



मानव विकास: मानव के अस्तित्व के लिए अनिवार्य भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास तथा सुखदायक वस्तुओं को जुटाना मानव विकास है। मानव विकास की प्रक्रिया में शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक आदि पहलू सम्मिलित हैं मानव विकास का उद्देश्य जीवन की गुणवत्ता को सुधारना है।

मानव विकास की आवश्यकता :

1. मानव विकास सामाजिक अशांति को कम करता है और राजनीतिक स्थिरता में वृद्धि करता है।
2. मानव विकास निर्धनता को समाप्त करके स्वस्थ एवं सभ्य समाज के निर्माण में सहायक है।
3. विकास की सभी क्रियाओं का अंतिम उद्देश्य मानवीय दशाओं को सुधारना है।
4. मानव विकास भौतिक पर्यावरण हितैषी है।
5. मानव विकास मानव को बुद्धिमान तथा विवेकशील बनाता है।
6. मानव विकास उच्च आर्थिक विकास तथा उत्पादकता को निर्धारित करता है।

मानव विकास के घटक हैं- समानता, स्थिरता और उत्पादकता मानव विकास की उम्र बढ़ने के साथ उसकी संज्ञानात्मक, शारीरिक और मनोसामाजिक प्रगति है। मानव विकास के 8 चरण हैं:- प्रसवपूर्व विकास, शैशवावस्था और बच्चापन, प्रारंभिक बचपन, मध्य बचपन, किशोरावस्था, प्रारंभिक वयस्कता मध्य वयस्कता और देश से वयस्कता। मानव विकास और विकास अनुसंधान पेशेवर व व्यक्तिगत विकास के लिए व्यापक मूल्य प्रदान करता है।

अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि एक देश का विकास उसके मानव साधन विकास पर निर्भर करता है। भारत जनसंख्या के आधार पर विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है। जिसमें युवाशक्ति सबसे अधिक है। इस युवा शक्ति को तकनीकी शिक्षा देकर अच्छी मानव संसाधन में बदला जा सकता है और देश में उत्पादन को कहीं अधिक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। राष्ट्र विकास के लिए मानव विकास अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

Activities Performed by the Various Departments



Science Section

Editor



Dr. Sushil Gupta
Associate Professor
Department of Botany

Student Editor



Avneet Kaur
B.Sc. Med. 3rd Year

Student Editor

Microbiome of Human Gut

Avneet Kaur
B.Sc. Med. 3rd Year
1211982030010



Microbiome of human gut is shaped by host genetics and environmental factors including diet or drugs. The human gastrointestinal tract has trillions of microorganisms. This community of bacteria, archaea and eukarya encode about 9.8 million genes for metabolites that influence the host's metabolic traits, immunity, fitness and phenotype. High microbiota diversity is a good indicator of a 'healthy gut'. The gut microbiome contributes several nutrients, amino acids and B vitamins to the hosts. Dietary derived B vitamins are absorbed in small intestine while gut microbiome derived B vitamins are produced and absorbed through the colon. These B vitamins maintain the immune homeostasis of the host. The gut microbiome also produces or utilizes neurotransmitters including dopamine, serotonin, gamma aminobutyric acid and norepinephrine and their neurotransmitter modulation is an essential communication pathway along the gut brain axis. Faecal microbiota transplantation from healthy donors to recipients with metabolic syndromes has improved our understanding of functional roles of gut microbiome.

The establishment of a gut microbiome begins from birth and bacterial transmission through placental barrier or even the transfer of maternal gut bacteria to the foetus in utero is likely. In the early stages of infant development the gut microbiota diversity is low, with the abundance of *Bifidobacterium* spp and *Bacteriodes* spp typically via transmission of microbiota and human with oligosaccharides through mother's milk.

The first year microbial biodiversity increases with the transition from mother's milk to solid foods. The composition, diversity and functional capabilities of short chain fatty acid production and amolysis get reduced. From mother's milk to solid foods to food choices active or passive transfer of microbiota contribute to microbial makeup of an individual human gut. Long term dietary patterns will determine resilience of gut microbiome which in turn regulates quality of life or diet related diseases. The qualitative changes in gut microbiome are due to either microbiome immaturity or microbiome dysbiosis. In a randomized double blinded clinical trial in Bangladesh, formation of microbiome directed complementary foods, which contained flours of chickpea, soy, peanut and banana in different concentrations was found to repair the microbiome immaturity in children with severe acute malnutrition.



The consciousness about what we eat needs to begin with what we produce and how we process the food and raw materials not just when we have food on our plates. The current utilization of natural resources such as soil, water, energy and plant diversity has adverse consequences on the environment from local to planetary level. Extreme reliance on synthetic chemical fertilisers and pesticides is intensive and industrial agriculture produces food and raw materials with chemical contamination reduced nutrients and bioactive compounds and modified microbiome.

Researchers Discover Key Gene For Toxic Alkaloid in Barely

Sarika

B.Sc. Med. 3rd Year
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Source: Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research

Barley is one of the most important cereal crops on a global scale. Many barley cultivars produce a toxic alkaloid called gramine that affects the suitability of barley as fodder, but also helps to protect barley from pathogens. So far, the potential of manipulating gramine levels has not been harnessed for plant breeding, because the genetic basis of gramine production has been unresolved. Research groups now disclose the complete biosynthetic pathway of gramine and demonstrate how gramine biosynthesis can be introduced into model organisms or removed from barley.

The researchers discovered a cluster of two genes in barley for gramine biosynthesis. In their study researchers from IPK and the Leibniz University Hannover now identified a second gene (AMI synthase, HvAMIS) and found out that both genes are located in proximity of each other on the same chromosome. With this discovery, the pathway of gramine biosynthesis is now fully elucidated.

Rose Essential Oil: A Safe Pesticide for Organic Agriculture

Akanksha

B.Sc. Med. 3rd Year
1211982030041



- Rose essential oil activates tomato defense genes and attracts herbivore predators that protect the plant. Plants release terpenoids to enhance their defenses.
- Terpenoid-enriched essential oils (EOs) have found that rose EO (REO) can stimulate defense genes in tomato leaves. Furthermore, REO attracts herbivores that protect the plant from the moth species, *Spodoptera litura*, and *Tetranychus urticae*, a mite pest. This suggests that applying REO could be a sustainable approach to pest management in organic farming.
- Tomato plants treated with REO exhibited reduced leaf damage caused by the *Spodoptera litura* (a moth species) larvae and *Tetranychus urticae* (a mite pest).

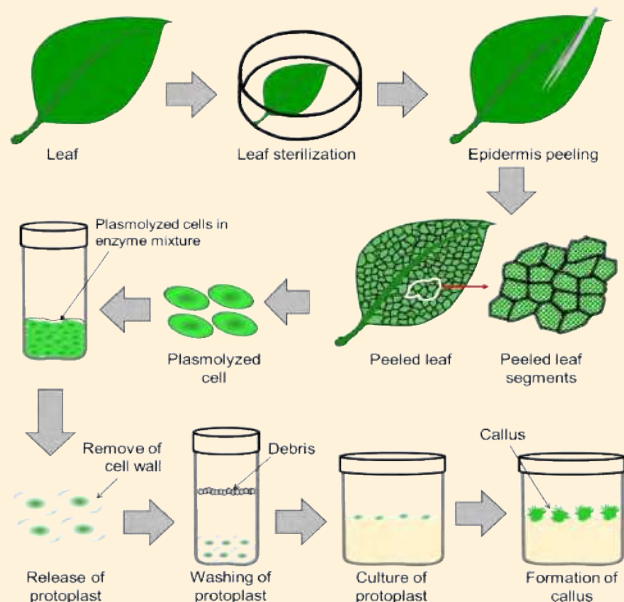
Today, applying chemical pesticides is the method of choice for crop protection, but the damage they cause to the environment and ecosystems, along with the need to increase food productivity, stresses the need for safer alternatives. In this regard, the availability of EOs makes them attractive candidates as environmentally friendly plant defense activators.

Plant Tissue Culture

Muskan

B.Sc. Med. 3rd Year

1211982030043



The 45th annual meeting of the Plant Tissue Culture Association (India) and National Symposium on Recent Advances in Plant Biotechnology (RAPB-2024) was held from January 23–25, 2024 in Puducherry, India. The Department of Biotechnology at Pondicherry University organized the event in collaboration with PTCA(I).

Plant tissue culture, also known as cell culture or in vitro cultivation, is a biotechnology technique that allows for the regeneration of a plant from small tissue or plant cells in a controlled environment. It has applications in many industries, including agriculture and medicine.

HISTORY OF PLANT TISSUE CULTURE:

The science of plant tissue culture takes its roots from the discovery of cell followed by propounding of cell theory. In 1838, Schleiden and Schwann proposed that cell is the basic structural unit of all living organisms. They visualized that cell is capable of autonomy and therefore it should

be possible for each cell if given an environment to regenerate into whole plant. Based on this premise, in 1902, a German physiologist, Gottlieb Haberlandt for the first time attempted to culture isolated single palisade cells from leaves in knop's salt solution enriched with sucrose. The cells remained alive for up to one month, increased in size, accumulated starch but failed to divide. Though he was unsuccessful but laid down the foundation of tissue culture technology for which he is regarded as the father of plant tissue culture.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PLANT TISSUE CULTURE:

Precise knowledge of all aspects controlling plant tissue culture and in vitro plant regeneration is crucial for plant bio-technologists and their correlated industry, as there is increasing demand for this scientific knowledge, resulting in more productive and resilient plants in the field. Overall, the success of plant tissue culture is dependent on several factors such as available nutrients, endogenous auxin synthesis, organic compounds, and environment conditions. In this review, the most important aspects are described one by one, with some practical recommendations based on basic research in plant physiology and sharing our practical experience from over 20 years of research in this field. The main aim is to help new plant biotechnologists and increase the impact of the plant tissue culture industry worldwide.

USES OF PLANT TISSUE CULTURE INCLUDE:

- Micro-propagation: Using meristem and shoot culture to produce large numbers of identical individuals.
- Screening programs: Screening cells, rather than plants, for advantageous characters.

- Large-scale growth: Growing plant cells in liquid culture as a source of secondary products.
- The success of plant tissue culture depends on several factors, such as: available nutrients, endogenous auxin synthesis, organic compounds, and environment conditions.
- 1902 - Haberlandt proposed concept of in vitro cell culture.
- 1904 - Hannig cultured embryos from several cruciferous species.
- 1922 - Kolte and Robbins successfully cultured root and stem tips respectively.
- 1926 - Went discovered first plant growth hormone – Indole acetic acid.
- 1934 - White introduced vitamin B as growth supplement in tissue culture media for tomato root tip.
- 1939 - Gautheret, White and Nobecourt established endless proliferation of callus cultures.
- 1941 - Overbeek was first to add coconut milk for cell division in *Datura*.
- 1946 - Ball raised whole plants of *Lupinus* by shoot tip culture.
- 1954 - Muir was first to break callus tissues into single cells.
- 1955 - Skoog and Miler discovered kinetin as cell division hormone.
- 1957 - Skoog and Miller gave concept of hormonal control (auxin: cytokinin) of organ formation.
- 1959 - Reinert and Steward regenerated embryos from callus clumps and cell suspension of carrot (*Daucuscarota*).
- 1960 - Cocking was first to isolate protoplast by enzymatic degradation of cell wall.
- 1960 - Bergmann filtered cell suspension and isolated single cells by plating.
- 1960 - Kanta and Maheshwari developed test tube fertilization technique.
- 1962 - Murashige and Skoog developed MS medium with higher salt concentration.
- 1964 - Guha and Maheshwari produced first haploid plants from pollen grains of *Datura* (Anther culture).
- 1966 - Steward demonstrated totipotency by regenerating carrot plants from single cells of tomato.
- 1970 - Power et al. successfully achieved protoplast fusion.
- 1971 - Takebe et al. regenerated first plants from protoplast.
- 1972 - Carlson produced first interspecific hybrid of *Nicotiana tabacum* by protoplast fusion.
- 1974 - Reinhard introduced bio-transformation in plant tissue cultures.
- 1977 - Chilton et al. successfully integrated Ti plasmid DNA from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* in plants.
- 1978- Melchers et al. carried out somatic hybridization of tomato and potato resulting in pomato.
- 1981- Larkin and Scowcroft introduced the term somaclonal variation.
- 1983 - Pelletier et al. conducted inter generic cytoplasmic hybridization in Radish and Grape.
- 1984 - Horshet al. developed transgenic tobacco by transformation with *Agrobacterium*
- 1987 - Klien et al. developed bio-lytic gene transfer method for plant transformation.
- 2005 - Rice genome sequenced under International Rice Genome Sequencing Project.

Plant Adaptations to Extreme Environments



Omisha

B.Sc. Med. 3rd Year
1211982030018

Plants were essential to the early evolution of terrestrial life and colonization of young earth (Kapoor et al., 2023). Plant communities continue to colonize and transform our planet including the newest ecosystems formed post-glaciation restoring those degraded by human activities and adapting to changing ecological conditions. (Huston and Smith, 1987; Chaplin et al., 1994; Yuan et al., 2020; Heim et al., 2021). Plant cannot move away from a harmful stimulus, and thus, have evolved remarkable strategies to survive and eventually thrive in harsh environments. Today, humanity is on the verge of exploring our solar system and beyond, eager to discover, answer fundamental questions, and search for extra terrestrial forms of life. Undoubtedly, plants are key organisms to successful deep space missions and independence from the provision of terrestrial resources. Whether for long duration interplanetary travel or establishing permanent settlement.

McKay., 2014; Huwe et al., 2019

We can employ terrestrial bio-design principles to mimic plant colonization on earth and explore adaptations to novel ecosystems. This can be combined with precise molecular tools to enable long-term human space exploration with this thought in mind, we have collated articles focusing on terrestrial plants from extreme environment to harsh conditions. (Molina-Montenegro et al) demonstrate the benefits of co-culturing relevant crops with endophytic fungi in simulated deep space environments to augment plant performance in high UV radiation, low temperature, and low water availability.

De Micco et al.,

Present an exhaustive review on the hazards of cosmic ionizing radiation to human exploration and discuss potential roles for plants in mitigating this research topic. The authors highlight difficulties in studying ionizing radiation in deep space that stem from deploying inadequate radiation sources, limited access to ion beam accelerators, and lack of uniformity in radiation doses and dose rates across studies. The authors expand on the remarkable resistance of plants growing in regions of high radioactivity and the possibility of using such plants in shielding or for pharmaceutical countermeasures.



Ethnobotanical Uses of Medicinal Plants

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Ethnobotany is the study of the relationship which exists between people of primitive societies and their plant environment. Ethnobotanical studies have been conducted in different parts of India like Morni and Kalesar by Jain in 1984), Upadhyay et.al (2010) carried out ethno medical and ethnopharmaco statistical studies of Eastern Rajasthan.

Plants have been used by tribal and local people for cure of various disease.

Upadhyay et.al (2008); saini et.al (2010) Sharma and Kumar (2011) have conducted study on Ayurveda crude drugs for cure of digestive disease, skin disease, malaria and paralysis.

Tribals are the oldest ethnological groups which live far away from the civilized world. They prefer to live in forest areas, follow primitive customs and occupations.

About 500 tribal communities are representing 7.76 percent of the total population of the country. The total tribal population of Rajasthan state is 5,474,881. The large number of plants are used by the tribals in making the musical instruments.

During the present survey 16 plants species have been recorded and auspicious, important one being of genus Ficus and Acacia.

USES OF PLANTS:

- Cosmetic uses: The plants species used by the tribal fast solving common beauty problems viz. skin management, hair management. The most common plant recorded are Curcuma longa, Cicer ariticum.
- Flowers are universally used as ornaments in tribal areas, worn in the hair or stung as garlands.
- Plant dyes are also obtained from flowers of Butea monosperma and leaves of Terminalia cattapa, blue dyes from leaves of Indigofera tinctoria.
- Recently ethnobotanical studies have gained importance during recent years.



A Sweet Victory for Sugarcane Genomics

Shivani

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Owing to its size and complexity, the genome of modern sugarcane has never been previously assembled in its entirety, which leaves it as one of the last remaining major crop species without a reference genome. The newly completed polyploid assembly of an archetypal modern hybrid reveals the complexities of sugarcane genetic past, and presents new opportunities for the researchers and breeders invested in its future

Artificial Intelligence Helps Scientists Engineer Plants to Fight Climate Change

Garima

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The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) declared that removing carbon from the atmosphere is now essential to fighting climate change and limiting global temperature rise. To support these efforts, Salk scientists are harnessing plants' natural ability to draw carbon dioxide out of the air by optimizing their root systems to store more carbon for a longer period of time.

To design these climate-saving plants, scientists in Salk's Harnessing Plants Initiative are using a sophisticated new research tool called SLEAP -- an easy-to-use artificial intelligence (AI) software that tracks multiple features of root growth. Created by Salk Fellow Talmo Pereira, SLEAP was initially designed to track animal movement in the lab. Now, Pereira has teamed up with plant scientist and Salk colleague Professor Wolfgang Busch to apply SLEAP to plants.

In a study published in Plant Phenomics on April 12, 2024, Busch and Pereira debut a new protocol for using SLEAP to analyze plant root phenotypes -- how deep and wide they grow, how massive their root systems become, and other physical qualities that, prior to SLEAP, were tedious to measure. The application of SLEAP to plants has already enabled researchers to establish the most extensive catalog of plant root system phenotypes to date.

Without modifying the baseline technology of SLEAP, the researchers developed a downloadable toolkit for SLEAP called sleap-roots (available as open-source software here). With sleap-roots, SLEAP can process biological traits of root systems like depth, mass, and angle of growth. The Salk team tested the sleaproots package in a variety of plants, including crop plants like soybeans, rice, and canola, as well as the model plant species *Arabidopsis thaliana* -- a flowering weed in the mustard family. Across the variety of plants trialed, they found the novel SLEAP-based method outperformed existing practices by annotating 1.5 times faster, training the AI model 10 times faster, and predicting plant structure on new data 10 times faster, all with the same or better accuracy than before. Together with massive genome sequencing efforts for elucidating the genotype data in large numbers of crop varieties, these phenotypic data, such as a plant's root system growing especially deep in soil, can be extrapolated to understand the genes responsible for creating that especially deep root system.



Evolution: The Origin of Life on Earth

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The origin of life on earth stands as one of the great mysteries of science. All organisms that we see on the earth are believed to have formed or evolved from precursors of these organisms over a gradual period of time. Evidence of evolution can be backed up by various fossils of extinct organisms that show features and characteristics present in modern - day relatives. Evolution can be understood as a gradual change in the characteristic features of a species, brought about by the need to adapt to situations and the environment through natural selection. The BIG BANG theory attempts to explain to us the origin of universe.

The earth was formed more than 4.5 billion years ago from rotating dust and gas particles that coalesced in a rough sphere. There was no atmosphere on early earth. Water vapour, methane, carbondioxide and ammonia released from molten mass covered the surface. The ozone layer is formed. 3.8 billion years ago, temperatures finally dropped below the boiling point of water and rain began pouring down on earth. And it rained for a very long time, probably thousands of years. Eventually, basins began to fill up and the world saw its very first oceans. But the oceans would remain empty for a million years more.

3.5 billion years ago, the first undisputed evidence of life was found and these were cyanobacteria- a photosynthetic organism. Scientists have also evidence which supports that life began even earlier. But today, these organisms are credited for creating the oxygen-rich atmosphere that we have today. Fast forward a few million years and the very first eukaryotic organisms appeared on the scene. This organism serves as the ancestor of all organisms that have ever lived or living on earth. In other words, it could be called a PREGENOTE- the hypothetical ancestor to all life on earth.

As a result of the massive amount of evidence for biological evolution accumulated over the last two centuries, we can conclude that evolution has occurred and continues to occur. All life forms, including humans, evolved from earlier species, and all still living species of organisms continue to evolve today.

Iron Man is a Jack of All Trades

Arvind Bhall
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The functions of a small family of non-secreted peptides, originally identified as critical communicators of the plant's iron status, have expanded.

The involvement of these effectors in disparate signalling cascades underlines the pivotal role peptides have in responses to the environment.

Plant Uses



Neha

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Medicinal plants have been used for centuries to treat various ailments and promote health and well-being. Some common uses include:

1. **Treating Common Elements:** Many medicinal plants are used to alleviate symptoms of common ailments such as colds, coughs, sore throats, headaches, and digestive issues.
2. **Pain Relief:** Some plants, like willow bark (the source of aspirin), have pain-relieving properties and are used to manage conditions such as arthritis and muscle pain.
3. **Boosting Immunity:** Certain plants, such as Echinacea and elderberry, are believed to strengthen the immune system and help the body fight off infections.
4. **Digestive Health:** Plants like ginger, peppermint, and chamomile are used to aid digestion, relieve nausea, and soothe upset stomachs.
5. **Skin Condition:** Many medicinal plants, including aloe vera, tea tree oil, and calendula, are used to treat skin conditions such as burns, cuts, wounds, acne, and eczema.
6. **Supporting Heart Health:** Certain plants, like garlic and hawthorn, are believed to have cardiovascular benefits, including lowering cholesterol and improving blood circulation.

These are just a few examples of the diverse uses of medicinal plants in promoting health and treating various conditions.

Noncoding RNAs in Skeletal Development and Disorders



Chetna

B.Sc. Med. 2nd Year

Protein-encoding genes only constitute less than 2% of total human genomic sequences, and 98% of genetic information was previously referred to as “junk DNA”. Meanwhile, non-coding RNAs (ncRNAs) consist of approximately 60% of the transcriptional output of human cells. Thousands of ncRNAs have been identified in recent decades, and their essential roles in the regulation of gene expression in diverse cellular pathways associated with fundamental cell processes, including proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, and metabolism, have been extensively investigated. Furthermore, the gene regulation networks they form modulate gene expression in normal development and under pathological conditions. In this review, we integrate current information about the classification, biogenesis, and function of ncRNAs and how these ncRNAs support skeletal development through their regulation of critical genes and signaling pathways in vivo. We also summarize the updated knowledge of ncRNAs involved in common skeletal diseases and disorders, including but not limited to osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, scoliosis, and intervertebral disc degeneration, by highlighting their roles established from in vivo, in vitro, and ex vivo studies.

Plants Quiz....

Vandana

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Q1. Plant manufacture their food with the help of _____

1. Oxygen sunlight, water .
2. Carbondioxides , oxygen, sunlight .
3. Water, sunlight, carbon dioxide .
4. More then one of the above.
5. None of these

Ans: 3) water, sunlight, carbon dioxide.

Q2. The plant make their food own by the process of _____

1. Respiration
2. Photosynthesis
3. Stimuli
4. More then one of the above
5. All of these

Ans: 2) Photosynthesis.

Q3. Assertion (A): Photosynthesis primarily occur in the Choroplast of the leaf cells.
Reason (R) : Chloroplast contain chlorophyll , which absorb light energy necessary for photosynthesis .

Choose the correct option:

1. Both A and R is true and R is correct explanation Of A .
2. Both A and R is true but R is not correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false.
4. A is false but R is true.

Ans: 1) Both A and R is true and R is correct explanation of A.

Q4. Which of the following are the part of the plant root system?

- a) Tap root
 - b) Lateral root
 - c) Pistal
 - d) Filament
1. a, b
 2. a, c
 3. b, c
 4. c, d

Ans: 1) a, c

Q5. Which of the following statements is fare correct?

- a) plant converts energy from sunlight into food stored carbohydrates .
 - b) Plant have chlorophyll.
 - c) Plant cells do not have cell wall.
1. Only a is correct.
 2. Only a and b are correct.
 3. Only a and c are correct .
 4. All are correct.

Ans : 2) only a and b are correct.

Q6. Which of the following organism breath from skin?

1. Snake
2. Monkey
3. Earthworm
4. Human

Ans: 3) Earthworm

Q7. The outer whrole is called __ and consist of sepals.

1. Calyx
2. Corolla
3. Androecium
4. Gynoecium

Ans: 1) Calyx

Q8. The flexibility of plants is due to a tissue is called.

1. Parenchyma
2. Collenchyma
3. Sclerenchyma
4. None of the above

Ans: 2) Collenchyma

Q9. The swollen bottom part of a carpel in a flower is called as _____

1. Ovary
2. Style
3. Stigma
4. Anther

Ans: 1) Ovary

Q:10 Plants are divided into __ Groups?

1. 6
2. 7
3. 5
4. 4

Ans: 3) 5

Activities Performed by the Various Departments



English Section

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Academic Change and Challenges



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The new education policy (NEP) was approved by the union cabinet of India with the aim to reform India's education system by reducing school curriculums and eliminating M.Phil programs.

The Policy also aims to develop both theory and creative potential among children. It aims at the overall development of individuals with more emphasis on practical learning and skill development.

Changes (Important Highlights of the New Education Policy):

There are several changes in the new education policy that has been implemented in the India Education system. Candidates can go through the changes started below.

1. **Children Can Start Schooling Early:** The new system will consist of 12 years of formal education and three year of anganwadi/pre-school education. The 10+2 school curriculum framework will be replaced with a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure, emphasizing early childhood care and education (ECCE). Previously, children received three year of unofficial schooling called pre-schooling in the education system.
2. **Mother Tongue is the Medium of Instruction:** The new educational Policy (NEP) emphasises native language learning. The policy suggest using the mother tongue as an instructor medium rather than being mandatory. The home language mother tongue, local language, or regional language will be used until grade 5 or 8 and beyond after which the home or local language will be taught as a language. The mother tongue as the primary medium of instruction for student was not mandatory previously.
3. **No UGC, AICTE, NCTE Board:** The higher education commission of India (HECI) is established as a single umbrella body for all higher education in India, excluding medical and legal education. Regulation, accreditation, and academic standards will all be controlled by the some rules for public and private higher education institution.

The government will phase down college affiliation in 15 years and establish a stage by stage procedure for giving colleges graded autonomy.

4. **No more Science, Arts and Commerce Streams:** The new education policy aims at no formal distinctions between and sciences, curricular and extracurricular activities, or vocational and academic programs. Candidates can select from a variety of disciplines throughout various streams. Student will get internship and vocational training in sixth grade.

Challenge Regarding New Education Policy:

The New educational policy has brought revolutionary change in the Indian education system in the time period. Yet, there are certain limitations in the New Educational Policy. Candidates can go through the challenges in the New Education Policy started below:

1. **High Enrollment Targets:** Building a new curriculum is challenging for most instructors because the New Education Policy aims to double the gross enrollment ratio by 2035.

2. **Lack of Qualified Teacher:** India needs a sizable pool of qualified teachers familiar with the new pedagogical approach to effectively incline children with the upgraded curriculum.
3. **Lack of Financial Sources:** Adequate Funding and resources are needed to implement the New Educational Policy properly. Not all institutions can gather proper financing for implementing the new educational policy.
4. **Hack of Adaptive Mind-set Among Educators:** As teachers generally share a disciplinary anchoring culture, it is challenging to have educators with exceptional skills. The new educational policy challenges institutions to hire multitasking and diverse-minded educators for holistic student development.

Bharat: Diversity & Unity



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Bharat, the land of the brave
Where the sun rises with an arrange blaze,
A land of legends, myths and tales,
Where diversity and unity always prevails.

From the mighty Himalayas to the Arabian Sea,
This vast land is home to diversity,
where snow-capped peaks meed the desert sands,
and ancient temples stand tall admist modern
lands.

In the north, the Himalayas rise,
The land of snow, a paradise,
The cold and crisp air, the sound of prayer,
Where the Dalai Lama resides with utmost care.

The west is a land of deserts and forts,
where palaces and havelis, a legacy of sorts,
The colorful festivals, the folk music,
the land of Kings, truly majestic.

The east is where the sun rises first,
with lush greenery and rivers that burst,
This region is a land of enchantment,
with beauty that never ends.

Down south, the ocean's waves kiss the share,
A land of spices, culture and much more,
The land of carnatic music and classical dance,
A region of great significance and romance.

Bharat, a land of wonders and mystery,
with tales of gods, goddesses and history,
where spirituality and sciences coexist,
This land is a symbol of faith, hope and bliss

Bharat is a land of great potential,
A land of culture, history and monumental,
A land of dreams, aspirations and zeal,
where the future shines bright with great
appeal.

Manav Vikas Mission

Anish

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Since independence it was major concern for India to take place the economic constraints. So them governments made a good efforts to build a strong economy such as planing commission, land reforms, 1991 LPG policies etc. For any economy in general, there should be a good human capital then industries and other resources. So after independence government took step forward to improve the situation of the citizens. In this series, firstly, government brings land reforms since the major hurdle was to abolish zamindari system. It was the time when wealth was concentrated in the few hands throughout the country zamindars. After land reforms, maximum citizens holded land property which made a large proportion contribution to the GDP since now people work with positive thinking that they are earning for themselves not for a big zamindar.

Now, tenancy was almost abolished, land consolidation and land ceiling like resort had been taken but the major problem was still pending that was mostly economy was primary sector oriented. So, citizens had to be educated since a well educated worker is more productive than uneducated worker. Now, government started to provide free education till 14 age of child, measures like “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” was initiated by government. This was the big step to make a good human capital. Besides this there should be a good health, which also was tackled by government.

Though government decided to improve economy and no doubt it resulted in better way but this was not as much as was expected. Now, economy has come to a point where primary sector contributes 17% which was 80-85% at the independence but employment number is 50% in primary sector specially in agriculture. It is because the main constraint which was also then at independence and still now is also same i.e. human capital. People have low in income because they are working in primary sector since they do not have any still. So, secondary and territory sector are not so begin Indian economy. After 1991 our economy jump to directly territory sector by skipping secondary sector. So, they do not have any skilled workers.

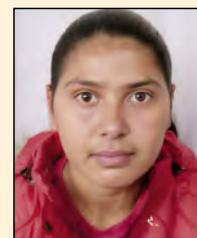
Now, government should establish manufacturing industry and also skill centers since if people will drop out the agriculture them unemployment will increase. This unemployment can be tackled by making them skilled person. They will be able to work in territory sector as well.

Hence, for this government of India has taken initiative of “Make in India”, means make skillful human capital and creating manufacturing industries which are based on energy fuel than labour intensive.

Human Development & Needs

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With a population of over 1.30 billion, India is ranked 130 among 189 countries in the world in terms of the human development index (HDI). A low score on the human development index is a matter of concern for India, but we cannot ignore certain factors not considered before, such as ranking. India had to face issues like colonisation because of which development lacked. Factors like human rights violations, discrimination based on race, religion, gender, and caste also play an important role in developing any nation. India also has to face issues like crime and terrorism in some part of the country, which influence the development of that region. Using the selected indicators of the UNDP, the planning commission of India has also prepared the human development report for India. The report focuses on states and the Union territories as the units of analysis.

Indicators of Human Development Index:

Some of the important indicators of the Human Development index are discussed below for a better understanding:

1. **Economic attainment:** Economic attainment of individuals depends on economic growth, employment and access to assets. It has been noticed that over the past few years, the per capita income and consumption expenditure in India has increased, and the proportion of the population below the poverty line has decreased.
2. **Healthy life:** From independence till now, India has done remarkable well in some health indicators, such as decline in death rate and infant mortality rate. It is also noticed that the life expectancy rate has also increased by double since independence.
3. **Social empowerment:** It is one of India's important indicators of human development. We will be able to achieve social empowerment only when the people of our country are free from issues like hunger, poverty, bondage, ignorance, and illiteracy. In India, only some strata of society can enjoy this indicators while others cannot.

United Nations Human Development Index (HDI):

1. The human development Index (HDI) focused on expanding human choices as the most important criteria for assessing development results.
2. The human development approach developed by the economist Mahbub-Ul-Haq had a clear purpose to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people-centered policies.

Human Development Reports:

1. The first Global human development report was launched in 1990 by the UNDP.
2. From then on, the Human development report is published annually.
3. Each year the report focuses on a theme related to the current development concerns.
4. The report not only addresses the concern but also provides path breaking analysis and policy

recommendations.

5. The Report is translated into more than 12 languages and launched in more than 100 countries.

Human Development Reports:

1. Inspired by Global HDRs, the Indian government, in its 8th five years plan, has introduced the human development reports in India.
2. As per the Indian Constitution, the state government is responsible for developing areas such as education, health agriculture etc.
3. Even before implementing HDR in India, some state governments were preparing human developments reports.
4. These reports largely follow the UNDP methodology, and the world's first human development report issued and published by any state was Madhya Pradesh. In 1995 they issued their first state HDR report, and the report included the computation of Madhya Pradesh HDI and HDI for all the districts within the state.
5. States are performing a more active role in implementing HDR in India.

Limitations of the Human Development Index:

Although measuring a country's economic development through the HDI is now adopted by most nations, there are still some limitations of this index, which are summarised as:

1. Divergence within countries
2. The index reflects long-term changes and does not respond to recent short term changes.
3. Higher national wealth does not always indicate welfare and growth.
4. Social welfare can also depend on other factors, such as threats of war, levels of pollution, and access to clean drinking water.
5. Probability of high level of data error India has policies for achieving a higher rank in human development.
 - New National education policy to reform the education system across all levels of schools.
 - India's newborn action plan aims to achieve a single -digit NMR and a single -digit still birth rate by 2030.
 - Mid-day meals scheme to improve attendance and nutrition level of school children.
 - Samagra Shiksha to improve school infrastructure and quality of education.
 - The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs with a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Conclusion:

The current situation in India clearly shows that although quite a lot of development has been made in improving the human development index in India, the government of India aims for poverty reduction, no discrimination and better education for their people. However, still we need to focus on certain more important and pressing issues such as reducing hunger, improving maternal mortality rates, attaining gender equality and enabling access to fresh water and sanitation facilities for all.

Education System: Viksit Bharat @2047

Seema

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“Education is not preparation for life education is life itself”. John Dewey one thing that is necessary to change the world is education. Education plays a vital role in everyone’s life.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is the main target of the government to become a developed country after completing the 100 years of independence. For it, Government is going to be strong in all its parameters especially education. At the central level NEP-2020 is going to implement. After there are many approval and agreement it is implemented. States are also implementing this policy gradually. The main focus of this policy is to access the education to the remote & rural people, also improvement in education from childhood level to higher level.

Some of the opportunities presented by it policy focus an early childhood education, the inligration of vocational, the promotion of multilingualism, the use of technology for learning, promote research in education. The policy also aims to improve the quality of teacher, increase the use of online and blended learning and create a more student-centric and flexible educations system.

Despite the opportunities of NEP-2020 there are also many challenges, that is need of susbtantial amount investment in education, the back of infrastructure and resources, the shortage of trained teachers, the challenge of providing quality education in remote and rural areas, the need far effective collaboration between various stakeholders.

The policy also needs to address issues of equity and ensure that education is accessible and affordable for all, regardless off socioeconomic background or geographic location.

At end, If advantages lies in a thing then disadvantages will also attracts it (thing). But if disadvantages is less strong than advantages, we should accept that thing, similarly, NEP is also vital part of a developed country.



New Education Policy (NEP)

Mahak Saini

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The New Education Policy announcement by government of India. (NEP) 2020 was welcoming change and fresh news amidst all the negativities surrounding the world due to the challenges posed by Covid-19 pandemic. The announcement of NEP 2020 was purely unexpected by many. The changes that NEP 2020 has recommended were something that many educational never saw coming. Though the education equally. This article mainly focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher education.

Key words: New education policy, Higher education, Covid-19

It is a policy formulated by the government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. The first NEP was promulgated by the government of India by Prime Minister India Gandhi 1968, the second Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

Conclusion: The we know that NEP is a formulated education policy which developed the younger/youths.

Human Development

Garima

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1211982002025



1. The term human development was first reported in 1990 as a new approach for advancing human flourishing.
2. And while the expression "human development" is widely used, it is understood in different ways around the world.
3. Human development grew out of global discussions on the links between economic growth and development during the second half of the 20th century.
4. By the early 1960s there were increasingly loud calls to "dethrone" GDP economic growth had emerged as both a leading objective and indicator of national progress in many countries.
5. i) Even though GDP was never intended to be used as a measure of well-being.
ii) In the 1970s and 80s development debate considered using alternative focuses to go beyond GDP, including putting reactor emphasis on employment, followed by redistribution with growth and then whether people had their basic needs met.

Game Achievements

Geeta

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Over the years, India's major achievements in sports have uplifted and energized the citizens and inspired thousands to take up sports as a profession. We have enlisted the five biggest moments for India in sports since Independence. National Sports Day is celebrated every year in India on 29 August, which marks the birth anniversary of Hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand.

On this day, the notable contributors of India sports persons are acknowledged and reminisced. The president of India confers prestigious awards like the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna award and the Arjuna Award to the greatest sports person in India. Since independence, India has risen by leaps and bounds in sports and carved a niche for itself with glorious achievements. Our athletes have rewritten records in world events like Olympics, Commonwealth Games (CWG) etc. and engaged their names in golden letters with extraordinary feats on various occasions. There have been so many glorious chapters in India's sports history that it's quite difficult to enumerate only a few of them. However, we have enlisted the five biggest moments for India in sports since independence. Let's take a look and try to relive the incredible success & feats by our acclaimed.

1. First Olympic Medal After Independence, London Olympics 1948:

The Olympic Games are the pinnacle in sports. The mega event is the highest participate with their best athletes. Just one year after independence, a major breakthrough for India sports came in the Olympic in 1948 when the hockey men's team clinched gold in London. For India, still recovering from the scars of partition before independence and trying to rebuild itself at world level, it was a giant leap in sports. The gold medal a giant leap in sports.

The gold medal match in men's hockey was played between India and Great Britain. Led by Captain Kishan Lal, the India team emerged victorious 4-0 margin and cherished the joy of getting India's tri-colour unfurled on British soil. Balbir Singh Sr. KD Singh Babu, Leslie Claudis, were some of the Keshav Datt and Trilochan Singh were some of the prominent members of the India team.



