GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, PALI, REWARI-123102-HARYANA

Samvad



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Dr. Karan Singh Principal

It is with extreme pleasure that I dedicate this issue of Samvad to all my brilliant students who are part of this excellent institution. Despite hailing from rural background and struggling with diverse handcaps, economically and socially, the potential and promise of you always startles me and fills with joy. Despite all the progress made in the present century towards gender equality and creating a confortable space for daughters, a lot more is still needed to bring about a positive change in the mindset of the society in which we live towards our daughters and sisters. This transformation would not be brought by males only, rather it is your duty as educated members of female society to usher in the change through example and a desire to create a space of equality and dignity for all of us.

For it, you will have to discipline yourself and be single minded towards your goals. The words of Matthew Arnold must be remembered for those who find the world of shining screens too tempting to leave:

For the world, which seems To lie before us like a land of dreams, So various, so beautiful, so new, Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light, Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain

Remember, if you choose to be surrounded by shadows, the shadows will ultimately surround you. So my advice is work hard, think original and don't be afraid of being different from those who remain glued to screen day in and day out. Your path may be a bit longer and unattractive, but in long term, it is worth the hard work.

With love and blessings,

About Us

Government College for Women Pali, Rewari was established in July 2014. It is situated in the lap of beautiful Araveli hills, just 20 km away from District Head Quarter of Rewari at Rewari-Narnaul state high way in the village Pali. It is also connected with the Deihi-Ahemdabad Railway line. It is a premiere institution and is consistently recording horizontal as well as vertical growth. Apart from academic achievements the college has excelled in all curricular and co-curricular spheres and is a perfect blend of traditionary and modernity. The college, in a very short span, has carved a special niche for itself and at present ready to take long strides in all spheres.

The College is spread over twelve acres land with its beautiful newly constructed building, furnished with all modern facilities. The college is furnished with well equipped Language Lab, Computer Lab with computers, Printers and Internet Facility, Lecture Theaters, Auditorium, and Smart Classrooms. Also, it has a well equipped automated library with sufficient number of books of all subjects and other competitive examinations.

The college has its own lush and green parks. The college has its own fleet of buses which punctually brings girl students safely from their village to College.

The college offers undergraduate courses in Arts, Commerce and Science streams along with honours in English and M. Sc. (Computer Science) and is pioneer one in rural area with its good faculty and infrastructure. The aim of this college is to provide cutting-edge, career-oriented academic programs in a supportive and stimulating environment, for the intellectual and ethical growth of a diverse student community, with an unwavering commitment to excellence in education, sensitivity to students and to the spirit of community. To prepare graduates who manifest effective communication skills with strong moral values.

The College hopes to achieve its goals to acquire excellence in education and bring all round development of the students. Our efforts will be directed to prepare students in this way that they become a productive, creative and socially useful civilized member of the society. The college is affiliated with Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur (Rewari), and has been granted B grade by NAAC.

From the Chief Editor



Dr. Jyoti Yadav Professor Department of English

Dear Students,

The main objective of education is to gain knowledge. Many of us are privileged that we got a chance to join a school, college or university which provide us a whole world of books in the form of syllabus and Library. Many titles, subjects new releases and classics and awarded books are available in our college library. There are some people who are fond of reading books but either they do not have time or resources to read a book. Those who are deprived of these heavenly pages can read books online. There are many websites like Project Gutenberg, Open Library and Libraryvore which offer free books to read online. You can also try free books on Amazon Prime. Another option is to buy used or second hand books. You can also invite your friends who can swap bookswith you. If you have no time to sit and read, you can also listen books nowadays. There are also available in the form of audio books. You can try apps like Audible or storytel. There are many YouTube videos and channels which provide platform to a variety of literary presentations. Some of these are Katab, Rekhta, Pratilipi etc. Those who are fond of the writing can use writing platforms like storymirror. Urdu lovers can try Rekhta which is an online platform for Urdu literature. Now a days almost all authors run their own YouTube channels and these channels provide their works.

The advent of technology and its easy access in the form of smartphones have led even common man reach every aspect of literature. Almost all types of literary forms in all languages are now at your fingertips. The only thing you need is to explore them as per your individual taste and choices.

English Section



Dr. Jyoti Yadav Professor Department of English

The Booker Prize

The Booker prize is a prestigious literary award known to every student of literature. Every year this award is given to the best sustained work of fiction written in English and published in United Kingdom or Ireland. It is awarded annually. Every year books are shortlisted on global basis and the winner gets 50000 pound and 2500 pound each for six shortlisted authors. Earlier it was known as The Man Booker International Prize. V.S.Naipaul was the first Indian origin writer who won Booker prize in 1971 while Arundhati Roy was the first Indian writer who received Booker prize for her book The God of Small Things in 1997. If you are a student of literature you will get a chance to read a few of them. Here is a list of books by Indian authors who either won this prize or were shortlisted for it.

Year	Writer	Book
1971	V.S. Naipaul	Ina Free State
1980	Anita Desai	Clear Right Day
1981	Salman Rushdie	Midnight's Children
1993	Salman Rushdie Booker of Booker(Best Novel in 25 Years of Booker)	Midnight's Children
1997	Arundhati Roy*	The God of Small Thing
2002	Rohinton Mistry	Such a Long journey
2006	Kiran Desai	The Inheritance of Loss
2007	Indra Sinha	Animal People
2008	Arvind Adiga*	The White Tiger

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 2011	Amitav Ghosh	River of Smoke	*****
2012	Jeet Thayil	Narcopolis	

A five member panel is selected for this purpose which change every year. Each judge is expected to read all the books that have been submitted. In 2023 the judges read163 books submitted for the purpose which took nearly seven months. Then they select 12 titles called the Booker Dozen. These 12 books are read again and 6 of them are shortlisted. These six books are read again third time to select the winner. Since the winner depends on the readership of five people only there has been some criticism of the whole process of shortlisting and selecting the best work. In spite of these controvercies the Booker prize has a huge fan following all over the world. The winners and shortlisted works see a significant rise in the readership and sale of their book. They are commonly asked in the general questions of competitive exams. Reading these books will help you understand how these works were able to leave an impact on the international reader.



Hawa Singh Assistant Professor Department of Computer Science

The Transformative Role of Computers in Education: Empowering Learners for the Digital Age

Computers have revolutionized education, fundamentally altering the way students learn and educators teach. In this article, we explore the multifaceted impact of computers in education, from enhancing classroom experiences to fostering digital literacy and preparing students for the future.

Enhancing Learning Experiences

Computers provide interactive learning tools, simulations, and multimedia resources that engage students and facilitate deeper understanding of concepts.

Educational software and online platforms offer personalized learning experiences tailored to individual student needs and learning styles.

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies immerse students in dynamic learning environments, enhancing their comprehension and retention of complex subjects.

Access to Information and Resources

The internet has democratized access to information, allowing students to explore diverse perspectives, conduct research, and access educational resources beyond the confines of traditional textbooks.

Online libraries, databases, and academic journals provide students with a wealth of knowledge, empowering them to pursue independent inquiry and critical thinking.

Fostering Digital Literacy

Proficiency in digital literacy is essential for success in the modern world, and computers play a pivotal role in developing these skills.

Through computer-based activities and assignments, students learn to navigate digital interfaces, evaluate online sources, and communicate effectively in digital formats.

Coding and programming initiatives introduce students to computational thinking and problem-solving skills, preparing them for careers in technology and innovation.

Personalized and Adaptive Learning

Adaptive learning systems use algorithms to analyze student performance and provide personalized feedback and recommendations.

By adapting instruction to individual student needs and pacing, computers optimize learning outcomes and promote academic success for all learners, regardless of their background or abilities.

Collaboration and Communication

Computers facilitate collaboration among students and educators, enabling seamless communication and teamwork both inside and outside the classroom.

Online forums, discussion boards, and collaborative tools allow students to exchange ideas, collaborate on projects, and engage in peer learning experiences.

Virtual classrooms and video conferencing platforms transcend geographical barriers, connecting students and educators from diverse backgrounds in a global learning community.

Preparing Students for the Future

In an increasingly digital and interconnected world, computer literacy is an indispensable skill for future employment and civic participation. Exposure to computers in education equips students with the technological fluency and adaptability needed to thrive in the 21st-century workforce. By integrating computer science education into curricula, schools prepare students to be creators and innovators, driving forward progress and innovation in the digital age.

