(उत्कृष्ट महाविद्यालय)

राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग

ज़िला शिमला (हि.प्र.)















वाङ्मयी
Vaangmayee

2025-26

Teaching Staff



Non-Teaching Staff



From the Principal's Desk...



Dr. Bhupinder Singh Thakur

"Education is not merely a matter of bookish knowledge, but it is the development of character, mental power and self-reliance"

This timeless quote by Swami Vivekananda perfectly captures the essence of the education system we strive to provide at our college. We believe that education is not simply the dissemination of information, but the awakening of intellect, curiosity, confidence and a sincere desire for learning. At Govt. College Theog we strive to provide a learning environment that is more encompassing, holistic and job oriented. Our motive is not only to impart knowledge, but also to ensure the overall growth and development of our students. Along with the academic excellence we encourage our students to participate in diverse activities that nurture their talents and refine their abilities.

Vaangmayee the annual magazine of Govt College Theog beautifully encapsulates and reflects the vision and the mission of the college. With immense pride and joy I present to you the annual magazine for the academic session 2025-26. The magazine is not merely a compilation of articles, poems, achievements and creative expressions but a beautiful reflection of the vibrant academic, sports and cultural life of our institution. Every page of the magazine is enriched with the thoughtful contributions of our students emanating their creativity, intellect and dedication.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Editorial Board, faculty members and students who have worked diligently to make this magazine a success. May this magazine continue to inspire learning, creativity and progress in the years to come.

With best wishes for a bright and successful future.



Dr Raksha Kalta

From the desk of Editor-In-Chief

"Fill your paper with the breathing of your heart."- William Wordsworth

It gives me immense satisfaction and pride to present the latest edition of the Annual College Magazine "*Vaangmayee*". This magazine is not merely a collection of articles and pictures but a vibrant tapestry of the academic excellence, creative exuberance and a reflection of academic culture of our institution.

In keeping with the true spirit of its name Vaangmayee, which signifies the richness of language, knowledge and expression serves as a meaningful platform for nurturing and refining young minds. It provides students an opportunity to articulate their ideas, imaginations, experiences and intellect through their artistic contributions in the form of articles, poems, stories and creative pieces.

The magazine also captures the essence of the Institution's journey throughout the academic year (2025-26) through a rich collection of photographs. These photographs showcase the academic, cultural, sports, extra-curricular and co-curricular engagements and accomplishments of our students. Every page of the magazine reflects the dedication, commitment and talent of our students who continue to strive for excellence in every sphere.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our respected Principal, Dr. Bhupinder Singh Thakur for his unwavering support and faith in my abilities and for entrusting me with the responsibility of the Editor-in-Chief of the magazine. I also extend my sincere appreciation to the Staff and Student Editors of all sections whose commitment, dedication and meticulous work have contributed immensely in bringing this magazine to the final form. I thank all the contributors who have enriched this edition with their valuable thoughts and creative expressions.

I sincerely hope that Vaangmayee continues to serve as a timeless reflection of our institution-nurturing ideas, inspiring creativity and strengthening the spirit of learning and excellence within our college.

Chronicle Section



Assistant Prof
Chetna Negi

S.No.	Date	Activity
1.	05-05-2025 to 08-05-2025	Pre-admission counselling sessions were systematically conducted through outreach visits to several Senior Secondary Schools, including GSS Kotkhai, Navodaya Theog, GSS Sainj, GSS Gumma, GSS Dharech, GSS Tiyali, Trinity International School Fagu, and Modern Public School Fagu, among others. During these interactions, students were provided with detailed guidance regarding admission procedures, subject choices, and academic opportunities. The sessions also incorporated comprehensive awareness programmes on the key provisions, objectives, and transformative significance of the National Education Policy 2020, enabling students to make informed academic decisions.
2.	08-05-2025	The World Red Cross Day was celebrated by Red Ribbon Club in order to highlight the humanitarian values and Principles of the Red Cross movement.
3.	12-05-2025	The Department of English organized coaching classes to guide and prepare students for the B.Ed. Entrance Examination, providing academic support and exam-oriented training.
4.	14-05-2025	An Orientation Program was organized by Faculty of Arts and Commerce in collaboration with the Career Counselling and Placement Cell with the objective of acquainting newly admitted students with the courses offered by the college and introducing them to the faculty members.
5.	14-05-2025	The Principal addressed first-year students across all streams, highlighting the importance of discipline, sincerity, and regularity in their academic pursuits. The address also emphasised the need for consistent attendance, responsible conduct, and active participation in both academic and co-curricular activities. Students were encouraged to set clear goals, cultivate a sense of accountability, and uphold the values and ethos of the institution throughout their academic journey.
6.	16-05-2025	A National Symposium titled "Navigating Knowledge: A Critical Perspective on IKS Integration in NEP 2020" was organized in collaboration with Government College Chail Koti, followed by the signing of an MoU to strengthen academic collaboration. The symposium facilitated meaningful academic discussions on the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems within the NEP framework. It also provided a platform for scholars and students to engage in insightful exchange of ideas.
7.	21-06-2025	International Yoga Day was celebrated by students and staff members to promote awareness about the importance of yoga for physical and mental well-being. The event included guided yoga sessions and demonstrations encouraging regular practice. It also emphasized the role of yoga in fostering a balanced and healthy lifestyle.
8.	30-06-2025	The Faculty of Sciences, in collaboration with the Career Counselling and Placement Cell, organized an Orientation-cum-Career Counselling Session for students of the Bachelor of Science programme. The session provided guidance on academic pathways, career opportunities, and skill development. It also aimed to equip students with clarity and direction for their future pursuits.
9.	23-07- 2025	An online webinar on "How to Land a High-Paying Job in Big 4 and MNCs" was organized by the Department of Commerce. The session provided valuable insights into career opportunities, essential skills, and effective strategies for securing positions in reputed multinational companies. It also offered practical guidance on interview preparation and professional growth.
10.	01-08-2025	World Scout Day was observed by R&R to honour the values of discipline, service, and leadership promoted by scouting. The occasion highlighted the importance of teamwork, community service, and character-building activities. It also encouraged students to embody the spirit of responsibility and social commitment.
11.	07-08-2025	Sanskrit Day was celebrated to highlight the importance and richness of the Sanskrit language. The occasion emphasized its cultural and literary heritage, while encouraging students to appreciate and preserve this ancient language.
12.	12-08-2025	An AIDS awareness rally was organized by the Red Ribbon Club, NSS, NCC, and R&R to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS. Students actively participated and conveyed messages promoting health awareness and prevention.
13.	12-08-2025	International Youth Day was celebrated by R&R with a lecture on cybercrime delivered by a member of the Cyber Crime Cell, Shimla. The session created awareness among students about online safety, digital responsibility, and cyber security. It also sensitized them to the risks associated with online platforms and the importance of safe digital practices.
14.	12-08-2025	A lecture on drug abuse was organized by the Anti-Drug and Anti-Cyber Crime Cell. The session aimed to raise awareness about the harmful effects of substance abuse and promote a healthy, responsible lifestyle among students.

S.No.	Date	Activity
15.	12-08-2025	Screening of a Movie on Gender Sensitization for All the students from various streams.
16.	15-08-2025	The R&R celebrated Independence Day with great enthusiasm and patriotic spirit. Various activities were organized to honour the nation and promote the values of unity and patriotism. The celebration fostered a sense of national pride and collective responsibility among students.
17.	22-08-2025	A tree plantation drive was organized by various clubs and socities under the theme “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam,” during which 100 saplings were planted. The activity aimed to promote environmental awareness, sustainability, and a sense of responsibility towards nature among students.
18.	23-08-2025	National Space Day was celebrated by the Science Department to promote awareness about space science and India’s achievements in space exploration. The event highlighted recent advancements and inspired students to develop interest in scientific research and innovation.
19.	23-08-2025	A lecture was delivered by Mr. Prakash Dogra from NGO Gyan Jyoti under the Career Counselling and Placement Cell. The session guided students on career opportunities and personal development.
20.	27-08-2025	The Department of Commerce organized a field visit to the HPMC Prala Unit, Market Yard, in which 61 students participated. The visit provided practical exposure to students regarding processing and marketing activities.
21.	29-08-2025	National Sports Day was celebrated with various inter-class sports competitions including Volleyball, Badminton, Basketball, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Chess, and Table Tennis
22.	30-08-2025	A Mega Audition for Talent Hunt was organized featuring singing and dance categories. Students showcased their talents in classical, semi-classical, ghazals, bhajan, sufi, folk, Bollywood singing and classical, Bollywood, and folk dance.
23.	9-09-2025	Himalaya Day was observed by the Departments of Science and Geography in collaboration with various clubs and societies.
24.	13-09-2025	Freshers’ Day was celebrated to warmly welcome the new students to the college. Various cultural performances were presented, creating a joyful and friendly atmosphere.
25.	16-09-2025	The World Ozone Day was observed by Department of Sciences and Geography under the theme “From Science to Global Action” to raise awareness in order to protect the depleting ozone layer.
26.	17-09-2025	Hindi Divas was observed to celebrate the rich cultural and literary heritage of the Hindi language.
27.	24-09-2025	A one-day workshop on Apprenticeship was organized by CCPC, with Jagdeesh Sharma from ITI Theog as the resource person.

S.No.	Date	Activity
28.	25-09-2025	A Nukkad Natak was performed to raise awareness about drug addiction and its harmful effects.
29.	27-09-2025	Formation of the PTA was completed with Sanjeev Sharma appointed President.
30.	9-10-2025	History Department organized creative and oratory events, including Rangoli and declamation.
31.	11-9-2025	A sutra Antankshari Competition was organised by the Sanskrit department tom encourage students to enhance their knowledge of Sanskrit literature and traditional Indian wisdom.
32.	15-09-2025 to 16-09-2025	Deepawali Mahotsav—Celebration of Tradition and Heritage—was organised by the Department of Sociology.
33.	14-10-2025 to 18-10-2025	A Field Survey was conducted by the Department of Geography on " Spatial Analysis of Social Infrastructure in Theog".
34.	15-10-2025	The oath-taking ceremony was organized for the newly elected CSCA members.
35.	1-11-2025 to 10-11-2025	A workshop was conducted to prepare students for Group-4 participation in the HPU Youth Festival.
36.	7-11-2025	Sensitization Program on Menstrual Hygiene organised by women cell.
37.	9-11-2025	Shalaka Pariksha was conducted by CCPC and Scholarship Committee as an intellectual acitivity aimed at testing students' knowledge of sacred Indian scriptures.
38.	10-11-2025	Awareness Program on Effective Communication Skills and Financial Independence by ICC and Women Cell with Retd. Associate Professor of English from St. Bedes Dr. Anuja Sharma as resource person.
39.	10-11-2025 to 17-112025	The Department of English organized a workshop titled 'Speak Smart: Enhancing Soft Skills
40.	15-11-2025	Hindi Department hosted a National Seminar for academic discussions on "Sahitya Mein Samkalinta".

S.No.	Date	Activity
41.	22-11-2025	A programme on 'Every Vote Counts: Strengthening Grassroot Democracy' was organized by Department of Political Science to raise awareness about democratic participation.
42.	25-11-2025	Historical Exhibition was organised by the Department of History Showcasing Cultural Heritage of Himachal Pradesh.
43.	26-11-2025	The Department of Political Science Organized a Programme to Celebrate Constitution Day.
44.	28-1-2025	The BMO, Matiana Dr. Twinkle Delivered an Awareness lecture on Healthy Lifestyle and Tobacco-Free Society organised by Anti Drug & Cyber Crime Awareness Club and Women Cell.
45.	28-11-2025	Drug Abuse Awareness initiatives were under taken by Anti Drug & Cyber Crime Awareness Club in view of the ongoing Implementation of "Tobacco-free-educational institution.
46.	1-12-2025	Gita Jayanti was observed by Department of Sanskrit to commemorate the sacred day when the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita were delievered by lord Krishna to arjuna.
47.	1-12-2025	The Red Ribbon Club organised an awareness programme on HIV/AIDS to educate students about its causes, prevention, and the importance of early detection.
48.	1-12-2025 to13-12-2025	Mid-term tests were conducted for students to assess their academic progress and understanding of the subjects.
49.	9-12-2025	On the occasion of Human Rights Day, a special lecture was delivered by Mr. Sumit Chaddha, Advocate, who highlighted the significance of human rights in ensuring justice, equality, and dignity for all individuals.
50.	18-12-2025 to 24-12-2025	A Seven-Day Special Camp was organized by the NSS unit of the college with the aim of promoting social awareness, community service, and the spirit of volunteerism among students.
51.	16-09-2025	The World Ozone Day was observed by Department of Sciences and Geography under the theme "From Science to Global Action" to raise awareness in order to protect the depleting ozone layer.
52.	17-09-2025	Participation in National Seminar on "Education, Economy and Environment: Intersections for a Better Tomorrow" at Chail Koti.
53.	26-12-2025	Educational Field Visit by the Department of Science to the Directorate of Horticulture, Navbahaar, exploring Beekeeping, Floriculture, and Food Plant Processing.

S.No.	Date	Activity
54.	17-02-2026	The CCPC organized a one-day workshop on competitive examination preparation, with Mr. Nipun from Creative Academy, Shimla as the key speaker.
55.	21-02-2026	The college hosted its annual athletic meet, featuring various track and field events that promoted student participation and showcased athletic talents.
56.	24-02-2026	The CCPC organised a session on UPSC and State PCS examination preparation for B.A. students. The resource person for the session was Mr. Vinay Joshi, Director of Civilstap Institute.
57.	24-02-2026	The Department of Commerce, organized an Academic and Career Guidance Programme in collaboration with Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT), Waknaghat, District Solan (H.P.).
58.	25-02-2026	The Department of Commerce, organized an Online Webinar on the topic "Unlock High Paying Career Opportunities in Global Multinational Companies". The keynote speaker for the session was Mrs. Sukhpreet Monga, an Auditing & Tax Consultant.
59.	25-02-2026	An essay and Poster making competition was organised by Road Safety Club for the students.
60.	26-02-2026	A lecture on Road Safety was delivered by Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Siddhart Sharma followed by the prize distribution for the Essay Writing and Poster Making competitions.
61.	27-02-2026	The Departments of Hindi and English jointly organised a field visit for the students with the aim of providing them with experiential learning beyond the classroom.
62.	6-03-2026to 7-03-2036	The H.P.U. Inter-College Wushu Championship (Men & Women) was hosted at G.D.C. Theog, with Hon'ble MLA Sh. Kuldeep Rathour gracing the opening ceremony and Dr. Gopal Chauhan Principal/President, HPU Sports and Curricular Activities Council attending as the closing guest.
63.	25-03-2026	The Farewell Party for the final year students was organised with great enthusiasm, celebrating their journey and achievements through cultural performances and heartfelt expressions.
64.	24-03-2026	The Annual Function was organised with Vice Chancellor of H.P.U. Dr. Mahavir Ramchaik as the Chief Guest and Dr. Lalita Chandan Retd. Principal as the Guest of Honour, marking a memorable celebration of talent and achievement. The occasion honoured young achievers for their excellence in academics and co-curricular activities.
65.	17-09-2025	Hindi Divas was observed to celebrate the rich cultural and literary heritage of the Hindi language.
66.	24-09-2025	A one-day workshop on Apprenticeship was organized by CCPC, with Jagdeesh Sharma from ITI Theog as the resource person.



Ritika Panjta
Editor Commerce



Niharika
Student Editor
Commerce

COMMERCE *Section*

"Commerce is the art of creating value through exchange; it is the bridge between ideas and impact, numbers and narratives, ambition and achievement."

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the wonderful world of Commerce. It gives me immense pleasure and honour to be the student editor and present the Commerce section of our college magazine. In this section, students have expressed their viewpoints and innovative ideas in the form of articles, essay and poems .Commerce is the backbone of every modern economy, shaping the way people trade, work and grow. It connects producers with consumers, ideas with opportunities, and innovations with progress. It is more than numbers; it is the language of today's changing world. This section celebrates creativity, innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit that define the commerce stream. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my staff editor Prof. Ritika Panjta for her worthy guidance and constant encouragement throughout the year. I would also likeo thank all the contributors who were a part of this section.

Accounts, Markets and Management combine,
to shape the future with strategy divide.
Commerce is the heartbeat of every nation,
Driving growth through innovation.

— NIHARIKA
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

WHY SHOULD ONE STUDY COMMERCE?

The commerce stream after completion of class 10th is quite a popular choice in India. Most students feel that the stream offers them a wide area of career options after the completion of plus two that would bring them both success as well as financial security easily. However, what most students don't realise is that just as in the science stream, a student should also possess a certain aptitude for commerce so as to generate the interest in the subject. Commerce as a stream of education can be defined as a study of trade and business activities as a whole within a nation or worldwide. The core subjects that are taught in commerce are accountancy, business studies, economics and financial management which later become the base of commerce. It is a complex study area based on methods, principles, practices and formulas which make it different from the other subjects. One should need to think about one's choice before opting for the rapidly growing field of commerce because it is not a cup of tea for all. Commerce as a career choice is gaining importance in India. Studying commerce allows a student to understand how business activities influence the society and the economy directly and indirectly. As such, commerce is said to be the field that changes the fate of nation.

— SAMIKSHA BHARDWAJ
B.COM. (IST YEAR)

ANCIENT COMMERCE

Commerce in the ancient world was not just about buying and selling ; it was the fundamental force that connected isolated civilisations, spread ideas, and shaped the rise and fall of empires. From simple local exchanges to vast intercontinental network, trade laid the groundwork far the modern global economy. The most defining feature of ancient commerce was the establishment of vast, organised trade routes. "The Silk Road"— The most famous network, linking China with the Oman Empire and later, the medieval west, through Central Asia. While silk was it namesake, the route was a crucial channel for the exchange of spices, gold and technologies.

Ancient trade focussed on expensive things that were not heavy. The key commodities were spices, textiles and luxury items like gemstones from India and China. The true legacy of ancient commerce was not just economic, but Cultural. The merchant was often on unwitting ambassador, carrying more than just goods in his caravan. Trade routes became the highway for the speed of religion, language, technology and art. Cities along these routes, such as Alexandria and Pataliputra, grew into powerful, cosmopolitan commercial hubs where different ethnic groups and ideas mingled, demonstrating that commerce was, and remains a powerful catalyst for human interaction and global development. Ultimately, it was the human spirit, driven by ambition and curiosity, that connected the ancient world, weaving the very first threads of our shared global tapestry.

— RAMDHAN KHARKA
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUPS: BUILDING IDEA INTO REALITY

Entrepreneurship is all about turning an idea into something real. It begins when a person notices a problem and thinks to solve it by his creativity. Startups are the small, newly formed companies that grow from these ideas. They often begin with limited resources but a lot of passion, creativity, and hard work. Today, many young people are choosing entrepreneurship because it allows them to follow their interests and work independently. Startups create new jobs, bring fresh ideas, and introduce technologies that make our lives easier. In simple words, entrepreneurship is a journey of dreaming, planning, trying, failing, learning, and finally succeeding. For students, it is a powerful path to explore creativity and build a future shaped by their own ideas.

— ASHIMA
B.COM. (1ST YEAR)

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

Women entrepreneurship in india has grown rapidly in recent years. Today, women are actively starting and managing businesses in various fields such as fashion, beauty, food industry, education, technology, and e-commerce. With increasing education, confidence, and access to digital platforms, more women are choosing to become financially independent and build their own identity.

Government schemes like stand-up india, mudra yojana, startup india, mahila e-haat and self-help groups have made it easier for women to get loans, training, and market opportunities. Social media and online marketplaces have also helped women promote their products from home, making entrepreneurship more flexible and accessible.

