



SARVASADHIKA

2022-23

Government College Sector 9
Gurugram

It gives me an immense pleasure to note that the Government College Sector 9 Gurugram is bringing out the annual college magazine.

Principal's Message



Established in the year 2003, the location of the college facilitates easy and comfortable access to students from both the rural and urban parts of the district. Our college community is a distinguished centre of academic excellence that offers many courses including some very sought after professional courses. It is a vibrant inclusive institution that believes in nurturing the social diversity of our country and developing the unique talents of its students. The various clubs and student development cells in the college collectively work towards imbibing the culture of excellence, innovation and collaboration among the students. A dedicated and highly qualified team of educators strives continuously to keep the students abreast of learning using latest aids in their respective curricular field. The college is swiftly moving towards the adoption of NEP 2020 and lays great emphasis on including the Indian Knowledge Systems both in the imparting of curriculum and also the organisation of various co-curricular activities. The college believes in upholding and harbouring the traditional values of respect for education, educators and the institution as the greatest centre of learning. The college expects its students to maintain the decorum of the college, to behave in a dignified manner whether inside or outside the premises and respect the college property. At Govt College Sector 9, we nurture a concern for the environment and promote practices that would build a clean, hygienic and environmentally responsible educational institution. I look forward to witnessing the institution reach greater heights with our collective dedicated efforts.

Dr Madhu Arora
Principal

Editor's Note

It gives me immense joy to bring out this edition of 'Sarvasadhika', more so because we as a nation are swiftly transitioning into a progressive society. A very significant step in this direction is the adoption of a new education policy. The National Education Policy (NEP) formulated in 2020 has a very significant relevance for you all as college students as it aims to transform the education system to meet the needs of the 21st century. Hence, I dedicate this brief editorial to apprise you of its key objectives. One key aspect of the NEP is its focus on holistic and multidisciplinary education, which encourages students to pursue a wide range of subjects beyond their core disciplines. This approach will certainly give you an advantage by providing you with a broader perspective and a more well-rounded education, which will strengthen your presence in an increasingly interconnected and complex world. Another important aspect of the NEP is its emphasis on skill development and experiential learning. The classrooms will become flexible, meaning thereby that industrial learning and a consistent interaction with the working world around, will become an important part of student life besides a mere restricted class room teaching.



This implies that your education will focus more on practical skills and hands-on experience that can enhance your employability and prepare you for the workforce in a better way. The NEP also encourages colleges to offer more flexibility in course choices and multiple entry and exit points, allowing students to customize their education based on their interests and career goals. This point empowers those students who, because of circumstances or as per their own will have to take a break from studies in order to pursue other interests. The idea behind this is to build a society which is more empathetic and understanding of its young resources. Furthermore, the NEP emphasizes the use of technology in education, which will benefit you by providing access to on-line resources, virtual labs, and other digital tools that can enhance your learning experience. Overall, the NEP has the potential to significantly impact you as college students by providing with a more flexible, holistic, and relevant education that would prepare you for the challenges of the future. With a hope that this change will bring in better prospects and learning experience, I extend my wishes for a very bright and promising future for you all.

Dr Meenakshi Dalal
Editor-in-Chief

लेखन अभिव्यक्ति का श्रेष्ठ माध्यम



अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार हमें संविधान ने दिया है। इस अधिकार का उपयोग कर हम अपनी भावनाओं को प्रकट करते हैं। यदि अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर न मिले तो मनुष्य अपने विचारों के साथ द्वंद्व करता रहे। इसलिए अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता अति आवश्यक है। हालांकि अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम दूसरों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाए।

इसलिए अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हमारे विचार किसी की धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक संवेदनाओं को आहत न करे। लेखन अभिव्यक्ति का श्रेष्ठ माध्यम है। समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तकों के द्वारा लेखक अपने विचार, अपनी रचनाओं को दूसरों तक पहुंचाते हैं। इस कला में पारंगत लोग सदियों तक याद रखे जाते हैं। महाविद्यालय पत्रिका के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों को अपनी लेखन-कला निखारने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है। विद्यार्थी इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से कविता, सामयिक लेखों की रचना कर अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। आशा है कि जो विद्यार्थी आज महाविद्यालय पत्रिका में लेख, कविता आदि लिख रहे हैं वह भविष्य में महान लेखक, कवि बन सकेंगे।

सभी विद्यार्थियों एवं नव रचनाकारों को ढेरों शुभकामनाएं।

सुरेंद्र कुमार
सहायक प्राध्यापक
जनसंचार
उपसंपादक



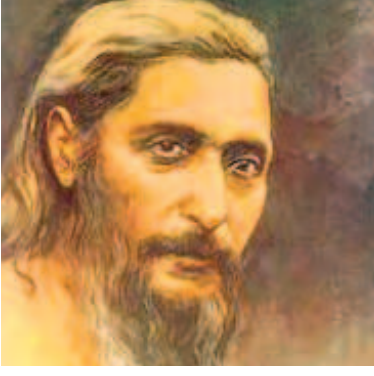
संपादकीय

हम जिस समय में जी रहे हैं वह विज्ञान और तकनीक के अतिशय विकास का समय है। इनके विकास ने जहाँ एक तरफ हमारी जिन्दगी को ज्यादा सुगम बनाया है वहीं दूसरी तरफ हमारे भीतर की मानवीय करुणा और सहभाव को कम करने का काम भी किया है। भूमंडलीकरण, उदारीकरण और निजीकरण की परियोजना ने जिस सामाजिक ढांचे को बनाया उसके लिए मनुष्य संख्या मात्र बनकर रह गया है। ज्ञान सिर्फ सूचना भर है। आज जिसके पास जितनी सूचनाएं हैं वह उतना बड़ा ज्ञानी है। दिन भर सोशल मीडिया पर उलझा हुआ मनुष्य कितना अकेला है इसका अंदाज लगाना भी मुश्किल है। इन स्थितियों में जहाँ ज्यादा मनुष्य हो सकने की संभावनाएं मौजूद हैं वह साहित्य का कोना ही है। साहित्य हमें ज्यादा मनुष्य होने की प्रेरणा देता है। साहित्य हमारे भीतर करुणा और सहभाव जगाने का काम करता है। जब हम कोई कविता पढ़ते हैं या कहानी, उपन्यास पढ़ते हैं तो हमारे भीतर मनुष्यता का भाव और ज्यादा प्रबल होता है। आंकड़ों के जाल में उलझे हुए इन्सान को साहित्य ही है जो मनुष्यता की उच्च भावभूमि पर ले आकर स्वार्थ संबंधों से मुक्त करता है। दुनिया में क्रूरता वहीं है जहाँ साहित्य और कविता नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक कहानी याद आ रही है। पाब्लो नेरुदा की कविता से खफ़ा होकर तत्कालीन शासक ने उन्हें जेल भेज दिया। जेल में नेरुदा की छोटी सी बेटी उनसे मिलने गयी। उसने कहा पापा आपने राजा के खिलाफ कविता लिखी तो उसे भी आपके खिलाफ कविता लिख देनी चाहिए थी। उसने जेल क्यों भेज दिया? नेरुदा ने कहा बेटी वह कविता लिख सकता तो जेल ही नहीं बनाता। यहाँ कहानी कविता और साहित्य की ताकत बताने के लिए पर्याप्त है। सर्वसाधिका के इस अंक में महाविद्यालय के अनेक छात्र/छात्रों की हिंदी की कई महत्वपूर्ण रचनाएँ प्रकाशित हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि ये रचनाएँ आपको पसंद आएँगी। इसमें प्रकाशित सभी रचनाकारों को मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

पूजा सिंह

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सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'

1896—1961

हिन्दी अनुभाग

अनुक्रमणिका

| क्रमांक | रचना | रचनाकार | पृष्ठ |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 | बसंत ऋतु | धोनी | 1 |
| 2 | लाख की चूड़ियां | ज्योति | 1 |
| 3 | इंटरनेट | वर्षा गंडास | 3 |
| 4 | साक्षरता | वरुण | 4 |
| 5 | खूबसूरत बत्तख | रुचिका | 5 |
| 6 | चिट्ठियां | ज्योति | 6 |
| 7 | आतंकवाद | नेहा कुमारी | 7 |
| 8 | भ्रष्टाचार | मोहम्मद सादाब | 8 |
| 9 | बेटी की विदाई | किरण | 9 |
| 10 | बहनों का संगठन | खुशी | 10 |

बसंत ऋतु

सुनो बात मेरी अनोखी हवा हूँ।
बड़ी बावली हूँ।
बड़ी मस्तमौला
नहीं कुछ फिकर है,
बड़ी ही निडर हूँ।
जिधर चाहती हूँ।
उधर घूमती हूँ,
मुसाफिर अजब हूँ।

न घर—बार मेरा,
न उद्देश्य मेरा,
न इच्छा किसी की
न आशा किसी की,
न प्रेमी न दुश्मन,
जिधर चाहती हूँ
उधर घूमती हूँ।
हवा हूँ हवा मैं
बसती हवा हूँ।

जहाँ से चली मैं
जहाँ को गई मैं
शहर, गाँव, बस्ती,
नदी, रेत, निर्जन
हरे खेत, पोखर

झुलाती चली मैं !
हवा हूँ, हवा मैं
बसती हवा हूँ

चढी पेड महुआ,
थपा थप मचाया,
गिरी धम्म से फिर
चढी आम ऊपर
उसे भी झकोरा
किया कान में श्कूश।
उतरकर भागी मैं।
हरे खेत पहुँची वहाँ
वहाँ गेहूँओ में
लहर खूबे मारी।

पहर दो पहर क्या,
अनेकों पहर तक
इसी में रही मैं!
खडी देख आलसी
लिए शीश कल सी
मुझे खुब सूझी
हिलाया झुलाया
गिरी पर न कलसी!

धोनी
(बी.ए. द्वितिय वर्ष)

लाख की चूड़िया

सारे गांव में बदलू मुझे सबसे अच्छा आदमी लगता था क्योंकि वह मुझे सुंदर—सुंदर लाख की गोलियां बनाकर देता था। मुझे अपने मामा के गांव जाने का सबसे बड़ा चाव यही था कि जब मैं वहां से लौटता था तो मेरे पास ढेर सारी गोलियां होती, रंग — बिरंगी गोलियां जो किसी भी बच्चे का मन मोह ले। वैसे तो मेरे मामा के गांव का होने के कारण मुझे बदलू को बदलू मामा न कहकर बदलू काका कहा करता था जैसा कि गांव के सभी बच्चे उसे कहा करते थे। बदलू का मकान कुछ ऊँचे पर बना था। मकान के सामने बड़ा सा सहन था। जिसमें एक पुराना नीम का वृक्ष लगा था। उसी के नीचे बैठकर बदलू अपना काम किया करता था। बगल में उसकी भट्टी दहकती रहती जिसमें वह लाख पिघलाया करता।

सामने एक लकड़ी का चौखट पड़ी रहती जिस पर लांख के मुलायम होने पर वह उसे सलाख के समान पतला करके चूड़ी का आकार देता।

बदलू यह कार्य सदा ही एक मचिए पर बैठकर किया करता था जो बहुत ही पुरानी थी। बगल में ही उसका हुक्का रखा रहता था। गाँव में मेरा दोपहर का समय अधिकतर बदलू के पास बीतता था। वह मुझे शल्लाश कहा करता और मेरे पहुँचते ही मेरे लिए तुरंत एक मचिया मंगा देता। वह रोज लगभग चार-छह जोड़े चूड़ियाँ बनाता। बदलू था। चूड़ियाँ बनाना उसका पैतृक पेशा था वास्तव में उस समय में चूड़ियों की खपत भी बहुत थी। उस गाँव में तो सभी स्त्रियाँ उसकी बनाई हुई चूड़ियाँ पहनती थी। परंतु वह कभी भी चूड़ियों को पैसों से बेचता न था। उसका अभी तक वस्तु-विनिमय का तरीका था और महिलाएं अनाज के बदले स्वभाव से बहुत सीधा था। मैंने कभी भी उसे किसी से झगड़ते नहीं देखा। हाँ, शादी विवाह के अवसरों पर वह अवश्य जिद पकड़ जाता था, जीवनभर चाहे कोई उससे मुफ्त चूड़ियाँ ले जाए परंतु विवाह के अवसर पर वह सारी कसर निकाल लेता था। आखिर सुहाग के जोड़े का महत्व ही और होता है। मुझे याद है, मेरे मामा के यहाँ किसी लड़की के विवाह पर जरा सी किसी बात पर बिगड़ गया था और फिर उसको मनाने में लोहे लग गए थे। विवाह सी जोड़े का मूल्य इतना बढ़ जाता था। कि उसके लिए पगड़ी मिलती और रुपए जो मिलते सो अलग।

यदी संसार में बदलू को किसी बात से चिड़ थी वो वह थी कांच की चूड़ियों से। यदि किसी भी स्त्री के हाथों में उसे कांच की चूड़ियाँ दिख जाती तो वह अंदर ही अंदर कुढ़ उठता और कभी कभी तो वह अंदर-ही-अंदर कुढ़ उठता और कभी-कभी तो दो चार बातें भी सुना देता। मैं उससे कहता कि शहर में सब कांच की चूड़ियाँ पहननते हैं तो वह उत्तर देता, शहर की बात और है, लला! वहाँ तो सभी कुछ होता है। वहाँ तो औरतें अपने मर्द का हाथ पकड़कर सड़कों पर घूमती भी हैं और फिर उनकी कलाईयाँ नाजुक होती हैं न! लाख की चूड़ियाँ पहले तो मोच न आ जाए। मैं बहुधा हर गर्मी की छुट्टी में अपने मामा के यहाँ चला जाता और एक-आधा महीने वहाँ रहकर स्कूल खुलने के समय तक वापस आ जाता। मेरे पिता जी की एक दूर के शहर में बदली हो गई और एक लंबी अवधी तक मैं अपने मामा के घर ना जा सका। लगभग आठ-दस वर्षों के बाद जब मैं वहाँ गया तो इतना बड़ा हो चुका था कि लाख की गोलीयों में मेरी रुचि नहीं रह गई थी। अतरू गाँव में होते हुए भी कई दिनों तक मुझे बदलू का ध्यान न आया। इस बीच मैंने देखा कि गाँव में लगभग सभी स्त्रीयाँ कांच की चूड़ियाँ पहनें हैं। विरले ही हाथों में मैंने लाख की चूड़ियाँ पहने हैं। विरले ही हाथों में लाख की चूड़ियाँ देखी, तब एक दिन सहसा मुझे बदलू का ध्यान हो आया, बात ऐसी हुई कि बरसात में मेरे मामा की छोटी लड़की खोलते हुए फिसलकर गिर पड़ी और उसके हाथ में कांच की चूड़ी टुट कर उसकी कलाई में घुस गई और उससे खून बहने लगा, तो उसकी मरहम-पट्टी करनी पड़ी। तभी मुझे बदलू की याद आई और मैं शाम को घुमते-घुमते उसके घर चला गया। एक खाट पर लेटा था। नमस्ते बदलू काका ! मैंने कहा। नमस्ते भइया ! उसने मेरी नमस्ते का उत्तर दिया और उठकर खाट पर बैठ गया। परंतु उसने मुझे पहचाना नहीं और देर तक मेरी ओर निहारता रहा।

मैं हूँ जनार्दन काका। आपके पास से गोलियाँ बनवाकर ले जाता था। मैंने अपना परिचय दिया। तब वह एकदम बोल पड़ा आओ-आओ लला बैठो! बहुत दिन बाद गाँव आए। चारपाई पर बैठते हुए उत्तर दिया। हाँ इधर आना नहीं हो सका, काका! मैंने इधर-उधर दृष्टि दौड़ाई। न तो मुझे उसकी मचिया ही नजर आई न ही भट्टी।

आजकल काम नहीं करते काका? मैंने पूछा। नहीं लला काम तो कई साल से बंद है। मेरी बनाई हुई चूड़िया कोई पूछे तब तो। गाँव-गाँव में कांच का प्रचार हो गया है। वह कुछ देर चुप रहा, फिर बोला, मशीन युग है न यह लला! आज कल सब काम मशीन से होते हैं। खेत भी मशीन से जोते जाते हैं। और फिर जो

सुंदरता कांच की चूड़ियों में होती है, लाख में कहीं संभव है? लेकिन कांच बड़ा खतरनाक होता है। बड़ी जल्दी टूट जाता है। मैंने कहा..... नाजुक तो फिर होता ही है लला। कहते-कहते उसे खासीं आ गई और वह देर तक खांसता रहा। मुझे लगा उसे दमा है। अवस्था के साथ-साथ उसका शरीर ढल चुका था। उसके हाथों पर और माथे पर नसे उभर आई थी। मानो जैसे उसने मेरी शंका भाप ली और बोला “दमा नहीं है मुझे। फसली खांसी है। यही महीने-दो-महीने से आ रही है। दस पंद्रह दिन में ठीक हो जाएगी”। मैंने पूछा— गाय तो अच्छी है न काका ? तो काका बोले —गाय कहीं हैं। लला! दो साल हुए बेच दी, कहीं से खिलाता उसे? इतने में रज्जों, उसकी बेटी, अंदर से एक डलिया में ढेर से आम ले आई। यह तो बहुत है काका! इतने कहीं खा पाऊंगा? मैंने कहा। वाह-वाह वह हस पड़ा, शहरी ठहरे न! मैं तुम्हारी उमर का था तो इसके चौगुने आम एक बखत में खा जाता था। आपकी बात अलग है, मैंने उत्तर दिया। रज्जो ने चार पाँच आम अंजुली में लेकर मेरी ओर बढ़ा दिए। आम लेने के लिए मैंने हाथ बढ़ाया तो मेरी निगाह एक क्षण के लिए उसके हाथों पर ठिठक गई। गोरी-गोरी कलाईयों पर लाख की चूड़ियां बहून ही फल रही थी। बदलू ने मेरी दृष्टि देख ली और बोल पड़ा यही आखिरी जोड़ा बनाया था जमींदार साहब की बेटी के विवाह पर, दस आने पैसे मुझको दे रहे थे। मैंने जोड़ा नहीं दिया। कहां, शहर से ले आओ। मैंने आम ले लिए और खाकर थोड़ी देर पश्चात चला आया। मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि बदलू ने हारकर भी हार नहीं मानी थी। उसका व्यक्तित्व कांच की चूड़ियों जैसा न था कि आसानी से टूट जाए।

उद्देश्य:- इस कहानी का मुख्य उद्देश्य शहरीकरण व मशीनीकरण के कारण गावों के लघु कुटीर उद्योगों के उजड़ने का वर्णन करता है। इससे गाँवों में बढ़ रही बेरोजगारी बताता है।

ज्योति
(बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

इंटरनेट

‘इंटरनेट’ शब्द से सभी लोग परिचित हैं। आज के समय में बच्चे-बच्चे को इंटरनेट के बारे में पता है। आज के युग को हम इंटरनेट का युग भी कह सकते हैं। इंटरनेट मनोरंजन का एक बहुत अच्छा माध्यम है। इंटरनेट के माध्यम से आप संगीत, गेम्स, फिल्म आदि को अपने मोबाइल में डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं। इंटरनेट हमारे जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग बन गया है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी इंटरनेट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। छात्र इंटरनेट की सहायता से किसी भी विषय से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इंटरनेट हम दुनिया के हर कोने से जोड़ता है। हम इंटरनेट से कपड़े, किताबें, घरेलू सामान आदि सब घर बैठे खरीद सकते हैं। इंटरनेट मनुष्य को मिला हुआ एक उपहार है, जिसके माध्यम से मनुष्य का जीवन आसान हो गया है। इंटरनेट ज्ञान का भंडार है। इंटरनेट से हम किसी भी दूर बैठे व्यक्ति से बात

कर सकते हैं। अब तो पैसे का लेनदेन भी इंटरनेट के माध्यम से होता है। इंटरनेट ने लोगों के जीवन को हमेशा के लिए बदल दिया है।

वर्षा गंडास (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)



साक्षरता

साक्षरता का अर्थ है:- अक्षर ज्ञान होना। साक्षरता एक मौलिक कौशल है जो मानव के सभी क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित करती है। शैक्षणिक, पेशेवर और व्यक्तिगत रूप से सफल होने के लिए व्यक्तियों के लिए मजबूत साक्षरता कौशल विकसित करना महत्वपूर्ण है, वर्तमान में, भारत में शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर साक्षरता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से कई सरकारी कार्यक्रम हैं।

“शिक्षित होंगे सभी जन,
विकसित होगा मेरा वतन”।

निरक्षर या अनपढ़ होना मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य होता है। निरक्षर व्यक्ति ज्ञान-विज्ञान के विशाल भंडारों से वंचित रह जाता है। साहित्य और कलाओं का सुरम्य संसार उसकी पहुँच से बाहर हो जाता है, निरक्षर व्यक्ति इस संसार में उस अंधे व्यक्ति की भाँति रहता है जिसके मार्ग में मोती बिखरे रहते हैं परन्तु वह उन्हें देखने में असमर्थ रहता है क्योंकि उसकी आँखों में ज्ञान की ज्योति नहीं होती, निरक्षर व्यक्ति का जीवन वैसा ही है जैसे पंखहीन पंछी या जल बिना मछली।

