

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਿਵਲਿਕ ਕਾਲਜ, ਨਯਾ ਨੰਗਲ



ਸਤਲੁਜ

Phone :- 01887-220643

Website : onlinegcnayanangal.com

Email : gcnayanangal@gmail.com



ਕਾਲਜ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ





ਮਨੁੱਖ ਕਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਰਚੀ ਹੋਈ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਘਾਤਤ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਅੰਦਰਲੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ, ਉਤਰਾਅ, ਚੜਾਅ, ਲਿਖਦੇ ਜਾ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੋ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਬੋਧਿਕਤਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸੁਚੱਜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਘਾਤਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਘਾਤਤ ਬਾਝਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸੇਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਪਰਿਪਤਕਤਾ ਬੱਲ ਜੁਝਾਰੂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹੀ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੋ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਸਗੋਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਿਊਣ, ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਾਰ ਦੇਣ, ਨਿਖਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਸਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਗਰਵ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਲੱਭਦੀ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਮਦਰ ਲੁਕੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਕਲਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਖਵੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪਾਠਕ੍ਰਮ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਹਿ-ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੁਨਰ ਅਤੇ ਲੁਕੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਕਲਾਕ੍ਰਿਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਾਰ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਸ਼ਕਾ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਲਿਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਵੀ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰੁਚੀਆਂ ਪੜਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਵਨਾਤਮਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਬੁਲੰਦ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਗੁਲਦਸਤਾ “ਸਤਲੁਜ” ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ (ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ) ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਭਿੰਨ-ਭਿੰਨ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰ-ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਿਤ (ਸੋਧਿਆ) ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਨਦੇਹੀ ਨਾਲ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅੰਤ ਮੈਂ “ ਸਤਲੁਜ” ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਹ ਟੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲੀ ਸ਼ੁਭ ਇਛਾਵਾਂ ਭੇਂਟ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਆਸ ਕਰਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ, ਘੋਖ ਕੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਢਮੁੱਲੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਜਰੂਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕਰੋਗੇ।

From the Editor's Desk



It is with great pride that we present this edition for **"The Satluj"** a platform that showcases that academic, creative and cultural achievements of our students.

This magazine is your backstage pass into minds of our fellow students from budding poets and fierce debaters to aspiring scientists and curious storytellers. We have packed these pages with talent passion and a whole lot of college spirit.

Each article and idea reflects the energy that flows through our corridors everyday. A huge shoutout to our contributors for turning ideas into brilliance and our teachers for helping bring this magazine to life.

Behind this complication lies the hard work of many. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our principal for their constant encouragement and to teachers who guided us at every step. Special thanks to all the contributors who shared their original work with us.

Gurmeet Kaur, Assistant Professor

Corona Pandemic

Economic Turmoil associated with corona virus pandemic has hit tempestuous impact on Indian Economy. The Covid-19 has hit a time when the economy was already facing its worst down time on 12th May, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the long awaited stimulus package of Rs. 20.9 Lak Crore nameing it as 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan : Self Reliant India Movement of Business & workers. So soften the devastating blow from the Covid-19 lockdown that has pushed several firms to the brink of bankruptcy with revenues and money flows disappearing overnight.

The Prime Minister did not share the whole information in his speech but later union finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman took five days to spell out the details of each tranches including the earlier measures for the instance revenue lost due to tax concessions since march 22nd 2020 worth Rs. 7800 crore Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package of Rs. 1.7 lakh crore and PM's announcement for health sector worth Rs. 15000 crore. It also includes monetary policies formed by RBI which is Rs. 801603 crore.