Some inspiring Indian women entrepreneurs include Kiran Mazumdar Shaw (Biocon), Falguni Nayar (Nykaa), Vandana Luthra (VLCC), Richa Kar (Zivame) and many others. Their success stories motivate young women to dream big and take bold steps in the business world. Women entrepreneurs are becoming strong leaders and important contributors to India's economic growth. Their rise shows that when women are empowered, the entire nation progresses.

— ALISA KHATUN
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING

Social Media marketing has transformed the way businesses connect with their customers by creating faster, deeper and more interactive communication channels. Platforms like facebook, youtube, twitter etc., allow brands to reach millions of people at low cost while targeting specific audiences based on age, interest & behaviour. This makes advertising more effective and measurable. Social media also help businesses build strong relationships through real-time engagement, customer feedback, & personalized content. Influencer marketing, reels, and viral trends have further boosted brand visibility & sales. Small businesses, start-ups, and local sellers especially benefits because they can promote their products without heavy investment. Overall, social media marketing increases brand awareness, enhances customer loyalty, boosts sales, and gives businesses a powerful global presence — making it one of the most impactful tools in today's digital era.

— NIHARIKA
B.COM. (3RD YEAR

THE GIG ECONOMY IN INDIA

The word "Gig" is referred to temporary job. Before modern-day gig workers became popular, usually musicians and comedians used this term. Today, freelancing is also included in this category. The gig economy is divided in two parts — service based gig economy and knowledge based gig economy. Knowledge based gig workers are highly skilled and are also known as white collar workers. Whereas, the service based economy includes low or semi skilled workers. They are known as blue collar workers.

The gig economy in India has expanded at a very fast pace, mostly because of rapid growth of digital platforms and consumer demand for on demand services. The qualifications of average gig workers are better compared to other workers but at the same time many gig workers in India are facing financial difficulties. As per NITI Aayog's 2022 report India's booming gig platform economy before the COVID pandemic, India had around 3 crore gig workers, but by 2021, this number reached 7.7 crore. During pandemic, people called them heroes and state labeled them as "frontline warriors", but today these individuals had become victims of ground realities such as increased workload, uncertain income and social isolation from their families. It also affected their families and their income. Wages were cut down and many employees were fired.

— SHRUTI
B.COM. (IST YEAR)

ACCOUNT OF LIFE

Our birth is our opening balance.
Our death is our closing balance.
Our prejudiced views are our liabilities .
Heart is our current asset.
Soul is our fixed asset.
Brain is our current account.
Achievements are our capital.
Character and moral are our stock in trade.
Friends are our general reserve.
Values And behaviour are our goodwill.
Patience is our interest earned.
Love is our dividend.
Children are our bonus issues.
Education is brand.
Knowledge is our investment.
Experience is our premium account.

— ASHA BISLA
B. COM. (IST YEAR)

BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR STUDENTS

Business communication skills are essential for every student who wants to succeed in the modern professional world. Whether it is attending interviews, participating in group discussions, giving presentations, or communicating with teachers and classmates, good communication helps students express their ideas clearly and confidently.

In today's business environment, communication is not limited to speaking. It also includes writing emails, preparing reports, using digital platforms, & understanding body language.

Some important business communication skills for students include active listening, clear speaking, professional writing, proper email etiquette, teamwork, confidence, and good presentation skills. These skills help students build strong relationships, avoid misunderstandings, and perform better in academic as well as professional settings.

Technology has also made communication faster and easier. Learning business communication skills improves personality development, boosts confidence, and enhances job opportunities.

Communication skills are not just important for business; they are essential life skills. Students who develop strong communication abilities are more likely to succeed in their studies, careers, and future leadership roles.

ALISA KHATUN
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

RISE OF SUSTAINABLE AND ETHICAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

As global awareness about climate change and social responsibility increases, consumers are becoming more conscious about the brands they support. Companies are focussing on the use eco-friendly materials, fair wages, renewable energy, and transparency supply chains. Many businesses are adopting sustainable packaging, reducing waste, supporting local communities, and following ethical sourcing standards. This shift is creating a new branch in commerce — Sustainable business management. For commerce students, understanding environmental and ethical principles is becoming as important as understanding accounts or marketing. Companies now look for professionals who can balance profit with people and the planet. The future of commerce is not only about earning money — it is also about creating a positive impact on the society.

— VERSHA CHAUHAN
B.COM. (1ST YEAR)

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIA

The future of electric vehicles (EVs) in India looks bright as the country moves toward cleaner and more sustainable transportation. With rising fuel prices and growing concerns about pollution, EVs offer an affordable and eco-friendly alternative. The government is supporting this shift through subsidies, tax benefits, and plans to install more charging stations across cities and highways. Indian companies like Tata, Mahindra and Ola Electric are also launching affordable and innovative EV models, making them accessible to more people. As battery technology improves and charging becomes faster and easier, EVs are expected to become a common choice for daily travel. This transition will not only reduce pollution but also create more jobs in manufacturing, battery production, and green technology.The rise of electric vehicles shows India's strong commitment to a cleaner future, where transportation is smarter, quieter, and kinder to the environment.

SAPNA RAJTA
B.COM. (3RD YEAR)

DIGITAL DETOX : WHY TAKING BREAKS FROM SCREENS MATTERS

In today's fast-paced digital world, screens have become a constant part of our lives — whether for studying, working or entertainment. However, spending too much time on phones, laptops and TVs can lead to stress, eye strain, poor sleep, and reduced concentration. That's why a digital detox — taking regular breaks from screens — is so important. Even short breaks help relax the mind, improve focus, and boost productivity. Stepping away from screens also encourages real-life conversations, outdoor activities, and better emotional balance. It gives the brain a chance to reset, making us feel more refreshed and connected with the world around us. Digital Detox is not about avoiding technology completely but about using it wisely and maintaining a healthy balance. By setting limits, turning off unnecessary notifications, and creating screen-free times, we can protect our well-being and enjoy a healthier, happier life..

— SAPNA RAJTA
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

CASHLESS SOCIETY

A cashless society is a system where people use digital methods of payment instead of physical money like coins and notes. In today's modern world, cashless transactions have become increasingly popular due to the rise of mobile wallets, online banking, UPI, debit cards, and QR-code payments. A cashless society offers speed, safety, and convenience. People can pay bills, transfer money, shop online, or make purchases instantly from their phones without carrying cash. It also reduces the risk of theft and helps maintain transparency in financial transactions, which is beneficial for the economy. However, the shift towards a cashless world requires strong digital literacy, secure internet access, and protection from cyber risks. While a fully cashless society is still developing, it represents the future of a smart, digital, and efficient financial system.

— SAPNA RAJTA
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

HOW AI AND AUTOMATION ARE CHANGING JOBS

AI and automation are rapidly transforming how industries operate. Companies now use smart machines and software to perform tasks faster and with fewer errors. Routine jobs like data entry, billing, and customer chat support are increasingly automated. This reduces manual work but also changes traditional job roles.

At the same time, AI is creating new opportunities. Careers in data marketing are growing quickly. These fields require skills like creativity, analysis, and problem-solving — areas where humans excel.

Many jobs are becoming hybrid, where humans and AI work together.

Doctors use AI to detect diseases, and businesses use it for customer insights. Teachers use digital tools to personalise learning. To keep up, students need to learn digital skills and stay adaptable.

AI is not replacing all jobs — It is reshaping them.

— UJJAVALATA
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

CRYPTO CURRENCY

A crypto currency (colloquially crypto) is a digital currency designed to work through a computer network that is not reliant on any central authority, such as a government or bank, to uphold or maintain it. Individual coin ownership records are stored in a digital ledger or block chain, which is a computerized database that uses a consensus mechanism to secure transaction records, control the creation of additional coins, and verify the transfer of coin ownership.

The first crypto currency was Bitcoin, which was first released as open-source software in 2009. As of June 2023, there were more than 25,000 other crypto currency in the market place, of which more than 40 had a market capitalization exceeding $1 billion. As of April 2025, the crypto currency market capitalization was already estimated at $2.76 trillion

— SNEHA
B. COM. (IST YEAR)

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP : BREAKING BARRIERS

Women today are stepping into leadership roles across business, politics, education, and technology. With access to better education and changing social attitudes, more women are proving that leadership has nothing to do with gender.

Despite this progress, women still face challenges such as gender bias, pay gaps, and expectations around balancing work and family. Yet many continue to rise, showing resilience and determination.

Women leaders bring unique strengths to the workplace — strong communication, empathy, collaboration, and the ability to multitask. These qualities create a leadership style that is inclusive and effective.

India has produced many inspiring women leaders like Indra Nooyi, Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Nirmala Sitharaman, and Falguni Nayar, who have broken stereotypes and achieved global success.

To build a more equal future, companies and society must support women through mentorship, flexible work policies, and equal opportunities. When women lead, communities and businesses grow stronger.

Women in leadership are not exceptions anymore — they are shaping the future.

— UJJVALATA
B .COM. (3RD YEAR)

CAREER DEVELOPMENT: A JOURNEY TOWARDS A SUCCESSFUL FUTURE

Career development is a process in which a person improves their skills, knowledge, and personality to achieve their professional goals. In today's competitive world, getting a job is not enough planning your career, making the right decisions, and continuously learning have become extremely important. Career development is a long-term journey that provides better opportunities, stability and confidence to an individual.

This journey begins with understanding yourself. When a person recognizes his strengths, weaknesses, interests and values, he is able to choose the right career path. Clear goals give purpose and guide every step of professional growth.

An essential part of this process An essential part of this process is skill development. With technology changing rapidly, learning new skills, taking training, completing courses, and gaining practical experience help build a strong career. Proper planning also plays a very important role in career development because it gives clarity about what needs to be done and how it should be done.

Another important aspect of career development is reviewing your progress. Sometimes goals change, interests shift or circumstances become different. In such situations, checking your growth and making necessary changes in your plan becomes very helpful. When career development is taken seriously, it offers better job opportunities, higher income, personal growth, and job satisfaction. When a person feels satisfied in their career, they feel more confident, motivated, and mentally stronger.

—SAPNA RAJTA
B.COM. (3RD YEAR)



Dr. Shradha Shandil
Editor English



Ritika Sharma
Student Editor
English

ENGLISH *Section*

"The English language is nobody's special property. It is the property of the imagination: it is the property of the language itself."

EDITOR'S NOTE

With deep appreciation and a heightened sense of responsibility, I present this edition of our college magazine. Serving as the student editor for the English section is an honour that I accept with sincere gratitude. This volume embodies the intellectual discipline and creative discernment of our students. Each contribution has been curated with careful attention to clarity, coherence, and thematic depth.

My earnest thanks extend to our esteemed faculty for their guidance, and to all contributors whose thoughtful work enriches this publication. I hope this edition strengthens our literary ethos and stimulates reflective, informed engagement among readers.

— RITIKA SHARMA
B.A. (3RD YEAR))

THE ART OF BEING HUMAN

In the age of rapid progress and constant competition, being human has quietly become an art. Surrounded by technology, achievements, and expectations, we often forget that humanity is not measured by success or status, but by compassion, understanding, and empathy.

The art of being human lies in our ability to feel deeply and care genuinely. It is reflected in small acts of kindness – a helping hand, a listening ear, or a comforting word. These simple gestures, though easily overlooked, define our true character far more than grand accomplishments.

Being human also means accepting imperfections.

We make mistakes, face failures, and experience moments of doubt. Yet, it is through these experiences that we grow.. Vulnerability is not weakness; it is the courage to be real in a world that often demands perfection.

The art of being human is not something we are born mastering; it is something we practice every day. By choosing kindness, honesty, and compassion, we preserve the essence of humanity.

— MUSKAN LEPTA
B.A. (3RD YEAR)

THE POETICS OF PERSISTENCE

"Persistence is the quiet rhythm that turns effort into excellence"

In a world obsessed with instant success, persistence becomes an almost poetic act – an art of returning, repeating, refining, and rising. It is not loud or dramatic; it works in silence, shaping character through steady devotion. Every student who persists learns the deeper truth of learning: progress is not measured by speed, but commitment.

Persistence transforms ordinary attempts into lasting growth. It teaches patience, discipline, and resilience. It reminds students that mastery is not a single moment but a slow unfolding. The learner who persists discovers a beauty in the struggle, a dignity in effort, and a confidence horn from consistency.

In academics and in life, persistence is the bridge between aspiration and achievement. "Greatness is rarely sudden; it is almost always the result of quiet persistence"

— RAMDHAN KHARKA
B. COM. (3RD YEAR)

TRADITIONS OF WARRIORS

Himachal Pradesh, cradled in the Himalayas, is not only known for its breathtaking landscapes but also for its rich cultural and martial heritage. Traditional game of upper Shimla is the game of strength, and skills of warrior communities Kshatriyas. This game is the game of showing culture, god's power, dominance, and give's pain to the players. Roots of this tradition is very deep as it is connected at the time of Mahabharata. This sports is considered as the Pandavas and Kauravas game. It has a deep history, that in past (history) it is said to be a game of blood. But now it is only a friendly game between the two belonged Kshatriyas communities Pandavas and Kauravas. Game of blood, strength and pain.

– SUDHANSHU VERMA
B.A. (3RD YEAR)

VOICES OF LOCAL DEITIES

Himachal the land of god's, lies in the lap of nature. Local dieties the guardians of villages, forests, and people of Himachal Pradesh. The divines are the symbols of trust, faith, and spiritual beliefs. The continuous hidden voices of these protectors is saying something to the modern world, through natural calamities and other superstitious activities. One who is connected to their roots and follow the customs, rituals will survive with the blessing of local dieties. The power of our local god / goddesses is immense. Testing our protector's for social platforms is not good and may be leads to death. Remember, new upcoming world, they are the creater and the destroyer.

– SUDHANSHU VERMA
B.A. (3RD YEAR)

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN MODERN SOCIETY

Education is the foundation of human development and social progress. It plays an vital role in shaping the personality, behaviour, and thinking of individual. In the modern world, education is not limited to reading and writing, it includes the overall development of a person – intellectually, socially, emotionally and morally. It helps people understand the world around them and prepare them to face the challenges of life with confidence. One of the most important role of education is that it provides knowledge and skills. Education is the most powerful instrument for shaping a better future.

– GUNJAN SHARMA
B.A. (3RD YEAR)

THE ROLE OF LITERATURE IN SHAPING YOUTH PERSPECTIVES

In today's fast-changing world, young people face countless ideas, choices and challenges. Literature, whether in the form of novels, poems, essays, or even short stories, plays a quiet yet powerful role in shaping how youth think, feel and understand the world around them. Far more than a classroom subject, literature becomes a guide, a companion, and often a mirror that reflects their own experiences.

Though characters and stories, young readers encounter lives that may be different from their own. This exposure builds empathy, helping them understand diverse cultures, backgrounds, and struggles. When a teenager reads about courage in "To Kill a Mockingbird" or identity in "The Namesake", they begin to question their beliefs and broaden their world view. Literature doesn't tell them what to think – it teaches them how to think.

— SAMUKHA
B. COM. (IST YEAR)

THE RISE OF QUIET CONFIDENCE IN THE MODERN WORLD

Today, many people think confidence means being loud, outgoing, and always noticed. Social media often supports this idea by highlighting people who speak the most. But there is another powerful form of confidence that is often ignored – quiet confidence.

Quiet confidence comes from self-awareness. It means trusting yourself without needing attention or praise. Quietly confident people observe more, listen carefully, and speak only when necessary. Their actions reflect their strength, not their volume.

In college, such students may not talk much, but they are focussed and thoughtful. They handle challenges calmly and make decisions wisely. They do not compare themselves with others or feel pressured to fit into the crowd.

In today's noisy world, this calm confidence is becoming rare and valuable. It shows that true strength does not require shouting. Sometimes the most confident person in the room is the one who sits quietly, thinks clearly and acts with purpose.

— KUSHAL
B. COM. (IST YEAR)

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women's Empowerment can be defined as promoting Women's Sense of Self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others.

It is closely aligned with female empowerment – a Fundamental Human Right that's also key to achieving a more peaceful, prosperous world.

In western countries, female empowerment is often associated with specific phases of the women's rights movement in history. this movement tends to be split into three waves, the first beginning in the 19th and early 20th century where suffrage was a key feature.

The second wave of the 1960s includes the sexual revolution and the role of women in society. Third wave feminism is often seen as beginning in the 1990s. but despite a great deal of progress, women and girls continue to face discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

"A Woman with a Voice is, by Definition,
A Strong Woman."

— ASHIMA
B.COM. (IST YEAR)

THE ENDURING LEGACY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was an English playwright and poet who left an indelible mark on world literature. Born in Stratford-upon-Avon, he wrote 38 plays, 154 sonnets, and several narrative poems. Shakespeare's work showcases his mastery of language, dramatic flair, and profound exploration of the human condition.

Shakespeare's contribution to the English language is immense. He introduced over 1700 words, including "assassination" and "fancy". His plays and poems have been translated into many languages and continue to be performed globally.

Some of Shakespeare's famous poems include "Venus and Adonis", "The Rape of Lucrece", Sonnet 18, and Sonnet 16. His plays, such as "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", and "Macbeth", are cornerstones of world literature. Shakespeare's works continue to inspire and influence people worldwide, cementing his position as a literary giant. His legacy is a testament to the power of literature to transcend time & culture.

— SNEHA
B.COM. (IST YEAR)

THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH : FROM PAST TO PRESENT

The English language has a long and fascinating journey that stretches many centuries. It did not develop overnight; instead it grew slowly, influenced by different cultures, peoples, and historical events. The earliest stage of English is known as old English, spoken around 5th to 11th century. It was brought to Britain by Germanic tribes such as the Angles and Jutes. Old English looked completely different from the English we speak today. Words like "crying" for king and "scip" for ship show how different the language was at that time. The second stage of English is called Middle English, which developed after the Norman Conquest in 1066.

The second stage of English is called Middle English, which developed after the Norman Conquest in 1066. When the Normans arrived from France, they brought many French words with them. This changed the language significantly. Words like government, justice, peace, and beauty came from french. Middle English became a rich blend of Germanic and French influences. Famous works like Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were written during this period.

The third stage is modern English, beginning around the 16th century. This period was marked by the invention of the printing press and the influence of great writers like William Shakespeare. The printing press helped standardise spellings & grammar, making English more uniform. During this time, English also absorbed words from Latin, Greek, and many other languages. Words like camera, Biology, telephone, and democracy became part of English vocabulary.

— ASHIMA
B.COM. (IST YEAR)

LIFE OF A STUDENT

Student life is truly the golden period of a person's journey. It is a time filled with curiosity, learning, and the development of one's personality. Students explore new ideas every day and discover their strengths, dreams, and passions. During this stage, they learn important values such as discipline, honesty, teamwork, and respect, which shape their character for the future.

A student's life requires a balance between academics and enjoyment. Along with they attend classes, finish homework, and join sports or other activities that help them grow. Challenges like exams and pressure make them stronger and more confident to overcome difficulties later in life.

Friends & teachers play a special role. School trips, functions, and celebrations create happy memories that stay forever. In conclusion, student life is a time of learning and opportunity to grow. If students use it wisely, they can build a bright future.

"Work hard today, so your tomorrow becomes brighter."

– VERSHA CHAUHAN
B. COM. (IST YEAR)

Lost in the Little World

Late at night, reading a book
Takes me to my little world.

A place of peace and harmony,
Where time stands still
And imagination knows no bounds.

In that world, birds are chirping,
Branches gently sway,
And the quiet beauty
Pulls my mind away.

But when the real world calls me back,
It feels too hard to stay.
My heart wants to remain
In that gentle place,
Yet reality slowly finds its way.

Sometimes, I wish I could live
There forever,
But the real world
Never lets me escape.

Yes, I love being lost
In my little world—
In a happy and peaceful way.

— Arpita
BA 3rd year

A Future We Owe

If someday rivers lose their voice
And forests fade to grey,
Will we recall the songs they held
Or simply turn away?
The mountains may outlive our names,
Yet not our careless art—
For every wound we carve in earth
Begins within the heart.
Still hope survives in fragile hands
That choose a different way—
To heal, to guard, to walk with care,
And give more than we take away.