शिक्षा का लक्ष्य है- संस्कार देना। साक्षरता अभियान संकुचित अर्थ में नहीं लिया जा सकता। हमारे मुनियों ने शिक्षा का अर्थ सर्वांगीण विकास माना है। शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सचेत रहता है।

“ शिक्षित समाज ही जग में प्रकाश फैलाएगा,
शिक्षा का मार्ग ही समाज को सभ्य बनाएगा।”

साक्षरता को विभिन्न सामाजिक रूप से पहचाने जाने योग्य प्रासंगिक प्रतीकों के उपयोग से अर्थ बनाने और संप्रेषित करने की क्षमता के रूप में भी परिभाषित किया जा सकता है। साक्षरता दर अभी के समय में अच्छे मुकाम पर है। केरल राज्य में साक्षरता दर अपने चर्मोत्कर्ष पर है। अन्य राज्यों को केरल जैसे साक्षर राज्य के नागरिकों से प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए। बल्कि केरल प्रेरणा का स्रोत बन चुका है। उपरोक्त बातों से यह सिद्ध होता है कि साक्षरता मानव जीवन के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

“ कर्तव्यों का बोध कराती,
अधिकारों का ज्ञान।
शिक्षा से ही मिल सकता है,
सर्वोपरी सम्मान।।”

वरुण
(बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

बदसूरत बत्तख की कहानी

गर्मियों के दिन थे। शाम के समय एक बत्तख झील के पास ही पेड़ के नीचे अपने अंडे देने के लिए अच्छी जगह ढूँढ रही थी। उसने वहाँ पाँच अंडे दिए। उसने देखा कि पाँच में से एक अंडा दिखने में अलग था। वह उसे देखकर परेशान रहने लगी। उसने अंडों से बच्चे निकलने तक का इंतजार किया। इंतजार के बाद एक रोज चारों अंडों से बच्चे निकले परंतु उस एक अंडे से अभी भी बच्चा नहीं निकला था। वे चारों बच्चे बहुत थे। बत्तख का मानना था शायद वह पाँचवा बच्चा अधिक सुंदर है जिसकी वजह से वह अधिक सुंदर है जिसकी वजह से वह अधिक समय ले रहा है। एक सुबह वह आखिरी अंडा फूटा, जिसमें से एक बदसूरत बच्चा बाहर निकला। वह अपने बाकी बहन-भाइयों से काफी बदसूरत व बड़ा था। बच्चों की माँ उसे देखकर काफी निराश हो गई, परंतु उनका मानना था शायद वह बच्चा अपने बहन-भाइयों के साथ रहकर वह भी उनके जैसा सुंदर हो जाए। समय बीतता गया परंतु वह बच्चा वैसा ही रहा जिससे उसके बहन-भाई उसका मजाक उड़ाते थे। वह बहुत उदास रहने लगा। एक दिन उच बच्चे ने अपनी परछाई झील में देखी। उसने सोचा कि यदि वह अपने घरवालों को छोड़कर चला जाए तो सब खुश हो जाएंगे। वह यह सोचकर घने जंगलों में चला गया। ठंड का मौसम आ चुका था तथा बर्फ गिर रही थी। वह बहुत भूखा था तथा उसे ठंड भी लग रही थी। वह इस पर सोचकर एक बत्तख परिवार के पास जा पहुँचा। उन्होंने उसे भगा दिया, वहाँ से वह एक मुर्गी के घर गया उसने भी उसे चोंच मारकर भगा दिया। उसी रास्ते में उसने एक कुत्ता भी देखा, कुत्ता भी उसे छोड़कर चला गया। उदास होकर वह बच्चा जा ही रहा था कि उसे एक किसान मिला तथा किसान उसे अपने घर लेकर गया। वहाँ एक बिल्ली भी थी जिसने उसे परेशान कर भगा दिया। वह दूसरे जंगल में जाकर रहने लगा। कुछ ही समय बाद बसंत का मौसम आ गया। वह बच्चा अपने आप को एक नदी के पानी में देखता है तथा वह

अपने बाकी सुंदर हो चुका था तथा वह खुद को एक राजहंस जैसा पाता है तभी उसे वहां एक राजा. हंसिनी वहां नजर आती है जिससे वह प्यार कर बैठता था। वह उस हंसिनी से शादी कर लेता है तथा वे खुशहाल जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं।

शिक्षा:— हर व्यक्ति सही समय पर ही अपने गुणों की पहचान कर पाता है।

रुचिका
(बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

चिट्ठिया

लेटरबॉक्स में पड़ी हुई चिट्ठिया
अनंत सुख—दुख वाली अनंत चिट्ठिया
लेकिन कोई किसी से नहीं बोलती
सभी अकेले—अकेले अपनी मंजिल पर पहुंचने का इंतजार करती है।
कैसा है यह एक साथ होना
दूसरे के साथ हँसना न रोना
क्या हम भी लेटरबॉक्स की चिट्ठिया हो गए हैं।

ज्योति
(बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

आतंकवाद

आतंकवाद एक हिंसात्मक कूकृत्य है, जिसकों अंजाम देने वाले कों आतंकवादी कहते हैं। हिंसा का एक गैर कानूनी तरीका जो लोगों को डाराने के लिए आतंकवादियों के द्वारा अपनाया जाता है। भारत ढेर सारी चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है जैसे गरीबी , जनसंख्या वृद्धि , निरक्षता , असमानता आदि बहुत कुछ , फिर भी आतंकवाद इन सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक है जो पूरी मानव को प्रभावित कर रहा है। ये बहुत ही डरावनी बीमारी है जो लोगों को मानसिक और बौद्धिक स्तर पर प्रभावित कर रही है। आतंकवाद का कोई नियम कानून नहीं होता , वो केवल अपनी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार के उपर दबाव बनाने के साथ ही आतंक को हर जगह फैलाने के लिए निर्दोष लोगों के समूह या समाज पर हमला करते हैं। उनकी मांग न मानी जाए तो वह लोगों पर गोलियाँ चला देते हैं तथा दया की भावना तक नहीं आती। आतंकवाद , देश के सभी युवाओं के विकास को प्रभावित करता है। ये राष्ट्र के उचित विकास से कई वर्ष पीछे ढकेल देता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आतंकवाद हमेशा अपनी जड़े को गहराई से फैलाता रहेगा क्योंकि अपने अनैतिक उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए कुछ अमीर लोग अभी भी इसकों समर्थन दे रहे हैं।

नेहा कुमारी
(बी.ए. द्वितिय वर्ष)



भ्रष्टाचार

तरक्की पर है भ्रष्टाचार ,
लुटेरी हो गई हर सरकार,,
की जनता चीख रही है ।।

होनी थी जहाँ पर हमदर्दी,
होती है वहाँ गुण्डा गर्दी,,
रक्षक न रही खाकी वर्दी,
और लूट मार की हदकर्दी,,
हुए है फूल भी अब अंगार,
मिठाई मांगे थाने दार,,
कि जनता चीख रही है ।।

कुछ सम्पादक है बाजारी ,
है जिनकी कलम भी सरकारी,,
जो खबरों के है व्यापारी,
हर लफ्ज जिनके जिनगारी,,
न छीनों जीने का अधिकार,
लहू से मत छापो अखबार ,,
कि जनता चीख रही है ।।

चमका है धर्म का धंधा भी,
करते है शियाशत बाबा भी,,
गुंडे भी ये गुंडे नेता भी,
सोचा न था होगा ऐसा भी,,
बुजुर्गो ने जो दी हरबार,
हुई हर कुर्बानी बेकार,,
कि जनता चीख रही है ।।

तरक्की पर है भ्रष्टाचार ,
लुटेरी हो गई हर सरकार,,
कि जनता चीख रही है ।।

मोहम्मद सादाब
(बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

बेटी की विदाई

एक दिन बेटी को रोते देखा मैंने,
उस दिन थी उसकी विदाई ,
रो रो कह रही थी पापा मुझे पराई,
मत करो पापा मुझे पराई,
बेबस था पिता भी उस दिन क्योंकि उस दिन थी उसकी विदाई ।

पापा मम्मी रो रहे थे ,
कौने में बैठे सिसक रहा था,
उसका छोटा भाई
दीदी क्यू हो गई पराई
ना करो विदाई दीदी की न करो विदाई ।

इतना मुझको लाड लडाती ,
इतना मुझको खेल खिलाती
रूठू घर मैं थोडा सा भी,
तो गुदगुदा के मुझे हसाती,
चली जाएगी घर से तो मैं किससे करूंगा लडाई,
मत करो विदाई दीदी की मत करो विदाई ।

बेटी बोली ओ मम्मी मैं क्या तेरी कोई नहीं
भेज रही तु ऐसे घर में जहा पे मेरा कोई नहीं
तू तो कहती थी की मैं ही तेरी राजदुलारी हूँ,
मेरी खुशियों में तु खुश है तुझे जान से प्यारी हूँ,
क्या आज नहीं मैं प्यारी तुझको जो कर रही मुझे पराई ।
ना करो मेरी विदाई मेरी ना करो विदाई ।

बेटी की यू बातें सुनकर रो रो कर मां कहती है,
ऐसी बाते मत कर तू तो आज भी राजकुमारी है,
भरा रहे खुशियों से जीवन यही दुआएं देती हूँ,
सारी खुशियां तुझे मिले और सारी गम मैं लेती हूँ
पर क्या करू समाज ने ऐसी रस्में है बनाई,
करनी होगी विदाई तेरी करनी होगी विदाई ।

जान गई बेटी भी अब की पाराया घर ही अपना है,
जो पल बीत गए इस घर में अब वो एक सपना है
उन घड़ियों को साथ में लेके पराए घर ही जाना है,
और जाकर के उस पराए घर को अपनाना है।
पोछ कर अपने आसुओं को हिम्मत उसने दिखाई,
होने लगी विदाई बेटी की होने लगी विदाई।

किरण (बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष)

बहनो का संगठन

जब बन ही गया बहनो का संगठन
इसको मजबूत करने का वादा करो।।

चार दिन की सहेली सहेली नहीं,
उम्र भर साथ देने का वादा करो।।

औरतों के लिए कुछ भी मुश्किल नहीं,
ऐसी हिम्मत जगाने का वादा करो।।

जब बन ही.....
एक बेटे और बेटी में क्या फर्क है
दोनों अपनी ही आखों के तारे तो है ।

जो मशाले जलाई हमने शिक्षा की,
उसे घर-घर पहुंचाने का वादा करो।

जब बन
बचें जलने से कई बहू-बेटियां,
अत्याचार मिटाने का वादा करें।

नारी शोषण मिटे, चैन आये तभी,
जुल्मों सितम से लड़ने की हिम्मत करो।

जब बन ही गया.....
चैन गैरी की दुनिया में दुनिया में मिलता नहीं
अपनी दुनिया बनाने का वादा करो।

एक जैसा सजाओ बगीचे को तुम
ऐसी खुशबू फैलाने का वादा करो।

खुशी
(बी.ए. द्वितिय वर्ष)



EDITORIAL

"Your vocabulary indicates the alertness and range of your mind. The words you know show the extent of your understanding of what's going on in the world. The size of your vocabulary varies directly with the degree to which you are growing intellectually."

-Norman Lewis

In the era of digital communication, the younger generation is increasingly deviating from traditional standards of language proficiency. The prevalence of text messaging, social media platforms, and online forums has ushered in a culture of shorthand, emojis, and informal language usage. This shift towards brevity and informality often sacrifices proper grammar, spelling, and punctuation. As a result, many young people are experiencing a decline in their proficiency in formal written and spoken language. The convenience and speed of digital communication have prioritized efficiency over linguistic accuracy, leading to a generation more adept at conveying quick messages than crafting eloquent prose. This trend raises concerns about the erosion of language skills and the potential long-term impact on communication effectiveness and literacy levels.

Despite the prevalence of emojis, abbreviations, and informal language, a strong command of language remains essential for effective communication. Language proficiency enables individuals to articulate their thoughts clearly, convey complex ideas, and engage in meaningful discourse. In a world where information overload is the norm, being able to communicate effectively ensures that one's message stands out amidst the noise. Moreover, language proficiency fosters critical thinking skills, as it requires individuals to analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information before expressing themselves. Additionally, in professional settings, employers value employees who can communicate clearly and professionally, both internally and externally. Language proficiency also plays a vital role in preserving cultural heritage and fostering cross-cultural understanding. In essence, in the era of digital communication, language proficiency is not just a skill but a necessity for success in personal, academic, and professional realms. It empowers individuals to navigate the complexities of the digital world with confidence and clarity, ensuring that their voices are heard and understood amidst the vast sea of online communication.

Ms. Vandana Yadav
Asst. Professor
(Department of English)



RK NARAYAN
1906- 2001

ENGLISH SECTION

CONTENT

| SR. NO. | TITLE OF ARTICLE | CONTRIBUTOR'S NAME | PAGE NO. |
|---------|--|--------------------|----------|
| 1. | LIFE | ASHISH | 12 |
| 2. | IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION | KOMAL | 13 |
| 3. | THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON OUR BEHAVIOUR | KHUSHI GAUR | 15 |
| 4. | INS VIKRANT | RAVI SANGWAN | 18 |
| 5. | YOGA AND MIND HEALING | KIRTI BHARDWAJ | 20 |

Life

Life is an instance of happiness.

We ought to Grab it because

Life is not life,

At all without delight.

Charms strike the sight

But merit wins the soul

Hence let's be beautiful, as

Real beauty is the beauty of soul.

Life is long if we know

How to use it,

Hence lets not add years to it

But rather, add life to it.

Death

Nobody has its experience

and nobody wants to be experienced.

It is that question of the World

which humanity asks since its existence.

It is that dreamless sleep

which never ends.

It is that unpredicted thing

which never ends.

It is that unwanted guest

which don't come to rest

It is aim is to make you light.

It is bright and bright and bright.

Nobody can escape from this guest

as it is ever unpredicted

This is the rule of the World

as well as greatest truth of the World.

Ashish

BA English (hons) 3rd year

Importance of Education

Are you educated? Do you think education is a waste of time? This article on the importance of education will give you the answer to that question.

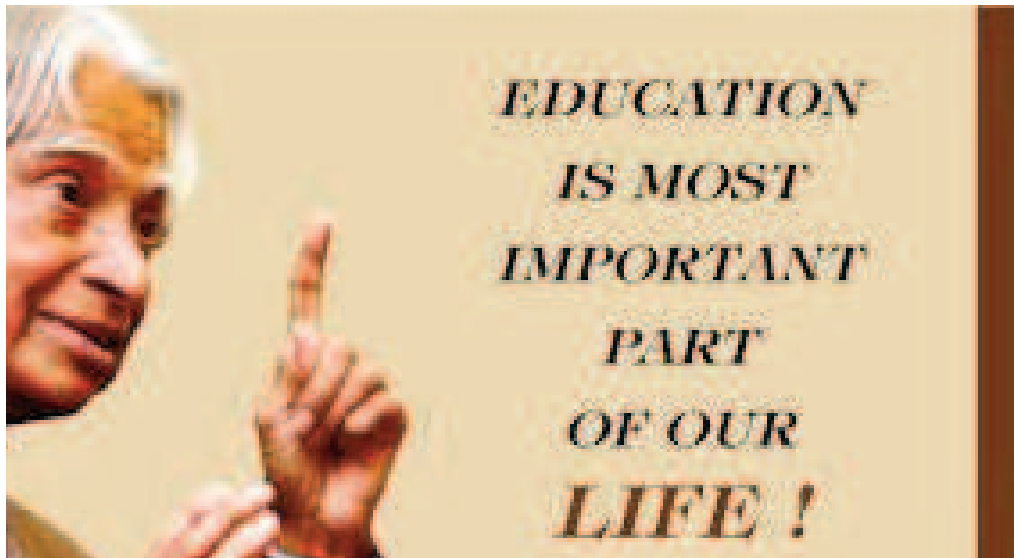


What Can Be Considered Good Education?

To put it in simple terms, education is the process of acquiring knowledge and skills, building morals, values, and developing habits. Education does not just consist of these. The process of education can be said to be complete only if you are able to put the knowledge you acquire to good use. So, education is not just gaining knowledge and gathering information but developing the ability to apply what you have learned to daily life scenarios.

The Power of Being Educated

Being educated often makes you feel powerful. Why is that? Imagine you did not know how to use a mobile phone, a laptop, a match stick or a bulb. What is the use of possessing something that you do not know how to use? In the beginning of time, it was found out that hitting two rocks together produces sparks that can start a fire. Every little thing you come across can teach you something or the other. The more you know, the more powerful you become. According to Albert Einstein.



Gathering a load of information is easily possible in the present age of the internet and technology. Being able to answer every question does not guarantee or prepare you for a life where experience and knowledge is accounted for.

How Can Your Education Benefit Your Society?

Society is an integral part of every nation. The growth and development of individuals help the betterment of the society they are a part of, which in turn helps the social and economic progress of the nation as a whole. The education system has been evolving from day one. The modes and means of education are improvised every now and then according to the changing times. According to Benjamin Franklin, "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest".

Why is education important?

Education makes you a better person and gives you stability in life. You become a person people around you can rely on. You can become the hand that lifts up the lowly and provides solutions to all the problems they face. It can also boost your self-confidence and credibility as an individual.

What is the purpose of education?

The purpose of education is to help the development of an individual's intellectual and Emotional self . Education shapes the individual's character and attitude towards life and Fellow beings. It aims to promote the overall development of the individual's personality.

Is education compulsory?

Most countries have the principle of providing free and compulsory education to all. In India, Article 21 A of the Constitution states that all children from ages six to fourteen should be provided with free and compulsory education and also reserves the right to education as a Fundamental Right.

Komal

Influence of social media on our behaviour

Introduction

Even though social media usage has become almost an indispensable method of communication among people in many societies today (Boahene et al., 2019), its influence on the academic performance of university students remains unresolved. Social media can broadly be defined as a collection of web-based applications that allow virtual connections of users with common interests to exchange information or ideas, videos and pictures in virtual communication and networks (Junco et al., 2011; Mastrodicasa & Metellus, 2013; Oueder & Abousaber, 2018). Drawing from this definition, El-Badawy and Hashem (2015) view social networking as an act of engagement, and social media as the tool or platform used for online engagement with mass audience.

The crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced many universities to close doors to students to reduce the transmission of the virus and use digital technologies like social media to offer teaching materials online (Greenhow & Askari, 2017; Lacka et al., 2021; Ratten & Jones, 2021; Rutledge et al., 2019). The transfer from face-to-face learning environment to online learning could have caused some learning challenges as students were physically separated from their lecturers and peers. The desire for continued interaction between students has increased the importance and use of social media for students' engagement and collaboration during and outside online classes.

It has recently been argued that the interactive functionalities of social media facilitate an array of learning activities and knowledge building through student collaboration, information and resources sharing (Greenhow & Askari, 2017). However, there are competing forces at play regarding the use of social media, as students simultaneously engage in social media usage in class for academic and nonacademic purposes (Purvis et al., 2020). Use of social media for nonacademic purposes during lectures may disrupt the attention of students, which may negatively affect their academic performance.

Overall, the existing literature suggests that the effects of social media on academic performance are equivocal. While some studies have found a negative relationship between social media and academic performance (Amadi & Ewa, 2018; Boahene et al., 2019; Jacobsen & Forste, 2011; Owusu-Acheaw & Larson, 2015), other studies have reported a positive relationship (Bellur et al., 2015; Subramani, 2015, 2017).

Furthermore, a significant number of studies have reported that the use of social media had little or no influence on academic performance of students (El-Badawy & Hashem, 2015; Onyeka et al., 2013). Similar ambivalence has been reported even when students use social media exclusively for educational purposes. For instance, in contrast to studies suggesting positive effects of social media usage for educational purposes on academic performance (Gaggioli et al., 2015), Boahene et al. (2019) found a negative relationship between the two constructs.

While the influence of social media usage on academic performance is nothing new, past studies (Barton et al., 2018; Bellur et al., 2015; Gaggioli et al., 2015) tended to focus on social media usage for students' self-interest and not for altruistic reasons. It is therefore not clear whether students who use social media to help other students perform well or not. Furthermore, many studies, on behaviour of students regarding social media often use narrow metrics to measure academic performance, often expressed in grade point average (GPA) (Barton et al., 2018; Waqas et al., 2016). Such studies suffer from a narrow awareness of the variety of the criteria used to measure the academic performance of students. In recognition of this gap in the literature, other researchers have aptly recommended an 'expanded criterion domain' of academic performance (Meriac, 2012). We know that the work of a typical student is broader than attending classes, writing assignments, and taking examinations in order to earn credits and certificates (LeBlanc, 2014). Thus, in addition to the academic performance domain, other learning outcomes of students include organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB, e.g. helping other students).

OCBs are defined as a group of voluntary and discretionary behaviours one engages in to assist his/her organisation and colleagues to improve their effectiveness (Allison et al., 2001; Khaola, 2014; Meriac, 2012). Even though research on OCB has commonly been conducted in traditional work environments, it is only beginning to emerge in academic settings (Cummings et al., 2017; Khaola, 2014; LeBlanc, 2014). In line with Cummings et al.'s (2017) taxonomy, we use the term 'student citizenship behaviour' (SCB) to refer to OCBs exhibited by students in helping other students with their academic work.

For instance, students can frequently use social media to help other students in their assignments, and plausibly this can enhance both the learning of the students who use social media for altruistic purposes and those who receive help. This view is based on evidence that students who engage in OCBs (e.g. altruistic or helping behaviours) tend to perform well academically (Allison et al., 2001; Khaola, 2008; 2014).