First Tranche :- The Primary set of relief measures targeted on enabling the Indian Economy's backbone. MSMEs that hire announced 11 crore people and have a GDP share of approx 29%. The six announcements which were dedicated tot he MSME segment to infuse liquidity included Rs. 3 lakh crore collateral free loans and Rs. 50000 crore liquidity infusing for MSMEs liquidity relief measures worth Rs. 30000 crore had been additional introduced for NBFCs HFCs and so on and Rs. 90 crore for power distribution companies.

Second Tranche :- The Second tranche of measured created to migrant employees and street vendors. the minister brought one nation one ration card to permit employees to buy ration from any depot in INDIA. A special accredit facility of Rs. 5000 crore was declared to help around Rs. 50 lakh street vendors. who will have access to an initial rs. 1000 working capital.

Third Tranche :- The third tranche of the measures worth Rs. 1.5 lakh core focused on the agriculture sector, daily animal husbandry and fisheries as the government introduced steps to bolster the whole farm sector, Sitharaman announced Rs. 1 lakh crore agriculture infrastructures fund Rs. 20000 to be given to fisherman, Rs. 10000 crore to formulated micro food organizations and Rs. 500 crore for bee keeping related infrastructure improvement.

Fourth and Fifth Tranche :- The fourth part of the Rs. 20 lakh crore package consisted of reforms for sectors inclusive of coal minerals deference production air space management airports, MRO distribution groups in UTs, space and atomic energy Rs. 8100 crore has been allocated to viability gap funding Nirmala Sitharaman on 16th May introduced easing utilization of the Indian air space to lessen air travel cost. The minister additionally declared commercial Rs. 40000 crore for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for employment Generation in India.

Ankita Saini, M.A.-2 Eco., 6401

Privatization : Advantages and Disadvantages

Privatization involves selling state owned assets to the private sector. It is argued that the private sector tends to run a business more efficiently because of the profit motive. Actually, the main aim of a private sector is to earn profit, that is why critics argue that private firms can exploit monopoly power and ignore wider social costs. The process of privatization was entered in Indian economy in 1991.

Advantages of Privatization :- Privatization offers several advantages such as increase efficiency, improved quality of services, reduced the financial and administrative burden of government, attracts domestic and foreign investment, generate revenue for government which can be used for other projects, promotes accountability and reduced political interference in economy.

Disadvantages of Privatization :- Privatization have several disadvantages such as higher cost for consumers reduced access to essential services, focus on profit over quality, increased inequality between rich and poor people, only focused on short-term gains ignoring long-term investments or sustain ability that benefit society etc.

Despite of having such as disadvantages privatization plays a significant role in economics growth of the country.

Baljeet Kaur, B.A.- I, 1212

Global Recession

A global recession refers to a period of world wide economic slowdown, characterized by declining global trade, reduced economic growth, falling production and increasing unemployment across multiple countries.

Key features of Global Recession :-

- ➔ **Decline in Global GDP :-** Global economic output shrinks as industries in many countries experience reduced activity.
- ➔ **Falling Trade & Investment :-** International trade & foreign investment decreases due to reduced demand and economic uncertainty
- ➔ **Government Debt :-** Many governments face fiscal pressure due to increased spending on welfare subsidies and stimulus programme.

Causes of Global Recession :-

- ➔ **Financial Crises :-** Banking system failures, like the 2008 global financial crises, can trigger a global downturn.
- ➔ **Pandemic :-** Health Crises such as Covid - 19 cause widespread disruptions to trade, travel and production.
- ➔ **Rising Interest Rates :-** To combat inflation, central banks might raise interest rates, which can stifle economic growth.

Consequences :-

- ➔ **Economic Stagnation :-** A global recession leads to slower or negative growth in most economies.
- ➔ **Debt Crises :-** Many countries face higher debts as government revenue falls, increasing reliance on borrowing.
- ➔ **Social unrest :-** Economic hardship may trigger social unrest, protests and political instability

Suggestions :-

- ➔ **Monetary Policy :-** Central bank often lowers interest rates or buys bonds to inject liquidity into the economy.
- ➔ **Global Co-operation :-** IMF may assist struggling countries by offering financial support or debt relief.
- ➔ **Fiscal stimulus :-** Government may introduce stimulus packages e.g. direct financial aid to citizens, tax relief to boost demand.