2. Cricket World Cup Win, 1983:

Cricket had started gaining popularity in India after independence but the zenith for India in the game came in 1983 when the men's team lifted the world cup at Lord's Cricket Ground in London, England. The world cup title marked the beginning of a cricket revolution in India and the craze for the game increased manifold. It marked India's stamp of authority in cricket as a sport. The West Indies had won the previous two editions of the World Cup in 1975 and 1979 under the captaincy of Clive Lloyd and were considered invincible. True to their tag, in the final at Lord's, they skittled the India team comprising legendary Sunil Gavaskar, Kris Srikkanth, Mohinder Amarnath and Kapil Dev were cruising before Madan Lal got the wickets of Desmond Haynes and



dangerous Sir Viv Richards to turn the match towards India. Captain Kapil Dev had taken a stunning catch Richards while running backwards, which start inspires cricket enthusiasts across India. West Indies were eventually bowled out for just 140 runs and India scripted history by winning the world cup.

3. First Olympic Gold Medal in Individual Sports Beijing 2008:

More than Fifty years had passed since India's independence in 1947, but an Olympic gold medal in individual sports had kept eluding the country. It took the brilliance of Abhinav Bindra, Who clinched a historic gold medal in the men's 10m air rifle shooting event at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, to break India free from the shackles of not having an individual Olympic gold. Bindra's achievement lifted the spirits of entire India and filled sports persons with belief that the best could be achieved. On August 11, 2008, then 25 year old Bindra shot a in the men's 10 m air rifle shooting event and eclipsed part China's Zhu Qinan in the campaign for gold. With a total score of 200.5, Bindra clinched the gold and for the first time as sports lovers in India heard the national anthem playing at the Olympic in an individual sports event.



4. First Olympic Gold Medal in Track and Field Tokyo, 2021:

Independent India had never won any medal in track and field event in the Olympic and in 2020 and 2021, the gloom of covid pandemic had affected all walks of life including sports, across the globe and led to the postponement of Tokyo Olympics. When the Games finally started in 2021, all eyes were on Murali Sreeshankar (Men's long jump), Kamalpreet Kaur (Women's discus throw) and Neeraj Chopra (men's javelin throw.) But by the start of penultimate day of the games on August 7, India hadn't won any medal in athletics. On August 7, sailing and soaring through the sky, Neeraj's javeling landed at 87.58 m and the moment got recorded forever in India's sports history as it was enough to get India its first ever podium finish in athletics at Olympics. Neeraj clinched the gold as Jakub Vadlejch's throw landed at 86.67, much behind the Indian athletes. The impact of Neeraj's landmark achievement was big and quick as in the CWG 2022, India's Annu Rani clinched bronze in women's javelin throw to become the just first India woman ever to win a medal in the event at CWG. In a remarkable co-incidence, Annu's win come on Aug. 7, 2022, the day Neeraj had won the Olympic gold. Aug. 7 is now celebrated as National Javelin Day to honour Neeraj's Olympic gold.



5. Thomas Cup Win in Badminton Bangkok 2022:

The Thomas cup is one of the biggest events in badminton and also know as the world men's team championship. Before 2022, of all the Thomas Cup tournaments held since 1948-1949, only five countries namely Indonesia (14 times) China (10 times) Malaysia (5 times), Denmark (1 times) and Japan (1time) had won the title. When the Indian team Comprising stars like Lakshya Sen, Kidambi Srikanth, Satwiksairaj, RanKireddy, Chirag Shetty and if Prannoy entered the Thomas Cup 2022, badminton experts hailed it as a strong team but home predicted them to reach the finals.



Culture Opportunities

Kirti

B.Com 2nd Year
1230110122



Culture is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things. Different groups. A culture is passed on to the next generation by learning, where as genetics are passed on by heredity.

Indian Culture: Indian culture is the oldest and famous among the other cultures of the world. Indian literature refers to an amalgamation of distinct cultures of all communities, traditions, customs and religions in India. The diversity of India cultures is known worldwide. Various India cultures profoundly influence Indian, Philosophy, art, music and even literature. Indian culture is home to all people of all religion and classes. Some of the most ancient architecture marvels can be found in India which speaks for its ancient cultural.

Conclusion: Expressive culture comprises art, leisure activities and play. Anthropologists look at expressive. Culture in order to learn about social and cultural interactions.

Why God Made Teachers

When God created teachers
He gave us special friends
To help us understand his world
And truly comprehend
The beauty and the wonder
Of everything we see
And become a better person
With each discovery
When God created teachers
He gave us special guides
To show us ways in which to glow
So we can all decide
How to live and how to do
What's right and what's wrong
To lead us so that we can lead
And learn how to be strong
Why God created teachers
In his wisdom and his grace
Was to help us learn to make our world
A wiser, better place.

Suham Bedi

B.A. 3rd Year
222198151015



Education

Education is to enlighten
From teaching moral values
To facing difficult conditions
Education is an experience
That makes you a noble person.
Education is the one
That teach you
How to behave how to respect and how
to swim across the wave.
Education is everything
It is not just the learning of the facts but
It is the training of the mid to think, act
and relax.

Activities Performed by the Department



Hindi Section

संपादक



डॉ. शरद गौड़

सहायक प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग

छात्र संपादक



रवि कुमार

स्नातकोत्तर, प्रथम वर्ष

संपादकीय

2047 का विकसित भारत



डॉ. शरद गौड़
सहायक प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग

2023-24 के ज्ञानांजलि के वर्तमान संस्करण का संपादन करते हुए मेरे हृदय में एक विशेष गर्व और गहरी जिम्मेदारी का अनुभव हो रहा है। यह वर्ष केवल इसलिए नहीं है कि मैंने इस अंक के संपादन का दायित्व निभाया है, बल्कि इसलिए भी है कि यह कार्य मुझे उस दिशा में कुछ योगदान देने का अवसर दे रहा है, जो 2047 तक भारतवर्ष को एक विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में देखने के हमारे सामूहिक स्वप्न से जुड़ा हुआ है।

2047-भारत की आजादी के 100 वर्ष पूरे होने का प्रतीक मात्र नहीं, बल्कि एक ऐसा लक्ष्य है, जिसे संजोकर देश के हर नागरिक को अपने वर्तमान को दिशा देनी है। प्रस्तुत ज्ञानांजलि में जिन रचनाओं का चयन किया गया है, वह महज साहित्यिक प्रस्तुतियाँ नहीं, बल्कि उस चेतना का प्रतिबिंब हैं, जो हमारे युवाओं, विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों और समाज के हर वर्ग को राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदारी निभाने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं।

वास्तविकता यह है कि हम आज भी एक विकासशील राष्ट्र हैं। भुखमरी, गरीबी, लाचारी, अशिक्षा, बेरोजगारी, भ्रष्टाचार और कामचोरी जैसी अनेक सामाजिक बुराइयाँ हमारे राष्ट्रीय चरित्र को आहत करती हैं। ये केवल आंकड़ों की बात नहीं, बल्कि जमीनी सच्चाई है, जिसे झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता। सवाल यह है - क्या हम इन चुनौतियों को पार करके, एक समरस और समृद्ध भारत की कल्पना को साकार कर सकते हैं?

देश की एक बड़ी आबादी आज भी 5 किलो मुफ्त अनाज पर निर्भर है। यह व्यवस्था तत्कालीन जरूरतों की पूर्ति कर सकती है, परंतु क्या यह हमें उस मुकाम तक ले जाएगी जहाँ हम 'विश्वगुरु भारत' की कल्पना करते हैं? आत्मनिर्भरता, नवाचार, सतत विकास और समग्र शिक्षा जैसे तत्व ही हमें उस मार्ग पर ले जा सकते हैं।

भरा नहीं जो भावों से, बहती जिसमें रसधार नहीं।

वह हृदय नहीं पत्थर है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्रेम नहीं।।

यह पंक्तियाँ हमें स्मरण कराती हैं कि केवल योजनाएं, घोषणाएं या नारों से कोई राष्ट्र विकसित नहीं होता, उसके लिए हर नागरिक के भीतर स्वदेश प्रेम, कर्तव्यनिष्ठा और संवेदनशीलता का संचार होना आवश्यक है।

यह संकल्प भूखे पेट नहीं निभाया जा सकता। यदि समाज का अंतिम व्यक्ति भी विकास की प्रक्रिया में शामिल नहीं होता, तो कोई भी योजना, कोई भी मिशन सफल नहीं हो सकता। जब तक हर गाँव, हर गली, हर परिवार तक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार और आत्मसम्मान नहीं पहुँचता - तब तक विकसित भारत का सपना अधूरा ही रहेगा।

इस वर्ष का ज्ञानांजलि अंक केवल एक प्रकाशन नहीं, बल्कि एक प्रेरणा है - जो हमें यह सोचने पर मजबूर करता है कि राष्ट्र निर्माण केवल सरकारों का काम नहीं, यह हम सबकी सांझी जिम्मेदारी है। आइए, इस दिशा में एक कदम हम भी बढ़ाएँ।

छात्र संपादकीय

नई शिक्षा नीति के संदर्भ में शैक्षिक बदलाव, प्रयास, चुनौतियां और अवसर

राजीव व रवि कुमार
स्नातकोत्तर प्रथम वर्ष
2232127048, 039



नई शिक्षा नीति:- शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा नई शिक्षा नीति लागू की गई जिसके तहत शिक्षा का सार्व भौमिकरण किया जाएगा। नई शिक्षा नीति में 10+2 का पैटर्न की जगह अब 5+3+3+4 का पैटर्न फॉलो किया जाएगा। नई शिक्षा नीति को शिक्षा व्यवस्था में गुणवत्ता और पादरिक्ता लाने के लिए किया गया है क्योंकि भारत सरकार भारत को वैश्विक ज्ञान महाशक्ति बनाना चाहती है।

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम की रूपरेखा की घोषणा की है, जिसके माध्यम से शिक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की दिशा में एक नया कदम उठाया गया है। यह करीकुलम फ्रेमवर्क नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 के तहत तैयार किया गया है और इसका लक्ष्य भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को विशेष रूप से सुचारु है।

शैक्षिक बदलाव:-

1. नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत कक्षा 1 से 12 तक के छात्रों के लिए करीकुलम में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव किए जा रहे हैं। इसमें छात्रों को दो बार बोर्ड परीक्षा देने का मौका दिया जाएगा। और 12वीं के छात्रों के लिए सेमेस्टर प्रणाली का आयोजन किया जाएगा।
2. इसके साथ ही कक्षाओं में छात्रों को अलग-अलग विषयों के अध्ययन के साथ-साथ उनके सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास का भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा। इसमें स्कूली असेंबलियों से लेकर छात्रों के विभिन्न विकल्पों में से चयन करने का मौका मिलेगा, जो उनकी रुचियों और प्रतिभा के अनुसार होगा। इससे छात्रों के विकल्पों में लचीलापन बढ़ेगा और उनकी स्थानीय परिस्थितियों की भी मदद मिलेगी।
3. नई शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार स्कूलों में सेमेस्टर प्रणाली का आयोजन होगा जिससे छात्रों को उनके चयनित विषयों में गहराई से अध्ययन करने का मौका मिलेगा। यह उनकी शिक्षा को प्रेक्टिकल और अप्लाइड दिशा में भी मदद करेगा।
4. इस नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत, शिक्षा के विभिन्न पायदानों में छात्रों के विकास को मदद मिलेगी, जो उनकी रुचियों और

प्रतिभाओं के साथ-साथ समाज में उनके योगदान को भी स्थापित करेगी। इससे भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को एक नयी दिशा मिलेगी, जिससे छात्रों का शिक्षा में अधिक साकारात्मक और सामाजिक विकास हो सकेगा।

चुनौतियां:-

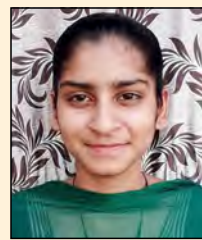
1. शिक्षाविदों का मानना है कि नई शिक्षा नीति 'क्लोज्ड एंडेड करिकुलम' से ओपन एंडेड करिकुलम की ओर ले जा रही है। अशोक गांगुली कहते हैं इसमें मिडल और सेकंडरी लेवल पर सामयिक विषयों पर फोकस किया है। यह 21वीं शताब्दी की स्किल्स पर जोर दे रही। रटने वाली लर्निंग को खत्म किया जाएगा।
2. इन सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों सामने हैं क्योंकि हमारे ज्यादातर टीचर्स या तो सेमी स्किल्ड है या अनस्किल्ड 2022 तक क्लासरूम में स्किल पर आधारिक लर्निंग लागू करने की बात की गई है। लेकिन इसके पहले देशभर में मैसिव टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम लाना होगा, ताकि उनके माइंडसेट और स्किलसेट का ट्यून किया जा सके।
3. टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग का मुद्दा दिल्ली के शिक्षा मंत्री मनीष सिसोदिया ने भी उठाया है। सिसोदिया कहते हैं, नई नीति के तहत अब बी.ए. चार साल का होगा। क्वालिटी टीचर तैयार करने के लिए यह अच्छी पहल है। मगर करोड़ बच्चों को अभी 80 लाख शिक्षक पढ़ रहे हैं। इन पर नई नीति कैसे काम करेगी। यह इसमें नहीं है। शिक्षकों की राष्ट्रीय स्तर के प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत है। सिसोदिया ने कहा कि टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग पर काम नहीं किया इसलिए प्रोग्रेसिव सोच से लाया गया। कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इवेल्यूशन भी लागू नहीं हो पाया था।
4. सबसे बड़ी चुनौती शैक्षणिक ढांचा विकसित करने की है। इसके लिए अभी तक कोई फ्रेमवर्क सामने नहीं आया।
5. जीडीपी का 60 प्रतिशत धन राशी आवंटन का प्रावधान पूर्व में किया जा चुका है पर समन्वय करना चुनौती पूर्ण होगा जबकि पिछले वर्ष वर्तमान सरकार ने शिक्षा बजट में कटौती की है।

6. शिक्षा का उपयोग करने की अन्य बड़ी चुनौती है। गत वर्षों से 17 प्रतिशत तक भी व्यय नहीं हो पाई।
7. शिक्षा प्रणाली केंद्रीकरण बड़ी चुनौती होगी इसके लिए विकेन्द्रीकरण आवश्यक है। इसके अभाव में दक्षता पूर्वक क्रियान्वयन संभव नहीं होगा।
8. उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों को स्वायत्त प्रदान करने में वित्त और प्रबंधन की समस्या हो सकती है।
9. शोध में जीडीपी का 0.7 प्रतिशत ही व्यय किया जाता है जिसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कम से कम 5000 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष आवश्यक होंगे।

प्रयास:-

1. जीडीपी का 6 प्रतिशत तक शिक्षा पर व्यय किया जाना प्रस्तावित किया है।
2. शिक्षा में निवेश हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिए जाएंगे।
3. शिक्षा से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण मद्दों और संघटकों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। जैसे शिक्षा तक पहुंच, सीखने के संसाधन, पोषण सहायता, शिक्षक विकास, पिछड़े समूहों हेतु प्रयास के लिए।
4. शिक्षा प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए 6 महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों की पहचान पर जोर दिया गया है।
5. गुणवत्ता पूर्ण प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल शिक्षा का सार्वभौमिक प्रावधान।
6. पढ़ने, लिखने और गणना करने की बुनियादी क्षमता का विकास।
7. सभी स्कूल कंपलेक्स या क्लस्टर के लिए पर्याप्त व उपयुक्त संसाधन प्रदान करना।
8. भोजन व पोषण उपलब्ध करवाना।
9. शिक्षक शिक्षा व शिक्षकों के सतत व्यावसायिक विकास में निवेश।
10. उत्कृष्टता को पोषित करने के लिए विश्व-विद्यालयों में महाविद्यालयों में सुधार करना।
11. शोध का विकास व प्रौद्योगिकी तथा ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का उपयोग।
12. शिक्षा क्षेत्र में निजी परोपकारी गतिविधियों को पुनर्जीवित करने और प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा।
13. क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरल किंतु कठोर नियम का दृष्टिकोण शामिल किया जाएगा।

2047 में मेरे सपनों का भारत



ज्योति

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2047 में मेरे सपनों का भारत ऐसा होगा जिसमें सभी देशवासी सुख शांति से रहेंगे। यह भारत प्राचीन गौरवशाली भारत के समान होगा। प्राचीन काल में भारत को सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था। 2047 में हमें भारत को खुशहाल देश बनाने के लिए हमें कुछ निम्न क्षेत्रों में कार्य करना होगा जैसे की शिक्षा, गरीबी मुक्त भारत, स्वास्थ्य सेवा को बेहतर बनाना, स्वच्छता, आत्मनिर्भरता, कौशल विकास, पर्यावरण की संरक्षण, कुटीर उद्योग आतंकवाद मुक्त इत्यादि। हमें गर्व है कि भारत में विभिन्न जातिओं, धर्मों, वर्गों के लोग एक साथ मिलकर रहते हैं। हमारा सांस्कृतिक विविधता में एकता के लिए जाना जाता है। मैं 2047 में ऐसे भारत की कल्पना करती हूँ जिसमें पूँजीपति लोग, राजनीतिक में सक्रिय लोग इत्यादि किसी भी किसान, मजदूर आम जनता का शोषण नहीं कर पाएंगे। उस भारत में सभी लोगों को सम्मान अवश्य मिलेगा। 2047 में मेरे सपनों का भारत ऐसा होगा जहाँ विभिन्न जातियों, धर्मों, समूहों, आर्थिक और सामाजिक लोग एक साथ मिलकर जीवन यापन करते रहेंगे। जिसमें गांधी जी के रामराज्य पर आदर्श होगा एवं देश में कही भी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा। तभी मेरे सपनों के भारत का सपना पूरा होगा।

“मेरे सपनों का ये भारत कब मुझको मिल पाएगा,
जब पहुंच मैं दूर गगन में देख मुझे मुस्कुराएगा।”



गत विगत 10 वर्षों की खेल उपलब्धियाँ



कमलेश
स्नातकोत्तर प्रथम वर्ष
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भूमिका:- भारत में खेल हमारे जीवन का हिस्सा रहा है क्योंकि प्राचीन समय से ही खेल हमें अनुशासन सिखाता रहा है। और हमारे कार्यों में निरंतरता लाता है, यह सबसे अच्छे मनोरंजनों में से एक है। खेल हमारी एकाग्रता के स्तर को बढ़ाता है और हमारे मस्तिष्क को सकारात्मकता से भरता है।

राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस हर वर्ष 29 अगस्त को मनाया जाता है। 29 अगस्त 1905 को दुनिया भर में हॉकी के जादूगर के नाम से प्रसिद्ध भारत के महान खिलाड़ी मेजर ध्यानचंद सिंह का जनम इलाहाबाद (वर्तमान प्रयागराज) में हुआ था।

भारत सरकार ने इस महान् खिलाड़ी के सम्मान में वर्ष 2012 से प्रत्येक वर्ष 29 को खेल दिवस मनाने का फैसला लिया था।

मेजर ध्यानचंद को हॉकी का जादूगर कहा जाता है। मेजर ध्यानचंद हॉकी के इतने बेहतरीन खिलाड़ी थे कि यदि गेंद उनकी हॉकी स्टिक में चिपक जाए तो गोल करने के बाद ही हटती थी। इसलिए उन्हें हॉकी का जादूगर कहा जाता था।

खेल के क्षेत्र में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की अन्तराष्ट्रीय उपलब्धियाँ:-

- **हॉकी:-** हॉकी स्वर्ण पदक 1948 लंदन ओलंपिक में भारतीय 1948 के ग्रीष्मकाल ओलंपिक में भारतीय फील्ड हॉकी टीम ने ब्रिटिश टीम को हराकर देश का पहला स्वर्ण पदक जीता।
- **हॉकी विश्व कप मलेशिया 1975:-** भारत ने 1975 में पहली बार हॉकी विश्व कप जीता। 1975 हॉकी विश्व कप, पुरुषों के फील्ड हॉकी टूर्नामेंट का तीसरा संस्करण मलेशिया के कुआलालांपुर में आयोजित किया गया था।
- **क्रिकेट:-** भारत ने 1983 और 2011 में दो बार वनडे विश्व कप जीता।
- **एशियाई खेल:-** एशियाई खेलों का उद्घाटन संस्करण, 1951 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया था। भारत की ओर से एशियाई खेलों में पहला स्वर्ण पदक सचिन नाग ने हासिल किया था। एशियाई खेल ओलंपिक के बाद दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा बहु-खेल आयोजित है। यह प्रत्येक चार वर्ष बाद आयोजित होने वाली बह खेल प्रतियोगिता है। भारत ने 1951 में प्रथम एशियाई खेलों की मेजबानी की थी।

• **फुटबाल:-** भारतीय टीम ने अब तक दो एशियाई खेलों में स्वर्ण तथा एएफसी एशियाई कप में एक बार रजत जीता है। 1970 में बैंकॉक में एशियाई खेलों का कांस्य अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारतीय फुटबॉल की आखिरी बड़ी सफलता है।

• **बैडमिंटन:-** प्रकाश पादुकोण ने 1980 में इंग्लैंड ओपन बैडमिंटन चैंपियनशिप जीती थी।

• **शतरंज:-** विश्वनाथ आनंद ने 2000 विश्व शतरंज चैंपियनशिप जीती। ऐसा करने वाले वे पहले भारतीय बने। तब से आनंद ने पांच बार चैंपियनशिप जीती है।

• **ओलंपिक:-** पहली बार भारत ने 1900 के पेरिस ओलंपिक खेलों में हिस्सा लिया जहां नार्मन पिचर्ड देश के एकमात्र प्रतिनिधि के तौर पर शामिल हुए। 2008 के बीजिंग ओलंपिक में विजेंद्र सिंह ने कांस्य जीता और भारत को मुम्बई में पहला ओलंपिक पदक दिलाया। 2004 के एथेंस ओलंपिक में राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर ने रजत पदक जीता था।

• **राष्ट्रमंडल खेल:-** राष्ट्रमंडल खेल चार वर्ष में एक बार आयोजित होने वाले खेल है। 1930, 1950, 1962 और 1986 के संस्करणों को छोड़कर भारत सभी संस्करणों में शामिल हुआ है। भारतीय एथलीटों ने 1934 में कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में डेब्यू किया, तब इसे ब्रिटिश एम्पायर गेम्स कहा जाता था। भारत ने अपने पहले राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में एक पदक जीता था राष्ट्रमंडल खेल 1934 में पुरुषों की 74 कि.ग्राम फ्रीस्टाईल कुश्ती इवेंट में कांस्य पदक जीतने के बाद राशिद अनवर राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में पदक जीतने वाले पहले भारतीय बने।

निष्कर्ष:- भारत सरकार खेल में युवा प्रतिभाओं के उत्थान के साथ भारत में खेल संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हर वर्ष 29 अगस्त को राष्ट्रपति भवन में राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस का बड़ी धूम-धाम से आयोजन करती है। साथ ही भारत के राष्ट्रपति देश के उन खिलाड़ियों को खेल पुरस्कार देते हैं जिन्होंने अपने खेल के उत्तम प्रदर्शन के द्वारा पूरे विश्व में तिरंगे झंडे का मान बढ़ाया होता है। राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार के अंतर्गत अर्जुन अवार्ड, राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न अवार्ड और द्रोणाचार्य अवार्ड जैसे कई पुरस्कार देकर खिलाड़ियों को सम्मानित किया जाता है।

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भारत की प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ

हरप्रीत कौर

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अनादि काल से भारत में विज्ञान की परंपरा विद्यमान रही है। हड़प्पा और मोहन जोदड़ो की खुदाई से मिले साक्ष्य इस बात का प्रमाण हैं कि उन लोगों में विज्ञान की समझ थी। प्राचीन काल में भारत में विज्ञान की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धियों में महर्षि सुश्रुत के द्वारा खोजी गई शल्य चिकित्सा है। दुनिया आज उन्हें फादर ऑफ सर्जरी मानती है। नागार्जुन ने रसायन विज्ञान को जन्म दिया। मनुष्य और विज्ञान का विकास एक साथ होता है।

वेबर कहते हैं कि दर्शन के बिना विज्ञान वैसा है, जैसा एकता के बिना समूह, भवन निर्माण और परिवहन व्यवस्था का विकास सिन्धु सभ्यता के समय हो चुका था।

भारत की प्राचीनकाल की उपलब्धियों से लेकर चन्द्रयान के प्रक्षेपण तक सफलताओं का एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भारत अपनी अनगिनत उपलब्धियों के चलते इंडेक्स 2022 में 40वें स्थान पर है। भारत ने विज्ञान के सभी क्षेत्रों में कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है लेकिन आज हम इस पर बात करेंगे -

रक्षा के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियाँ:-

आधुनिक युग में सबसे शक्तिशाली देश वह है जिसने अपने रक्षा क्षेत्र को मजबूत किया है। स्वीडन स्थित थिंग टेक स्टॉक होम इंटरनेशनल पीस रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट के अनुसार दुनिया में 9 देशों के पास परमाणु हथियार हैं जिनमें भारत भी शामिल है। स्टॉक होम इंटरनेशनल पीस रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सैन्य क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा खर्च करने वाला अमेरिका, चीन के बाद भारत दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है।



भारतीय वायु सेना दुनिया की चौथी सबसे बड़ी वायु सेना है। इसके लड़ाकू विमानों में राफेल, तेजर शामिल हैं। भारत की थल सेना की बात करें तो ग्लोबल फायरपावर रैंकिंग में विश्व की सबसे ताकतवर सेना की सूची में शामिल 133 देशों में भारत चौथे नंबर पर है। किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा और व्यापार का रास्त समुद्र से होकर गुजरता है। इस लिहाज से नौसेना की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है। भारतीय नौसेना दक्षिण एशिया की सबसे ताकतवर सेना है। आज भारत रक्षा के क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह से आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है।

चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियाँ:-

भारत में प्राचीन काल से ही चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिकों की अग्रणी भूमिका रही है। यहां पर शल्य चिकित्सा, वैज्ञानिक पद्धति के आधार पर की जाती थी। भारत के चिकित्सा वैज्ञानिकों ने शारीरिक इलाज के साथ मस्तिष्क इलाज की तकनीकी विकसित की थी।

बिना मस्तिष्क इलाज के शारीरिक इलाज पूरी तरह से संभव नहीं हो सकता है। पेल्लो ने कहा था, “डॉक्टर सबसे बड़ी गलती यह करते हैं कि वे मस्तिष्क का इलाज किए बगैर सिर्फ शरीर का इलाज करने की कोशिश करते हैं, जबकि मस्तिष्क और शरीर आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं और उनका इलाज अलग-अलग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।”



आज दुनिया के कई देश साइकोसोमैटिक चिकित्सा का विकास कर रहे हैं जबकि भारत में इस तरह के चिकित्सा कर रहे हैं। भारत ने मानव

चिकित्सा के साथ पशु चिकित्सा पर ध्यान दिया है। हमने चेचक, हैजा, कैंसर और पोलियो जैसी गंभीर बीमारी को जड़ से खत्म कर दिया है।

सूचना-संचार के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियाँ:-

21वीं सदी को सूचनाओं का युग कहना कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं होगी। भारत के वैज्ञानिकों ने संचार के क्षेत्र में कई कीर्तिमानों स्थापित किए हैं। बात ऑप्टिकल फाइबर की हो, वाई-फाई की हो अथवा 5जी की हो या फिर सुपर कम्प्यूटर, क्वांटम कम्प्यूटिंग की, आज सूचना-संचार के विकास से भारत ई-प्रशासन, डिजिटल इकोनॉमी, ई-लर्निंग, मौसम पूर्वानुमान में अव्वल है।

संचार के विकास ने रोजगार सृजन के द्वार खोल दिए हैं। भारत की आई-टी सैक्टर दुनिया को राह दिखा रहे हैं। सूचना-संचार से मनुष्यों को आपस में जोड़ने के साथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियाँ:-

भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां की अधिकांश जनसंख्या गांवों में निवास करती है। भारत में कृषि के क्षेत्र में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है। भारत ने आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर खुद को स्थापित किया है। वर्तमान में भारत खाद्यान में आत्मनिर्भर के साथ अनाज निर्यातक देशों में एक है। भारत विश्व में कुल उर्वरक उपयोग में चौथा स्थान रखता है।

परजीवी खेती, फंटीगेशन, कृत्रिम बीज अनुवांशिक संवर्धित बीज को बढ़ाने में विज्ञान ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। भारत आज पूरी तरह से जैविक खेती की ओर बढ़ रहा है। वैज्ञानिकों ने भारतीय कृषि को रोजगार के साथ जोड़ दिया है। आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएं हैं।

निष्कर्ष:-

21वीं सदी में देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का एकमात्र विकल्प विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी है। विज्ञान हमारे समाज एवं संस्कृति का हिस्सा है। मनुष्य ने विज्ञान के माध्यम से कठिन से कठिन कार्य को सरल बना लिया है। आज देश की तरक्की के पैमाने का निर्धारण विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी पर निर्भर करता है। जो देश विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में जितना उन्नति करेगा उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था उतनी ही मजबूत होगी।

मेरे सपनों का भारत 2047

पायल रानी
स्नातकोत्तर
1230100529



भारत एक ऐसा देश है जहां विभिन्न धर्म, जाति व विभिन्न संस्कृति वाले लोग आपस में मिलकर रहते हैं। वर्तमान समय में मेरे मन में एक ही बात आती है कि मेरे सपनों का भारत कैसा होगा? वर्ष 2023 के 15 अगस्त पर हम आजादी के 76 वर्ष पूरे करने वाले हैं। अब केवल 24 वर्ष ही शेष बचे हैं। ऐसे में मैं अपने देश में फेली हुई भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी, भुखमरी और शिक्षा से संबंधित जितनी भी समस्याएं हैं वो मैं जड़ से खत्म करना चाहती हूँ। क्योंकि आज हमारे देश में अनेक समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो रही हैं जिन्होंने पूरे देश को हिला दिया है। लेकिन आज इन बातों पर कोई भी बातचीत नहीं कर रहा है जैसे कि बेरोजगारी, नई शिक्षा नीति जो कि आज एक बच्चे के लिए एक चुनौती बनी हुई है क्योंकि सरकार ने नई शिक्षा नीति को लागू तो कर दिया है लेकिन बच्चों को उसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं पता। मैं बस ये ही सपना देखना चाहती हूँ कि मेरा भारत बाहर के साथ-साथ अंदर से भी मजबूत हो। मेरा केवल एक ही लक्ष्य है कि 2047 से आते आते भारत सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक तीनों रूप से एक सुदृढ़ भारत बने। विश्व में हमारा देश आबादी में दूसरे नंबर पर आता है फिर भी हमने इतनी तरक्की की। अंत में मैं बस यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि -

2047 में मेरे सपनों का भारत ऐसा हो, समानता व भाईचारे में बहता हो।

न कोई निर्धन हो, सभी को भारतवासी कहता हो।।



मानवीय विकास एवं आवश्यकताएं (मानवीय विकास)

सैलेश व मनप्रीत कौर

स्नातकोत्तर

1230100430, 578



मानव विकास की अवधारण अनिवार्य रूप से विकास में मानव का संबोधित करती है। वे सभी तत्व जो किसी व्यक्ति को न केवल बुनियादी अस्तित्व के लिए आवश्यक चीजों जैसे कि भोजन, कपड़े या आश्रय, स्वास्थ्य इत्यादि के संदर्भ में मानव बनाते हैं बल्कि उसकी भावना भी, गरिमा जिसे एडम स्मिथ ने सार्वजनिक रूप से सामने आने में शर्म किए बिना दूसरों के साथ घुलने मिलने की क्षमता कहा पहले के विकास मॉडल के विपरीत, मानव विकास दृष्टिकोण लोगों के विकास आय को एक साधन के रूप में देखता है न कि साध्य के रूप में ऐसा महसूस किया गया है आय वृद्धि और मानव प्रगति के बीच है कोई स्वचालित संबंध नहीं है HDR, 1990 में निम्नलिखित कहा गया है। मानव विकास शब्द यहाँ लोगों की पसंद को व्यापक बनाने की प्रक्रिया और उनके प्राप्त कल्याण के स्तर दोनों को दर्शाता है। यह मानव विकास के दो पक्षों के बीच स्पष्ट रूप से अंतर करने में भी मदद करता है।

पहले के सिद्धांतों और मॉडलों के विपरीत, मानव विकास दृष्टिकोण न केवल बुनियादी जरूरतों और आय जैसे मुद्दों को शामिल करने के लिए अवधारणा को व्यापक बनाता है, बल्कि लोगों की पसंद को भी शामिल करता है लोगों को अपनी आजीविका सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम होने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, बिना केवल कुछ भी समाप्त किए लाभार्थी।

“इसके अलावा, मानव विकास का संबंध न केवल बुनियादी जरूरतों की संतुष्टि से है बल्कि एक भागीदारीपूर्ण गतिशील प्रक्रिया के रूप में मानव विकास से भी है यह कम विकसित और अत्यधिक विकसित देशों पर समान रूप से लागू होता है।”

मानव विकास लोगो की पसंद को बढ़ाने की एक प्रक्रिया है सिद्धांत रूप में, इन विकल्पों को अनंत के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है और समय के रूप सभी स्तरों पर लोगों के लिए तीन आवश्यक चीजे हैं लंबा और स्वास्थ्य जीवन जीना, ज्ञान प्राप्त करना और सभ्य जीवन स्तर के लिए आवश्यक संसाधनों तक पहुंच प्राप्त करना, यदि ये आवश्यक चीज उपलब्ध नहीं है तो कई अन्य अवसर अप्राप्य रह जाते हैं लेकिन मानव विकास यही खत्म नहीं होता, कई लोगों द्वारा अत्यधिक मूल्यवान अतिरिक्त स्वतंत्रता

में राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता से लेकर रचनात्मक और उत्पादक होने के अवसर और व्यक्तिगत आत्मसम्मान और गारंटीकृत मानव अधिकारों का आनंद लेना शामिल है मानव विकास के दो पहलू हैं क्षमताओं का निर्माण जैसे बेहतर स्वास्थ्य ज्ञान और कौशल, और लोग अपनी अर्जित क्षमताओं का उपयोग अवकाश उत्पादक उद्देश्यों या संस्कृतिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक मामलों में सक्रिय होने के लिए करते हैं यदि मानव विकास के पैमाने दोनों पक्षों के बीच ठीक से संतुलित नहीं होते हैं तो काफी मानवीय निराशा हो सकती है।

मानव विकास की उस अवधारण के अनुसार, आय स्पष्ट रूप से केवल उन विकल्पों में से एक है जिसे लोग चाहते हैं यद्यपि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विकल्प है लेकिन यह उनके जीवन का कुल योग नहीं है इसलिए विकास केवल आय और धन के विस्तार से कहीं अधिक होना चाहिए। सबसे अच्छी तरह से समझा जाता है क्योंकि विकल्प बदलते हैं और संस्कृतियों के लिए विशिष्ट होते हैं मानव जीवन के लिए दीर्घायु ज्ञान और सभ्य जीवन स्तर मानव जीवन विकास संकेत को मापने के लिए कोई मानक तंत्र नहीं है।

मानवीय विकास व आवश्यकताएं:-

विकास लोगों के लिए होता है न कि लोगों के विकास की सभी प्रक्रिया मानव केंद्रित है मानव विकास की संकल्पना केवल अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास से जुड़ी है मानवा विकास के लक्ष्य और साधन दोनों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

मानवीय विकास की आवश्यकताएं निम्नलिखित हैं:-

- आर्थिक, सामाजिक अथवा भौतिक हर प्रकार के विकास का अन्तिम लक्ष्य मानव जीवन की दशाओं को सुधारना तथा लोगों के लिए विकल्पों को बढ़ाना है।
- मानव विकास सामाजिक अशान्ति को कम करने के था राजनीतिक स्थिरता को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो सकते हैं।
- मानव विकास निर्धनता को समाप्त करके एवं सभ्य समाज के निर्माण में सहायक है।
- विकास की सभी क्रियाओं का अंतिम उद्देश्य मानवीय दशाओं को सुधारना है।

हमारे देश की वर्तमान सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियाँ



प्रीति
एम.ए. प्रथम वर्ष
2232127010

“भारत: लोकतंत्र की जननी” विषय पर झांकी ने गणतंत्र दिवस परेड 2024 में प्रथम स्थान हासिल किया।

IGNCA ने बड़े उत्साह के साथ घोषणा की कि संस्कृति मंत्रालय की झांकी ने गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह (RDC) परेड 2024 में पहला पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया है जो सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधित्व के क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण जीत है।

भारत, जिसे अक्सर लोकतंत्र की जननी के रूप में सम्मानित किया जाता है, की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के समृद्ध प्रदर्शन के साथ एनामार्फिक तकनीक के उत्कृष्ट उपयोग के साथ, झांकी ने परंपरा और नवीनता का एक शानदार मिश्रण होने के कारण दर्शकों को मोहित किया।

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय रचनाकार पुरस्कार 2024:

प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने 8 मार्च 2024 को नई दिल्ली के भारत मंडपन में प्रथम राष्ट्रीय रचनाकार पुरस्कार 2024 प्रदान किया। भारत मंडपन में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में कथा वाचक जया किशोरी को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ रचनाकार का पुरस्कार दिया गया।