Notwithstanding the increasing number of studies into OCBs in academic settings, we are yet to come across studies that have examined the effects on academic performance, of SCB based on the use of social media. This is surprising because SCB is important for students' employability and career progression (Allison et al., 2001; LeBlanc, 2014).

In the current study, we sought to examine whether social media usage by students influenced their helping behaviour on other students (SCB); and whether in turn, SCB influenced their academic learning and performance.

The study contributes to literature in management education in three ways. First, we expand a criterion domain of academic performance from achievement in course grades to students' helping behaviour in a developing country. Despite academic performance being a widely debated topic in management education literature, studies have rarely addressed the role of helping behaviour in overall student achievement (Allison et al., 2001; Meriac, 2012), especially in a developing country like Lesotho (Khaola, 2014).

Priming academic performance as a personal outcome based on individual effort stems from the general belief that success in academic learning depends on competition, self- efficacy and individual's personal achievement (Khaola & Mahao, 2019). The current study challenges this discourse, and indicates that management educators can benefit by advising students to engage in helping behaviours, not only for good academic performance, but also to prepare them for their careers as future managers (LeBlanc, 2014).

Second, the study examines if helping behaviour can occur in the context of social media, and the extent to which such behaviour can influence academic learning and performance. Although prior studies have explored the use of social media for purposes of improving students' performance in individual management courses, its use for enhancing helping behaviours of students is yet to be explored. We build on existing studies by investigating whether (and if) the use of social media for purposes of helping others cannot improve students' traditional academic performance. We contribute to literature by exploring the utility of helping others through one of the easily accessible online platforms for students in a developing country - the use of social media. In a developing African country like Lesotho, where only 2.7% of residents have access to internet, and yet 78.7% and 55.5% of residents own a mobile phone and a smart phone respectively, a practical way of accessing online management education is through social media. Online platforms such as Learning Management Systems (LMS) would require stable internet access, and would not be practical in this environment .

Third, and relatedly, despite the growing interest on studies investigating the impact of

social media on students' learning, there is scarcity of such research in resource- constraint countries like Lesotho. In fact, literature warns against the transposition of studies designed in developed countries into resource-constraint environments like that of Lesotho (Khaola & Rambe, 2019). We attempt to replicate prior studies, and extend them by exploring the utility of students' helping behaviour in enhancing business education through social media in Lesotho.

On a grand scheme of things, the results of the study may clarify if SCBs facilitated by social media usage help to improve academic performance of a student. The findings will specifically assist institutions of higher education to delineate when and under what conditions social media usage can improve students' academic performance and make them better citizens of their institutions.

Even though the literature on learning technologies suggests that the impact of social media usage (for non-academic purposes) on academic performance is mainly negative, there is a growing awareness that social media used for educational purposes may have a different influence on performance (Boahene et al., 2019). However, conspicuously missing in the extant literature is the relationship between SCB in social media usage and academic learning and performance.

KHUSHI GAUR

I defeat those who fight against me - THE RE-INCARNATION OF INS VIKRANT

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22nd September 2022, Friday inaugurated the first made-in-India aircraft carrier – INS Vikrant – calling it a “historic occasion” and an “exceptional symbol of self-reliant India”. Built at a cost of ₹20,000 crore, the Prime Minister commissioned the carrier at a function organised at the Cochin Shipyard Limited in Kochi, Kerala.

1. Vikrant and its legacy- ‘Vikrant’ got its name from the illustrious predecessor, India's first aircraft carrier, which had played a vital role in the 1971 war. It is designed by the Indian Navy's in-house Warship Design Bureau (WDB) and built by Cochin Shipyard Limited, a Public Sector Shipyard under the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways. Indian Navy Ship Vikrant means courageous in Sanskrit was a majestic class aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy. India purchased incomplete carrier in 1957 and completed construction in 1961. Vikrant was commissioned as the first aircraft carrier in Indian Navy and played a key role in enforcing the naval blockade of East Pakistan during Indo-Pak war in 1971.

In later years, ship went major refits for modernization before being decommissioned in 1997.

2. Making of the Beast- The keel for Vikrant was laid by Defence Minister A.K. Antony at the Cochin Shipyard on 28 February 2009. The ship uses modular construction, with 874 blocks joined for the hull. By the time the keel was laid, 423 blocks weighing over 8,000 tons had been completed. In August 2011, the Defence Ministry reported to the Lok Sabha that 75% of the construction work for the hull of the lead carrier had been completed and the carrier would be first launched in December 2011, following which further works would be completed until commissioning. On 29 December 2011, the completed hull of the carrier was first floated out of its dry dock at CSL, with its displacement at over 14,000 tonnes (14,000 long tons; 15,000 short tons).[39] Interior works and fittings on the hull would be carried out until the second half of 2012, when it would again be dry-docked for integration with its propulsion and power generation systems. By late 2012, work commenced for the next stage of construction, which included the installation of the integrated propulsion system, the superstructure, the upper decks, the cabling, sensors and weapons.

3. Basic specifications- A flight deck equivalent to the size of two football fields, standing tall at 18 storeys, kitchen equipment that could dish out 16,000 chappathis a day while the sentinel keeps an eye on the seas, 2,500 km long cable work--INS Vikrant is a feature-packed addition to the Indian Navy. If one were to walk through the ship's passages and lobbies, the person would clock about 12 km. · Length: 262.5 m · Width: 62.5 m ·

4. Tactical Specifications- Displacement: 42,800 tons · Speed: 28 knots · Power: 24 MW Equipment: RAN-40L 3D Air surveillance Radar MF-STAR (Naval Radar system) TACAN (tactical air navigation system) Rezistor-E Aviation Complex Shakti EW suite (an electronic layer of defence against anti-ship missiles) Diver Detection System ELK-7036 VUHF COMINT Facts: Over 2,500 km of cabling Automated alleys capable of churning out 16,000 chapatis and 6,000 idlis in a single day. Cruising range of 7,500 nautical mile. Over 700 ladders A fully functional hospital with a CT scan machine, a first in a warship in the country. Two operation theaters 1,600 crew Over 2,200 compartments 18 storey height. An Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH), a Kamov-31 and a MiG-29K were parked on the flight deck of the newly commissioned massive warship on Friday during its induction into the Indian Navy. The flight deck can accommodate around 30 fighter jets and helicopters including MiG 29Ks, Kamov and MH-60R choppers in addition to the ALHs at a time.

The three arresting wires, which are part of the aircraft-operation mode known as Short Take Off But Arrested Recovery (STOBAR), are among the highlights in the massive 45,000-tonne warship.

5. India as emerging power- With commissioning of INS Vikrant in arabian sea, India will join a select list of countries -- the U.S.A, the U.K., Italy, France, China and Russia, with capabilities to build huge aircraft carrier ships. Denis Alipov, the Russian Ambassador to India, highlighted not only the friendship between the two nations which has remained intact 'despite current difficulties and tensions in the world' but also that the warship has been developed with Russia's participation. 'Participated today in the commissioning of INS Vikrant by the Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi. India's first swadeshi aircraft carrier. A glorious moment for the country and its people. Russia is proud to be part of it. Jai Vikrant! Shano varuna!' tweeted Alipov. French Ambassador Emmanuel Lenain congratulated India and said that Paris is already looking forward to seeing INS Vikrant sail together with the French Navy's flagship aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle in the Indo-Pacific. 'Congratulations, India, on commissioning IAC Vikrant and joining the club of nations capable of manufacturing aircraft carriers! France looks forward to seeing INS Vikrant sail together with Charles de Gaulle carrier in our joint actions in the Indo Pacific,' tweeted Lenain. 'Congratulations to our Indian brothers. Job well done! A small glimpse at India-Israel defence cooperation. United we will prevail,' tweeted Naor Gilon, the Ambassador of Israel to India .

This indigenous aircraft carrier is proof of the country's technical acumen and engineering skills. This demonstration of India's self-sufficiency to produce an aircraft carrier warship will reinforce the country's defence indigenization programs and 'Make in India' campaign.

Ravi Sangwan

Yoga And Mind Healing

1) Introduction:-

A 3,000 year old tradition, yoga, is now regarded in the Western world as a holistic approach to health and is classified by the National Institutes of Health as a form of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM).[1] The word “yoga” comes from a Sanskrit root “yu” which means union, or yoke, to join, and to direct and concentrate one's attention.[2,3] Regular practice of yoga promotes strength, endurance, flexibility and facilitates characteristics of friendliness, compassion, and greater self-control, while cultivating a sense of calmness and well-being.[4,5] Sustained practice also leads to important outcomes such as changes in life perspective, self-awareness and an improved sense of energy to live life fully and with genuine enjoyment.

2) Principle Of Yoga:-

The first principle is the human body is a holistic entity comprised of various interrelated dimensions inseparable from one another and the health or illness

of any one dimension affects the other dimensions. The second principle is individuals and their needs are unique and therefore must be approached in a way that acknowledges this individuality and their practice must be tailored accordingly. The third principle is yoga is self-empowering; the student is his or her own healer. Yoga engages the student in the healing process; by playing an active role in their journey toward health, the healing comes from within, instead of from an outside source and a greater sense of autonomy is achieved. The fourth principle is that the quality and state of an individuals mind is crucial to healing.



3) Enhancing Fitness:-

Yoga is known for its ability to soothe tension and anxiety in the mind and body. But it can also have an impact on a person's exercise capacity. Researchers studied a small group of sedentary individuals who had not practiced yoga before. After eight weeks of practicing yoga at least twice a week for a total of 180 minutes, participants had greater muscle strength and endurance, flexibility and cardio-respiratory fitness.

4) Strengthen Your Body :-

Practicing yoga can result in significant improvement to your physical health. As part of your daily routine, yoga will likely transform your body into one that is firmer, leaner and stronger. However, some of the most impressive benefits happen beneath the surface. When you practice regularly, you increase your chances for lower blood pressure, improved cardiovascular health, better flexibility, greater muscle strength, perfected posture, better pulmonary function, lower blood sugar, boosted immunity and improved bone health (critical to warding off osteoporosis).

5) Transform Your Mind:-

when people think “health,” they tend to think only about the body. But a Health Hero knows that your mind is your greatest power.

What's amazing is that the simple practice of cultivating your mind can actually improve your health and happiness and add years to your life!

Think of yoga as a workout for your soul. You need to condition it, like a muscle, in order to develop and grow stronger. Because yoga clears your mind of distracting "noise," it creates space in which new things can develop.

6) Balanced Lifestyle:-

Mankind is a physical, mental and spiritual being; yoga helps promote a balanced development of all the three. Other forms of physical exercises, like aerobics, assure only physical well-being. They have little to do with the development of the spiritual or astral body.

Yogic exercises recharge the body with cosmic energy and facilitate:-

- Attainment of perfect equilibrium and harmony.
- Promotes self-healing.
- Removes negative blocks from the mind and toxins from the body.
- Enhances personal power.
- Increases self-awareness.
- Helps in attention, focus and concentration, especially important for children.
- Reduces stress and tension in the physical body by activating the parasympathetic nervous system.

The aspirant feels rejuvenated and energized. Thus, yoga bestows upon every aspirant the powers to control body and mind.

Kirti Bhardwaj



EDITORIAL

“My belief is that the purpose of the Economic life is to meet the social needs of people”

Maurice Strong

Economics plays a very significant role in our day-to-day life and supports many options for individuals about work, consumptions and investments. Macro-economic trends also influence individual lives such as investments, inflation, interest rates and economic growth.

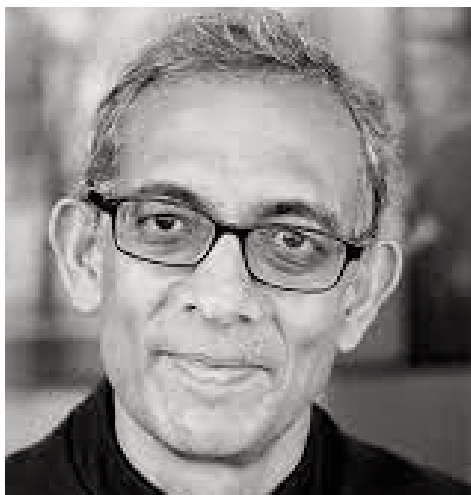
The strong revival in 2021, primarily driven by huge consumer spending and lot of investments in digitization as well as in disruptive technologies. Trade in goods surpassing the pre-pandemics level indicated the highest growth rate in last 30 to 40 years. Yet the momentum for growth – especially in countries like China, the United States and the European Union – slowed considerably by the end of 2021 as the effects of monetary and fiscal stimulus began to diminish and major supply-chain interruptions began. Rising inflationary pressures in many economies are posing additional risks to recovery.

In its World Economic Situation and Prospects report as of mid-2022, the UN's department of economic and social affairs said global inflation is projected to increase to 6.7% in 2022, twice the average of 2.9% during 2010–2020, with sharp rises in food and energy prices.

This section aims to provide a collection of perspective and information on current economic issues. I am pretty sure these different articles written in non-technical manner will be inspiring and thought provoking for its readers.

I wish all the promising economists to pave the way of better economic age of tomorrow.

Dr. Meenu Mendiratta
Asst. Professor
(Department of Economics)



Economy Section

Abhijit Banerjee

Nobel Prize Winner (2019)

CONTENTS

| Sr. No. | Title of Artical | Contributors Name | Page No. |
|---------|--|-------------------|----------|
| 1. | CRYPTOCURRENCY | KAJAL | 23 |
| 2. | IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY | VIDHI KAUSHIK | 25 |
| 3. | INFLATION | EKTA KHATRY | 27 |
| 4. | INDIAN ECONOMY :- AFTER AND BEFORE | APOORVA BHARDWAJ | 30 |
| 5 | INDIA HAS BECOME WORLD 5TH LARGEST ECONOMY | SAHIL KATARIYA | 33 |
| 6. | POLITCAL ECONOMY | YUKTA CHHABRA | 34 |
| 7. | INDIAN ECONOMY | SUNNY KUMAR | 35 |

Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrency: Means it's a Decentralized Digital Currency



Introduction:

Currency is regarded as means of exchange for goods and services and that differs in the in the different countries. It is stated as the money that we use and that is required by us to fulfill our different needs. The advancing technology has given rise to new types of currency and that is named cryptocurrency.

It is a currency that is not available physically but it is a digital currency. It is new technology and these an interesting topic for all. Let's discuss this emerging technology, origin, advantages and issues related to this form of currency in the essay below.

What is mean by Crypto Currency?

We all are well aware of the term currency or money it is stated as the basic requirement of the people for getting different goods and services. Money that are use for different purpose. i.e., to buy different things, for investment, doing transaction etc. is in the physical form. A cryptocurrency but it is not available in physical form. It is available in physical form. It is a newly developed currency that is an internet currency and can be used digitally.

History of Cryptocurrency:

- David Chaun an American Cryptographer was the first one to create electronic money or e-cash in the year 1983. This was brought into use by him in the year 1995 in the form of Digi cash. The earlier form of electronic payment required the use of software and encrypted keys for continuing any kind of transaction.
- Later there was the invention of 'B-Money', a distributed electronic cash system in the year 1998 by Weidie. Bit gold was further discovered by Nick Szabo. It was also an electronic currency system in which proof of work function was essential for all the users to crypto graphically publish the same.

- Bitcoin that is regarded as the first decentralized cryptocurrency was then developed in the year 2009 by Satoshi Nakamoto. It required a cryptographic hash function and the proof of work scheme. Name coin, Litecoin and Peer coin were subsequently developed there after in the year 2011.
- In the United Kingdom in the year 2014 ordered its financial department to conduct a study on cryptocurrency and also state the impacts that it can make on the nation economy.
- Recently in the year 2021, the government of China, which was stated as the largest market for cryptocurrency got crashed as the country declared all cryptocurrency transactions illegal. This incident also banned the working of intermediaries and minors in China.

Cryptocurrency in India

- The inventions of Bitcoin in cryptocurrency gave this Currency new heights and popularity. The people became more familiar with this technology during the pandemic due to the outbreak of Covid-19. It had been burning topic in different countries of the world including India. The Investors and businessman of India and different nations started taking interest in using this currency in trade and commerce after the advent of Bitcoins in the market.
- Later in the year 2018-19, it was announced and by the Finance Minister of India that the country does not mean consider the private cryptocurrency as a legal tender in India. It was also announced by the Reserve Bank of India that none of the Banks will deal in cryptocurrencies. Thus, a blanket ban was imposed by the nation on the use of cryptocurrency.
- The Government of India at present has decided to introduce the bill called cryptocurrency and Regulations of official Digital Currency Bill, 2021. It will be implemented to ban all the private cryptocurrency and create a digital currency in the nations.
- The fund allocated by the Indian government for initiating the block chains is very less therefor it is very difficult for investors and entrepreneurs to attain economical benefit from cryptocurrency.
- The use of cryptocurrency will result in making society a better one. It is because the transaction process in this system is more efficient and secure. This will help in reducing the errors, frauds and cheating taking place in the transaction and paper works. The records of every transaction are available in the blocks and making

changes or tampering of records is impossible. This in turn will also have a positive impact on the economy of the nation.



Kajal
B.com (Hons) 3rd

IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

India is mainly an agricultural economy. Agricultural activities contribute about 50% of the economy. Agriculture involves growing and selling of crops, poultry, fishing, cattle rearing, and animal husbandry. People in India earn their livelihood by involving themselves in many of these activities. These activities are vital to our economy. The Indian economy has seen major growth in the last few decades. The credit for this boom largely goes to the service sector. Agriculture and associated activities have also been improvised to match the global standards and the export of various food products has seen an upward trend thereby adding to the economic growth. The industrial sector does not lag behind a bit. A number of new large scale, as well as small scale industries, have been set up in recent times and these have also proved to have a positive impact on the Indian economy.



▪ **Govt. Role in Economic Growth -**

Majority of the working Indian population was and is still engaged in the agriculture sector. Growing crops, fishing, poultry and animal husbandry were among the tasks undertaken by them. They manufactured handicraft items that were losing their charm with the introduction of the industrial goods. The demand for these goods began to decline. The agricultural activities also did not pay enough. The government identified these problems as hindering the economic growth of the country and established policies to curb them. Promotion of cottage industry, providing fair wages to the laborers and providing enough means of livelihood to the people were some of the policies laid by the government for the country's economic growth.

▪ **The Rise of Industrial Sector -**

The government of India also promoted the growth of small scale and large scale industry as it understood that agriculture alone would not be able to help in the country's economic growth. Many industries have been set up since independence. A large number of people shifted from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector in an attempt to earn better. Today, we have numerous industries manufacturing a large amount of raw material as well as finished goods. The pharmaceutical industry, iron and steel industry, chemical industry, textile industry, automotive industry, timber industry, jute, and paper industry are among some of the industries which have contributed a great deal in our economic growth.

▪ **The Growth in Service Sector -**

The service sector has also helped in the growth of our country. This sector has seen growth in the last few decades. The privatization of the banking and telecom sectors has a positive impact on the service sector. The tourism and hotel industries are also seeing a gradual growth. As per a recent survey, the service sector is contributing to more than 50% of the country's economy.

▪ **Indian Economy after Demonetization -**

The worst affected were the people in the rural areas who did not have access to internet and plastic money. This affects many big and small businesses in the country very badly. Several of them were shut down as a result of this. While the short term effects of demonetization were devastating, this decision did have a brighter side when looked at from long term perspective. The positive impact of demonetization on the Indian economy is a breakdown of black money, the decline in fake currency notes, increase in bank deposits, demonetization stopped the flow of black money in the real estate sector to ensure a fair play, increase in digital transactions, cutting monetary support for terrorist activities. Many of our industries are cash-driven and sudden demonetization left all these industries starving. Also, many of our small scale, as well as large scale

manufacturing industries, suffered huge losses thereby impacting the economy of the country negatively. Many factories and shops had to be shut down. This did not only impact the businesses but also the workers employed there. Several people, especially the laborers, lost their jobs.

Conclusion

The Indian economy undergoes several positive changes since independence. It is growing at a good pace. However, the rural regions of our country are still under-developed. The government must make efforts to improve the economic condition of these areas.

Vidhi Kaushik
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INFLATION

Inflation is a rise in prices, which can be translated as the decline of purchasing power over time. The rate at which purchasing power drops can be reflected in the average price increase of a basket of selected goods and services over some period. The rise in prices, which is often expressed as a percentage, means that a unit of currency effectively buys less than it did in prior periods. Inflation can be contrasted with deflation, which occurs when prices decline and purchasing power increases.

- Inflation is the rate at which prices for goods and services rise.
- Inflation is sometimes classified into three types: demand-pull inflation, cost-push inflation, and built-in inflation.
- The most used inflation indexes are the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
- Inflation can be viewed positively or negatively depending on the individual viewpoint and rate of change.
- Those with tangible assets, like property or stocked commodities, may like to see some inflation as that raises the value of their assets.

Causes of Inflation - An increase in the supply of money is the root of inflation, though this can play out through different mechanisms in the economy. A country's money supply can be increased by the monetary authorities by:

- Printing and giving away more money to citizens .
- Legally devaluing (reducing the value of) the legal tender currency.
- Loaning new money into existence as reserve account credits through the banking system by purchasing government bonds from banks on the secondary market (the most common method).

In all these cases, the money ends up losing its purchasing power. The mechanisms of how this drives inflation can be classified into three types: demand-pull inflation, cost-push inflation, and built-in inflation.