These coordinated responses are crucial to mitigate the impact of global recession and promote recovery.

Role of Micro Finance Institutions in Rural Development of India

India is a huge country in terms of population having almost 1.3 billion people out of this 1.3 billion, 65.97% of the population lives in the rural areas [according to the World Bank collection of development indicators] are roughly about of 21.9% of the total population lives below the poverty line. Most of the rural population in India is living below the cultivating with the old, orthodox techniques of production, which results in low level of output. Financial services can lift up their initiative and can accelerate the process of building income which will lead them to a better life. But most of the commercial lending institutions deny to give loans to the farmers. So, for the financial improvement of the needy people, Micro-Financial institutions play a great role.

Micro Financial institution is basically an institution which offers small sized loans, savings insurance or other financial services, usually to the low-income individuals and households.

Micro finance loans can be used for a wide range of activities including growing a business, building assets etc. India has been able to develop its own model of micro finance organizations in the form of saving and credit groups known as the self help group (SHGs), which are bank - linked. These SHGs are usually formed and managed by women and this has become an instrument, which has led to women's empowerment and social change. Most of the micro finance institutions in India have gone beyond savings and credit groups to provide micro finance services in the form of savings and insurance. The scenario of India village area has been changed from the introduction of micro financial institution.

Still, Indian micro financing faces several barriers that must be overcome in order to the programmes to become the poverty alleviation tool it is intended to be.

Manpreet Kaur, B.A.-III, 2084

Crude Oil : Price War and Crises

The Gulf War (2nd Aug., 1990 - 28th Feb., 1991) condemned as operation Desert Shield (2nd Aug., 1990 to 17th Jan., 1991) was a leading operation to the buildup of troops and defense of Saudi Arabia and operation Desert Storm (17th Jan., 1991 - 28th Feb., 1991) in its combat phase, was a war waged by coalition forces from 35 nations led by the US against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait arising from all production disputes and pricing. With Iraqi resistance nearing collapse, Bush declared a cease fire on Feb., 28th ending the Gulf War.

Currently, the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown across the world reduced the demand for crude oil. Saudi Arabia and Russia are set to increase production dramatically this time. On 8th March 2020 Saudi Arabia initiated a price war with Russia facilitating a 65% quarterly fall in the price of oil. Since India is not an oil exporting country. So India got a benefit from this price war and price crisis. Every year India imports oil in huge quantity. It costs more than 100 billion US dollars per year. But when compared to other countries India got very less profit because of its low capacity of storage.

Kavita, M.A. - IIInd, 6403

Globalization - Positive and Negative Views

Globalization means opening up the domestic economy towards the world economy. In other words, it is a process by which domestic economy is integrated through a global network of communication, transport and trade. India undertook its globalization process in 1991, following a major economic instability and crisis. The new policy radically pushed forward the Indian economy toward a more open and market oriented economy. A number of policy measures were initiated as a part of liberalization and globalization strategy after 1991. In changes may include individual licensing policy, of the MRTP act, privatization programs, trade policies etc.

Positive Impacts :- There are various positive impacts of globalization, which are as follows.

Gives access to a larger market :- Globalization helps companies to sell their product outside the country as well as a result they access a bigger consumer base.

Provides cheaper goods to consumer :- Because of globalization companies can move easily and they can shift their branches to that area where cost of production is very low.

Lead to better economy :- Globalization helps MNCs to create more jobs by investing in foreign countries.

Negative Impacts :- There are some negative impacts of globalization.

Causes environment damage :- To fulfill the global demand companies increase the production which causes environment damage.

Causes fluctuation of prices :- Due to competition prices are always fluctuate. Reducing in prices may have negative impact on profit.