इस अवसर पर देशभर के कुल 23 लोगों को नेशनल क्रिएटर्स अवॉर्ड से सम्मानित किया गया। यह अवॉर्ड पहली बार दिया गया।

संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार:

17 मार्च 2024 को प्रसिद्ध कर्नाटक संगीतकार टीएम कृष्णा को 2024 में संगीत कलानिधि के लिए चुना गया। संगीत अकादमी की कार्यकारी समिति ने 17 मार्च 2024 को अपनी बैठक में उन्हें यह पुरस्कार देने का निर्णय लिया। इन्हें द म्युजिक अकादमी मद्रास द्वारा प्रतिष्ठित संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया।

नृत्य कलानिधि पुरस्कार:

शास्त्रीय नृत्यांगना और कोरियोग्राफर वसंतलक्ष्मी नरसिम्हाचारी को 4 जनवरी 2024 को चेन्नई में संगीत अकादमी के 17वें नृत्य

महोत्सव में नृत्य कलानिधि पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया। वसंतलक्ष्मी नरसिम्हाचारी भरतनाट्यम, कथकली, ओडिसा, मोहिनीअट्टम एवं कुचिपुड़ी की नृत्यांगना है।



2024 में खेल रत्न पुरस्कार मिला:

राष्ट्रीय खेल सम्मान पुरस्कार समारोह सोमवार को नई दिल्ली के राष्ट्रपति भवन में हुआ। राष्ट्रपति द्रोपदी मुर्मु ने बैडमिंटन खिलाड़ियों सात्विक साईराज, रंकी रेड्डी और चिराग शेटी को प्रतिष्ठित खेल रत्न पुरस्कार और तेज गेंदबाज मोहम्मद शमी सहित 26 खिलाड़ियों को अर्जुन पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया।

भारत की वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियाँ:

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में भारत की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धियों में से एक यह है कि इसने विमान, हथियान, टैंक, ईडब्ल्यू सिस्टम, मिसाइल सिस्टम आदि का निर्माण किया।

चंद्रयान-3 ने चांद को छुआ:

साल 2023 में ISRO ने इतिहास रचा। चंद्रयान-2 की विफलता के बाद चंद्रयान-3 ने सफलतापूर्वक चांद की सतह तक पहुंचा और 14 दिन तक तय लक्ष्य के अनुसार काम किया। भारत के चंद्रयान-3 मिशन ने इसलिए भी इतिहास रचा क्योंकि भारत दुनिया में ऐसा पहला देश बन गया है जिसने चांद के दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर कदम रखा है।

खाद्य सूचकांक:

खाने के मामले में केरल देश का सबसे सुरक्षित राज्य है। केन्द्र ने 5वां फूड सेफ्टी इंडेक्स जारी किया जिसमें 20 बड़े राज्यों में केरल पहले और पंजाब दूसरे स्थान पर है। तमिलनाडु पहले से तीसरे पर पहुंच गया। बीते साल केरल छठे व पंजाब ग्यारहवें स्थान पर था। राजस्थान भी 2 अंक के सुधार के साथ 10वें से 8वें स्थान पर आ गया है।

चिकित्सक उपलब्धि:

वर्ष 2023 भारत की पारंपरिक चिकित्सा संस्कृति के वैश्विक प्रसार और स्वीकृति का साक्ष्य बना है। आयुष मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपने दृष्टिकोण और उद्देश्यों के कार्यान्वयन की पुष्टि करके वर्ष 2023 में बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राप्त की।

5 उपलब्धियाँ चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में:

1. **एमआरएन प्रौद्योगिकी - टीकों और उपचारों में एक गेम चेंजर:** SARS-CoV2 वायरस के खिलाफ mRNA टीकों के सफल विकास के साथ इस अभूतपूर्व दृष्टिकोण ने Covid-19 महामारी के दौरान वैश्विक ध्यान आकर्षित किया।
2. **आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस:** रोग का पता लगाने, निदान और उपचार में एल्गोरिदम और मशीन लर्निंग के अनुप्रयोग को 21वीं सदी की सबसे बड़ी स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्रांति के रूप में माना गया है।
3. **सीआरआईएसपीआर के साथ जीन संपादन- घातक बीमारियों के इलाज का मार्ग:** सटीक जीन संपादन की अनुमति देकर रोगों के उपचार में क्रांति लाने की क्षमता रखती है। यह उन्नत तकनीक कैंसर और HIV जैसी घातक बीमारियों के खिलाफ महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की कुंजी रखती है।
4. **आभासी वास्तविकता सर्जिकल प्रशिक्षण और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य उपचार को बढ़ावा देना।**
5. **नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी- दवा वितरण और निदान में क्रांति लाना:** नैनोकण, अपने अद्वितीय गुणों और क्षमताओं के साथ, लक्षित चिकित्सा और प्रारंभिक बीमारी का पता लगाने में अपना संभावनाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएं



शीतल
2232127004

इस वर्ष की आर्थिक समीक्षा एक ऐसे समय पर आ रही है जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आर्थिक माहौल में असामान्य खलबली मची हुई है। बाजार इस आशंका से डगमगा रहे हैं कि वैश्विक पुनरुद्धार लडखड़ा रहा है जबकि चरम घटनाओं का जोखिम बढ़ रहा है। निराशा से भरी इस पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत स्थिरता और अवसरों का आश्रय प्रतीत होता है। राजकोषीय समेकन और कम मुद्रास्फीति के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता पर टिकी इसकी वृहद अर्थव्यवस्था स्थिर है। इसका आर्थिक विकास विश्व की उच्चतम विकास दर वाले दिशा मोड़ने में मदद मिलती है। ये उपलब्धियाँ सिर्फ इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं कि वे वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिकूल स्थितियाँ और लगातार दूसरे वर्षों की पृष्ठभूमि में हासिल की गई हैं। अब हमारे सामने यह काम है कि इन अनुकूल स्थितियों को मौजूद अधिक कठिन वैश्विक माहौल में बनाए रखें। इसके लिए सावधानीपूर्वक आर्थिक प्रबंधन करना होगा जहां तब मौद्रिक और नकदी नीति का संबंध है मुद्रास्फीति के लिए लाभकर संभावनाएं उत्पादन का बढ़ता अंतराल, विकास संभावनाओं को लेकर लाभकर संभावनाएं को लेकर बनी अनिश्चिता और कॉरपोरेट क्षेत्र की अत्यधिक ऋणग्रस्तता इन सबका अर्थ है कि इन नीतियों को सामान्य करने की गुंजाइश है। राजकोषीय सम्मेलन अभी भी महत्वपूर्ण है और इसके लिए अनिश्चित वैश्विक माहौल का विकास बनाए रखते हुए साख बनाए रखना और ऋण में कमी करना जरूरी होगा। सरकार के सुधार से परिवर्तन की ओर के मोर्चे पर अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं जो वर्धनकारी तो हैं लेकिन सामूहिक रूप से सार्थक हैं। इसी बीच कुछ निराश भी साथ लगी है विशेषकर वस्तु एवं सेवाकर के मामले में जिस पर आगे बढ़ने के लिए कारवाई किया जाना जरूरी है।

भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति

हमारे क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति:

चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ



रीया देवी
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भारत एक बड़ी और जटिल अर्थव्यवस्था है, जिसके समक्ष वृद्धि और विकास की अपनी यात्रा में कई चुनौतियों और अवसर मौजूद हैं। देश ने अपने चुनौतियों का समाधान करने और अवसरों का लाभ उठाने के लिए विभिन्न सुधार किए हैं। 1.3 बिलियन से अधिक की आबादी और 2.7 ट्रिलियन डॉलर से अधिक की जीडीपी के साथ भारत दुनिया की तेजी से विकास करती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक है। हालांकि देश के समक्ष कई आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ भी मौजूद हैं और उनसे निपटने के लिए कई सुधार किए गए हैं।

चुनौतियाँ:

- कमजोर मांग:** निम्न आय वृद्धि, उच्च मुद्रास्फीति, बेरोजगारी और कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रभाव जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के कारण भारत में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मांग गतिहीन रही है या घट रही है।
- बेरोजगारी:** तीव्र आर्थिक विकास के बावजूद ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी एक गंभीर समस्या बनी हुई है। कोविड-19 महामारी ने स्थिति को और बदतर कर दिया है क्योंकि कई व्यवसाय बंद हो गए हैं या उनके परिचालन स्तर में कमी आई है, जिससे नौकरियों की हानि हुई है। अगस्त 2020 में बेरोजगारी दर 7.4 प्रतिशत थी, अगस्त 2019 में यह 5.4 प्रतिशत रही थी। 4 मार्च 2024 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 3.1 प्रतिशत हो गई है।
- कमजोर अवसंरचना:** भारत में सड़क, रेलवे, बिजली, बंदरगाह, पानी और स्वच्छता जैसे पर्याप्त अवसंरचना का अभाव है, जो इसके आर्थिक विकास और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बाधित करता है।

भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में प्रगति की संभावनाएँ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में देखी जा सकती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए तकनीकी उन्नति, डिजिटलीकरण और स्टार्टअप उद्यमिता नई संभावनाएँ प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। साथ ही कृषि, उद्योग और सेवा क्षेत्र भी नए उत्थान के दिशा निर्देश हैं। अगर सरकारी नीतियों और संरचनाओं में सुधार किया जाता है, तो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में और वृद्धि की संभावना है।

भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है, लेकिन कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी हैं। उनमें वित्तीय समानता, बेरोजगारी, गरीबी और अनपेक्षित घातक घटकों का प्रभाव शामिल है। इन चुनौतियों का सामना करते हुए समृद्धि की प्रक्रिया को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार को सकारात्मक नीतियों और कदमों का अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई पराक्रमिक वृद्धि और उदारीकरण ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभावनाओं का बढ़ावा दिया। यहां प्रौद्योगिकी, उत्पादन और वित्तीय सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में नई संभावनाएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। इसके साथ ही बाजार में नए उत्पादों और सेवाओं का प्रवेश हो रहा है, जो आर्थिक वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने में मदद कर रहे हैं।

केंद्रीय बजट ने अमृत काल के दौरान भारत को मजबूत सार्वजनिक वित्त और एक मजबूत वित्तीय क्षेत्र के साथ प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था होने की कल्पना की।

वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था के सामने प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ हैं जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि और विकास को भी प्रभावित करेगी।

- अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में कोविड-19 से संबंधी व्यवधान
- रूसी-यूक्रेन संघर्ष और इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के साथ-साथ मुख्य रूप से खाद्य, ईंधन और उर्वरक की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधान के कारण यह मुद्रास्फीति का दबाव पैदा करता है।
- मुद्रास्फीति पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सभी सभी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के केंद्रीय बैंकों में समकालिक नीतिगज दलों में वृद्धि की, जिससे अमेरिकी डॉलर में मूल्य वृद्धि हुई और शुद्ध आयात करने वाली अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में चालू रही है।

Activities Performed by the Department



ज्योति - (एम.ए. हिन्दी गोल्ड मेडलिस्ट)

जिन्होंने अपनी मेहनत, लगन और आत्मविश्वास से न सिर्फ अपनी पहचान बनाई, बल्कि कॉलेज का नाम भी रोशन किया।
अध्ययन के प्रति समर्पण और निरंतर प्रयास ही उनकी सफलता की असली कुंजी रहे हैं।

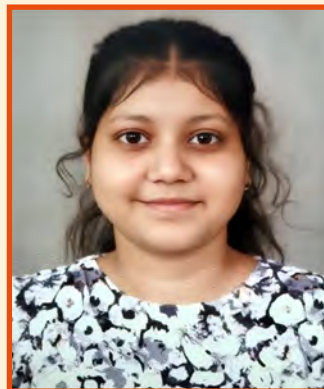
Commerce Section

Editor



Dr. Vishal Anand
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Student Editor



Swati
B.Com 3rd Year
1221982003134

Editorial

Vision 2047: Building Bharat's Future Through Commerce

Dr. Vishal Anand
Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce



As India charts its course toward becoming a developed nation by 2047, the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 places commerce at the very core of this transformation—serving as a powerful driver of economic growth, job creation, and global competitiveness. With landmark reforms such as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) simplifying indirect taxation, and platforms like UPI and ONDC revolutionizing digital payments and e-commerce, the commercial landscape is undergoing a historic shift. The explosion of India's startup ecosystem, now the third largest in the world, is fueling innovation across sectors—from fintech and edtech to retail and logistics. Government initiatives like Startup India, Digital India, and Stand-Up India are fostering an entrepreneurial culture among youth, especially in tier-II and tier-III cities. At the same time, India's growing integration into global trade through new Free Trade Agreements, improved export logistics, and schemes like RoDTEP is strengthening its position as a key player in the world economy. Capital markets are seeing increased retail investor participation through digital platforms such as Zerodha, Groww, and Paytm Money, while rising financial literacy is promoting smarter investment habits. In the race to become a developed nation, India is not ignoring its responsibilities toward the planet. The shift towards green manufacturing, renewable energy, and sustainable infrastructure is evident. With major investments in solar energy, India aims to not only meet but lead the global sustainability benchmarks.

Sustainability and green commerce are also gaining traction, with businesses increasingly aligning with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) goals.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is not just a policy target; it is a generational dream. A dream of an India that is equitable, innovative, industrially robust, economically resilient, and socially just. It requires collective effort—from policymakers, industrialists, educators, and most importantly, young citizens.

For commerce students, this journey offers an exciting frontier of possibilities—as future professionals, entrepreneurs, and policymakers, they are uniquely positioned to shape the commercial pillars of a resilient, inclusive, and economically empowered Bharat by 2047.



Student Editorial

Sports Achievements

Swati

B.Com. 3rd Year
1221982003134



Introduction:

India has made remarkable performance in sports, excelling in various disciplines on global platform. Historically in cricket, the national team clinched the ICC Cricket World Cup in 1983 and 2011. Badminton stars like P.V Sindhu and Saina Nehwal have earned number of medal at Olympics and world Championships. Additionally, player like Neeraj Chopra who hold national record of 89.94m in javelin through were unforgettable. These achievements underscore India's growing commitment to athletic excellence and talent development.

Sport Achievement:

Sports achievement in India have evolved significantly over the year India has made notable progress in various sports on both. national and international levels.

1. **Cricket:** Cricket is immensely popular in India. India won six ICC trophies include:
 - ICC cricket world cup in 1983 and 2011
 - ICC T20 world cup in 2007 and 2024
 - ICC Champion trophy in 2002 and 2013
2. **Badminton:** India has seen success with players like P.V. Sindhu and Saina Nehwal achieving significant milestone. Sindhu won the Olympic silver medal in 2016 and the bronze in 2020, while Nehwal has won several major titles.
3. **Shooting:** India shooters have also achieve success in international competitions like Manu Bhakar (2 Bronze medal in 2024) Swappnil Kusall (Bronze Medal in 2024) Sarabjot Singh (Bronze Medal in 2024), Abhinav Bindra who won a gold medal in 2008.
4. **Hockey:** India has a rich history in hockey winning eight Olympic gold medal between 1928 and 1980. Hockey is considered as national game of India.
5. **Javelin Throw:** India's significant achievement in javelin throw is highlighted by Neeraj Chopra's gold medal in athletic. He also won gold at 2018 Asian and commonwealth games, setting multiple national record.



Strengths:

1. **Cricket:** Strong performance and global recognition in cricket.
2. **Emerging Talent:** Rising start in various sports like badminton, wrestling, boxing and athletics

3. **Government Support:** Increased investment and initiative for sports development. Government increase budget from 880 crore to 900 crore in sports.
4. **International Success:** Notable achievements in and common wealth games.
5. **Built International Relation:** Through sport built strong international relation.

Rising in sports achievement can attributes not only to individual talent but also to the increasing investment in sports infrastructure. Government initiative such as Khelo India program, aims to promote sports at grass roots level and provide young athletes with the resource the need to succeed.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, India's sports achievement highlights the ratio's growing talent and investment in various disciplines. With ongoing support and development, India is set to achieve even greater success on the global stages.

Educational Challenges & Opportunities



Monika
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Educational Challenges And Opportunities:

Current state of education in India: India has made significant progress in improving the literacy rate and increasing access to education on However, there are still disparities in quality of teaching and access to education between rural and urban areas.

According to the UNESCO the literacy rate in India was 77.7% in India. There has been progress compared to previous year, there is till much room for improvement

Challenges in India For Education:

- Access to Education
- Quality of Education
- Infrastructure and Resources
- Education Policy

Opportunity in India's Education System:

- Technological Advancements
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Skill Based education

Conclusion:

About significant changes in education through its focus or experiential learning, design thinking and in-house curriculum development.

These initiatives have been implemented to enhance the learning experience and ensure that students are equipped with the skills and knowledge required to succeed in the 21st century.



Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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The term '**Vikshit Bharat**' means '**Develop India**', Viksit Bharat 2047 represents the governments vision to transform the country into a developed entity by its 100th independence in 2047. The four pillars of Viksit Bharat are Yuva (Youth), Garib (Poor), Mahila (Women) and Kisan (Farmer).

The vision of Viksit Bharat is that of a prosperous Bharat in harmony with modern infrastructure and nature and giving opportunities for all citizens of all regions to reach their potential.

The Finance Minister, in her interim Budget 2024 speech, stated that many development and growth-enabling reforms are needed in the states to realise Viksit Bharat's vision. Thus, a provision of Rs. 75,000 crore as a 50-year interest-free loan is proposed to the state governments to support their milestone linked reforms. Helping MSMEs grow and complete will also be a part of the Viksit Bharat road map.

On 11 December, 2023, the PM launched '**Viksit Bharat @2047: Voice of Youth**' via video conferencing. At the launch, he highlighted the role of educational institutions in an individual's personality development and stated that a nation becomes developed only when there is development of its people. He also underlined the need to channel the energy of every university's students and youth towards achieving the common goal of Viksit Bharat.



Viksit Bharat @2047: Voice of Youth was launched to belief in Indian's destiny, unwavering dedication and a profound recognition of the people's vast potential capabilities and talent, particularly the youth.

The PM also extended an invitation to the youth to engage in the transformative agenda through the youth movement known as 'Ideas from youth for Viksit Bharat @2047'. He urged everyone to go beyond their limits and contribute the ideas to the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

'Developed India 2047' is the current government's road to make India a fully developed nation by 2047; 100 years after Independence. Modi has said that the main objective of the development India vision is to promote inclusive economic participation among all citizens.

Technology Development in India



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“The Power of technology is immense and it is transforming the world.”

Introduction:

As India marches towards its century of Independence in 2047, then the vision of developed nation is closely interwind with technological development. India has doing remarkably well in last 10 years in the field of science and technology. It is among the top 10 countries in research publication. This is because of advancing science and technology ecosystem in different field. Key area which are focused for development include digital infrastructure AI, renewable energy, space exploration etc.

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

AI will be at the forefront of India's Technology revolution. It is a transforming force in India's technology, growth across multiple sectors. It revolutionize in different sectos like-Healthcare, agriculture Education, Manufacturing and innovation among different sectors.

Robotics Technology:

Efforts are ongoing in the country to catch up global advancement in robotics. India increase 27% sale of robots which are projected by IFR reports India is third largest adopter of robotics automation in world. Here are seven remarkable robots developed in India. MANAV, MITRA, ROBOCOP, KEMPA, RADA, IRA, Indro.

Digital Infrastructure:

India is on the verge of rolling out 5G technology which promises faster internet speeds, enhancement in connectivity. But the country aims to archive universal high speed internet like 6 G which ensure seamless communication, connectivity and data transfer.

Space Exploration:

India's space technology development has seen significant advancement over the past few years. The launch of Aryabhata in 1975 marked India's entry into space Aryabhata in 1975 marked India's entry into space technology. ISRO launched over 300 satellite for 33 different country 's by 2021. ISRO's achieving Mars and Moon. On 23 Aug. 2023, India achieved a milestone of launching Chandrayaan-3 successfully.

Technology in India also developed in many other sectors which help India to be developed nation which are like education, Biotechnology & Healthcare etc. and many other



Conclusion:

India's technological developments are driving economic growth, improving quality of life and positioning the country as a global technology leader. From the digital revolution to advancement in space technology. India is harnessing the power of innovation to address its unique challngs. As nation continues to invest in technology, it will help to achieve unprecedented growth and sharp a brighter fututre for its citizens.

Human Development & Its Need

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Introduction:

Human development is a multi faced concept that encompasses the growth & progress of individuals and societies. It involves enhancing the well-being of people through improvements in health, education, income & overall quality of life. The concept, rooted in humanistic & developmental psychology, also draws from economics, sociology & political science.

Aspects of Human Development:

1. **Health:** A healthy population is fundamental for sustainable development. Good health enables individuals to pursue education, work & participate fully in society.
2. **Standard of living:** A decent standard of living, encompassing adequate income, housing & employment opportunities, is vital for human development.
3. **Political & Social Freedom:** Freedom of expression, participation in political process, & social inclusiveness are integral to human development.

Need for Human Development:

1. **Basic Needs:** These include food, water, shelter & Healthcare.
2. **Psychological Needs:** These encompass safety, love and self-esteem.
3. **Economic Needs:** Job opportunities, fair wages & social protection system are essential for economic stability.



Challenges to Human Development:

1. **Poverty:** Persistent poverty limits access to basic needs and opportunities, trapping.
2. **Diseases and Malnutrition:** Water borne disease & malnutrition have raised problems for people.
3. **Sex Ratio:** The ratio of the female population the male population is unfavorable. As per census of female population was 48.46 to 51.54 male population.
4. **Low Rate of Gross Enrollment:** In India, many kids school early, which harms their economic & social well-being & fosters an non-innovative environment.

Conclusion:

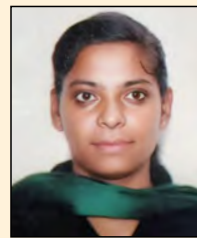
Human development is a dynamic and complex driven by the fulfilment of various needs. From physical & cognitive growth to emotional & social motivation, each aspect of development is interrelated influenced by a myriad of factors. By address diverse needs of individuals & promoting equitable to resources, we can support the holistic development all members of society.

Sports Achievements

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Sports achievements refer to the accomplishments and successful of individuals or teams in various sports and physical activities. these achievements can include:

1. Winning championship or tournaments.
2. Breaking records or setting new benchmarks.
3. Earning awards or accolades. (e.g) MVP, player of the year.
4. Achieving personal bests or milestones (e.g.) completing a marathon)
5. Overcoming adversity or injuries to succeed.
6. Demonstrating exceptional skill, strategy, or teamwork.
7. Representing one's county or tears in international competition.
8. Winning Olympic or Paralympic medals.
9. Setting new standards for excellence in a particular sports.
10. Inspiring other's through sports-manship, dedication, or perseverance.

Sports Achievements Can Be Measure in Various Ways Including:

1. Wins and losses.
2. Points scored or conceded.
3. Time or distance records.
4. Awards or recognition.
5. Team or individual rankings.
6. Progression to higher levels of competition.
7. Personal growth or improvements.
8. Contribution to team success.
9. Leadership or mentoring roles.
10. Legacy or impact on the sports.

Recognizing and celebrating sports achievements can motivate athletes, promote healthy competition, and inspire others and pursue their passions in sports.

Human Development & Needs

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Human Development:

Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for educational health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom.

Human Needs:

Extreme poverty is poverty that leads to hopelessness. It is caused by a lack of resources in six critical needs of human development: food, water, education, medical care and economic opportunity.

Political Development

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Introduction:

Political Development involves the use of a number of criteria to enhance political expenditure. Precisely the criteria are used to improve the living standard of ordinary people in developing countries. The essay focuses on the criteria used in political development and their associated influence to the living standard of people in third world countries. A number of case studies demonstrating the significance of the criteria in fastening political development are also analyzed.

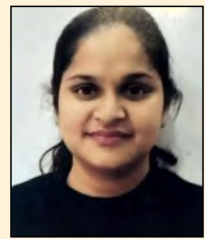
Political Development Criteria:

Generally political development can be viewed as the constant effective increase in the potential of a system in response to social transitions and other institutions, thus providing an effective communication channel between the population and the government.

The Role of Politics in Development:

The study encompassed a number of societies that is mainland China, the colonial territory of Hong-Kong and Taiwan that exhibited democracy. The type of the regime played a significant role in the modification of individual behavior of members of the societies.

Cultural Achievements (2023-24) Poetry



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In twenty-three and twenty-four,
A world of culture to explore
Achievements grand, both old and new,
A Kaleidoscope of every hue.

In art bold visions took their flight,
Canvas, clay and digital light.
From galleries to streets adorned,
Creativity was truly reborn.

Music's pulse beat wild and free,
Uniting hearts in harmony,
New genres bloomed, traditions merged,
In melodies, our souls emerged.

Fashion wove its intricate shell
where classic and contemporary dwell.
Designers bold with threads of gold,
Told tales a new, yet timeless old.

A world united, yet diverse
In every verse, a shared universe,
The years passed by, but left a face,
of humanity's inspiring grace.



Scientific Development, Achievements & Challenges



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Scientific development achievements refers to the accomplishments and breakthroughs in various scientific fields, such as:

- Discoveries of new elements, compounds, molecules
- Development of new technologies, materials or process.
- Advancements in medical research, treatments, or vaccines.
- Creation of new mathematical models or theories.
- Development of artificial intelligence or machine learning.
- Discoveries of new species or ecosystems
- Advancements in agricultural science or food production.
- Improvements in environmental conservation or protection.

Challenges in Scientific Development Achievements Includes:

1. Funding Constraints
2. Complexity of research question.
3. Ethical considerations and responsible innovation.
4. Staying up-to date with rapidly evolving fields.
5. Balancing basic and applied research.

Overcoming These Challenges Requires:

1. Interdisciplinary collaboration
2. Innovative thinking and creativity
3. Emphasis on diversity & equity.
4. Encouraging curiosity-driven research
5. Developing evidence based policies and practices.

Cultural Achievements

Culture achievement refer to the accomplishments and contributions of a particular group or society in various aspects of human expression, innovation, and progress. These achievements reflect the values, beliefs, and practices of a culture and demonstrate its unique identity and heritage.



Ashu
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Culture achievements can be tangible or intangible and encompass various domains, including:

1. Art and literature
2. Science and technology
3. Philosophy and religion
4. Language and communication
5. Customs and tradition
6. Music and Performance
7. Visual arts and design
8. Culinary arts
9. Social and political advancements
10. Environmental and architecture achievements

These achievements are often characterized by:

1. **Innovation** : Introducing new idea, methods or Products
2. **Excellence**: Demonstrating exceptional Skill quality or beauty.
3. **Impact** : Influencing others, Shaping Society or leaving a lasting legacy.
4. **Representation**: Reflecting the culture's values, history and identity.
5. **Significance**: Holding importance or meaning within the culture or beyond.

By recognizing and celebrating culture achievements. We can appreciate the diversity and richness of human expression and progress.



Political Developments & Challenges



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INTRODUCTION:

The Government looks set for an influential year. Increase GDP growth, significant infra structural developments and international moon exploration caught international attention in 2023. Internationally, India hosted the G20 in New Delhi in September.

POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDIA:

- **Economic Liberalization:** These reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy, reducing govt. control, and promoting private enterprise.
- **Technological Advancement:** The success of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), including the Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) and the Chandrayaan missions, has (post) portioned India as a key player in space technology.
- **Women's Empowerment:** Legislative measures such as the Domestic Violence Act, the sexual harassment of women at Work place Act, and the reservation of seats for women in local governance have strengthened women's rights and participation in public life.

PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

Challenges to Political Achievements:

- **Corruption:** Widespread corruption hinders effective governance and policy implementations.
- **Economic Inequality:** Widening income disparities and poverty hinder inclusive growth and social cohesion.
- **Education System:** Inefficiencies in the education system hinder skill development & human resources growth.
- **Healthcare Challenges:** Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and services hinder public health and well-being.

CONCLUSION:

Political achievements are the bedrock of societal transformation and progress. Through economic reforms, social and healthcare advancements, environmental policies and adapt foreign diplomacy, political leaders have the power of shape the present and future of nations.

Social Achievements (2023-24)- Poetry



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In 2023-24, we saw glow,
of Social achievements, for all to knows.
Equality's torch, shone brighter still,
As voices, and barriers fell.
Empathy's embrace, wrapped around,
Communities united, without a sound.
Environmental strides, took center stage,
Sustain ability promise, turned a new page.
Innovative solutions, tackled with care,
Improved lives, and showed we truly care.
A testament to humanity's heart,
social achievements, a brand new start.
Through collective efforts, we made our stand,
And created a world, hand in hand."

Activities Performed by the Department



Punjabi Section

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Lalit
B.A. 2nd Year

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ

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Assistant Professor
Department of Punjabi



ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਇੰਨਾ ਵੱਧ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਗਿਆਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ। ਇਸ ਕੰਪੀਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੇਕਰ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਰੁੱਕ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਭਾਰਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਖ ਹੀ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬਚਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਢੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਤਕਨੀਕ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੱਭ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨਾ, ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ, ਲੈਪਟੋਪ, ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਆਦਿ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੁਝ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਬੱਚਾ ਸਕੂਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਦੂਰ ਬੈਠਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਸਿੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਅਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਦੇ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਢੰਗ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਉਪਯੋਗੀ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋਇਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਜ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਿਨੋਂ ਦਿਨ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸਕਿਲਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਫੰਟ ਉਪਲੱਬਧ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਹਿਲ, ਸੀ.ਪੀ. ਕੰਬੋਜ ਵਰਗੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਫੰਟ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਲਏ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜਾਂ ਖੋਜਾਰਥੀ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਨੈੱਟ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਤੇ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ, ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਤੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਭ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ, ਵਪਾਰ, ਨੈਕਰੀ, ਜਨ-ਸੰਚਾਰ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੈਕਰੀਪੇਸ਼ਾ, ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਖੋਜ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਟੈਕਨਾਲੋਜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਣਾਤਮਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਹੁਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਉਮਰ ਦੀ ਮੌਹਤਾਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮਿੰਟਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਰ ਬੈਠਿਆ ਹੀ ਹਰ ਵਰਗ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਤੇ ਸਿਖਾਉਣ ਤੱਕ ਸੀਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਸੰਗੀਤ, ਕਲਾ, ਦਸਤਕਾਰੀ, ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਦੀ ਵਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਧੀ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਕੋਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਜੋ ਦਿਨੋਂ ਦਿਨ ਘੱਟਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਬਦਲਵਾਂ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਸਿਖਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਰੋਕਾਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਸੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਖੋਜਾਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਨਣ ਲਈ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਕੱਢਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਸੀ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਨੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੁਣ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਇਸ ਵਿਧੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਨੈੱਟ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਫੋਟਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਰਿਣੀ ਰਹਾਂਗੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਫੋਟਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਈ-ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵੱਲ ਨਵੀਂਆਂ ਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਖੋਜਣ ਲਈ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਹਨ।

ਸਫਲਤਾ ਲਈ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ

Lalit

B.A. 2nd Year

1234567890



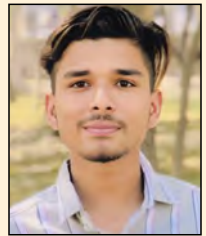
ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਚਾਬੀ ਉਸਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨਸਾਨ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਫਲ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੁਨਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਵੀ ਤਰੱਕੀਸ਼ੀਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਹੈ। ਮਿਹਨਤ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੋਸਲਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਿਹਨਤੀ ਆਦਮੀ ਕਦੇ ਅਸਫਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮਿਹਨਤੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਚੁਸਤ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗੇ ਮੁਕਾਮ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇ ਰਾਹ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇ।

ਮਤਦਾਨ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ

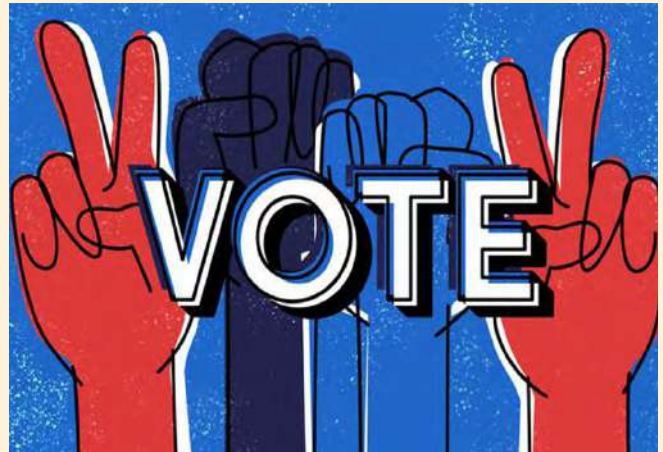
Sahil

B.A. 2nd Year

1221982002218



੨੬ ਜਨਵਰੀ ੧੯੫੦ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਵੋਟ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੋਟ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਮਤਦਾਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਤਦਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਨੇਤਾ ਚੁਣਨ ਲਈ ਆਮ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਰਤੱਵ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੋਟ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ 18 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਤਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਫਿਰ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਮਤਦਾਨ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਪੰਜ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਲਈ ਮਤਦਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਮਤਦਾਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਹੀ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਹੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਰਾਹ ਤੇ ਲਿਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਲਈ ਵੋਟ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਉਪਯੋਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।



ਔਰਤ

Saloni

B.A. 2nd Year
1221982002594



ਮੈਂ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰਾਂ,
ਇਨਸਾਨ ਖੁਦ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਜਾਇਆ ਹੈ।
ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚੋਂ
ਹਰ ਵਾਰੀ ਰੱਬ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ।
ਇਕ ਔਰਤ ਮੇਰੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਜੀ,
ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਬਾਪੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਛਾਇਆ ਹੈ,
ਮੈਂ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੇਢੇ ਤੇ,
ਝੂਟਾ ਕੁੱਲ ਜਹਾਨ ਦਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਹੈ।
ਇਕ ਔਰਤ ਮੇਰੀ ਭੈਣ ਵੱਡੀ,
ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਬਚਪਨ ਲੰਘਾਇਆ ਹੈ,
ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਗਲਤੀ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਮਾਰ,
ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਹੈ,
ਹਰ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
ਔਰਤ ਹਰ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਸਰਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ,
ਫੇਰ ਪਤਾ ਨੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਦੁਨਿਆਂ ਨੇ,
ਧੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾੜਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ।
ਮੈਂ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰਾਂ
ਇਨਸਾਨ ਖੁਦ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਜਾਇਆ ਹੈ।



ਮਾਂ-ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮੇਰੀ

Vijay

B.A. 3rd Year
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ਮਿੱਠੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ,
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਮਸਤ-ਮੋਲੀ ਇਹ ਨੱਚਦੀ ਮੋਰਨੀ ਜਿਹੀ,
ਮੈਨੂੰ ਜਾਪਦੀ ਬੁੱਲੇ ਫਕੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸੱਤ ਰੰਗੀ ਪੀਂਘ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਅੰਦਰ,
ਵਾਰਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਬੜੀ ਅਮੀਰ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਮਾਣਮੱਤੀ,
ਪਿਆਰ-ਗੁੱਧੀ ਭੈਣ ਤੇ ਵੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਬਾਬੇ ਬੋਹੜ ਵਰਗੀ ਕਦੀ ਜਾਪਦੀ ਏ,
ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਜੰਡ ਕਕੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਰੋਹਬ-ਦਾਬ ਵਾਲੀ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ ਏ,
ਖੰਡੇ ਜਹੀ ਇਹ ਤੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਬੋਲੀ ਉੱਚੀ-ਸੁੱਚੀ ਮਿੱਠ ਬੋਲੜੀ ਇਹ,
ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਰਾਵੀ-ਝਨਾਬ ਦੇ ਨੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਖੁਰਾਕ ਜਿਸਮ ਤੇ ਰੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਸਕੂਨ ਦੇਵੇ,
ਮੱਖਣ, ਮਲਾਈ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਖੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।
ਇਹ ਦੀ ਤੱਕਣੀ ਤਿੱਖੀ ਹੈ ਬਾਜ ਨਾਲੋਂ,
ਮਰਦ ਅੰਗਮੜੇ 'ਉੱਚ ਦੇ ਪੀਰ' ਵਰਗੀ।
ਗਹਿਰ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਇਹ ਬਾਬੇ ਫਕੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ,
ਹੈ ਇਹ ਯੁੱਗ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਪੀਰ ਵਰਗੀ।



ਖੇਡ ਉਪਲਬੱਧੀਆਂ



Mehak
B.A. 3rd Year

ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਕਮਾਲ ਹਨ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਟੋਕੀਓ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਸ਼ਤੀ, ਮੁੱਕੇਬਾਜ਼ੀ, ਹਾਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੁਣ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੇਬਾਜ਼ੀ, ਟੇਨਿਸ, ਏਥਲੇਟਿਕਸ ਦੇ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਫੀਸਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੀਰਜ ਚੌਪੜਾ ਨੇ ਗੋਲਡ, ਰਵੀ ਦਹਿਆ ਨੇ ਰਜ਼ਤ ਅਤੇ ਬਜਰੰਗ ਪੂਨੀਆ ਨੇ ਕਾਂਸਯਾ ਇਨਾਮ ਜਿੱਤਿਆ।

ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਸੁਵਿਧਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੋਮਨਵੇਲਥ, ਏਸ਼ੀਅਨ ਅਤੇ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਦਕ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਭਗ 440 ਖੇਡ ਨਰਸਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 400 ਦੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਚਲ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇੱਥੇ 232 ਮਿਨੀ ਸਟੇਡੀਅਮ ਅਤੇ 21 ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਪੋਰਟਸ ਕੋਮਪਲੈਕਸ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ (ਵੱਖ) ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜ-ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੈ ਇੱਥੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।



ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ



Vinish
B.A. 2nd Year

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਖੇਡ ਨੀਤੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਏ ਵੀ ਲਈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਨੀਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ, ਕੋਚਾਂ, ਖੇਡ-ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ।

ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਵਿਹਲਾ ਮਨ ਸੈਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਵਿਹਲ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਨੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਖੇਡ ਮੈਦਾਨ: ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਜੁਆਨੀ ਨੇ ਨਿਖਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਸਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਇਹ ਖੇਡ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਜੁਆਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵੱਲ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਹਾਨ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਮਿਲਖਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਉੱਚੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੁਚਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਉੱਚਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।



ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਹਮਸਫਰ

Harseerat Kaur

B.Sc. (N.M.) 2nd Year

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ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਓਨੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿੰਨੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇਸਤਾਂ ਦੀ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਦੇਸਤ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਦੇਸਤ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਅਤੇ ਰਸਤਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵੀ ਸਾਡਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਮਾਰਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਰਸ ਜਾਂ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਲੈਣਾ ਹੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਨੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚੀ ਸੋਚ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ। ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਹ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਮਝੇ। ਹਰ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ, ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਰੀਤੀ-ਰਿਵਾਜ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਟੈਲੀਵੀਜ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੇ ਸੌਂਕ ਤੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਅਸਰ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਮਨੋਰੰਜਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਫੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਭ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਜੇਕਰ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ 'ਤੇ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ? ਪਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਸਭ ਗਿਆਨ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਕੂਲ, ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ? ਫਿਰ ਤਾਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਵੀ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੀ? ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਠੀਕ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਅੱਖੋਂ-ਪਰੇਖੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਥੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਗਿਆਨ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਸੋਚਣ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਅਤੇ ਯਾਦਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰਾਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੋਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਨੀਂਦ ਵੀ ਗਹਿਰੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤਵ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਮਹਾਂਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੀਵਨੀਆਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ 'ਤੇ ਹੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਧਾਰਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇਗਾ। ਅਕਸਰ ਹੀ ਲੋਕ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰ ਖਪਾਈ ਦਾ ਨਾਂਅ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬੀ-ਕੀੜਾ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਚੰਗੀ ਸੋਚ ਰੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਹਿਮੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਫਾਇਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਲੀ-ਭਾਂਤ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਰਹੱਸ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਲਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਾਂਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਸਵਾਮੀ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਵੀ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਕਾਫੀ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਸਨ। ਪਰ ਜਲਦੀ ਉਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀਅਨ ਨੇ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਏਨੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਐਨੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਲੋਕ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ ਲਈ, ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਬਾਰੀਕੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਚਾਹਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਰਖ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ। ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀਅਨ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਵਾਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਵਾਮੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਬਾਖੂਬੀ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਇਹ ਸਭ ਦੇਖ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਹੋਏ। ਸਵਾਮੀ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੰਬੇ

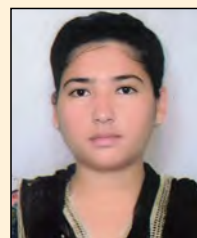
ਅਭਿਆਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੋ ਸਕਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਡਾ. ਅੰਬੇਡਕਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਸਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਹਾਰਤ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਨਿਰਮਾਤਾ ਬਣੇ। ਸ਼: ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਥੋੜੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਕਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ, ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਆਮ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਉੱਚੀ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਉਦਾਹਰਨਾਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਮਕਸਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮਹਾਂਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਹਮਸਫ਼ਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਗਿਆਨ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦਲੀਲ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਬਖਸ਼ਦਾ ਹੈ, ਬੇਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭਰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਟਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਆਉ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਏ ਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰੀਏ। ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਧਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਖਰਾਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਇੱਕ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਵੀ ਗੱਲ ਚੰਗੀ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝੋ, ਉਹ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਮੋੜ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ

Rajni

B.A. 3rd Year
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ਅਸੀਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ ਉੱਤੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਕਾਫੀ ਸਰਲ ਤੇ ਸੁਵਿਧਾਜਨਕ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਬੀਤਣ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਸਤਰ ਕਾਫੀ ਉੱਚਾ ਉੱਠਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੁਣ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੀਜੇ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਹੈ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਪਰਮਾਣੂ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੇਵਲ 9 ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਸੁਵਿਧਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ। ਦਵਾਈ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਇਲਾਜ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਜ ਦੀ ਤਕਨੀਕ ਵੀ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਸਪੇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਵੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਕੱਢੀਆਂ। ਭਾਰਤ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਬਣਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਮੰਗਲ ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਦੇ ਪੰਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਫ਼ਲਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ।



ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਖੋਜ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਵੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ:- ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਨੇ 6 ਅਗਸਤ, 1945 ਨੂੰ ਜਾਪਾਨ ਦੇ ਹੀਰੋਸ਼ੀਮਾ ਉੱਤੇ 'ਲਿਟਲ-ਬੁਆਏ' ਅਤੇ ਨਾਗਾਸਾਕੀ ਉੱਤੇ 'ਫੈਟ-ਮੈਨ' ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਰਮਾਣੂ ਬੰਬ ਸੁੱਟਿਆ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰਮਾਣੂ ਬੰਬਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਇੰਨਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਖਤਰਨਾਕ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਯੁੱਧ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੀਰੋਸ਼ੀਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਗਾਸਾਕੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਬੱਚ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਉਹ ਕੈਂਸਰ, ਫੇਫੜੇ ਆਦਿ ਬੀਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ।

ਸੱਪਸਟ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਸੁੱਖਦ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਲਈ ਖਤਰਾ ਵੀ ਬਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਲਈ ਉਪਯੋਗੀ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਗੀਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਧੁਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੰਮਦਾ, ਲੋਰੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਲਦਾ ਤੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗਰਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਦੀ, ਹਰਿਆਵਲ ਤੇ ਸੋਕਾ, ਮੀਂਹ ਅਤੇ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ, ਰੁੱਖਾਪਣ ਤੇ ਕੋਮਲਤਾ ਦਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨਿਵੇਕਲਾ ਹੈ, ਨਿਵੇਕਲੀ ਹੈ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਲਖਣ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ। ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ, ਲੋਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਅਤੇ ਰਮਣੀਕ ਅੰਗ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਐਸਾ ਦਰਪਣ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਮੂਰਤੀਮਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ, ਲੋਕ-ਦਿਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਆਪ-ਮੁਹਾਰੇ ਫੁੱਟਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਛੰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਬੰਧਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਕਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕ ਮਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਰ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਚਲੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਰੀਆਂ, ਥਾਲ, ਕਿੱਕਲੀ, ਘੋੜੀਆਂ, ਸੁਹਾਗਾ, ਛੰਦ, ਵੈਣ, ਬਾਲਪਣ, ਜਵਾਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਤ ਦੇ ਕਾਰ-ਵਿਹਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਐਸੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ ਨਾ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹੋਣ। ਪੂਰਵ ਜਨਮ, ਪੂਰਵ ਸਮੇਂ, ਜਨਮ ਉਪਰਾਂਤ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 'ਹਰਿਆ' ਅਤੇ 'ਪੈਠਾ' ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਥਾਂ ਹੈ।

ਥਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਵਾਉਣ ਜਾਂ ਰੋਂਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਚੁੱਪ ਕਰਾਉਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਲੋਰੀਆਂ ਗਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੋਰੀ ਦੀ ਹੋਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਮਤਾ ਛਿਪੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਰੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹਰ ਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਉੱਜਲੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਾਮਨਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਆਹ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਆਹ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਆਹ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਐਸੀ ਰਸਮ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਜੋ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੁੜੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਸੁਹਾਗਾ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਯੋਗ ਵਰ ਦੀ ਖਾਹਿਸ਼, ਉੱਜਲੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਾਮਨਾ, ਬੁੱਢ ਸੁਹਾਗਣ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਅਸੀਸ, ਬੰਨੜੇ ਦੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਮੁਟਿਆਰ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਛਿਪੇ ਭਾਵ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਆਹ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। 'ਘੋੜੀ' ਭਰਜਾਈਆਂ, ਚਾਚੀਆਂ, ਮਾਮੀਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘੋੜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਫਤ, ਲਾੜੇ ਦੀ ਵਡਿਆਈ, ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ, ਸ਼ਗਨ, ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਆਦਿ ਦਾ ਬਿਆਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਬੱਚੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਛੋਟੀਆਂ-ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ: ਗੁਡੀਆਂ ਪਟੋਲੇ, ਕੋਟਲਾ ਛਪਾਕੀ, ਥਾਲ, ਅੱਡੀ-ਟੱਪਾ, ਕਿੱਕਲੀ ਆਦਿ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਖੇਡਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਿੱਤ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੂਝਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਹਲਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਵੀ ਨੱਚ-ਗਾ ਕੇ, ਹੱਸ ਖੇਡ ਕੇ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਦਿਨ ਇੱਕ ਪਰਵ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਪਲ ਇੱਕ ਮੇਲਾ। ਜਿਥੇ ਚਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਣ ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਮੇਲਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੇਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਵੀ ਗਿੱਧਾ-ਭੰਗੜਾ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਮਨਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਰ-ਵਿਹਾਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਵੀ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।



ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਡੀ ਫੇਰ ਬਦਲ ਆਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜਨ-ਜੀਵਨ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਲੋੜ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਿਹਤ ਇੱਕ ਦੌਲਤ ਹੈ



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ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇਗਰੀਬ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਫਤ ਸਿਹਤ ਸੁਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਲਾਜ ਮਿਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਮਦਦ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ:- ਆਯੁਸ਼ਮਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਅਰੋਗਿਆ ਯੋਜਨਾ, ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਮਾਤਰੂ ਵੰਦਨਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ, ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ, ਸਵੱਛ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਭਿਆਨ। ਆਯੁਸ਼ਮਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ, ਗਰੀਬ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਧ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਫਤ ਬੀਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਰ ਵਿੱਚ 10 ਕਰੋੜ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ (ਲਗਪਗ 50 ਕਰੋੜ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ) ਨੂੰ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਚਲਾਈ ਗਈ 'ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਮਾਤਰੂ ਵੰਦਨਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ' ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਗਰਭਵਤੀ ਮਹਿਲਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਮਦਦ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੇ ਮਹਿਲਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ, ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਰਭਵਤੀ ਮਹਿਲਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਸੁਵਿਧਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। 'ਸਵੱਛ ਭਾਰਤ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ' ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਫ਼ ਪਾਣੀ, ਸਫਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿਹਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਕ ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰਕੇ, ਭਾਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿਹਤ ਇੱਕ ਦੌਲਤ ਹੈ। ਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਰਹਿਣਗਈਆਂ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ



Minakashi

1221982002348

ਦਿਸ਼ਣ 'ਚ ਤਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਇੱਕ ਛੋਟਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਅੱਖਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਸੈਂਕਿਡ ਤੇ ਸੋਚਣ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਮਿੰਟ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਪੂਰਾ ਦਿਨ, ਪਰ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਿਕਲ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।
ਹਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇ।
ਜੁਬਾਨ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਵਕਤ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇ।
ਏਹੀ ਤਾਂ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਹੈ, ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਜਿਉਣ ਦਾ।
ਨਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਰਹੀਏ ਉਦਾਸ ਨਾ ਦੁਜਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਿਉ।



ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ

Meenakshi

B.A. 3rd Year

123



ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਇਕ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ, ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ, ਅਤੇ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਸਿਹਤ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਣਨੀਤਕ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ, ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ, ਅਤੇ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਿਉਣ ਜਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਾਜ, ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਭਿਆਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ: ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਉਮਰ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਸਿਹਤ ਦੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੋਰ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਨੀਤੀਗਤ ਫੈਸਲਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਭਿਆਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਮਝ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪੜਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕਾਰਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪੜਾਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਅੰਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਮਝ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਦੀ ਵਿੰਭਿਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਝਣ ਅਤੇ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣਾ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।



ਖੇਡ ਉਪਲਬੱਧੀਆਂ



Neha Devi
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ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਹੈ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਨੋਰੰਜਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਬੱਚੇ ਖੁਸ਼ ਰਹਿਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੱਲ ਵੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣਗੇ।

ਸਵਾਮੀ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ – “ ਮੇਰੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਦੇਸ਼ਤ, ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਹੋਣਾ ” ਇਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਲਾਹ ਹੈ। ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੀਤਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਫੁੱਟਬਾਲ ਖੇਡਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਥਨ ਤੋਂ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਸਰੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਮਨ ਦਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੋਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਬੱਚੇ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੀ. ਸਰਨ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ- “ ਚੰਗੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੀ ਸਮਝ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆਂ ਬਰਕਤਾਂ ਹਨ। ” ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਖੇਡਣੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ। ਖੇਡਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਰੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਕਤ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਮਾਸਪੇਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਭੁੱਖ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਆਲਸ ਦੂਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਜਿੱਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਆਦਤ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਖੇਡਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਨੋਰੰਜਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਖੇਡ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ, ਦੋਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੋਖਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਖੇਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਵੀ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਕਤ ਇੱਕੋ ਸਿੱਕੇ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸੱਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਆਮ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਤਾਕਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁਚੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਤਾਕਤ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਇਮਿਊਨ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਰਨ, ਸਰੀਰਕ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਬਣਾਈ ਰੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਖੇਡ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੱਤਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਦੋ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਯੋਗੀ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਖੇਡੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਖੇਡ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖੋ-ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਖੇਡਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਖੇਡ:- ਕ੍ਰਿਕੇਟ, ਫੁੱਟਬਾਲ, ਖੇ-ਖੇ ਆਦਿ ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਡੋਰ ਖੇਡ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ:- ਚੈਸ, ਲੂਡੋ, ਸਾਂਪ-ਸੀਡੀ ਆਦਿ। ਦੋ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਜੇਤੂ ਹੈ ਜਦਕਿ ਦੂਜਾ ਹਾਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਖੇਡ ਹਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਈ, ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਰੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ।

2023 ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸਾਲ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਐਥਲੀਟਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਮੁੜ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਇਹ ਸਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸਾਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪਹੇਲੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸਾਲ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਖੇਡ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਚੰਗੇ ਕਰੀਅਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਰੱਖਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਪੂਰੀ ਲਗਨ ਨਾਲ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਫਾਇਦੇਮੰਦ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

Activities Performed by the Department



Personal Achievements



DR. GEETA GOYAL

Associate Professor

Department of English

Paper Published:

- Entitled, “Gender, Borders and Boundaries in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre” in 'Shodh Sari- An International Multidisciplinary Peer reviewed Journal.Vol.03 Issue 02. Apr-June 2024. pp. 276-288. ISSN: 2959-1376 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.59231/SARI7703>

Chapter in Book:

- 'Eco-Consciousness through Bhagwad Gita' in English Literature: Text, Contexts and Media. Eds. Suruchi Sharma & Kusum Kangar. Rudra Publishers & Distributors: New Delhi, 2023. (ISBN 9789392108532).(307-311).

Research article in Conference Proceedings:

- “Echoing Feministic Issues: An Analysis of Bimal Roy's Bandini” in Book of Proceedings of National level Online Conference Indian Writing in English. pp. 111-114. December 2023. ISBN 978-93-86376-94-7.

Paper in Conference Presentation/Chaired Technical Session:

- “Women's Education and Empowerment: An Analysis of Virginia Woolf's A Room of One's Own”. In One Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' Organized by: Department of Economics and Women Cell, RKSD College Kaithal, Haryana on 5 March, 2024. Also chaired a technical session in it.
- “LGBTQIA+ Representation in Literature with Special Reference to E. M. Forster's Maurice” in DGHE sponsored National Seminar on LGBTQIA+ Subtext in Literature: Intersections & Transitions organized by Department of English, Government P.G. College, Naraingarh (Ambala). 20 March 2024.

FDPs:

- UGC sponsored 8 days Online (Live Mode) “NEP Orientation and Sensitization Programme II, under MMMTT and GJUST, Hisar. 15-24 January 2024.
- Online one week FDP on "Folkloric Reflections: A Comparative Study of Indian and Indian-Nigerian Cultures in the Plays of Girish Karnad and Wole Soyinka” org. by Gokul Global University, Sidhpur in collaboration with Nucleus of Learning and Development. 22-28 April, 2024.
- National Workshop on Understanding Research Ethics, Plagiarism & Research Metrics being organised by the Economics Dept and Research Committee, RKSD college, Kaithal. 27 April, 2024.

Association with Academic/Professional Bodies:

- Life Member, The Shakespeare Association
- Life Member, Pragti's English Council, Jalandhar
- Life Member, Poetcrit



DR. SEEMA GUPTA

Associate Professor

Department of English

Book Publication:

- Authored a book R.K.Narayan's Fiction: A Narratological Perspective published by Rudra Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, India in 2023. ISBN No. 978-93-92108-70-9.

Paper Published:

- Entitled “Women empowerment: Unlocking Potential, Driving Progress” in a Book entitled Feminist spectrum: Celebrating the Richness of Perspectives edited by Dr. Alka Sharma, Associate Professor of English Omega Publication House, New Delhi, ISBN no.:

Paper Presented:

- Entitled “Empowering Women, Strengthening Economies” in National Seminar on “Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development” organised by Department of Economics and Women Cell RKSD College Kaithal Haryana and approved by DGHE Panchkula Haryana on 5 March, 2024.
- Entitled “Status of Women in India: Past, Present and Future” in a National Seminar organised by ICCASH KVA DAV College Karnal (under the aegis of IQAC) in collaboration with NIT Kurukshetra and approved by DGHE Panchkula Haryana on 16 March, 2024.

Conference/Workshop Organisation/Presentation/Lecture/Chaired Technical Session:

- Attended One-day Workshop on "Implementation of NEP-2020 in UG Programmes in the Affiliated Colleges and Institutes of KUK" at Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra on 18 June, 2023.
- Delivered an Extension lecture as a Resource Person on “Various Aspects Related to NAAC Accreditation” on 19 December, 2023 in CISKM Dhand-Dadwana Kaithal Haryana.
- Presented a research paper “Ecocritical Aspects in the Selected Novels of RK Narayan” in National level Online Conference on Indian Writing in English organised by Department of English, IB (PG) College, Panipat and approved by DGHE Panchkula Haryana on 23 December, 2023.
- Coordinated a National Seminar on “Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development” organised by Department of Economics and Women Cell RKSD College Kaithal Haryana and approved by DGHE Panchkula Haryana on 5 March, 2024. Also chaired a technical session in it.
- Participated as Convener ICCASH RKSD College Kaithal in a Workshop organised by ICCASH Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra on “Awareness Against Sexual Harassment in HEIs” on the occasion of International Women's Day on 7 March, 2024 in Crush Hall of KUK.

FDP Attended:

- Completed Faculty Development Program on NEP 2020 Orientation and Sensitization Programme under Malviya Mission Teacher Training Program (MM-TTP) of University Grant Commission organised by Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on 19-30 December, 2023.

Association with Academic and Professional Bodies:

- Shakespeare Association
- Member SCILET, Madurai
- Editor, International journal of Research in English



DR. MANJULA GOEL

Associate Professor
Department of English

Evaluation of Ph.D Thesis

- Appointed as Evaluator of Ph.D thesis in the subject of English by Shobhit (Deemed to- be) University in February, 2024.

Examiner of Ph.D viva-voce

- Invited as examiner to conduct Ph.D viva-voce of a research scholar by Vice Chancellor of Shobhit (Deemed to- be) University (NAAC Accredited Grade 'A') on 26th June, 2024.

Presented Papers in National/International Conference/Chaired Technical Session:

- Transcendentalism in the Selected Poems of Robert Frost: The Juxtaposition of Nature and Humanity in an International Seminar on 'Trends in American Literature from Transcendentalism to Post-Modernism: A Reconsideration from Indian Perspective' organized by Ch. Ishwar Singh Mahavidyalaya Fatehpur- Pundri (Kaithal) Haryana in collaboration with The Shakespeare Association India on 13th February, 2023.
- Women Empowerment through Education: A Literary Analysis in a National Seminar (online) organized by Department of Economics & Women Cell, RKSD College Kaithal on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' approved by DGHE, Haryana on March 5th, 2024. Also chaired a technical session.
- Analysing Lesbianism in Manju Kapur's A Married Woman: A Post-Feministic Perspective in online National Seminar on 'LGBTQIA+ Subject in Literature: Intersections and Transitions' organized by the Department of English of this college under the aegis of Department of Higher Education, Haryana on March 20, 2024.

Appreciation Certificate in Lecture Series

- Presented views on the topic Ground Realities of Today's Education in the light of NEP 2020 in Six- Day Online Lecture Series & Discussion on 'Quality Education: Challenges and What is possible solution?' organized by Shobhit University Gangoh from 20th November to 25th November 2023., and received an appreciation Letter.

Participation in Workshop / FDP/ Lecture Series

- NEP2020 Orientation & Sensitization Programme under Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme of UGC organized by Central University of Jammu from 9th Jan..2024 to 18th Jan.2024.
- Attended an overseas International E- Seminar on Keeping your students Engaged during their holidays organized by Cambridge University UK on 4th July 2023.
- Youth Red Cross Training Camp held at Jat College Kaithal from 19 -20 February, 2024.



MS. ANJALI KURRA

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Paper Presentation:

- Entitled 'Exploring the Contribution of Women Kashmiri Writers in Literary Representation: A Study of Sudha Koul's The Tiger Ladies' in National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' organized by RKSD College, Kaithal 5 March, 2024.
- Entitled 'Transgender Narratives and Representation: Deconstructing Gender Norms in Leslie Feinberg's 'Stone Butch Blues' in one day national seminar on 'LGBTQIA+Subtext in Literature: Intersections and Transitions', organized by Govt. PG College, Naraingarh, Ambala on 20 March, 2024.

Other Activities:

- Participated in One day National Seminar cum Workshop on 'Decoding Vimaan-Shastra (Aeronautical Knowledge System) & Its Application', organized by SD College, Ambala Cantt. on 4 August, 2023.
- Worked as Member, organizing team in One day PDP-Cum-National Workshop on 'Dynamics of Educational Resources and Reading Culture', organized by RKSD College, Kaithal on 12 August, 2023.
- Attended One Day Online Training Programme on the theme 'She Leads: A Vision for Future', organized by Women's Study Research Centre, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on 22 August, 2023.
- Completed 'NEP 2020 Orientation & Sensitization Programme' under Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MM-TTP) of UGC, organized by KUK on 18-30 December, 2023.
- Co-chaired a technical session in National seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development', organized by RKSD College, Kaithal on 5 March, 2024.



MS. RICHA LANGYAN

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Book Published:

- English Language and Communication Skills (Level- II). Course Code: B23-AEC-211, Course Type: AEC 2 for BA Semester II as per New Education Policy. Publication: Unique Publications, New Delhi

Paper in Conference Presentation/Chaired Technical Session:

- Entitled, "The Role of Bhagavad Gita Wisdom Managing Emotional Stability in the Era of Digitalization" in 8th International Gita Seminar on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: Shrimad Bhagavad Gita and Global Unity held on 17-19 December, 2023.
- Entitled, "Feminism as a Literary Movement in Indian English Literature" in One Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development approved by DGHE,

Haryana organised by Dept. of Economics & Women Cell, RKSD College, Kaithal on 5 March, 2024. Also co-chaired a technical session.

Research Training Program:

- Participated in NEP 2020 Orientation and Sensitization Programme under Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MM-TTP) of University Grants Commission (UGC) organized by Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from 18-30 December, 2023.
- Participated in UGC sponsored 8 days online (Live Mode) NEP 2020 Orientation and Sensitization Programme- II under Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MM-TTP) organized by MMTTC, GJUS&T, Hisar from 15-24 January, 2024.



DR. SURENDER SINGH ARYA

Associate Professor

Department of Political Science

Paper Published in Edited Books:

- Entitled “Changing Equations in India-Pakistan Relations in Modi Regime: An Appraisal” in Prof. Shantesh Kumar Singh and Prof. Rajeev Kumar Singh (eds.) India's Neighbourhood Policy during Modi's Regime: Issues and Challenges, published by Manak Publications, New Delhi, 2023, I.S.B.N. 978-93-91897-41-3.

Paper Published in Journals:

- Entitled “Democracy in India: Changing Contours” in CPJ Law Journal, a Peer Reviewed Referred UGC-CARE Listed Journal, Vol.XIV, Issue No. 2, July 2023, Indexed in J-Gate, EBC & ICI, pp. 113-130, I.S.S.N. Print -0976-3562.
- Entitled “Jammu and Kashmir Punarghathan ke Baad: Ek Vishleshan” in Bhartiya Rajniti Vigyan Shodh Patrika (BRVSP), a Peer Reviewed Referred UGC-CARE, No. 45, Group-I Listed Journal of Political Science, Vol.16, No.1, January-June, 2024, pp. 145-154, I.S.S.N. Print 2229-452X.

Research Paper Presented in International Conferences/Seminars Abroad:

- Entitled “Changing Dynamics in World Politics: A Study of Post Covid Era” in International Political Science Association (IPSA) 27th World Congress of Political Science on the theme, Politics in the age of Transboundary Crises: Vulnerability and Resilience, held at University of Catolica Argentina (UCA), Buenos Aires (Argentina) on 15-19 July, 2023. Also participated as a “Panel Discussant of International Relations and a New World Order-3”.

Paper Presented in International Seminars/Conferences/Webinars:

- Entitled “Thrust of India's Neighbourhood Foreign Policy: A Special Reference to Modi Era” in international seminar on 'India and the Changing World' organised by faculty of Humanities & Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), Baba Mastnath University, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak on 24 July, 2023.
- Entitled “Post COVID Global Politics : A Study of Changing Contour in International System” in 60th All India Political Science Conference (IPSA) and International Seminar on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam : One Earth, One Family, One Future organised by Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya,

Wardha (Maharashtra) held on 9-10 September, 2023.

- Entitled “Status of Human Rights in India: An Appraisal” in International Conference on Human Rights in Indian and Western Perspective organized by Department of the Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (UP) and India Political Science Conference (IPSA), on 9-10 December, 2023.
- Entitled “Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Realizing Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam as Global Reality” in International Conference on One Earth, One Family, One Future: Navigating Human Rights Through the Lens of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, sponsored by National Human Rights Commission, Indian Council of World Affairs & Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR-Northern Regional Centre), organized by Human Rights Studies Programme, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) New Delhi held on 28-29 March, 2024.

Participate in Other Activities:

- Participated in One Day PDP-cum-National workshop on “Dynamics of Educational Resources and Reading Culture” organised by RKSD College, Kaithal (HR) in collaboration with Haryana Library Association on 12 August, 2023.

Successfully Co-Supervisor to Ph.D. Candidates in This Session:

- Sunita Kumari, Deepak Chohan awarded Ph.D. Degree in the subject of Political Science by NIILM University, Kaithal (Haryana).
- Naresh Kumar awarded Ph.D. Degree in the subject of Political Science by Baba Mastnath University, Rohtak. and Reena awarded Ph.D. Degree in the subject of Political Science by JVV University, Jaipur.

Resource Person:

- Delivered an Extension Lecture on 'Aatamnirbhar Bharat through Women Empowerment' to NSS students organized by N.S.S. Unit of D.A.V. College, Pundri, Kaithal (Haryana) on 8 January, 2024.
- Participated as an invited 'Resource Person' and 'Chaired a Technical Session-III' in one-day ICSSR (NWRC) Sponsored National Seminar on “G-20 Summit 2023: Priorities, Prospects and Way Forward for India's Global Leadership” organized by Department of Political Science, M.D.S.D. College, Ambala City (Haryana) on 17 February, 2024.
- Delivered an Extension/Awareness Lecture on 'Mera Pahla Vote Desh ke Liye' organized by Department of Political Science and N.S.S. Unit of D.A.V. College, Pundri, Kaithal (Haryana) on 5 March, 2024.
- Participated as an invited 'Resource Person' and 'Co-Chaired a Technical Session' in Online one-day Interdisciplinary DGHE Haryana Sponsored National Seminar on “Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development” organized by Department of Economics and Women Cell, RKSD College, Kaithal (Haryana) on 5 March, 2024.
- Participated as an invited 'Resource Person' and delivered a lecture on “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: A Study of his Philosophy of Social Justice”, in one-day ICSSR (NWRC) Sponsored National Seminar on “Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and His Philosophy: Inclusion, Equality, and Dignity” organized by Department of Human Rights & Value Education in collaboration of Research & Development Cell and Department of Economics, D.A.V. College for Girls, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) on 15-16 March, 2024.



DR. ASHOK KUMAR ATRI

Associate Professor
Department of Political Science

Paper Published:

- Published a paper entitled “India's Outlook towards Southeast Asia” in Education and Society (ISSN: 2278-6864, Impact Factor: 6.7), Vol. 46, Issue 04, No. 05, July–September 2023 (UGC CARE Approved, Group I, Peer-reviewed, Referred Journal).
- Published a paper entitled “Cross-border Terrorism in Kashmir and its Ramifications” in Rabindra Bharati University Journal of Economics (ISSN: 0975-802X, Impact Factor: 6.986), Vol. XXVII, No. 1, 2023 (UGC CARE Approved, Peer-reviewed, Referred Journal).
- Published a paper entitled “India's 'Act East Policy' Aims to Broaden Scope and Space of Interaction with Southeast Asia” in Education and Society (ISSN: 2278-6864, Impact Factor: 6.7), Vol. 47, Issue 01, No. 05, October–December 2023 (UGC CARE Approved, Group I, Peer-reviewed, Referred Journal).

Paper Presented:

- Entitled “India's Place in the New World Order” at International Conference, BMU, Rohtak on 17 August 2023.
- Entitled “Revival of Silk Route in Indian Perspective” at International Conference, Igdir University, Turkiye on 27 September 2023.
- Entitled “Trade Route Politics: The Indian View” at International Conference, SIIRT University, Turkiye on 17 November 2023.
- Entitled “India and the Changing World” at 9th Ankara International Congress on Scientific Research, Ankara, Turkiye from 26 to 29 December 2023.
- Entitled “Rising Energy Demand Impels India to Look for Supply Alternatives” at World Energy Conference, Kayseri, Turkiye on 4–5 December 2023.

Other Activities:

- Acted as external examiner for HTET answer key evaluation with Board of School Education Haryana.
- Conducted Ph.D. viva-voce examinations as external examiner at Om Sterling Global University, Hisar and BMU Rohtak.
- Serving as member, Board of Studies for postgraduate classes in Political Science at KUK.



DR. SURAJ WALIA

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics

Research Publications:

- Paper entitled 'An Analysis of Higher Education in India: Special Reference to Women Access & Equity'



published in Indian Economic Journal, Journal of the Indian Economic Association under SAGE publications, Special Issue- Gender and Development, December 2023, Vol-8, PP.95- 102, UGC Care Listed Group-I, ISSN 0019-4662.

- Paper entitled 'An Analysis of Foreign Trade of Indian Economy and Its Impact on Balance of Payment', published in Indian Economic Journal, Journal of the Indian Economic Association under SAGE publications, Special Issue- Trade and Openness, December 2023, Vol-6, PP. 130- 143, UGC Care List Group-I, ISSN 0019-4662.

Research Paper Presentation

- Presented a paper entitled 'Growth, Present Status and Future of Higher Education with Special Reference to NEP 2020' in One Day National Seminar on 'National Education Policy 2020' organized by Government College, Bherian, Pehowa Kurukshetra sponsored by DGHE, Haryana on November 4, 2023.
- Presented a paper entitled 'An Analysis of Higher Education in India: Special Reference to Women Access & Equity' in three day 106th Indian Economic Association (IEA) Annual Conference organized by KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha from 27th -29th December, 2023.
- Presented a paper entitled 'An Analysis of Access and Equity of Women in Higher Education in India' in One-Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' organized by Department of Economics and Women Cell of RKSD College, Kaithal approved by Director General Higher Education, Haryana in online mode on 5 March, 2024.
- Presented a research paper entitled 'A Study of Relationship between Education and Entrepreneurship Development in India' in One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar (online) on 'Entrepreneurial India: A Fascinating Vision' organized by Department of Commerce, Department of Economics and Entrepreneurship Development Cell, Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jind approved by Director General of Higher Education, Haryana on 29 March, 2024.

FDPS / Workshops/CBP Attended

- Attended One Week Online FDP on 'Innovative Tools in Information Technology and Management Discipline for Enhancing Education and Research' organized by IIMT College of Management, Greater Noida in collaboration with Indian Economic Association And UPECA during July 25-31, 2023.
- Attended Two weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty members sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organized by M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain (M.P.) from 11 to 22 December, 2023.
- Attended One Week Online FDP on 'Recent Trends in Research in Management, IT, Communication in Cutting Edge Technology' organized by IIMT College of Management in collaboration with Indian Economic Association from 18-24 June, 2024.

Seminar/Workshop/Other Program Organized

- Convenor, Online Program to celebrate National Youth Day (12 January 2024) organized by the Department of Economics in collaboration with Youth Red Cross and Women Cell of the College.
- Convenor, Leadership Training Camp organized by Department of Economics on January 17-18, 2024 in association with M.R. Pai Foundation, Mumbai.
- Convener, One-Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' organized by Department of Economics and Women Cell of the College approved by



Director General Higher Education (DGHE), Haryana in online mode on March 5, 2024.

- Convenor, One Day online Multidisciplinary National Workshop on 'Understanding Research Ethics, Plagiarism and Research Metrics' organized by Department of Economics and Research Committee of the college on April 27, 2024.

Other Achievements

- Delivered lecture on “Powering Aatmanirbhar Bharat through Entrepreneurship” in Seven Day NSS Camp organized by NSS Unit of D.A.V. College, Pundri (Kaithal) on January 08, 2024.
- Delivered talk in the workshop 'Basics of Research Methodology and Statistical Analysis using SPSS' organized by Department of Economics, Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya Jind, on 12 February, 2024.
- One Student has started Ph.D. thesis under my supervision, which is allotted by KUK.
- Performed Election Duty in Lok Sabha Election in 2024.
- Life Member of Indian Economic Association.
- Associate Member of Forum of Free Enterprise, Mumbai.



MS. RITU KANG WALIA

Assistant Professor
Department of Economics

Paper Published:

- Entitled, “An Analysis of Higher Education in India: Special Reference to Women Access & Equity” published in Indian Economic Journal, Journal of the Indian Economic Association under SAGE publications, Special Issue- Gender and Development, December 2023, Vol-8, PP. 95- 102, UGC Care List Group-I, ISSN 0019-4662.
- Entitled, “An Analysis of Foreign Trade of Indian Economy and Its Impact on Balance of Payment”, published in Indian Economic Journal, Journal of the Indian Economic Association under SAGE publications, Special Issue- Trade and Openness, December 2023, Vol-6, PP. 130- 143, UGC Care List Group-I, ISSN 0019-4662.
- Entitled, “Relationship Between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Service Sector and Economy Growth of Indian Economy”, published in Anvesak-A Bi-Annual Journal, ISSN: 0378-4568, Jan-June 2024, Impact Factor: 6.20, Vol.56, No 01, PP. 1781-1798.

Paper Presented:

- Entitled, “Does Foreign Direct Investment Impacts Economic Growth of Indian Economy” (Offline and online) in International Conference organized by IIMT College of Management, Greater Noida on 'Industry 5.0: An Impact on Socio-Economic Sustainability IISES-2023' on 24-25 August, 2023.
- Entitled, “Growth, Present Status and Future of Higher Education with Special Reference to NEP 2020” in One Day National Seminar on 'National Education Policy 2020' organized by Government College, Bherian, Pehowa Kurukshetra sponsored by DGHE, Haryana on 4 November, 2023.

- Entitled, “An Analysis of Access and Equity of Women in Higher Education in India” in One-Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' organized by Department of Economics and Women Cell of RKSD College, Kaithal approved by Director General Higher Education, Haryana in online mode on 5 March, 2024.
- Entitled, “A Study of Relationship between Education and Entrepreneurship Development in India” in One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar (online) on 'Entrepreneurial India: A Fascinating Vision' organized by Department of Commerce, Department of Economics and Entrepreneurship Development Cell, Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jind approved by Director General of Higher Education, Haryana on 29 March, 2024.