Demand-Pull Effect - Demand-pull inflation occurs when an increase in the supply of money and credit stimulates the overall demand for goods and services to increase more rapidly than the economy's production capacity. This increases demand and leads to price rises. When people have more money, it leads to positive consumer sentiment. This, in turn, leads to higher spending, which pulls prices higher. It creates a demand-supply gap with higher demand and less flexible supply, which results in higher prices.

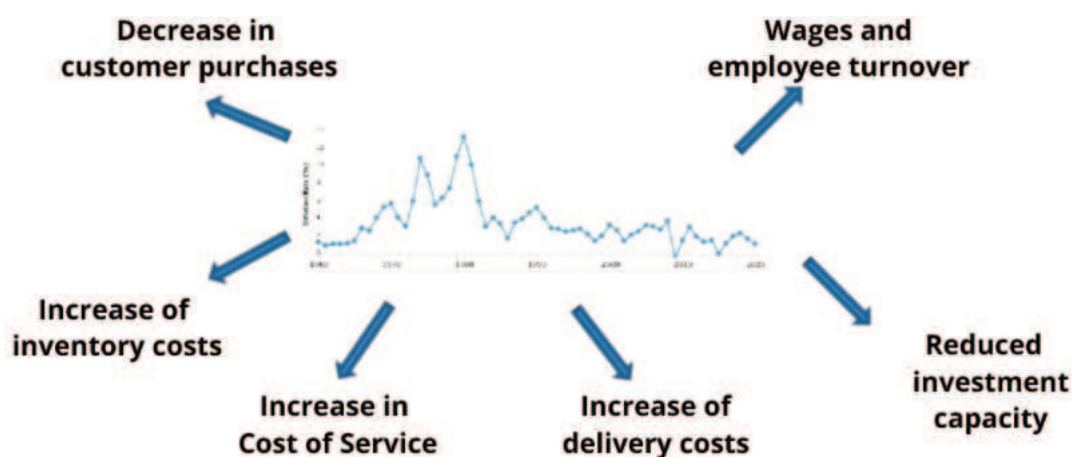
Cost-Push Effect

Cost-push inflation is a result of the increase in prices working through the production process inputs. When additions to the supply of money and credit are channeled into a commodity or other asset markets, costs for all kinds of intermediate goods rise. This is especially evident when there's a negative economic shock to the supply of key commodities.

These developments lead to higher costs for the finished product or service and work their way into rising consumer prices. For instance, when the money supply is expanded, it creates a speculative boom in oil prices. This means that the cost of energy can rise and contribute to rising consumer prices, which is reflected in various measures of inflation.

Built-in Inflation - Built-in inflation is related to adaptive expectations or the idea that people expect current inflation rates to continue in the future. As the price of goods and services rises, people may expect a continuous rise in the future at a similar rate. As such, workers may demand more costs or wages to maintain their standard of living. Their increased wages result in a higher cost of goods and services, and this wage-price spiral continues as one factor induces the other and vice-versa.

Effects of Inflation in Distributors



Is Inflation Good or Bad - Too much inflation is generally considered bad for an economy, while too little inflation is also considered harmful. Many economists advocate for a middle-ground of low to moderate inflation, of around 2% per year. Generally speaking, higher inflation harms savers because it erodes the purchasing power of the money they have saved. However, it can benefit borrowers because the inflation-adjusted value of their outstanding debts shrinks over time.

Ekta Khatry
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Indian Economy : Before and After Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

Aatmanirbhar Bharat is what our honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi visualised for making India a self-reliant Nation. The first mention of this came during the announcement of the coronavirus pandemic related economic package on May, 2020. He named the package as 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' or 'Self-Reliant India Mission'. Just after then a wave of curiosity rolled out in people that what actually being 'Aatmanirbhar' or 'Self-Reliant' is? Although being 'Aatmanirbhar' has variety of phases yet I'm going to discuss here about one of its phase that is "Indian Economy: Before and After Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan".

This mission focused on becoming independent from rest of the world in every field. It relates to the industrialization in Medical, Defence, Technical, Agricultural, Scientific and almost in every possible sector. The project is emphasized on making local



products without compromising with the cost and quality. This can be understood with an example before this mission Indian markets were largely handled by Chinese products for every purpose and occasion like toys, electronics, decors etc. Also, when the pandemic started India imported sanitizers, masks, PPE Kits, etc from China and later these products proved to be of substandard quality. So, it was necessary for the government to bring such kind of project to encourage the locals to make and use the products made in their home country to foster growth and development. One of the notable changes because of this mission is that our country is getting direct economic benefits by the sale and purchase of locally made products which was earlier enjoyed by other countries controlling Indian markets. Now, we will take a glance at the statistical changes that have taken place due to implementation of this project.

Comparison of Indian Economy before and after AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN

Medical Industry - Before March 2020, there was a zero production of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) Kits in India but after the implementation of the mission India has created a capacity of producing 2 lakh PPE Kits daily which is also growing steadily. Bharat Biotech make India's first domestically produced vaccine named COVAXIN. We not only used this vaccine domestically but also exported them to other countries.

The world has praised the active role of India in combating COVID-19 Pandemic and recognised it widely. The Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare Dr. Harsh Vardhan has been elected as Chair of the Executive Board of World Health Organization (WHO) for the year 2020 – 21. This took place during the 147th Session of the Executive Board in a virtual meeting.

The current market size for pharmaceuticals in India is \$41 Billion, which is expected to reach \$130 Billion by 2030. Indian pharmaceuticals have 85% while global pharmaceuticals have managed to capture only 15% of share in India.

Agriculture Industry - India's agriculture sector presently contributes around 15.9% of the country's GDP and 49% of the total employment 2018-19. Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns have affected most of the sectors of the economy. However, agricultural sector has performed much better with 2.9% growth rate during 2019-20 as against 2.74% achieved during 2018-19

Technical Industry - IIT Hyderabad has been actively involved in the development of 5G in India. The institute has recently developed a narrowband IoT chipset that will enable long battery life devices up to 10 years. The new NB-IoT is being called Koala, and it comes with support for 3GPP Rel-13/14.

Scientific Industry - New Indian Space Association has been created to function as the advisory and advocacy group for the Space industry. On 28 February 2021, NSIL conducted its first commercial launch which put 19 satellites into orbit on the PSLV-C51 launch vehicle, including 4 satellites through IN-SPACE. Six space technology incubational centres operational at Agartala, Trichy, Jalandhar, Rourkela, Nagpur and Bhopal. Private entities in the space business in India are Digantara, Bellatrix Aerospace, etc and Indigenously Developed Technologies are Agnikul, Tathya, etc.

Defence Industry - A significant step in the march to indigenization which was announced by the finance minister in 2018 and it decided to set up two defence industrial corridors in Tamil Nadu and in Uttar Pradesh. Recently, Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) has started with the foundation laying ceremony in Jhansi. Brahmos is a major investment which will come in Lucknow with a private sector investment in specialized titanium and alloys, etc. The Indian defence manufacturers have signed MOUs with both the state governments.

Conclusion

- Indian Economy to grow by 9.2% in real terms in 2021-22
- Agriculture to grow by 3.9 % in 2021-22 in comparison to 3.6% in the previous year
- Industrial Sector to witness sharp rebound from a contraction of 7% in 2020-21 to expansion of 11.8% in 2021-22
- Services to clock 8.2% growth in 2021-22 after a contraction of 8.4% last year
- Investment is expected to see a strong growth of 15% in 2021-22



I would like to conclude my article with the famous quote of **MAHATMA GANDHI** “**Had we not abandoned Swadeshi**, we need not have been in the present fallen state. If we would get rid of the economic slavery, we must manufacture our own cloth and, at the present moment, only by hand-spinning and hand-weaving”. This quote was said by him for the **SWADESHI MOVEMENT** against British for freedom of India. This quote is appropriate here for the independence of Indian Economy from overseas economies. So, be **Vocal for Local** to foster economic growth and development in India and be a firm believer in **AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT – SWATANTRA BHARAT**.

Apoorva Bhardwaj
M.A. – Economics, III Sem

India has become world's 5th largest economy!

India has become the world's fifth-largest economy after it overtook the United Kingdom in March, 2022 according to the latest calculations by Bloomberg. While this was anticipated for a while, Bloomberg reached this conclusion by using the IMF database and historic exchange rates.

On an adjusted basis and using the dollar exchange rate on the last day of the relevant quarter, the size of the Indian economy in 'nominal' cash terms in the quarter through March was \$854.7 billion. On the same basis UK was \$816 billion. According to its forecast, fast-growing Indian economy is likely to see a huge gap between India and the UK in the next few years.

Low per capita incomes often point to high levels of poverty. It is noteworthy that at the start of the 19th century, the UK's share in extreme poverty was considerably higher than India. However, as things stand today, the relative positions have reversed even though India has made giant strides in curbing poverty.

The another most fundamental differences between the two countries is the population size. As of 2022, India has a population of 1.41 billion while the UK's population is 68.5 million. In other words, India's population is 20 times that of the UK's.

GDP per capita since there is such a big difference between the population of the two countries, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita provides a more realistic comparison of income levels because it divides a country's GDP by the population of that country. The income of an average Indian is far lower due to the higher base of population size.

Human Development Index

Arguably, the end goal of higher GDP and faster economic growth is to have better human development parameters. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite of health, education and standard of living parameters. Despite its secular improvement, India may still take a decade to be where the UK was in 1980.

Sahil Kataria
B.A. Eco (H) - V Sem

Political Economy

Political Economy is the study of how economic and political (e.g. law, institutions, government) systems are linked. Political economy studies macroeconomic phenomena such as growth, distribution, inequality, and trade, and how these phenomena are shaped by institutions, laws, and political behaviour. Originating in the 16th century, it is the precursor to the modern discipline of economics. Political science and modern



economics. Political economy in its modern form is considered an interdisciplinary field, drawing on theory from both. Political economy originated within 16th century western moral philosophy, with theoretical works exploring the administration of states' wealth; "political" signifying the Greek word *polity* and "economy" signifying the Greek word *oikonomia*; household management.

The earliest works of political economy are usually attributed to the British scholars Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo, although they were preceded by the work of the French physiocrats, such as François Quesnay (1694–1774) and Anne-Robert-Jacques Turgot (1727–1781). Originating in the 16th century, it is the precursor to the modern discipline of economics. Political economy in its modern form is considered an interdisciplinary field, drawing on theory from both political science and modern economics.

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In the late 19th century, the term "economics" gradually began to replace the term "political economy" with the rise of mathematical modelling coinciding with the publication of an influential textbook by Alfred Marshall in 1890. Earlier, William Stanley Jevons, a proponent of mathematical methods applied to the subject, advocated

economics for brevity and with the hope of the term becoming "the recognised name of a science". Citation measurement metrics from Google Ngram Viewer indicate that use of the term "economics" began to overshadow "political economy" around roughly 1910, becoming the preferred term for the discipline by

1920. Today, the term "economics" usually refers to the narrow study of the economy absent other political and social considerations while the term "political economy" represents a distinct and competing approach.

Yukta Chhabra
B.A. Eco (H) V Sem

Indian Economy

The Indian economy has fully recovered to the pre-pandemic real GDP level of 2019-20, according to the provisional estimates of GDP released on May 31, 2022. Real GDP growth in FY 2021-22 stands at 8.7%, which is 1.5% higher than the real GDP in FY 2019-20. These figures are associated with stronger growth momentum, indicating increased economic demand. The investment rate in the fourth quarter increased to its highest level in the previous nine quarters.

Moreover, capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector rose in the fourth quarter, as against the third quarter, implying a build-up in demand, which is consistent with the growth objectives of the Indian economy.

Future capital spending of the government in the Indian economy is expected to be supported by factors such as tax buoyancy, streamlined tax system, thorough assessment and rationalisation of the tariff structure and digitisation of tax filing. In the medium term, an increase in capital spending on infrastructure and asset-building projects is set to increase growth multipliers. Furthermore, revival in monsoon and Kharif sowing helped the agriculture sector gain momentum. As of July 11, 2022



the South-West monsoon has covered the entire country, resulting in 7% higher rainfall than the normal level.

India has emerged as the fastest-growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of the top three economic powers globally over the next 10-15 years, backed by its robust democracy and strong partnerships.

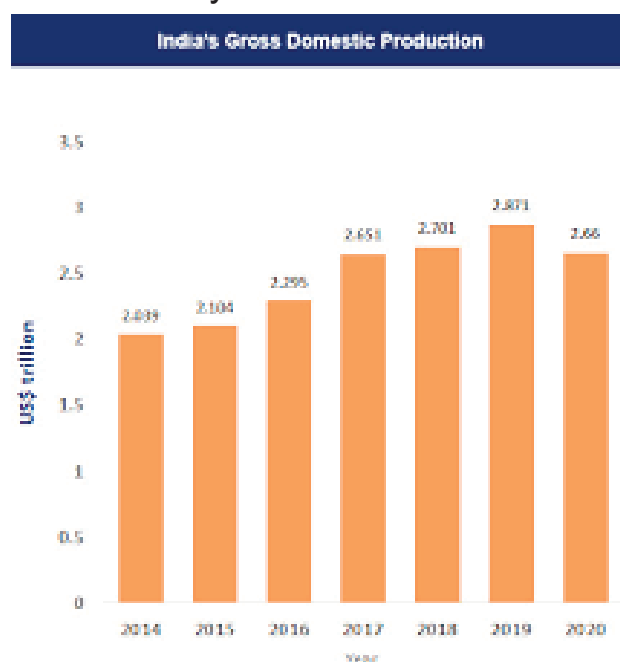
Market Size

- India's nominal GDP at current prices was estimated at Rs. 232.15 trillion (US\$ 3.12 trillion) in FY22. With more than 100 unicorns valued at US\$ 332.7 billion, India has the third-largest unicorn base in the world. The government is also focusing on renewable sources to generate energy and is planning to achieve 40% of its energy from non-fossil sources by 2030.

- According to the McKinsey Global Institute, India needs to boost its rate of employment growth and create 90 million non-farm jobs between 2023 and 2030 in order to increase productivity and economic growth. The net employment rate needs to grow by 1.5% per annum from 2023 to 2030 to achieve 8-8.5% GDP growth between this period. India's current account deficit (CAD), primarily driven by an increase in the trade deficit, stood at 1.2% of GDP in 2021-22.

- Exports fared remarkably well during the pandemic and aided recovery when all other growth engines lost steam in terms of their contribution to GDP. Going forward, the contribution of merchandise exports may waver as several of India's trade partners witness an economic slowdown. According to Mr. Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Indian exports are expected to reach US\$ 1 trillion by 2030.

Recent Developments - India is primarily a domestic demand-driven economy, with consumption and investments contributing 70% to the country's economic activity. With the economic scenario improving on recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic shock, several investments and developments have been made across various sectors of the economy. According to World Bank, India must continue to prioritise lowering inequality while also launching growth-oriented policies to boost the economy. In view of this, the country witnessed many developments in the recent past, some of which are mentioned below.



- As of July 15, 2022, India's foreign exchange reserves reached US\$ 572.71 billion.
- Private equity-venture capital (PE-VC) sector investments stood at US\$ 34.1 billion, up 28% YoY, across 711 deals through January-June 2022.
- India's merchandise exports stood at US\$ 676.2 billion in FY22. In June 2022, India's merchandise exports stood at US\$ 37.9 billion, recording the highest ever exports in June 2022.
- Services was at 58.9 in May 2022 compared to 57.9 in April 2022.
- In June 2022, the gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collection stood at Rs. 1.44 trillion (US\$ 18.1 billion).
- According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI equity inflow in India stood at US\$ 588.53 billion between April 2000-March 2022.
- In May 2022, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) stood at 137.7 driven by mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors.

Features of Indian Economy

Indian Economy - India is a developing nation and economy, including a blended economy on the planet. The significant attributes of a developing economy are over-population, the most extreme populace underneath the destitute or poverty line, a poor infrastructure, an agro-based economy, a slower pace of capital development, and low per capita income. Since the freedom of the country, India has been creating numerous viewpoints according to the monetary perspective. Albeit the Indian economy is in the developing stage, it will gradually move to become a developed nation. The significant changes in the Indian economy were made in the year 1991.

Characteristics of the Indian Economy - The Indian economy is a developing one, and this is owed to the way that there are exceptionally significant measures of illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, and so on in India. With an instantaneously lessening Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to add to the different issues confronted by the Indian economy, there are a ton of elements that add to the characteristics and nature of the Indian economy being a developing one.

Low Per Capita Real Income - The actual revenue or income of a nation alludes to the buying force or the purchasing power of the nation overall in a given monetary year, , while the per capita actual or real income alludes to the normal buying

force or purchasing power of the nation or the buying force or purchasing power of a person in a country in that year. Emerging nations share the quality of a low for each capita real income.

High Rate of Population Growth - Where there is a high populace, there additionally must be a framework set up to help that populace. This implies there should be sufficient instructive, educational, and clinical offices, enough business openings or employment opportunities with great compensations, and so forth. With a high populace, particularly an undeniably high populace, giving these facilities to every resident turns into an immense undertaking, and frequently, state-run administrations or the government can't carry on with it; in this manner, it leaves the economy in the developing stage.

The Endless Loop of Poverty - The endless loop of neediness and poverty deals with both the supply side just as the demand side. On the supply side, since the products and services are not being sold, there is an insufficiency of capital advancing or lending to low rates on investments, and consequently a low degree of per capita real or actual income or pay. With this comes the demand side, the endless loop of poverty alludes to when the buying power based on the real income of the nation is low, prompting the exorbitance of products and services. This is the way the endless loop of neediness works, and it is somewhat normal to find in developing economies.

Highlights of the Indian Economy:

- The Indian economy is absolutely agro-based economy. Close around 14.2 % of Indian GDP is contributed by farming and unified areas, while 53% of the total populace of the nation relies on the horticulture sector.
- Overpopulation is one of the main pressing issues of the Indian economy. The number of inhabitants in India gets expanded by around 20% in every decade consistently. Around 17.5% of the total populace is owned by India.
- The most disturbing thing in the Indian economy is the convergence of abundance. As per the most recent report, 1% of Indians own 53% of the abundance of the country's wealth. Among these, the top 10% claim a portion of 76.30%. The report expresses that 90% of the nation claims under a fourth of the nation's wealth.
- The rate of capital development is emphatically associated with lower levels of pay or income. There is a tremendous decrease in Gross Domestic Capital contrasted with the earlier years.

Sunny Kumar
B.A Eco. (H) III Sem



EDITORIAL

The Future of Tourism: Trends and Projections Vision 2030: India's Ambitious Roadmap for the Tourism Industry:

The tourism industry is poised for significant transformations in the upcoming years, driven by evolving consumer preferences, technological advancements, and global socio-economic shifts. This write-up explores the key trends and projections that are expected to shape the future of tourism worldwide.

Sustainable Tourism:

Increasing awareness of environmental issues and climate change is driving a shift towards sustainable tourism practices. Travelers are seeking authentic experiences that minimize their carbon footprint and support local communities.

Governments and industry stakeholders are implementing eco-friendly initiatives and regulations to promote sustainable tourism.

Technology Integration:

Technological innovations such as virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and augmented reality are revolutionizing the way people plan, book, and experience travel. Advancements in transportation technologies, including electric and autonomous vehicles, are reshaping the way tourists explore destinations.

The use of data analytics and machine learning is enabling personalized and seamless travel experiences for consumers.

Rise of Experiential Travel:

Modern travelers prioritize experiences over material possessions, leading to a surge in demand for experiential tourism. Cultural immersion, adventure activities, and wellness retreats are becoming increasingly popular among tourists seeking unique and memorable experiences. Travellers are embracing the concept of slow travel, focusing on meaningful interactions with local cultures and environments.

Emergence of New Destinations:

Changing geopolitical landscapes and evolving travel preferences are leading to the emergence of new tourism destinations. Previously undiscovered or underrated destinations are gaining popularity as travelers seek authenticity and off-the-beaten-path experiences.

Governments and tourism boards are investing in infrastructure and marketing efforts to capitalize on the growing demand for alternative destinations.

Impact of Demographic Shifts:

Demographic changes, including an aging population and the rise of millennial and Gen Z travellers, are influencing tourism trends. Older travellers are seeking accessible and wellness-focused travel experiences, while younger generations prioritize sustainability, technology, and social responsibility. Destinations and tourism businesses are adapting their offerings to cater to the diverse needs and preferences of different demographic groups.

Infrastructure Enhancement:

To meet the growing demands of domestic and international tourists, India is investing in the development of tourism infrastructure across the country. This includes the expansion and modernization of transportation networks, improvement of accommodation facilities, and enhancement of tourist attractions and amenities. Special emphasis is placed on enhancing connectivity to remote and lesser-known destinations to promote balanced regional development.

Cultural and Heritage Preservation:

India recognizes the importance of preserving its rich cultural and heritage assets as a key driver of tourism growth. Efforts are underway to safeguard historical monuments, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and traditional arts and crafts. Promotion of cultural festivals, heritage walks, and experiential tourism activities aims to showcase India's cultural diversity and heritage to the world.

Digital Transformation:

Leveraging technology is central to India's vision for the tourism industry, with a focus on enhancing visitor experiences, marketing initiatives, and industry efficiency. Adoption of digital platforms for booking, information dissemination, and destination management is being promoted. Innovation hubs and incubation centers are being established to foster the development of technology-driven solutions for the tourism sector.