Job insecurity :- It created jobs for people in developing countries because they are ready to work with minimum wages.

Jasmin Saini, B.A.-II, 1632

Covid-19 Crisis and Unemployment

COVID-19, a global pandemic and its effect on world economy is unprecedentedly execrable. From the biggest economies of the world to the world smallest on COVID-19 has taken its toll all over the world.

Hundreds and thousands of people have lost their jobs due to nationwide look-down. According to International Labour Organization almost 1.6 billion informal economy workers are significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic leading to a 60 percent decline in their earning. For those workers unable to do work or working remotely at home is not an option, staying home means losing their jobs and for many, it also means losing their livelihoods.

After the Great Depression-era of 1930, it is the harshest downtown for the American Workers in history. Employers cut an unprecedented 20.5 million jobs in April tripling the unemployment rate to 14.7%.

But in India, as per CMIE's data, the monthly unemployment rate on May 17 stood at 23.88% up from April's 23.52%. The labour markets are under equal stress both in the rural and urban areas. The number of voluntary unemployment in urban areas is sharply increasing day by day. But for the workers those who went to urban areas or Suburbs in search of opportunities were now forced to leave their jobs and they are moving to their villages as they are now finding it hard to afford their food and rents. And because they can't afford the train tickets they are trying to walk back to their villages.

With current Scenario it's hard to predict the Future, all we can do is wait for the cure.

Monika Saini, B.A.-II, 1645

Digitalization :- The G/G Economy & Women

Digitalization of business and of work is a process that has the potential to affect most productive and economic activities in an economy involving sectors ranging from agriculture to service providing. As the markets invisible hands tends to become virtual many big players are expanding to achieve global reach. At the same time, there is a sense of impending doom that of the reinventing of colonialism in the twenty first century, by market giants, through the domination and direct control of digital technology in various context. By controlling the digital ecosystem consisting of software hardware data and network systems the decision making market participate production. While there has been a rise in economic and political concentration in the technology industry. The structure domination

of the digital ecosystem is undermining national and local sovereignty mainly since it is a privatized form of political, social and economic governance and also leads to the reinforcement of gaping inequalities in Socioeconomic setups.

According to a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Amazon has become the world leading return ahead of Walmart which was originally a brick and mortar retail company. However with 22 million workers Walmart has four times more employees than Amazon.

However in Countries such as India where the informal sector employees around 80% of the labour force and purchase about 50%. As a result with the expression in the G/G Economy forced effort to leave no one behind become increasingly important.

Unemployment I Hate You

I was at varsity in my comfort zone.
I never knew the reality.
My dreams were unlimited.
Sky was the limit.

I never knew that today I would be
Sitting here employed, so hopeless
and ashamed of myself.

All my dreams are fading.
Unemployment you are the cause of poverty.
Unemployment you are the cause of depression.
Unemployment you are a poison.
Unemployment you are a disaster.
Unemployment I hate you.

To be employed it's not about how you know
But, about who you know.

Corruption, nepotism and Cronyism are
the recipes for poverty and Unemployment .
Unemployment I hate you.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI is the simulation of human intelligence process by machines, especially computer systems. It involving creating algorithms and software that enable computers to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence such as learning, reasoning problem solving, understanding language and recognizing patterns.

Key Areas of AI :-

Machine Learning (ML) : A subset of AI, machine learning focuses on building systems that can learn from and make decisions based on data. It uses statistical methods to enable computers to improve AI tasks with experience. ML is divides into surprised, unsurprised and reinforcement learning.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) : This branch of AI helps machines understand, interpret and generate human language. Application of NLP include transition services, chat bots, voice assistants (eg - siri, alexa) and sentiment analysis.

Computer Vision : AI in computer vision allows machines to interpret and understand visual information from the world

Robotics : AI in used to design and program robots that can perform tasks autonomously. AI enables robots to navigate their environment, manipulate objects and interacts with humans.