FDPs / WORKSHOPS:

- Attended One Week Online FDP on 'Innovative Tools in Information Technology and Management Discipline for Enhancing Education and Research' organized by IIMT College of Management, Greater Noida in collaboration with Indian Economic Association And UPECA during 25-31 July, 2023.
- Completed One Week Online (Interdisciplinary) Faculty Development Programme on 'Dimensions of Research: From Literature Review to Data Analysis' from 4-9 December, 2023 organised by Shivaji College, University of Delhi in collaboration with Mahatma Hansraj Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (MH-MMTTC) Hansraj College, University of Delhi.
- Completed the NEP 2020 Orientation & Sensitization Programme under Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MM-TTP) of University Grants Commission (UGC) organized by Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra from 18- 30 December, 2023.
- Attended One Day Workshop on 'Awareness against Sexual Harassment in HEIs' on 7 March, 2024 organized by Internal Complaint Committee (ICC), Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
- Attended International Workshop (Online) on 'AI Tools for Research Writing' organized by Manuscriptpedia, Kanyakumari on 13-14 April, 2024.
- Attended One Week Online FDP on 'Recent Trends in Research in Management, IT, Communication in Cutting Edge Technology' organized by IIMT College of Management in collaboration with Indian Economic Association from 18-24 June, 2024.

Program Organized:

- Incharge of 57th A.D. Shroff Memorial Elocution Competition on October 7, 2023 sponsored by Forum of Free Enterprise, Mumbai.
- Convener, Capacity Enhancement Workshop on the topic 'Study Techniques' organised by Women Cell in collaboration with Spiritual Research Cell, JECRC, Jaipur, Rajasthan in digital mode on January 5, 2024.
- Organizing Secretary of Leadership Training Camp organized by Department of Economics on 17-18 January, 2024.
- Launched National Level Online Quiz on National Girl Child Day January 2024 organized by Women Cell of the college.
- Organised Students' Workshop on 'Interim Budget 2024-25' on 5 February, 2024.
- Convener of One-Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' organized by Department of Economics and Women Cell of the College

approved by Director General Higher Education, Haryana in online mode on 5 March, 2024.

- Co-Convener of One Day online Multidisciplinary National Workshop on 'Understanding Research Ethics, Plagiarism and Research Metrics' organized by Department of Economics and Research Committee of the college on 27 April, 2024.

• **Other Achievements:**

- Acted as resource person in workshop 'Basics of Research Methodology and Statistical Analysis using SPSS' on 12 February, 2024 organised by Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jind, Haryana.
- Research scholar was allotted by Department of Economics, KUK for Supervision.

Association with Academic/ Professional Bodies:

- Life Member of Indian Economic Association
- Associate Member of Forum of Free Enterprise, Mumbai



DR. VISHAL ANAND

Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce

Publication:

- Published one chapter “Group dynamics: understanding and managing group behaviour” in edited book titled “Organizational Management” with ISBN No. 978-93-5868-623-4

Other Activities:

- Participated as workshop reporter in PDP-cum-National workshop on Dynamics of Educational Resources and reading culture on 12 August, 2023.
- Participated in online interdisciplinary two weeks refresher course in managing online classes and co-creating MOOCs 7-21 January, 2024.
- Organized a Campus Placement drive in collaboration with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited for the students of B.Com, B.Com (H), BBA, B.Voc, M.Com final year on 6 March, 2024. 20 students have got selected through group discussion and interview. Mr. Abhijit sasidharan, HR from ICICI prudential, visited the college for this placement drive. Around 75 students of various streams have appeared.
- An extension lecture organized as convenor on 4 March, 2024 on the topic "campus to corporate and" by Mrs Indu Aggarwal founder Disha for success and Talent grow global Pvt. Limited and Dr. Arun Joshi, ex deputy director and retired principal from govt. College Ambala. Theme of the lecture was about inculcating various skills through online internship programmes and doing meditation to enhance spirituality in one's personality.
- Organized an Educational visit for B.Com, BBA and B.Voc students to Rashtrapati Niwas Mashobhara and Shimla on 23 April, 2024.



DR. SHILPI AGGARWAL

Associate Professor
Department of Chemistry

Paper Presented:

- Entitled “Women in Science and Technology: Economic Growth of India” in One Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on “Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development” organized by RKSD College, Kaithal on 5 March, 2024.

Other Activities:

- Organizing Secretary of Professional Development Program cum One Day National Workshop on “Dynamics of Educational Resources and Reading Culture” organized by RKSD College, Kaithal in collaboration with Haryana Library Association on 12 August, 2023.
- Attended the online NEP 2020 Orientation & Sensitizing Programme on “Indian Knowledge System” organized by Central University of Jammu under the Aegis of Malviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MM-TTP) of UGC from 9-18 January, 2024.
- Chaired a Technical session in One Day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar on “Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development” organized by RKSD College, Kaithal on 5 March, 2024.



DR. ALISHA GOYAL

Assistant Professor, Head
Department of Physics

Book/Research Paper:

- Book Published: Electricity, magnetism and EM theory (Semester-II), Vijay Publication. ISBN 978-93-84004-08-8.
- Alisha, & Garg, D. (2024). Effects on Structural and Optical Properties of PMMA by Integration with Cu Nanoparticles. Journal of Scientific Research, 16(2), 471–477.
<https://doi.org/10.3329/jsr.v16i2.68155>. ISSN 2070-0237 eISSN 2070- 0245.

Administrative Assignment:

- Organising Secretary of PDP-cum-One day National Workshop on ‘Dynamics of Educational Resources and Reading Culture’ on 12 August, 2023 held at RKSD College, Kaithal.
- Organised an orientation Program in Collaboration with BIS on ‘Standardization’ on World’s Standard Day 12 October, 2023.
- Conducted National Graduate Physics Examination (NGPE) on 21 January, 2024.
- Co-Convener of State Level Science Competitions organised on 29 February, 2024 at RKSD College, Kaithal.

- Coordinator of organising a series of events under campaign “Students Legal Literacy Mission (SLLM)” on 20 April, 2024 at RKSD College, Kaithal.
- Organising Secretary of Two days National Webinar on ‘Physicists Critique of Sanskrit Shaastriya Concepts of Padaartha and karya-kaarana’ on 2-3 May, 2024 held at RKSD College, Kaithal.
- **Conference/FDP/Short Term Courses:**
- Attended Online IInd NEP 2020 Orientation & Sensitization Programme from 19-28 February, 2024 of UGC- Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre (Formerly HRDC), University of Allahabad,

Association with Academic Bodies:

- Member of BOS, NIILM University, Kaithal.



DR. SANJAY GARG

Assistant Professor
Department of Mathematics

Books Published:

- Co-Authored “Introductory Mathematics” having ISBN No. 978-93-91098-24-7 published by Jeevansons publications (2023).
- Co-Authored “Mathematics for commerce and social sciences” having ISBN No. 978-93-86376-88-6 published by Jeevansons publications (2024).

Research Papers Published:

- “Optimizing machine repair system using Queuing theory: An applied mathematical approach” “Industrial Engineering Journal” having ISSN No 970-2555, vol. XVI, issue 6, June 2023, 1355-1366(UGC care approved, Group 1, sr. No.155(science)).
- “A novel scale-invariant discriminate information measure with their application in pattern –recognition” “Industrial Engineering Journal” having ISSN No 970-2555, vol. XVII, issue 01, January 2024, 960-976(UGC care approved, Group 1, sr. No.155(science)).

Member:

- Member curriculum development committee for drafting scheme and syllabi for NEP 2020 in the subject of Mathematics for UG programme of K.U.K.



DR. RAKESH MITTAL

Assistant Professor
Department of History

Paper Published:

- Publish a research paper in Himanjali journal issued by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla,

December, 2023.

Other Activities:

- Complete the refresh course under the MMTTP organized by central university of Jammu in Jan 2024.
- Appointed as member of board of studies History Department, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.



DR. RAGHUBIR SINGH

Assistant Professor
Department of Geography

Paper Presented:

- Presented a Paper entitled “Changing Area Under Fruit and Vegetable in Haryana A Spatio-Temporal Analysis 1974-75 to 2019-20” in One day National Seminar Sponsored by DGHE Haryana organized by Department of Geography GVM College, Sonipat on 14 March, 2024.

Other Activities:

- Work as a member of UG Board of studies for two years in Geography at Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra from 17 November, 2023.



DR. RAJESH SINGH

Assistant Professor
Department of Electronics

Other Activities:

- Attended an International Conference on “Graphene and Carbon Nanotubes (CNT)- based Sensor Technology)” organized by Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, JB Institute of Technology, Dehradun (Uttarakhand) on 8 September, 2023.
- Attended a National Webinar on Awareness of “MALAVIYA MISSION EACHER TRAINING PROGRAM” organized by Guru Angad Dev Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, SGTB Khalsa College, University of Delhi held on 22 October 2023.

Departmental Activities

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

- Organized a classroom seminar on Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* on 5 October 2023 for the students of M.A. English (1st sem). Gagat Komal and Komal presented on different themes in *Pride and Prejudice*.
- Seminar on Kamala Das as a Confessional Poet: A classroom seminar was conducted for M.A. English 3rd Semester students on 12 September, 2023.
- On 13 September, 2023, a seminar on *The Poetry of Jayant Mahapatra: A Critical Study* was held for M.A. English 3rd Semester students. Presenters included Anu, Komal, Mahak, and Anshika.
- To commemorate the birth anniversary of Virginia Woolf, a PPT presentation on various aspects of her writings was organized for M.A. English 4th Semester students on 25 January 2024. The event emphasized learning literature with technology.
- *Sons and Lovers*: A movie based on D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* was screened on 11 March, 2024 for M.A. English (2nd Sem) students. It helped students understand the characters and settings of the novel.
- On 15 April, 2024, a PPT presentation on Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* was conducted for M.A. English 2nd Semester students. Komal, Tannu, and Komal presented their work, enhancing their confidence and presentation skills.
- A workshop focusing on R.K. Narayan's *The Guide* was held from 14 to 25 January, 2024 for M.A. English students, with emphasis on novel reading strategies.
- The Hindi movie *Guide*, based on the prescribed MA Semester II text by R.K. Narayan, was screened on 10 February, 2024 for better literary engagement.
- A seminar on "Various Aspects in the Poetry of Nissim Ezekiel" was held for M.A. English (Previous) students on 15 March, 2024, aiming to assess their understanding of the unit.

DEPARTMENT OF PUNJABI

- Organized a Speech Competition on 2nd November, 2023. This event aimed to promote empathy, active listening, and effective communication skills among students. Through speech preparation and delivery, students learned to understand diverse perspectives, express emotions, and share experiences. Winners: 1st Position: Harseerat (B.Sc. 2nd Year) 2nd Position: Anmol (B.A. 2nd Year) 3rd Position: Mehak (B.A. Final Year)
- A Poster Making Competition was held on 4th October, 2023. The competition provided students, particularly those pursuing science and research careers, an opportunity to develop their visual communication and presentation skills. The main goal was to attract attention and generate interest in a chosen topic through well-designed posters, supporting both written and oral expression. Winners: 1st Position: Gurubakshi (B.A. 3rd Year) 2nd Position: Neha Devi (B.A. 3rd Year) 3rd Position: Rajni (B.A. 3rd Year)
- On 18th August 2023, celebrated the festival of Teej, a significant occasion for women. It is traditionally dedicated to Goddess Parvati and is marked by vibrant cultural expressions. The students

enthusiastically participated in folk dances like Giddha and folk songs, showcasing the rich cultural heritage.

- An Essay Writing Competition was conducted on 1st February, 2024. Essay writing is both an art and a tool for academic assessment. Through this activity, participants developed clarity of thought, concise expression, and refined their writing skills under guided feedback. Winners: 1st Position: Ritu (B.A. 2nd Year) 2nd Position: Neha Devi (B.A. 3rd Year) 3rd Position: Harseerat (B.Sc. 2nd Year)
- On 14th March, 2024, organized a Quiz Competition. The objective was to test and expand the participants' knowledge beyond the academic syllabus and foster analytical thinking. Three teams participated: Nanak Kaal, Uttas Nanak Kaal, and Purav Nanak Kaal. Results: 1st Position: Harseerat, Dinesh, Arpit, and Himanshi (B.Sc. 2nd Year) 2nd Position: Karanpreet, Prabha, Anmol, and Lalit 3rd Position: Ritu, Manisha, Dolli, and Meenakshi
- Organized an educational trip to Gurudwara Manji Sahib, Kaithal, on 10th April, 2024. This sacred site is associated with the 9th Guru, Shri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji. Students learned about the historical background of the Gurudwara, its origin, and the newly constructed building that incorporates nearly 500-year-old bricks treated with modern chemical preservation techniques. The Head Granthi, Sardar Sahib Singh, provided valuable insights into religious symbols like Nishan Sahib, Sachkhand Sahib, and the Akhand Jot. The visit was enlightening and spiritually enriching for all participants.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

- Economics Association was constituted on 20 August, 2023 for the academic session 2023-2024 to enhance and encourage active participation of students outside the classroom in general and Departmental activities in particular. Ms. Lata (B.A. III) was elected President and Ms. Mahak (B.A. II) and Mr. Ashwani (BA II) were elected Vice Presidents of Economic Association.
- Six Students Kanishka, Madhu Saini, Anish, Ashwani, Sahil (1221982002488) and Khushi of BA II Year Participated in National Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Department of Economics, D.A.V. College, Cheeka, Kaithal, Haryana in the last week of August 2023. Kanishka (BA II) having Roll No 1221982002007 bagged third Prize in the competition.
- Two students Kanishka and Khushbu of BA II participated in Online State Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Department of Economics, Guru Nanak Girls College, Yamunanagar during 1-8 September, 2023. Kanishka (BA II) having Roll No 1221982002007 got Consolation Prize.
- To built-up confidence and to enhance presentation and communication skills among the students, Presentations were taken by Dr. Ritu Kang Walia of B.Com III and B.A. III students on different topics of the paper Foreign Trade of India and Macro Economics in the month of September-October 2024.
- For inculcating reading habits among the students, a 'Library Tour' was organised by the department under the guidance of Dr. Suraj Walia on 28 September, 2023 for UG 1 Semester students. Dr. Naresh Kumar, Librarian guided the students about the books availability, e-resources and rare books.
- Economics Association organized 57th A.D. Shroff Memorial Elocution Competition on 7 October, 2023 which was sponsored by Forum of Free Enterprise, Mumbai. After shortlisting, total 12 students participated in the competition. First prize of Rs. 2500 was bagged by Ms. Pooja (B.Com III), second (Rs. 1500) and third (Rs. 1000) prizes were bagged by Ms. Vaishali (B.Sc. III) and Ms. Disha (B.Com II)

respectively. Dhairya (B.Com II) and Baby (B.A. I) got consolation prizes.

- National Youth Day (12 January 2024) was celebrated by the Department of Economic in collaboration with Youth Red Cross and Women Cell of the College. Dr. Sanjay Goyal, Principal and Dr Ambikiseh Tripathi, Assistant Professor from Central University of Bihar were the main speakers. Dr. Sanjay Goyal inspires students through Swami Vivekananda's teachings. Dr. Ambikiseh presents his talk on the topic 'Youth: Today and Tomorrow'. More than 80 students of UG and PG participated.
- A two day Leadership Training Program was organized by Department of Economics in association with M.R. Pai Foundation and Forum of Free Enterprise, Mumbai on 17-18 January, 2024. On the first day, Dr. Sachin Kamath presented his views on 'Goal Setting and Achieving: A Roadmap to Success' and 'Mastering Habits: Unlocking Personal Potential'. Ms. Clarissa Jathanna took a session on 'Sharpening Communication Skills' and 'Determination and Problem-Solving Abilities'. On the second day, Trainer Mr. Sachin Kamath took sessions on 'Decision- Making and Problem- Solving Abilities'; 'Enhancing Essential Team work Skills'. Trainer Ms. Clarissa Jathanna took sessions on ' Mastering Habits: Unlocking Personal Potential' and 'Believing in Oneself: Building Meaningful Connections'. In the valedictory session 75 students gave feedback about the program.
- The department organized Students' Workshop on 'Interim Budget 2024-25' on 5 February, 2024. In the workshop students of BA II year presented their views on various provisions of Interim Budget 2024-25.
- Sahil, Student of BA II year got consolation prize in State level online Essay Writing Competition on World Social Justice Day (20 February, 2024) organized by Department of Economics, Guru Nanak Girls College, Yamuna Nagar.
- Department of Economics and Women Cell of the college organized one day inter-disciplinary National Seminar on 'Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development' on 5 March, 2024 in online mode. The seminar was approved by DGHE, Haryana. The key-note address was delivered by Professor (Dr.) M.M. Goel, Former Vice Chancellor, Starex University, Gurugram, Former Dean of Colleges & Social Sciences, Kurukshetra University (Haryana). Dr. Ritu Kang Walia was the moderator of the session. Dr. Seema Gupta introduces the theme of the seminar. Professor (Dr.) Aparna Negi, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Professor (Dr.) Ritu Narang, Department of Business Administration, University of Lucknow and Dr. Shweta Kohli, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Centre University of Jammu were the key speakers of the Plenary Sessions. Dr. Ritu Kang and Dr. Shilpy Aggarwal were the moderator of this session. Fourteen technical sessions were framed for paper presentation. In which, 158 research papers were presented by the researchers. Total 211 academicians/ research scholars/ students participated in the seminar from all over India. In the Valedictory session, Professor (Dr.) Raj Kumar Mittal, Vice Chancellor, Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani (Haryana) was the chief guest. Dr. Suraj Walia presented the report of the seminar.
- Organized a Motivational Workshop for B.A. Economics First year students on 20 March, 2024 to understand and analyze the 'Role of Thoughts in Overall Success of Life'. In this workshop, a short film based on the theme 'The Secret of Success' screened for students in the seminar hall. In the short film, Law of Attraction was highlighted and students understand how they can use this law in their life to achieve their goals. More than 75 students of B.A. Economics Ist year were present in the session. At the end of the short film, Implications and lessons from the film were discussed by the students.
- The Department organized an Economics Quiz on 5 April, 2024 for UG Economics students to enhance

the conceptual knowledge of different dimensions of the Indian Economy. Quiz was based on total five rounds on Micro, Macro, Haryana Economy, Indian Economy and on Economist. Team consists of three students from Ist, second and third years. Mr. Yashpal Singh and Dr. Ritu Walia Assistant professors acted as a quiz master in the quiz. Team D (Mehak, Seema and Sneha), Team E (Ishu, Late, Gitika), and Team A (Garvita, Tanu, Gurmeet) secured 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.

- To inculcate the presentation skills, PPT presentations were given by B.A. Economics Minor 1st year students on different topics of Indian Economy like poverty, unemployment and environment etc. in the month of April 2024 under the supervision of Dr. Ritu Kang Walia.
- Department of Economics and Career Guidance & Counselling Cell of the college organized a Students' Workshop on 10 April, 2024 the topic, 'Employment and Higher Education Opportunities Overseas' for the Undergraduate Students of Economics and others in online mode. Dr. Bahram Ramesh, Former Research Scholar, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra, Basically from Afgnistan and now working in Germany was the main speaker in the workshop. Dr. Bahram highlighted the various employment and higher educational opportunities in developed countries including Germany. He motivated the students for 3 H's (Harmony, Hard work and Humanity) for getting success in life.
- Economics Association organized a Farewell Party for UG Final Economics Students on 14 April, 2024 in the college campus. Various cultural activities were performed by the students and they have also shared their experiences during the stay in the college. In this farewell party, B.A. II Semester students Kanishka and Vanishka Tawar, conducted the stage.
- The Department of Economics and Research Committee of the College organized a Multidisciplinary National Workshop on 'Understanding Research Ethics, Plagiarism and Research Metrics' on 27 April, 2024. Dr. Ritu Kang Walia, Co-Convener of the workshop conducted the inaugural session. Dr. Rajbir Parashar, Coordinator of the workshop, convener of research committee of the college, shared his views on the theme of the workshop and highlights its objectives. In this workshop, there were three sessions, Dr. Suraj Walia, Head, Department of Economics, convener of the workshop introduced the first resource person, Dr. A.K. Verma, Director, Centre for the Study of Society and Politics (CSSP), Kanpur. Dr. A.K. Verma spoke on the topic 'Identifying and Avoiding Plagiarism in Research'. In the second session was Professor Manoj Kumar Joshi, Chairperson, Department of Library and Information Science Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra spoke on 'Research Ethics and Integrity'. Third recourse person Dr. Shankar Reddy Kolle, Deputy Librarian Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (Central University) Amarkantak, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh spoke on the topic 'understanding the Research Metrics'. The brochure of the workshop was floated on April 21 through various social media platforms. And within a span of just one week, around 140 participants have registered from all over India.
- To develop leadership qualities among the students, Economics Association organizes an Educational Visit on 24 April, 2024 to Dehradun. The total 50 students of UG Economics visited different places in Dehradun. Students first visited to Alexia Panels Private Limited, which is one of the top manufacturing companies of aluminum panels in India. Students learnt about the whole process of manufacturing and coloring of sheets. To motivate students for research, students visited Forest Research Institute (FRI), Deemed University. Here students visit the museum and understand their Research work on forest. To showcase the importance of tourism in economy to the students as well as for adventure, they visited Robbers Cave, Buddha Monastery and Paonta Sahib Gurudwara.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- On 29 September, 2023 a one-day workshop on stock market was organized by the Department of Commerce to provide practical knowledge of the fundamentals of share market. Its objective was to enhance practical knowledge of the students to understand the functioning of capital markets. Its keynote speaker was Mr. Rajesh Kaushik, Director, Investing Bapu Institute. More than 60 B.Com students participated in it.
- On 30 September, 2023, the students of Commerce Department took a field trip to Punjab National Bank Rural Self-Employment Training Institute, Geong (PNB RSETI). The main objective of the trip was to inspire the students to become self-reliant by training them in various courses. Institute is being run by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, State Government and District Panchayat and sponsored by the leading PNB bank of the district. Director of RSETI, Dharmendra Kathuria explained various schemes provided by RSETI. Students also gave shramdaan on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.
- On 30 September, 2023, a poster-making competition was organized for B.Com 1st year students of the Department. In this competition, students created attractive posters on the contemporary topics such as Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Crime, G-20, Mobile Addiction, NEP 2020, Chandrayaan-3, Prime Minister's Schemes, Social Media Marketing, Global Warming, and the Consumer Protection Act. Over 60 students created posters on different topics for the competition.
- On 1 March, 2024, an extension lecture on financial literacy was delivered by Branch Manager, PNB Bank, S.K. Nanda and Arvind Chawla (Retd. Mgr.). They gave detailed information about frauds in banking sector, customer awareness and Govt. Schemes.
- On 4 March, 2024, Placement cell and Department of Commerce organised an extension lecture on campus to corporate for the students of B.com, BBA and B.VOC-final year. In which Disha For Success And Talent Grow Global Pvt. Ltd founder Mrs. Indu Aggarwal, Higher Education Former Deputy Director And Govt College, Ambala cantt. retired Principal Dr. Arun Joshi and Mr. Vinay Bhalla Aluminus R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal served as speaker.
- On 13 March, 2024, More than 70 students participated in entrepreneurship awareness program. The key note speaker was Shri K.C. Meena and Mr. Mukesh Verma. The aim of this program was to provide knowledge about entrepreneurship development.
- A Visit to The Driver Training Institute, Garhi On 14th March 2024 An informative tour was organised by the Department of Economics and Commerce to Driver Training Institute, Garhi Padla, Kaithal, in which 34 students of MA Economics, M Com and PGDCA participated. In this visit, Assistant General Manager and Head Mr. Ashwini ji, Senior Instructor Mr. Rajbir Singh ji, and Business Development Manager Mr. Kapil Dudeja ji, on behalf of The Driver Training Institute, which is a joint venture between Transport Department, Haryana Government and Ashok Leyland, jointly gave detailed information to the students regarding traffic rules, safety, and precautions. He also made the students aware of all the technical things by showing them the auditorium, simulator, cafeteria, mobile medical service cab, miniature forest (which has different types of animals), nursery, yoga centre, artificial mountain, workshop on wheels, etc. The way the truck works was also explained in detail.
- On 15 March, 2024, poster making competition was organized on world consumer right day the theme was "Fair and Responsible AI for Consumer" 25 students of B.com, BBA participated. In this competition students displayed their art and importance of consumer rights through virtual posters.
- On 16 March, 2024, A workshop was organised by Dept. Of commerce in collaboration with Incubation Club on computerised accounting software in which Mr. Vijay Kumar, Regional Manager of Punjab and

Haryana Tally Education Pvt. Ltd. Was a keynote speaker. He informed the students about practical implication of computerised accounting system, Tally Prime, GST Payroll etc.

- On 20 March, 2024, a workshop was organised on “DIGITAL MARKETING” in collaboration with Incubation centre. The keynote speaker was Mr. Narendera Chahal from Impeka Web Solution, Kaithal. Its objective was to enhance the technical skill of students and to familiarize them with digital marketing concept. All the Professors of commerce department were present in this workshop and Convenor was Dr. Rachna Sardana. Students from all the streams actively participated in the workshop.
- On 6 April, 2024: MANTHAN 2024- a state level commerce fest was organized. Approximately 100 students from 15 colleges in Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Hisar, Jind districts participated in it. The fest was inaugurated by Dr. B.D. Gupta, Sh. Shyamlal Bansal, Vice President, and Principal Dr. S.K. Goyal. Competition such as Ad mad show, Logo Rangoli, Poster presentation and business quiz were held. The objective was to provide a platform for the students to showcase their talents.
- On 19 April, 2024: Mridul, Sheena and Vishal Mehta, students of B.com 2nd year, secured 2nd position in Business Plan (Shark Tank) in “CROISSANCE 2024” organised by University School of Management, KUK. Under the leadership of Dr. Rachna Sardana along with Ms. Pallavi Garg and Ms. Neha Madaan students participated in Business quiz and Business plan competition and they also won a cash prize.
- On 23rd April, 2024: A one day educational visit to Rshatrapati Niwas, Mashobra and Shimla was organized for the students of B.Com, BBA, B.Voc.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

- Two teams of 3 students each of B.Sc. (Team 1-Avneet, Neeraj, Jaidev) & (Team 2-Udita, Mansi, Muskan) got 1st and 5th position respectively in District Level Science Quiz Competition organized by HSCST and held at Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government college, Kaithal on 4 September, 2023. Team 1 further participated in Zonal level and got 3rd position.
- Five students of B.Sc. –Jyoti, Aman, Rammeher, Mansi and Muskan participated in District Level Essay writing Competition organized by HSCST and held at Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government College, Kaithal on 30 September, 2023 where Jyoti and Muskan got selected for Zonal Level and then State level Science Essay Writing Competition.
- Organized Science Exhibition “Brain Rain” competition for B.Sc. Students (Medical &NM-SFS) on 7 October, 2023. In Science Exhibition, total 11 teams participated where Anshul-Vibha (B.Sc. 2nd year NM) got 1st position on topic-“ Non –Newtonian Fluid”, Arshita- Avneet and Himani-Shivani got 2nd position on topic-“Lava lamp” and “ Blue Flame” respectively, Preeti-Deewanshika and Muskan-Neha got 3rd position on topic “Copper Plating” and “ Fake Blood” respectively. Consolation was given to Navdeep- Simran on topic” DNA extraction from Banana”.
- Organized “ Sketches of Renowned Scientists in Chemistry- Milestone in Sketches” Competition for B.Sc. Students (Medical &NM-SFS) on 9 October, 2023. Total 10 students participated where Vibha (B.Sc. 2nd year NM) got 1st position on topic-“ Rudolof Clausis”, Ritika Rohilla got 2nd position on topic “ Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray”, Mansi got 3rd position on topic” Ernest Rutherford”. Consolation was given to Avneet and Partistha on topic “James Chadwick” and “Marie Curie” respectively.
- Department of Chemistry invited Dr. Baljeet Singh to deliver online extension lecture on “Microbial Magic in Agriculture: Harnessing Nature's Chemistry for Sustainable Farming” for B.Sc. Students on 11 October, 2023.

- An Interactive Talk was organized by Chemistry Department on 13 October, 2023 for B.Sc. Students. The resource person Ms. Sonia Dhull (our alumna, M.Sc. Chemistry IIT-Madras) delivered talk on “Career Opportunities in Chemistry”.
- Two students of B.Sc. 3rd Year – Hemant, Simran participated in Inter District Science Exhibition organized by HSCST and presented their model on the topic-“Adulteration” held at Government College of Women, Jind on 24 January, 2024.
- Department of Chemistry, Physics and Electronics, Celebrated “ National Science Day” through State Level Science Quiz, Declamation and Power Point Presentation Competitions on 29 february,2024. Chemistry Department conducted Declamation (Online) on topics-“ Growth of India in Science & Technology”, “ Indian Space Programme: Past, Present and Future” and “ Artificial Intelligence”. Ishika from MLN College, Yamuna Nagar got 1st position, Vaishali from RKSD College, Kaithal got 2nd position, and Namita from KM Government College, Narwana got 3rd position.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

- The poster/Chart making Competition was held on 10 October 2023 for students of B.A/B.Sc./M.Sc. About 55 posters were displayed and 100 students participated in it .Each poster was displayed by two students. First prize winners were Prachi , Pooja and Vibha. Second prize winners were Harseerat Preeti, Bhawna Vandana. Third prize winners were Khushi, Rekha, Muskan, Geetika and Anshika.
- The Department of Mathematics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra organized a quiz competition on the occasion of National Mathematics Day on 29 December, 2023. A total of 20 teams from various colleges participated in the competition, including a team from our college comprising three students (Prachi Devi (M.Sc. Mathematics 3rd sem), Sneha (M.Sc. Mathematics 3rd sem), Pooja Devi (M.Sc. Mathematics 3rd sem)). The competition consisted of three rounds, with five sub-rounds in the first and second rounds, and three sub-rounds in the third round. Our college team headed upto third round.
- an online National level essay writing competition was held in I.G.(P.G.) M.M.V, Kaithal on the occasion of National Mathematics Day on 30 December,2023 . Our two students Vaishali and Muskan of B.Sc. final year (NM) participated in it and Vaishali got 2nd position in it.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Department of Political Science in collaboration with department of English and Amar Ujala newspaper celebrated Women's Equality Day on 26th August, 2023.
- The second batch of the add on course on 'Cyber Security' by the department of Political Science concluded with the distribution of certificates on 13th September, 2023.
- A group discussion activity was organised by the department of Political Science on the topic 'social political problems' under the coordinatorship of Dr. Ashok Atri.
- Department of Political Science in collaboration with library committee and national book trust organised a one-day book exhibition in front of the library in the college campus on 14th September, 2023.
- Political Science association in collaboration with Electoral Committee of the College got the voters

forms filled and made students aware about their voting rights on 3rd October, 2023.

- A poster making competition was organised on “Government and its Working” held on 9th October.
- A college trip was organised by the department of Political Science under the convener-ship of Dr. Anukriti Dhull on 20th April, 2024 to Shimla. The trip aimed at blending academic learning with cultural exploration

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

- Students of Geography Department participated in Inter-District Science Exhibition held at Govt College Safidon on 5-6 December, 2023.
- Student of Geography Department got 2nd position in State Level Geography Quiz Competition held at NIILM University on 22 April, 2024.
- Geography Department organized State Level Geography Quiz Completion on 5 April 2024. Total 14 colleges of Haryana participated in it and Govt. College Jind got 1st, Govt. College Aadampur Hisar 2nd and RKSD College Kaithal 3rd position respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

- Organized a Declamation Contest on 6 October, 2023 on the topics of Artificial Intelligence, Women Empowerment, Benefits of Yoga, Chanderyaan-3, Drug Addiction and Social Media- A boom or Bane. Vaishali Sharma got the first prize, Rahul Kundu and Jannat Sharma got the second prize and Sapna Chahal & Sahil got the third prize.
- National Science Day-2024 was celebrated by organizing a State Level Science Quiz Competition on 29 February, 2024 sponsored by Union Bank of India. 11 teams from various colleges of Haryana participated and 6 teams were shortlisted by conducting a screening test. There were 6 rounds of questions, 2 rounds each from Electronics, Physics and Chemistry. KM College, Narwana, IG College, Kaithal and RKSD College, Kaithal teams got the first, second and third positions respectively. The declamation and PPT competitions were completed by Dr. Shilpi Aggarwal and Dr. Alisha Goyal in online mode.
- Three students Mr. Deepak Kumar, Mr. Ajay Kumar and Vikas Ravish from the Electronics Dept. prepared a working hardware model “Automatising Homes Using Various Sensors” and participated in Inter-District Science competition organized at PIGGCW, Jind on 24 January, 2024.

हिन्दी विभाग

- 14 सितंबर, 2023, हिन्दी दिवस के मुख्य कार्यक्रम में ‘विद्वान वक्ता’ के रूप में मैडम मंजुला गुप्ता, पूर्व अध्यक्ष हिन्दी विभाग, आर. के.एस.डी. कॉलेज में शिरकत की। उन्होंने अपने विचार ‘हिन्दी की दशा-दिशा’ पर रखे। इस कार्यक्रम में हिन्दी को केन्द्र में रखकर विद्यार्थियों ने काव्य पाठ, भाषण प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया। अंत में मुख्य अतिथि द्वारा पुरस्कार वितरण किया गया।
- 11 अक्टूबर 2023 को एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष के छात्रों द्वारा एम.ए. प्रथम वर्ष के छात्रों के लिए परिचय समारोह का आयोजन किया गया।
- 23 अप्रैल 2024 को एम.ए. प्रथम वर्ष के छात्रों द्वारा एम.ए. अंतिम वर्ष के छात्रों के लिए विदाई समारोह का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के बाद ज्योति व काजल को मिस फेयरवेल चुना गया।

Cells Activities

PLACEMENT CELL

- Facilitated strategic collaborations with esteemed institutions and organizations—including Government College (Kaithal), Om Sterling Global University (Hisar), PIET (Panipat), India Post Payments Bank, and Talent Grow Global Pvt. Ltd.—to provide students with impactful training and internship opportunities.
- An extension lecture was organized on 4 March, 2024 on the topic “Campus to Corporate”. Theme of the lecture was about inculcating various skills through online internship programmes and doing meditation to enhance spirituality in one's personality.
- Campus placement drive organized in our college on 6 March, 2024 by ICICI Prudential life insurance company. 20 students have got selected through group discussion and interview. Mr. Abhijit sasidharan, HR from ICICI prudential, visited the college for this placement drive. Around 75 students of various streams have appeared.
- Students of our college had participated in mega pool campus placement drive organised by Om sterling global University on 8-9 March, 2024 and appeared for group discussions and personal interviews of various companies. 41 students and 3 teachers had visited and 2 students have got selected in the placement drive.
- Students of our college appeared for placement drive Govt. College, Kaithal on 19 March, 2024. 20 students have got selected in Muthoot financial Pvt. Limited.
- Under a Memorandum of Understanding with Talent Grow Global Pvt. Ltd., 50 Girls students were granted the opportunity to participate in a free online English-speaking course, enhancing their communication skills and career readiness.
- Students from BBA and B.Voc programs were placed in internships with India Post Payments Bank, providing them with hands-on experience in the financial services sector.



CAREER GUIDANCE CELL ACTIVITIES

- To commemorate the World Entrepreneurship Day a seminar was organised on 22 August, 2023. Sh. Sanjeev Rana, Regional Manager Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank was the keynote speaker. Apart from them, well known entrepreneurs of the city (Sh. Sushil Bansal, Sanchit Bansal, Sunil Jindal) also participated in this event.

- Workshop on Benefits of 5G in Association with Reliance Jio Info Ltd. was organised on 2 September, 2023. Training head of Jio, Sh. Swapnil Tiwari highlighted various issues related with 5G.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Infomath Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh on 5 October, 2023 with the purpose to prepare the students for placement ready through proper training and counselling.
- Online Webinar on Aptitude Test in association with Infomaths Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh was organised on 7 October, 2023. The session/webinar was basically a demo class to create an ecosystem for the students who are in planning for preparing competitive exams. Mr. Grover gave his presentation in a very effective way.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Naman Sharma IAS Academy on 16 October, 2023 with the purpose to create awareness among students about UPSC preparation.
- An Online Workshop on Python in association with Infomaths Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh was organised on 27 October, 2023. The purpose of the workshop was to understand and analyze the basics of Python.
- Online Student Workshop on "Employment & Higher Education Opportunities Overseas" was organised by Cell to aware students about the employment and Higher Education Opportunities outside the India on 10 April, 2024. Dr. B. Ramesh from Germany was key speaker in this workshop.



WOMEN CELL

Members of Women Cell:

July to October 2023: Dr. Pooja Gupta (Convener), Dr. Seema Gupta, Dr. Geeta Goyal, Dr. Suruchi Sharma, Dr. Ritu Kang, Mrs. Shubham, Mr. Laxman(Poen)

November 2023 to July 2024: Dr. Ritu Kang (Convener), Dr. Seema Gupta, Dr. Geeta Goyal, Dr. Shilpy Aggarwal, Dr. Vinay Sigal, Ms. Richa Langyan, Mr. Laxman (Poen)

- Women Cell invited entries for Poster Making, Collage Making and Best Out of Waste exhibition from 27 September to 5 October, 2023. Students participated enthusiastically in it. The received entries were displayed during NAAC visit.
- On the eve of the holy festival of Karva Chauth, a Mehndi Competition was organized on 31 October, 2023. Almost 60 students participated in this competition. Pradeep (B.Com I), Khushboo (B.A. II), and Lata (B.A. I) secured 1st, 2nd and 3rd position respectively.
- Capacity Enhancement Workshop on the topic 'Study Techniques' was organised on 5 January, 2024 in collaboration with Spiritual Research Cell, JECRC, Jaipur, Rajasthan in digital mode. The purpose of the workshop was to understand and analyse the various kinds of study techniques for achieving career goals. The resource person Prof. Mukesh Agarwal, Director, Spiritual Research Cell, Jaipur, highlighted the importance of various techniques such as: time bound or task bound, study in sessions, give reward to the self, Study sequence, Story book, team work etc. More than 70 students actively participated in it.