Computers have become indispensable tools in modern education, empowering learners with limitless opportunities for exploration, collaboration, and innovation. By harnessing the transformative potential of computers in education, educators can cultivate a generation of digitally literate and empowered individuals prepared to navigate and shape the future. As technology continues to evolve, the role of computers in education will remain central to fostering lifelong learning and unlocking the full potential of every student.

Nalini B. A. IIIrd year Roll No. 1211191002027

Life....

Life is a gift for you to send Life is a gift for god to end Life is a gift now you are with me Life is a gift for all to see Life is a gift when love is true Life is a gift when times look blue Life is a gift with the one you trust Life is a gift even if you just Life is a gift a ray of sun Life is a gift though your heads held to a gun Life is a gift even though it's always on display Life is a gift it's hard to understand how Life is a gift so take advantage of it now .

Camps: A new way to see life



Neha B. A. IInd year Roll No. 1230245028

Different organisations organise camps with different purposes. These camps give a chance to learn something new and have new experiences. I have attended many camps that have taught me that life is not just about following the same routine everyday. We should try something new and productive. I was unaware about these things but after coming to the college I came to know that there are many faculties which gives us the opportunity to attend different camps to do more, to step ahead, to learn something new, and thus to feel amazing.

One of the most special experience I had was when I got a chance to attend NIC (National Integration Camp) of NSS. This camp was held in Hisar, Haryana. We reached there a day before the camp started. The arrangements were good and well managed. The first day of the camp was quite busy as students from different districts of Haryana and other states had come together. As the name suggests it was a camp whose purpose was to bring people from different parts of the country together. Days were spent discussing important topics related to the society. I observed a high level of discipline at the camp. Meeting new people, seeing new things, and listening to new thoughts had a big impact on me.

I also attended another state level camp organised by Red Cross at Haridwar, Uttarakhand. The moment I reached there, the natural beauty of the place caught my attention. The atmosphere was calm and peaceful. This camp also included participants from different districts of Haryana and once again I got the chance to see different talents, creative minds. In this camp my most favourite experience was spending time in Rishikesh. The camp began every morning with a prayer, through which we communicated with God and remembered how to achieve the day's goals. The organizers shared everyday plan with us which enabled us to discipline ourselves and gave a goal to us that we are here to learn new things and hone our skills.

Then came our turn to put our best efforts into different competitions, which our team participated enthusiastically and performed very well. The most unique part was our ability to take immediate action. As soon as we received any information about a quiz or an activity, everyone would switch to alert mode, and the possibility of carrying out group tasks became even stronger. From our active participation, one could easily sense the excitement and energy within us. This was the most memorable experience in my college life and the pearls of wisdom I gained from there will be with me for ever.



Neha Kumari, B.A. HONS (English) Roll No. 1232574010

Nobel Prizes

Nobel Prizes are considered to be the highest award in their respective fields every year this prize is given for excellence in the fields of peace literature, medicine, chemistry ,Physics and economics.These awards are given in the memory of Alfred Nobel. Nobel Prize in the field of physics chemistry and economics are given by Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences Stockholm and Nobel Prize in the field of medicine is given by Karoliska Institute whereas Nobel Peace prize is given by the nobel committee Oslo in Norway.All the Nobel prizes except peace prize is given on 10th of December in Stockholm.However the Nobel Peace Prize is given in Oslo in Norway.The amount given to the winners was 10 million Swedish coner approximately equal to 8.8 lakh American Dollar or 7.2 crore rupees which has been increased to 11 million Swedish coner which amounts to 9.8 lakh American Dollar or approximately 8.8.1 Indian rupees.

TheNobel Prize for Peace in 2023 was given to Nargis Mohammadi where as in literature the Nobel Prize was given to Jon Fosse. Fosse has written more than 70 books including novels, plays, stories, essays and children literature. His work has been translated in more than 50 languages



Hemlata Roll No.- 2232701014 M Sc. (Computer Science) 1st Year

Navigating the Complexities of the Indian Examination System

The Indian examination system is a cornerstone of the country's education landscape, shaping the academic journey of millions of students each year. In this article, we delve into the intricacies of the Indian examination system, exploring its challenges, reforms, and potential pathways for improvement.

The Indian examination system is characterized by a heavy reliance on highstakes, summative assessments, such as board exams and entrance tests. Examinations often emphasize rote memorization over critical thinking and practical application of knowledge, leading to concerns about the quality and relevance of education. The intense competition and pressure to excel in examinations place a significant burden on students' mental health and well-being. High rates of stress, anxiety, and depression among students have been attributed to the pressure to perform well in exams, leading to concerns about mental health crises. Socioeconomic disparities exacerbate inequities within the Indian examination system, with students from disadvantaged backgrounds facing significant barriers to academic success. Private coaching institutes and tuition centers have proliferated, widening the gap between students who can afford additional support and those who cannot.

Critics argue that the emphasis on rote learning in the Indian examination system stifles creativity, innovation, and critical thinking skills. There is a growing recognition of the need to shift towards competency-based assessments that prioritize skill development and holistic learning outcomes. In recent years, there have been calls for reforming the Indian examination system to make it more inclusive, flexible, and student-centered. Initiatives such as the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aim to transform the examination landscape by introducing alternative assessment methods, reducing exam stress, and promoting holistic development. The digital revolution offers opportunities for innovation in assessment practices, including the use of technology-enabled assessments, e-portfolios, and competency-based evaluations. Blended learning approaches that combine traditional examinations with project-based assessments, peer evaluations, and real-world applications can foster deeper learning and engagement. The Indian examination system stands at a crossroads, facing both challenges and opportunities for transformation.

By prioritizing student well-being, equity, and skill development, policymakers and educators can create a more inclusive and responsive assessment framework that prepares students for success in the 21st century. Through collaborative efforts and a commitment to continuous improvement, the Indian education system can evolve to meet the evolving needs of students and society.



Chanchal Roll No.- 2232701008 M Sc. (Computer Science) 1st Year The Impact of Health on Women's Education: Unlocking Potential and Breaking Barriers

Health and education are intricately linked, especially for women. The wellbeing of women significantly influences their ability to access and benefit from educational opportunities. In this article, we delve into the profound effect of health on the education of women and how addressing health-related challenges can unlock their full potential. Good health is essential for cognitive development, concentration, and learning abilities. Women with poor health conditions are more likely to miss school due to illness, resulting in gaps in their education. Menstrual health is a critical aspect of women's well-being that directly impacts their education. Lack of access to menstrual hygiene products and proper sanitation facilities leads to absenteeism and dropout rates among girls. Educational initiatives that promote menstrual health awareness and provide access to hygiene products are crucial for keeping girls in school. Malnutrition undermines cognitive development and educational attainment among women. Women who suffer from malnutrition are more likely to struggle academically and face challenges in reaching their full potential. Integrated nutrition programs in schools can address malnutrition and improve educational outcomes for girls.

Mental health issues, such as depression and anxiety, can hinder women's ability to engage in education Stigma surrounding mental health often prevents women from seeking support, exacerbating the impact on their educational journey. Implementing mental health services and support networks within educational institutions can alleviate these barriers and promote well-being. Limited access to services disproportionately affects healthcare women in underserved communities. Lack of access to healthcare leads to untreated illnesses, impacting women's ability to attend school regularly and engage in learning activities. Investing in healthcare infrastructure and providing affordable healthcare services can remove barriers to education for women. Socioeconomic factors, including poverty and discrimination, intersect with health and education outcomes for women. Women from marginalized communities face compounded challenges, including limited access to healthcare, nutritious food, and quality education. Holistic approaches that address socioeconomic disparities and promote health equity are essential for empowering women in education.

The interplay between health and education is undeniable, particularly for women striving to reach their educational goals. By prioritizing women's health needs and creating supportive environments, societies can unlock the full potential of women and ensure equitable access to education for all. Investing in women's health is not only a matter of social justice but also a catalyst for sustainable development and progress.



Roll No.- 2232701004 M Sc. (Computer Science) 1st Year Your Vote is the Foundation Stone of Democracy

In the tapestry of democracy, voting emerges as the vibrant thread that binds citizens to their collective destiny. Its significance transcends mere participation; it embodies the essence of civic duty, empowering individuals to shape the course of their nations. As we navigate the complexities of modern governance, the importance of voting resonates more profoundly than ever, underscoring its indispensable role in safeguarding democratic principles.