Expert System : These are AI programs that emulate the decision - making ability of a human expert. They use a knowledge base and inference rules to solve complex problems in specific domains such as medicine law of engineering.

Applications of AI :-

Healthcare : AI aids in diagnosing disease analyzing medical data, drug discovery and even performing surgeries using robotics systems.

Finance : AI is used for fraud detection, algorithmic trading, risk management and customer service through AI powered chabots.

Transportation : AI powers autonomous vehicles helps optimize traffic flow and improves public transportation systems.

Entertainment : AI drive recommendation system (like those on Netflix or spotify) analyze user preference and suggest content accordingly.

Education : Personalized learning platforms used AI to adapt lessons and assessments to the needs of individual students.

Future of AI

AI is rapidly evolving with emerging technologies like General AI, where machines might achieve human like reasoning and understanding. Currently, AI is narrow and specialized in particular tasks. The potential for quantum AI, which combines AI with quantum computing, such as problem solving.

Varun, BCA-II - 8627

Computer Science

The computer is one of the greatest inventions of modern Science. It was invented by Charles Babbage. It is an electronic Machine. It can store a large amount of data. The computer has made a revolution in all fields of human activities. By using a computer even the biggest work can be 'done' in less time. Computer helps the students to learn new things. Scientists and scholars can make use of the computer in their studies and research work. While it has numerous benefits, it can also create health problem if we get addicted to it.

The computer is an amazing invention that has changed the world at an extraordinary level. It possesses the capability to solve highly complex calculations in seconds. With the development of computers, our life is being more comfortable and easy continuously. Computers help us to do work errors freely and fast. So, tasks that used to require more people now can be easily handled by a few people. They save our time and time is the most valuable asset.

**"Computers are good at following instructions,
but not at reading your mind."**

Deepika, BCA-II, 8810

DevOps

DevOps is a software development and IT methodology that combines development and operations to improve the speed and reliability of software delivery. It can be tracked back to the early 2000s and the Agile software development movement. The concepts of the DevOps emerged from the need to streamline and speed up software development processes. The term "DevOps" was coined in 2009, and the inaugural DevOps days event was held in Ghent, Belgium. The DevOps movement began around

2007 when the software development and IT operations communities raised concerns about the traditional software development model. The term "DevOps" is a combination of the words "development" and "Operation". It symbolizing the collaboration between development and operation with popularizing the term and organizing the first DevOps days inventing 2009.

Andrew Schafer posted an offer to moderate an adhoc "Birds of a Feather" meeting at the 2008 Agile. Conference in Toronto to discuss "Agile Infrastructure". Debois and Shafer formed an Agile Systems Administrator group on google in 2008. DevOps practices include automation, Continuous integration and deliver, and rapid interactions. DevOps is one of the conceptual studies for integration of operational and development review for integration of operational and development review for infrastructures and information system. the modern develop companies face multiple challenges to meet the requirement to develop software system and maintain the software quality. DevOps is an approach that merges the traditional software roles and works on a way to enhance communication to improve deployment frequency rate and maintain the quality of software. Under a DevOps model, development and operations teams are no longer "siloes". Sometimes, these two teams are merged into a single team where the engineers work across the entire application life cycle, from development and test to deployment to operations and development a range of skills not limited to a single function. In 2024 we can expect to see a rise in the use of advanced DevOps tools such as containerization Infrastructures automation and continuous integration and deliver. These tools will help IT professionals automate tasks, improve efficiency and streamline the development process. DevOps is expected to grow substantially in the coming years, with any anticipated annual increase of 25% between 2024 and 2032. Integrating AI and ML into the software development life cycle is a major growth driver. It improves predictive analytics, automated testing and intelligent monitoring.

Computer Graphics

Computer graphics is the field of visual computing and involves the creation, manipulation and display of visual data. Here's a brief overview :

Future of AI

Geometry and Modeling : Creating 3D models and shapes using algorithms and mathematical equations.