- National Youth Day (21 January, 2024) was celebrated in collaboration with Youth Red Cross and Department of Economic of the College. To motivate the Youth, two lectures were given by the invited speakers in online mode. Dr. Sanjay Goyal inspires students through Swami Vivekananda's teachings. Dr. Ambikiseh presents his talk on the topic 'Youth: Today and Tomorrow'. More than 80 students of UG and PG participated.
- To inculcate cultural values among the students the Cell celebrated Lohri Festival on 13 January, 2024. In this, various games were conducted for the girls students. Simran of B.Sc. final and Sanjana B.A. Ist were the winners of different two games. There was a fancy dress competition on the theme 'Panjaban'. Purnima of B.A. Final got the title of Ms. Punjaban.
- To commemorate National Girl Child Day 2024, Women Cell started awareness campaign by launching National Level Online Quiz. The quiz was opened for three days 24-26 January, 2024. It is based on the importance of the day. More than 200 students from various institutions from Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh participated in the quiz.
- Two students Pooja (B.Com III) and Sneha (B.Com II) participated in National Level Online Essay Writing Competition organized by Women Cell of IG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kaithal on occasion of National Girl Child Day on 24 January, 2024. They got participation certificate.
- Women cell sent entries for National Level Online Essay Writing Competition on National Voters Day organised by Legal Literacy Cell and Women Development Cell of Government Girls College Padha, Karnal on 25 January, 2024. Sneha Jindal, student of B.Com II year got third prize in the competition. She wrote essay on 'My Vote My Future: Duties of the Youth in Developed India'.
- On the occasion of World Cancer Day on 4 February, 2024, Women cell in collaboration with Alumni Association organized a seminar on 'Cancer: Causes and its Treatment' in the evening session seminar hall. On this occasion, Head of Cancer Surgery Department of Ivy Hospital, Mohali Dr. Vijay Bansal as Chief Guest and key speaker spoke on different types of cancer such as oral cancer, cervical cancer, lung cancer, blood cancer etc. He highlighted its early symptoms and its preventive measures and the importance of various types of vaccination campaigns started by the government.
- A 'Best Out of Waste Paper' workshop was organized by the Women Cell and Fine Arts Committee of the college on 13 February, 2024. Mr. Rajrao from Rajasthan taught the students the art of making many small items from paper such as flowers, vines, rangoli and decoratives. Students learnt all these things with great interest. About 60 students participated in this workshop. Ms. Richa Langyan proposed vote of thanks.
- Four students namely Pooja (B.Com. III), Vaishali (B.Sc. III) Komal (M.A. Eng II), Mukesh (B.A. I) participated in National Level Declamation, Poetry and Poster Making competition in Arya College, Panipat on 29 February, 2024. Vaishali got third prize in declamation competition. She spook on 'Have Coaching Institutes turned into Factories'. Komal recited the poem on Women Empowerment. Mukesh made the poster highlighting the importance of Organ Donation.
- Sneha Jindal and Richa participated in National Level Essay Writing Competition on the topic 'Sensetizing Boys Towards Gender Issues' organized by NSS unit and Women Cell of Maharaja Agrasen Mahavidyalaya, Jagadhri Haryana on 29 February, 2024.

- Somi, Madhu and Sangam students of BA II years participated and qualified the two days National Level Online Quiz Competition on International Women Day organized by Women Cell, Literacy Society and IQAC of Babu Anant Ram Janta College, Kaul Kaithal from 6-7 March, 2024.
- Two students Swati B.Com II and Sneha B.Com II participated in State Level Online Slogan Writing Competition organized by Women Cell, I.G. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kaithal on 7 March, 2024.
- Organised 'Free Health Checkup and Consultancy Camp' in collaboration with Shah Hospital Kaithal for students and faculty on 26 April, 2024. The camp was inaugurated by Dr. M.S. Shah, Director, Shah Hospital, Principal Dr. Sanjay Goyal, Sh. Shyam Bansal, Vice President, RVS and other renowned personalities of Kaithal by lamp lighting ceremony.
- The Cell helped City Police Department, Kaithal for conducting Survey on 'Safety for Women' on 30 April, 2024. Mr. Deepak and Mrs. Kuldeep Kaur from City Police Station came in the college campus to meet the girls students for conducting online survey. They made aware girls about 112 helpline number, app and also told them about Trip Monitoring Service (TMS). They discussed the challenges faced by girls in their daily life and conducted an online survey on 'Safety for Girls' which was launched by IT Cell. Students filled Google form which consists of sixteen questions related to their safety.



YOUTH RED CROSS CELL

- One day CPR training camp has been organised by Youth Red Cross, RKSD College, Kaithal (Haryana) on 2 August, 2023. It was inaugurated by Sh. Jagdish Sharma, Deputy Commissioner cum President District Red Cross Society in the presence of Sh. Kapil Kumar, CTM Kaithal, Sh. Ramji Lal, Secretary, District Red Cross Society and Dr. S.K Goyal, Principal RKSD College, Kaithal. The CPR training was given by Dr. Birbal Dalal. Deputy Commissioner Sh. Jagdish Sharma also flagged off the CPR Mobile Van to aware the people about CPR, its importance and how it operates. A total number of 150 YRC Volunteers participated in this function.
- A district level declamation contest was organised on 24 August, 2023 by YRC of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College, Kaithal, in which two YRC Volunteers of the RKSD College, Kaithal Purnima Azad, got First position and Vaishali Third position.
- A blood donation camp was organized on 9 September, 2023 by the YRC in collaboration with Punjab Kesri in the Rama Krishana Hall of the college. Honorable Minister of Women and Child Development Smt. Kamlesh Dhanda inaugurated the blood donation camp. In this camp 88 units of blood were collected. YRC volunteers participated enthusiastically in this blood donation camp.
- A national level Poster Making competition on the theme "Drug Free Society-Healthy Society" was

organised by the YRC of the college in the on 13 September, 2023. In which near about 15 Volunteers participated in this competition. Mukesh Kumar YRC Volunteer of the college got the first prize. Kashish, Dyal Singh College, Karnal got second and Khushi, SA Jain (PG) College, Ambala city got third position. A cash prize of Rs. 600/-, 400/- & 300/- given to the winners.

- An Orientation Camp for YRC Volunteers has been organised by the YRC of the college on 3 October, 2023 to aware the volunteers regarding the YRC history, activities and major achievements. A detailed Power Point Presentation given by Dr. Geeta Goyal to the volunteers.
- A detailed report about the YRC activities of the college has been presented by the YRC Volunteers to NAAC Pear Team Members, who have visited the College on 20-21 October 2023.
- 5 YRC Volunteers and 1 Counsellor Dr. Virender Singh have participated in State Level YRC Training Camp (for Boys) held at Shri Anant Prem Ashram, Rishikesh Road, Near Sukhi Nadi, Haridwar (UK) from 26-31 October, 2023. In this camp a total of 211 Volunteers among 24 Colleges and 15 Universities of the state have participated. Ashwani got First position in debate competition and Ram Maher got third position in the Quiz-Contest. The volunteers got second position in Group Song.
- YRC Volunteers Celebrated National Youth Day in collaboration with Department of Economics in honour of Swami Vivekananda. On this occasion an extension lecture was given by Dr. Ambikesh Kumar Tripathi, Assistant Professor, Department of Gandhian & Peace Study, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari (BR) on the topic, “Youth: Today and Tomorrow” on 12 January, 2024.
- 5 YRC Volunteers have participated in State Level Youth Red Cross Training Camp (for Girls) held at Youth Hostel, Nainital (UK) from 22-26 January, 2024. It was organised by the Youth Red Cross, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. Priya awarded “Best Camper” in this camp. The volunteers have won First Prize in Poster Making & Quiz, Second in Extempore Speech and Third in Mimicry.
- A blood donation camp was organized on 13 February, 2024 by YRC in collaboration with Bajrang Dal and NSS Units of the college in Ram Krishn Hall in the memory of Martyrs of Pulvama terrorists attack on CRPF. Chairperson Municipal Council, Kaithal Smt. Surbhi Garg inaugurated the blood donation camp. A total of 85 units of blood were collected in this camp.
- 10 YRC Volunteers and 02 Counsellors Dr. Manjula Gupta and Dr. Devi Lal have participated in District Level Youth Red Cross (YRC) Training Camp held at Jat College, Kaithal (HR) from 19-23 February 2024. Ram Maher YRC Volunteer declared “Best Volunteer” and College Team declared “Best Team” in this Camp.
- YRC in collaboration with Centre for Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir Study Haryana Chapter (CL&JKS) organized Special Lecture on “Strategic Importance of Gilgit Baltistan for India: An Overview” on the occasion of “Sankalp Diwas” on 22 February, 2024. Dr. Surender Singh and Dr. Anukriti Dhull was the main speaker of this function.
- A Blood donation camp was organized on 22 February 2024 by the YRC in collaboration with Narayan Seva Samiti Kaithal in the Ram Krishan Hall of the college. Honorable Chairperson Municipal Council, Kaithal Smt. Surbhi Garg inaugurated the blood donation camp. In this camp 69 units of blood were collected.
- A Blood Donation camp was organized by the Youth Red Cross of the college on the occasion of “World

Red Cross Day” in collaboration with National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Cadet Corps (NCC). Every year 8 May “World Red Cross Day” celebrated in honor of Sir Jean Hennery Dunant, a great human being, who has sacrificed his life for the welfare of the people of world.

NCC 2023-24

- 50 Cadets of RKSD College, Kaithal participated in Independence Day Parade organized by District Administration Kaithal held at Police Line Kaithal on 15 August, 2023 and got 2nd position in Marching contingent.
- NCC Units of RKSD College, Kaithal organized an enrolment rally for newly NCC Cadets under 10 HR BN Kurukshetra on 24 August, 2023. In above said rally total 350 students participate and finally 90 cadets selected after physical and written test.
- NCC Units of RKSD College, Kaithal celebrated 75th NCC Day on 27 November, 2023 in which two competition organized i.e drill and declamation among the students under the supervision of both ANOs Capt. R.P Moun and Lt. Raghbir Singh. Dr Sanjay Goyal, Principal of the college chief guest of the programme motivated the cadets.
- 56 Cadets of RKSD College, Kaithal participated in Republic Day Parade organized by District Administration Kaithal held at Police Line Kaithal on 26 and got 3rd position in Marching contingent.
- An Extension Lecture was organized by NCC Units of the college on World Social Justice Day. Total 124 cadets attended the programmed. Dr. Ashok Attri Associate Professor of Political Science delivered a wonderful lecture on social justice on 20 February, 2024.
- 21 June, 2024, International Yoga Day celebrated by NCC Units of college, on the occasion of IYD. 98 NCC Cadets attended a 2 hours yoga session which guided by Dr. Dev Kumar, Assistant Professor of yoga.



Cultural Achievements

RKSD College, Kaithal delivered an outstanding performance in various cultural festivals during 2023–24, including the 44th Zonal Youth Festival (Jat College, Kaithal), Ratnawali (Kurukshetra University), and the Inter Zonal Youth Festival (DAV College, Karnal). The college secured top positions across multiple categories such as dance, music, theatre, and literary events, winning several trophies and accolades. These achievements reflect the exceptional talent, dedication, and team spirit of the students and mentors.

4th Zonal Youth Festival (25-27 October 2023)

Overall Champion Trophy in:

- Dance
- Music
- Theatre
- Literary Events

Recommended Entries:

- Loor Dance
- Mime
- Ritual
- Solo Dance Haryanvi (Male & Female)
- Mimicry
- Saang
- Classical Vocal Solo
- Folk Instrumental Solo
- Rasiya
- Skit
- General Dance
- Classical Instrumental Solo (Non Percussion)
- Haryanvi Orchestra
- Indian Orchestra
- One Act Play
- Group Dance Haryanvi

Commended Entries:

- Choreography
- Quiz
- Sanskrit Drama
- Classical Instrumental Solo (Percussion)
- Debate (For)
- Collage
- Western Vocal Solo

2nd Commended:

- Folk Song Haryanvi
- Light Vocal Indian
- Group Song (General)
- Group Song (Haryanvi)
- Elocution

Ratnawali- Haryanvi Cultural Fest (28-31 October, 2023)

1st Position:

- Skit
- Chaupal
- Old Antique Display

2nd Position:

- Solo Dance (Male)
- Choreography
- Ghazal
- Rasiya
- Haryanvi Pagri Tying
- Tit Bits
- Poetry
- Short Film
- Saang

3rd Position:

- Loor Dance
- Declamation
- Lok Geet
- Orchestra
- Quiz
- Play
- Group Song (Haryanvi)

5th Position:

- Duet Ragni

Individual Awards:

- Best Actress: Purnima (Skit)
- Best Actor: From Play

Inter Zonal Youth Festival (27-29 January, 2024)

Recommended:

- Choreography
- Ritual

Commended:

- Mime
- Rasiya
- Skit
- Mimicry

2nd Commended:

- Solo Dance (Male) – 3rd Position
- Solo Dance (Female) – 3rd Position
- Sanskrit Drama
- Group Dance (General)



A Glimpse of Cultural Activities



Sports Achievements

- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व राष्ट्रीय स्तर की उपलब्धियाँ
 - कॉलेज की छात्राएँ सिमरन, एस्मृति, काश्वी (कुराश) एवं पार्थ (क्रिकेट) ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर संस्थान को गौरवान्वित किया।
 - महिला क्रिकेट में ज्योति ने उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन कर कॉलेज का नाम रोशन किया।
- महिला एशियन कप प्रतिभागिता: छात्राएँ ज्योति, नीतू, कोमल और संजना ने महिला एशियन कप प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज कराई।
- बॉक्सिंग (मुक्केबाजी): ओवरऑल द्वितीय स्थान – पुरुष एवं महिला वर्ग
 - महिला वर्ग में: निर्मल ने स्वर्ण पदक, अंजलि, सोनम, माफी, एसलोनी, स्नेहा ने रजत पदक, व सिमरन, साक्षी, तंवर, संध्या, रसिका ने कांस्य पदक प्राप्त किए।
 - पुरुष वर्ग में: कृष और लकी ने स्वर्ण पदक, आशीष डांडा, अंकुश, अभिषेक बनवाला, अमन दलाल ने रजत पदक, व गुरमीत, सागर और विशाल ने कांस्य पदक प्राप्त किए।
 - कृष को ऑल इंडिया इंटर यूनिवर्सिटी व खेलो इंडिया में भी चयन मिला।
- वाटर पोलो पुरुष चौपियनशिप – ओवरऑल द्वितीय स्थान
 - प्रिंस, विशाल, राजवीर, अमन, शमशेर, अंकुश ने शानदार खेल प्रदर्शन कर दूसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया।
- खो-खो (पुरुष एवं महिला)
 - पुरुष टीम ने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। टीम में अंकित, मोहित, विनायक, रोबिन धुल, साहिल, अभिषेक, गुरमीत, राहुल, अमन कुमार, गुरविंदर सिंह, खुशलदीप शामिल रहे।
 - महिला टीम ने द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया। प्रीति, पूजा, मुस्कान, ज्योति, नीतू, खुशी, कृष्णा, मधु, रवीना, स्नेहा, जयवंती, तमन्ना, प्रियंका, मीनू भारती शामिल रहीं।
- जूडो: ऑल गोल्ड मेडल – पुरुष एवं महिला वर्ग
 - पुरुष वर्ग में: अनिल, चिराग, दीपक, रोहित, सोनू, अमन
 - महिला वर्ग में: सिमरन, मनप्रीत, स्मृति, काश्वी, शीतल
 - सभी खिलाड़ी ऑल इंडिया इंटर यूनिवर्सिटी प्रतियोगिता के लिए चयनित हुए।
- कुराश: ऑल गोल्ड मेडल – पुरुष एवं महिला वर्ग
 - अनिल, रोहित, चिराग ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।
 - सिमरन, मनप्रीत, स्मृति, काश्वी ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भाग लेकर शानदार प्रदर्शन किया।
- फुटबॉल, हैंडबॉल, नेटबॉल, बास्केटबॉल, कबड्डी – महिला वर्ग
 - सभी टीमों ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तरीय प्रतियोगिताओं में द्वितीय अथवा तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त कर कॉलेज का नाम रोशन किया। चयनित खिलाड़ियों में प्रमुख नाम – नीरू, सोनू, अंजलि, नेहा, ईशु, योगिता, मनीषा, रितु, शिक्ष, संध्या, पूजा, ज्योति, नीतू, मीनू आदि।
- एथलेटिक्स (पुरुष एवं महिला वर्ग)
 - पुरुष वर्ग में सुनील, सूर्य, निशांत, मोनू, अंकित, गोपाल ने 400 मी., मेराथन, 5000 और 10000 मीटर रेस में पदक जीते।
 - महिला वर्ग में स्नेहा, प्रीति, आरती, नेहा, पूजा ने 4x100 रिले, 4x400 रिले और हर्डल्स में पदक अर्जित किए।
- ताइक्वांडो, तलवारबाजी, सॉफ्टबॉल, रोइंग, रैसलिंग, वुशु
 - सभी खेलों में पुरुष एवं महिला खिलाड़ियों ने उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन कर कॉलेज को विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर विशिष्ट स्थान दिलाया।

A Glimpse of Sports Activities



विद्यार्थियों ने जाब फेयर में लिया भाग



जाब फेयर में भाग लेते आरकेएसडी कॉलेज के विद्यार्थी। (सतीश भराड़ा)

एन.ई. इन्फोमैथ्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चंडीगढ़ के साथ किया एमओयू साइन



कारर की प्रति दिखाते हुए छात्र। (सतीश भराड़ा)

सवेरा न्यूज/प्रदीप हरित कैथल, 4 अक्टूबर : आरकेएसडी महाविद्यालय की कैरियर मार्गदर्शन, परामर्श और एम्प्लॉयमेंट सेल ने एन.ई. इन्फोमैथ्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चंडीगढ़ के साथ एमओयू साइन किया है। एमओयू के अंतर्गत छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षण और परामर्श के लिए तैयार किया जाएगा। एमओयू के अंतर्गत छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षण और परामर्श के लिए तैयार किया जाएगा।

ऑन लाइन निबंध लेखन में स्नेहा ने जीता तृतीय पुरस्कार



छात्रा को बधाई देते हुए छात्र। (सतीश भराड़ा)

सवेरा न्यूज/प्रदीप हरित कैथल : आरकेएसडी कॉलेज की महिला सेल ने 25 जनवरी को राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय पाठा करनवाल के कानूनी साक्षरता सेल और महिला विकास सेल द्वारा राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय स्तर की ऑन लाइन निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता के लिए प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया। प्रतियोगिता में बीकानेर जिले की छात्रा स्नेहा जिंदल को तृतीय पुरस्कार मिला। उन्होंने मेरा गोट मेरा भविष्य विषय पर निबंध लिखा।

आरकेएसडी कॉलेज ने महिला एवं पुरुष कुश्ती में झटके पांच पदक



प्राचार्य के साथ विजेता छात्र-छात्राएं। (सतीश भराड़ा)

प्रदीप हरित कैथल : आरकेएसडी महाविद्यालय के कैथल की महिला एवं पुरुष कुश्ती टीम ने अंतर-महाविद्यालयी प्रतियोगिता में अपने अपने वर्गों में कांस्य पदक जीता। महिलाओं में मीना और गीता ने रजत, अंजली, प्रजली लारेस व शबनम ने कांस्य पदक जीता। इसी के साथ-साथ पुरुष वर्ग में बोबी हर ने स्वर्ण, गुरमीत सिंह ने रजत पदक और दीपक ने कांस्य पदक हासिल किए। मॉलेज पहुंचने पर प्राचार्य डॉ. संजय गायल एवं सांख्यिकीय सल के प्राचार्य प्रभासी डॉ.

कार्यक्रम

रैली निकालकर दिया सड़क सुरक्षा का संदेश

संवाद न्यूज एजेंसी

कैथल। बड़ली सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को देखते हुए आरकेएसडी कॉलेज कैथल की एनएसएस इकाई ने वीरवार को सड़क सुरक्षा विषय पर रैली का आयोजन किया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों और सभी कर्मचारियों को दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों का पालन करने के लिए जागरूक करना था। इस मौके पर लोगों को नशे के दुष्परिणाम भी बताए। कार्यक्रम में सभी तीन इकाइयों के एनएसएस स्वयंसेवकों ने कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया और छात्रों और जनता में जागरूकता लाने के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा पर



आरकेएसडी कॉलेज में सड़क सुरक्षा की राफय लेते स्वयंसेवक। संवाद

सीट बेल्ट का प्रयोग करें

तस्विया और पपलेट प्रा

एनएसएस कार्यक्रम अर्ध

आरकेएसडी महाविद्यालय ने इंडिया रैंकिंग 2024 के लिए दर्ज कराई रिपोर्ट

सब कर्म/कर्मचारियों ने

डॉ. की

कांग

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नों

लिए आयोजित

एनएसएस कार्यक्रम

सतीश कुमार, पीएसआई रामलाल, एचसी सुखवीर सिंह, एचसी सुनील कुमार व चालक संजय दत्त ने वाहन चालकों को जागरूक करने के साथ-साथ इस अभियान को सफल बनाने में आमजन से सहयोग भी अपील की।

टीम ने जानकारी दी कि नशा किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए किसी प्रकार से हितकारी नहीं हो सकता। नशा करने वाले व्यक्ति को समाज हीनता की दृष्टि से देखा है। इसलिए किसी को किसी प्रकार के नशे की लत में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। नशा करने

राज्य स्तरीय केयूके यूथ रेडक्रॉस प्रशिक्षण शिविर में प्रिया ने जीता बेस्ट कैंपर अवॉर्ड

संवाद न्यूज/कैथल

आरकेएसडी कॉलेज के यूथ रेडक्रॉस के पांच विद्यार्थियों ने कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय कुरुक्षेत्र के राज्य स्तरीय यूथ रेडक्रॉस प्रशिक्षण शिविर जो यूथ होटल, कैथल (उत्तरप्रदेश) में 22 से 26 जनवरी तक आयोजित हुआ में भाग लिया। इस कैम्प का आयोजन यूथ रेडक्रॉस कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र कोऑर्डिनेटर प्रो. खोसरा राणा निदेशन में किया गया, जिस शुभाग्रत डॉ. संतोष पं. कोऑर्डिनेटर ने किया। उन्होंने



कैथल। विजेता विद्यार्थियों को सम्मानित करते स्टाफ सदस्य।

रत्नावली में कैथल के आरकेएसडी कॉलेज का जलवा

स्क्रीट में पूर्णिमा ने श्रेष्ठ



किस। सामूहिक कार्यक्रमों में प्रेरित

मर के 70 कर्मियों ने विभिन्न

प्रतियोगिताओं में हिस्सा

स्कोट में पूर्णिमा ने श्रेष्ठ

हस्तशिल्पी नाटक में गुरु

सह-संयोजक डॉ. सुरेंद्र सिंह आर्य के

नेतृत्व हिस्सा लेते हुए आरकेएसडी

कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय पुरुष-महिला जूडो टीम चैंपियनशिप में आरकेएसडी

कॉलेज कैथल ओवरऑल चैंपियन बना। अनिल और विराग ने क्रमशः 66

किलोग्राम और 60 किलोग्राम में स्वर्ण पदक जीते। रोहित और सोनू ने क्रमशः 73

और 81 किलोग्राम भार वर्ग में कांस्य पदक अर्जित किए। अमन ने 90 किलोग्राम

में सिल्वर मेडल जीता। दीपक ने 100 किलोग्राम से अधिक वर्ग में स्वर्ण पदक जीता।

हस्तशिल्पी नाटक में तीसरा स्थान हासिल किया। कुप्रे गानी ने वाक्प्रे को पांचवें स्थान मिला।

इस उपलब्धि में इनका सह योगदान: इस चार दिवसीय सामूहिक कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने में सम्मिलित करने में डॉ. राजीव शर्मा, डॉ. रत्नावली सरदार, डॉ. सुरेंद्र शर्मा, डॉ. पूजा गुप्त, डॉ. राजेश देशवाल, डॉ. देवी लाल, डॉ. रि. चौधरी, डॉ. आशा, प्रो. कोटि शर्मा, डॉ. अनुकूल और प्रो. रिचा लालगन व विशेष योगदान रहा। इस उपलब्धि प

पुरुष-महिला जूडो में आरकेएसडी कॉलेज बना ओवरऑल चैंपियन



सवेरा न्यूज/प्रदीप हरित कैथल, 20 जनवरी : दिसंबर जनवरी में आयोजित कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय पुरुष-महिला जूडो टीम चैंपियनशिप में आरकेएसडी कॉलेज कैथल ओवरऑल चैंपियन बना। अनिल और विराग ने क्रमशः 66 किलोग्राम और 60 किलोग्राम में स्वर्ण पदक जीते। रोहित और सोनू ने क्रमशः 73 और 81 किलोग्राम भार वर्ग में कांस्य पदक अर्जित किए। अमन ने 90 किलोग्राम में सिल्वर मेडल जीता। दीपक ने 100 किलोग्राम से अधिक वर्ग में स्वर्ण पदक जीता।

जींद और कैथल में धूमधाम से मनाया हिंदी दिवस

विद्यार्थियों ने भाषा को अलग-अलग तरीके से प्रस्तुत कर सभागार को हिंदी के रंग में रंग



जींद में हिंदी दिवस के अवसर पर विद्यार्थियों की प्रस्तुति।

Evening Session

Editor



Dr. Meenu Agarwal
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics

Student Editor



Priyanka Singla
B.A. 3rd Year

RKSD College (Evening Session), Kaithal Office Bearers of Advisory Committee (2023-24)



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Principal-in-Charge Message

प्रिय पाठकगण,

हमारा महाविद्यालय हर वर्ष नवीन विषय पर अपनी वार्षिक पत्रिका ज्ञानांजलि का प्रकाशन करता है और उस विषय को उठाता है जिसकी प्रासंगिकता वर्तमान संदर्भ में हो। इसी कड़ी में इस वर्ष भी हमारी वार्षिक पत्रिका जिसका विषय “विकसित भारत विजन /2047” है जो कि भारत सरकार ने भी अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य में निश्चित किया है। इसी विषय पर यह अंक आप सभी पाठकगणों के समक्ष है। इसी विषय पर यह अंक आप सभी पाठकगणों के समक्ष है। इस विषय के अंतर्गत सन 2047 में भारत को समृद्ध एवं शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए हमारे सामने क्या-क्या चुनौतियाँ आ सकती हैं और कैसे उनसे लड़कर उनपर विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं उससे संबंधित लेख, विचार, कहानियाँ, कविताएं इत्यादि इस अंक में प्रकाशित हैं, यह सामग्री आपके लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।

जब भारत सन 2047 में अपनी सौवी वर्षगांठ मना रहा होगा उस समय भारतवर्ष आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेलकूद, स्वास्थ्य, शैक्षणिक एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों में सामर्थ्यवान एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनकर विश्व गुरु बन जायेगा। हमारी पत्रिका में अपनी रचनाओं को प्रकाशित करवाने में विद्यार्थियों ने इसी प्रकार की समीक्षा की है। जिनकी रचनाओं का प्रकाशन इस पत्रिका में हुआ है उन सभी विद्यार्थियों को बहुत-बहुत बधाई। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप सभी पाठकगण इस पत्रिका का अवलोकन कर अपना ज्ञानवर्धन तो करेंगे ही और साथ-साथ अपने सुझाव भी प्रस्तुत करेंगे, जो भारतवर्ष को विश्व गुरु बनाने में सहायक हो।

अनंत शुभकामनाओं सहित।

डॉ. हरिन्द्र गुप्ता

Editorial

Viksit Bharat Vision 2047: Embracing Innovation, Diversity, and Sustainability

Dr. Meenu Aggarwal
Assistant Professor in Economics



As we are celebrating the centenary of India's independence, Viksit Bharat Vision 2047 stands as a testament to the enduring spirit of our nation – a spirit fuelled by resilience, innovation, and a commitment to forging a future that is as vibrant as it is inclusive. In this landmark edition of our college magazine, we embark on a journey of reflection and exploration, celebrating the remarkable progress we have made while envisioning the possibilities that lie ahead.

Over the past seven decades, India has undergone a remarkable transformation, emerging as a global powerhouse of innovation, culture, and economic vitality. From the green revolution that catapulted us into self-sufficiency in food production to the digital revolution that has ushered in a new era of connectivity and opportunity, our nation has continually embraced change, turning challenges into opportunities and dreams into realities.

In Viksit Bharat Vision 2047, we celebrate the achievements of the past while charting a course for the future. We shine a spotlight on the trailblazers who are driving innovation across every sector, from technology and healthcare to education and the arts. Through in-depth interviews, captivating stories, and thought-provoking analyses, we explore the transformative trends that are reshaping our society and economy, from the rise of artificial intelligence and renewable energy to the growing emphasis on sustainability and social justice.

At the heart of our vision for 2047 lies a deep commitment to inclusivity and diversity. As our nation continues to evolve, we recognize the importance of creating a society where every individual can thrive, regardless of their background or circumstances. Through initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality, empowering marginalized communities, and fostering dialogue across cultural divides, we strive to build a future where unity is our greatest strength and diversity is our greatest asset.

Central to our vision for 2047 is a renewed focus on sustainability and environmental stewardship. As we confront the challenges of climate change and resource depletion, we recognize the urgent need to transition towards a more sustainable and resilient future. Through investments in clean energy, conservation efforts, and eco-friendly practices, we aim to create a world where future generations can thrive in harmony with the natural world.

As we look towards the horizon of 2047, let us do so with optimism, courage, and determination. Let us embrace the opportunities that lie ahead, while remaining steadfast in our commitment to the values that have guided us thus far – values of freedom, democracy, and social justice. Together, let us forge a future that is as bright and promising as the dreams of those who came before us, a future where Viksit Bharat shines as a beacon of hope and inspiration for the world.

So dear students, let us be part of the Viksit Bharat Vision 2047 – where the journey towards a brighter tomorrow begins today.

Student Editorial

Viksit Bharat Vision

Priyanka Singla

B.A. Final Year, 2232442055



Viksit Bharat Vision 2027 is the current government's roadmap to making India a complete developed nation by 2047. The council of minister has developed a vision document and action plan for Viksit Bharat 2047 a five-year plan involving a 'Whole of Government Approach'. The plan involved consultations with state governments, academia, industry bodies, civil society and scientific organisations. Over 2700 meetings, workshops and seminars were held, with over 20 lakh youth suggestions received. After formation of the new government in May 2024 and for quick implementation of the said plan, a 100 day agenda for immediate steps has also been worked upon.

Goals Set Under the Mission:

1. **In Economic Sector:** Vision India @2047 presents a comprehensive roadmap for transforming India into a developed nation with a \$30 trillion economy.
2. **In Science, Technology and Innovation Sector:** India has been doing remarkably well in the last 10 years in the field of science and technology. It is among the top 10 countries in research publications and in GII (Global Innovation Index) its rank is 40. This is due to advancing Science and Technology ecosystem in different fields like biotechnology, space research, AI and other field.

Let us highlight some of achievements made by our country in these field in last few years.

- a. On the top of list is 'Make in India'. Covid-19 vaccine and the launch of world's largest vaccination drive which ensured vaccination to more than 2 billion citizens.
- b. Approval by WHO to Bharat Biotech's Rotavac 50 vaccine on 2 August, 2021 after 30 years of research which will prevent millions of deaths due to rotavirus infections.
- c. On 23 August, 2023, India achieved a milestone by becoming the first country to land a spacecraft successfully on unexplored South Pole of Moon through Chandrayaan-3 mission.

India also took a stride ahead in the field of space science and technology and aims to build a space station by 2035 and land the first Indian on the lunar surface by 2040.

3. **In Educational Sector:** India can empower its citizens with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to build a truly Viksit Bharat. It's journey that requires solid commitment, collective efforts, and shared a vision for brighter future. That's why, the government has implemented the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as part of the Right to Education Act for primary level (6-14) years. Moving to secondary level (age group 14-18), the govt. has extended the SSA to secondary education through the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. The implementation of National Education Policy 2020 could be seen a major step in this direction.

The possibilities are endless, and the journey to Viksit Bharat begins with each child, each teacher and each community taking a step forward, guided by the light of knowledge and empowered by the spirit of innovation.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more."



Scientific Development Achievements & Challenges



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The tradition of Science has existed in India since time immemorial. One of the biggest achievements of Science in India in ancient times in the surgery discovered by Maharishi Sushruta, the world today considers him 'father of Surgery' Nagarjuna gave birth to chemistry Man and Science develop together. According to the Science and Engineering indicators 2022 report of America's National Science Foundation, India ranks third in the World in the field of Scientific publications.

Achievement in the field of defense: The most powerful country in the modern era is the one which has strengthened its defense sector. According to the annual report of the STOCKHOLM International peace research institute, India is the third largest spender in the military sector in the world after America and China. Achievements in the field of medicine, information and communication and Agriculture.

Challenges: Mainly there were three types of challenges before India. The first and immediate challenges was to create and India bound by the thread of unity in which there would be space for all the diversities of the Indian society. Partition time, language controversy, Economy. The second challenges was to establish democracy and the third challenges was that of such development which benefits the entire society.

Conclusion:- Science and technology is the only option to make the country a developed nation in the 21st century. Science is part of our Society and culture. Today determining the scale of a country's progress progress depends on Science and technology. Science and Technology is playing an important role in employment generation.

भारत में राष्ट्रवाद



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भारत विविधता में एकता का देश है जिसमें विभिन्न जातियों, धर्मों, भाषाओं के लोग रहते हैं ऐसे में अनेकों विपरीत बलों के विरुद्ध भारत की अखण्डता को बनाकर रखना एक चुनौति है जिसका मतलब हम लोगों में राष्ट्रवाद की भावना से ले सकते हैं। अनेकों स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जिन्होंने इस भारत राष्ट्र के निर्माण में अपने प्राणों तक का बलिदान दे दिया ऐसे में देश में राष्ट्रवाद पर सवाल उठाना वैसे तो ठीक नहीं है जिनको लोग राष्ट्र से पहले वरियता देते हैं। आज 21वीं सदी के आधुनिक समय में जहां देश और दुनिया प्रगति कर ऊचाइयों को छू रहे हैं वहीं अधिकतर लोगों की मानसिकता धार्मिक कट्टरवाद, जातिगत संकीर्णता भाषार्थी व क्षेत्रीय श्रेष्ठता तक सीमित है धार्मिक कट्टरवाद, जातिय, भाषार्थी व क्षेत्रीय श्रेष्ठता आज भारत में राष्ट्रवाद से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गए हैं। लोगों के लिए अपनी जाति, धर्म, भाषा क्षेत्र आदि देश से ऊपर हो गए हैं। जिससे भारत में राष्ट्रवाद कमजोर पड़ता जा रहा है। आज के समय में हमारे देश की युवा पीढ़ी के सामर्थ्य व शक्ति की सही दिशा में ले जा कर वर्ष 2047 तक एक ऐसे विकसित भारत के सभी नागरिक अन्य चीजों से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्र की भलाई के लिए कार्य करे और अपने मन में राष्ट्रवाद की भावना को रखते हुए देश की तरक्की में अपना योगदान दे।

India Achievement After Independence



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Immediately after India gained independence the citizens had the right to vote and selected the government they wanted to rule themselves. But America offered right to India after 150 years of attaining independence.

Top Achievements of India After Independence:

1. **Indian Constitution:-** The first in the India achievements of India is an Indian constitution launched its constitution on 26th January 1950.
2. **Green Revolution:-** The green revolution was introduced in the year 1967. Green revolution made India a self-sufficient nation.
3. **Polio Eradication:-** In 1994, India accounted for 60% of the world polio cases.
4. **Space & Technology:-** The India space research of India was formed 15th August 1967 (ISRO). We successfully launched satellite like Chandrayan to moon and became first country to reach Mars in first attempt through the Mangalyan.

Bhagat Singh



Vikas Singhal
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Bhagat Singh was one of the most important freedom fighters in the Independence movement of India. He belonged to a Sikh family in Punjab and was born in the year 1907. His family was involved in the freedom movement and were greatly influenced by Gandhiji. He was called Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh among his followers. He joined the Indian freedom movement at a very young age of 13 years. He is a national symbol of patriotism and an idol to many youths.

We have to keep in the mind the legacy of Bhagat Singh to inspire our future generation and for building India a developed nation till 2047. We have to obey the principles of Bhagat Singh in making India a developed nation.

Incredible India



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India is a land of rich cultural heritage and has made significant cultural achievements that have had a lasting impact not only within the country but also on a global scale. The country's diverse and vibrant culture is reflected in its art, literature, music, dance, architecture and various other forms of expression.

To understand the cultural achievements at the India level, it is essential to delve into the historical perspective. India has a history that dates back thousands of years and its cultural achievements have evolved over time influenced by various dynasties, empires and rulers. The country's cultural landscape of different civilizations, including the Harappan civilization, the Vedic period, Gupta empires, the Mughal era and the British colonial rule. Each of these periods has left the lasting impression on India's cultural identity, contributing to its rich tapestry of traditions and artistic expressions.

Now if we approach to the achievements, India's art and architecture has most significant role which showcases the remarkable blend of indigenous styles and foreign influences. The country is home to several UNESCO world heritage sites, including the iconic Taj Mahal, the ancient temples of Khajuraho, the rock cut Caves of Ajanta and Ellora and the historic monuments of Hampi. In addition to its architectural heritage, India has a thriving tradition of visual arts including painting, sculpture and folk arts. The Ajanta and Ellora caves for instance are adorned with intricate murals and sculptures that depict scenes from Buddhist mythology.