— Himanshu
BA 2nd year

Himalayan Silence

The mountains do not argue—
They endure.
Snow gathers like unspoken wisdom
On their ancient shoulders.
Deodar shadows stretch at dusk,
Guarding secrets older than prayer,
While the wind, thin and honest,
Strips the world of excess noise.
Here, silence is not absence—
It is presence,
Deep as valleys carved
By time's patient hand.

—-Ritika Sharma
BA 3rd year

Letter from the Earth

I wrote to the earth in restless ink,
Asking why it bears so much—
It replied through trembling leaves
And rivers that speak in hush.
"I give," it said, "without demand,
Yet take what you must, not more—
For every scar you leave on me
Returns to your own shore."
Its words were carved in fading green,
In melting ice and sky,
A quiet plea beneath our feet
We seldom justify.

—Sudhanshu

The Language of Trees

Trees do not speak our fractured tongue,
Yet say what we ignore—
In bending low through storm and time,
They teach us how to endure.
Their roots hold stories underground,
Their leaves translate the sky,
And in their quiet constancy
Lie answers we pass by.
No pride, no haste, no need to prove—
Just growth, both slow and wise;
A lesson etched in living bark
Beneath unchanging skies.

— Muskan
BA 3rd Year

Endless Love

Now, in this ending phase of mine,
I remember the day we met.

We met once,
Speaking softly of likes and dislikes,
And somehow came to know each other
As if we had lived a life before.

In your arms, I found
A quiet happiness,
And together we built
The life we dreamt of.

There were times we grew angry,
But those moments never lasted long.
You never gave me flowers,
Never planned surprises for me,
But you noticed when my smile faded
And cared for me
As if I were the reason you lived.

I still wonder why you left so soon.
Your death left me
A lifeless creature,
Still waiting
To meet you again.

And now, in this fading phase of mine,
I remember the day we met.

— Arpita
BA 3rd year

Shimla After Rain

The rain leaves softly in the hills,
Like a guest who knows its grace,
And Shimla wakes in silver light
With clouds that drift in place.
The roads still glisten with a hush,
The pines breathe cool and deep,
And every rooftop holds a dream
The restless night could not keep.
In every drop that fades away
A freshness still remains—
As if the town has learned to heal
Through memory of rains.

— Rimjhim
BA 2nd year

The Discriminating System

In a world that claims equality,
There stands a fractured system—
Where justice bends to favouritism,
And truth is rarely given.
Where blame is cast on gendered lines,
And justice fails her plea,
Where even birth becomes a weight,
A silent agony.
Identity turns into a cloth,
Stained without consent,
A life defined by prejudice,
Its innocence misspent.
Where joy resounds for every boy,
But sorrow greets a girl,
As if her birth was a burden,
Not a precious pearl.
Where society, in God's own name,
Defends what is unjust,
The word "equality" loses meaning,
Reduced to shame and dust.
This world applauds the broken norms,
Its praises echo loud—
Yet countless unheard voices fade,
Unnoticed in the crowd.

— Arpita
BA 3rd year



डॉ. सत्य नारायण स्नेही
प्राध्यापक संपादक



सानिया वर्मा
विद्यार्थी संपादिका

हिन्दी अनुभाग

विद्या को कोई चोर चुरा नहीं सकता,
राजा हरण नहीं कर सकता,
विद्या खर्च करने पर यानी दूसरों को
ज्ञान देने से ये बढ़ती है।
ऐसा विद्या धन सभी तरह के धनों में श्रेष्ठ है।

सम्पादकीय

वाङ्मयं तपः प्रोक्त वाङ्गपाद् जायते यशः
वाङ्मये प्रतिष्ठा च वाङ्गयात् सर्व सिद्धयः ।
अर्थात्ः वाणी और साहित्य जप के समान है । वाणी से यश, प्रतिष्ठा और सफलता प्राप्त होती है ।

साहित्य का उद्देश्य केवल मनोरंजन नहीं बल्कि मानव को संवेदनशील, विचारशील और विवेकशील बनाना भी है। जब भावनाएं कल्पना के साथ और बुद्धि के संतुलन में रची जाती हैं, तब सार्थक साहित्य का सृजन होता है । ऐसा साहित्य पाठक को सोचने पर विवश करता है और समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन की दिशा दिखाता है।

हिंदी केवल एक भाषा नहीं, बल्कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक चेतना और राष्ट्रीय पहचान का आधार है। यह भाषा हमें अपने अतीत से जोड़ती है, वर्तमान को समझने की दृष्टि देती है और भविष्य को संवारने की प्रेरणा प्रदान करती है साहित्य के माध्यम से समाज की सच्चाइयाँ, संवेदनाएँ और समस्याएँ उजागर होती है। इसलिए साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा गया है, जिसमें हम अपने समय का यथार्थ रूप देख सकते हैं।

यह पत्रिका विद्यार्थियों को अपनी रचनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करने का प्रयास है। हमें विश्वास है कि इसमें संकलित रचनाएँ पाठकों को न केवल ज्ञान प्रदान करेंगी, बल्कि उनके भीतर साहित्य के प्रति रूचि और संवेदना को भी जागृत करेंगी।

आशा है कि यह अंक पाठको को चिंतन, संवेदना और साहित्यिक रूचि से जोड़ने में सफल होगा। अंत में, मैं उन सभी मार्गदर्शकों और सहयोगियों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ जिनके सहयोग से इस पत्रिका का प्रकाशन संभव हो सका। आपके सुझाव और प्रतिक्रियाएँ हमारे लिए मार्गदर्शन है, क्योंकि एक पत्रिका तभी सफली होती है जब पाठक उससे जुड़ाव महसूस करें।
संस्कृत का एक श्लोक है:

'आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः।
अर्थात् : हमारे पास चारों दिशाओं से शुभ विचार आते रहें। हम सबके सुझाव, विचार और सहभागिता से ही ज्ञान बढ़ता है।

–सानिया वर्मा
विद्यार्थी सम्पादिका

हिंदी विभाग द्वारा आयोजित
राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी रिपोर्ट

राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग में हिंदी विभाग द्वारा 15 नवंबर, 2025 को साहित्य में समकालीनता विषयक राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। इस एक दिवसीय संगोष्ठी में देश भर के प्रतिभागियों ने हिस्सा लिया, जिसमें करीब 8 विश्वविद्यालय और 35 महाविद्यालय के आचार्य और शोध छात्र सम्मिलित हुए। संगोष्ठी तीन सत्रों में आयोजित की गई। उद्घाटन सत्र में महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य डॉ. भूपेंद्र सिंह ठाकुर जी ने अपने उद्बोधन से प्रारंभ किया और सभी प्रतिभागियों और वक्ताओं का स्वागत किया। संगोष्ठी के संयोजक डॉ. सत्य नारायण स्नेही जी ने संयोजकीय वक्तव्य में स्वागत, अभिनंदन और विषय की प्रासंगिकता, उपयोगिता और सार्थकता के बारे में चर्चा की, जिसमें इन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि साहित्य सदैव समाज की वस्तु स्थिति के आधार पर ही लिखा गया है। इसीलिए हिंदी साहित्य में आदिकाल से लेकर आज तक जो अलग-अलग काल खंडों में अलग-अलग साहित्यिक प्रवृत्तियों के हिसाब से विभाजित किया गया है, जिसमें कई बार ऐसे भी लगता है कि इसका समाज से कोई संपर्क नहीं रहा है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि कहीं न कहीं समाज की प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष अभिव्यक्ति हर काल के साहित्य में रही है। इसीलिए तत्कालीन स्थितियाँ साहित्य को प्रभावित करती रही हैं या साहित्य ने प्रभावित किया है। अतःएव साहित्य में समकालीनता की प्रासंगिकता सदैव विद्यमान रहती है। यह राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी इसी समकालीनता की पहचान करने का एक प्रयास है, जो कि अलग-अलग काल खंडों में अलग-अलग विद्वानों द्वारा इसका विश्लेषण किया जाएगा और यह आयोजन एक सार्थक आयोजन सिद्ध होगा, महाविद्यालय और हिंदी विभाग यह अपेक्षा करता है। बीज वक्ता के रूप में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय धर्मशाला से आए प्रोफेसर चंद्रकांत सिंह जी ने साहित्य में समकालीनता विषय पर अपनी संक्षिप्त और सारगर्भित बात कही। हर युग में जो साहित्य है, वह उस काल की अवस्था को किसी न किसी रूप में प्रकट करता आया है। इसीलिए हर साहित्य की समाकलीनता अपने युग के हिसाब से होती है। आदिकाल से लेकर आज तक हर काल में उस समय की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक स्थितियाँ साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त होती रही हैं और उस काल की विद्रूपताओं और विडंबनाओं को भी साहित्य में उजागर किया गया है, अतःएव यह सारी स्थितियों का अभिवाचन समकालीनता का परिचायक है। इसी सत्र के दूसरे वक्ता डॉ. हेमराज कौशिक जी ने आधुनिक काल में समकालीनता को लेकर बात की, जिसमें भारतंदु युग, द्विवेदी युग, छायावाद युग, प्रगति और प्रयोग काल में लिखे गए साहित्य में तत्कालीन स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया। दूसरे सत्र में महाविद्यालय चंबा से आए डॉ. प्रशांत रमन रवि ने भक्ति कालीन साहित्य में समकालीतना को स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा कि यह साहित्य का पहला रूप है, जिसने साहित्य में मंत्र का दर्जा प्राप्त किया है। भक्ति काल हिंदी साहित्य में वह काल रहा है, जिसने जनमानस के भीतर आस्था, विश्वास, संवेदना और भावना को जागृत किया है और मनुष्यता को जीवित रखने में इस काल का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है और अभी भी इसकी महत्वता बरकरार है, निसंदेह भक्ति कालीन साहित्य भारतीय सनातन धर्म के सजक प्रहरी के रूप में भविष्य में भी प्रासंगिक रहेगा। अगले वक्ता डॉ. राजन तंवर जी ने आदिकालीन साहित्य में समकालीनता पर बात करते हुए कहा कि अगर सच कहा जाए तो नारी विमर्श की जो हम बात करते हैं, इसके बीज आदिकालीन साहित्य में पड़ चुके थे। यद्यपि आदिकालीन साहित्य धर्म प्रचार और राज्य प्रशस्तियों पर आधारित माना जाता है, लेकिन तत्कालीन स्थितियाँ भी इस धर्म प्रचार और राज धर्म में किसी न किसी रूप में प्रकट हुई हैं। रीतिकालीन साहित्य में समकालीनता पर बात करते हुए डॉ. बलदेव ठाकुर जी ने रीतिबद्ध, रीति सिद्ध और रीति मुक्त साहित्य में लोक, समाज, जनजीवन, नीति और भक्ति साहित्य का विश्लेषण करते हुए समाजाभिव्यक्ति को स्पष्ट किया तथा हिंदी विभाग अध्यक्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय डॉ. शोभा रानी ने साहित्य के विविध संदर्भों को लेकर अपनी बात कही। समापन सत्र में मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में संस्कृत के विद्वान डॉ. दयानंद शर्मा ने संस्कृत साहित्य के रूप में समकालीन स्थितियों पर दृष्टिपात किया। इसी सत्र में डॉ. दिनेश शर्मा, डॉ. बॉबीजा शर्मा, डॉ. वीरेंद्र सिंह, श्री महेश्वर और श्री सुभाष ने अपने पत्रों को भी प्रस्तुत किया। इस संगोष्ठी में कार्यक्रम का सफ़ल और तथ्यपरक संचालन सह संयोजक डॉ. बबीता ठाकुर ने किया तथा डॉ. अनीता राठौर ने सभी का धन्यवाद किया। दिन भर साहित्य पर विचार चर्चा के उपरांत समापन सत्र में सभी प्रतिभिगयों को प्रमाण पत्र वितरण के साथ यह संगोष्ठी अनेक समाधानों और प्रश्नों के साथ सम्पन्न हुई।

– सानिया वर्मा
हिन्दी स्नातक (तृतीय वर्ष)

ठोडा

हिमाचल प्रदेश अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के साथ-साथ समृद्ध लोक-संस्कृति और परंपराओं के लिए भी जाना जाता है। यहाँ के पारंपरिक खेल न केवल मनोरंजन का साधन हैं, बल्कि वीरता, अनुशासन और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के प्रतीक भी हैं। ऐसा ही एक प्रसिद्ध पारंपरिक खेल है 'ठोडा' जो विशेष रूप से शिमला ज़िले के ठियोग क्षेत्र में अत्यंत लोकप्रिय है।

ठोडा खेल का इतिहास

ठोडा खेल का संबंध महाभारत काल से जोड़ा जाता है। माना जाता है कि यह खेल पांडवों और कौरवों के युद्ध से प्रेरित है। समय के साथ यह युद्ध कला एक सांस्कृतिक खेल के रूप में विकसित हो गई, जिसे आज भी देव मेलों और उत्सवों में जीवंत रूप से खेला जाता है।

खेलने की विधि :

- ठोडा खेल धनुष और बाण के माध्यम से खेला जाता है।
- बाण के सिरे पर लकड़ी का गोल टुकड़ा लगा होता है ताकि किसी को गंभीर चोट न पहुँचे। ठोडा खेलने से पहले दोनों दल जिन्हें 'खूँद' कहा जाता है अपनी आराध्य देवी की पूजा करते हैं, जिसे 'ठौड़ पूजन' कहा जाता है।
- खिलाड़ी प्रतिद्वंदी के पैरों के बीच निशाना लगाते हैं।
- शरीर के ऊपरी हिस्से पर वार करना निषिद्ध होता है।
- इस खेल में फुर्ती, संतुलन, एकाग्रता और रणनीति की विशेष आवश्यकता होती है।

ठोडा खेल केवल शारीरिक कौशल का प्रदर्शन नहीं बल्कि संगीत, शब्द और वीर-भावना का संगम है। खेल के दौरान दोनों टीमें एक-दूसरे का उत्साहित करते, चुनौती देने और अपनी वीरता दिखाने के लिए लोकगीत, दोहे, तुकबंदी बोलते हैं। ये पंक्तियाँ खेल में जोश और रोमांच भर देती हैं।

कब और कहाँ खेला जाता है :

ठोडा खेल मुख्य रूप से दशहरा उत्सव, स्थानीय देव मेलों, ग्राम स्तरीय पर्वों में खेला जाता है।

ठियोग क्षेत्र में यह खेल आज भी बड़े उत्साह और परंपरागत नियमों के साथ खेला जाता है।

सांस्कृतिक महत्त्व :

ठोडा केवल एक खेल नहीं, बल्कि हिमाचल की लोक-संस्कृति की पहचान है। यह खेल युवाओं में साहस, अनुशासन और सामूहिकता की भावना को विकसित करता है। इसके माध्यम से नई पीढ़ी अपनी ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक जड़ों से जुड़ी रहती है।

निष्कर्ष :

आधुनिक खेलों की भीड़ में ठोडा जैसे पारंपरिक खेल हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को जीवित रखते हैं। इन्हें संरक्षित करना और अगली पीढ़ी तक पहुँचाना हम सभी की ज़िम्मेदारी है। ठोडा खेल हिमाचल प्रदेश की वीर परंपरा, लोक आस्था और सांस्कृतिक चेतना का सजीव उदाहरण है।

– सानिया वर्मा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

हमारे समय में देवतंत्र की महत्त्वत्ता

यह समय तकनीक और बदलाव का युग है। हम डिजिटल दुनिया में जी रहे हैं, जहाँ तेज़ी से बदलाव हो रहे हैं। इस बदलती जीवनशैली में लोगों की सोच, परंपराएँ भी बदल गई हैं। जहाँ पहले लोग मिल-जुलकर रहते थे अब मुश्किल से मिलते हैं। परन्तु इन सबके बीच देवता स्तंभ की तरह इन्सानियत की नींव को बचाए हुए है। कुछ दशक पहले जैसे लोग अपने देवी-देवताओं पर विश्वास रखते थे। उसी तरह यह विश्वास आज भी कायम है। हिमाचल प्रदेश देवी-देवताओं की भूमि है, यहाँ लोगों में एकता अभी भी कायम है। समय चाहे जैसा भी हो देवी-देवताओं में इन्सान का विश्वास अभी भी बरकरार है। मनुष्य अपने देवी-देवताओं की आज्ञाओं का पालन करता है, उनकी बात मानता है तथा सभी मिल-जुलकर रहते हैं। वह ऐसा इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि उनमें अभी भी एक डर है। वह डर जो एक बच्चे को अपने माता-पिता, गुरुओं से होता है, जो उन्हें अच्छा इंसान बनाने में कारगर सिद्ध होता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में विविध क्षेत्र हैं। हर क्षेत्र की अपनी मान्यताएँ हैं। अपने देवी-देवता हैं। यह देवी-देवता सभी मनुष्यों को एकता के सूत्र में बाँधते हैं। जातर जागरा इसका सबसे उत्तम उदाहरण है, जहाँ देवता ''रात को जागरण करते और नाचते हैं''। इसमें सभी लोग आते हैं जो मनुष्य की देवी-देवताओं में मान्यता को दर्शाता है। देवता जी के जागरा और जातर के कारण लोग एकत्रित हो पाते है। उनमें एकता का सूत्रपात होता है। यह माना जाता है कि देवता जी के ''जातर और जागरे'' के दिन कोई भी उस निश्चित क्षेत्र की सीमा के बाहर नहीं रह सकता। शहरों के लोगों को भी अपने क्षेत्र में आना ही पड़ता है। जहाँ किसी-किसी को अपनों से मिलने का भी समय नहीं मिलता, उन्हें न चाहते हुए भी अपनों में शामिल होना पड़ता है। देवी-देवताओं का होना हमारे लिए वरदान से कम नहीं है। वह हमें एक होने का संदेश देते, भाईचारे का संदेश देते हैं जो आधुनिक काल में उनकी अपनी महत्त्वत्ता को दर्शाता है।

– अर्चना
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

परंपरा से परिवर्तन तक : रीति रिवाज़ों एवं त्योहारों की बदलती तस्वीर

भारत एक ऐसा देश है जो अपनी विविधताओं के चलते पूरे विश्व भर में प्रसिद्ध है। यहाँ के रीति-रिवाज़ और त्यौहार हमारी संस्कृति की पहचान है जो पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चले आ रहे हैं। एक तरफ रीति रिवाज़ हमारे जीवन मूल्यों को दर्शाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ त्यौहार हैं जो हमें खुशी, एकता और भाईचारे का संदेश देते हैं। परन्तु आज इन परंमपराओं में एक बड़ा बदलाव देखने को मिलता है। पहले जो रिवाज़, त्यौहार, भावनाओं, सरलता एवं एकता से मनाए जाते थे वो आज आधुनिकता, वैश्वीकरण, शहरीकरण आदि के परिणाम स्वरूप सीमित बन चुके हैं।

दीवाली के समय जो मिट्टी के दीपक बनते थे, घरों में मिठाइयाँ बनती थीं एवं पटाखे की अपेक्षा दीपक की रोशनी और परिवार के साथ समय व्यतीत करने को महत्त्व दिया जाता था वो आज ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग, पटाखों के महत्त्व तक सीमित रह चुका है। विवाह संस्कार में गाँव मोहल्ले की भागीदारी साधारणता, रस्मों में भावनाएँ अब होटल वाली शादियों, फोटोग्राफ, प्री-वेडिंग शूट में बदल चुकी है।

होली जैसे त्यौहार जो प्राकृतिक रंगों, हँसी मज़ाक अैर भाईचारे का था वो अब स्त्रियों से दुर्व्यव्यहार के कारण त्यौहार की गरिमा खो चुका है।