At its core, voting epitomizes the cornerstone of democratic governance: the expression of popular will. It embodies the belief that every voice matters, regardless of social status, economic standing, or cultural background. Through the act of voting, citizens assert their agency in the political process, affirming their right to contribute to the formation of policies and the selection of leaders who reflect their values and aspirations.

Moreover, voting serves as a bulwark against tyranny and oppression. In the annals of history, societies have borne witness to the dire consequences of apathy and indifference, where the erosion of democratic norms paved the way for autocratic rule. By exercising their franchise, citizens fortify the democratic edifice, erecting barriers against the encroachment of authoritarian tendencies and preserving the freedoms that define their way of life.

Furthermore, voting fosters accountability and transparency in governance. When citizens participate in elections, they imbue their leaders with a mandate derived from popular consent. In turn, elected officials are entrusted with the solemn duty to govern with integrity and fidelity to the public interest. The specter of electoral accountability serves as a potent check on abuses of power, compelling leaders to heed the voices of their constituents and to govern with prudence and foresight.

Additionally, voting nurtures social cohesion and inclusivity. In diverse and pluralistic societies, the ballot box serves as a forum where disparate voices converge, transcending divisions of race, religion, and ideology. It is a testament to the inclusiveness of democracy, where the collective will of the people is forged through dialogue, compromise, and mutual respect. By embracing the diversity of perspectives, voting fosters a sense of belonging and solidarity, forging bonds of civic engagement that transcend individual interests.

In conclusion, the importance of voting in democracy cannot be overstated. It is the lifeblood that sustains the body politic, infusing it with vitality and resilience. As we confront the myriad challenges of the twenty-first century, let us reaffirm our commitment to this sacred right, recognizing that the future of democracy rests in our hands. Through the simple act of casting a ballot, we affirm our allegiance to the principles of freedom, equality, and justice, ensuring that the flame of democracy burns bright for generations to come.



Sh. Sundeep Assistant Professor in Physics

What Is Real?

All hell broke loose in physics some 90 years ago. Quantum theory emerged — partly in heated clashes between Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr. It posed a challenge to the very nature of science, and arguably continues to do so, by severely straining the relationship between theory and the nature of reality. Adam Becker, a science writer and astrophysicist, explores this tangled tale in *What Is Real?*.

Becker questions the hegemony of the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics. Propounded by Bohr and Werner Heisenberg in the 1920s, this theory holds that physical systems have only probabilities, rather than specific properties, until they're measured. Becker argues that trying to parse how this interpretation reflects the world we live in is an exercise in opacity. Showing that the evolution of science is affected by historical events — including sociological, cultural, political and economic factors — he explores alternative explanations. Had events played out differently in the 1920s, he asserts, our view of physics might be very different.

Becker lingers on the 1927 Solvay Conference in Brussels, where 29 brilliant scientists gathered to discuss the fledgling quantum theory. Here, the disagreements between Bohr, Einstein and others, including Erwin Schrödinger and Louis de Broglie, came to a head. Whereas Bohr proposed that entities (such as electrons) had only probabilities if they weren't observed, Einstein argued that they had independent reality, prompting his famous claim that "God does not play dice". Years later, he added a gloss: "What we call science has the sole purpose of determining what is." Suddenly, scientific realism — the idea that confirmed scientific theories roughly reflect reality — was at stake.

Quantum phenomena were phenomenally baffling to many. First was waveparticle duality, in which light can act as particles and particles such as electrons interfere like light waves. According to Bohr, a system behaves as a wave or a particle depending on context, but you cannot predict which it will do.

Second, Heisenberg showed that uncertainty, for instance about a particle's position and momentum, is hard-wired into physics. Third, Bohr argued that we could have only probabilistic knowledge of a system: in Schrödinger's thought experiment, a cat in a box is both dead and alive until it is seen. Fourth, particles can become entangled. For example, two particles might have opposite spins, no matter how far apart they are: if you measure one to be spin up, you instantly know that the other is spin down. (Einstein called this "spooky action at a distance".)

Becker explains how these observations challenge locality, causality and determinism. In the classical world of billiard balls, projectiles and apples falling from trees, they were never problems.

Sifting through the history, Becker shows how Bohr, as an anti-realist, brought to his side many rising physicists, including Heisenberg, Wolfgang Pauli and Max Born. Einstein, however, persistently argued that the Copenhagen interpretation was incomplete. He conjectured that there might be hidden variables or processes underlying quantum phenomena; or perhaps 'pilot waves', proposed by de Broglie, govern the behaviour of particles. In 1932, mathematician John von Neumann produced a proof that there could be no hidden variables in quantum mechanics. Although mathematically correct, it was revealed to be flawed decades later. But the damage had been done: the potentially viable alternatives conceived by Einstein and de Broglie remained relatively unexplored. The Copenhagen interpretation had taken hold by the 1930s, and textbooks today state that Bohr's view 'won'. Thus, the Solvay Conference can be seen as a stand-off between two mathematically equivalent but fundamentally different paradigms: Bohr's instrumentalist view of quantum physics and Einstein's realist one. In science, a dominant paradigm determines which experiments are done, how they're interpreted and what kind of path a research programme follows.

But what if a field picks the wrong paradigm? Becker shows how, in the 1950s and 1960s, a handful of physicists dusted off the theories of Einstein and de Broglie and turned them into a fully fledged interpretation capable of shaking up the status quo. David Bohm argued that particles in quantum systems existed whether observed or not, and that they have predictable positions and motions determined by pilot waves. John Bell then showed that Einstein's concerns about locality and incompleteness in the Copenhagen interpretation were valid. It was he who refuted von Neumann's proof by revealing that it ruled out only a narrow class of hiddenvariables theories.

The scientific community greeted Bohm's ideas coolly. A former mentor, J. Robert Oppenheimer, said: "if we cannot disprove Bohm, then we must agree to ignore him". And, as Becker shows, Bohm's leftist views led to an appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and subsequent ostracization.

Bohm's contemporary, physicist Hugh Everett, delivered another challenge to the Copenhagen interpretation. In 1957, Everett set out to resolve the 'measurement problem' in quantum theory — the contradiction between the probabilistic nature of particles at the quantum level and their 'collapse', when measured, into one state at the macroscopic level.

Everett's many-worlds interpretation posited no collapse. Instead, probabilities bifurcate at the moment of measurement into parallel universes — such as one in which Schrödinger's cat is alive and another in which it's dead. Although an infinite number of untestable universes seems unscientific to some, many physicists today view the theory as important.

The book has a few minor shortcomings. Becker gives too much space to recent applications building on Bell's research, and too little to new developments in the philosophy of science. Yet he, like cosmologist Sean Carroll in his 2016 *The Big Picture*, does make an explicit case for the importance of philosophy. That's a key call, with influential scientists such as Neil deGrasse Tyson dismissing the discipline as a waste of time.

What Is Real? is an argument for keeping an open mind. Becker reminds us that we need humility as we investigate the myriad interpretations and narratives that explain the same data.

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Hindi Section



श्रीमती सीमा रानी सहायक प्राध्यापक वाणिज्य विभाग

नशा

नशा, एक छोटा सा शब्द है लेकिन ये छोटा सा शब्द जब किसी के जीवन पर हावी होता हैं तो सब खत्म कर देता है। नशे की लत सिर्फ नशा करने वाले के शरीर और भविष्य को ही खोखला नहीं करती बल्कि उसके साथ—साथ कुछ और भी टूटने लगता है, वो है उसका परिवार, उसके रिश्ते, सपने और अपनों की उम्मीदें। एक पति नशा करता है तो अंधकार में पत्नी और बच्चों का भविष्य होता है। एक पिता नशा करता है तो बच्चों का आने वाला कल दांव पर लग जाता है। एक बेटा अगर नशा करता है तो उसे जन्म देने वाले माता—पिता की आशाएं दम तोड देती हैं। एक बेटी अगर नशा करती है तो दो कुलों को अंधकारमय होने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता! यदि एक युवा नशा करता है तो देश में असुरक्षा की भावना जन्म लेती है और इन सबका दर्द वही समझ सकता है जिसने ये झेला हो। नशे में डूबे रहने वाले व्यक्ति को अपने परिवार का होश नहीं होता। हां कभी अगर होश होता भी है तो बीबी और बच्चों को प्रताडित करने का! दारू की बोतल हो या नशे की पुडियां हो इसकी कीमत सिर्फ वो नहीं, जो इसे खरिउते वक्त चुकाई जाती है। बल्कि इसकी कीमत होती है—पत्नी की दुहाई, बच्चों के आंसू उनकी भूख पिता के प्यार की लालसा उनके शरीर पर दिए गऐ जख्म, जो मन पर ज्यादा गहरे होते हैं। सबसे बडी बात नशा व्यक्ति की वास्तविक पहचान को बदल कर रख देता है। क्योकि तब लोग उसे उसके नाम से नहीं बल्कि नशेडी के नाम से जानने लगते है। नेहा कक्षाः— बी.ए प्रथम वर्ष अनुकमांकः—5028

महिला सशक्तिकरण

क्या हूँ मैं? कौन हूँ मैं? बस यही सवाल करती हूँ मैं । तुम नारी हो, लाचार हो, बेचारी हो बस यहीं जवाब सुनती हूँ मैं। जब बडीं हुई समाज की रस्मों को जाना पहचाना अपने सवालों का जवाब मैनें खुद में ही पाया। लाचार नहीं, बेचारी नहीं, मैं धधकती चिंगारी हूँ। छेडों मत जल जाओगे, मैं दुर्गा और काली हूँ।

महेला सशक्तिकरणः–

सर्वप्रथम प्रश्न उठता है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण का क्या अर्थ हैं? इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पडी?