India has a rich literary tradition that spans centuries, encompassing diverse languages, genres, and philosophical schools of thought. Sanskrit literature with its epic like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, has been instrumental in shaping the cultural ethos of the country. The Bhagavad Gita, a philosophical and spiritual text within the Mahabharata has had a profound influence on Indian thought and continues to be a source of inspiration for people around the world.

Moreover, India's regional literature in language such as Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and Urdu has produced timeless literary works, poetry and philosophical treatises.

Indian classical music and dance forms are integral components of country's cultural heritage. Renowned musicians and composers like Ravi Shankar, Zakir Hussain, M.S Subbulakshmi and Lata Mangeshkar have played a pivotal role in popularizing Indian classical music on global stage.



Manav Vikas Mission

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Human Development is an initiative of the Government of Maharashtra to increase of the Human Development index of backward districts of Maharashtra India. The programme was launched in 2006. Currently 125 tehsils blocks from 23 districts come under this mission. After observing that village girls abandon their educations midway because of the lengthy distance between high school and village the state government also started providing free bus services to transport village girls from their native villages to high schools.

Organisation and Selection: The mission was established in 2006 in 25 talukas of 12 districts. In the 2010 budget it was decided to implement this mission at block level rather than at district level. In 2011 the number of blocks was further increased to 125 from 22 blocks were selected from a tentative list of 175 blocks.

Health: The health aspect mainly focuses on mother and child health (MCH). It also has provision for maintenance work in government hospital buildings in villages. Pregnant women are motivated to deliver their babies in hospitals rather than in their homes. Rural women usually work on farms until the ninth month of their pregnancies in this scheme government provides Rs. 4,000 (US Dollar) to women who deliver in hospital as “lost wages” the income that a woman loses because of her stay in hospital during pregnancy.

विजन इंडिया 2047: आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत

Umesh
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आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति, चुनौतियां एवं भावी सम्भावनाएं।

- भारत की वर्तमान स्थिति का आकलन किया गया है कि भारत वर्तमान में नॉमिनल टर्म्स में विश्व की पांचवी, जबकि क्रय शक्ति समता के अंतर्गत विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है।
- वर्ष 2022 तक भारत की जीडीपी का आकार ब्रिटेन व फ्रांस की जीडीपी से बड़ा हो चुका था।

भविष्य की संभावनाएं 2047:

- वर्ष 2030 तक भारत की जीडीपी जापान व जर्मनी को पीछे छोड़ देगी।
- वर्ष 2047 में भारत की निर्यात कुल मूल्य 8.67 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर होगा।
- भारत की औसत जीवन प्रत्याशा 67.2 से बढ़कर 71.8 हो जाएगी और इसकी साक्षरता दर 77.8% से बढ़कर 89.8% होगी।

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में आने वाली चुनौतियों: अनेक हैं। परंतु इसको सही दिशा में लाने एवं सरकार द्वारा की गई गतिविधियों द्वारा हम 2047 तक हम आर्थिक वृद्धि देखेंगे। और विकसित भारत का सपना पूरा होगा।



सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियां



Neha

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हर्ष सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के भी महान संरक्षक थे और उन्होंने हेवनसांग के सम्मान में कन्नौज सभा का आयोजन किया। उन्होंने कादंबरी और हर्षचरित के लेखक बाणभट्ट को संरक्षण दिया। हर्ष स्वयं एक अच्छे विद्वान थे और उन्होंने नागानंद, रत्नावली और पियादासिका की रचना की।

हर्षवर्धन की सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियां:-

- बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार के लिए हर्ष ने स्तूपों तथा विहार का निर्माण करवाया।
- हर्ष ने सभी धर्म परिषद का आयोजन करवाया।
- कन्नौज में धर्म परिषद का आयोजन करवाया।
- नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय को उसने कई गांव को दान में दिया था।
- प्रत्येक 5 वर्ष में प्रयाग में महामोक्ष परिषद का आयोजन करवाया जाता था।
- हर्षवर्धन ने स्वयं नागानंद, रत्नावली तथा प्रियदर्शिका जैसी सांस्कृतिक नाटकों की रचना की।

हर्षवर्धन की राजनीतिक उपलब्धियां:- गुप्त साम्राज्य के बाद उत्पन्न राजनीतिक स्थिरता का लाभ उठाकर छोटे-छोटे राज्य

उदित होने लगे। कमजोर उत्तराधिकारियों के कारण पूरे उत्तर भारत में छोटे-छोटे राजा आपस में लड़ने लगे। ऐसी स्थिति में उत्तर भारत की कमान पुष्यभूति वंश के शासकों के पास आ गयी जब वे कन्नौज पर शासन करने लगे। हर्षवर्धन के शासनकाल के बारे में जानकारी के विभिन्न स्रोत हैं। उन स्रोतों में हवेनसांग का विवरण तथा बाणभट्ट का हर्षचरित कादम्बरी एवं स्वयं प्रियदर्शिका प्रमुख हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हर्षवर्धन का बांसखेडा ताम्रपत्र अभिलेख एवं पुलकेशिन द्वितीय के समय का ऐहोल अभिलेख विशद जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं राजनीतिक उपलब्धियों की जानकारी के लिए देवहति की Political History of Harsha Reign पुस्तक प्रमुख है। साथ ही सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों को जानने के लिए हर्षवर्धन का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास हो आचार्य वाशुदेव शरण अग्रवाल द्वारा रचित है प्रमुख स्रोत है।

2047 की उपलब्धि:- वर्ष 2047 तक भारत जब अपनी आजादी के 100 वर्ष पूरे करने जा रहा है ऐसे में हमें जरूरत है हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत को सहेजने की हमें जरूरत है कि हम हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत को भविष्य में एक विकसित भारत के निर्माण में काम लाए और 2047 तक भारत विश्व में एक विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में चमक रहा है।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत



Nanu Singh

B.A. 2nd Year

1221983071234

आत्मनिर्भर भारत का अर्थ है स्वयं पर निर्भर होना, यानि खुद को किसी और पर आश्रित न करना। आत्मनिर्भर का सही मतलब तो यह होता है कोई भी व्यक्ति, गांव या देश किसी दूसरे के सहारे या किसी दूसरे पर निर्भर नहीं होकर खुद पर निर्भर रहेगा तो हमें किसी दूसरे देश पर निर्भर नहीं रहना होगा। भारत प्राचीन काल से ही संसाधनों से परिपूर्ण देश रहा है। यहां हर प्रकार के चीजों को बनाने और उसका अपने जीवन में उपयोग कर अपने राष्ट्र निर्माण में मदद कर सकता है। जब कोरोना महामारी के कारण किसी भी देश से सामानों का आदान-प्रदान बंद था तो लॉकडाउन के दौरान हमारे प्रधानमंत्री ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने “लोकल फॉर वोकल” का भी नारा दिया। जिसका अर्थ है कि लोकल में बनी वस्तुओं का उपयोग और प्रचार करना।

खेल उपलब्धियां

Aanchal

B.A. 2nd Year
1221983071210



खेल मनुष्य की जन्मजात प्रकृति है बच्चे बचपन में ही किसी न किसी खेल का आनंद उठाते हैं। विद्यालयों में ही उनको खेलने का अवसर मिलता है किंतु खेलों के प्रति जिस प्रोत्साहन की जरूरत है उस ओर समाज और सरकार को ही गम्भीरता से आत्मनिरीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता बनी हुई है।

खेलों के प्रति उदासीनता और अपेक्षा: हमारे देश में खेलों को शिक्षा में बाधक माना जाता है। परिवार के बड़े बच्चों को खेलकूद के प्रति हतोत्साहित करते हैं उनका मानना है कि दूसरे बच्चों का ध्यान पढ़ाई लिखाई से हट जाता है। और वे जीवन में पिछड़ जाते हैं कहावत प्रचलित है “पढ़ोगे लिखोगे बनोगे नवाब, खेलोगे कूदोगे होगे खराब।”

यद्यपि यह कहावत आधारहीन है। खेल जीवन को संभालने के लिए जरूरी है और शिक्षा के समान ही आवश्यक है इन मनोवृत्ति का परिणाम, यह है कि खेलों के प्रति प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हमारे यहां कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है सरकार की खेलों को बढ़ावा देने की सुनिश्चित नीति न होने के कारण खेलने के मैदानों में बस्तियां बस गई हैं। स्कूलों के पास कोई प्ले ग्राउंड बचा ही नहीं है और न खेलों के लिए धन की कोई व्यवस्था है।

खेल उपलब्धियां

Priyanka

B.A. 2nd Year
1221983071181



भारत में खेल हमारे जीवन का हिस्सा रहा है। क्योंकि प्राचीन समय से ही खेल हम अनुशासन सिखाता रहा है। व हमारे कार्यों में निरंतरता लाता है। यह सबसे अच्छे मनोरंजनों में से एक है। भारतीय खेलों में बहुत रुचि रखते हैं। देश को पदक व गौरव दिलाने के लिए कड़ी मेहनत करते हैं। आजकल ग्रामीण लोगों को भी अवसर मिल रहे हैं। खेल मनुष्य के शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास के लिए बहुत जरूरी माने जाते हैं। जो भी व्यक्ति कोई न कोई खेल खेलता है। वह स्वस्थ अवश्य रहता है? भारत में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष खेल दिवस मनाया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस अगस्त को मनाया जाता है। हॉकी के जादूगर के नाम से प्रसिद्ध भारत के महान हॉकी खिलाड़ी मेजर ध्यानचंद सिंह का जन्म इलाहाबाद में हुआ था। भारत सरकार खेल के युवा प्रतिभाओं के उत्थान के साथ भारत में खेल संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हर वर्ष 29 अगस्त को राष्ट्रपति भवन में राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस का बड़ी धूमधाम से आयोजित करती है। भारत के राष्ट्रपति देश के उन खिलाड़ियों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देते हैं। जिन्होंने अपने उत्तम प्रदर्शन के द्वारा पूरे विश्व के तिरंगे झंडे का मान बढ़ाया होता है। राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार के अंतर्गत अर्जुन अवार्ड, राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न अवार्ड और द्रोणाचार्य अवार्ड जैसे कई पुरस्कार देकर खिलाड़ियों को सम्मानित किया जाता है।

हरियाणा की खेल उपलब्धियां

Binder

B.A. 2nd Year
1221983071190



भारत के कुल क्षेत्रफल का वेतन 1.4 प्रतिशत और देश की 2.1 प्रतिशत से कम आबादी के साथ भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के मामले में 22वें स्थान पर होने के बावजूद हरियाणा खेलों में नंबर वन राज्य के रूप में उभरा है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर हो या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच हरियाणा की पदक तालिका में अपने योगदान के मामले में अग्रणी रहा है।

हाल ही में संपन्न हुए 2020 टोक्यो ओलंपिक का ही मामला ले। हरियाणा ने भारत द्वारा जीते गए व्यक्तिगत पदकों में से आधे का योगदान दिया। नीरज चोपड़ा का स्वर्ण, रवि कुमार दहिया का रजत, बजरंग पुनिया का कांस्य पदक के साथ-2 पुरुषों की फील्ड हॉकी में हरियाणा के खिलाड़ी का योगदान देश के बाकी हिस्सों के योगदान से अधिक है। 2016 में रियो ओलंपिक में भी हरियाणा ने भारत के पदकों में से आधे का योगदान दिया था। इसी तरह हरियाणा के खिलाड़ियों ने 2018 एशियाई और राष्ट्रमण्डल खेलों में क्रमशः भारत के कुल पदकों का लगभग एक-चौथाई और एक तिहाई पदक जीते।



आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति, चुनौतियां एवं भावी संभावनाएं

Kamal Azad

M.A. Economics (F)
222198151009



आजादी के बाद से ही विभिन्न चुनौतियों का सामना करते हुए भारत ने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की है। आज भारत विश्व की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में अग्रणी है। भारत विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की ओर अग्रसर है। लेकिन कुछ चुनौतियों जैसे गरीबी, भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी, आय में असमानता आदी विकास के रास्ते में बाधा बनकर खड़ी हुई है। वर्तमान के कुछ सालों में जहां भारत की GDP तो grow कर रही है लेकिन इसका लाभ केवल सीमित लोगों तक ही पहुंचा है। हमें इस बात का दुख है कि आजादी के 7 दशकों बाद भी हम लोगों के एक बड़े तबके तक मुलभूत सुविधाएं नहीं पहुंचा पाए हैं। GDP/per capital income के बढ़ने के बाद हम पूर्णतः विकास का पैमाना नहीं मान सकते हैं: और ये भी नहीं कह सकते हैं की प्रगति नहीं हुई है। कुछ क्षेत्रों में भारत ने नए आयामों को छुआ है व अपनी दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति का संकल्प का पूरी दुनिया से लोहा मनवाया है। हमें जरूरत है एक ऐसे भारत के निर्माण की जिसमें संसाधनों का समान रूप से वितरण हो, जिसका नेतृत्व युवा शक्ति व नारी शक्ति के हाथों में हो जिनकी भागीदारी से देश प्रगति के पथ पर निरंतर आगे बढ़े व एक खुशहाल व समृद्ध भारत का सपना साकार हो।

स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रयास एवं उपलब्धियां



Shaijal
B.A. 3rd Year
1211983071227

प्राचीन काल से ही भारत के कल्याणकारी राज्य में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल क्षेत्र का मूल बना हुआ है। इसलिए कहा भी गया है:- “सर्वे भवन्तु सुखितः सर्वे संतु निशामयाः।”

अर्थात् ‘सभी सुखी रहें, सभी रोगमुक्त रहें’ आज के संदर्भ में यदि कहा जाए तो बीमारियों को न होना ही स्वास्थ्य नहीं है अपितु मानसिक रूप से सबल होना, आशावादी जीवन यापन करना भी स्वास्थ्य में आता है। शारीरिक, मानसिक, आध्यात्मिक रूप से समर्थ जीवन जीना ही एक स्वस्थ जीवन कहलाया जा सकता है। अर्जुन से श्रीकृष्ण कहते हैं कि जो न बहोत ज्यादा खाता हो, न भूखा ही रहता हो जो न ज्यादा सोता हो, न जागता ही रहता हो जो न ज्यादा कर्म करता हो ना ही बिल्कुल आलसी हो हे अर्जुन वही योगी है। वर्तमान में भारत में कई स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में पर्याप्त प्रगति की है। जैसे जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा में वृद्धि, शिशु मृत्युदर, स्माल पॉक्स पोलियो, टीबी आदि जैसे बीमारियों में भारी गिरावट आई है।

योजनाएं: पीएम सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान 2016 इस योजन के तहत प्रति माह की तारीख को सभी गर्भवती महिलाओं सर्वभौमिक तौर पर सुनिश्चित व्यापक एवं उच्च गुणवत्ता युक्त प्रसव पूर्व देखभाल प्रदान की जाती है।

पोषण अभियान-2018: इसके तहत बालिग बालिकाओं, गर्भवती महिलाओं एवं स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं के पोषण की कमी को सुधारना है।

आयुष्मान भारत: पीएम जन आरोग्य योजना यह एक पात्रता आधारित योजना है जो नवीनतम सामाजिक आर्थिक जाति (SECC) जनगणना डेटा द्वारा पहचाने गए लाभार्थियों को लक्षित करती है। इस योजना के माध्यम से देश के गरीब व निम्न आय वाले नागरिक भी अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रयास एवं उपलब्धियां



Aman K. Ranga
B.A. 3rd Year
191

स्वास्थ्य जैविक, सामाजिक और संस्कृतिक पहलुओं से मिलकर बने होते के कारण यह एक बहुआयामी संकल्पना है। स्वास्थ्य सिर्फ बिमारियों का न होना ही नहीं बल्कि यह भोजन सुरक्षा, शुद्ध जलापूर्ति आवास, साफ-सफाई तथा चयनित जीवनशैली आदि से भी प्रभावित होता है। वर्तमान में भारत में कई स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में पर्याप्त प्रगति की है। जैसे- जन्म के समय जीवन की प्रत्याशा में वृद्धि, शिशु मृत्युदर स्माल पॉक्स, पोलियो, टीबी आदि जैसे बिमारियों भी लगभग समाप्ति सम्बंधी योजनाएं

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधी योजनाएं:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. जननी सुरक्षा योजना (2005) | 2. मिशन इन्द्रधनुष-2014 | 3. सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान - 2016 |
| 4. पोषण अभियान - 2018 | 5. राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन | 6. आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना |

खराब स्वास्थ्य का राष्ट्र पर पड़ने वाला प्रभाव स्वास्थ्य किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिए जरूरी विषय है। बिना स्वस्थ समाज के किसी राष्ट्र के लिए जरूरी विषय है। बिना स्वस्थ समाज के किसी भी देश का आर्थिक, औद्योगिक व सांस्कृतिक विकास संभव नहीं है। इस प्रकार स्वास्थ्य के महत्व के कारण हमारे संविधान में स्वास्थ्य के लिए जगह दी गई है। हमारा संविधान राज्य से राज्य निति निर्देशक सिद्धांत के अनुच्छेदों के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य व पोषण संबंधी कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की अपेक्षा करता है।

जुगाडू वैज्ञानिक का सपना: सपना 2047 का



Yogesh
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मेहरबान साहिबान कदरदान
आप सबको मेरा राम राम।
आपको एक कहानी सुनाते हैं सपना वैज्ञानिक का

सूत्रधार: चलो चलते हैं जुगाडू वैज्ञानिक के घर।

जुगाडू वैज्ञानिक: मेरी यह टाइम मशीन जल्द बनाकर तैयार हो जाएगी।

(वैज्ञानिक थक हार कर सो जाता है)

जुगाडू वैज्ञानिक: मेरे पेट में दर्द हो रहा है जल्दी शौच कर पड़ेगा, आस-पास कोई शौचालय भी नहीं दिख रहा।

(वहां से एक बंदा गुजर रहा था)

वैज्ञानिक: भाई साहब आप आस-पास कोई शौचालय है क्या?

अजनबी: हां भाई आगे से राइट ले लेना सामने एक पब्लिक शौचालय है।

वैज्ञानिक: धन्यवाद

वैज्ञानिक: हे राम यह शौचालय का गेट कैसे खुलेगा कुछ समझ नहीं आ रहा।

सूत्रधार: देखने के बाद उसे एक फिंगरप्रिंट मशीन दिखती है और वह उंगली लगता है और दरवाजा खुल जाता है जैसे ही वह अंदर जाता है फिर दरवाजा बंद हो जाता है वैज्ञानिक फिर डर जाता है उसके पेट में दर्द बढ़ता है और वह शौच करने बैठ जाता है फिर वैज्ञानिक अंदर से फिंगरप्रिंट मशीन पर उंगली लगाता है दरवाजा फिर खुल जाता है। वैज्ञानिक बहुत कंप्यूज हो रहा था उसे कुछ समझ नहीं आ रहा था थोड़ी देर बाद उसके अकाउंट से कुछ पैसे कटने का मैसेज आता है।

जुगाडू वैज्ञानिक का घर

सूत्रधार बहुत तेज तेज दरवाजा खट खटाता है।

सूत्रधार: वैज्ञानिक साहब-वैज्ञानिक साहब, दरवाजा खोलें।

वैज्ञानिक : कौन है भाई सुबह सुबह?

सूत्रधार: मैं जीतू

वैज्ञानिक: क्या भाई जीतू सुबह-सुबह नींद खराब कर दी इतना अच्छा सपना देख रहा था विकसित भारत का, आर्थिक मजबूत भारत का।

सूत्रधार: वैज्ञानिक साहब अब मुझे भी बताइए नया क्या सपना देख रहे थे (वैज्ञानिक उसे अपना पूरा सपना सुनाता है।)

सूत्रधार: यह सपना विकसित भारत का, आर्थिक मजबूत भारत का कैसे?

वैज्ञानिक: जीतू मेरे अकाउंट से पैसे अपने आप कट गए थे शौचाल के मालिक को इनका टैक्स देना पड़ेगा और उस पर जीएसटी भी लगेगा सर्विस टैक्स के रूप में।

सूत्रधार: इससे क्या होगा

वैज्ञानिक: टैक्स की चोरी नहीं होगी फिर सरकार उस पैसे का उपयोग भारतवासियों की सेवा के लिए करेगी।

सूत्रधार: जी लेकिन सरकार तो मंदिर और मस्जिद बनवाएगी इससे आर्थिक विकास कैसे होगा?

वैज्ञानिक: आसपास के एरिया में व्यापार बढ़ेगा और विदेश से लोग भारत घूमने आएंगे भारत रुपये की वैल्यू भी बढ़ेगी। अच्छा यह बताओ इतनी सुबह-सुबह कैसे आना हुआ।

सूत्रधार: वैज्ञानिक साहब अपना पढ़ने के बाद भी मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिल रही आपके पास काम मांगने आया हूं।

वैज्ञानिक: तुमने इतनी पढ़ाई क्यों की है?

सूत्रधार: नौकरी पाने के लिए।

वैज्ञानिक: वाह! भारत का यवा खुद को पढ़ा लिखा कहते हो तुमने शिक्षा नौकरी पाने के लिए की और अगर तुम्हारा उद्देश्य ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का होता कामयाब हो जाते आत्मनिर्भर बने नौकरी देने की सोच रखो पाने की नहीं।

सूत्रधार: धन्यवाद आपने मेरी आंखें खोल दी। अच्छा राम राम

वैज्ञानिक: पढ़ने वालों सुनने वालों तुम्हें भी योगेश की राम-राम। मैं भी चलता हूं, नई कहानी में नए लोगों के पास।

धन्यवाद!

Departmental Activities

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- On the eve of Constitution Day, a poster exhibition and a book exhibition were organized by the Political Department in the evening session of RKSD College, so that the students could learn as much as possible about the Indian Constitution. The program was inaugurated by the principal-in-charge Dr. Harinder Gupta and he congratulated the Political Department for organizing this event.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

- History Department organized a program on the occasion of Baisakhi in the evening session auditorium of the College in which the students presented a live drama on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

- A Book Review activity was organised on 15 April, 2024 by the English Department under which students of UG and PG reviewed the book of their choice and presented their views. They also provided deep insight into the related subject. This activity was conducted by Mr. Kush Goyal. Dr. Harinder Gupta was present to felicitate the participants and winners.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- Industrial Visit to 'Alexia Panel': An Aluminium Composite Panel Manufacturer, Dehradun. On 24th April 2024, under the leadership of Dr. Manoj Bansal, Head of the Department of Commerce, fifty-four students from the Department of Commerce visited 'Alexia Panel' in Dehradun on April 24, 2024. Alexia Panel is listed among the top five ACP manufacturers in India. During the visit, experts explained the entire process of how different types of aluminium composite panels (ACP) are made. Students gained insight into the various types of sheets, their sizes, and the processes of colouring, designing, and marketing. This visit offered a valuable opportunity for experiential learning, allowing students to understand the workings of a manufacturing unit firsthand. Mr. Naresh Kumar Gupta from Alexia Panels assisted the students during their visit.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

- A class activity was organised on the topic of challenges faced by the Indian Economy on 12th April 2024. Through speeches and poems, the students described in detail the ill effects of the problems existing in the Indian economy, like inflation, poverty, unemployment, etc. The students compared the old times with the present and explained how inflation is becoming dire today. 30 students took advantage of this event, and at the end, all the participants were honoured with certificates.

CAREER GUIDANCE CELL

- Mega Job Fair Held at Om Sterling Global University, Hisar on 8th March 2024. Students of RKSD College, Kaithal, through the efforts of the Placement Cell, participated in a mega job fair held at Om Sterling Global University, Hisar. In 41 college students participated in the interviews with various companies. Students participating in the fair got opportunities from companies in sales, marketing, life insurance, career counselling and other areas. Such programs increase the self-confidence and morale of the students.

Personal Achievements



DR. MANOJ BANSAL

Assistant Professor in Commerce

- Presented a research paper entitled “Emerging status of Women in Education and Higher Education in India” in One Day Inter Disciplinary National Seminar, approved by DGHE, Haryana, organised by Department of Economics & Women Cell on Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development on 5 March, 2024.
- Co-chaired a technical session in One Day Inter Disciplinary National Seminar, approved by DGHE, Haryana, organised by Department of Economics & Women Cell on Role of Women Empowerment in Economic Development on March 05, 2024.
- Honoured by the office bearers of RVS & GB of the RKSD College, Kaithal on the auspicious occasion of Teachers' Day (5 September, 2023) for excellent results and the achievement of the degree of Ph.D.



DR. MANIKA

Assistant Professor in Economics

- Presented a research paper entitled “Empowerment of Women in India: Tracing the Past, Evaluating the Present and Future” in one-day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar organised by the Department of Economics & Women Cell at RKSD College, Kaithal, dated 5 March, 2024.
- Co-Chaired the technical session in one-day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar organised by the Department of Economics & Women Cell at RKSD College, Kaithal, dated 5 March, 2024.
- Participated in a one-day online multidisciplinary National Workshop on “Understanding Research Ethics, Plagiarism and Research Metrics: organised by the Department of Economics and Research Committee at RKSD College, Kaithal, dated 27 April, 2024.



DR. MEENU AGGARWAL

Assistant Professor in Economics

- Presented a research paper entitled “Dimensions of Gender Inequalities in India” in one-day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar organised by the Department of Economics & Women Cell at RKSD College, Kaithal, on 5 March, 2024.

- Entitled 'Indian Knowledge Traditions: Perspectives on Economics and Values' in a one-day National Webinar on 5 May, 2024 organised by Babulal Gaur Govt. PG College, BHEL, Bhopal (MP).
- Co-Chaired the technical session in one-day Inter-Disciplinary National Seminar organised by the Department of Economics & Women Cell at RKSD College, Kaithal, dated March 05, 2024.
- Participated in UGC sponsored Two-week Online Subject Refresher Course on Business Studies (Commerce, Economics, Management and Tourism) conducted by MMTTC, GJUS&T, Hissar w.e.f. 24-June-2024 to 06 July-2024.



DR. HIMANI

Assistant Professor in English

- Presented a research paper entitled, "From Narrative to Dialogues: A Justification or Criticism with special reference to R.K Narayan's The Guide" in International Conference on 15 July, 2023.
- Presented a research paper entitled, "Innovation exploration of myth and reality in modernisation with special reference to T.S. Eliot's Waste Land" in International Conference on 25 September, 2023.
- Attended 9-day International Advanced FDP on "Research Designs for Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods of Research" organised by Eudoxia Research University, ERU-USA from 03rd October to 12 October, 2023



DR. ASHA

Assistant Professor in History

- Presented a research paper entitled, "Bhartiya Prachin Gian Pranali Mein Prachin Bharat, Dharmam Aur Darshan Ek Sanskshipt Vyakhya" in the two days national seminar of young historians held on IGNOU university 13-14 April, 2024. New Delhi.



PROF. KUSH

Assistant Professor in Economics

- Presented a research paper entitled "From Narrative to Dialogues: A Justification or Criticism with special reference to R.K. Narayan's The Guide" in an International Conference held in Chandigarh University on 15 July, 2023.

A Glimpse of Activities



College of Education

Editor



Dr. Ravi Parkash
Assistant Professor
College of Education

Student Editor



Vishu
B.Ed. 2nd Year

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Editorial

Viksit Bharat Vision @ 2047

Dr. Ravi Parkash

Assistant Professor
College of Education



In retrospection, since primitive age of Human Civilization Development to present scenario of Global Development of world's all countries, my introspective observation centralizes on my beloved country India, as a Developed Country for its incessantly growing in different sectors, being concisely elaborated here in my editorial perspective.

Economic growth & Developed India: India has experienced rapid economic growth striding with world economy in last few decades, driven by services and manufacturing in all Spheres.

Technological advancement & Development: India has become a hub for IT and Technology with many startups and multinational companies setting up operation, hence capable of growing per capita income up to multifold.

Infrastructural Development: India's infrastructure including roads, transportations, 'Bharat Mala' elevated pulls and bridges for railways. More over Sea ports, Airports and Airways etc. all lead India to a fastly Developed Country.

Population as human resource Development: A skilled and educated workforce is crucial for productivity in different professions as well as commercial areas providing feasible loans and financial investments etc. all support & ensure India to be a Developed Country.

Natural resources and Development: In India availability of numerous natural resource and their utilization in proper stream making the country highly developed in comparison to other countries in the world.

Environment role in country's Development: A country's Environment provides multi resources, supportive livelihood, enough health care of population influencing long term resilience which improves the standard of Life Expectancy.

In the parallel direction, Environment supports productivity sectors like Agriculture, Fishing, Farming and Forestry. It also provides opportunities for Tourism, Recreation and other industries that do generate Income and Employment for country's Development.

Social and Political stability, pillars for a Nation's Development: Effective governance including efficient administration and a stable Political Environment along with implementation of trustworthy law and order to protect the Duties and Rights of common people, all ensure National Development.

Privatisation of Public sector & country's Development: Privatization unsuspectingly increases efficiency, attracts big investments and fosters more competition with improved quality of services in private sectors like transportation, health & care and Telecommunication etc.

"Make in India" Symbol of self-dependency of a Developed country: Make in India has played a vital role in transforming India's economy by encouraging domestic manufacturing of highly sophisticated and

super technological apparatus, computers, mobiles, locomotives aircrafts, ships and submarines, even War Airjets and Missiles. Hence, No doubt, Make in India empowered the country to reach on the moon and other planets as a Developed Country.

NEP 2020 strengthening India with New and effective Education Policy: NEP 2020 has potential to transform India's Education System driving human capital development with innovations of Training for thousands Vocations to eliminate the unemployment and poverty of vast population. Hence NEP 2020 ensures Employment Oriented Education System to our Developed India.

Concluding in synopsis, keeping in view above all factual descriptions and having implemented all inevitable strategies, nothing can prevent India from becoming a Developed Country and "**Vishwa Guru**" on Global and International map by the year 2047.

Student Editorial

Culture: A way of Life

Vishu

B.Ed. 2nd Year
3068



Culture has been called “the way of life for an entire society. As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, art.

In general, cultural achievement are those taught informally within a culture, through socialization as opposed to achievements mastered formally through schooling. Cultural expectations differ from culture to culture and from era to era. India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theater, folk traditions, performing arts, rites and rituals, paintings and writings, that are known as the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of humanity. During the G20 Summit under India's presidency, culture was recognised as a goal for the first time unanimously endorsed the advancement of culture as a standalone goal in the New Delhi Leader's Declaration and the outcome document of the culture working group called the Kashi Culture Pathway. India's support for culture on the global stage is grounded in its rich heritage and demonstrated commitment to holistic sustainability. Our nation's ancient wisdom and cultural practices are not relics of the past but living resources that offer innovative solutions to contemporary challenges. The first meeting of the culture working group has begun at Khajuraha in Madhya Pradesh. It main focus on sustainability through crafts.

Some of the benefits of a achievement culture included:

Less wasted time in decision making or action. Opportunities are often available on merit or accomplishment. Continuously raising the bar for excellence often working alongside other high-performing coworkers.

Health Related Efforts and Achievements



Garima
B.Ed. 2nd Year, 3033

The 2023 we celebrated 75 years of the World Health organization (WHO). It was year to reflect on 75 years of global health achievements, while facing the multiple and complex challenges affecting our health today. Although faced with record numbers of climate related health challenges, and crises from new and expanding conflicts, millions of health and care workers continued striving : to protect more people from illness and suffering, to build resilience and preparedness in an increasingly turbulent world, to achieve a common goal to give everyone everywhere the best possible chance to a safe and healthy life.

1. WHO certified Azerbaijan and Tajikistan malaria-free, followed by Belize in June.
2. Egypt became the first country in the world to achieve “gold tier” status.
3. In May, Benin and Mali eliminated trachoma, the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide.
4. Bangladesh and the Lao People’s democratic republic successfully eliminated lymphatic filariasis as a public health concern.
5. WHO’s recommendation of a new vaccine for malaria and dengue prevention.

In 2024, WHO will take further steps towards a healthier, safer and fairer world. We will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the expanded programme on Immunization (EPI), an initiative to provide universal access to life saving vaccines for children worldwide.

WHO, work to ensure sustainable financing for the organization will continue, to enable us to deliver on the multiple and complex health issues facing our world today.

Society



Monika Garg
B.Ed. 1st Year, 3317



From the moment you were born
You were told what to do
Be anything you want
As long as you're never you
They've paved your path
And gave you rules
Keep on walking straight
Because dreaming is for fools
You were told of a forbidden land
Where dreams go to die.
They said never to go there
You shouldn't even try
But those who go there
Have seen things far and wide
Walked away from their chosen path
And become their own guide
And if you ever dare
Give one of them your time
They'll tell you about the dangers
And the mountains you will climb
But after all the dangers
And the hardships are gone
You'll find the truth about the path
And find that everyone else is wrong
There really only is
One path for you
No one else has the same path
And you're the only one who can
choose.

Emerging India

Neha Garg
B.Ed. 1st Year
3316



As we know “ Culture is what makes a country unique in their own way”. Culture is the identity of a human or a group of humans, the way they act and represent themselves.

While talking of culture India is the first country to strike our minds as India has one of the world’s largest diversity, be it in name of Religion, Heritage, traditions, literature, languages, Done form, folk culture and much more. There is so much about India and its culture that it cannot be summed in a page or two and the G-20 summit held in September 2023 in New Delhi, India, being a humongous evidence of our cultural heritage.

From the success of Chandrayan-3’ to winning an Oscar award for the song “Naatu-Naatu”. From Neeraj Chopra winning Gold at 2023 Asianj Games to Chetna Maroo’s western lane being short-listed for the Booker’s prize. From making history as the first Indian badminton duo (Chirag Shetty- Satwiksairaj Rankireddy) to be ranked No. 1 in the world to ‘Sujatha Ramdorai’ being conferred with ‘Padma Shri”.

India have so much to be treasured about, in all its manners, undisputedly! Not just culturally but also economically, socially and its cultural history being the ring on the cake!

Looking at the big picture, the pertinent identifying elements of India’s nationalism, culture and heritage, Represents the heart & soul of the country in it’s retrospective magnitude. The fragrance of India’s inherent ethics essence lingers to mesmerize the world at large.

I’m an Artist

Niharika Chaudhary
B.Ed. 1st Year
3425



I am a creator of ideas, swimming in a sparking sea of imagination

A magician of sorts, turning thoughts of wonderment into pieces of originality

Each creation showcases my own ‘personal journey’

My worries, dreams and ambitions, everything ‘I LOVE’ and everything ‘I FEAR’.

All that I was yesterday and all that I’ll be tomorrow is neatly contained in my ‘Glorious’ creation.

When you glance over my work, you are catching a glimpse of ‘My Soul’.

For a part of ‘ME’ is in each piece ‘I’ create

I mach to my own beat, and ‘Widely’ dance to my own ‘Rhythm’

Passion runs through my veins, as emotions are fuel for my craft

Certain pieces I protect and keep to myself while others I’ll be share with the ‘World’

I am a creative because shining my light brightly for all the ‘Universe’ to see.

I am all these things and more rolled into one amazing, ‘Talented’, ‘Unique’.

नई शिक्षा नीति: 2020

Neha

B.Ed. 1st Year
3374



“कुछ चाहत थी, कुछ सपना था, जीवन में कुछ कर दिखाने की
नई शिक्षा की बात छिड़ी हासिल कुछ नया कर जाने की”

प्रस्तावना:- शिक्षा सभी की मूलभूत आवश्यकता और अधिकार है। अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने और एक न्यायपूर्ण समाज के विकास में मदद करने के लिए हमें शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह, शिक्षा किसी राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रीय विकास की एक महान भूमिका निभाती है। जैसा कि हम विश्व स्तर पर ज्ञान के मामले में एक बड़े बदलाव का सामना कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति ने 2020 को मंजूरी दी। नई शिक्षा नीति ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1986 को बदल दिया जो की 34 वर्ष पुरानी थी।

परिचय:- हमारी सरकार द्वारा जुलाई 2020 में एक नई शिक्षा नीति को मंजूरी दी गई। नई शिक्षा नीति का उद्देश्य सीखने की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक कुशल बनाना है। इस नीति में स्कूल स्तर के साथ-साथ उच्च शिक्षा में कई बदलाव शामिल हैं।

नई शिक्षा नीति का लक्ष्य:- नई शिक्षा नीति शिक्षाकियों के लिए एकीकृत विकास पर केन्द्रित है। यह 10+2+3 शिक्षा प्रणाली को 5+3+3+4 संरचना में बदल देता है। बोर्ड परीक्षा आसान होगी और साल में दो बार आयोजित की जाएगी ताकि बच्चे को दो प्रयास मिले। यह सीखने के लिए किताबों पर जोर देने की बजाए व्यवहारिक शिक्षा को बढ़ाने पर केन्द्रित है। छात्रों को पाठ्यक्रम का चयन करने में स्वतंत्रता होगी जिससे कौशल विकास को बदलाव मिलेगा।

नई शिक्षा नीति के सिद्धांत नई शिक्षा नीति में निम्नलिखित सिद्धांत शामिल हैं इसका उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना है।

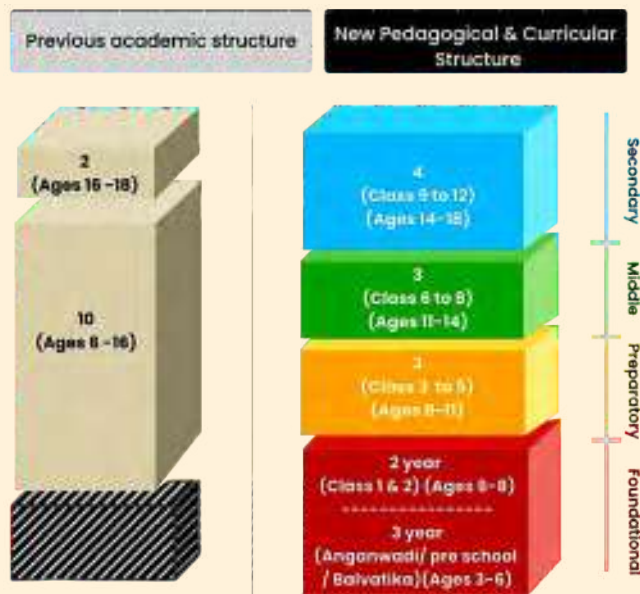
1. बच्चों की आंतरिक क्षमताओं को पहचानना और मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए।
2. छात्रों को अपने पसंद के किसी भी विषय या पाठ्यक्रम का चयन करने का अवसर देना।
3. छात्रों को भाषा सीखने को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
4. छात्रों के नैतिक और नैतिक मूल्यों के बारे में शिक्षित करना।

नई शिक्षा नीति का उद्देश्य : नई शिक्षा नीति बच्चों को कुशल बनाने के साथ जिस भी क्षेत्र में वह रुचि रखता है। उसी क्षेत्र में उन्हें प्रशिक्षित करना है इस तरह सीखने वाले अपने उद्देश्य और अपनी क्षमताओं का पता लगाने में सक्षम होते हैं। नई शिक्षा नीति में शिक्षक और शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रियाओं के सुधार पर भी जोर दिया जाता है। वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली वर्ष 1986 की मौजूदा शिक्षा नीति में किया गए परिवर्तनों का परिणाम है। इसे शिक्षार्थी और देश के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लागू किया गया है नई शिक्षा नीति बच्चों के समग्र विकास पर केन्द्रित है। इस नीति के तहत वर्ष 2030 तक अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य है।

“शिक्षा से ज्ञान का दीप जलाएंगे

भारत का भविष्य उज्ज्वल बनाएंगे।”

धन्यवाद!!