इन सभी तथ्यों के बावजूद बदलाव के पूरा नकारात्मक न होने के कई कारण है जैसे आधुनिकता ने अपनों के मध्य दूरियां कम की हैं। समग्र रूप से देखें तो रीति रिवाज़ और त्यौहार समय के साथ बदलते रहे हैं। आधुनिकता ने इनके स्वरूप को अवश्य बदला है परन्तु इनके मूलभाव प्रेम, सम्मान और सामाजिक एकता-आज भी उतने ही प्रासंगिक हैं। आवश्यकता केवल इतनी है कि हमें परिवर्तन को अपनाते हुए अपनी सांस्कृतिक जड़ों को नहीं भूलना चाहिए ताकि हमारी परंपराएं आने वाली पीढ़ी तक जीवित रहें।

– अर्पिता
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

सोगू देवता का इतिहास व बखोग मंदिर का महत्त्व

ऐसी मान्यता है कि हज़ारों वर्ष पूर्व चार भाई सोगू, भोगू, चाँद व चीढ़ी अपनी ईष्ट देवी, माँ ईश्वरी के साथ जैसलमेर से वाया नदौण होते हुए इस जगह पर आए सोगू और भोगू दो भाई डमेहर में रूके तथा तीसरे भाई चाँद मूलकोटी तथा चौथे भाई जिनका नाम चीढ़ी था वह मूलभाजी में रूके। डमेहर में रहने वाले दोनों भाई जिनमें सोगू का स्थानीय ब्राह्मण के कहने पर वध कर दिया गया उनकी हत्या उनका गला काट कर की गई, जिसके पश्चात् वे देवत्व में समा गये तथा वर्तमान में वह सोगू देवता के नाम से जाने जाते हैं।

सोगू देवता का मंदिर बखोग में स्थित है। लोककथाओं के अनुसार प्राचीन काल में इस क्षेत्र में कई बार प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ, अकाल तथा बीमारियाँ चारों ओर फैल गईं। उस समय सोगू देवता प्रकट हुए तथा उन्होंने स्थानीय लोगों की रक्षा की। इसके पश्चात् यहाँ उनके सम्मान में यह मंदिर स्थापित किया गया।

यह मंदिर पारंपरिक हिमाचली लकड़ी, वास्तुकला, काथकूणी शैली में बना है। मंदिर की छत स्लेट पत्थर की है। इस शैली का उद्देश्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की ठंड व बर्फबारी का सामना करना है। यह शैली भूकंप स्थल नहीं है अपितु यह सांस्कृतिक आयोजन व त्योहारों का भी केन्द्र है।

– नीलाक्षी
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

खुद से प्यार करना क्यों ज़रूरी है

अक्सर हम दूसरों को खुश करने में इतने व्यस्त हो जाते हैं कि खुद को ही भूल जाते हैं। जब कोई हमें न समझे या हमारे शब्दों की कदर न करे तो दिल दुखता है। ऐसे में खुद से प्यार करना बहुत ज़रूरी हो जाता है। खुद से प्यार करने का मतलब घमंड करना नहीं है, बल्कि अपनी कीमत समझना है। अपनी मेहनत, अपने सपनों और अपनी भावनाओं का सम्मान करना ही आत्म प्रेम है। जब हम खुद को स्वीकार करते हैं तभी हम मानसिक रूप से मज़बूत बनते हैं।

जो व्यक्ति खुद से प्यार करता है वह दूसरों की नकारात्मक बातों से जल्दी टूटता नहीं। वह जानता है कि उसकी पहचान किसी और की राय से नहीं, बल्कि उसके अपने कर्मों से है। इसलिए रोज थोड़ा समय खुद के लिए निकालें, खुद से अच्छी बातें करें और याद रखें कि आप जैसे हैं, वैसे ही कीमती हैं।

– प्रियांशु
कला संकाय (प्रथम वर्ष)

देवीभूमि का चमत्कार–श्री चिखडेश्वर महाराज की गाथा

जहाँ की हवाओं में मंत्र गूँजते हैं और कण-कण में शंकर बसते है। इसी पुण्य धरा पर शिमला के ठियोग की पहाड़ियों में वास करते हैं, लोक आस्था के तेजस्वी पुंज श्री चिखडेश्वर महाराज!

आज हम आपको ले चलेंगे उस रहस्यमयी अतीत में जहाँ से इस शक्ति का उदय हुआ।

उत्पत्ति की कहानी :

कहा जाता है, सदियों पहले यह स्थान एक घना जंगल था। यहाँ एक साधारण ग्वालिन अपनी गायों को चराने लाया करती थी। लेकिन, उसने एक विचित्र घटना देखी। उसकी एक गाय प्रतिदिन एक ही विशेष स्थान पर जाकर रूकती और वहाँ गौ-मूत्र विसर्जित करती। मानो कोई अदृश्य शक्ति उसे बार-बार उसी भूमि की ओर खींच रही हो। ग्वालिन के मन में जिज्ञासा जागी। आखिर उस स्थान को खोदना शुरू किया।

जैसे ही मिट्टी हटी एक चमत्कार हुआ। धूल और मिट्टी के बीच से एक दिव्य मूर्ति प्रकट हुई। लेकिन, खुदाई के दौरान मूर्ति की नासिका वहाँ की गीली मिटट्री में फँस गई थी। 'नीखड़' यानि कीचड़ (जो गाय के गौमूत्र से बना) और 'ईश्वर' यानि भगवान। भूमि से प्रकट होने और नासिका फँसने के कारण इनका नाम पड़ा श्री चिखडेश्वर महाराज।

नाम के विषय में एक मान्यता यह भी प्रचलित है कि जिस औज़ार से देवता की मूर्ति खोदी गई उस औज़ार को 'चिखड़ी' कहा जाता था। उसी से उनके नाक में एक निशान बन गया जिस कारण देवता का नाम चिखडेश्वर पड़ा। गाँव में उत्सव बन गया। देवता की प्रतिष्टा हुई। चिखडेश्वर महाराज आज भी अपने भक्तों की पुकार सुनते हैं।

– सानिया वर्मा
कला स्नातक (तृतीय वर्ष)

ज़िंदगी की राह

ज़िंदगी कोइे किताब नहीं
कि हर पन्ना पहले से लिखा हो,
यह तो एक खुला रास्ता है
जहाँ हर कदम पर
हमें खुद फैसला करना होता है।
छोटे सपनों से ही,
बड़े सपनों की शुरूआत होती है,
जो खुद पर भरोसा रखे
उसी की पहचान बनती है।
इसलिए डर से नहीं,
हिम्मत से चलो,
क्योंकि अपनी मेहनत से ही
ज़िंदगी को नया रंग दो।

– रीतिका
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

वर्तमान भारत की तस्वीर

वर्तमान भारत आगे बढ़ता
सपनों की है उड़ान
पर चुनौतियों के साए में
उलझा है हर इंसान
भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ें गहरी
सच दबता जाता है
मेहनत करने वाला
अक्सर पीछे रह जाता है।
मँहगाई की तेज़ हवा में
घर का वजर हिलता है
गरीब की भूखी आँखों में
दर्द ही दर्द पलता है।
जाति धर्म की दीवारों से
भाईचारा टूटता है।
नफ़रत की आगम में जलकर,
रबड़
सफेद-सा एक टुकड़ा,
कागज़ के कोने पर चुपचाप पड़ा रहता है।
जब भी कोई रेखा अपनी सीमा लांघ जाती है
उसे आगे बढ़ने से पहले यही रोकता है।
वह शोर नहीं करता-
बस हल्के-हल्के
गलतियों की धूल उड़ा देता है।
अक्षर सुधर जाते हैं,
आकृतियाँ सँवर जाती हैं,
और पन्ना फिर से
निर्दोष दिखने लगता है।
पर हर सुधार के साथ
उसकी देह का थोड़ा-सा हिस्सा

बिखर जाता है।
अंत में-
जब लिखावट पूर्ण हो जाती है,
यह बस एक घिसा हुआ कण रह जाता है-
जिसे अक्सर डिब्बे के तल में छोड़ दिया जाता है।
तब समझ आता है-
कुछ चीज़ें
अपना आकार खोकर
दूसरों को आकार देती हैं।

– गरिमा शर्मा
कला स्नातक (तृतीय वर्ष)

हिंदी भाषा के स्तंभ

वर्णमाला हिंदी की वैज्ञानिक मनभावन,
13 स्वर, 39 व्यंजन, अक्षर इसमें बावन।
कोई भी हो नाम अगर तो 'संज्ञा' वह कहलाता।
संज्ञा के बदले जो आता, 'सर्वनाम' बन जाता है।
कोई भी हो काम अगर तो , 'क्रिया' उसे हम कहते।
जिनका रूप कभी न बदले, 'अव्यय' शब्द कहलाते।
'पुरुष जाति' का बोध कराते, शब्द कहलाते 'पुल्लिंग'।
'स्त्री जाति' का बोध कराते, शब्द वही 'स्त्रीलिंग'।
संख्या में हो एक अकेला, होता 'एक वचन'।
अगर एक से ज्यादा हो तो, बनता 'बहुवचन'।
तीन पुरुष हिंदी में होते, उत्तम, मध्यम, अन्य।
उत्तम मैं हूँ, मध्यम तुम हो, तीसरा होता अन्य।
जिन शब्दों का अर्थ एक सा, 'पर्यायवाची ' कहलाता।
एक दूसरे से जो उल्ट होते, 'विलोम शब्द' कहलाते।

– अंजली
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

डिग्री से आगे का करियर

छात्र जीवन की आखिरी सीढ़ी पर खड़े होकर
हम सब एक पल को ठहर जाते है।
वही कक्षाएँ, पही गलियारे,
वही दोस्त-
सब कुछ परिचय है,
पर आगे का रास्ता अनजाना।
कभी लगता है
यही दिन ये जो कभी खत्म न होंगे।
पर आगे का रास्ता अनजाना।
कभी लगता है
यही दिन ये जो कभी खत्म न होंगे।
पर अब समय इस मोड़ पर खड़ा कर चुका है-
जहाँ सवाल यही नहीं है कि
क्या करेंगे?
बल्कि यह भी है कि हम कौन बनेंगी?
डिग्री हाथ में होगी
पर दिशाएँ अनेक होंगी
कोई अपने शौक को चुनेगा
कोई ज़िम्मेदारियों को।
धीरे-धीरे अपने जीवन में बिखर जाएंगे।
किसी का रास्ता सपना बदलेगा तो
किसी का रास्ता शहर।
कुछ रिश्ते समय के साथ
सिर्फ याद बनकर रह जाएंगे।
वही दोस्त जिनके बिना दिन अधूरा-सा लगता था
कल की व्यस्तताओं में कहीं खो जाएंगे।
करियर अब सिर्फ नौकरी नहीं रहेगा
यह पहचान बनेगा।
हम गलतियां करेंगे, रास्ते बदलेंगे
कभी रूकेंगे और फिर से आगे बढ़ेंगे।
क्योंकि-
डिग्री अंत नहीं यह तो सीखने की शुरूआत है।
डिग्री से आगे का करियर-
यह अलग-अलग सपनों की यात्रा है
जहाँ हर कोई
अपने हिस्से की मंज़िल खोज रहा है।

– गरिमा शर्मा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

सपनों का संघर्ष

सपने आँखों में सजे थे,
पर रास्ते आसान नहीं थे।
हर कदम पर संघर्ष खड़ा था,
और हौंसले भी अनजान नहीं थे।
कभी थक कर रुकना चाहा,
कभी खुद से सवाल किए।
पर सपनों ने हर बार
चलते रहने के वादे किए।
संघर्ष ने ही सिखाया हमें
खुद पर भरोसा करना।
गिरकर भी जो उठ सके,
उसी का नाम है आगे बढ़ना।
सपने उन्हीं के पूरे होते हैं,
जो दर्द से डरते नहीं।
क्योंकि संघर्ष के बिना,
कोई कहानी पूरी होती नहीं।

– शीतल
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

छात्र जीवन

छात्र जीवन नींव है
सपनों के महल की।
यहीं से शुरू होती है
कहानी हर कल की।

गुरु का मार्गदर्शन
माता-पिता का विश्वास।
मेहनत की आदत ही
बनती है सबसे बड़ी आस।
जो समय की कद्र करे
वही आगे बढ़ जाता है।

छात्र जीवन में सीखा गया
जीवन भर काम आता है।
इसलिए आलस छोड़ो,
सपनों को पंख दो।
छात्र जीवन को
अपनी पहचान बनने दो।

–मीना
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

स्क्रीन के उस पार रिश्ते

मेहनत से पहले जीवन सरल था
हर रिश्ता सच्चा और निर्मल था।
बातें होतीं थीं आमने-सामने,
खुशियाँ बसती थीं हर बहाने।

चिट्ठी में छुपा होता था प्यार,
हंतज़ार भी लगता था त्योहार।
दोस्ती खेल में गहराती थी,
हँसी खुलकर गूँज जाती थी।

मोबाईल आया, दुनिया सिमट गई,
एक स्क्रीन में हर राह दिख गई।
ज्ञान बढ़ा, सुविधा साथ आई,
पर दूरी भी चुपचाप बढ़ आई।

घर में बैठकर सब दूर हुए,
पास रहकर भी मजबूर हुए।
उंगलियाँ चलती, दिल ठहर गए,
सच्चे एहसास कहीं बिखर गए।

पर मोबाइल दोषी नहीं है दोस्त,
गलत उपयोग करता है हमें बेहोश।
संतुलन सीखें, समझदारी से,
जीवन सजाएँ जिम्मेदारी से।

क्योंकि सबसे सुंदर कनेक्शन वहीं,
जहाँ दिल मिले, नेटवर्क नहीं।

– मुस्कान शर्मा
कला संकाय (द्वितीय वर्ष)

मौन की भाषा

हर सच शब्दों में नहीं उतरता।
कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं, जो केवल
मान में साँस लेती हैं।

जब माँ बिना कुछ कहे,
हमारे माथे पर रखते देती है हाथ
अपने दर्द को जब कोई शब्दों में नहीं
बस आँखों की नमी में छोड़ जाता है
तब समझ आता है, मौन

मौन खालीपन नहीं है
यह भावनाओं का ठहराव है।
यह वह जगह है, जहाँ प्रेम
बिना आवाज़ के बोला जाता है।
और दुःख बिना शिकायत के समझा जाता है।

हर मौन दुर्बलता नहीं होता
और हर शब्द सत्य नहीं होता
कभी-कभी चुप रह जानी भी
अभिव्यक्ति बन जाता है।

अनुभव करने की यह भाषा
व्यक्त करती है आंतरिक भाव
जहाँ शब्द नहीं भाव बोलते हैं।

– गरिमा शर्मा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

इन्साननियत छूटती है

प्रदूषण से दम घुटता है,
नदियाँ रोती जाती
पेड़ों की कटती साँसों से
धरती सूनी लगती
अपराधों की बढ़ती खबरें
मन में डर भर जाती
नारी की सुरक्षा के प्रश्न
आत्मा को तड़पाते

फिर भी भारत हार नहीं मानता
रखता है विश्वास
युवा शक्ति की मेहनत से
बदलेगा इतिहास
सत्य शिक्षा एकता लेकर
हम सब आगे आएँ
समस्याओं को मिटाकर
नया भारत बनाएँ।

– कृतिका
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)



डॉ. मोहिन्द्र राठौर
प्राध्यापक संपादक



नीलाक्षी
विद्यार्थी संपादिका

पहाड़ी अनुभाग

विद्यार्थियों के लिए पढ़ाई एक तप की तरह है,
इसका फल भविष्य में मिलता है।
आज जैसी पढ़ाई की जाएगी,
उसका वैसा फल मिलेगा।

सम्पादकीय

''वाड्.मयी'' रेज़ी बोशोरी पहाड़ी अनुवाद दा आप सभी रा स्वागत ओसो। आज कालकै नौए ज़माने रे माछ आपणी पहाड़ी भाषा बोलने री तोई लिखने री शौरम मानो। ऐरे समय दी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों री पत्रिका तेसरे छात्रों री पहाड़ी भाषा री तेई जिज्ञासा तोई प्रतिभा सोभी रे सामने व्यक्त करने रा एक माध्यम बौनो। ''वाड्.मयी'' री सहायते पां आजकाले रे छोटू न केवल पहाड़ी भाषै दी आपणी रूचि बढ़ा सको, साथी हामें आपणी पहाड़ी संस्कृति, रीति रिवाज़, बुजुर्गों री कहाणी-कहावतें भी संभाल कौर राख सौकू।

आं पहाड़ी भागौ रे सम्पादक प्रो. महेन्द्र राठौर जी रा धन्यवाद तथा आभार करू जिन्हें मेरे तेई लगातार मेरा प्रोत्साहन बढ़ाया तथा मुखे सही रास्ता दिखाया।

पहाड़ी बोली 'हामों हिमाचली' आपणी एक खास पहचान दिलाओ। आजकालकै छोटू आपणे घोरे भी आपणै दादू-दादी सीथी अंग्रेज़ीऐ तोई हिन्दीऐ बात कोरो। हालाँकि हिन्दी, अंग्रेज़ी री आपणी अलग पहचान तोई महत्त्व ओसो। लेकिन हामो आपणी पहाड़ी भाषा भी आवणी चैंई। हामों आपणैं घोरे आपणे दादू-दादी सिथी पहाड़ीऐ बात करणी चाई। ऐजी पत्रिके दे जेतने भी छात्रै आपणै लेख दिते ओसो से भादे पहाड़ी रा विस्तार कौरनी चैईं। आपणै तोई आपणै देशो री तरक्की री तैई हामों आपणी भाषे रा पूरा ज्ञान ओणा चैंई।

ऐजा मेरा सौभाग्य मानू आं जे आं पहाड़ी भाषे री सम्पादिका औसू तोई आं सभी रा धन्यवाद करूँ जिन्हें आपणै लेख ऐजी पत्रिके री तेई दिते ओसो। तोईं प्रो. महेन्द्र राठौर जी रा भी आं धन्यवाद करू जिन्हें अआं समपादक चुने तथा पहाड़री भाषे री विस्तारो री तेई आं प्रेरित भी की।

धन्यवाद!