तो महिलाओं को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक कार्य करने का अधिकार ही महिला सशक्तिकरण है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र, चाहे वह विज्ञान हो, अर्थव्यवस्था हो या राजनीति हो, महिलाओं की सक्रिय भागीदारी ही महिला सशक्तिकरण है। आज भी हमारे समाज में कुछ ऐसे तत्व विद्यमान हैं, जो महिलाओं को पुरूषों से कम समझते है। नारी सशक्तिकरण का विरोध करते हैं। तो मेरा प्रश्न उन महानुभावों से है। यदि, वे ऐसा सोचते है तो वे अपनी पत्नी के इलाज के लिए एक महिला डॉक्टर ही क्यों ढूंढतें है? है इस बात का कोई जवाब उनके पास। कहने को तो इस नारी शक्ति की लंबी जुबान की हर कोई शिकायत करता है। तो फिर क्युं कोई गुंगी लडकी से शादी करने को तैयार नहीं होता? फेसबुक से हम सभी परिचित हैं और उसी फैसबुक के मालिक मार्क जुकरबर्ग ने अपने घर बेटी होने की खुशी में अपनी संपति का 99 प्रतिशत भाग दान कर दिया और वहीं हमारे देश में एक पिता लडकी के दहेज इक्ट्ठा करने की चिंता में घडी तक पहनना छोड देता है। और हम कहते है हमारा देश बहुत विकास कर रहा है। वाह! अजीब रिवाज है हमारे देश का, नियत आदमियों की खराब होती है और घुँघट महिलाओं से करवाया जाता है। महिला की इस संकीर्ण समाज से असहजता का परिचय मात्र दो पंक्तियों में हो जाता है:— मैं भी घर जाने की जल्दी ना करती, शाम से पहले।

कभी डरती नहीं मैं भी, अगर औरत न होती।।

अर्चना कक्षाः बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष रोल न.:–2006

हिन्दी भाषा

> प्रकृति की पहली ध्वनी ओ3्म है मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी, इसी ओ3़म की देन है। देवनागरी लिपि है इसकी, देवों की कलम से उपजी। 🌶 बांगला, गुजराती, भोजपुरी, डोगरी, पंजाबी और कई हिन्दी ही हैं इन सब की जननी। > प्रकृति की हर इक चीज अपने में संपूर्ण है। मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी अपने में संपूर्ण है। > जो बोलते है वहीं लिखते हैं। मन के भाव सही उभरते हैं। > हिन्दी भाषा ही तुम्हें, प्रकृति के समीप ले जाएगी, मन की शुद्धि, तन की शुद्धि की सहायक यह बन जाएगी। 🌶 कुछ हवा चली है ऐसी यहाँ, कहते हैं इस मातृभाषा को बदल डालो। > बदल सको क्या तुम अपनी माता को? मातृभाषा का क्यों बदलाव करो देवों की भाषा का क्यों तुम तिरस्कार करों। बदल सको तो तूम अपनी सोच को बदलो। > हर इक भाषा का तुम दिल से सम्मान करो। हिन्दी की जड़ों पर आओ, हम गर्व करें, हिन्दी भाषा पर आओं हम गर्व करें।

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नेहा कुमारी कक्षाः—बी.ए.ऑनर्स. प्रथम वर्ष रोल न.' 123254010

माँ

मैं मानती हूँ, कि दुनिया में कोई रिश्ता, छोटा या बडा नहीं होता लेकिन मेरी माँ के बराबर, कोई और खडा नहीं होता मेरे इंतजार में खुली आँखों से, बस वहीं सो सकती है मेरे दुःख में मुझसे ज्यादा, बस वहीं रो सकती है माथा चूम के मुकदर बदल देने का, हुनर उसी को आता है और उसी का हाथ हैं, जो थर्मामीटर से भी ज्यादा, करेक्ट टंपरेचर बताता है। मैंने मोहब्बत की तमाम, किताबें पढ के देख ली. पहले पन्ने पर माँ का ही नाम लिखा था। वो मुझपे तब से जान देती है, जब मैं प्रेगनेंसी स्टिरप पर सिर्फ एक लकीर बनके दिखी थी हिसाब लगाके देख लो, दुनिया के हर रिश्तो में कुछ अधुरा आधा निकलेगा। एक माँ का प्यार है, जो दूसरों से नौ महिने ज्यादा निकलेगा। जो हर वक्त आस–पास रहे. वो अकसर नजर नहीं आता माँ के साथ भी यहीं होता है पता नहीं कब, घर के किसी कोने में खो जाती है। वो इतना दिखती है, कि दिखना बंद हो जाती है तुमने आखरी बार उसे, आँख भरके कब देखा था? कब उसकी साडी, या सूट की तारीफ की? कब उसकी चूडियों का रंग नोटिस किया? कब उसकी नेलपोलिस, पर अपनी राय दी? आखरी बार कब कहा था? माँ जच रही हो बहुत प्यारी लग रही हो। तुम्हे क्या लगता है? उसे सिर्फ तुम्हारा कमरा सजाजा, और तुम्हारा सुवेटर लगता हैं? माँ भी कभी लडकी थी दोस्त, और हर लडकी की तरह उसे भी, तारीफ सुनना अच्छा लगता है। अभी देर नहीं हुई है। तुम्हारी माँ से खुबसूरत दुनिया की कोई लडकी हो नहीं सकती। ये सच आज और अभी बताओ। बहुत मशरूफ हो तुम, घर, दफ्तर, कारोबार और सबसे फुरसत मिली, तो दोस्त यार,

जिंदगी पहीयों पर भागती है, ठहर के ये सोचना मुश्किल है,

कि माँ आज भी, तुम्हारे इंतजार में जागती है, सुनों, आज दो घडी बैठो उसके साथ छेडो कोई पुराना किस्सा पूछो कैसे हुई थी, पापा से पहली मुलाकात दोहराओ उसके, गुजरे जमाने बजाओ मुहम्मद रफी के गाने जो करना है आज करो कल सूरज पर पे पिछलेगा, तो याद करोगे, कि माँ से घना कोई, दरखत नहीं था इस पछतावे के साथ, कैसे जिओगे कि वो तुमसे बात करना चाहती थी, और तुम्हारे पास वक्त नहीं था। नलिनी कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष रोल न. 1211191002027

प्रेरणा गीत

1. बिन मेहनत के जीवन का सपना साकार नहीं होता, केवल बातें करने से बडा पार नहीं होता। लक्ष्य अगर हासिल करना हैं, तो तुमको तपना होगा, अलग भीड से दिखने की खातीर, तुमको तो खपना होगा। झूठ-मूठ के सपनों से सच का शृंगार नहीं होता, केवल बातें करने से बेडा पार नहीं होता।। 2. मिली सफलता जिनको, वो रातों – रात नहीं पनपे, कठिन परिश्रम मंत्र था उनका और नियंत्रण था मनपे। मेहनत की बूँदों से सिंचित, फल बेकार नहीं होता, केवल बातें करने से बेडा पार नहीं होता।। 3. मन में एक संकल्प जगाओ, जान फूंक दो लाशों में, जीवन में ऐसा कर जाओ, नाम रहे इतिहासों में। बिना कर्म के हाथ की रेखाओं का सार नहीं होता. केवल बातें करने से बेडा पार नहीं होता।। 4. तन की सुन्दरता कटती है, समय की तेज कटारी से, मन की सुन्दरता बढती हैं, मेहनत के संग यारी से। दीवारें वो ढह जाती है. जिनका आधार नहीं होता. केवल बातें करने से बेडा पार नहीं होता।।