वैज्ञानिक विकास, उपलब्धियाँ एवं चुनौतियाँ

Rupinder Kaur

B.Ed. 1st Year

3305



1. अनादि काल से भारत में विज्ञान की परम्परा विद्यमान रही है। प्राचीन काल में भारत में विज्ञापन की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धियों में महर्षि सुश्रुत के द्वारा खोजी गई शल्य चिकित्सा है, दुनिया आज उन्हें 'फादर ऑफ सर्जरी' मानती है। मनुष्य और विज्ञान का विकास एक साथ होता है। भारत की प्राचीनकाल की उपलब्धियों से लेकर चन्द्रयान के प्रक्षेपण तक सफलताओं का एक लम्बा इतिहास रहा है।
2. आधुनिक युग में सबसे शक्तिशाली देश वह है जिसने अपने रक्षा क्षेत्र को मजबूत किया है। भारत दुनिया में नौ देशों में शामिल है जिनके पास परमाणु हथियार है। वायु सेना के लड़ाकू विमानों में राफेल, तेजस, सुखोई मिग 29 शामिल है। आज हमारा देश रक्षा क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह से आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है।
3. भारत एशिया का पहला देश है जिसने मंगल ग्रह की कक्षा में पहुंचने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। भारत के वैज्ञानिकों ने संचार के क्षेत्र में कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं।
4. ऑप्टिकल फाइबर, वाईफाई, 5 जी, सुपर कंप्यूटर, क्वांटम कम्प्यूटिंग, ई-लर्निंग, डिजिटल इकोनॉमी, मौसम पूर्वानुमान में हमारा देश अग्रणी है। भारत का आईटी सेक्टर दुनिया को राह दिखा रहा है। भारत चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में भी उपलब्धियाँ हासिल कर चुका है और गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज करने में सक्षम है। कोरोना के समय में वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत ने चिकित्सा वैज्ञानिकों ने दुनिया को राह दिखाने का काम किया है। भारत में कृषि के क्षेत्र में विज्ञान के उपयोग से बहुत प्रगति हुई है। परजीवी खेती, फर्टिगेशन, कृत्रिम बीज को बढ़ाने में उपयोग से बहुत प्रगति हुई है। परजीवी खेती, फर्टिगेशन, कृत्रिम बीज को बढ़ाने में विज्ञान ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। कृषि क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए विज्ञान ने उपकरणों की भी खोज की है जिसकी मदद से भारत वर्तमान में खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भर के साथ अनाज निर्यातक देशों में से एक है। भारत दुनिया के लगभग 70 देशों के उपग्रहों को लांच किया है। भारत के अंतरिक्ष प्रोग्रामों की प्राथमिकता देश को विकसित करना और आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है।
5. भारत में वैज्ञानिक विकास में कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी हैं जैसे कुछ तथ्य ऐसे भी हैं जो इशारा करते हैं कि भारत आज विश्व में वैज्ञानिक प्रतिस्पर्धा के क्षेत्र में कहाँ ठहरता है? आखिर क्यों भारत शोध कार्यों के मामले में अमेरिका, चीन जैसे देशों से पीछे है? अब हालात यह हैं कि युवा वर्ग की दिलचस्पी वैज्ञानिक शोध में कम तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा है। नोबेल पुरस्कार विश्वसनीय पैमाना है जो विज्ञान और शोध के क्षेत्र में हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों के जरिए किसी देश की वैज्ञानिक ताकत को बताता है। इस मामले में हमारे देश की उपलब्धि बहुत कम है। हमें यह जानने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं जो अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में भारत की प्रगति के पहिए को रोक रहे हैं और इस दिशा में क्या कुछ समाधान किये जा सकते हैं?
6. आज जो देश विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में जितना उन्नति करेगा उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था उतनी ही मजबूत होगी।



खेल उपलब्धियाँ



Neha
B.Ed. 1st Year
3409

भूमिका:- भारत में खेल हमारे जीवन का हिस्सा रहा है क्योंकि प्राचीन समय से ही खेल हमें अनुशासन सिखाता रहा है और हमारे कार्यों में निरंतरता लाता है, यह सबसे अच्छे मनोरंजनों में से एक है। खेल हमारी एकाग्रता के स्तर को बढ़ाता है और हमारे मस्तिष्क को एकारात्मकता से भरता है। भारत में कई खेल प्रतिभाओं ने जन्म लिया है जैसे- फ्लाईंग सिख के नाम से मशहूर मिल्खा सिंह, उडन पर के नाम से मशहूर पी.टी. ऊषा, मास्टर बलास्टर के नाम से मशहूर सचिन तेंदुलकर और हॉकी के जादूगर के नाम से मशहूर मेजर ध्यानचंद।

खेल के क्षेत्र में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धियाँ -

1. **हॉकी (हॉकी स्वर्ण पदक 1948 लंदन ओलंपिक):-** 1948 के ग्रीष्म कालीन ओलंपिक में भारतीय फील्ड टीम ने ब्रिटिश टीम को हराकर देश का पहला स्वर्ण पदक जीता। भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद यह देश का पहला ओलंपिक स्वर्ण था।
2. **क्रिकेट:-** भारत ने 1983 और 2011 में दो बार वनडे विश्व कप जीता।
3. **एशियाई खेल:-** एशियाई खेल ओलंपिक के बाद दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा बहु-खेल प्रतियोगिता है। यह प्रत्येक चार वर्ष बाद आयोजित होने वाली बहु खेल प्रतियोगिता है। भारत ने 1951 में प्रथम एशियाई खेलों की मेजबानी की थी।
4. **फुटबाल:-** भारतीय टीम ने अब तक दो एशियाई खेलों में स्वर्ण तथा एएफसी एशियाई कप में एक बार जीता है। 1970 में बैंकॉक में एशियाई खेलों का कांस्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारतीय फुटबॉल की आखिरी बड़ी सफलता है।
5. **बैडमिंटन:-** प्रकाश पादुकोण ने 1980 में इंग्लैंड ओपन बैडमिंटन चैंपियनशिप जीती थी।
6. **शतरंज:-** विश्वनाथ आनंद ने 2000 विश्व शतरंज चैंपियनशिप जीती। ऐसा करने वाले वे पहले भारतीय बने। तब से, आनंद ने पांच बार चैंपियनशिप जीती है।

निष्कर्ष:- भारत सरकार खेल में युवा प्रतिभाओं के उत्थान के साथ भारत में खेल संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हर वर्ष 29 अगस्त को राष्ट्रपति भवन में राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस का बड़ी धूमधाम से आयोजन करती है। साथ ही भारत के राष्ट्रपति देश को उन खिलाड़ियों को राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार देते हैं जिन्होंने अपने खेल के उत्तम प्रदर्शन के द्वारा पूरे विश्व में तिरंगे झंडे का मान बढ़ाया।



A Glimpse of Activities



College of Pharmacy

Editor



Ms. Tamanna
Assistant Professor
Pharmaceutics

Student Editor



Arnav
B.Pharmacy, 3rd Year

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Principal's Message

India is well on the path to becoming one of the largest economies as it enters an exciting, but also uniquely challenging phase in its history, envisioned for 2047. Though India is already an economic powerhouse with the highest growth rates, to realize its future ambitions, however, India must transition from largely agrarian, informal economy to a services, advanced manufacturing and knowledge-led hub, positioning itself to take advantage of the world's increasing technological sophistication & drive to sustainability.

Pharmacy professionals play a crucial role in achieving “विकसित भारत” by contributing to Healthcare accessibility, medication management & public health.

“विकसित भारत” envisions a future India where universal healthcare access is a fundamental right for all citizens. This vision aims to ensure that individuals receive the right medical care at right time, regardless of geographical and financial constraints. The Pharmaceutical & Healthcare sector definitely plays a key role in realizing this vision.

As we look towards Indian Centennial in 2047 our Healthcare & Pharmaceutical sector stands at a defining moment, ready to lead India.

To achieve the transformational objectives “विकसित भारत” envisioned for 2047, we Indians must focus on “सबका विकास – सबका प्रयास” so, let us pledge to make efforts individually & collectively.

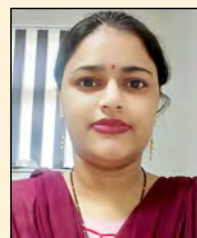
On this positive note, I wish success & best wishes for the new edition of Gyananjali, yet another feather in the crown.....

Prof. (Dr.) Rashmi Manchanda

Editorial

Ms. Tamanna

Assistant Professor, Pharmaceutics



It is with immense gratitude and enthusiasm that I embrace the opportunity to serve as the editor (Pharmacy) of **Gyananjali**. This magazine has long been a space where knowledge meets creativity, where voices across disciplines find harmony in expression. As we turn the pages of this new issue, we're reminded that learning never ceases nor does the inspiration that drives it. The core vision of **Viksit Bharat Vision 2047** is to shape India into a fully developed, inclusive, and resilient nation by the centenary of its independence. It envisions a robust economy powered by innovation, entrepreneurship, and equitable growth that uplifts every citizen, particularly the youth, women, farmers, and the poor. This vision is anchored in building world-class infrastructure, achieving universal access to quality education and healthcare, and fostering technological leadership in fields like artificial intelligence, space exploration, and renewable energy. It emphasizes environmental sustainability through net-zero carbon goals and green technologies, while reinforcing good governance marked by transparency, accountability, and citizen-first service delivery. At its heart lies "Sabka Prayas," the belief that development is a shared national mission requiring the collective effort of every Indian. With this ambitious and inclusive roadmap, Viksit Bharat 2047 aims not only for economic might but for a nation that is just, innovative, and deeply humane.

Early Childhood Education in India: Nurturing Young Minds for a Bright Future

Arnav
B.Pharmacy, 3rd Year
2122086



Early childhood education (ECE) plays a pivotal role in laying the foundation for a child's holistic development, and in India, it is increasingly gaining recognition for its importance. With the understanding that the formative years of a child are crucial for cognitive, emotional, social, and physical growth, the landscape of early childhood education in India is evolving to meet the changing needs and demands of society. One of the significant challenges in India's early childhood education sector is ensuring equitable access to quality education for all children, irrespective of their socio-economic background or geographic location. While urban areas often boast well-established preschools and daycare centers, rural regions face infrastructural and resource constraints, leading to disparities in access to early childhood education services. Government initiatives such as the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy aim to address these disparities by expanding the reach of early childhood education programs, particularly in marginalized communities. These programs not only focus on educational content but also on providing essential healthcare, nutrition, and psychosocial support to children and their families.

Private sector participation in early childhood education is also growing, with numerous preschool chains and daycare centers offering innovative curricula and learning methodologies. However, affordability remains a concern for many families, especially those from low-income backgrounds. Addressing this challenge requires collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society organizations to develop sustainable funding models and subsidy schemes for early childhood education.

The role of caregivers and educators in early childhood education cannot be overstated. Well-trained teachers equipped with the knowledge of child psychology, developmentally appropriate practices, and inclusive teaching methodologies are essential for creating nurturing and stimulating learning environments. Professional development programs and continuous training opportunities for early childhood educators are, therefore, essential to enhance the quality of education delivery.

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on the importance of play-based learning in early childhood education. Recognizing that play is not just a recreational activity but also fundamental aspects of children's cognitive and social development, educators are incorporating play-based approaches into their teaching practices. Play-based learning encourages curiosity, creativity, problem-solving and social skills development, laying a strong foundation for future academic success. Furthermore, early childhood education in India is increasingly adopting a child-centric approach, which recognizes the unique abilities, interests, and learning styles of each child. By providing personalized learning experiences and fostering a supportive and inclusive learning environment, educators empower children to explore their potential and develop a love for lifelong learning.

In conclusion, early childhood education in India is undergoing a transformation, driven by a growing recognition of its importance in shaping the future of society. By prioritizing equitable access, quality standards, professional development for educators, and child-centric approaches, India can ensure that every child receives the nurturing and stimulating early learning experiences they need to thrive and succeed in an ever-changing world.



Preserving India's Cultural Heritage: Tradition and Innovation

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India, renowned for its diverse cultural wealth, places great importance on preserving its heritage. Rooted in ancient traditions, the country's approach to cultural preservation blends reverence for the past with innovation for the future.

Honoring Ancestral Wisdom: Practices handed down through generations, whether in the form of art, language, or customs, are treasured as invaluable links to the past. From the vibrant colors of traditional Indian art to the intricate rhythms of classical music, every aspect of culture is seen as a reflection of the collective consciousness of the nation's people.

Protecting Historical Sites: India's landscape is dotted with historical sites that bear witness to its rich past. From the majestic forts of Rajasthan to the ancient temples of Tamil Nadu, these monuments stand as testaments to the ingenuity and craftsmanship of India's ancestors. Efforts to preserve these sites involve a delicate balance between conservation and accessibility, ensuring that future generations can learn from and appreciate their heritage.

Reviving Endangered Languages: India is home to a staggering array of languages, many of which are endangered due to globalization and urbanization. Recognizing the importance of linguistic diversity, initiatives have been launched to revive and preserve these languages.

Promoting Living Traditions: Cultural preservation in India extends beyond static artifacts to living traditions that evolve with time. Folk dances, festivals, and rituals continue to be celebrated across the country, serving as vibrant expressions of community identity. Efforts to support these living traditions include cultural festivals, community workshops, and initiatives to provide platforms for artisans and performers to showcase their talents.

Embracing Technology: In the digital age, technology plays an increasingly important role in cultural preservation. Indian institutions and organizations are leveraging digital tools to archive historical documents, record oral histories, and create virtual replicas of heritage sites. This fusion of tradition and innovation allows for wider dissemination of cultural knowledge while safeguarding it for future generations.

At the heart of India's approach to cultural preservation is community involvement. Whether through grassroots movements to protect local heritage sites or collaborative efforts to revive traditional crafts, communities across India are actively engaged in safeguarding their cultural legacy.

In conclusion, India's tradition of cultural preservation is a dynamic and multifaceted endeavor that embraces both the wisdom of the past and the possibilities of the future. By honoring ancestral traditions, protecting historical sites, reviving endangered languages, promoting living traditions, embracing technology, and fostering community involvement, India is laying the groundwork for a future where its cultural heritage continues to thrive.

Navigating the Future: Trends in Drug Discovery in 2047

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The landscape of drug discovery in 2047 is characterized by unprecedented advancements in technology, a deeper understanding of disease mechanisms, and a shift towards personalized medicine. As pharmaceutical companies and research institutions continue to push the boundaries of science, several key trends have emerged that are shaping the future of drug discovery.

- 1. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning:** Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have revolutionized the drug discovery process, enabling researchers to analyze vast amounts of data and identify potential drug candidates with greater accuracy and efficiency. AI-powered algorithms are used to predict drug-target interactions, optimize molecular structures, and accelerate the drug development timeline.
- 2. Targeted Therapies and Precision Medicine:** The era of one-size-fits-all medicine is giving way to targeted therapies and precision medicine approaches. Advances in genomics, proteomics, and biomarker research allow for the identification of specific molecular targets associated with diseases, enabling the development of therapies tailored to individual patients' genetic makeup and disease characteristics.
- 3. Drug Repurposing and Drug Combination Therapies:** Drug repurposing, or the repositioning of existing drugs for new indications, has gained attraction as a cost-effective and time-efficient strategy for drug discovery. By leveraging existing data on drug safety and efficacy, researchers can identify novel uses for approved drugs, accelerating the path to clinical translation. Additionally, drug combination therapies, which involve the simultaneous administration of multiple drugs, are being explored to enhance treatment outcomes and overcome drug resistance in complex diseases such as cancer and infectious diseases.
- 4. 3D Printing and Personalized Dosage Forms:** Advancements in 3D printing technology are revolutionizing the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, allowing for the production of personalized dosage forms tailored to individual patient needs. Customized drug formulations, with precise dosages and release profiles, enhance treatment efficacy and patient compliance. This personalized approach to drug delivery has the potential to optimize therapeutic outcomes while minimizing side effects.

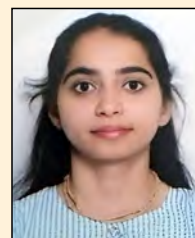


In conclusion, the future of drug discovery in 2047 is characterized by transformative technologies, personalized approaches, and collaborative efforts aimed at addressing unmet medical needs. By harnessing the power of AI, advancing precision medicine, exploring novel biopharmaceuticals, repurposing existing drugs, embracing 3D printing, and fostering collaboration, the pharmaceutical industry is poised to usher in a new era of innovation and improved patient outcomes.

Cervical Cancer

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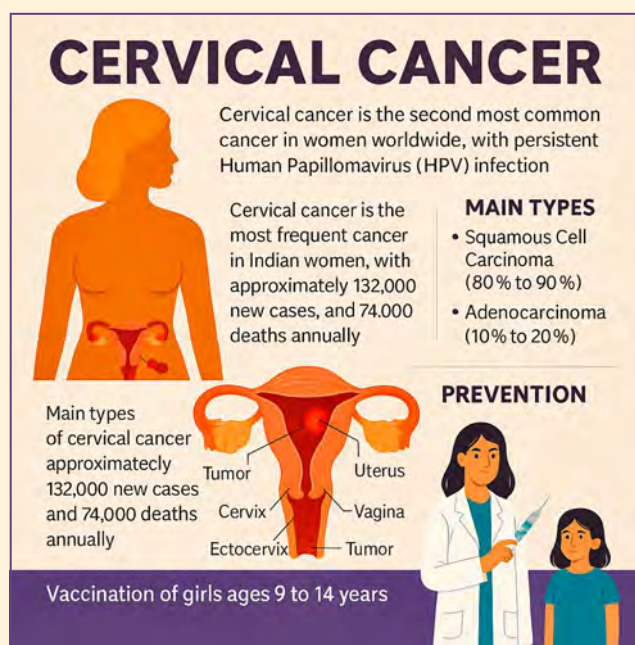


Cervical cancer is the fifth most common cancer in humans, the second most common cancer in women worldwide. Cervical cancer starts in the cells of cervix which is the lower, narrow end of uterus and connects it to vagina (birth canal). Sexually transmitted Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is the most important risk factor for cervical cancer. Unlike many other cancers, cervical cancer occurs early and tricks at the productive period of a women's life. Cervical cancer begins when healthy cells on the surface of the cervix change or become infected with HPV and grow out of control, forming a mass called a tumor. Long term infection of HPV on the cervix can result in cancer leading to a tumor in the cervix.

Cervical cancer is ranked as the most frequent cancer in the women in India. India has a population of approximately 365.71 million women above 15 years of age, who are at risk of developing cervical cancer. The current estimates indicate that approximately 132,000 new cases diagnosed and 74,000 deaths annually in India, accounting to nearly one third of the global cervical cancer deaths. Cervical cancer can grow from the surface of the cervix seen in the vagina, called the ecto-cervix or from the canal going from the vagina to the uterus called the endo-cervix. There are two main types of cervical cancer named for the type of cell where the cancer started. Other types of cervical cancer are rare.

Squamous Cell Carcinoma makes up about 80% to 90% of all cervical cancers. These cancers start in the cells on the outer surface covering of the cervix. Adenocarcinoma makes up to 10% to 20% of cervical cancers. These cancers start in the glandular cells that line the lower birth canal in the internal portion of the cervix. The squamous and glandular cells meet at the opening of the cervix at the squamo-columnar junction, which is the location where most cervical cancers start.

Aiming for Viksit Bharat by 2047 and with a sharp focus and providing momentum to Nari Shakti, Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman on February 1, 2024 proposed vaccination to prevent cervical cancer and amalgamation for various schemes for maternal and child care, as she presented the Interim Budget 2024-25 in parliament. The vaccination programme will be for girls in the age group of 9 to 14 years for presentation of cervical cancer. The government will encourage this vaccination among the eligible categories. As a part of Digital India initiative of government, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman proposed that newly designed U-WIN platform to be rolled out expeditiously throughout the country. This platform will be used for managing immunization and furthering the efforts under Mission Indradhanush.



Harnessing the Power of Youth in Substance Use Prevention

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The youth of today wield remarkable potential to influence positive change in society, particularly in the realm of substance use prevention. With their energy, creativity, and passion, young individuals can serve as formidable agents of change in combating the scourge of substance abuse. This article delves into the pivotal role of youth in substance use prevention efforts and explores various strategies to empower them in this vital endeavor.

Significance of Youth Engagement: Engaging youth in substance use prevention initiatives is paramount due to several compelling reasons. Firstly, young people are more likely to heed advice and guidance from their peers rather than adults. By harnessing peer influence, prevention campaigns can resonate more effectively within youth communities. Moreover, involving youth in prevention efforts fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, empowering them to become proactive advocates for healthy lifestyles. Additionally, youth engagement cultivates leadership skills and instills a sense of civic duty, laying the foundation for a generation committed to combating substance abuse.



Empowering Youth through Education: Education serves as a potent tool in empowering youth to make informed decisions regarding substance use. Comprehensive and age-appropriate educational programs can equip young individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to resist peer pressure and make healthy choices. These programs should cover a wide range of topics, including the risks associated with substance abuse, coping mechanisms, refusal skills, and available resources for support. By fostering a culture of prevention through education, communities can empower youth to become ambassadors for drug-free living.

Fostering Peer Support Networks: Peer support networks play a crucial role in substance use prevention by providing a supportive environment for young people to seek guidance and encouragement. Establishing peer-led support groups or clubs within schools and communities can create safe spaces for individuals to discuss their concerns, share experiences, and offer mutual support. Peer mentors who have overcome substance abuse challenges can serve as inspirational role models, demonstrating that recovery is possible and offering hope to those struggling with addiction. By fostering a sense of camaraderie and solidarity, peer support networks empower youth to navigate the complexities of adolescence with resilience and determination.

Promoting Youth Advocacy and Activism: Youth advocacy and activism are potent catalysts for driving systemic change in substance use prevention policies and practices. Empowering young individuals to raise their voices and advocate for policy reforms, increased funding for prevention programs, and access to treatment and support services can yield tangible results at the local, national, and international levels.

Youth-led advocacy campaigns, marches, and community outreach initiatives not only raise awareness about the detrimental effects of substance abuse but also challenge societal norms and attitudes that perpetuate addiction stigma. By amplifying the voices of youth advocates, communities can foster a culture of accountability and mobilize collective action to address the root causes of substance abuse.

Conclusion: The power of youth in substance use prevention cannot be overstated. By harnessing their energy, passion, and innate sense of justice, communities can empower young individuals to become catalysts for positive change. Through education, peer support, and advocacy, youth can play a pivotal role in creating drug-free environments and promoting healthy behaviors. As we invest in empowering the next generation, we sow the seeds of a brighter, healthier future for our communities and generations to come.

Laughter is the Best Medicine

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Life is full of ups and downs. We all face difficulties and sorrows at some moment in life but we have to overcome them to lead on. The best way to deal with any emotional turnover is to grin. Your physical, emotional and general well-being will be benefited from it. Laughter helps us forget all the mental stress and tension and boosts our immune system. A good laughter protects against heart attack and other cardiovascular problems. It adds joy and zest to life, eases anxiety and tension and strengthens resilience. Laughter strengthens relationships and attracts others to us.

Modern lifestyle is hectic and demanding and it's not wise to neglect our health. A little dose of laughter helps in balancing neurotransmitters in brain, namely dopamine and serotonin, which regulates moods and emotions. It breaks down barriers diffuses tension and encourages a positive and receptive environment for effective communication. It reduces social anxiety, boosts self-assurance, and encourages a more relaxed and authentic presence in social settings.

From improving memory and learning ability to increasing energy, boosting creativity and strengthening social relationships, laughter offers a multitude of advantages for our overall well-being. By incorporating laughter therapies into our daily lives, we can harness its healing power and experience the transformative effects it has on our mental, emotional and social health.

Laughter is our birthright, a natural part of life that is innate and inborn. Infants begin smiling during the first weeks of life and laugh out loud within months of being born. Even if one doesn't grow up in a household where laughter is a common sound, it can be learnt at any stage of life.

Smile more often, count your blessings every day, spend time with fun and playful people, bring humor into conversations are some of the best means to keep a cheered mood and mind with pushing the negativity away. By incorporating more laughter in our lives, we can experience the incredible benefits it offers and embarks on a journey towards improved well-being and a happier, healthier life. So, let's embrace laughter, share a good chuckle with others and let it light up our lives with its magical touch.

The Future of Personalized Medicine



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Personalized medicine is now rapidly becoming a reality in the field of healthcare. This approach involves customizing medical treatments to the individual characteristics of each patient, including their genetic makeup, lifestyle factors, and unique health needs. As technology continues to advance, the future of personalized medicine holds great promise for revolutionizing healthcare and improving patient outcomes.

Genomic Sequencing and Precision Medicine: One of the key pillars of personalized medicine is genomic sequencing. Advances in genomic technologies have made it possible to sequence an individual's entire genome quickly and affordably. By analyzing a patient's genetic makeup, healthcare providers can identify genetic variations that may influence their response to certain medications or their risk of developing certain diseases. This information allows for the development of precision medicine treatments that are tailored to each patient's specific genetic profile.

Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Analytics: Artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics are also playing a crucial role in the advancement of personalized medicine. AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of patient data, including genetic information, medical records, and lifestyle factors, to identify patterns and correlations that may not be apparent to human clinicians. This enables healthcare providers to make more informed decisions about treatment options and to predict how individual patients are likely to respond to different therapies.

Wearable Devices and Real-Time Monitoring: Wearable devices such as smartwatches and fitness trackers are increasingly being used to monitor patients' health in real time. These devices can track a wide range of biometric data, including heart rate, blood pressure, and activity levels. By continuously monitoring patients' health status, healthcare providers can detect early warning signs of disease or medication side effects and intervene proactively. This real-time monitoring also provides valuable data for refining and optimizing personalized treatment plans over time.

Challenges and Opportunities: While personalized medicine holds great promise, it also presents significant challenges. Implementation of personalized medicine requires interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare professionals, researchers, policymakers, and technology developers. There are also ethical and privacy considerations related to the collection and use of patient's genetic and health data. Additionally, disparities in access to personalized medicine technologies and services must be addressed to ensure equitable healthcare for all.

Conclusion: The future of personalized medicine holds tremendous potential for transforming healthcare and improving patient outcomes. By leveraging advances in genomic sequencing, artificial intelligence, wearable technology, and real-time monitoring, healthcare providers can tailor treatments to each individual's unique needs, maximizing efficacy and minimizing side effects. While challenges remain, the continued development and adoption of personalized medicine technologies promise to usher in a new era of precision healthcare.

Miracle Drug

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In the vast realm of pharmacology, certain compounds transcend conventional boundaries to earn the title of "miracle drugs." They paved the way for breakthroughs in healthcare and revolutionized medical treatment. One such iconic example is penicillin, in the era of antibiotics transformed the landscape of medicine. Before its discovery, infectious diseases ravaged populations with little effective treatment available. Its introduction saved countless lives during World War II and continues to be a cornerstone of modern medicine.

Beyond it, the annals of pharmaceutical history are replete with stories of miraculous discoveries. From the development of vaccines to the advent of chemotherapy, each breakthrough has contributed to extending and improving human life. These drugs exemplify the power of human ingenuity and the relentless pursuit of scientific advancement.

With advancements in biotechnology and personalized medicine, researchers are exploring novel avenues for treating previously incurable diseases. Diseases once considered untreatable, such as certain cancers and genetic disorders, are now within the realm of possibility for targeted therapies.

Zolpidem is used to awaken patients with disorders of consciousness. Ozempic taken to manage blood glucose level. Empagliflozin, a diabetic drug, can effectively treat and reverse heart failure in both diabetic and nondiabetic patients.

The concept of a "miracle drug" extends beyond pharmacological compounds to encompass lifestyle interventions. Exercise, often hailed as the "miracle drug" of the 21st century, offers a plethora of health benefits that rival those of pharmaceutical interventions. It promotes mental well-being, improves cognitive function, and enhances overall quality of life.

The synergy between pharmacological interventions and lifestyle modifications represents a holistic approach to healthcare. By integrating the benefits of both, we can achieve optimal health outcomes and empower individuals to take control of their well-being.

As we continue to unlock the mysteries of human biology and develop innovative treatments, the concept of miracle drugs will evolve and expand, shaping the future of healthcare for generations to come.



Voyage of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry: 1947 to 2047

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The Journey of the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry from 1947 to 2047 is a story of remarkable growth and innovation. As in 1947, India became Independent the Pharmaceutical industry was in very early phases. In 1947, the value of the Indian pharmaceutical sector was around Rs 10 Crore. The Indian pharma market was dominated by western MNCs that controlled 80-90% of market. The Indian government took various steps to reduce foreign dominance and encourage local production by constitution of first Central Pharmacy Council in 1948 and Central Drug Research Institute in 1951. The Indian Pharmaceutical Industry journey began with various steps like the introduction of Indian Patent Act in 1970 and the Drug Policy of 1978 set the stage for Indian company to introduce themselves in international market. During the period 1950 – 1960s Government Policies promoted self-reliance in Drug production. In 1970 Indian Patent Act was introduced. The Act was made to favor the domestic industry to larger extent. In 1980s, the Liberalization policies led to increased investment and growth in the pharmaceutical industrial sector. Between 1995 and 2020, era of global integration and innovation started. In 2005, India made Trade Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Right (TRIPS) agreement with WTO (World Trade Organization) for introducing product patent. In 2010, Indian Pharmaceutical companies expended globally by focusing on Research and Development based Innovation. Now days, Indian industry leads in contributing towards longer life spans, better diseases treatment at economical charges. At present India is the world leading exporter of generic medicines and meets 20 percent of global demand. Our country has become major supplier of vaccine for diseases like DPT, BCG etc. The journey of pharmaceutical industry during the 2021-2047 is going to flourish based on technological advancement and sustainable growth. It is not exaggerate to state that Digital transformation be accelerate with AI and machine learning will be leading towards integrated development of Indian Pharmaceutical industry to set as a global leader.

By the year 2047, the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is going to be a global powerhouse which shall be known for cutting-edge research and sustainable practice and development in the field of drug discovery as well as meet up the requirements of global medical market.



Departmental Activities

- Our college successfully organized the 1st National Conference of Pharmacy (NCP-2024) in collaboration with the Association of Pharmaceutical Teachers of India (APTI) on November 23rd, 2024. This landmark event brought together brilliant minds from across the nation to share knowledge, foster collaboration, and ignite innovation in the field of “Nanomedicines: A Multidimensional Approach in Healthcare.”
- In honor of World Pharmacist Day, RKSD College of Pharmacy in Kaithal organized a series of impactful events on September 25th and 26th, 2024, under the theme “Pharmacists: Meeting Global Health Needs.” The celebration included a Blood Donation Camp, in collaboration with the Mobile Blood Centre in Kaithal, and an Eye Check-Up Camp in association with Agrasen City Hospital. These initiatives promoted community well-being andso highlighted the vital role pharmacists play in supporting public health. The events saw enthusiastic participation from students, faculty, and the local community, reinforcing the spirit of service and healthcare awareness.

Promotions

- Dr. Harjinder Kaur has been promoted to Professor at R.K.S.D. College of Pharmacy, Kaithal. This acknowledges her profound expertise in Pharmacognosy and her pivotal role in advancing academic innovation and scholarly achievement.
- R.K.S.D. College of Pharmacy, Kaithal, is pleased to announce her promotion of Dr. Upasana Kaushik's to Associate Professor. Her dedication to Pharmaceutical Chemistry has significantly enriched our students learning experience and strengthened our research endeavors.
- Dr. Anuradha Kush, elevated to Associate Professor, R.K.S.D. College of Pharmacy, Kaithal, proudly celebrates their promotion. Her decade-long commitment to research and teaching in Pharmaceutical Sciences has significantly enriched our academic environment and contributed to the college reputation for excellence.

Personal Achievements



DR. ROOPAL MITTAL

Associate Professor of Pharmacology

- Obtained her Ph.D. from I.K.G. Punjab Technical University, Kapurthala in Punjab. Her thesis title was "Combining In-Silico, In-Vitro and In-Vivo Approaches to Evaluate Natural Compounds as an Anti-Inflammatory Potential Agent" under the guidance of Dr. Shailesh Sharma, Dean, and Professor of Pharmacy at Amar Shaheed Baba Ajit Singh Jujhar Singh Memorial (ASBASJSJSM) College of Pharmacy, Bela, Ropar.



MR. SAHIL

Assistant Professor

- Rakesh K. Sindhu, Banwala S, Sharma S, Kumar S, Kumar R. "Bioengineered Bioactive Nanocarriers for Targeted Delivery and Improved Therapeutic Efficacy in Rheumatoid Arthritis." African Journal of Biological Sciences. 2024,6(5):7236-7253.
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MRS. TAMANNA

Assistant Professor

- Tamanna, Sharma T, Mittal R, Kaushik P. "Advances in polymer-based scaffolding for enhanced wound healing: a comprehensive review". International Journal of Polymeric Materials and Polymeric Biomaterials. 2024,74(8):684-702.

Personal Achievements



MS. NEHA

Assistant Professor

- Neha N, Kaur L. “Drug delivering strategies for colon targeting in IBD treatment: A comprehensive review”. AIP Conference Proceedings. 2024, 3:209(1).
- Saiphali Km, Shrivastava A, Neha, Gwasikoti J, Kumar A, Sharma A, Kumar K, Agarwal G. “An approach towards green analytical chemistry: spectrophotometric method for the determination of celecoxib in capsule formulations”. African Journal of Biological Science. 2024 6(9):1198-1212.



MR. GURDEV SINGH

Assistant Professor

- Gupta H, Singh S, Singh G, Kush A, Sindhu RK. “Standardization, extraction, characterization and phytochemical screening of bioactive compounds from Piper nigrum, Morus alba Linn. and Vitis vinifera. Biochemical & Cellular Archives”. 2024, 24(1):3627-3632.
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A Glimpse of Activities



Acknowledgment



Dr. S.P. Verma

Assistant Professor, Department of English
Deputy Editor-in-Chief

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”
— Nelson Mandela

In an era marked by constant flux—be it technological, environmental, or socio-political the role of education extends far beyond the mere accumulation of knowledge. It must cultivate resilience, foster empathy, and instill a deep sense of responsibility towards the world we inhabit. Education today must prepare students not only for careers but for life itself—for the challenges, uncertainties, and opportunities that lie ahead.

Education must shape individuals who can think critically, adapt gracefully, and lead ethically. It must inspire learners to become nation-builders—equipped not just with degrees, but with wisdom, compassion, and a commitment to the common good.

Our nation stands at the cusp of transformative change. The National Education Policy 2020 has laid a strong foundation for a new academic culture—one that promotes interdisciplinary learning, innovation, and holistic development. At RKSD College, we are proud to embrace this spirit by fostering a dynamic environment where creativity, critical thinking, and civic engagement go hand in hand.

In this context, Gyananjali is not merely a publication—it is a platform for expression, exploration, and intellectual exchange. It brings together diverse perspectives from our students and faculty, echoing the voices of those who aspire to make a meaningful difference. The literary and academic contributions in this edition reflect the vibrancy of youthful thought and the evolving consciousness of a generation ready to lead with purpose.

As Deputy Editor, it is both a privilege and a responsibility to witness the creative energy that flows through the pages of this magazine. I commend the dedication of our editorial team, the guidance of our mentors, and the enthusiasm of every contributor who has made this edition possible. Together, we reaffirm our belief in the transformative power of ideas, imagination, and education.

Let Gyananjali be a symbol of our shared vision—a vision of an India that is resilient in spirit, responsible in action, and radiant in its ideals.

With sincere appreciation and hope,

Dr. S. P. Verma



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*A timeless tradition of excellence that empowers minds, uplifts communities,
and leads the way towards a brighter, more progressive future.*



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