Rendering : Generating images from 3D models using lighting, shading and texturing techniques.

Animation : Creating motion and movement in graphics using Keyframe animation, physics simulations and Kinematics.

Visualization : Representing data graphically to gain insights and understanding.

Key Concepts

Pixels : The smallest units of digital images.

Vectors : Mathematical representations of shapes and lines.

Transformations : Changing object positions, scales and orientations.

Lighting : Simulating real-world lighting effects.

Texturing : Adding surface details and materials.

Applications

Gaming : Creating immersive and interactive environment.

Film and Video Production : Generating special effects motion graphics and 3D models.

Architecture and Design : Visualizing buildings, products and prototypes.

Scientific Visualization : Illustrations complex data and phenomena.

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) : Creating immersive and interactive expression.

Software and Tools

Blender : A free open-source 3D creation software.

Adobe Photoshop : A popular image editing and manipulation tool.

Autodesk Maya : A commercial 3D computer animation, modeling, simulation and rendering Software.

Unity : A game engine for creating 2D and 3D games.

Open GL : A cross Platform API for rendering 2D and 3D graphics.



Challenges and Limitations

Real - time Rendering : Rendering graphics in real time.

Complexity : Managing complex scenes and models.

Performance : Optimizing graphics for speed and efficiency.

Realism : Achieving realistic lighting, materials and animation.

Harsh, BCA-I, 8209

Changing : How and What Children Learn in School with Computer Based Technology

Computer based technology has the potential to significantly change how and what children learn in school. Here are some ways technology is transforming education.



Future of AI

Personalized Learning : Technology allows for individual students needs, abilities and learning styles.

Interactive Engagement : Interactive simulation games, and multimedia content increase student engagement and motivation.

Access to global resources : The internet provides access to a vast array of educational resources, including virtual field trips, expert lectures and online libraries.

Collaboration Tools : Technology enables students to collaborate on projects, share resources and communicate with peers and teachers more effectively.

Real-time feedback : Digital assessments and tools provide immediate feedback, helping students track progress and identify areas for improvement.

New Subjects and Skills : Technology introduces new subjects like coding, digital citizenship and media literacy, preparing students for an increasingly digital world.

Flipped classrooms : Technology enables flipped classrooms, where students learn basics at home and work on projects and discussion in class.

Virtual learning Environment :- Online platforms and virtual reality create immersive learning experiences making complex concepts more accessible.

Data Analysis : Technology helps teachers analyze student data, identifying areas where students need extra support.

Accessibility :- Technology provides equal access to education for students with disabilities remote or rural students and those who need flexible pacing.

Block Chain :- The future of secure transaction

Block chain is a revolutionary technology that reserves as a distributed database or ledger shared among the nodes of a computer network. it is best known for its role in crypto currency systems like Bitcoin where it endures secure and decentralized transaction records.

Working of Block chain

In a Block chain, data is stored in blocks which are then linked together in a chain using cryptography. Each block contain a list of transaction and once a block is filled, it is added to the chain in a linear, chronological order. This structure makes it extremely difficult any information without changing any information all subsequent blocks, ensuring data integrity and security.

Applications of Block chain

Crypto currencies: Block chain is the Block chain of crypto currencies like bitcoin & Ethereum evolving secure and transparent peer to peer transaction.

Supply chain Management : Block chain can track the movement of goods from origin to destination ensuring transparency and reducing fraud in supply chains.

Voting system : Block chain can provide a secure and transparent platform for voting reducing the risk of tampering and ensuring the integrity of election results.

Finance: Block chain is used for secure and efficient cross border payments smarts contracts and proud detection.

Healthcare : Block chain can securely store and share patient records improving data accuracy and accessibility while maintaining privacy.

In conciliation Block chain technology is transforming various industries by providing a secure transparent immutable and efficient way to record and manage data. The key benefits of block chain such as “security transparency” “Immutability and efficiency together are equalizing the technology more and can provide a transactions and managing information.