Inclusive Tourism Growth:

India is committed to ensuring that the benefits of tourism are inclusive and reach all segments of society, including marginalized communities and rural areas. Initiatives such as community-based tourism projects, skill development programs, and promotion of accessible tourism aim to create opportunities for all stakeholders. Collaboration with local governments, NGOs, and social enterprises is encouraged to address socio-economic disparities and promote inclusive growth. India's vision for the tourism industry is ambitious yet grounded in principles of sustainability, inclusivity, and cultural preservation. By prioritizing strategic investments, policy reforms, and stakeholder engagement, India aims to position itself as a leading global tourism destination while fostering socio-economic development and environmental stewardship.

Tourism in India is not merely an industry but a transformative experience that enriches the lives of both visitors and locals. By balancing progress with preservation, technology with tradition, India has positioned itself as a leading global destination, inviting the world to explore its myriad wonders with open arms.

Revenue in the Travel & Tourism market is projected to reach US\$23.72bn in 2024. Revenue is expected to show an annual growth rate (CAGR 2024-2028) of 9.62%, resulting in a projected market volume of US\$34.25bn by 2028. The largest Travel & Tourism market is the Package Holidays market with a projected market volume of US\$10.48bn in 2024. In the Hotels market, the number of users is expected to amount to 64.74m users by 2028. User penetration is 7.8% in 2024 and is expected to hit 10.0% by 2028. The average revenue per user (ARPU) is expected to amount to US\$209.70. In the Travel & Tourism market, 60% of total revenue will be generated through online sales by 2028.

Tourism Statistics:**Foreign Tourists Arrival (FTAs) in India (in million)**

2019. 10.93M

2020. 2.74

2021. 1.52

2022. 6.44

2023 (Jan –Sep). 6.43

Foreign Exchange Earning (in crore)

2019. 216467

2020. 50136

2021. 65070

2022. 139935

2023 (Jan –Sep). 1,66,660

Ministry of Tourism endeavors to position India as a preferred tourism destination in the tourism generating markets to increase India's share in global tourism market. The above objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy, and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions. The Government continuously engages with industry experts and other relevant stakeholders and take their suggestions and feedback for promotion of varied tourism products of India. In order to boost visitor arrival, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has declared "Incredible India! Visit India Year 2023". In order to increase the foot-fall of international tourists in India, Ministry of Tourism, participated in various International travel fairs during the Year 2023 such as FITUR 2023, Madrid, Spain (18-22 January 2023); ITB Berlin (7-9 March 2023); Arabian Travel Market 2023, Dubai (1-4 May 2023); IMEX Frankfurt (17-19 Oct 2023); OTDYKH Leisure, Moscow, Russia (12-14, September 2023); TOP Resa, Paris, France (3 - 5 October 2023); PATA Travel Mart 2023 (4-6 October 2023) in New Delhi; ITB, Asia, Singapore (25 - 27 Oct 2023); JATA, Osaka, Japan (26-29 October 2023); WTM London (6-8 Nov 2023). The Ministry of Tourism had a B2B meetings with Tour Operators, Travel Agents and various other stakeholders and organized the press meet to apprise the travel media of India's preparedness to welcome international tourists post pandemic. The Ministry of Tourism has been working very closely with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs for easing of the Visa Regime in the country. e-Visa scheme is now available to the nationals of 166 countries.

Union budget 2024 has a "heavy focus on domestic tourism". States will be offered interest-free loans to boost tourism within their borders, said Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman. It holds substantial potential for generating tourism revenue in India and creating numerous job opportunities. Tourism, including spiritual tourism, has tremendous opportunities for local entrepreneurship. To address the emerging fervour for domestic tourism, projects for "port connectivity, tourism infrastructure, and amenities will be taken up on our islands, including Lakshadweep. This will help in generating employment also." The Finance Minister highlighted that India's robust economic standing has positioned the country as an appealing hub for both business and conference tourism. Emphasising the evolving aspirations of the middle class towards travel and exploration, the minister underscored the success of hosting G20 meetings, showcasing India's diversity and expanding its global audience. In 2022, the contribution of the travel and tourism industry to India's economy stood at INR 15.7 trillion.

As per a recent IBEF report, the tourism sector is projected to contribute US\$ 250 billion to the country's GDP by 2030, generating employment for 137 million individuals. The Union Budget 2023 aptly acknowledged the potential of the travel and tourism sector. Initiatives like developing 220 airports by 2025, allocating INR 2.4 lakh crore for Indian Railways' capital expenditure, and enhancing coastal shipping using India's eastern and western sea lines have infused optimism into the tourism landscape. Initiatives such as Swadesh Darshan 2.0, Dekho Apna Desh, and Vibrant Village Programme aim not just to attract NRI tourists but also to inspire domestic travel, promoting India's diverse offerings. By 2028, India's tourism and hospitality industry is projected to generate revenue of over \$59 Bn. Additionally, Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) are anticipated to reach 30.5 Mn by 2028.

In light of India's G20 Presidency and the India@75 Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations, the Ministry of Tourism has designated 2023 as the 'Visit India Year' to promote inbound travel. In the budget of 2023, 50 tourist destinations will be selected through challenge mode to be developed as a whole package for domestic and international tourism. Sector-specific skilling and entrepreneurship development to be dovetailed to achieve the objectives of the 'Dekho Apna Desh' Initiative. Tourism infrastructure and amenities to be facilitated in border villages through the Vibrant Villages Programme. Unity Malls to be set up in State Capitals or prominent tourist centres. In the Union Budget 2023, the tourism ministry was allocated Rs 2,400 crore which was revised to Rs 1,692.10 crore. The finance minister has increased allocation for the tourism sector to Rs 2,449.62 crore in the interim Budget 2024-25 announced on February 1, about 44.7 percent more than the revised figure for the current fiscal. Furthermore, FM increased the budget estimate for the tourism industry by over 2%, reaching ₹2,449.62 crores for the financial year 2025, compared to ₹2,400 crores in FY24. She encouraged states to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centers, with the central government providing long-term interest-free loans to support this development, aiming for global branding and marketing.

Conclusion:

The future of the tourism industry is dynamic and multifaceted, shaped by a combination of factors including sustainability, technology, experiential travel, destination diversification, and demographic shifts. By embracing innovation and addressing evolving consumer demands, stakeholders in the tourism sector can capitalize on emerging opportunities and ensure the industry's long-term growth and sustainability.

Dr. Anjana Sharma
Asst. Professor
(Department of Tourism)



Thomas cook
1808–1892

Tourism Section

CONTENTS

| S.R. NO. | TITLE OF ARTICAL | CONTRIBUTORS NAME | PAGE NO. |
|----------|--|----------------------|----------|
| 1 | यात्रा संस्मरण | Dr. Anjana sharma | 39 |
| 2 | Challenge before tourism industry in India | Kanishka Sharma | 40 |
| 3 | Emerging trends of Tourism | Priya Gupta | 43 |
| 4 | Job appportunity in different sectors | Chandrika | 49 |
| 5 | Impacts of tourism | Payal Sharma | 50 |
| 6 | Single Use Plastic and Tourism | Brijesh Kumar | 53 |
| 7 | Adventure Tourism Industry In India | Dr. Ravi Sheoran | 55 |
| 8 | पर्यटन विकास के लिए सरकार की घोषित परियोजनां | डॉ प्रदीप सिंह | 58 |

यात्रा संस्मरण

यात्रा संस्मरण

दिनांक 27/9/2022

विष्व पर्यटन दिवस के उपलक्ष में महा विद्यालय के पर्यटन विभाग के विद्यार्थियों को दिल्ली के ऐतिहासिक स्थलों की सैर करवाई गई। मुख्यतः लालकिला, कुतुबमिनार, हुमायु टॉम्ब, एवम इंदिरा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय म्यूजियम की सैर करवाई गई। प्रातः 7:45 को महाविद्यालय से **HoHo Bus Service provider** की बस में सवार होकर विद्यार्थियों की टोली निकली। उत्साह से लबरेज छात्र और छात्राएँ मस्ती से गुनगुनाते हुए नाचते गाते और फोटोग्राफी करते हुए दिल्ली दर्शन के लिए आगे बढ़ चले।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है जिसका हजारों साल पुराना इतिहास काफी समृद्ध और विस्तृत है। जो प्राचीन या अपने ऐतिहासिक समय में कई राजा महाराजाओं की सल्तनत रही है। इन शासकों द्वारा अपने अपने शासनकाल में कई किलों, महलों और अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों का निर्माण करवाया गया था। जिन्हें आज दिल्ली के प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के रूप में जाना जाता है। दिल्ली यूनेस्को द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त विष्व धरोहर स्थलों सहित विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों का घर है जो यहाँ आने वाले पर्यटकों को अपने अतीत की झलक प्रदान करता है। दिल्ली दर्शन के अंतर्गत सर्वप्रथम लालकिले की सैर करवाई गई। सभी विद्यार्थियों को निर्देश दिए गए की केवल 1 घंटे का समयावधि में आप सभी को वापिस बस पर आना है ताकि समयानुसार दूसरे स्थलो को भी हम अच्छे से देख सके। लाल किला बहुत विषाल आर्किटेक्चरल एवम हिस्टोरिकल बिल्डिंग है।

लाल किला राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली में स्थित एक ऐतिहासिक दुर्ग है। जिसका निर्माण षाहजहाँ ने वर्ष 1638 में आगरा से दिल्ली की राजधानी शिफ्ट होने के पणामस्वरूप किया था। दिल्ली के प्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक स्थल में शुमार इस ऐतिहासिक किले को 2007 में यूनेस्को की विष्व धरोहर स्थलों की सूची में भी शामिल कर लिया गया है। विद्यार्थियों ने इंदिरा गांधी म्यूजियम की सैर की। इस म्यूजियम में हमारी पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी जी के जीवन और मृत्यु से संबंधित सभी वस्तुओं को संरक्षित करके रखा हुआ है। तथा पर्यटकों के लिए एक यादगार स्थल के रूप में खोला गया है। विद्यार्थियों ने श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी जी के जीवन से संबंधित सभी विषय वस्तु के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी ली। इसके बाद **HoHo Bus Service provider** की तरफ से सभी के लिए लंच की व्यवस्था की गई। गर्मागर्म एवम स्वादिष्ट खाना बच्चों को परोसा गया। भोजन खाकर सभी बच्चों में दोबारा से ऊर्जा आ गई और वो आगे अन्य दर्शनीय स्थलों की ओर बढ़ निकले।

इसके बाद बस कुतुबमिनार की ओर बढ़ चली। फिल्मी गानों पर थिरकते हुए बच्चे आधा घंटे में ही कुतुबमीनार पहुंच गए। यूनेस्को की विष्व विरासत स्थल में सूचीबद्ध कुतुब मीनार महरौली में स्थित है जिसका निर्माण 1192 में दिल्ली सल्तनत के संस्थापक कुतुब उद दीन ऐबक द्वारा शुरू किया गया था। बाद में टॉवर का निर्माण सदियों से विभिन्न शासकों द्वारा किया गया था। इस शानदार स्मारक का नजारा आपको भारत के समृद्ध इतिहास से रूबरू कराता है कुतुब मीनार के अलावा, कुतुब कॉम्प्लेक्स में आपको आयरन पिलर और अलाई दरवाजा जैसी कई अन्य प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक संरचनाएं देखने को भी मिलेंगी।

सभी विद्यार्थियों ने इस खूबसूरत बिल्डिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स को गहनता से देखा, फोटोग्राफी की तथा ऐतिहासिक जानकारी एकत्र भी की। अंत में समय की कमी के कारण कुछ दार्शनिक स्थलों को हमने बस से ही विद्यार्थियों को दिखाया तथा हुमायु टॉम्ब की तरफ लेकर चले गए। जंतर मंतर और इंडिया गेट को विद्यार्थियों ने केवल बस से देखा। इंडिया गेट के नाम से प्रसिद्ध अखिल भारतीय युद्ध स्मारक दिल्ली के प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों में से एक है जो प्रथम विष्व युद्ध और तीसरे एंग्लो-अफगान युद्ध के दौरान मारे गए 82000 भारतीय और ब्रिटिश सैनिकों को समर्पित है। बता दें इस स्मारक में 13300 सैनिकों के नाम अंकित हैं जिन्होंने युद्ध के दौरान अपने प्राणों का बलिदान दिया था। यह 42 मीटर लंबा ऐतिहासिक ढांचा सर एडविन लुटियन द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया था और यह देश के सबसे बड़े युद्ध स्मारक में से एक है। इंडिया गेट हर साल गणतंत्र दिवस परेड की मेजबानी के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध है।

हुमायु का मकबरा ताजमहल के 60 वर्षों से पहले निर्मित मुगल सम्राट हुमायु का अंतिम विश्राम स्थल है जो दिल्ली के निजामुद्दीन पूर्व क्षेत्र में स्थित है और भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में पहला उद्यान मकबरा है। हुमायु का मकबरा दिल्ली का एक प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक और पर्यटन स्थल है, जो भारी संख्या में इतिहास प्रेमियों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करता है फारसी और मुगल स्थापत्य तत्वों को शामिल करते हुए इस उद्यान मकबरे का निर्माण 16 वीं शताब्दी के मध्य में मुगल सम्राट हुमायु की स्मृति में उनकी पत्नी हाजी बेगम द्वारा बनाया गया था। हुमायु के मकबरे की सबसे खास बात यह है

कि यह उस समय की उन संरचनाओं में से एक है जिसमें इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लाल बलुआ पत्थर का उपयोग किया गया था। अपने शानदार डिजाइन और शानदार इतिहास के कारण हुमायुं का मकबरा को साल 1993 में यूनेस्को की विश्व विरासत सूची में शामिल किया गया था। आखिरकार थकहार कर शाम 4:45 को हम सभी अपने महाविद्यालय की और प्रस्थान की ओर चल पड़े। सभी बच्चे थक कर चूर हो चुके थे। और घर वापस जाने के लिए आतुर थे, तो गाड़ी वापस गुरुग्राम की ओर चल पड़ी। पूरी यात्रा के दौरान हमारे गाइड श्री नितिन कुमार जी ने पूरे ग्रुप का पूरा ध्यान रखा। सभी ऐतिहासिक स्थलों की विस्तृत जानकारी हम सभी को दी। परंतु जो सबसे सराहनीय कार्य किया वो हमारे विद्यार्थी अभिषेक, हिमांषी, श्रुति थे जिन्होंने इस पूरे टूर की बुकिंग की, खानपान एवम रिफ्रेशमेंट का इंतजाम किया। और ये सभी कार्य उन्होंने महाविद्यालय के पर्यटन विभाग के **prof. श्री रवि श्योराण जी** निर्देशन में किया। **prof. श्री डा ब्रिजेश जी** ने भी विद्यार्थियों को पूरे टूर के दौरान दिशा निर्देश किया। अंत में यही कहूंगी कि विश्व पर्यटन दिवस पर विद्यार्थियों ने न केवल भारत की ऐतिहासिक धरोहर के प्रति गहन जानकारी उपलब्ध की बल्कि मौज मस्ती के साथ पूरा दिन आनंद से गुजारा। भविष्य में ऐसे ही टूर विद्यार्थी आयोजित करेंगे। इसी आशा के साथ।

डा. अंजना शर्मा
विभागाध्यक्ष
पर्यटन विभाग

Challenges

India is very diverse and has been a culturally rich country. Many invaders came to India, and they not only left the magnificent monuments but also left their culture here. Nowadays every state has its own culture, and every state celebrates its festivals.

Many people from all over the country are attracted to India because of its scenic beauty which spreads from Kashmir in the North to Kanyakumari in the South and Arunachal Pradesh in the East to Gujarat in the West, and multiculturalism. For e.g. besides Imambara is the not only monument in Lucknow but also, there are many restaurants where Nawabi cuisine is well served, and it is also famous for its Chikan Embroidery work. 10% of the national income comes from the tourism sector. But because of some reasons, the tourism sector lags behind the other major sectors due to which our country is only “developing” and others are “developed”.



Some Reasons for lagging behind of tourism sector are:

1. Lack of Infrastructure

It is a major challenge for the Indian tourism sector. This includes hotels, connectivity with other cities, health facilities, and transportation etc. The major reason for this unconcern is a poor allocation of money in the budget.



2. Safety and Security

Safety & security of tourists is the most important factor which governs whether people will come to that destination or not. Attacks on foreign tourists, especially on the woman tourists have raised this question. India is placed at 114th position in terms of safety. The tourism sector should become strict and should pass laws against those criminals who cheat the innocent tourists.



3. Inaccessibility

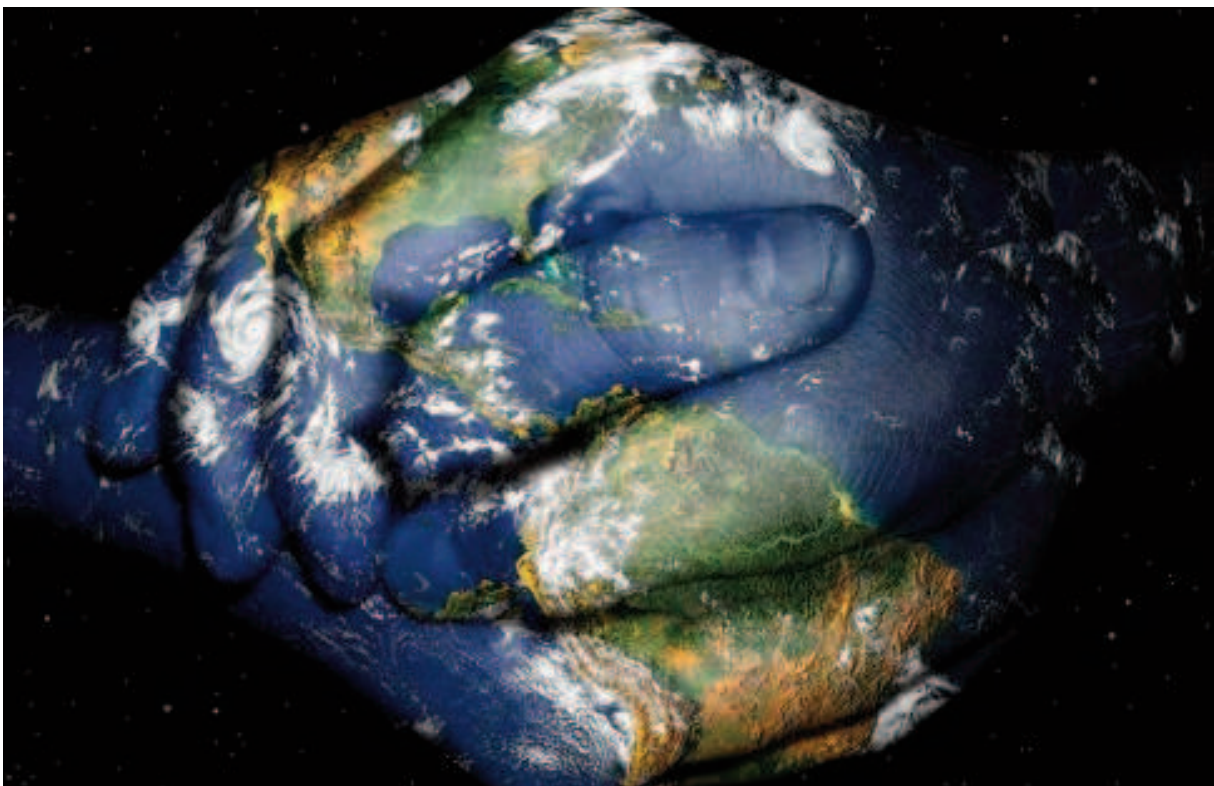


There are many tourist destinations in the country, which are not accessible to poor, women and elderly because of the high cost of transportation, poor connectivity with cities and around 2% of the tourist cannot access many of the tourist spots in the country.

Tourism is the only sector which not only creates jobs but also provides jobs in the tertiary sector. It is now high time for us to work for the betterment of this sector so that from the upcoming years the number of foreign tourists may increase, and more people will be able to know about our culture.

– kanishka Sharma

Emerging Trends Of Tourism



The World Travel and Tourism Council has stated that the tourism sector in India has generated around `15.24 lakh crore, which was 9.4% of India's total GDP the last year. As per the organisation, the sector created 41.622 million jobs which form 8% of the total generated employment. The sector is also one of the leading foreign exchange earners for the Indian economy.

The tourism sector is witnessing some new trends that are supplementing the established trends in the sector. These include solo trips, road trips, pocket-friendly travelling, and wellness tourism. These trends are expanding the horizon of the tourism industry in India and generating newer avenues for revenue creation.

Short weekend getaways



This is a prominent trend that is gaining popularity among a large section of new-age travellers. People are looking out for newer destinations for a short trip with minimum expenses. It is now much easier to travel as resources and connectivity has increased substantially. Today's travellers are increasingly looking for destinations within a 200-300 km radius and planning short vacations spanning across two to three days. With extended weekends, travel enthusiasts are increasingly making spontaneous plans to head out for nearby destinations for mini-vacations. Such short vacations are gaining momentum since it gives enough time to distress and rejuvenate oneself. Corporate houses are also planning such breaks in order to enhance the productivity of their often hackneyed employees. However, it is better to do a background check of these destinations as they are new and emerging. While travelling for longer vacations is always the favourite option heading out for week-ends is increasingly gaining popularity due to logistical and economic viability.