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रबिना कक्षा बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

अनुकमांकः—1211191002068

गुरू की महिमा

गुरू के बिना ज्ञान नहीं, ज्ञान के बिना कोई महान् नहीं। भटक जाता है जब इंसान, तब गुरू ही देता ज्ञान। ईश्वर के बाद अगर कोई हैं, तो वो गुरू है। दुनिया से वाकिफ जो कराता है, वो गुरू है। हमें जो अच्छा इंसान बनाता है, वो गुरू है। हमें इंसानियत जो सिखाता हैं, वो गुरू है। हमारे अंदर एक विश्वास जा जगा दे, वो गुरू है। कुसुमलता कक्षाः– द्वितीय वर्ष अनुकमांकः–2008

समय का सदुपयोग

मनुष्य के जीवन में समय का बहुत अधिक महत्व होता है! समय हमारे सबसे कीमती संसाधनों में से एक है, फिर भी यह अक्सर मूल्यहीन और गलत कामों उपयोग किया जाता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक ही दिन में एक ही प्रकार का समय दिया जाता हैं, परंतु सभी व्यक्ति समय का सही उपयोग नही करते। कुछ व्यक्ति समय का सही उपयोग करते हुए अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए मेहनत करते हैं। जो व्यक्ति समय पर अपना काम पूरा करता है, वह अपने जीवन में सफल हो जाता हैं, जो व्यक्ति समय पर अपना कार्य पूरा करत है उन्हे बाद में अपने जीवन में पछतावा नहीं होता। जो व्यक्ति समय का गलत उपयोग करता है, वह समय के महत्व को नहीं समझता, इसलिए वह अपने जीवन में असफल हो जाता है।सभी का पता है कि एक बार जो समय बीत गया वह दोबारा वापस नहीं आएगा। इसलिए समय पर हमें अपने कार्य को पूरा करना चाहिए और आगें बढना चाहिए ताकि बाद में पछताना न पड़ें।

किसी ने सही कहा हैं:– वक्त सबको मिलता है जिंदगी बदलने के लिए लेकिन जिंदगी नहीं मिलती वक्त बदलने के लिए। प्रीति बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष अनुकमांकः—24

कुछ करना है तो डटकर चल

कुछ करना है, तो डटकर चल। थोंडा दुनिया से हटकर चल।। लीक पर तो सभी चल लेते हैं। कभी इतिहास को पलटकर चल।। बिना काम के मुकाम कैसा? बिना मेहनत के दाम कैसा? जब तक ना हासिल हो मंजिल. तो राह में आराम कैसा? अर्जुन – सा, निशाना रख। मन में ना कोई बहाना रख। लक्ष्य सामने है. बस उसी पे अपना ठिकाना रख। सोच मत, सपनो को साकार कर। अपने कर्मों से प्यार कर। मिलेगा तेरी मेहनत का फल। किसी और का इंतजार ना कर।। जो चले थे अकेले उनके पीछे आज मेले हैं..... जो करते रहे इंतजार उनकी जिंदगी में आज झमेले हैं

ललिता कक्षा बी.ए.द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमाकः—41

सपनों में रख आस्था

सपनों में रख आस्था कर्म तू किए जा, त्याग में ना डर आलस परित्याग किए जा। गलती कर ना घबरा, गिरकर फिर हो जा खडा। समस्याओं को रास्तों से निकाल दे, चट्टान भी हो तो ठोकर से उछाल दों। रख हिम्मत तूफानों से टकराने की, जरूरत नहीं है किसी, मुसीबत से घबराने की। जो पाना है बस उसकी, एक पागल की तरह चाहत कर, करता रह कर्म मगर, साथ में खुदा की इबाबत भी कर। फिर देख किस्मत क्या—क्या रंग दिखलाएगी, तुझको तेरी मंजिल मिल जाएगी, मंजिल मिल जाएगी। करीना कक्षाः—बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांकः—18

कहानी हसीन होनी चाहिए।

किरदार चाहे जो भी हो, कहानी हसीन होनी चाहिए...... दिल में अच्छाई और ऑखों में प्यार होना चाहिए...... मायूसी में क्या रखा है, जिंदगी गुलजार होना चाहिए...... सजते तों सभी है आजकल, पर उसमें थोडी सादगी की मिलावट भी होनी चाहिए...... यूं तो किसी की जिंदगी का सफर आसान नहीं होता, जिंदगी जीने के लिए खुशमिजाज होना चाहिए...... मिठास होठों पर नहीं, दिल में होनी चाहिए..... लोग चाहे जैसे भी बर्ताव करें, पर आपके बर्ताव में संस्कार होने चाहिए...... स्वार्थ से भरी इस दूनिया में, थोडा निस्वार्थ भी होना चाहिए...... किरदार चाहे जो भी हो, कहानी हसीन होनी चाहिए......

जयंती

कक्षाः— बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष अनुकमांकः—2102

आज की बेटी

बेटी तो माँ की परछाई होती है। पर पिता के हृदय की गहराई में रहती है। आज की बेटी ऑटोरिक्शा, बस और रेलगाडी तो क्या वाययान भी उडा रही है। आज समाज में कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है। जहाँ बेटियाँ नहीं जा सकती। आज की बेटी जल. थल और वायसेना में जा नारी का सम्मान बढा रहीं है। बेटी तो पिता के सर का ताज होती है, एक नहीं दो कुलों की लाज होती है। बेटी के संस्कारों से कई पीढियाँ संवर जाती हैं। किसी व्यक्ति की पहली गुरू माँ ही होती है। आज की बेटी ने बहुत जिम्मेदारी उठा रखी है। माँ बाप की मृत्यू पर उनको काँधा दे श्मशान तक जा रही है। फिर भी समाज में बेटियों को बोझ समझा जाता है। हमारे समाज में बेटियों को वो हक नहीं दिया जाता. जिसकी वो हकदार है। बेटियों को जन्म से पहले ही मरवा दिया जाता है अगर समाज में बेटियाँ नहीं होगी तो बेटे कहाँ से होगें। एक बेटे को जन्म देने वाली भी एक बेटी ही होती है। क्यों लोग भूल जाते है कि एक बेटी के बिना समाज अधुरा है, हमें समाज में बेटियों को बेटे के बराबर दर्जा देना चाहिए। क्योंकि बेटियाँ आज हर क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान दे रहीं हैं।

कक्षा बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांकः—1043

लौहा जितना तप्ता हैं, उतनी ही ताकत भरता हैं, सोने को जितनी आग लगें वो उतना प्रखर निखरता है। हीरे पर जितनी धार लगे वो उतना खूब चमकता है, मिट्टी का बर्तन पकता है, तब घन पर खूब खनकता है। सूरज जैसा बनना है, तों सूरज जितना जलना होगा, नदियों–सा आदर पाना है, तो पर्वत छोड निकलना होगा। हम उस माँ के बच्चें हैं, तो क्यूं सोचे कि राह सरल होगा, ''हर एक संकट का हल होगा, आज नहीं तो कल होगा''।

ललिता कुमार बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष अनुकमांकः—2024

क्या कहेंगे लोग

यह कहानी मेरे स्वयं के विचारों पर आधारित है, क्योंकि जब हम कोई भी कार्य करने का फैसला करते हैं, तो सर्वप्रथम हमें यह विचार आता है कि क्या कहेंगे लोग। जिस कारण से हम अपने स्वयं के फैसलों से पीछे हट जाते है। त ये ना सोच क्या कहेगे लोग, त् अपनी खूबियाँ ढूँढ, क्योंकि खामियाँ निकालने के लिए तो लोग है ना, तू रख कदम अपनी इच्छा से यें ना सोच क्या कहेंगे लोग क्योकि कदम पीछे करवाने के लिए तो लोग हैं ना। तू हर सपना बडा देख ये ना सोच क्या कहेंगे लोग. क्योकि तेरी हर बात को नीचा दिखाने के लिए लोग हैं ना। त हर काम आगे बढकर कर, ये ना सोच क्या कहेंगे लोग क्योंकि पीछे खींचने के लिए लोग हैं ना। त उड खुले आसमान में, ये ना सोच क्या कहेंगे लोग. क्योंकि नीचे गिराने के लिए लोग हैं ना। जब लिखी ये कविता मैनें तो भूला दिया, क्या कहेंगे लोग...... क्या कहेंगे लोग......