COMPUTER

Oh computer, oh computer, so sleek and so fine, but when I need you are always on my mind you crash and you freeze and you make we want to scream but still, I use you, like a digital dream.

Your Keyboards a mess with crumbs and with hair and don't even get me started on your chair. You're always updating, with a progress bar slow I'm like come on, Computer, let's go!

Your pop ups are pesky, your viruses too But still, I'll use you cause what else can I do? I'm stuck in your digital world, on so tight oh computer, oh computer, my digital delight!

REEMA, BCA-I (8447)

The Role of Block chain in Secure online Transactions

Block chain technology has revolutionized the way we conduct online transactions. By providing a secure, decentralized and transparent ledger system Block chain ensure that transactions are tamper-proof and trustworthy. This technology has for reaching implication or industries such as finance, healthcare and e-commerce.

In traditional only transaction sensitive information is vulnerable to hacking and data breaches. Block chain's distributed ledger system eliminated this risk by encrypting data and storing it across a network of computers. Each block in the chain contains a unique code, making it impossible to alter or manipulate transactions.

Block chain's security features include:

Decentralization: No single entity controls the network.

Transparency: All transactions are publicly visible

Immutability: Transactions cannot be altered or deleted

The benefits of Block chain in online transaction are numerous. It reduces the risk of fraud and Cyber attacks increases efficiency and builds trust among parties. Furthermore, Block chain enables secure cross. Border transactions, reducing the need for intermediaries and increasing the speed of transactions.

In conclusion, Block chain technology has transformed the way we conduct online transactions. Its secure, decentralized, and transparent nature makes it an ideal solution for industries securing high-security standards. As Block chain continues to evolve, we can expect to see wide spread adoption and a significant reduction in online transaction risks.

RIYA SHARMA, BCA-II, (8831)

Computer A Bean for the Education Sector

Education sector is among those sectors that have benefitted immensely from the advent of computers and internet computers is a high and device that receives and processes data to provide the right output swiftly and easily. It is used to carry out numbers tasks.

Unlike the earlier times when the students had to take out time to visit the library and surf through rows of books for hours and then collate the necessary information to prepare their notes, these days everything is just a click away. The time wasted in going to the library and searching and collating the important information.

Distance learning has also made it easier for the students to find out about the future prospects of various professions and choose their carrier path accordingly. The tasks that earlier seemed difficult to accomplish can now be carried out in a fraction of seconds with the help of computers.

The uses of computer have multiplied over the years and it only for students, computers have also made things easier for the teachers, they require right on their computer screen.

The device has become quite user friendly and almost anyone can operate it with basic knowledge about the same. It has improvised and changed with time. Knowledge sharing and innovation has also become much easier...

“A computer is like a Violin..”

**You can imagine it
Making beautiful music,
But you have to learn
How to play it ...!**

Vanshika B.C.A. II (Sem.-III)

Computer Poem

In the hum of circuits, whispers soft and bright, a world unfurls in the glow of artificial light. Silent sentinels of code, weaving dreams so grand, crafting realms of data with a steady, unseen hand.

**Binary ballet on a scream's vast stage,
Lines of logic twin a leaf in digital age.
From simple start to complex end,
An endless quest where bits and bytes blend.**

A keyboard sings in rhythmic flow,
As fingers dance, ideas grow,
A mouse traces paths of thought so clear,
Navigating realms far and near.

Yet beneath the silicon's sheen so cold,
Stories of creation quietly unfold .
In this realm of logic, abstract, and art,
The Computer, a canvas ,where minds impart.

Simranpreet Kaur, BCA-I (8456)

DATA STRUCTURE

How computers store DATA

ARRAYS :

Arrays are bins of consecutive memory to hold data of the type specified when you create the Array.

Assignment : Array [O]= data for slot O" O[1]

Retrieval : mastering =Array [O] O [1]

HASH TABLES :

A hash table is a data type made from an array to be able to store and retrieve data in constant runtime or $O[1]$ based on a hash of the key which maps to array index.