Solo Travel



Modern life can throw its share of challenges. Increased stress and repetitiveness can lead individuals into distress. Solo travellers often reinvent themselves and their life goals by heading out for solo travel trips. Such trips are not merely meant to visit new places; it is also seen as a way to reconnect with one's soul and explore life goals. Solo travellers meet new people, explore new places, overcome fears, and most significantly enjoy freedom by discovering themselves. Solo travellers can go anywhere. They are footloose in an exuberantly exclusive way.

India also has some popular solo travelling destinations. The Srinagar-Leh road trip in the North-Western Himalayas is popular among solo travellers. Alleppey in Kerala and Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu are two other popular solo travel destinations. Neha Kumari, a solo traveller and an IT professional, told BE, "I have travelled in groups before. But I prefer solo trips because it gives me the independence and flexibility to travel and see places as I wish." The concept of solo tourism is now being experimented with. Some travel companies are linking solo travellers and encouraging them to explore new destinations together. They are also facilitating solo trips. WOW Club has added their name to the list of companies that promote solo travel and is facilitating women solo travellers exclusively.

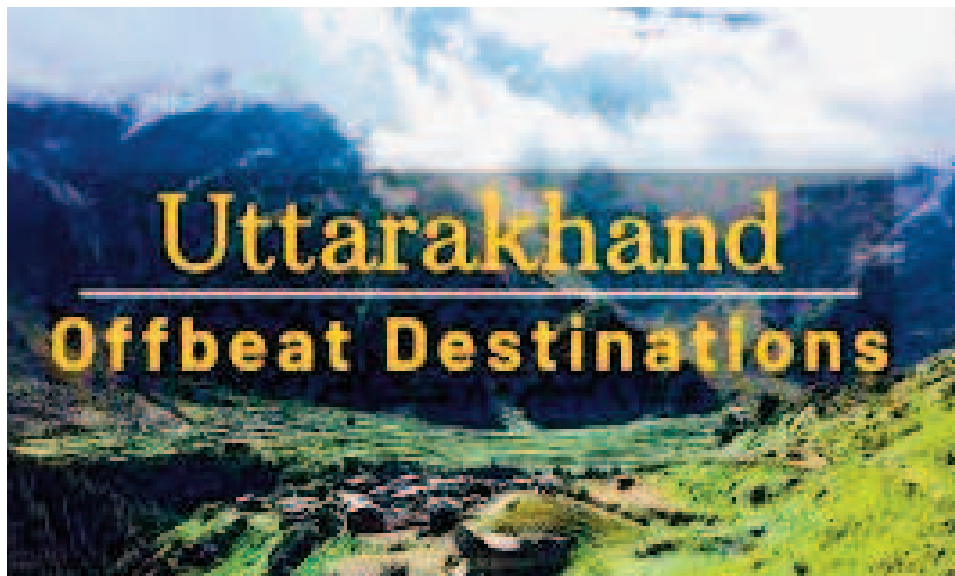
Travel blogging



Those who love to travel but do not have enough office holidays, whose passion is to visit new places but have economic constraint, for them, taking up travelling as a profession might just work.

The new-age travel bloggers are doing exactly that and building their careers on it. A travel blogger can be a travel writer, a travel photographer or a videographer. They post their travel stories using various digital platforms. Once their pages start to become popular, they either get sponsorship or get paid through advertisements. Travel photographers often sell their photographs. Many travel writers are earning well by publishing their travel stories in several travel magazines. A young traveller from Mumbai, Nikhil Sharma, made his mark by being a lifestyle YouTuber. He earned well from his travel blogs. The blog 'Travel.See.Write.' by Archana Singh is also quite popular. Shivya Nath, who has visited around 30 countries, has her blog called 'The Shooting Star'. Venkat Ganesh, a motorbike-roadtripper, has named his blog as 'India Backpack Motorbike'. Neelima Vallangi, who used to be a software engineer, left her job to be a travel blogger. Her blog 'The Wandering Soul's Wander Tale' is enriched with exquisite photographs. There are many such travel bloggers and the trend is catching up fast.

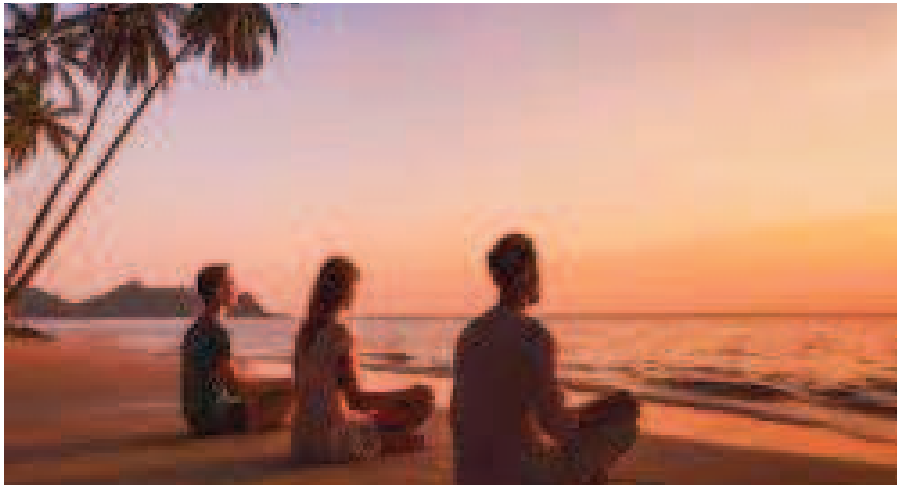
Offbeat destinations



India is a country that is largely diversified. There are so many places to visit, explore and travel. Travellers often look for some peace and relaxation. They look for a place that takes them away from their mundane routines. Exploring new destinations and spending vacations in lesser-known places is a gaining trend. The trend of offbeat tourism has also encouraged the industry to explore and expand its boundaries. Online travel platform 'MakeMyTrip' sees offbeat tourism as a way of “treading less travelled path and visit unique places within India and around the world.”

They even provide elaborate information blogs promoting lesser known destinations. In this era of social media, it is not unusual for obscure locations to gain overnight popularity. Tourists start flowing in and the local tourism industry takes off. Some remarkable offbeat destinations are Khajojar and Tirthan Valley of Himachal Pradesh, Ziro in Arunachal Pradesh, Chamber in Gujarat, Jhilimili and Garh Panchkot of West Bengal and Tranquebar of Tamil Nadu. There are many other such places that are waiting to be explored and with this trend gaining traction, it can be expected that tourism industry will expand to unlikely corners of India.

Wellness tourism of India



The concept of wellness tourism has taken off in a big way in India. At places, it is often linked to spiritual tourism. The main reason for its gaining popularity is the immense work pressure of modern life. However, the trend is not completely new. It has been well-chronicled in Bengali literature and was popularly known as hawabodol or change of air. Doctors often suggested this to ailing patients and the popular destinations near Bengal were Ghatshila, Giridih, McCluskieganj and the dry hills of Bankura and Purulia districts.

India has been ranked among the top 15 destinations for wellness tourism across Asia in 2015. The ancient healing art of Ayurveda has augmented wellness tourism. Kerala is a popular destination for travellers seeking Ayurveda. Similarly, the ancient exercise form of Yoga attracts a large number of tourists to India.

- Priya Gupta

Job opportunity in different sector



The travel and tourism industry in India is growing fast and is expected to do well in the coming years. In India, the travel industry hopes to create 46 million job opportunities by 2025 and this is the crucial sector where the government is pinning hopes of providing major employment opportunities by providing skill-based training programs for local youths and also to match the infrastructure to meet the international standards. According to a report published by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), India may add another Rs. 8, 50,000 Crore by the year 2020-just through tourism. As per the calculations of WTTC, tourism industry alone had contributed near about 8.31 lakh crore revenue to Indian GDP in the year 2015. Which is 6.3% of total GDP. Not only the revenue but it has also created 37.315 job opportunities or fulfilled 8.7% of the total employment requirements.

Not only in India, but with respect to the global perspective, the travel and tourism industry is the largest contributor of foreign exchange an enormous number of employees either directly or indirectly benefitted out of this industry.

Let us look at the major job opportunities available in Travel and Tourism industry:

1. Airlines:

- o Ground Staff (Traffic Assistant, Counter Staff, Booking & Reservation)

2. Hotels:

- o Operations
- o Front office
- o Housekeeping
- o Food & Beverage
- o Accounting
- o Maintenance
- o Security
- o Sales
- o Public Relations

3. Tourism Departments:

- o Tour planners & Guides
- o Information Assistants
- o Reservations and Counter staffs
- o Sales and Marketing
- o Interpreters.

– Chandrika

Impacts Of Tourism

Globalization has made the world a little spot as individuals visit different nations and see their #1 spots. The travel industry has turned into the bread-and-butter industry for some nations favored with astounding sea shores, seas and mountains. Guests from around the world partake in the problem areas and enjoy various experience sports. Inside 10 to 15 years, the travel industry has turned into a colossal Global industry beating trillions of dollars. Each feature of the economy has a positive and adverse consequence with the travel industry not being any unique.



Positive impact of tourism:

Foreign exchange: Tourists showing up in a nation get important unfamiliar trade since they burn through cash on convenience and touring. It is a help for the nearby economy giving work to an enormous number of individuals as they offer administrations going from transportation to inns. Some of them fill in as nearby aides clearing up current realities for the sightseers exhaustively.

Wide Exposure: People traveling to different vacationer locations are acquainted with the neighborhood culture. They gain proficiency with the language and will quite often value the variety present in the world. Generally voyaged people are open minded toward the distinctions and will quite often be really agreeable.

Social changes: When the guests value the way of life of the country, the neighborhood networks are loaded up with a deep satisfaction and self-assurance. Travelers purchase the nearby antiques from individuals assisting them with increasing their living expectations. Contrasted with assembling, the travel industry has become more famous as an industry as it doesn't harm the climate essentially.

Ecological effect: Rather than cutting the backwoods, individuals will generally save them since they are an aid for the travel industry. People from around the globe visit the spot and partake in the organization of different vegetation. Thus, subsidizing is produced to guarantee that the territory of the wild creatures is unblemished.

Negative impact of tourism:

Channel on Economy: In request to draw in the vacationers, foundation must be made starting from the earliest stage. No one might want to venture out to a city on the off chance that the streets are studded with potholes. To back the turn of events, individuals are burdened to raise the assets. Besides, the travel industry is an occasional industry with guests seldom visiting during the slow time of year. Also, the appearance of the sightseers builds the expense of the fundamental merchandise for local people.

Social repercussions: One of the most serious issues confronting the traveler's problem areas all over the planet is medication and liquor misuse. In the event that the guests don't regard the way of life of local people, it can create strains and frequently battle. Prostitution is wild where the sightseers show up in crowds. It is the occupation of the neighborhood local area to advise the police on the off chance that regarding wrongdoing. Individuals showing up at traveler objective ought to act as indicated by the rules that everyone must follow and don't let completely go.

Ecological issues: Although the travel industry as an industry is least contaminating, it actually can make huge harms the climate. Organizations will generally open more inns for obliging a rising number of guests that could require the getting free from the virgin land.

CONCLUSION:

So, the travel industry enjoys the two benefits and weaknesses anyway on a size of one to ten it scores 100 percent, taking everything into account.

PAYAL SHARMA

Single Use Plastic and Tourism

Tourism has now become a significant industry in India. Thus increasing of tourists every year has also increased heaps of environmental problems. Waste especially single use plastic such as wrappers of chips, candies, tobacco products and plastic carry bag flows - caused by residents and visitors - make the destination less attractive.

Single use plastic has created several problems for the environment as it is not bio-degradable. According to the United Nations estimates every year the world uses 500 million tonnes plastic, half of which are used just once and approximately 5.6 million tons of Plastic waste is generated in India annually. Experts say wrappers, which are classified as multi layered plastic, can't be recycled and are not bio-degradable. This kind of plastic is not even picked from the litter, blocking it in the soil and thereby hampering regeneration of plants. They inevitably find their way into our ecology through water, air and land pollution. Plastic waste reduces the quality and production of soil. The quantity found in soil like phosphorous and potassium starts decline and make the soilless fertile and when thrown in water it chokes our lakes, rivers and oceans and harms the sea life. Due to this plastic is killing marine life everywhere, starving turtle and killing whales. Plastic becomes part of the blood of aquatic animals and never comes out as a result negative impact on Eco-Tourism

It is a general tendency that tourists during their visit to fragile natural areas throw waste items comprised wrappers of chips, candies, chewing gums and tobacco products in Rivers, Sea, Lakes, Beaches, Islands, Hills, Mountains, Forests etc., these insensitive tourists are not aware about the consequences as a result negative impact on our natural resources. India is a country where indiscipline is part of the blood, it is difficult to educate the people. You keep telling people to do it, some people will, some won't. No doubt we also advocate tourism industry to be popularized in India but never should it be done at the cost of our natural resources. But tourism should be used to preserve these. The battle against plastic pollution is a never-ending one, since we are constantly producing harmful material. With a little change in our daily lifestyle, one can definitely help to protect the entire planet by maintaining a healthy ecosystem. In this regard Ministry of Tourism has implemented the Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) activities through Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior in 34 States/ UTs to create awareness among tourists, , School / college students and stake-holders at tourist centers, pilgrimage centers & famous archaeological monuments all over the country. Swachhta Action Plan "Swachhta" is considered as one of the pillars of tourism, as a clean tourist place, which attracts tourism as well as investment. This also results in good health and a sense of pride amongst the local residents and a feeling of satisfaction amongst the tourists,. Ministry of Tourism also organizes Swachhta Hi Seva (SHS) with the theme "Eradication of Single Use Plastic (SUP)" by organizing Major clean-up activities, pledge taking, awareness activities

Nukkad Natak etc. at various tourist/pilgrim places through its India tourism offices at about 517 places all over the country with the active participation of educational institutions under Ministry of Tourism.

Apart from this, to reduce plastic waste, government is making people aware to Practice Waste Segregation at household level. People segregate waste at home in three separate bins, such as biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste should be put in separate bins and no waste should be littered or thrown in drains. Tourists and consumers should prioritise products available in sustainable packaging while shopping. We have to avoid single use disposable plastic, carry a reusable bag (cloth bag) when shopping. In addition, the government should certainly encourage green practices by supporting environmentally friendly behaviour and introducing stricter penalties for offences against nature. In India Plastic Waste Management Rules came into effect, in March 2016, had introduced several new features such as banning plastics less than 50 microns in size and phasing out multi-layered plastics, almost 25 states and Union Territories have banned plastic, but it will take some time to ban the plastic in the entire country. If the government cannot fix this problem, it will miss several health and related targets that India is obligated to meet under the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development for 2030 are what most countries in the world are working on to achieve by the end of the next decade. Disease control, biodiversity protection, cutting down on emission of harmful gases and so on. And if they are achieved, it will be a step forward in the journey toward our 2030 goals.



Dr. Brijesh Kumar
Dept. of Tourism

Adventure Tourism Industry In India

Adventure freaks are growing in India and so are the adventure related activities. Also, this is increasing interests in its expertise courses. According to a report published in Travel Week, The Adventure Tourism Industry is growing worldwide at a tremendous rate of 46% by 2020.

While in India, which is still unexplored by the International adventure freaks, is also expected to grow at a good pace. According to experts from the Tourism Industry, there has been a shift in the willingness of Indians to look beyond their usual list of holiday destinations. Thanks to some places like Rishikesh, Ladakh & Uttarakhand's wilderness for developing the taste of Adventure Tourism in India. We should also thank producers of some Bollywood movies like Zindagi Milegi Na Dobara, Jab Harry Met Sejal & Ye Jawaani Hai Diwani. As they have redefined the definition of travelling among Indian youth

According to the ministry of tourism in India, adventure tourism is rapidly growing in popularity as tourists now seek different kinds of vacations. In order to promote adventure tourism in India, Government of India is planning to open some additional peaks in the Indian Himalayas to position it as one of the top Adventure Tourism destinations. The Government has also cleared opening of 104 additional peaks in Jammu and Kashmir (Leh Area)..

Top Adventure Activities to Enjoy in India

With the presence of Satpura Range, Vindhya Range & the great Himalayas India have 7 mountain range & uncountable numbers of rivers including Brahmaputra, Kaveri, Ganga & Narmada. India has 21.53% of its area i.e 7,08,273 square kilometre covered with forest. Which shows the scope of adventure tourism in India. Now you don't need to look out for New Zealand, Australia and Nepal to experience adventure. Although India is never less an adventure experience!! Now we can also look for places with adventure activities in India.

Here is a list of top adventure activities to enjoy in India:

Rafting

Rafting tops the list of adventure activities in India. The session started with the white water rafting in Rishikesh which is an absolute adrenaline junk. Brush out yourself amidst the rough water with your adventure-mystic group. India is blessed with great natural rivers which becomes the source of water adventure in India

Some places for rafting- Sikkim, Darjeeling, Arunachal Pradesh, Manali, Pahalgam, Coorg, etc.

Kayaking

This activity is the best way to explore the world from a different view. Not only excitement of adventure, it also provides a new meaning to your life. Know yourself and the nature on yourself. Take out your kayak and give out a chance. Kayaking is very good to go at Kerala Backwaters, Goa, Kundalika River (Maharashtra), Rishikesh and Kali River in Uttarakhand.

Skiing

A popular winter sport which came from western culture but a great source of rejuvenation. Now India has become a popular skiing destination in winters even for International travellers. You can go for skiing India- Auli, Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Solang Valley and Kufri.

Rappelling

Also known as Abseiling, is another heart-throbbing fun activity. Descent down your fears too with such an activity. India is gradually entreating into a rappelling destination. Coorg, Kondana Caves (Maharashtra), Jogini Waterfall (Manali), Madhe Ghat (Pune) are some common rappel destinations in India

Skydiving or Paragliding

Be friends with the flying activities too. Do not just stare at the birds, feel like a bird rather. Bring out the thrill in your life and drop down the fear. India is gradually turning into the home to skydiving and paragliding hub. Places you can find skydiving or paragliding are- Mysore, Aamby Valley (Maharashtra), Pondicherry, Bir Billing, Kamshet, Ranikhet, etc.

Hot Air Ballooning

A soft-core adventure activity for a bird-eye view. Relax with your partner amidst skies in the hot air balloon. You can go hot air ballooning in Lonavala, Hampi, Udaipur, Pushkar and Agra.

Trekking

Trekking or walk to mountains is not only about adventure. For me, it gives the sense of meditation. Those long walks amidst nature's serenity help to attain the peace of mind. Reach the summits of your thrill and peace together. Challenge your stamina on those mountains. Major parts of state Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Leh-Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim are known for trekking. Also, there are

treks to do in Western and Southern regions. Check out the best trek routes in India- 55 Great Treks To Take Up In India.

Caving

It is a quirky activity to discover the natural caves. Exploring caves and finding ways through it without harming self and cave is another adrenaline junkie. Caving too is a discovering term in India. Adventure in India is taking another step through such activities. Fulfillment to explore your caving desire can be in major regions of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Some other cave tours to take up in India are- Ajanta & Ellora, Bhimbetka, Elephanta Caves, Karla Caves, Varaha Caves, Badami, etc.

Wildlife Safari or Bird Watching

This is a fun softcore adventure activity. If you like to stare at the activities of wild animals or birds chirping, then this is of a kind. Jeep Safari, Elephant Safari, long walks and patience are your adventure activity. Ranthambore National Park, Jim Corbett, Bandhavgarh, Kanha, Bharatpur, Bhigwan, Pangot, etc. can be your destination.

Rock Climbing

It is the adventure sport better known to be as natural gymming. Chill out with your hand and feet goals. Also, rejuvenating parks are promoting rock climbing through artificial climbing walls. Some places for rock climbing in India are Savandurga (Karnataka), Pythal Mala (Kerala), Parvati Valley (Himachal Pradesh), Shey Rock (Jammu & Kashmir), etc.

Snorkeling or Deep Sea Diving

Another speculative activity which is done underwater is snorkeling or sea-diving. Play in with big colorful fishes. Explore the life within those deep waves. Places to explore deep sea diving in India are- Andaman & Nicobar, Goa, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Tarkarli, Netrani, etc.

Cliff and Bungee Jumping

Although both of them are a different sport but requires a bag full of guts to jump off a height. As free fall is the real adrenaline junkie. Not a thing for a soft-hearted person. Test out yourself on cliff and bungee in Rishikesh, Hampi, Bedaghat (Jabalpur), Goa, Lonavala, Jagdalpur, Diu, Bangalore.