श्रीमती रोशनी सहायक प्राध्यापक हिन्दी।

लडकियाँ प्रतिबंधों के तथा लडके अपेक्षा के बोझ तले दबे हुए हैं।

भारत एक ऐसा राष्ट्र है जो अपनी समृद्ध विरासत और पुरातन इतिहास के लिए जाना जाता है, परंतु यह ऐसा स्थान भी है जहाँ लैंगिक असमानता सदियों से चली आ रही है। भारत ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के सभी समाजों में लडके एवं लडकियों के जीवन पर लैंगिक अपेक्षाएं एवं सामाजिक दबाव एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय बने हुए हैं।

''लडकियों प्रतिबंधों के बोझ तले दब जाती हैं और लडके मांगों के'' कथन बिल्कुल सही प्रतीत होता हैं।

लडकियों पर प्रतिबंधों तथा लडकों पर अपेक्षाओं का बोझ उनके अवसरों को सीमित करते हुए, असमानताओं को बढावा देता है तथा उनके मानसिक और भावनात्मक विकास को प्रभावित करता हैं। यदि हम लडकियों पर लगें प्रतिबंधों पर नजर डालें तो हम पायेंगे कि उन पर कई तरह के प्रतिबंध लगाए जाते हैं। उन्हें शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से हतोत्साहित किया जाता है और पारम्परिक क्षेत्रों में ही करियर बनाने की सलाह दी जाती है। सिर्फ यही नहीं उनके पहनावे पर भी बहस की जाती है। जैसे हिजाब व मुद्दा। इसी के साथ शीघ्र विवाह वह भी परिवार या समाज की अनुमति या उनके बनाए नियमों के अनुसार ही स्वीकार्य है। मातृत्व भी उनके मुक्त विकास पर एक प्रतिबंध का कार्य करता है। साथ ही उनसे यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे व्यक्तिंगत आकांक्षाओं की बजाय घरेलू जिम्मेदारियों को प्राथमिकता देंगी। उनके अकेले घूमने जाने पर प्रतिबंध उनकी स्वतंत्रता और अनुभवों को सीमित कर देता है। लडकियों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध बहुआयामी और व्यापक हैं। साथ हीं पारम्परिक लैंगिक भूमिकाएं हमें यह बताती हैं कि लडकियां देखभाल करने वाली और स्वभाव से विनम्र होनी चाहिए। वे आकामक नहीं हो सकती। वे सिर्फ प्यार सहानुभूति और देखभाल करने वाली भूमिकाओं में ही स्वीकार्य है। सांस्कृतिक मानदंड और अपेक्षाएं लडकियों के लिए एक उचित व्यवहार को निर्धारित करके उनकी आकांक्षाओं और क्षमताओं को सीमित कर देते हैं। जिससे उनकी स्वतंत्रता और स्वायता के साथ–साथ उनके व्यक्तित्व का भी हनन होता है। ये प्रतिबंध उनके वयक्तित्व के विकास को बाधित करते हैं। इन प्रतिबंधों के परिणाम दूरगामी प्रतीत होते हैं। क्योंकि निर्धारित व्यवहार के अनुरूप बनने के दबाव के कारण लडकियां अकसर आत्म– मूल्यों से समझौता करती हैं। ये प्रतिबंध लडकियों पर मनौवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव भी डालते हैं, जिससे उनमें चिंता अवसाद और अतृप्ति की भावना पैदा होती है।

वहीं दूसरी और लडके जो कि सतही तौर पर आजाद दिखाई देते हैं उन्हें भी सामाजिक अपेक्षाओं का सामना करना पडता है। उनके लिए प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना, भावनाओं को दबाए रखना, शिक्षा और कैरियर में उत्कृष्टता हासिल करना, शारीरिक मजबूती का होना, प्रदाता की भूमिका निभाने के साथ—साथ हमेंशा कमाने के लिए तैयार रहने का दबाव बना रहना, ये कुछ एसी अपक्षाएं हैं जो उन्हे भावनात्मक और आर्थिक रूप से बोझिल कर देती हैं। लडकों पर भी इन अपेक्षाओं के काफी हानिकारक प्रभाव पडते हैं, जो चिंता और अवसाद जैसी अनेक समस्याओं को जन्म देते हैं। प्रतिबंधों के बाजूद लडकियों ने दृढ संकल्प व उपयुक्त वातावरण के सहारे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन किया है। महिला वैज्ञानिकों, व्यापारियों, नेत्रियों व खिलाडियों के उदाहरण हमें सहज ही उपलब्ध हैं। अपेक्षाओं के बोझ के बावजूद लडके भी विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सफल हुए हैं।उन्होंने चुनौतीपूर्ण परिस्थियों पर काबु पाते हुए उन क्षेत्रों मेंसफलता हासिल की है, जो महिलाओं के एकाधिकार समझे जाते थे।

अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहूँगी कि शिक्षा और जागरूकता इन प्रतिबंधों और अपेक्षाओं से लडने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। हमें चाहिए कि हम इस हानिकारक रूढीवादिता को समाप्त करने के लिए सकिय से कार्य करें व लडके और लडकियों दोनों को अपनी–अपनी रूचि ओर लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप कार्य करने के अवसर दें। शिक्षा के अलावा माता–पिता द्वारा स्वीकृति और सशक्तिकरण उन्हें अधिक न्यायसंगत व समावेशी समाज की और ले जा सकता है।

Commerce Section


Ms. Anshu Assistant Professor of Commerce

Green Finance: A Shift towards Sustainable Economic Growth

Simply put, green finance is a loan or investment that promotes environmentallypositive activities, such as the purchase of ecologically-friendly goods and services or the construction of green infrastructure. As the hazards connected to ecologically destructive products and services rise, green finance is becoming a mainstream phenomenon.

Why Green Financing?

Green finance delivers economic and environmental advantages to everybody. It broadens access to environmentally-friendly goods and services for individuals and enterprises, equalizing the transition to a low-carbon society, resulting in more socially inclusive growth. This results in a 'great green multiplier' effect in which both the economy and the environment gain, making it a win-win situation for everyone. Types of Green Financing :

Now that we have an understanding of what is green finance, let's explore its different types:

Green Mortgages

They allow lenders to provide better terms to home purchasers of properties with a high environmental sustainability rating or if the buyer agrees to invest in enhancing the environmental performance of a property.

Green Loans

These are loans used to support environmental initiatives such as household solar panels, electric automobiles, energy efficiency projects, and more.

Green Credit Cards

Green credit cards such as Aspirations' Zero card plant a tree every time a customer makes a purchase. They enable customers to direct their expenditure toward green finance in order to have a lasting impact on the environment. Green Banks

Green banks operate similarly to traditional banks, but they employ public funds to spur private investment in renewable energy and other environmentally friendly initiatives.

Green Bonds

Green bonds account for the vast bulk of green funding. They include bond investments, the earnings from which are used to support a variety of green initiatives such as renewable energy, clean transportation, and conservation, among others.



Koyal Class- B.Com 1st Roll No. 50002

Role of RBI in Indian Economy

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank and regulatory organization in charge of banking regulation. It belongs to the Indian government's Ministry of Finance. The Indian rupee is issued and distributed by it. It also oversees the country's major payment networks and aims to further the country's economic growth. The RBI's Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran division prints and mints Indian banknotes and coins.

To regulate India's payment and settlement systems, the RBI formed the National Payments Corporation of India as one of its specialized divisions. The Reserve Bank of India formed the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation as a specialized division to provide deposit insurance and credit guarantee to all Indian banks.

It also had full control of monetary policy until the Monetary Policy Committee was constituted in 2016. According to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, it began operations on 1 April 1935. The capital was divided into 100 fully paid shares at the outset. On 1 January 1949, the RBI was nationalized following India's independence on 15 August 1947.

Role of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

It is in charge of deciding on the country's monetary policy. The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) primary responsibility is to preserve financial stability and appropriate liquidity in the economy.

Some of the significant functions of the Reserve Bank of India are as follow:

- Monetary Management
- The issuer of Currency
- Banker and debt manager of the Government
- Banker to Banks

The RBI's job could thus be to construct a multi-layered regulatory and supervisory environment that captures the industry's heterogeneity and adopt policies that provide the sector with enough leeway to flourish without causing disruption.