– नीलाक्षी
विद्यार्थी सम्पादिका

सोगू देवते जी री कथा

सतीजुगो री बातों ओसो ऐ बोशो पोलकी। पोलके पलके ठगढ़े माछो दो म्हारो बुजुर्गों रे शुर्णेदी। म्हारे सोगू देवते जी री।

ऐरो बोलो थे जे भोरी बोशो पलिए धरेचो री देवी आई धिये राज्यस्थानों दो नदौएो री बाठे। तीओ साथे आए चार भाई सोगू, भोगू, चाँद, तोई चीढ़ी। तेई दो बासिए से पूजे डमौर त तेथो ओआ बांडा (बंटवारा)चाँद डेआ मूड़कोटी चीढ़ी डेवा मूड़शाजी तो सोगू ओ भोगू रोवे डमौर।

ऐरी मान्यता ओसो जे सोगूऐ नी लोई थी तेथों गाँवों दो एकी बाररी दीओ। से न चा थीया सोगू देवते के आपणी दीओ देना। ऐरो बोलो जे बाटे छाढ़ा थीआ रेढ़ सोगू री तेई जीने सूग रो मूंड कीयो धड़ दो अगल पोरो। काटे मुण्डे डेआ सोगू नरोल जेता रेड फाबा। से चीरा थीआ बीचो दो पोरा। काटे मुण्डे डेबा सोगू तो पूजा डमौरे तेथा मोआ से लोप पोरा तेइ(दो बासिए देवथिया सोगू।

डमौरो रे माछो रे कराई ग्रौणी डीम चढ़ाओ लाली खोच। डमौरी दो लैवे से बखोगी के जेतो सोगू देवते जी रो मोंदिर दीओ। हर बोशो सोगू देवते जी रे सममानो दो बीशू मनाई बखोगो दो। ऐ मंदिर टेओ पारम्परिक हिमाल लकड़ी वस्तुकला काथकूवी शैली दो ।बखोग मंदिर सिर्फ धार्मिक स्थल नहीं ओसो बल्कि ऐ सांस्कृतिक आयोजन तोई त्योहारो रा भी केन्द्र ओसो।

– अंकिता
कला संकाय (द्वितीय वर्ष)

म्हारे शिमले री वादियाँ

म्हारे शिमले री पहाड़ों दी ठंडी-ठंडी बर्फो री चादर बिखरे दी औसौ।। म्हारा शिमला सारी जागा दो हौरै-शौरे पेड़-पौधे दो घिरा औसौ। फरके बौकते ते दूरो-दूरौ तैईं कुवेड़ छाए दी रौ। फिरी-फिरी सैारिगो दे तारे चौमकदे रौ। इंउदौ रे बौकतौ माँछ, दूरौ-दूरौ दो बर्फो देखदे आजदे रौ। पर बात ऐ औसो कि माँछ पोऐ भूलज्ञैजै हामों ऐंईं खूबसूरती रा ध्यान भी राखना जैई। कोएं नी ओंदा तैयार महारे रयारे पर्यावरणौं बचाओणें री तैंईं।

– दीक्षित
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

कींये नौई कींये पराणी

- कींये नौई कींये पराणी, आज शुणनी मारे ऐजी कहाणी पलके माँछ थीये पराणी थी बात मिल-जुलाय थीया रहना। नये जमाने कोइ जपय राजी नी ईनरा क्या कहणा।
- कड़ोटी खाई थी कावणी खाई, खाई थो बाथु ओकोदा पहलके माँछ थे हृष्ट-पुष्ट कोई न था बोढा। चाऊमिन ऐओख मोमो ऐओ साथी आई बिरयानी। बचपन द बाद बुढ़ापा आया ऐबे केरकी डेयी जवानी।
- आपू बामणे खे लोते न लेवर थे ऊन कातीय टेवी था सूट। जननि री तेई खादर आणी यों, चमडे रे टेवीं थे बूट। जींस लेवीय टॉप लेवों नई त आई पजामी, आज लोते रे डेर लागे दे, आज कुणजो बामी।

– शीतल
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

माघो-साजो

भी गौ आई भाइयों माघो-साजो
आगी ले देणो घियु होर पायो।
राम्बड़े खुशिये काज भी हुये शुरू
किंदी लागी गिंदुओ खेल किंदी बाजी।
पोलडू, पकैन होर माशे बणाणी खिचड़ी,
मिलियो खाणी बेठू होआ कि राजी।
जाई-जन्ती ने आपणी बिसरी मितो,
तीनाचले नीचे पेउके के तीन भागो साजो।
खेंचे खैडे ऐबे भी होणे काम शुरू।
किले कि बड़ूदो लोगो छेडो राजो।
बौण जाले डौंगे बांधू घौंरा के काड़े
हिंय पाणी बिना गाली लो इन्द्र राजो।
रंड़ी मिलिय रहणो देशे कौरने काम
देओ-देवी की अरजा राम्बड़ो रौहा साजो।

– कोमल ठाकुर
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

भरथड़ी

भरथड़ी चाला था आपणी भझैंणी रे घोरे मेहमानीये।
तेसरी माँ कोरो थी न, जे कोलिये रे देशे न डेने
जांईगो न लाए आपणी भझैंणे के।
''एक तो न डेबे बेटा कोलिए रे देशे
तेते तेरी बोइनी सोरे
कोंण तो बे बेटो तेरे पोइरो जे धेओले
कोंण राखो नाउणे के पाणी।''
आपणी माँ री बातो शुणिओ भरथड़ी बोलो जेः
''उकमो जे देवेले जोल्मो री आमिए
देश मेरे घूमणे जाणा।
नदी तो बे आमा मेरे वोइरो जे धोअली।''
तो भरथड़ी री आमा बोलो जेः
''किंदे तो बे जाले तेरे बुड़ढे जे आमा
किंदे तेरे बेढ़ा जालो मोऊलो।''
एबे भरथड़ी बोलो जेः
''बड़ढी बे आमा मेरे ईतिये जे रेऊली
इतो मेरेा बेड़ा रोले। मोऊली।''

– नीलाक्षी
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

पहाड़ी बखलैणा

- ठगड़े री शीख, आवले री मिठेई
बासिए-बासिए आ गुढ़ेई।

हिन्दी अनुवाद : बढ़े-बुजुर्ग लोगों की सीख और आँवले की मिठाई दोनों की मिठास का अनुभव बाद में ही होता ळै।

- दूरी हांडणी, बुरी न हांडणी।

हिन्दी अनुवाद : दूर का रास्ता चलना, बुरा रास्ता नहीं चलना।

- उखली दे पोडने, मूसली छै न डोरने।

हिन्दी अनुवाद : किसी कार्य को करते समय मुश्किलों से क्यों डरना।

- शिंगो रे खुण्डे, खुरो रे पोइने।

हिन्दी अनुवाद : जो लोग सामने जुबान के मीठे होते हैं, वही पीठ पीछे छूरा भोंकने का भी कार्य करते हैं।

– रीतिका
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

क्या लड़की होना गुनाह है?

जिया ही माँ बच्चे री आवाज़ शुणी,
घी रा दीया जलाया।
ऐ क्या लड़की ओई, फूंक मारी री से बुझाया।
लड़की रे जन्मा पर नानी बोली-
दहेज देणा पड़ो, पाई-पाई कट्ठी करनी पड़ो।
साथी कई मुसीबतां लोणी पड़ो।
लड़की री दादी बोलो-
फूटी गोए भाग म्हारे।
लड़का ओदा तो कुला रा नाम रोशन करदा।
लड़का ओंदा अगर महारे
लगदा से ऐसो ज्यादा प्यारा।
पर क्या करें आए तो लड़की।
ऐसा ऐणा पड़ो बंद करी री खिड़की।
लड़की रे जन्मा पाएं न कोई बधाई।
न ही खिलाई कुणीये मिठाई।
ईशा कऊं?
आखिर क्या लड़की होणा क्या गुनाह है!

– शबनम शर्मा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

बुजुर्ग री बात

आज काल रे छोटू माछ ओ
लागे अ खदान।
सग्रेट सुलफे पींदे लागे आ शराब।
म्हारे वक्तय घीयु पी थियो, जेरे पी एबै चा।
बात करी एबे मोबाइल द, जेरी हामे देयू थे धा।
खडकू अ थिआ दादा मेरा दो थी दादी।
पन्द्रहं बश रा जो ओवा था आं
त चार ओ थोई थी मेरी शादी।
ओबरे दी चार मइशी अ थी साथी
बानी थे घोड़ै।
नाथू रे बोली लोम्बर माघ आ
मटर री फली।
बेगे बुकतीय मुए खाचरे साथे चोड़ी
कामो दी अ नली।

– अंजली राजटा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

मेरा वतन

मेरा वतन असो सबी दो प्यारा।
सबी री आंखों रा आसो ए तारा।
मेरे वतन री खुशबू प्यारी।
एथो री माटी सुनहरी स्यारी।
लहलहादे खेच इथे असो सारे।
हामां सभी लोगें रे से प्यारे।
आपणा वतन आपणी माटी।
प्यार री सिख हामें सभी के बांटी।
शीश झुकाऊ जान में खेलजाऊ।
एसरा हमेशा मान बढ़ाऊ।

– नैन्सी वर्मा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

शिमला

शिमला पहाड़ो री ओसो राणी,
हिमाचल री औसो राजधानी
दूरो-दूरो दो लोग शिमला देख दे आऔ
शिमला सौभीरे दिलो दा समाओ
हिवें देखो शिमले रा अलग ही नज़ारा
सौभी लोग रै बड़ा प्यारा
रिज, माल रोड ओसज्ञै शिमले री जान
शिमला औसौ मेरे देशो री शान
भगवानो दज्ञै कौख एही हमेशा फरियाद
मेरा शिमला रौओ चैई हमेशा आबाद।

– साकशिता
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

पहाड़ी लोकगीत
(झूरी व गांगी)

(झूरी)

- कौ पाऊड़े जूरिये कौ बुआरै
  रोटी चाणे पातली घीऊ दै लाम्बीए धारे।

- शांगा नी बोलदा शागिंए शोका
  छोटी लेवे लाइची गांगे लेवे जल रा लोटा।

- बांगो रो रशटू बेडडो रो दाँओ
  मेरे नई परेणियाँ जुरी दो बोले आपणो नांव।

(गांगी)

- गाड़ी आ गोई डाका ढाकिए-2
  जोबे मेरे गाणि ओ गांगी तेरे रो जाणीं बाका बाकिए।

- रोटा खा लोणी निबले दुधे-2
  आज गोए मिल छोरिए तोई मिल लोणी मुगणे बुधे।
- डुंगे डाबरू दा साँप तोरोला-2
  बेइमान सारी दुनिया भगवान न शाप कोरोला।

– मीना
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

माँ

माँ दुनिया दी सभी द प्यारी,
आपणे बेटे री कौरो हमेशा तरफदारी।
माँ री अजब लीला न्यारी,
दुःखो दी ऐ सोभी रही सहारी।
माँ री वजह त मिला संस्कार,
माँ री वजहचालो सारा संसार।
माँ री याद आजौ दिन अ रात,
माँ असो मेरा भगवान।

माँ रे हामो गाए कई अहसान,
सभी अ चार दिन रे मेहमान।
माँ री कौरी हमेशा याद,
सभी के मरे ऐइ फरियाद।

– सानिया वर्मा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)

केंणी (पहेलियाँ)

- पात्थरों री सिढ़कू लोऐ बिढ़ियों
काश-काश ओए चालो मेरेओ।
- घराट

- झोट की पाके रोटी, मझखण्टी का शाग
उपर की थाली, घन तेरे भाग।
-कचालू

' पिठ लारकी, पोक भरमा, नलंलंग पारकी।
-बंदूक

- धारो गाई ध्यिसरा,
खूटी न भाँ परमिसरा।
- साँप

- उढ़ंकणूं मूढ़कणूं चारे चकान
पींठी दी अढ़कणीं कैड़े दे कान।
- थाड़ा

- छोटा मोटा दुरगू दास,
कपड़े पहने सौ पचास
-प्याज़

– रूचिका
वाणिज्य (तृतीय वर्ष)

मतैणे रे जिमिंदार

हाँए ऊ जी जिमिंदार
बड़ी ठेइये पालना जाई हाँओ आपणा परिवार
सोसाइटी द आपणो जाई हामो राशण
हाँए नी कर सकदे नए-नए फैशन
ऐरे ऊ बे हाऐ जिमिंदार
हाओ के री थोड़ी-थोड़ी ज़मीन
काँरू हाए इन्दू काम, ऐही अ हाउरी शान
चालो इयदाँ हाँ ओरा गुजारा
हाँओ के अ आपणा गाँव ही प्यारा
माँ महेश्वरी आ हाँओरी माता
मारा नेई बाकी माछो साथे ज्यादा रिश्ता नाता
ऐरे ऊ बे हाँए जिमिंदार
जो आओ पोष माघ भड़ेकी पोड़ो दबारे
शाँले जाऊ हमे रसोई दी बखारे
ताँ खेलू बे हाए सब कट्ठे आएओ ताश
ऐरे ऊ बे हाऐ जिमिंदार

– सचिन राजटा
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष

आमा-बाबा (माता-पिता)

आमा-बाबा होऔ भगवान समान
कदे न कौरे इनाँ रा अपमान
नैई मांगदे ए तुमौ दा धान
से चाहौ सदा तुमौ रा कल्याण
सदा कौरे तिनो रा आदर
आमा-बाबा बालो चाहै मदर-फादर
कबे न कौरो तिनौरा अनादर
जिनौ रे मानि जाई तुमै सन्तान
कौरो से तुमौरा लालन-पालन
तिनौरा मानो तुमे सदा अहसान
कौबे नी होंदे से दुखी
सदा डड़ौ तुमै इनो सुखी
बुढापे दा बि दैओ इनौ के सहारा
तौबे ही फसल होला जीवना म्हारा।

– दीक्षा मैहता
कला संकाय (तृतीय वर्ष)



डॉ. कमलेश कुमारी
प्राध्यापक संपादिका



ईशा
विद्यार्थी संपादिका

संस्कृत अनुभाग

"न ही कश्चित् विजानाति किं
कस्य श्वो भविष्यति।
अतः श्वः करणीयानि
कुर्यादद्यैव बुद्धिमान।।"

सम्पादकीयम्

राजकीय-महाविद्यालयः 'ठियोगः' इत्यायरय उत्कृष्ट-अध्ययन केन्द्रस्य वार्षिक-पत्रिकायाः इत्यास्याः नवाङ्कं. पाठकानां समये प्रस्तुतन्न्त्या गया अतीव हर्षमनुभूयते। इयं पत्रिका छात्रेभ्यः साहित्य सृजन क्षेत्रे स्वप्रतिभाकौशलं प्रदर्शयितुं एकं मञ्चं प्रस्तौति। अस्य सदुपयोगं कुर्वद्भिः विद्यार्थिभिः अनेकाः रचनाः विभिन्नविषयान् अधिकृत्य अत्र प्रस्तुताः। यद्यपि संस्कृत भाषा सर्वबोधा नास्ति, तथापि विद्यार्थिनां प्रयासः सर्वथा प्रशस्यः वर्तते, तथा तेषां संस्कृतं प्रति अनुरागं प्रदर्शयति। संस्कृत-भाषायां विद्यार्थिनां परिपक्वता नास्ति, अतः तेषां रचनानां परिष्कारः अस्माकं मार्ग दर्शिकया संस्कृत-विभागे सहायक-आचार्यत्वेन कार्यरतया डॉ. कमलेश कुमारी महाभागया कृतः। अतः अहं तासां हृदयेण धन्यवादज्ञापनं करोमि। येषां विद्यार्थिनां रचनाः अत्र पत्रिकायां प्रस्तुता ते सर्वेऽपि धन्यवादार्हाः सन्ति। सर्वेषां पाठकानामपि अहं शुभं कामये।

–ईशा

छात्रा सम्पादिका

कक्षा स्नातक (अन्तिम वर्ष

संस्कृत प्रतिज्ञा

भारतम् अस्माकं देशः अस्ति। वयं भारतीयाः परस्परं समानाः। अस्मभ्यं स्वदेशः प्राणानामपि प्रियतरः अस्ति। देशस्य प्रगत्यै वयं कठिनतमं परिश्रमं करिष्यामः। देशस्य सुख-समृद्धौ एव अस्माकं सुखं निहितमस्ति। वयम् अस्माकं माता-पित्रोः गुरुजनानां व्यवहारं करिष्यामः। वयं प्रतिज्ञां कुर्मः, यत् देहं मनः धनञ्च समर्पयितुं सर्वदा तत्पराः भवेम।

जयतु जयतु भारत-माता।
जयतु जयतु भारत-माता।।
जयतु जयतु भारत-माता।।।

– रिया
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

समयस्य मूल्यम्

मानवजीवने समस्य महत्वम् अत्यधिकम् अस्ति। समयः एव जीवनस्य आधारः, य कदापि न पुनरागच्छति। अतः समयस्य प्रत्येकक्षणः अमूल्यः मन्यते। यो जनः समयं यथावत् उपयोगीकरोति, सः एव जीवनस्य सर्वत्र उन्नतिं प्राप्नोति।

विद्यार्थिनां कृते समयनियन्त्रणं विशेषरूपेण आवश्यकम्, यतः यथाकालं कृतम् अध्ययनं स्मरणशक्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं च वर्धयति।

समयस्य नाशः अवसराणां हानिः भवति, किन्तु समयस्य सदुपयोगः नवम् अवसर, नवम् उत्साह, नवजीवनं च ददाति। अतः मनुष्येण नित्यं समयं आदरणीयं मन्याता, यतः समय पालनम् जीवनस्य सर्वश्रेष्ठ शस्त्रं, साधनं च अस्ति।

– प्रिया वर्मा
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

संस्कृत भाषायाः महत्वम्

सर्वासु भाषासु संस्कृतभाषा प्राचीनतमा अस्ति। इयं भाषा देववाणी गीर्वाणवाणी, सुखाणीइत्यादिनामभिः सुवख्याता। इयं भाषा अतीव रमणीया मधुरा च अस्ति। सा न कठिना, अपितु सरला सरसा एव पुरा इयं भाषा व्याहारिकी भाषा आसीत्। अद्यापि आंध्रप्रदेशे एकस्मिन् ग्रामे जनाः संस्कृतभाषामेव वार्तालापं कुर्वन्ति। रामायण महाभारतकाले संस्कृतभाषा एव प्रचलिता आसीत्। इयं भाषा अस्माकम् अमूल्यः निधिः एव। अस्यां भाषयां विपुलं साहित्यं वर्तते। चत्वारो वेदाः उपनिषदाः गीर्वाणभाषायामेव सन्ति। जनाः वैदान् न केवलम् अस्माकं देशे, अपितु विदेशे अपि पठन्ति। मनुस्मृतिः याज्ञवलक्यस्मृतिः एतौ द्वौ ग्रन्थौ विखयातौ स्तः। लौकिक-साहित्य नाटय्साहित्य, काव्यसाहित्य, कथासाहित्यमपि विद्यते। महाकवेः कालिदासस्य साहित्य विदेश अपि सुविख्यातम्।

संस्कृतभाषैव आधुनिक प्रांतीयभाषाणां जननी। अस्याः व्याकरणं सर्वांड्.ग परिपूर्णमस्ति। संस्कृतभाषायाम् एकस्य शब्दस्य अनेके पर्यायशब्दाः सन्ति। अतः इयं भाषा सम्पन्ना अस्ति। उचितं कथ्यते, अपूर्वः कोऽपि कोशोऽयं विद्यते तव भारति।

– साक्षी शर्मा
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

प्रकृतिः

प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्
बहूनाम् अपि फलानाम्
बहूनाम् अस्ति वृक्षाणाम्
पुष्पाणाम् चापि मानेयम्।
भ्रमराणां, पशूनां,
पक्षिणां च मानास्ति
जनेभ्यः, जीवनं, सदा
ददाति प्रकृतिः माता।।
अस्ति सा तु मनोहरी
मानृणाम् अपि मानास्ति
प्रकृतिः माता सर्वेषाम्
नमोस्तु ते मात्रे प्रकृत्यै।।

सरलार्थ : प्रकृति सभी फलों, पेड़ों और फूलों की जननी है। मधुमक्खियों, जानवरों और पक्षियों में सम्मान है और प्रकृति हमेशा लोगें

को जीवन देती है। वह सुंदर है और वह माताओं का सम्मान है। प्रकृति सभी का सम्मान है।
हे प्रकृति माँ, मैं आपको नमना करती हूँ।

– वंशिका
कला स्नातमक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

भगवद् गीताया: श्लोका:

- ''कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।
मा कर्मफलहेतु र्भूर्मा ते सङ्गोऽस्त्वकर्मणि।।''

(भगवद् गीता, अध्याय 2 श्लोक 47)

अर्थ : आपका अधिकार केवल कर्म करने में है, उसके फल में कभी नहीं। इसलिए, फल के कारण कर्म करने की इच्छा मत रखो, और काम से अनासक्त भी मत रहो।

- ''यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत।
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम्।

(भगवद् गीता, अध्याय 4, श्लोक 7)

अर्थ : जब भी धर्म की हानि होती है और अधर्म प्रबल होता है, तब मैं स्वयं को सृजित करता हूँ।

- ''क्रोधाद्भ्वति सम्मोहः संमोहात्स्मृति विभ्रमः
स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बंद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशे बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति।।''