Cycling and Motorbiking

Another adventure activity which is a growing interest in India at large extent. Ride it

out for unending thrills. Biking and Cycling groups are exploring India with all their passion. Different landscapes of India is attracting biking and cycling trips with all twists and turns. Although all parts of India are great for cycling and biking trips, some common biking routes are- **Lahaul Spiti, Leh-Ladakh, Goa, Sikkim, Puri-Konark.**



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Deptt. of Tourism

पर्यटन विस्तार के लिए सरकार की घोषित परियोजनाएँ

कोरोना महामारी के कारण हुए नुकसान का असर कम से कम करने के लिए सरकार हर संभव प्रयास करने में लगी हुई है। कोविड 19 से पूरे देश के हर हिस्से को नुकसान हुआ है। इसमें पर्यटन क्षेत्र भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है। ठप पड़े व्यापार को वापस खड़ा करने के लिए जहाँ एक तरफ होटल मालिकों को मेहनत करनी पड़ रही है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पर्यटन से जीविका चलाने वाले स्थानीय लोगों को भी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पर्यटन क्षेत्र विकास के लिए सरकार ने कुछ योजनाओं पर काम करना शुरू किया है। जिनके बारे में हम आपको जानकारी दे देते हैं।

1. अपनी धरोहर अपनी पहचान

इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों और निजी/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों/ ट्रस्टों / गैर सरकारी संगठनों / व्यक्तियों आदि

के साथ सहयोग से देश की हेरिटेज साइट और स्मारकों में आधुनिक सुविधाएँ विकसित की जाएंगी। पर्यटन स्थलों को लोगों के लिए बढ़िया बनाने के लिए पर्यटन क्षमता को भी बढ़ाने के लिए काम किया जाएगा। इस सरकारी योजना में हेरिटेज साइट और उनके आसपास के ढांचों को मजबूत किया जाना है। देश के सांस्कृतिक और विरासत मूल्य को बढ़ावा देना और पर्यटन स्थलों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना भी इस योजना में जोड़ा गया है।

2. 5 लाख पर्यटकों को फ्री टूरिस्ट वीजा

घोषणा के अनुसार, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन शुरू होने के बाद, पहले 5 लाख पर्यटकों को निशुल्क वीजा जारी किए जाएंगे। इस निशुल्क वीजा स्कीम में एक पर्यटक को केवल एक बार निशुल्क वीजा का लाभ दिया जाएगा। सरकार द्वारा अवक. ष के पर्यटकों के लिए सीमाओं को फिर से खोलने के बाद निशुल्क वीजा जारी किया जाएगा। ये योजना 31 मार्च 2022 तक या 5,00,000 वीजा जारी होने तक, जो भी पहले हो तक लागू रहेगी।

3. 11,000 मान्यता प्राप्त टूर ऑपरेटरों और पर्यटक गाइड को आर्थिक सहायता

केंद्र ने जून 29, 2021, 500,000 पर्यटकों के लिए निशुल्क वीजा के साथ 11,000 मान्यता प्राप्त टूर ऑपरेटरों और पर्यटक गाइडों का समर्थन करने के लिए ऋण गारंटी योजना की घोषणा की है। ये वो लोग हैं जिनका कारोबार कोविड 19 महामारी के कारण बाधित हो गया है। व्यवसाय को फिर से शुरू करने के लिए ट्रेवल फर्मी और पंजीकृत पर्यटक गाइडों को आर्थिक मदद दी जाएगी। इस योजना से 11,000 लोगों को लाभ होगा, जिसमें 904 टूर ऑपरेटर और 10,700 टूरिस्ट गाइड शामिल हैं।

4. अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक वाहन प्राधिकरण और परमिट नियम, 2021

इसके अलावा, यात्रा और पर्यटन क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने एक नई योजना शुरू की है— अखिल भारतीय पर्यटन वाहन प्राधिकरण और परमिट नियम, 2021। इस योजना में, एक पर्यटक वाहन ऑपरेटर 'अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक प्राधिकरण' यानी परमिट आवेदन जमा करने के 30 दिनों के अंदर ऑनलाइन प्राप्त कर सकता है। ऐसे आवेदन जमा करने के 30 दिनों के भीतर, दस्तावेज जमा करने और शुल्क जमा करने के बाद इसे जारी कर दिया जाएगा। नियमों का नया सेट, जिसे "अखिल भारतीय पर्यटक वाहन प्राधिकरण और परमिट नियम, 2021" के रूप में जाना जाता है, को जीएसआर 166 ई. दिनांक 10 मार्च 2021 के माध्यम से प्रकाशित किया गया है। नए नियम 01 अप्रैल 2021 से लागू कर दिए गए हैं। सभी मौजूदा परमिट उनकी वैधता के दौरान लागू रहेंगे। ये प्रावधान देश के उन क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शामिल किया गया है। जहाँ पर्यटन का एक सीमित मौसम है और उन ऑपरेटरों के लिए भी जिनकी वित्तीय क्षमता कम है।

5. स्वदेश दर्शन

इस योजना की परिकल्पना सरकार की अन्य योजनाओं जैसे स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, स्किल इंडिया, मेक इन इंडिया आदि के साथ तालमेल बिठाने के लिए की गई है। इस परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य पर्यटन के महत्व के बारे में स्थानिय समुदायों में जागरूकता पैदा करने करना है। इसके साथ ही पर्यटन को आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार सृजन के एक प्रमुख स्रोत के रूप में स्थापित करने पर भी काम किया जाना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पहचान किए गए क्षेत्रों में कमाई के साधन उत्पन्न करना देश के सांस्कृतिक और विरासत मूल्य को बढ़ावा देना जैसी चीजें भी शामिल हैं।



6. फिल्म टूरिज्म पर जोर

जब कोई दर्शक फिल्म देखने के बाद किसी जगह पर जाने के लिए प्रेरित होता है, उसको फिल्म टूरिज्म कहा जाता है। ये जनता के बीच उन जगहों के लिए दिलचस्पी बढ़ाता है जो फिल्मों में होने के कारण लोकप्रिय हो गए हैं। 8 नवंबर, 2021 को पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई संगोष्ठी में फिल्म टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने पर खास विचार किया गया है। सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के साथ आयोजित की गई इस संगोष्ठी में फिल्मों की शूटिंग के लिए खासतौर से देश के भीतर स्थित जगहों के चुनाव पर जोर डाला गया है। ये भी कहा गया कि हर राज्य सरकार को मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय में एक फिल्म प्रमोशन ऑफिस बनाने पर भी विचार करना चाहिए जिससे फिल्मों की शूटिंग समय से पूरी की जा सके।

डॉ प्रदीप सिंह
पर्यटन विभाग



Editorial

“Man is still the most extraordinary computer of all.” John F. Kennedy.

Computer Science is an ever-expanding field and the power what technology holds today is definitely beyond one's imagination rendering splendid set of ideas. The twenty-first century has seen a technological revolution. Several highly commercial and widely used technologies from the early 2000s have completely vanished, and other ones have replaced them. These innovations are upending the established quo at work and on college campuses. The advancements in technology have enabled us to evolve, develop, and even improve the aspects of our lives and generally the way we live and what we do with our lives. Some latest trends and technologies in computer fields are AI, Edge Computing, Quantum Computing, Robotics, Cyber Security, Bioinformatics and Data Science.

In artificial intelligence (AI), professionals create algorithms and programme machines to do human-like activities. Machine code that mimics human and animal intelligence is at the heart of artificial intelligence (AI). Edge computing is used in technologies such as autonomous vehicles, video conferencing, and augmented reality. Quantum computing makes use of high-performance computers to address issues at the atomic and subatomic level. Quantum computers, unlike traditional computers, use quantum bits, also known as qubits, to execute calculations and store data. Quantum computers can now crunch data and solve problems considerably faster than they could before. Robotics is a multidisciplinary field that studies and develops robots in order to make life easier. Cyber-security is concerned with preventing cyberthreats and attacks on computer systems and networks. As businesses continue to store data in the cloud and conduct business online, the need for better protection grows. Bioinformatics is a multidisciplinary discipline that combines computer science and biology to hunt for patterns in genetic material such as DNA, genes, RNA, and protein sequences. It examine, preserve, and analyse biological data. Data science is commonly utilised in retail and e-commerce to determine the success of campaigns and the general trend of product growth. This, in turn, aids in the development of marketing strategies for specific items or types of products. In health care, data informatics can help clinicians choose the safest and most effective treatments for patients by recommending low-cost options and packages.

Ms Rakhi Soni
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John McCarthy
Father of Artificial intelligence

COMPUTER SCIENCE SECTION

CONTENTS

| Sr. No. | Title of Article | Contributor's Name | Page No. |
|---------|--|----------------------|----------|
| 1. | Password Security | Dr. Geetika | 51 |
| 2. | 7 Amazing facts about GOOGLE | Dr. Neelam Dahiya | 54 |
| 3. | 5G Networks: Benefits and Impact | Ms. Rakhi Soni | 55 |
| 4. | Bitcoin: Future of Currency | Ms. Venu | 56 |
| 5. | Importance of AI and why you should know about it. | Ms. Priyanka Balhara | 57 |
| 6. | 8 Tips to stay safe on social media | Aparna | 58 |
| 7. | Inside My Computer | Shilpee | 59 |
| 8. | Russia Ukraine War Impact on India | Abhishek Solanki | 60 |
| 9. | Quantum Computing | Manish | 60 |



PASSWORD SECURITY

What is a password?

Your passwords are your personal key to your system. It may be electronic gadget or accounts. Passwords help to ensure that only authorized individuals access the systems. Passwords also help to determine accountability for all transactions and other changes made to system resources, including data. If you share your password with a colleague or friend, you may be giving an unauthorised individual access to the system and may be held responsible for their actions. What if the individual gives your password to someone else? What if some of your files are deleted or otherwise rendered unusable? Are you willing to take the blame if an unauthorised individual uses your access privileges to damage the information on the system or to make unauthorised changes to data? Authentication of individuals as valid users, via the input of a valid password, is required to access any shared computer information system. Each user is accountable for the selection, confidentiality and changing of passwords required for authentication purposes. Since you are responsible for picking your own password, it is important to be able to tell the difference between a good password and a bad one. Bad passwords jeopardize information that they are supposed to protect. Good ones do not. Your password should not be the same as your User/ Log on ID, an anagram of your User/Log on ID or a palindrome of your User/Log on ID. If you have access to a number of systems that require the entry of a password, such as the mainframe computer and a Local Area Network (LAN), try not to use the same password for both systems. A good password is relatively easy to remember but hard for somebody else to guess. There are a variety of techniques you can use to choose secure passwords.

Create strong passwords

A strong password is an important protection to help you have safer online transactions. Here are steps you can take to create a strong password. Some or all might help protect your online transactions:

- Length. Make your passwords long with eight or more characters.

- Complexity. Include letters, punctuation, symbols, and numbers. Use the entire keyboard, not just the letters and characters you use or see most often. The greater the variety of characters in your password, the better. However, password hacking software automatically checks for common letter-to-symbol conversions, such as changing "and" to "&" or "to" to "2."

- Variation. To keep strong passwords effective, change them often. Set an automatic reminder for yourself to change your passwords on your email, banking, and credit card websites about every three months.

- Variety. Don't use the same password for everything. Cybercriminals steal passwords on websites that have very little security, and then they use that same password and user name in more secure environments, such as banking websites. There are many ways to create a long, complex password. Here are some suggestions that might help you remember it easily:

| What to do | Example |
|---|------------------------------|
| Start with a sentence or two. | Complex passwords are safer. |
| Remove the spaces between the words in the sentence. | Complexpasswordsaresafer. |
| Turn words into shorthand or intentionally misspell a word. | ComplexspasswordsRsafer. |

Password Protection Guidelines

- Passwords should be treated as confidential information. No employee is to give, tell, or hint at their password to another person, including IT staff, administrators, superiors, other co-workers, friends, or family members, under any circumstances.

- If someone demands your password, refer him or her to these guidelines or have him or her contact the IT Department

- Passwords should not be transmitted electronically over the unprotected Internet, such as via email. However, passwords may be used to gain remote access to company resources via the company's IPsec-secured Virtual Private Network or SSL protected Web site.

- No employee is to keep an unsecured written record of his or her passwords, either on paper or in an electronic file. If it proves necessary to keep a record of a

password, then it must be kept in a controlled access place if in hardcopy form or in an encrypted file if in electronic form.

- Do not use the "Remember Password" feature of applications and do not create a "hot key" for password use.
- If possible, don't use the same password to access multiple company system.
 - If an employee either knows or suspects that his/her password has been compromised, it must be reported to the IT Department and the password changed immediately.
- Do not use any of the password examples shown in this document
- Finally, please remember that there is no need to share IDs and passwords.

Anyone who needs and qualifies for access to a computer system should submit a request for his or her own Log on ID and password.

Avoid common password pitfalls Cyber criminals use sophisticated tools that can rapidly decipher passwords. Avoid creating passwords that use:

- Dictionary words in any language.
- Words spelled backwards, common misspellings, and abbreviations.
- Sequences or repeated characters. Examples: 12345678, 222222, abcdefg, or adjacent letters on your keyboard (qwerty).
- Personal information. Your name, birthday, driver's license, passport number, or similar information.

In short Passwords are a critical part of information and network security. Passwords serve to protect user accounts but a poorly chosen password, if compromised, could put the entire data at risk. As a result, all users should take appropriate steps to ensure that they create strong, secure passwords and safeguard them at all times. The purpose of these guidelines is to set a standard for creating, protecting, and changing passwords such that they are strong, secure, and protected.

Dr. Geetika
Associate Professor

7 Amazing Facts about- Google



Here's a fact that everyone owning a piece of technology is aware of: Google is your number one search engine. Not only is it a portal to access everything you'd like to know, but it also acts as an amazing backup when your parents come to check up on you (don't give me that look, we know that whenever you notice anyone else looking at the screen over your shoulder, you change tabs to Google.com and just stare at it until they leave). However, here are some, rather interesting facts about Google that you may not know.

FACT 01

When you perform a Google search, the machine checks the Google index to determine the relevant search results to be displayed to you. The search engine considers 200 factors before displaying you the best results for your query. Google uses a special algorithm called the Googlebot to generate search results. Sometimes, the results are rather surprising.

FACT 02

Google owns a cluster of domains such as, Google.com, Gogle.com and Googlr.com which directs to Google.com, which is completely reasonable. However, Google also owns 466453.com. If you take a look at your telephone keypad, you will notice that the numbers match up to the letters as so: 4 - GHI, 6 - MNO, 6 - MNO, 4 - GHI, 5 - JKL, 3 - DEF, thus making 466453 as Google. So, if on typing any of these knowingly or unknowingly, it doesn't take you to some strange page. Instead,

you'll land up on Google.com only.

FACT 03

When Google was founded in September 1998, it served ten thousand search queries per day. Currently, there are more than 2 million Google searches per second. The search engine finds a trillion unique URL's on the web. Crawls many billion sites a day and processes numerous searches every month.

FACT 04

Google takes on the best projects that could change the world for millions of people. In 2012, Google introduced the Cherokee language in Gmail, which is the first Native American Tribal language added to its list. As part of this effort, Google also added Cherokee to its recently launched virtual keyboards for Gmail.

FACT 05

On August 30, 1998 the concept of the Google Doodle was formed when company co-founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin placed a simple stick-figure drawing behind the second "o" in the word "Google". To notify the Google users that the founders were "out of office" at the Burning Man festival in the Nevada desert they made the first Google logo art.

FACT 06

Google's search index is so huge (100 million gigabytes) in size that it would require about 100,000 one-terabyte personal drives to store the same amount of data.

FACT 07

The only company with a clear goal to reduce the amount of time people spend on its site might be Google. Google engineers are encouraged to spend about 20 percent of their work time on projects that

interest them using a policy called as Innovation Time Off.



Dr Neelam Dahiya
Associate Professor

5G Network: Benefits and its impact



The twenty-first century has seen a technological revolution. Several highly commercial and widely used technologies from the early 2000s have completely vanished, and other ones have replaced them like Artificial intelligence, Edge Computing, Quantum Computing, Cybersecurity and 5G Technology.

Fifth-generation wireless (5G) is the latest iteration of cellular technology, engineered to greatly increase the speed and responsiveness of wireless networks. As 5G rolls out more completely within the coming a long time, it'll drive the improvement of more complex apps to solve issues and increment development over industries. Arrangement suppliers that create 5G-based arrangements for particular industry applications will have beneficial, early-mover advantages.

How fast is 5G?

5G download speeds can currently reach upwards of 1,000 megabits per second (Mbps) or even up to 2.1 Gbps. To visualize this, a user could start a YouTube video in 1080p quality on a 5G device

without it buffering. Downloading an app or an episode of a Netflix show, which may currently take up to a few minutes, can be completed in just a few seconds.

Even though the downsides of 5G are clear when considering how easily mmWave can be blocked, or less clear considering radio frequency (RF) exposure limits, 5G still has plenty of worthy benefits, such as the following:

- use of higher frequencies, higher Bandwidth.
- enhanced mobile broadband; a lower latency (the delay between the sending and receiving information) of 5 ms;
- higher data rates, which will enable new technology options over 5G networks, such as 4K streaming or near-real-time streaming of virtual reality (VR); and
- the potential to have a 5G mobile network made up of low-band, midband and mmWave frequencies.

How does 5G impact the environment?

Like many technological advancements, 5G can affect the environment positively and negatively. Let's start with the positive. 5G can help reduce energy consumption. Combined with the Internet of Things (IoT), a 5G network will allow devices to come on and turn off automatically when they're being used. As an example, the Empire State Building's smart electricity meters reduced its energy costs by 38%, according to the Columbia Climate School.

Reduced greenhouse gas emissions If 5G networks reduce energy use, greenhouse gas emissions will be decreased as well. For example, GE's Digital Power

Plant Software could lower carbon emissions by 3% and fuel use by 67,000 tons of coal annually.

Additional energy sources If a city's main grid were to falter, 5G and IoT could bring microgrids online, making it easier to use intermittent renewable energy sources like wind and solar into the grid.

Less vehicle emissions: Not only can 5G make out-of-office communication possible, but it reduces the need for as many people to drive to the office or fly for business trips. More people conducting business from their homes can mean less greenhouse emissions from vehicles and airplanes.

How can 5G be harmful to the environment?

With many new technologies there's a downside. And 5G is no exception. Although a number of ways 5G could save energy have already been shared, it's

possible that it could lead to more energy consumption and emissions. Right now, information and communications technology comprises about 4% of global electricity consumption and 1.4% of global carbon emissions, per the Information Technology & Innovation Foundation.

Meanwhile the number of IoT devices around the world could total 125 billion by 2030. If those forecasts are correct, information technology would make up 20% of all of the global electricity consumption and generate 14% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. It's all the more reason why any system put in place needs to be energy efficient. If not, 5G will do more environmental harm than good.

Ms Rakhi Soni
Assistant Professor



Bitcoin: The Currency of Future

Bitcoin is a new type of digital money and, just like with all money, you can store it, exchange it, and make payments with it. Bitcoin is a new type of digital money and, just like with all money, you can store it, exchange it, and make payments with it. It uses decentralized infrastructure to make transactions on a peer-to-peer basis and to store value independently of any government, company, or financial institution.

Bitcoin has value for two key reasons: 1. Thanks to its features, some people find it useful as a way to store and exchange

value. Because a group of people agree it has value. 2.

Historically, people have used everything from seashells to bottle caps as money, but arguably the most enduring form of money is gold. Why?

Bitcoin Wallet A Bitcoin wallet is a tool for interacting with the Bitcoin network. People use it to buy, sell, send, receive, and trade bitcoin. Making a Bitcoin wallet is as easy as downloading an app. Like WazirX. Zebpay. Coinbase etc. Sending & Receiving Bitcoin Sending bitcoin is as easy as choosing the amount and deciding where it goes Receiving bitcoin is a simple matter of providing the sender with your Bitcoin address.

How BitCoin Exchange work

Bitcoin exchange is the process of trading bitcoin for local currencies, goods or services, or other cryptocurrencies. Your options range from peer-to-peer exchange to giant centralized exchange services that resemble a stock trading account.

Bitcoin Mining: The process of 'minting' (creating) new bitcoins by solving puzzles. It consists of computing systems equipped with specialized chips competing to solve mathematical puzzles. The first bitcoin miner (as these systems are called) to solve the puzzle is rewarded with bitcoin. The mining process also confirms transactions on the cryptocurrency's network and makes them trustworthy.

Bit Coin is Legal or illegal?

There are no set rules or international standards for bitcoins. its legality is defined by the country you are living in. Like El Salvador became the first country to

use bitcoin as legal tender, other developed nations like USA, U.K. CANADA, Japan also uses the Bitcoin In some countries like China. China was at one point home to the world's largest number of Bitcoin miners. but now it is banned the use of cryptocurrency like Bangladesh, Russia, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria etc.

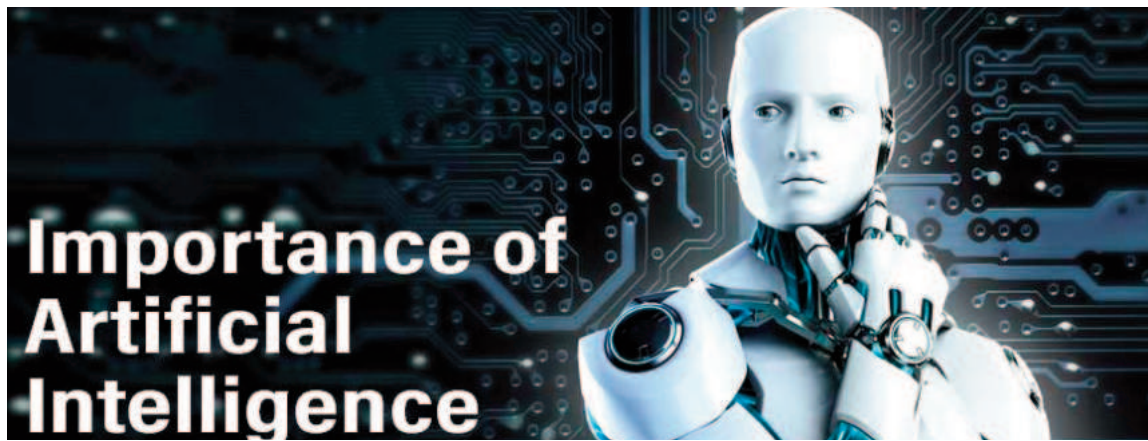
At present, there is no legislature that covers cryptocurrencies in India. However, that does not make cryptocurrency illegal in the country. It simply indicates that there is no regulatory framework to safeguard cryptocurrency owners in the country.