Mahak, B.Com IInd Year, Roll No. 3001

How to Manage Your Stress

While it may seem like there's nothing you can do about stress at work and home, there are steps you can take to distress and regain control. If you're living with high levels of stress, you're putting your entire well-being at risk. Stress wreaks havoc on your emotional equilibrium, as well as your overall physical and mental health. It narrows your ability to think clearly, function effectively, and enjoy life.

Effective stress management helps you break the hold stress has on your life, so you can be happier, healthier, and more productive. The ultimate goal is a balanced life, with time for work, relationships, relaxation, and fun—and the resilience to hold up under pressure and meet challenges head on. But stress management is not one-size-fits-all. That's why it's important to experiment and find out what works best for you. The following stress management tips can help you do that.

Stress management starts with identifying the sources of stress in your life. Start a stress journal. A stress journal can help you identify the regular stressors in your life and the way you deal with them.

Write down:

- What caused your stress (make a guess if you're unsure).
- How you felt, both physically and emotionally.
- How you acted in response.
- What you did to make yourself feel better.
- Cut out unhealthy ways of dealing with stress

Many of us feel so stressed out, we resort to unhealthy and unproductive ways to cope. A lot of these unhelpful strategies can temporarily reduce stress, but in the long run, they actually cause even more damage: Smoking, drinking too much, or using drugs to relax.

- Practice the 4 A's of stress management: avoid, alter, adapt, or accept.
 - Avoid unnecessary stress
 - Alter the situation
 - Adapt to the stressor
 - Accept the things you can't change

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Saniya, B.Com IInd Year, Roll No. 3003

Let us know Our Fundamental Rights

The fundamental rights of all the citizens of India are given in the Constitution of India. These fundamental rights are mentioned in part three of the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India not only provides fundamental rights to its citizens but also mentions the limitations of those rights. The six Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution of India are listed below:

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Cultural and Educational Rights

Fundamental Rights of India – Interesting Facts

- ➤ As per Articles 226, High Courts can issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- Fundamental Rights are enforceable through the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per Article 32, the Supreme Court can enforce Fundamental Rights.
- Not all the citizens of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights absolutely. An example would be personnel belonging to the Indian Military.
- Fundamental rights can be suspended during a national emergency. But, the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.
- > Fundamental Rights were borrowed from the Constitution of the United States of America.
- Some of the Fundamental Rights are available exclusively to the Citizens of India only, whereas some of the Fundamental Rights are extended to foreigners as well.
- Fundamental Rights are amendable on the condition that the changes are not contrary to the basic structure of the constitution.
- Some of the Fundamental Rights are available exclusively to the Citizens of India, whereas some of the Fundamental Rights are extended to foreigners as well.
- ➢ Fundamental Rights are political and social in character. There is no scope for guaranteed economic rights since it doesn't mention anything about a guaranteed job



Simran B.Com 3rd Year Roll No. 3019

Black Money & White Money

"Black money" and "white money" are terms that are often used to describe money in the context of financial transactions, particularly in relation to taxation and legality. Here's an explanation of each:

Black Money:

Black money refers to money that is earned through illegal means or that has not been declared to the tax authorities. This money is often obtained through activities such as tax evasion, corruption, smuggling, drug trafficking, and other illegal activities.

Individuals or businesses that earn black money do not pay taxes on this income, which is why it is often kept hidden from the government and tax authorities. Black money can have a negative impact on the economy as it reduces the tax revenue that the government collects, leading to a loss of funds that could be used for public services and infrastructure development.

White Money:

White money, on the other hand, refers to money that is earned through legal means and is fully declared to the tax authorities. This money is obtained through legitimate sources of income such as salaries, business profits, investments, and other legal activities. Individuals and businesses that earn white money pay taxes on this income as required by law and comply with the tax regulations of the country. White money is essential for a healthy economy as it contributes to the tax revenue that funds government operations, public services, and social welfare programs.

In summary, the main difference between black money and white money lies in their legality and tax compliance. Black money is obtained through illegal means and is not declared to the tax authorities, while white money is earned through legal channels and is fully disclosed for tax purposes.

Legislative Framework to deal with Black Money:

- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- Benami Transactions Prohibition Act, 1988
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- > The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015
- Lokpal and Lokayukta Act

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Kirti B.Com 3rd Year Roll No. 3013

Role of Accounting Education in our Life

Life Life Life: What life Without Money, Money Money Money: What Money Without Counting Counting Counting Counting: What Counting Without Accounting So Accounting is Real Base Think, Understand & Realize Accounting Accounting Accounting What is this: Scientific Calculation of Money Why: For Increasing Business from Profit How: With the help of Professional Accounting Make Your Life Perfect by taking Perfect Knowledge Knowledge what Knowledge: Accounting Education



Nisha, B.Com Ist Roll No.50007

How to Manage a Big Organization

1. Analyze the Business Fully

Once you become a manager of a big organization, the first thing you should do is fully analyze and understand the business.

2. Always Be Open to Provide Feedback

It is important to understand that most of the management roles have learn-as-you-go lessons.

3. Spend Time with Your Team Members

Managers should spend time with their team members individually to develop good working relationships with them.

4. Maintain Regular Communication

You should focus on establishing a regular communication channel through which you can give and receive feedback from your team members.

5. Draw a Line between Friendship and Business

You should have a clear idea about the differences between friendship and business.

6. Learn Delegation

First-time managers have to be involved in every other task of their team members at the early stages.

7. Be Consistent

Once you make an informed business decision, you should be consistent in your decisions and trust your instincts and abilities that you can fulfill your responsibilities

8. Set Clear Expectations

It is important to set clear expectations from the very start so that your employees know what responsibilities they have and how they should fulfill them.

9. Be Direct

When you assume your role as a manager, you must be direct in communicating your feedback, and directives to your employees.

10. Be Smart in Praising and Criticizing

Managers should be balanced in both praising and criticizing the employees for helping them grow and thrive at work.

Co-Curricular Activities



NAAC PEER Team Visit 14-15 JUNE 2023



Academic Audit 26 June 2024



Independence Day Celebration 15.8.2023

NSS Activities 2023-24



Pali, Haryana, India 5F72+MWW, Pali, Haryana 123102, India Lat 28.164612° Long 76.45187° 15/07/23 09:54 AM GMT +05:30



15/07/23 09:52 AM GMT +05:30

Pali Harvana India

Pali, Haryana, India 5F72+MWW, Pali, Haryana 123102, Ind Lat 28.164656° Long 76.451774° 15/07/23 09:53 AM GMT +05:30



Plantation Drive 15.7.2023



Participation in University Level Camp 18 July, 2023 to 24 July, 2023.





Google

Manethi, Haryana, India 5C87+3J, Manethi, Haryana 123102, India Lat 28.164234° Long 76.414604° 26/07/23 01:12 PM GMT +05:30

Celebration of Kargil Vijay Diwas, 26.7.2023



Pledge under Meri Matti Mera Desh Abhiyaan



Celebration of Meri Matti Mera Desh Abhiyaan 7.10.2023



Clean India Campaign



Slogan Writing on Drug De Addiction



7 Day Special NSS Camp 20 -26 February 2024



YRC Volunteers Participated in Orientation Prog. at IGU Meerpur, 20.9. 2023



Slogan writing competition in collaboration with Red Ribbon Club and NSS Cell



District Level Youth Red Cross Training Camp at IGU,Meerpur Rewari from 29.01.2024 to 2.02.2024



Slogan writing on Awareness and Prevention of Aids (30-11-2023)



Sewing Workshop Organized By Women Cell (May 2024)



Educational Trip to kurukshetra (Nov 2023)