अर्थः क्रोध से मनुष्य की मति मारी जाती है। यानि मूढ़ हो जाती है, जिससे स्मृति भ्रमित हो जाती है। स्मृति-भ्रम हो जाने से मनुष्य की बुद्धि नष्ट हो जाती है और बुद्धि का नाश हो जाने पर मनुष्य खुद अपना ही नाश कर बैठता है।

- ''प्रसादे सर्वदुः खानां हानिरस्योपजायते।
प्रसन्नचेतसो ह्याशु बुद्धिः, पर्यवतिष्ठते।।''

(भगवद् गीता, अध्याय 2, श्लोक 65)

अर्थ : अन्तः काण की प्रसन्नता होने पर इसके सम्पूर्ण दुःखों का अभाव हो जाता है और उस प्रसन्नचित वाले कर्मयोगी की बुद्धि शीघ्र ही सब ओर से हटकर एक परमात्मा में ही भलीभांति स्थिर हो जाती है।

- ''प्रजाहति यदा कामान्सर्वन्पार्थ मनोगतं।
आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थित प्रजास्तदोच्यते।।''

(भगवद् गीता, अध्याय 2, श्लोक 55)

अर्थः हे पार्थ (अर्जुन), जब कोई व्यक्ति मन में उठने वाली सभी इच्छाओं और इन्द्रियों की लालसाओं को पूरी तरह से त्याग देता है और केवल आत्मा के द्वारा आत्मा की प्राप्ति में संतुष्ट हो जाता है, तो वह व्यक्ति स्थिर ज्ञान (स्थितप्रज्ञ) वाला कहा जाता है।
– आरती

कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

दण्ड एवं धर्म:

धर्मः ननु अनेकशः परिभाषितः। बाल्मीकि-रामायणे 'सत्यमेव धर्मः' इति एवं कथितः यत्-

1) आहुः 'सत्यं हि परमं धर्मं धर्मविदोजनाः।
सत्यमाश्रित्य च मया त्वं धर्मे प्रतिचोदितः।।

अर्थात्: धर्म के जानकार कहते हैं, सत्य ही परम धर्म है। सत्य पर भरोसा करके मैंने तुम्हें धर्म के मार्ग पर चलने के लिए प्रेरित किया है।

(वाल्मीकि रामायण 2-14-3)

2) सत्यकेपदं ब्रह्म सत्ये धर्मः प्रतिष्ट्ठतः
सत्यमेवाक्षया वेदाः सत्येनावाप्यते परम्।।

अर्थात्: सत्य ही एक मात्र ब्रह्म है और धर्म सत्य में ही प्रतिष्ठित है। वेद सत्य से अक्षय है और सत्य से ही मनुष्य परब्रह्म को प्राप्त होता है।
(वाल्मीकि रामायण 2-14-7)

3) सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात्, न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियम्।
प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयादेष धर्मः सनातनः।।

अर्थात् : मनुष्य को सत्य बोलना चाहिए, जो उसे प्रिय हो वही बोलना चाहिए, जो उसे अप्रिय हो उसे नहीं बोलना चाहिए। उसे प्रिय बातें ही बोलनी चाहिए और झूठ नहीं बोलना चाहिए। यही सनातन कर्तव्य है।

योग शास्त्रों में कहा गया है-
''यतोऽभ्युदयनिः श्रेयस्-साधिगमः सः धर्मः''
''जो समृद्धि और श्रेष्ठता की प्राप्ति है, वह धर्म है।
मनुस्मृति में धर्म की परिभाषा इस प्रकार दी गई है-
''आचारः परमो धर्मः।--मनुस्मृति-1-108
''आचार ही परम धर्म है।'

– ईशा
कला स्नातक (तृतीय वर्ष)

ठियोग – राजकीय महाविद्यालयस्य परिचय

हिमाचल प्रदेशस्य शिमला- मण्डले स्थितं ''राजकीय महाविद्यालयम् ठियोग'' इति एकं महत्त्वपूर्णं उच्च-शैक्षणिक-केन्द्रम् अस्ति। शिमलानगरात् लगभग 32 कि.मी. दूरे सुन्दर पर्वतीय प्रदेशे अयं महाविद्यालयः विराजते। अस्य स्थापना वर्षे 1998 तमे काले राज्यसर्कारेण कृता, तथा प्रथमः शैक्षणिकः सत्रः 1999 तमे वर्षे आरब्धः। आरम्भकाले छात्रसङ्ख्या केवलं 100 आसीत्, किन्तु अद्यत्वे अस्मिन् महाविद्यालये 1084 छात्राःअध्ययनं कुर्वन्ति।

इदं सह-शैक्षणिकम् (Co-educational)

संस्थानम् अस्ति, विशेषतया ग्राम्य-क्षेत्राणां विद्यार्थिनां कृते अत्यन्तोपयोगी। महाविद्यालये कला-विज्ञान-वाणिज्य-इति त्रयः प्रमुखाः विभागाः सन्ति, यत्र 17 विषयाः अध्याप्यन्ते। शिक्षाणार्थं सुगठिताः कक्षाः स्मार्ट-क्लास्, विज्ञान-प्रयोगशालाः, कम्प्यूटर- लैब, आङ्.ग्ल प्रयोगशाला तथा पुस्तकालया विद्यमानाः। सम्पूर्णं परिसरं Wi-fi सुविधया अपि युक्तम्।

महाविद्यालयस्य दृष्टिः ''गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च-शिक्षा'' प्रदातुम् अस्ति, येन विद्यार्थी केवलं शैक्षणिक दृष्टया न, अपितु नैतिक-समाजिक-रचनात्मक-क्षेत्रेषु अपि विकसिताः भवन्ति।

NSS, NCC, Rangers-Rovers, Eco-Club, Road Safety Club, Red Ribbon Club इत्यादिभिः सह शैक्षणिक गतिविविधयः निरन्तरम् आयोज्यन्ते।

अयं महाविद्यालयः NAAC संस्थया 'B' श्रेण्यां मान्यतां प्राप्तवान्। प्राचार्यः महोदय डॉ. भूपेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर इति मन्यन्ते यत् ''शिक्षा केवलं जानकारी-प्रदानम् न, किन्तु बुद्धेः उतरदायित्वस्य च विकासः'' इति।

– अंकिता
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

भारतमाता

भारतमाता भारतीयजनानां हृदयेषु विशेषं स्थानं धारयति। सा केवलं भूमेः रूपेण नास्ति, अपितु देवीस्वरूपा पूज्यते। भारतीयसंस्कृतेः मूलभावः मातृभूमेः प्रति अखण्डभक्तिः इति वर्तते। ''जननी जन्म-भूमिश्र स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी'' इति प्रसिद्धो वाक्यः अस्मान शिक्षयति यत् मातृभूमिः स्वर्गात् अपि श्रेष्ठा अस्ति।

भारतमाता विविधसंस्कृत्या, भाषाभिः, पर्वेः, परम्पराभिः, नैसर्गिक-सौन्दर्येण च समृद्धा अस्ति। हिमालयस्य महताः पर्वतश्रेण्यः गङ्गायाः पावनप्रवाहः विशालानि क्षेत्राणि, मरूप्रदेशाः, वनानि, नद्या-सर्व भारतमातुः अनुपमं रूपं दर्शयति। अस्या भूमेः प्रत्येकं कणं इतिहासेन, त्यागेन, शौर्येण च ओतप्रोतं दृश्यते।

स्वतन्त्रतासंग्रामे भारतमाता असंख्येभ्यः वीरेः रक्षिताः आसीत्। भगतसिंहः, नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्रबोसः, महात्मा गांधी-एते सर्वे

भारतमातेः चरणयोः स्वजीवनं समर्पितवन्तः। तेषां त्यागः सम्मान् प्रतिदिनं प्रेरयति।

अतः सर्वे नागरिकाः एकतया, परिश्रमेण, सत्वेन च भारतमातां सुदृढ़ां, समृद्धां गौरवमयां च कर्तुं प्रयत्नं कुर्मः। भारतमाता अस्माभिः सदा पूजनीया, संरक्षणीया च।

– रशिता वर्मा
कला स्तानक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

सत्सङ्.गति – महत्त्वम्

जाडयं धियो हरति सिंचति वाचि सत्यं
मनोन्नतिं दिशति पापमपाकरोति चेतः।
प्रसादयति दिक्षु तनोति कीर्तिम्, सत्सङ्.गतिः
कथय किं न करोति पुसाम्।

मनुष्ययस्य जीवनं संस्कारैः शोभते। संस्कारानां मूलं सत्सङ्.गति अस्ति। सत्सङ्.गति कथय् किम् न करोति पुंसाम्। इत्युक्त्वा महर्षयः सत्सङ्.गतेः महत्तं निरूपितवन्तः। सत्सङ्.गतिः मनुष्य सदाचारमार्गे नियोजयति तथा च अस्य चितं निर्मलयति।

सत्सङ्.गतिः आत्मविश्वासं वर्धयति, मनः शुद्धिं जनयति, धैर्य प्रशंसां च ददाति। यः पुरुषः साधूनां तिटुषां च संगतिं करोति। सः नीत्यनुसारेण चरति, असत्या दिचेष्टाभ्यः दूरं गच्छति। सत्सङ्.गतिः मनसि सद्भावनां, दयां, करुणां, सहयोगीभावं च उत्पद्यति।

असत्यसंङ्.गतिः तु पतनस्य कारणं भवति। सत्सङ्.गतिः न केवलं आध्यात्मिकउन्नतिं करोति, किन्तु लौकिकजीवने अपि मार्गदर्शकत्वं वहति। तेन मनुष्यः कर्तव्यपरायणः शीलवान् दृढ़प्रतिज्ञः च भवति।

– इशा
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

संस्कृत बालसाहित्यम्

बालजीवनम् सुन्दरं सुन्दरं बालजीवनम्।
सुन्दरं जीवनं बालजीवनम्।।
सुमधुरं सुमधुरं बालभाषणम्।
सुन्दरं जीवनं बालजीवनम्।।
शोभनं शोभनं बालक्रीडनम्।
सुन्दरं जीवनं बालजीवनम्।।
सुललितं सुललितं बालचापलम्।
सुन्दरं जीवनं बालजीवनम्।।

– स्नेहा
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

प्रातः स्मरण

1) करदर्शन मंत्र :
कराग्रे वसते लक्ष्मीः, करमध्ये सरस्वती।
करमूले तु गोविन्दः, प्रभाते करदर्शनम्।

अर्थ :

हाथों के आगे भाग में लक्ष्मी, मध्य में सरस्वती और मूल में विष्णु का वास है। इसलिए सुबह उठकर हाथों का दर्शन करना चाहिए

2) भूमि स्पर्श मंत्र :
समुद्रवसने देवि, पर्वतस्तनमण्डिते।
विष्णुपत्नि नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्शं क्षमस्व में।

अर्थः हे पृथ्वी माता! जो समुद्रों को वस्त्र की तरह धारण करती हो, पर्वत जिनकी शोभा बढ़ाते हैं-हे विष्णुपत्नि! आपके ऊपर पैर रखने के लिए मै क्षमा चाहती/चाहता हूँ।

3) प्रातः स्मरण मंत्र :

करोति पुण्यं सर्वत्र, स्मरणं सत्यनारायणम्।

अर्थः

सुबह-सुबह भगवान का स्मरण करना सभी प्रकार के पुण्य और शुभ फल देता है।

4) सरस्वती स्मरण मंत्र :

या कुन्देन्दुतुरहारधवला, या शुभ्रवस्त्रावृता।
या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा, या श्वेतपद्मासना।।

अर्थ : जो कुंद फूल, चंद्रमा और हिम की तरह श्वेत पवित्र वस्त्रों से आच्छादित, वीणा धारण करने वाली श्वेत कमल पर कमल पर विराजमान देवी सरस्वती हैं, उनका स्मरण करती/करता हूँ।

5) सूर्य नमस्कार मंत्र

ऊँ मित्राय नमः, ऊँ खये नमः, ऊँ सूर्याय नमः (इत्यादि मंत्र)

अर्थः हे सूर्यदेव! जो मित्र, प्रकाशक और जगत का पोषण करने वाले हैं-आपको नमस्कार है। आज के दिन शक्ति और तेज प्रदान करें।

– नेहा शर्मा
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)

विद्या

ज्ञानार्थकाद् विद्' धातो 'क्यप' कृत्वा स्त्रीप्रत्ययः टाप् इति सुजुग्य विद्या शब्दो निष्पद्यते! मानवजीवने विद्यायाः महत्वमतीव वर्तते। विद्ययैव जनः संसारेऽस्मिन् सुखान् सर्वान् लभते, न केवलं मृत्युलोके अपितु परलोकेऽपि सः विद्यया खलु सुखसम्पन्नो भवति। अनेनैव कारणेन शास्त्रेषु अस्माकं कथ्यते-

विद्ययाऽमृतेमर कुते विद्या विन्दतेऽमृतम्

विद्यायाः अभावे मनुष्यः पशुतुल्यः। विद्या मानवस्य प्रच्छत्रं धनमस्ति। विद्ययैव जनाः संसारेऽस्मिन् यश-सुख-भागिनः भवन्ति। यदि मनुष्यः विदेशं गच्छेत, तर्हिविद्या ,खलु तस्य सर्वाधिकं श्रेष्ठं मित्रं भवति। अनेनैव कारणेन महाकविना भर्तृहरिणा कथियतम्-

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमाधिकं प्रच्छन्नं गुप्तं धनं,
विद्या भोगकरी यशः सुखकारी विद्या गुरूणां गुरूः।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता,
विद्या राजसु पूजिता न हि धनं विद्याविहीनः पशुः।।

संसारेऽस्मिन् विद्या वस्तुतः अतीवादभुतं धनमस्ति, कुतः अन्यानि धनानि व्यये कृते विनष्टानि भवन्ति, किन्तु विद्या नामकं धनमेतत् तु व्यये कृतेऽपि निरन्तरं वर्धते, सञ्चयात् खलु विनष्टं भवति। विद्या नामकस्य-धनस्यास्यैका अन्यापि विशेषता, कोऽपि चौरः एनं धनं चोरयितुं न शक्यः, नैव धनमेत् राजाऽपि बलपूर्वकं, ग्रहीतुं, शक्यते, एवमेव धनमेतत् भ्रातृभिः नैव विभज्यते, भारोऽपि, खलु नैव भवति धनेऽस्मिन्, अनेनैव धनमेतत् अन्येषु धनेषु मुख्यतां भवते। उक्त्ंच-

न चौर्यहार्यं न च राज्यहार्यं,
न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकाटि।
व्ययेकृते वर्धत एव नित्यं,
विद्याधनं सर्वधनं प्रधानम्।

– दिक्षित धर्मा
कला स्नातक (द्वितीय वर्ष)



Dr. Satish Kumar
Editor Planning



Brinda Rawat
Student Editor
Planning

PLANNING *Section*

"The more time you spend contemplating what you should have done...you lose valuable time planning what you can and will do".

EDITORIAL

"In bustling streets where numbers dance,
Supply meets demand in silent trance.
A curve of cost, a line of gain, Economics sings in subtle strain."

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the thrilling world of economics. It is my privilege to act as student editor and present to you the planning section. Students have highlighted some of the key economic issues that influence the nation and the world. In the planning section, students have expressed their free-flowing thoughts and opinions. Students have given their best to showcase their views through articles, essays and poems.

Economics shapes everyday life by helping us make sense of how resources—money, time and skills—are allocated to meet unlimited wants. It teaches us to weigh costs against benefits, guiding smarter spending, saving and investment decisions that improve personal financial stability.

On a broader scale, economic principles inform government policies on taxation, inflation, and employment, influencing the availability of jobs, public services, and overall quality of life. By understanding market dynamics, we can anticipate price changes, recognize opportunities for entrepreneurship, and better navigate risks such as inflation or recession.

Ultimately, economics equips us with the analytical tools to optimize choices, enhance welfare, and contribute to a more efficient and equitable society.

"I wish to convey my deep gratitude to Dr. Satish Kumar, our economics teacher, for his worthy guidance and unwavering encouragement. I also appreciate and congratulate everyone in
this section."

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— BRINDA RAWAT
STUDENT EDITOR
B.A. 3RD YEAR

TRADE WAR

A trade war is an economic conflict where two or more nations impose retaliatory tariffs and other restrictions on each other's imports to protect their domestic industries. Trade wars can lead to higher prices for consumers, disruption in global supply chains, and slower economic growth in the countries involved.

A prominent recent example is the U.S.–China trade war, which began in 2018 with U.S. tariffs on Chinese goods and was met with retaliatory tariffs from China. The trade war began with the U.S. imposing heavy tariffs on Chinese imports, aiming to reduce the trade deficit and protect American industries. In 2025, the U.S. intensified tariffs on a broad range of Chinese goods, with average tariffs reaching as high as 145% for many products. These tariffs target key sectors including technology, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and manufacturing components.

— DIKSHITA
B.A. 2ND YEAR

DIGITAL CURRENCY AND THE END OF THE CASH ECONOMY

Digital currency is changing the way money is used by enabling fast, secure, and low-cost transactions. Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) and digital payment systems help improve financial inclusion and reduce reliance on cash. Governments support digital currencies because they increase transparency and help control black money and tax evasion.

However, a fully cashless economy faces several challenges. Limited digital access, cyber security threats, and privacy concerns can exclude vulnerable sections of society. As a result, digital currency is more likely to reduce the role of cash rather than eliminate it. The future economy will be a balanced system where digital money and cash coexist.

Importance of Digital Currency

1. Fast and convenient transactions – Allows instant payments without physical cash.
2. Financial inclusion – Brings people into the formal financial system through mobile-based digital payments.
3. Control of Black Money and Corruption – Digital transactions are traceable, which reduces tax evasion and black money.
4. Efficient Monetary Policy–Central banks can better monitor money supply and implement policies more effectively using CBDCs.
5. Reduced Cost of Printing Cash–Digital currency lowers government expenses related to printing, transporting, and storing physical currency.

Limitations of Digital Currency

1. Digital Divide – Lack of internet access, smart phones, and digital literacy in rural areas.
2. Cyber security Risks–Vulnerable to hacking, fraud, and data breaches, which can lead to financial loss.
3. Privacy Concerns – Increased monitoring of transactions may reduce financial privacy and raise fears of government surveillance.
4. Technical Dependence–Digital currency depends on electricity and network connectivity, making systems vulnerable to technical failures.
5. Not Suitable for All Situations – During emergencies, natural disasters, or system outages, cash remains more reliable than digital money.

— RITIKA CHAUHAN
B.A. 2ND YEAR

INFLATION

The Fire We Fully Can't Extinguish

Imagine if tomorrow every price in the market froze — milk, petrol, rent, and even your college canteen snacks. At first, it might feel like a miracle. But what happens next tells a different story.

Take the case of a small printing shop. If prices stay fixed, the shopkeeper must still pay slightly higher bills for electricity and cover occasional rent increases. Since he cannot charge customers more, his profit shrinks. To cope, he reduces his workers' overtime or delays their salary hikes. The employees start cutting back on expenses — skipping small luxuries or coaching classes for their children.

For a student like us, this ripple can be felt too. If our parents' earnings stop growing while education fees and daily costs keep inching up, our budgets tighten. Slowly, the whole cycle of spending and earning weakens, and the economy loses its momentum.

That's why countries aim not to stop inflation completely, but to control it. A gentle rise in prices keeps businesses alive, wages moving, and opportunities growing.

Inflation, in truth, is like fire — dangerous when wild, but essential when managed wisely. It keeps the economy warm enough for progress, yet reminds us to handle it with care.