Ms Venu
Assistant Professor

Importance of AI and why you should know about it.

The hype around modern artificial intelligence techniques is quite enormous. Every other day you read headlines about self-driving cars, human like robots and mind-reading devices. AI actually is becoming more accessible to businesses of varying industries, stages, and sizes. Global AI adoption is growing steadily with 35 per cent of companies are using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in their business, reveals a new market research by IBM. Chinese and Indian companies are leading the way, with nearly 60 per cent of IT professionals saying their organization already actively uses AI. While still in its early stages, more and more people are using AI without even realizing it.



So now let's talk about why AI is important and why you should be aware of it.

Most of you must have heard about TikTok or even used it. It is a very popular video sharing app. Have you ever wondered why TikTok is so much popular and why not other apps. If we think about it all comes to one thing data. Having large amount of data is one thing but using the data in order to develop an algorithm that predicts what you would like to watch is another level altogether which is the capability of an AI. Basically TikTok banks on AI technology. TikTok's algorithms quickly absorb individual preferences. They capture both the "likes" and the comments of the user as well as record the duration for which they watch each video. With the clips being quite short, its algorithms quickly build vast datasets. Other social media apps like Instagram and Facebook also use AI technology. Over half of Instagram's 500 million daily users visits the Explore feature to find new content they'll love – and all those personalized, curated recommendations are powered by AI technology.

Facebook's AI software analyzes photos, stories, and videos users have previously interacted with, then gathers up some initial recommendations. That list is whittled down further by filtering out misinformation, policy violations, and spam. The algorithm takes the remaining content, ranks it, and displays it on the Explore tab in the app. AI can also be used to improve the cyber security as it can analyze different attacks done on websites and can be able to provide a sophisticated solution to the problem. It can even provide high level security by disabling the servers immediately so that no data breach can occur and it will be able to learn and find the attackers fast and alert the officials immediately. There are infinite possibilities how we can use AI as there are two sides to a coin there are also many dangerous ways to use AI if goes into the hands of wrong person. So its upto us how we put Artificial Intelligence to use.



Ms Priyanka Balhara
Assistant Professor
Computer Science
Department

8 TIPS TO STAY SAFE ON SOCIAL MEDIA



Social media enables people to communicate, share and seek information at an accelerated rate. Social media platforms like Facebook , Instagram , twitter and mire giving people a chance to connect with each other. It is harmful because it invades your privacy like never before. The oversharing happening on social media makes children a target for predator and hackers. So, there are some ways to use social media carefully and safely.

Use a strong password. The longer it is, the more secure it will be like add special characters (@,#,\$), letters and numbers(0-9).

Use a different password for each of your social media accounts.

Be careful about what you share: don't reveal sensitive personal information i.e : home address, financial information, phone number. The more you post the easier it is to have your identity is stolen.

Remember to log off, when you are done.

Protect your computer by installing antivirus software to safeguard. Also ensure that your browser is up to date.

Be selective with your friend request: If you don't know the person, don't accept their request. It could be a fake account.

Don't share your OTP to anyone. It could hack your account.

Manage your privacy settings: use the privacy and security settings on your social networking sites.

Aparna Bhatnagar
MCA 2nd year

Inside my Computer

My computer-- disassembled is a maze of cables, drives chips and ports--an array of connections, silver solderings, twisting wires.

But when the satiny case is latched in place coils and cables disappear. The smallest particle of matter is not an atom, but a byte-- a particle of magic that combines and multiplies unseen inside the blinking box.

Creation occurs inside my computer-- friends, family rest behind the pressing of selected keys. Words and faces form; smiles and frowns become feelings. Attraction becomes addiction.

Inside my computer merchants buy and sell-- musicians sing, artists train pictures into pixels, poets recollect emotion in tranquillity.

Inside my computer dreams are imagined into reality-- inventions, hopes, ideas are born and nurtured into happenings. Strangers share a table, touch hands across the world.

Inside my computer the pulse of human hearts waxes and wanes as people fall in and out of love.

RUSSIA - UKRAINE WAR IMPACT ON INDIA

Firstly, India is the only country in the world which engages Russia and America at the highest level: - Diplomatically, Economically, militarily. For better understanding here are some bullet points where India benefitted and being hampered by this conflict

→Russia has given S-400 defense system to India in which there were no sanctions imposed on India. Although India rejects such unilateral sanctions

→Russia surpassed countries in exporting oil to India where Russia offered discounted oil to India. For this reason, India has been on a tightrope diplomatically for being neutral in the conflict.

→ America has realized the might of Indian Foreign policy where our foreign ministers pointed out hypocrisy of whole Europe and America.

→ Economically, Russia was deserted by foreign companies and the void created by this war potentially can be filled by Indian companies.

Shilpee
MCA 2nd Year

Now, some bullet points in which India was negatively impacted by this conflict

→ Indian stock market has been impacted a lot. 1 lakh crore has been withdrawn by the investors from FPI as overall inflation in the world is at rise.

→ Diplomatically, India has taken tough decisions by abstaining from proposal against Russia in UN. This, however resulted in immense pressure from around the globe.

Lastly, I will mention some stark comparison which will make you realize Indian soft power at work

We buy oil from Gulf. We are dependent on Russia for our weapons. Our largest community lives in USA. And they all are fighting among themselves. Above all, India is successfully in securing interests in every possible domain.

Abhishek Solanki
MCA II

Quantum Computing

Quantum computing is a process that uses the laws of quantum mechanics to solve problems too large or complex for traditional computers. Quantum computers rely on qubits to run and solve multidimensional quantum algorithms.

To understand quantum computing and how it works, you first need to understand qubits, superposition, entanglement.

Qubit is the short form of quantum bit. Qubits are the basic unit of information in quantum computing. Sort of like a traditional binary bit in traditional computing. Qubits use superposition to be in multiple states at one time. Binary bits can only represent 0 or 1. Qubits can be 0 or 1, as well as any part of 0 and 1 in superposition of both states.

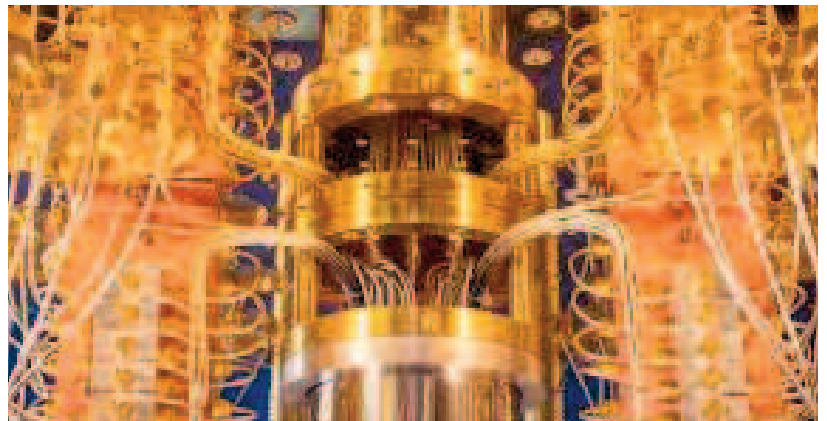
Quantum superposition is a mode when quantum particles are a combination of all possible states. The particles continue to fluctuate and move while the quantum computer measures and observes each particle.

The more interesting fact about superposition, rather than the two-things-at-once point of focus, is the ability to look at quantum states in multiple ways.

Quantum particles are able to correspond measurements with one another, and when they are engaged in this state, it's called entanglement. During entanglement, measurements from one qubit can be used to reach conclusions about other units. Entanglement helps quantum computers solve larger problems and calculate bigger stores of data and information.

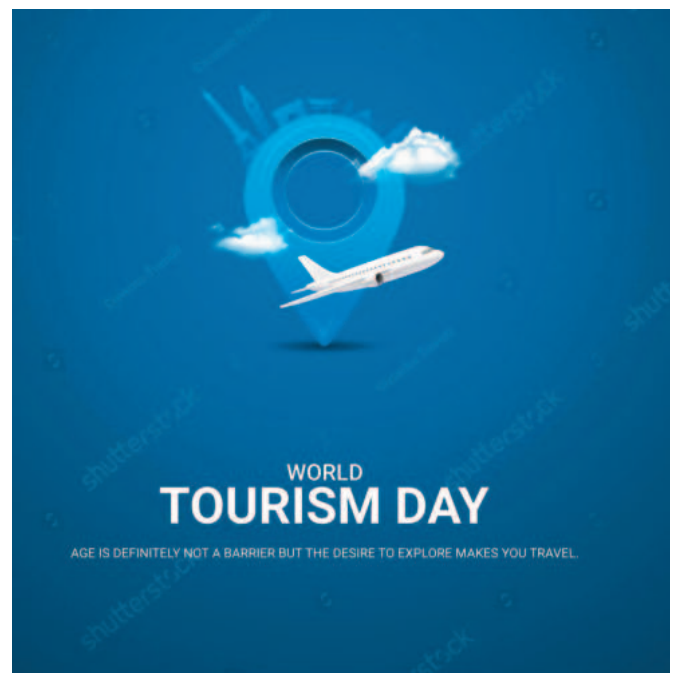
Quantum computers perform calculations based on the probability of an object's state before it is measured. In quantum computing, operations instead use the quantum state of an object to produce what's known as a qubit. These states are the undefined properties of an object before they've been detected, such as the spin of an electron or the polarisation of a proton. Instead of having clear position these quantum objects occurs in mixed superposition. These superpositions can be entangled with those of other objects, meaning their final outcomes will be mathematically related even if we don't know yet what they are. The complex mathematics behind these unsettled states of entangled 'spinning coins' can be plugged into special algorithms to make short work of problems that would take a classical computer a long time to work out... if they could ever calculate them at all.

Such algorithms would be useful in solving complex mathematical problems, producing hard-to-break security codes, or predicting multiple particle interactions in chemical reactions.



Manish
MCA -II

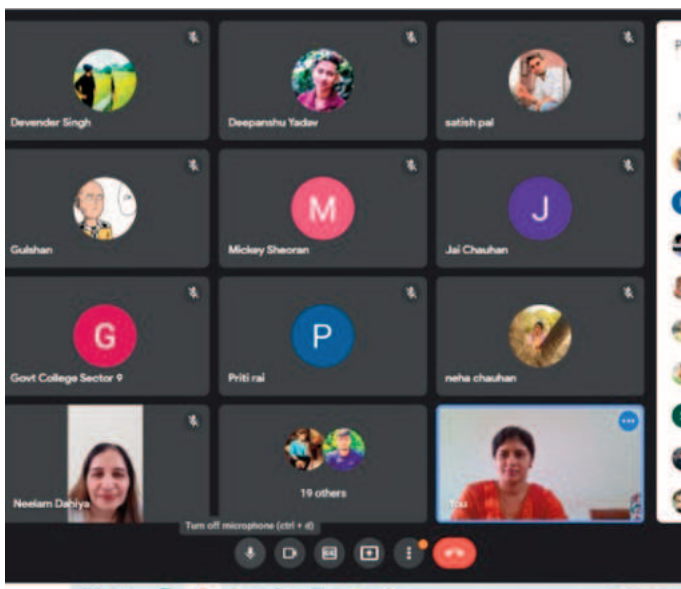
Going Places-Educating through tours



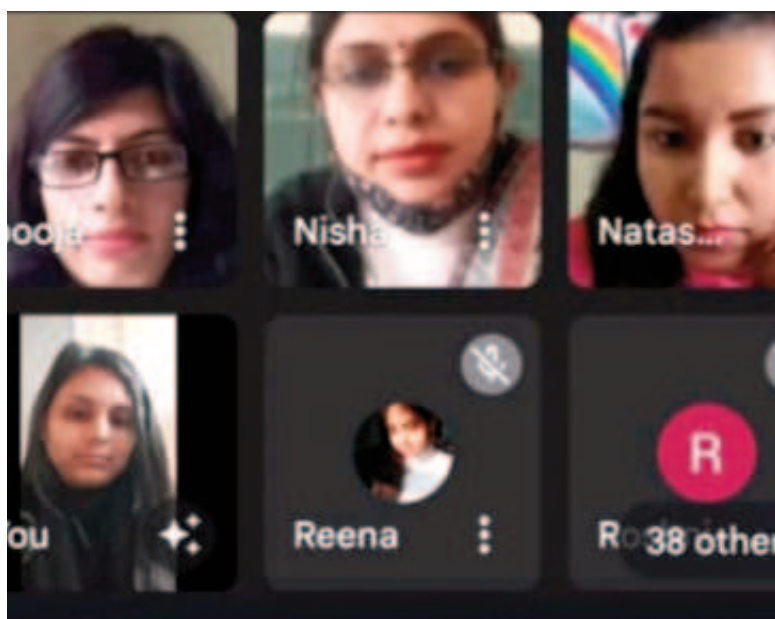
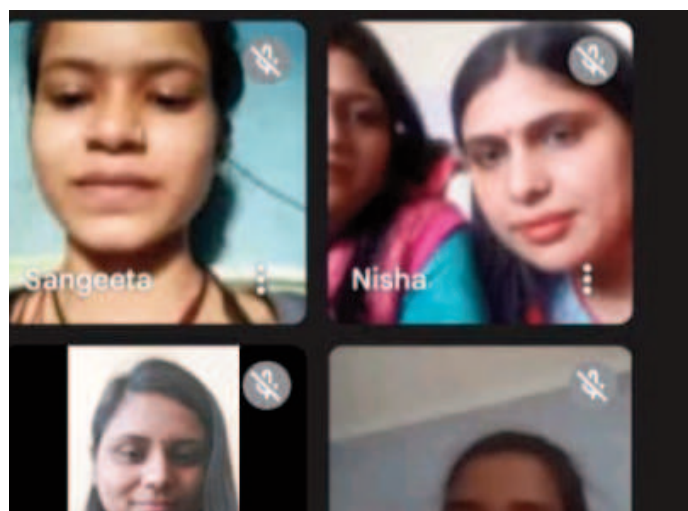
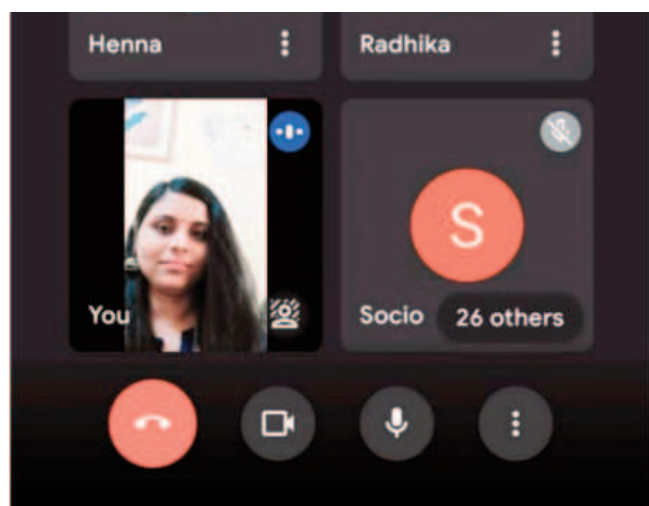
Training for Future - Placement Cell



Seminar and Departmental Activity (Department of Computer Science)



महिला प्रकोष्ठ द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रम



NSS Activities





हम सबके लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत हैं श्रीनिवास रामानुजन : चनप्रीत

राष्ट्रीय गणित
दिवस पर हुआ
वेबिनार का
आयोजन।

गुडगांव टुडे, गुरुग्राम

विश्व भर में ख्याति प्राप्त कर
जाना हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणा
का विषय है।

टैक्सी कैब नंबर, मैजिकल
स्क्रायर, इनफाइनाइट सॉरीज
जैसी अनेकानेक विषयों पर
बोलते हुए उन्होंने श्री रामानुजन
जी के कार्यों पर विस्तृत

एनएसएस स्वयंसेवकों ने की साफाई



गुरुग्राम के राजकीय महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-नौ में एनएसएस द्वारा साफाई अभियान
चलाया गया। ली कॉलेज प्रबंधक

जागरण संवाददाता, गुरुग्राम :
राजकीय महाविद्यालय सेक्टर-
नौ में एनएसएस (राष्ट्रीय सेवा
योजना) इकाई द्वारा आयोजित

हुए महाविद्यालय पहुंची। समाजसेवी
कमल गोयल ने स्वयंसेवकों को
समग्र व्यक्तिगत विकास के विषय
में जानकारी दी। पोस्टर मेकिंग
प्रक्रिया में उत्साहपूर्वक ने

शिविर के छठे दिन लगाया रक्तदान शिविर

ह्यूमन इंडिया/व्यरो

गुरुग्राम।

राजकीय

महाविद्यालय सेक्टर 9 की
एनएसएस इकाईयों द्वारा आयोजित
विशेष 7 दिवसीय के छठे दिन जिला
रेड क्रॉस और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के
सहयोग से रक्तदान शिविर लगाया
गया। महाविद्यालय प्रांगण में स्थित
बहुउद्देशीय सभागार में लगाए गए
इस शिविर हेतु विद्यार्थियों का
उत्साह प्रशंसनीय था।

इस कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ
चक्करपुर निवासी प्रख्यात
समाजसेवी एवं पूर्व सरपंच श्री
अनिल यादव जी ने स्वामी रामकृष्ण
परमहंस जी की प्रतिमा के समक्ष
पुष्पार्पण कर किया। ज्ञात हो स्वामी
विवेकानंद जी के आध्यात्मिक गुरु
स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस जी का
जन्म 1836 में 18 फरवरी के दिन ही
हुआ था। अनिल जी ने कहा की ऐसे



आयोजनों से विद्यार्थियों में
मानवसेवा का भाव पुष्ट होता है।
उन्होंने सात दिवसीय शिविर के

माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों को सेवा व
समर्पण की दिशा में प्रेरित करने के
लिए महाविद्यालय परिवार को

अपनी शुभकामनाएं भी दीं।
कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे
महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य डॉ सत्यमन्यु
यादव जी ने रक्त की उपयोगिता पर
प्रकाश डालते हुए रक्तदान के महत्व
को रेखांकित किया। उक्त कार्यक्रम
में प्रातः काल से ही पंजीकरण हेतु
युवा कतारबद्ध दिखाई दिए और 56
रक्तदाताओं ने मानवता की सेवा में
स्वयं को आहूत किया। इस कार्यक्रम
में महाविद्यालय के वरिष्ठ प्राध्यापक
डॉ राजेश कुंडु, डॉ प्रवीन सिंह और
गैर शैक्षणिक कर्मचारी नितिन
भारद्वाज ने भी रक्तदान किया। इस
शिविर का आयोजन और संचालन
डॉ ललिता गौड़ और श्री रोहित शर्मा
ने किया। इस अवसर पर डॉ
गीतिका, डॉ नीलम, डॉ अंजना शर्मा,
श्री संजय कत्याल, अजय कुमार,
विजयवीर, सोमी देवी आदि
उपस्थित रहे।

एनएसएस कैंप के पांचवें दिन स्वास्थ्य जांच शिविर



गुरुग्राम। राजकीय महाविद्यालय सेक्टर 9
गुरुग्राम की एनएसएस इकाई द्वारा आयोजित
वार्षिक सात दिवसीय शिविर के पांचवें दिन आर्य
समाज बसई में निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य जांच शिविर
लगाया गया। ब्लॉक डॉक्टर, सी के बिडला
अस्पताल और ओम आयुर्वेदिक आई केंद्र
सेंटर्स से आई चिकित्सकों की टीम के सहयोग

से लगाए गए इस शिविर में 105 लोगों ने अपना पंजीकरण कराया। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन
स्थानीय पापंद नवीन दहिया और महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य सत्यमन्यु यादव ने रिबन काट
कर किया। कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित गांववासियों को संबोधित करते हुए प्राचार्य सत्यमन्यु
यादव ने एनएसएस के इतिहास और उद्देश्यों के बारे में बताया। साथ ही उन्होंने एनएसएस
इकाईयों का सहयोग करने पर आभार प्रकट किया। कार्यक्रम के मुख्यातिथि दहिया ने
सामाजिक सरोकार से जुड़े इस पुनीत कार्य के आयोजन पर आयोजकों की मुक्त कंठ
से प्रशंसा की और भविष्य हेतु शुभकामनाएं भी दीं। कोविड के उपरांत हुए सूचना
प्रौद्योगिकीय यंत्रों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग के कारण आंखों में सूखापन की समस्या सर्वाधिक
प्रमुखता से नजर आई। इसके निवारण हेतु डॉ भारत भूषण ने कई व्यायाम भी बताए।
उल्लेखनीय है कि इस शिविर की सूचना हेतु एनएसएस स्वयंसेवकों ने गांव भर में डोर
टू डोर संपर्क अभियान भी चलाया। इस शिविर का आयोजन बलवान व बीरेंद्र के
सहयोग से प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर डॉ ललिता गौड़ व रोहित शर्मा ने किया। इस कार्यक्रम में