Extension Lecture Organised by W.S.D.C, 15.02.2024



Yoga Club Activities





रेवाड़ी भास्कर 04-10-2023

सिटी स्पोर्ट्स

एथलेटिक्स में प्रथम आने पर नेहा व संगीता सम्मानित



रेवाड़ी | पाली स्थित राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय की दो छात्राएं एथलेटिक्स प्रतियोगिता में जिला स्तर पर मेडल प्राप्त कर राज्य स्तरीय प्रतियोगिता के लिए चयनित हुई हैं। इनके सम्मान में कॉलेज प्रबंधन की ओर से सम्मान समारोह का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें दोनों छात्राओं को प्राचार्य व प्रोफेसर्स की ओर से सम्मानित किया गया। छात्रा नेहा पुत्री बलजीत ने अंडर-18 आयु वर्ग की 200 मी. दौड़ में प्रथम स्थान व 100 मी. में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया। छात्रा संगीता पुत्री धर्मसिंह ने अंडर-20 आयु वर्ग की 200 मी. दौड़ में प्रथम स्थान व 100 मी. में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया। अब दोनों छात्राएं राज्य स्तर पर अपना हुनर दिखाएंगी। प्राचार्य डॉ. करण सिंह, खेल प्रभारी डॉ. सुजान सिंह ने दोनों को शुभकामनाएं देकर उज्जवल भविष्य की कामना की।

Inter college Sports at IGU Meerpur



Kabbadi Team of the College



1st Possition in Inter District Sports tournament



Kabaddi Team with trophy at IGU meerpur



Annual Athletic Meet (8 -12-2023)







and T. I. I

यवा महोत्सव में बेहतर प्रदर्शन पर छात्राएं सम्मानित

भारकर न्यूज कुंड

गांव पाली स्थित राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय की छात्राओं ने आईजीयू मीरपुर में आयोजित तीन हुए दिवसीय युवा महोत्सव हिंडोला में भाग लिया।

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम की प्रभारी डॉ. योगिता यादव ने बताया कि महाविद्यालय की छात्राओं द्वारा बनाई गई फिल्म को हरियाणा शॉर्ट दूसरा स्थान मिला तथा सिम्पोजियम में नेहा



और

जताया।

मौजूद रहे।

कॉलेज

भारद्वाज बीए प्रथम वर्ष ने तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया।

कॉलेज प्रिंसिपल डॉ. कर्ण सिंह यादव ने छात्राओं को बधाई देते हुए उनको भविष्य में भी मेहनत करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। हरियाणवी शॉर्ट फिल्म में

> 2023-12-09 रेवाड़ी भास्कर (6)

का

सिम्पोजियम

मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए डॉ.

स्टाफ

इस

करने के लिए

ज्योति यादव का

मार्गदर्शन

का

पर

आभार

सदस्य

सीमा रानी

मौके



वार्षिक खेलकूद स्पर्धा में छात्राओं ने दिखाया महिला कॉलेज में अपना दम. संगीता ने किया सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन



पाली राजकीय

हुई प्रतियोगिता

भारकर न्यूव | रयाडा गांव पाली स्थित राजकीय महिला महाविधालय में एक दिवसीय श्र्वी वार्षिक खेलकुद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। प्रतियोगिता का प्राधार्य ने कहा कि छात्र जीवन में खेलों का विशेष महत्व है। एक रवस्थ शरीर में ही स्करत है। एक रवस्थ शरीर में ही स्करत है। इसके अंतर्गत छात्राओं की 100 मीटर दौड़, 200 मीटर दौड़, 400 मीटर दौड़, शांटपुट, ऊंची कुद, लंबी कुद कराई गई। पुरस्कार वितरण समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि आरडीएस कॉलेज के प्राचर्य डॉ. दलबीर सिंह यादव ने छात्राओं को पुरस्कार व मेडल देकर क प्राचाय डा. दलाबार ।संह यादव न छात्राओं को पुरस्कार व मेडल देकर सम्मानित किया। उन्होंने बताया कि खिलाड़ी जीवन की चुनौतियों का सामना करने में ज्यादा सक्षम होते हैं व तनाव आदि का सामना अच्छी तरह से कर पाते हैं। स्पर्धा में संगीता बीएसस्सी प्रथम है। स्पर्धा में संगीता बीएसस्सी प्रथम वर्ष ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ बीएससी प्रथम वर्ष ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी का खिताब जीता। डिस्कस TITLU

धो में काजल बीएससी तृतीय वर्ष ने प्रथम, शिखा बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ने द्वितीय व ललिता बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया। शॉटपुट में रेनू बीए प्रथम वर्ष ने प्रथम, शिखा बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ने द्वितीय व काजल बीएससी तृतीय वर्ष ने तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त किया। 200 मीटर दीड़ में संगीता बीएससी प्रथम वर्ष ने प्रथम, मिथिलेश बीए प्रथम

वर्ष ने द्वितीय व प्रियंका बीए द्वितीय वर्ष ने द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया। ऊंची कृद प्रतियोगिता में संगीता बीएससरी प्रथम वर्ष ने पहला, काजल बीएससरी प्रथम वर्ष ने दूसरा व स्रोनिया बीए प्रथम वर्ष ने तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया। 400 मीटर दौड़ में संगीता बीएससरी प्रथम वर्ष को पहला, सोनिया बीए द्वितीय को दूसरा व नेहा बीएससरी प्रथम वर्ष को तीसरा स्थान मिला।

खेल प्रभारी डॉ. सुजान सिंह यादव खेल प्रभारी डॉ. सुजान सिंह यादव ने वार्षिक खेलकूद प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। संचालन डॉ. योगिता व हवा सिंह ने किया। इस मौके पर डॉ. ज्योति यादव, नील्ट्र किश्मनानी, प्रमोद कुमार, अंशु, रविकांत, सीमा रानी, रोशानी, संदीप कुमार, विनतात, डॉ. रितु, पूजा, निशा, अश्विनी कुमार, लोकेश, नरेंद्र, अक्षय व जितेंद्र सहित अन्य स्टाफ सदरस्यों ने आयोजन में सहयोग दिया।



पाली महिला कॉलेज में विस्तार व्याख्यान अच्छा बायोडाटा जॉब मेर्नि लिए आवश्यक : डिप्त



रेवाड़ी भास्कर

आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। व्याख्य में संप्रेषण कला पर जोर देते । छात्राओं को एक अच्छा बायोड तैयार करने के गुण सिखाएं। उन अनुसार एक अच्छा बायोडाटा ज मेरिट में प्लेसमेंट के लिए अल आवश्यक है। कॉलेज के प्राचार्य उ कर्णसिंह यादव ने मुख्य वक्ता व

गांव पाली स्थित राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय में प्लेसमेंट सेल के तत्वावधान में विस्तार व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में श्रीविश्वकर्मा स्किल यूनिवर्सिटी पलवल के डिप्टी डायरेक्टर डॉ. राजकुमार यादव पहुंचे। व्याख्यान का विषय रोजगार उन्मुख कला एवं रिज्युम राइटिंग रहा। डॉ. राजकमार विश्व के 40 देशों में विभिन्न विषयों पर एक्सपर्ट के तौर पर अपने विचार साझा कर चुके हैं।

मुख्य वक्ता डिप्टी डायरेक्टर ने छात्राओं को आज के रोजगार उन्मुख बाजार की आवश्यक जरूरतों को अपने जीवन में आत्मसात करने की







हरियाणवी फिल्म सात दिवसीय एनएसएस शिविर मेकिंग, योग अभ्यास व खेल का समापन हो गया। एनएसएस प्रतियोगिता आदि मुख्य रहे। पूजा प्रभारी सीमा रानी ने बताया कि बीकॉम तृतीय वर्ष इस शिविर में इस शिविर में कुल 50 बेस्ट वॉलेंटियर रही। इस अवसर स्वयंसेविकाओं ने भाग लिया। पर स्वयंसेविकाओं ने विभिन्न शिविर की गतिविधियों की रिपोर्ट सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम भी प्रस्तुत सरिता बीकॉम तृतीय वर्ष ने प्रस्तुत किए। कॉलेज प्राचार्य डॉ. कर्ण की। शिविर में स्वयंसेविकाओं ने सिंह यादव ने एनएसएस टीम की 1 विभिन्न गतिविधियों में भाग लिया। गतिविधियों की सराहना की। इस जिनमें गोद लिए गए पांच गांवों में मौके पर महाविद्यालय के जागरूकता रैली निकाली गई, शैक्षणिक तथा गैर शैक्षणिक ;

bs खंड के गांव पाली स्थित मतदाता जागरूकता पर भाषण राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय में प्रतियोगिता. पोस्टर मेकिंग, स्लोगन लेखन, स्टाफ सदस्य मौजुद रहे।

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Sh. Narender, L.A.



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Ms. Nisha, L.A.



Sh. Jitender Kumar PeonPeon



Mrs. Sunita



Sh. Dharamender Driver



Sh. Hari Ram Conductor



Sh. Jitender Kumar Chowkidar



Sh. Hansraj Chowkidar