— RAJAT SHARMA
B.A. 2ND YEAR

FOOD INSECURITY – A RISING GIANT

Food insecurity means the lack of access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets people's dietary needs for a healthy life. It has become a serious global problem affecting both developing and developed countries. In India, despite being an agricultural nation, food insecurity is still a major concern.The main causes are population growth, poverty, unemployment, and unequal distribution of food resources. Many people in rural and urban poor areas suffer from hunger and malnutrition even though the country produces enough food grains.Another major reason is climate change. Irregular rainfall, droughts, floods, and other natural disasters affect crop production, leading to food shortages and price increases. This makes it harder for low-income families to buy enough food.The Indian government has taken several steps to fight this problem. The National Food Security Act (2013) provides subsidised grains to poor families. Other programmes aim to support agriculture, improve nutrition, and reduce hunger. However, rising temperatures and environmental changes continue to challenge food security, making it a growing concern for the future.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Poshan Abhiyan, and the Public Distribution System (PDS) aim to reduce hunger and improve nutrition. However, corruption, poor management, and lack of awareness still limit their effectiveness.To overcome food insecurity, sustainable farming methods, better food storage, and fair prices for farmers are essential. Along with government efforts, public awareness and education about nutrition are also necessary.In conclusion, food security is vital for the overall development of society. A nation can achieve true progress only when every citizen has access to adequate and nutritious food

— NAVNEET SHARMA
B.SC. (3RD YEAR)

IMPACTS OF DEVELOPING AI ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Developing AI is poised to significantly impact the economy by boosting productivity and innovation, potentially leading to substantial GDP growth. However, it also raises concerns about job displacement, increased inequality, and ethical challenges. AI can improve decision-making, optimize resource allocation, and create new industries. While its benefits may not be evenly distributed, this requires proactive policies to manage job transitions and ensure equitable outcomes.Positive Economic Impacts:• Increased Productivity: AI can automate tasks, enhance human capabilities, and lead to a more efficient workforce and better resource management, potentially doubling productivity.

...global economic growth rates, according to Accenture research.• Economic Growth: Projections suggest AI could add trillions to the global economy and significantly boost specific national economies by creating new goods, services, and markets.• Improved Decision-Making: AI can analyze vast datasets to help with forecasting, risk assessment, and long-term planning, leading to better economic and business policies.• Innovation and New Opportunities: AI can be a catalyst for innovation, leading to the creation of entirely new jobs and industries that were not previously possible.→ Challenges and Concerns:• Job Displacement: Automation from AI may displace workers, particularly in repetitive tasks, requiring a major shift in workforce skills and career paths.

* Increased Inequality: AI adoption could exacerbate income inequality, as workers with AI-complementary skills may see their wages rise while others fall behind. Gains from productivity may also disproportionately favour capital owners and high-income earners.• Geographical Disparities: The economic impact of AI may vary significantly between regions, potentially widening the divide between areas that can adopt AI and those that cannot.• Ethical Considerations: AI implementation raises ethical issues such as algorithmic bias, privacy concerns, and the need for fair and transparent AI systems to ensure equitable outcomes.

— VANSHIKA SHARMA
B.SC. (IST YEAR)

FOOD INSECURITY ISSUE

Food insecurity is a serious global problem that affects millions of people around the world. It means not having regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for a healthy life. Despite great progress in food production, hunger and malnutrition remain widespread in many parts of the world.In India, food insecurity continues to be a major issue. Although India is one of the largest producers of food grains, a large section of the population still struggles to get adequate nutrition. According to the Global Hunger Index, India ranks low, showing that many people, especially in rural areas, face hunger and undernourishment. Poverty, unemployment, unequal food distribution, and the effects of climate change have worsened the issue. Droughts, floods, and crop failures also lead to food shortages and rising prices.The Indian government has taken several steps to fight food insecurity. Schemes like the Public Distribution System (PDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, and the National Food Security Act (NFSA) aim to provide affordable food grains to the poor. NGOs and community kitchens also play a vital role in helping the needy.Food insecurity not only affects health but also the overall development of a nation. Ensuring food security is essential for building a healthy, productive, and prosperous society....among children leads to poor growth and low learning abilities. To ensure food security, India must focus on improving agricultural productivity, reducing food wastage, promoting sustainable farming, and ensuring that food reaches every household.In conclusion, food insecurity is not just a problem of hunger; it is a barrier to human progress. By working together, strengthening policies, and ensuring fair access to food, India can move closer to achieving the goal of "Zero Hunger" and build a healthier, stronger nation.

– SARANSH
B.A. (IST YEAR)

HIMACHAL PRADESH'S ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

The Debt–Disaster Double Whammy...Introduction:Himachal Pradesh, often recognized for its pristine environment and vibrant tourism and horticulture sectors, is currently grappling with a severe economic crisis. The state's financial health is precarious, primarily marked by an unsustainable debt burden, high committed expenditure, and an increasing reliance on central transfers, which are now dwindling. This fiscal instability, compounded by unique geographical vulnerabilities and the impacts of climate change, is stifling the state's potential for sustainable development.Main Content: Causes, Structural Faults, and Environmental ImpactsThe root of Himachal Pradesh's financial distress lies in high fixed costs and contracting revenue resources. The state's debt-to-GSDP ratio (Gross State Domestic Product) often hovers well over 40%, far exceeding the recommended fiscal targets. A major chunk of the state's revenue receipts is locked into "committed expenditure" such as salaries, pensions (which account for one of the highest shares among all Indian states), and interest payments, consuming a majority of the annual budget. This leaves critically little fiscal space for capital expenditure—investment in essential infrastructure, which is vital for long-term growth.Beyond the fiscal deficit, the economy faces structural and environmental threats. The tourism and horticulture sectors, the mainstays of the state's economy, are highly vulnerable. Climate change is having a disastrous effect on the vital apple economy, with rising temperatures and.....reduced "chilling hours" necessary for fruit setting, leading to declining productivity and the shifting of the apple belt to higher altitudes. This instability directly impacts the livelihoods of thousands of farmers. Moreover, the lack of a diversified industrial base contributes to limited job creation and an over-dependence on the seasonal service sector.The situation is further complicated by the state's geography. The mountainous terrain translates into significantly higher costs for infrastructure development (road and communication networks), and the state is highly susceptible to natural calamities, which have recently caused colossal damage to public infrastructure, placing an unforeseen and massive demand on already strained state finances.Conclusion:Himachal Pradesh's economic recovery hinges on a multi-pronged reform agenda. The state must urgently focus on fiscal consolidation by rationalising non-merit subsidies, reforming its pension liabilities, and boosting its own tax and non-tax revenue collection efficiency. Simultaneously, it must prioritise climate-resilient economic planning, which includes supporting farmers in adapting to shifting crop patterns and investing strategically in year-round tourism to diversify revenue streams.Only through stringent fiscal discipline and targeted sectoral reforms can Himachal Pradesh safeguard its unique economy and secure long-term stability.

— APOORNA VERMA
B.A. (IST YEAR)

ARTICLE ON FINANCE

Understanding Finance: Stocks, Shares, and TradingFinance, particularly in the context of public markets, revolves around the allocation and management of capital. A key component of this is the stock market, a regulated environment where ownership in public companies is bought and sold.Stocks and Shares: The BasicsStock is a financial instrument representing ownership in a corporation.Shares are the specific units of that ownership. Owning shares makes you a shareholder, giving you a proportional claim to the company's assets, earnings, and cash flow, and sometimes voting rights.Companies issue shares to the public to raise capital for growth, innovation, or expansion.The Role of the Stock MarketThe stock market acts as an auction house where prices fluctuate based on supply and demand, reflecting collective investor sentiment about a company's future prospects and broader economic factors.

* Investing – Typically involves a long-term approach, aiming for gradual wealth building through capital appreciation and dividends over years.• Trading – Involves buying and selling shares more frequently (e.g., day trading or short-term) to profit from short-term price fluctuations.Key Factors and Risks in Trading• Profit Motive – The primary aim of trading is to buy low and sell high, capitalizing on price movements.• Risk Management – The market is inherently risky, with potential for significant financial losses due to volatility, economic shifts, or poor company performance.Knowledge is Key – Successful trading requires market knowledge, sound risk management strategies, and an understanding of market dynamics. Many new traders fail due to a lack of preparation.Tools and Accounts – To start, you need a trading account for transactions and a Demat account to store shares electronically, linked to a bank account for fund transfer.Major exchanges like the NYSE and Nasdaq provide a transparent and liquid platform for trading



Dr. Nidhi Dhatwalia
Editor Science



Vanshita
Student Editor
Science

SCIENCE
Section

“Science has given us new eyes that allow us to see down to the deeper roots of the world's structure, and there all we see is order and symmetry of pristine mathematical purity."

EDITORIAL

It gives me immense honour to present the Science section of our college magazine as the student editor. Working on this section has been a truly enriching experience - shaping the words of creative and innovative minds, exploring the wonders of science together, and realising that science itself is the finest antidote to unchecked enthusiasm and boundless curiosity. Creating this section has been nothing short of delightful. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my Zoology teacher, Dr. Nidhi Dhatwalia, for her constant support, motivation and encouragement.

With her inspiring guidance, this section has been able to do full justice to the thoughtful contributions it received. I also convey my warm appreciation to all those wo enriched this section of our magazine with their insightful writings.

— VANSHIKA
B.SC. (3RD YEAR)

APPLICATIONS OF NANO TECHNOLOGY IN MEDICINE INTRODUCTION

Nano technology is the science of designing and manipulating materials at the nanometer scale (1-100nm). At this extremely small size, materials show unique physical, chemical & biological properties. These special characteristics make nano-technology , a powerful tool in modern medicine. From early diagnosis of diseases to targeted drug delivery & advanced imaging techniques, nano-technology is transforming health care and opening new possibilities for treatment.

1. Nano particles in drug delivery

One of the most important applications of nano technology in medicine is targeted drug delivery,

How it works

Nano particles carry drugs directly to the diseased cells without affecting healthy tissues. They are engineered with

* Controlled release mechanisms
* Biodegradable materials
* Surface coatings that help them reach specific organs or cells.

Advantages

* Reduced side effects
* Smaller drug doses needed
* Improved effectiveness of medicines.

Examples

* Liposomes used for anti cancer drugs.
* Polymer nano particles for insulin delivery.
* Gold nano particles used to deliver genetic material

2. Nano technology in cancer treatment

Nano technology has revolutionized cancer therapy by providing new ways to detect & destroy cancer cells.

Main approaches

* Targeted chemotherapy : Nano carriers deliver the drug only to tumor cells.
* Photo thermal therapy : Gold nano shells absorb light and generate heat to kill cancer cells.
* Gene therapy using nano particles. Helps repair or replace defective gene involved in cancer.

Benefits

* Lower toxicity compared to traditional chemo therapy
* Earlier detection of tumors.
* More precise treatment.

3. Nano technology in diagnosis and imaging

Nano devices improve accuracy and speed of disease detection

Key techniques

* Quantum dots : Tiny semi conductor particles used for imaging cells & tissues with high clarity.
* Nano probes : Detect bio markers of diseases like Alzheimers or Cardio Vascular Disorders.

— SHIKHA
B.SC. (IST YEAR)

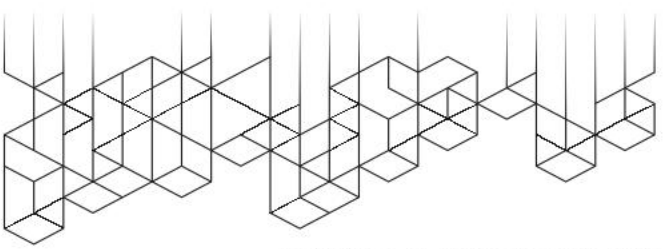
THE ROLE OF PHYSICS IN MODERN LIFE

Physics is always seen a difficult subject filled with formulas, but in reality, it is the foundation of almost every technology we use today. It explains how things move, how energy transfers, and how forces act in the world around us.

Electricity that power our daily life, the signals that run our phones, and the engines that move the vehicles all work on basic principles of physics. Even renewable energy sources like solar panels and wind turbines depends on physics to convert natural energy into useable power.

Physics plays a major role in modern medical technology. machines like X-rays, MRI technology. Machines like X-rays, MRI scanners and ultrasound devices work by using different form of energy and waves that look inside the human body without surgery. These technologies shows how physics directly helps in diagnosing diseases, improving treatments and saving lives everyday.

Physics doesn't just explain the world-it empowers us to improve it.

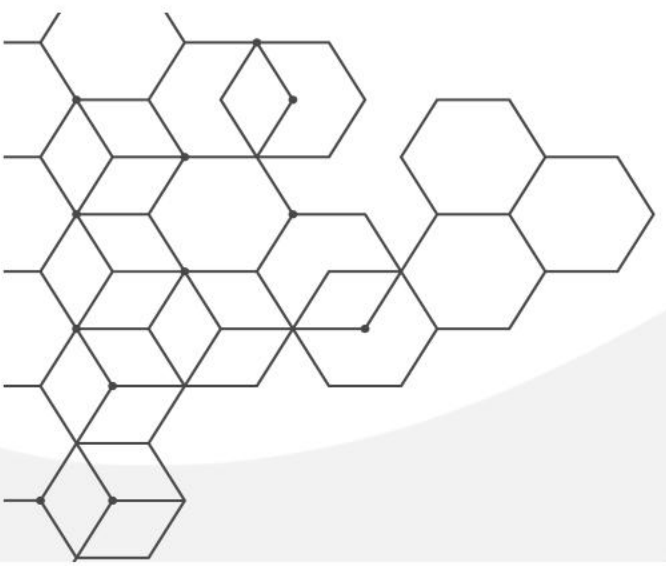


— ANUJ SHARMA
B.SC. (1ST YEAR)

THE MYSTERY OF DARK MATTER

Dark matter makes up about 27% of the universe, yet scientists still don't know exactly what it is. Unlike normal matter, dark matter doesn't emit, absorb or reflect light, making it invisible. Its presence is detected by how it affects gravity. Galaxies spin faster than they should based on visible matter alone, which suggests an unseen mass is holding them together. Researchers are using particles detectors deep underground and high energy experiments to identify what dark matter is made of. Solving this mystery could change our understanding of space, time and the fundamental structure of the universe.

— NAVNEET SHARMA
B.SC. (3RD YEAR)



CYBER SECURITY AND DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT IN MODERN LIBRARIES

In the rapidly evolving digital landscape, libraries have transformed from physical information centers to hybrid spaces offering extensive digital resources. With this transformation comes an urgent need to protect sensitive information, ensure the integrity of digital collections, and maintain ethical access practices. Modern libraries balance providing open digital access with protecting information through cyber security and Digital Rights Management (DRM), facing challenges like ransomware (e.g. British Library attack) and vendor lock-in, requiring strong access controls, staff training, encryption, and incident plans to secure user data and digital collections while respecting publisher rights.

Cyber security in libraries means keeping the library's computers, digital resources, and user data safe from hackers, viruses, and cyber threats. Libraries store sensitive data such as user accounts, circulation history, digital archives, and subscription databases. Cyber security ensures this information stays private, reliable, and available.

Key elements of cyber security in libraries:

- Protecting user data and privacy
- Securing library networks (Wi-Fi, servers, OPAC, ILMS)
- Preventing malware, ransomware, and phishing attacks
- Using passwords, firewalls, encryption, and updates
- Training staff and users in safe digital practices
- Ensuring continuous access to digital services

Digital Rights Management (DRM) refers to the technologies, tools, and policies used to control how digital content is accessed, used, copied, or shared, in order to protect the rights of authors, publishers, and creators. To ensure that digital content is used legally and ethically, while protecting copyright and preventing piracy.

Key functions of DRM:

- Restricts copying, printing, or downloading
- Limits the number of devices on which content can be accessed
- Controls loan period or expiry of digital items
- Uses passwords, encryption, and water marking to prevent misuseImportant tools used for Cyber security and Digital Rights Management (DRM)

Cyber security and Digital Rights Management (DRM) tools are essential for protecting digital resources and user data in modern libraries. Cyber security tools include antivirus software like Windows Defender, firewalls such as pfSense, encryption tools like Bit Locker, and network monitoring systems such as Wireshark and Snort. These tools help prevent malware attacks, unauthorized access, and data breaches. DRM tools, including Adobe Content Server, Lock Lizard, File Open, and Google Widevine, control how digital content is accessed, copied, or shared. They safeguard intellectual property, ensure compliance with copyright laws, and prevent misuse of e-books, journals, and multimedia resources. Together, these tools maintain secure and ethical digital services.

There is a strong connection between cyber security and DRM. Weak security measures can lead to unauthorized access to licensed digital resources, while insufficient DRM can expose libraries to copyright violations and legal consequences. Therefore, libraries need a unified approach that integrates both cyber security and digital rights policies. This includes adopting secure authentication systems, implementing clear copyright guidelines, and educating users on ethical information practices.

In conclusion, cyber security and digital rights management are fundamental to the efficient and responsible operation of digital libraries. By protecting digital platforms from cyber threats and ensuring fair use of digital content, libraries uphold their mission as trusted knowledge providers. As technology continues to evolve, libraries must remain proactive in strengthening digital protections and fostering an ethical information environment for all users.

— MUNI LAL
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

DIKW MODEL AND THE SHIFT OF POWER IN THE DIGITAL AGE

In today's rapidly transforming digital world, understanding how data becomes meaningful knowledge is essential. The DIKW model—Data, Information, Knowledge, and Wisdom—is a foundational framework in computers, information science, and library science. It explains how raw facts gradually evolve into intelligent decisions. At the same time, society has witnessed a powerful shift: from an age where knowledge was supreme to an era where data has become the most valuable asset. Together, these ideas show how deeply technology has reshaped human progress.

Data forms the base of the DIKW pyramid. It includes raw facts—digits, symbols, characters, and observations without context or meaning. Examples include temperatures, book numbers, login records, and even the clicks we make online. Though data is abundant, it has little value in its unprocessed form. However, computers excel at collecting and storing massive volumes of such raw material.

When data is systematically organized or processed, it becomes information. Information provides meaning and relevance. A list of issued library books, a student attendance report, or sorted weather records are examples of information generated through digital tools like databases and spreadsheets. Information helps users understand "what is happening.

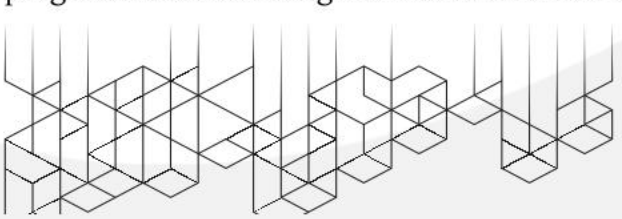
The third level, knowledge, emerges when information is analyzed to reveal patterns, relationships, or explanations. Knowledge answers deeper questions: "how" and "why" something occurs. For instance, analyzing issue records may show that more science books are borrowed during exam months. Knowledge is created through algorithms, expert interpretation, and machine learning, enabling computers to recognize trends and support problem-solving.

At the top of the hierarchy lies wisdom, the ability to make sound judgments and future-oriented decisions. In modern systems, artificial intelligence uses knowledge to recommend solutions—such as suggesting that a library should increase specific book copies before exams. Wisdom represents the highest level of understanding, where technology and human insight combine to take informed action.

Parallel to this model, human society has undergone a remarkable shift in what it values most. For centuries, the belief that "knowledge is power" shaped education, governance, and leadership. Knowledge was preserved in books and passed through scholars and teachers. During the Industrial Age, information gained importance as governments and industries relied on accurate data for communication, planning, and growth.

However, in the 21st century, data has become the new source of power. Every search on Google, every online purchase, every YouTube view, barcode scan, or library login generates data. These tiny units—digits, characters, and symbols—may appear insignificant, but collectively they drive artificial intelligence, machine learning, digital governance, and global business. Companies like Google and Amazon thrive because they collect, analyze, and use data at unimaginable scale. Data influences the advertisements we see, the content we consume, and the decisions we make online.

In conclusion, the DIKW model helps us understand how raw data transforms into wisdom. At the same time, the modern world shows us why data itself has become the most valuable resource. Knowledge remains important, information remains useful, but data is now the foundation of digital power and progress. Understanding this transformation is essential for every student navigating the future.



—MUNI LAL
ASSISTANT LIBRARAN

MY EXPERIENCE IN COLLEGE

My journey at Government Degree College, Theog has been unforgettable from the first day. After completing school, stepping into a new environment filled me with excitement and curiosity. The college campus felt completely different—more open, more independent, and full of new possibilities. Our well-equipped science labs have given me hands-on training in various practical concepts, which I thoroughly enjoy. I have also delivered several classroom presentations, each one helping in my holistic growth and boosting my confidence.

On 11th August, our college was invited to Kotshera College for an ISRO quiz competition. I was asked to give an on-the-spot speech, and although I was nervous at first, the encouragement of Dr. Vikas Nathan Sir helped me gather confidence and deliver it successfully.

Later, on 16th September, during the Ozone Day celebration, I got the opportunity to handle the stage. Dr. Nidhi Dhatwalia Ma'am guided me, motivated me, and taught me important techniques of stage management, which strengthened my confidence even more.

On 24th September, a street play (Nukkad Natak) on drug addiction was presented in our college. I had the honour to deliver the vote of thanks, which was greatly appreciated by the audience. After speaking in front of so many people, I now feel confident that I will be able to conduct such programmes in the future as well.

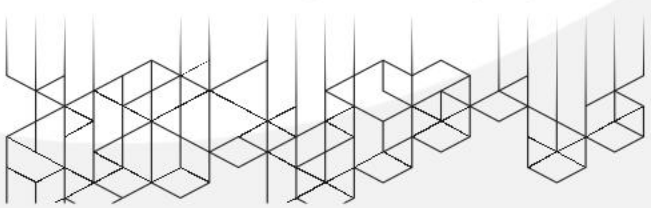
Most recently, on 25th November, three students from our college along with Dr. Nidhi Dhatwalia Ma'am attended Red Ribbon Club training on HIV/AIDS at RKMV College. It was a highly informative experience that taught us many important things. I am proud to say that I am now a peer educator, and on World AIDS Day, 1st December 2025, I delivered a presentation on HIV/AIDS in our college to spread awareness.

I was warmly applauded by the Principal Sir as well as the audience, which encouraged me to continue contributing to such meaningful causes.

Through these activities—class presentations, laboratory work, stage events, awareness programmes, and inter-college opportunities—I have grown more confident, expressive, and responsible. A major inspiration behind this growth has been our Principal, Dr. Bhupinder Singh Thakur, whose motivational guidance always encourages students to aim higher.

It is rightly said that "If parents give us life, teachers teach us how to live it meaningfullyTo all the hardworking teachers in the world, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude.

Thank you so much for the knowledge, guidance, and wisdom you continue to share. Your lessons have shaped not only my education but also my life.

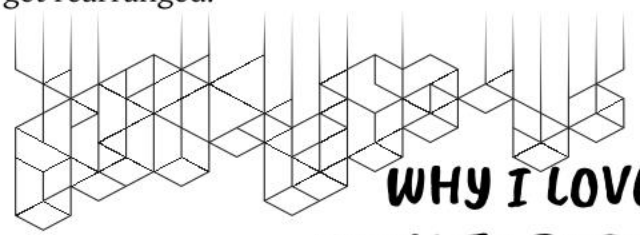


— SAMIKSHA
B.SC. (1ST YEAR)

WHY DIFFERENT SPECIES HAVE DIFFERENT DNA

Every living organism—plants, animals, fungi, bacteria—carries DNA as its genetic blueprint. But each species has slightly different DNA because of the long evolutionary history over millions of years. Small internal changes called mutations occur in DNA in every generation. Errors during DNA copying and environmental factors (sunlight, chemicals, radiation) cause these mutations. Most mutations are neutral, some are harmful, and a few are beneficial. Over many generations, these changes accumulate and make the DNA of on Over many generations, these changes accumulate and make the DNA of one species different from another. Animals with helpful DNA changes survive better. Over time, these beneficial changes spread through the population, e.g., fish evolved fins, birds evolved feathers, humans evolved large brains and bipedal walking. When a group of animals becomes separated, they stop mixing their genes with others. They evolve differently, and their DNA becomes more and more unique. Eventually, they become a new species with distinct DNA. Humans and chimpanzees had a common ancestor about 6–7 million years ago. Now our DNA is about 98–99% similar, but that small difference makes us different species. Different species have different numbers and arrangements of genes. Each species has a different number of chromosomes, a different order of genes, and unique versions of genes. For example, humans have 46 chromosomes, potatoes have 48, and dogs have 78.These differences change how bodies develop, look, behave, and function, which is why each species is unique. In short, DNA changes naturally over time. Natural selection keeps useful changes, and chromosomes and genes get rearranged.

— ANUSHKA
B.SC. (2ND YEAR)



WHY I LOVE ZOOLOGY AND WISH TO PURSUE A CAREER IN IT

I am absolutely passionate about the natural world, and Zoology has been my gateway to understanding the incredible diversity of animal life. The subject fascinates me, from studying the behaviour of social insects to exploring the majestic migrations of mammals. My Zoology teacher, Dr. Nidhi Dhatwalia Ma'am, has been an incredible inspiration, and I am so grateful for her guidance and support. Her teaching style is engaging, and she has a way of making complex concepts feel accessible and exciting. She also shared her experiences when she was a student.

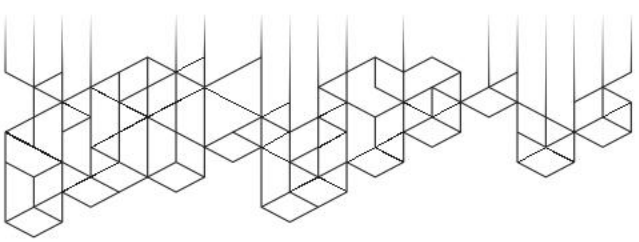
What I love about Zoology is how it connects scientific knowledge with real-world challenges. Issues like conservation, climate change, and bio diversity protection are pressing concerns, and I feel that studying Zoology equips me with the knowledge and skills to make a positive impact. Zoology offers endless opportunities for research, discovery, and meaningful contribution to society. Pursuing Zoology is not just an academic choice for me—it is a passion and a purpose.

—SEJAL BEAKTA
B.SC. (2ND YEAR)



HEALTH HORIZONS: ADVANCES IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

* Medical science is moving into an exciting new era. With every passing year, new tools, new ideas, and new technologies are helping doctors understand the human body better than ever before. These advancements are not only improving treatments but also giving patients faster, safer, and more reliable healthcare.
* One of the most promising developments is personalized medicine. Instead of giving the same treatment to everyone, doctors can now study a person's genes and choose what will work best for them.
* Another major change is the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in hospitals and laboratories. AI helps in reading scans, spotting early signs of diseases, and supporting doctors in making quick and accurate decisions. Modern imaging techniques, such as high-quality MRI and 3D body scans, are offering a clear picture of what is happening inside the body.
* At the same time, regenerative medicine, including stem cell therapy, helps damaged tissues heal naturally.



— DEVENDER
B.SC. (IST YEAR)

AI – THE THINKING MACHINE

AI is a field of computer science dedicated to creating systems that can perform tasks normally, requiring human intelligence. This include learning, reasoning, problem-solving and perception. At its core, AI works by using complex algorithms and vast amounts of data, a process called machine learning, to recognize patterns and make predictions or decisions.

Today, AI is no longer a futuristic concept; it is seamlessly integrated into our daily lives. Common applications include voice assistants (like Siri and Alexa), personalized recommendations on streaming platforms like Netflix, fraud detection in banking, and sophisticated computer vision systems used in self-driving cars.

While AI brings immense benefits—automating repetitive tasks, increasing efficiency, and accelerating scientific discovery—it also raises critical discussion about ethics, privacy, and the future of work. Ultimately, AI is a powerful tool designed to augment human capability and reshape the world around us.



— DEVENDER
B.SC. (IST YEAR)

VYOMMITRA

ISRO's First Humanoid Robot Pioneering India's Space Frontier

Vyommitra, meaning "space friend", represents ISRO's ground-breaking half-humanoid robot designed for the Gaganyaan mission, launching uncrewed in December 2025 to test spacecraft systems and human safety protocols.

Design and Specifications

Vyommitra features an upper body structure with a lightweight skull made of alloy weighing 800 g and measuring 200 mm × 220 mm. It includes arms, neck, and head for human-like movement.

Capabilities and Role in Gaganyaan

Equipped with voice recognition and AI for limited decision-making, during the Gaganyaan-1 flight it will perform system checks, simulate emergencies, and communicate with ground control, reducing risk for future vyomanauts.

ISRO's Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre leads as 'Gaganyaan Year' with advanced indigenous tech after years of refinement.

This milestone positions India in human space light, blending robotics, AI and physiology simulation for global exploration.

— SANJEEDA
B.SC. (IST YEAR)

SCIENCE – INNOVATION -RESEARCH

Innovations and Scientific Achievements of Himachal Pradesh Scientists 1. Prof. Mahavir Singh – Applied Physics & Nanomaterials

A leading physicist recognized among the top 2% scientists globally. His research on magnetic nanomaterials, multiferroics, and thin films is used in communication technology, sensors, and medical science.

Importance:

Supports advanced electronics, drug delivery, and energy-efficient devices.

2. Dr. Vijay Kumar Thakur – Material Science Innovations

An internationally known scientist contributing to sustainable polymers, nanotechnology, and advanced manufacturing. He holds several patents in material science.

Importance:

Helps in creating eco-friendly materials and promoting green technology.

3. HPU Biotechnology Researchers

Environmental & Health Research Scientists like Dr. Reena Gupta and Dr. Ravi Kant Bhatia work on microbial biotechnology, bio resources, and Himalayan ecosystem science.

Importance:

Supports medical research, pollution control, and bio diversity protection.

4. IIT Mandi Researchers – Robotics, AI & Technology

IIT Mandi researchers are innovating in artificial intelligence, robotics, drone systems, and climate research. These developments support growth and modern technology.

Conclusion

Scientific discoveries and experiments by Himachal Pradesh scientists are shaping the future of technology, environment, and innovation. Their contributions solve global challenges, improve sustainability, and inspire future students.

— KRITIK
B.SC. (IST YEAR)

We Made News...

48 किलो भार वर्ग में अमन व रोहन फाइनल में

ठियोग कालेज में दो दिवसीय एथलेटिक्स की अंतर महाविद्यालय वुशु प्रतियोगिता शुरू

राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग ने धूमधाम से मनाया एनएसएस शिविर का अंतिम दिन

हिम जनकारिता



शिमला भास्कर 29-11-2025

नशा निवारण पर ठियोग कॉलेज में संवाद, एनसीसी साइकिल रैली का स्वागत



ठियोग | राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग में नशा निवारण अभियान के तहत बालघार चिकित्सा केंद्र की डॉ. ट्विंकल ने विद्यार्थियों से नशे के कारण, प्रभाव और बचाव पर विस्तृत संवाद किया। उन्होंने समाज में बढ़ती नशावृत्ति और उससे बचने के उपायों पर जागरूक किया। अपराह्न में फ्लाइंग कमांडर कुणाल भारद्वाज, डॉ. हिमांक शर्मा और एनसीसी कमांडर निश्चल शर्मा के नेतृत्व में कुल्लू से जलोड़ी दर्रा होते हुए पहुंची एनसीसी कैडेट्स की साइकलिंग रैली का कॉलेज परिसर में स्वागत हुआ। विद्यार्थियों के साथ भविष्य निर्माण, स्वस्थ जीवन और नशा मुक्त रहने पर चर्चा की गई। प्राचार्य डॉ. भूपेंद्र ठाकुर ने कहा कि ऐसी गतिविधियां युवाओं में ऊर्जा और जागरूकता बढ़ाती हैं।

राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग ने मनाया विश्व एड्स डे



हिम जनकारिता



शिमला भास्कर 08-03-2026

हिमाचल विवि की वुशु प्रतियोगिता संपन्न
वुशु में रामपुर कॉलेज विजेता और ठियोग बना उपविजेता



राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग में एक साप्ताहिक कार्यशाला का शुभारंभ

हिम जनकारिता



ठियोग कॉलेज में Speak Smart: Enhancing Soft Skills through Phonetics विषय पर कार्यशाला आयोजित

हिम जनकारिता



ठियोग महाविद्यालय ने धूमधाम से मनाया संविधान दिवस कार्यक्रम

हिम जनकारिता

राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा लगाई गई प्रदर्शनी

हिम जनकारिता



शिमला भास्कर 21-08-2025

ठियोग महाविद्यालय का विद्यार्थी बना भारत के प्रधानमंत्री का विशेष अतिथि



ठियोग | महाविद्यालय ठियोग के बीए तृतीय वर्ष के विद्यार्थी आदर्श को 15 अगस्त को भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के विशेष अतिथि बनने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। भारत सरकार के युवा कार्यक्रम व खेल मंत्रालय युवा कार्य विभाग द्वारा आयोजित स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह 2025 में विशेष अतिथि के रूप में आदर्श को आमंत्रित किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने पूरे भारत से एनएसएस के 50 स्वयंसेवियों को विशेष अतिथि के रूप में आमंत्रित किया था और हिमाचल से दो स्वयंसेवियों का चयन हुआ। जिसमें एक विद्यार्थी राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग का आदर्श रहा। प्राचार्य डॉ भूपेंद्र सिंह ठाकुर ने आदर्श को बधाई देते हुए कहा कि विद्यार्थी ने महाविद्यालय का नाम रोशन किया है और अन्य विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।

48 किलो भार वर्ग में अमन व रोहन फाइनल में

ठियोग कालेज में दो दिवसीय एथलेटिक्स की अंतर महाविद्यालय वुशु प्रतियोगिता शुरू

शिमला भास्कर 27-02-2026

दैनिक भास्कर

न्यूज़ ब्रीफ

ठियोग कॉलेज में रोड सेफ्टी विषय पर विशेष व्याख्यान का किया आयोजन

ठियोग | राजकीय महाविद्यालय ठियोग के रोड सेफ्टी क्लब ने सड़क सुरक्षा विषय पर एक विशेष व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया। इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य वक्ता उपमंडल पुलिस अधिकारी सिद्धार्थ शर्मा रहे। उन्होंने यातायात संकेतों का पालन, वाहन चलाते समय हेलमेट और सीट बेल्ट के अनिवार्य उपयोग तथा तेज गति और लापरवाही से होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के प्रति जागरूक किया। इसके अतिरिक्त इन्होंने नशे के दुष्प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए नशे के प्रकार तथा इससे बचने के तरीके बताए। इस अवसर पर निबंध लेखन तथा चार्ट मेकिंग प्रतियोगिता करवाई गई। विद्यार्थियों ने चार्ट बनाकर दूसरे विद्यार्थियों को जागरूक किया। निबंध प्रतियोगिता में लक्ष्मी और श्रद्धा को पुरस्कार दिया गया। पोस्टर मेकिंग में प्रथम स्थान पर साक्षा, रिमझिम द्वितीय स्थान पर और तृतीय स्थान अंजू को मिला।

हिमाचल 16-11-2025

हर काल के साहित्य में कही गई है अपने समय की बात :चंद्रकांत सिंह

न्यूज़ डायरी

मानव अधिकारों पर किया जागरूक



जागरूकता कार्यक्रम के दौरान विद्यार्थी।

OUR PRECIOUS GEMS



ADARSH



ANITIKA



BEST ATHLETE MALE



BEST ATHLETE FEMALE



SHALINI
OUTSTANDING ACHIEVER (RANGER)



SNEHA SHARMA
STUDENT RANGER LEADER



SUDHANSHU
STUDENT ROVER LEADER

NCC



ROHAN
SUO



RIYA CHAUHAN
UO



KAJAL
CADET



MEHAK
SERGEANT



SUNNY
SERGEANT



RITIKA
CADET



PRIKSHIT
CADET

Keep Shining!

OUR PRECIOUS GEMS

Inter-University/Inter-College Medalists & Winners



RIYA CHAUHAN
Gold Medalist Inter-College
Wushu All India Inter-University



SHOURYA MADHRARI
Gold Medal Wushu Inter-College
Silver Medal Boxing Inter-College
All India University



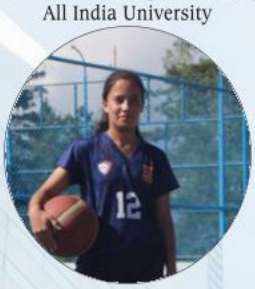
Ritik Shyam
Inter-College Gold Medalist Wushu
All India Inter University



SAKSHAM VERMA
Inter University
in Kho-Kho Kanpur



TUSHAR JUSTA
Inter-University
Volleyball



PRIYANKA CHANDEL
North-Zone All India University
Basketball



DHRUV CHAUHAN
Gold Medalist in Inter-College
Wushu



AKASH
Inter-College Bronze Medal Judo
Silver Medal Wrestling



ISHA
Inter-College Silver
Medalist Wushu



DHRUV
Inter-College
Silver Medalist Wushu



MANNAT
Inter-College Silver Medalist Wushu
Inter-College Brownz Medalist Boxing



IYASHIKA
Bronze Medalist Inter-College
Wushu



GUNJAN
Inter-College Bronze
Medalist Wushu



PAYAL SHARMA
Bronze Medalist
Inter-College Wushu



VIKRANT SINGH KANWAR
Inter-College Bronze
Medalist Wushu



AYUSH VERMA
Inter-College
Bronze Medalist Wishu



KAVYA VERMA
Inter-College Bronze Medal
Wushu



SAMRITI SHARMA
Bronze Medalist Inter-College
Wushu



ROHIT
Inter-college
Bronze Medalist Wushu

Sanskrit Day





















National Space Day

Himalaya Day













NSS Not Me But You















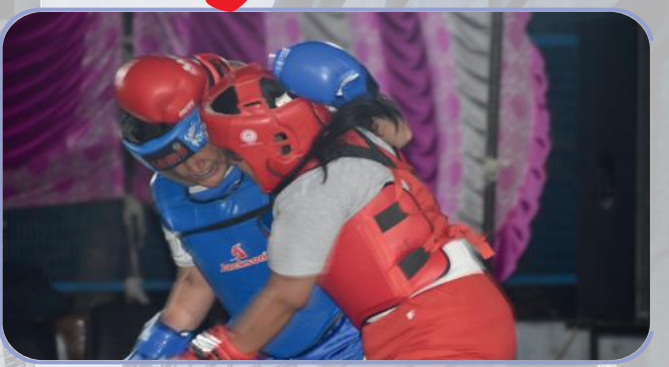






Sports

























RANGERS & ROVERS









RED RIBBON CLUB

















CSCA









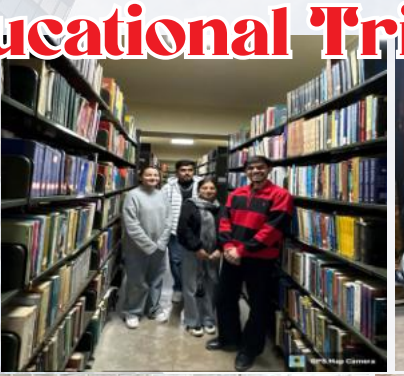






Educational Trips













Seminars/Conferences/ Workshops





































Freshers



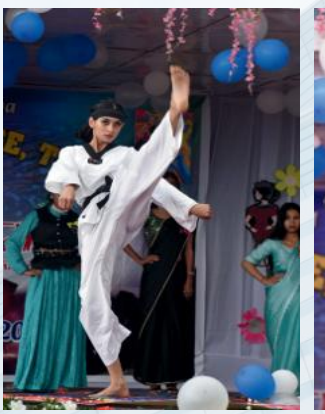














Farewell



















Faculty Awards







Editorial Board









Cultural





Annual Day

