Assignment : mHarshTable ["Key'] = "Value"

LINKED LIST :

A data structure comprised of nodes that store data and point to the next mode. Inserts in $o[1]$ constants time, searches in $o[n]$ uses dynamic amounts of memory without needing to resize.

M linkedlist . append ["My Data"]

QUEUES AND STACKS

Queues are a first in out data, FIFO, structure similar to a line. The oldest element is retrieved by calling dequeue []. Stacks are last in first out [LIFO] are similar to a stack of magazines. Only the top elements can be retrieved by "popping" data using the pop [] method. Both can be implements with an array or a list

GRAPHS :

A graph is a node based data structure that contains a list of other nodes that are linked in the graph. Example- Data structure used to represent cities they connect to other cities.

Kanika Dhiman , BCA-I (8423)

ROBOTICS

The field of computer science and engineering concerned with creating robots, devices that can move and react to sensory inputs. Robotics is one branch of artificial intelligence. Robots are now widely used in factories to perform high-precision jobs such as welding and riveting. They are also used in special situations that would be dangerous for humans. For example in cleaning toxic wastes or defusing bombs. Normally, robots are classified on the basis of their physical configuration. Robots are also classified on the basis of their country system adopted.

Four basic configurations are identified :-

- Cartesian Configuration
- Cylindrical Configuration
- Polar Configuration
- Jointed arm Configuration

A robot is any moving machine that can be programmed to perform tasks and gather information from its surroundings. Robots work from a central microprocessor that controls their movements, they also have sensors for examining the environment and power sources. Robotics is concerned with the design, operation, construction and use of robots. It is an umbrella field which includes concepts from various disciplines such as electronic engineering, computer science, mechanical engineering and information engineering. Robotics is also involved in the usage of and designing of computer systems for information processing and controlling robots. Some of the important components of robots are power source, actuators, sensor and manipulators. Robots are used in dangerous environments like bomb detection and deactivation. There are various kinds of robots, medical robots, agricultural robots, military robots, industrial robots, collaborative robots, nano-robots, domestic robots, and autonomous drones. This book presents the complex subject of robotics in the most comprehensible and easy to understand language. Most of the topics introduced here in cover new techniques and the application of this discipline. The book is appropriate for those seeking detailed information in this area.

Allie Weaver received her B.Tech in Mechatronics and robotics from the University of Hill, United Kingdom. Her areas of expertise include machine vision, eco-mechatronics, engineering cybernetics and human robot interaction. Weaver is a veteran in the field of mechatronics and robotics with numerous revolutionizing texts, articles and research papers to her credit. She constantly shares her knowledge with the student fraternity by organizing lectures and conferences for students around the globe.

COMPUTER MAN MADE CREATION

A computer is one of the best man-made creation that has been developed to help people in various sectors. It has become such an important part of our lives that we find computers everywhere we go starting from our school life till our old age, we have become so much dependent on computers for almost everything we do. It is a device that can store an enormous amount of data in it. We are so much dependent on computers that we do not want to put any pressure on ourselves. We blindly store a safety pass code. A computer takes up the responsibility and processes the output in no time, hence making our life easier. It collects the data, processes it and then provides the final result to us within a very short time. People in this day and age have become so reliant on computers that they cannot imagine life without them. Computers are significant because of their widespread use, productivity and openness. Computers are the most needed innovation due to their incredible benefits. Computers are used in every field, like education sector, hospitals, hotels etc. If you go for a CT scan, X-ray or ECG, you will need a computer to check your body, in case you want to submit a project you will need a computer. It has become a part of our lifestyles.

The computer is a remarkable piece of science that man has created to help humanity. Computers are in charge of today's reality and they have unquestionably altered people's lifestyles and the condition of developing countries.

KOMAL, B.C.A.-III (9244)

Metaverse

The Metaverse is a hypothetical future version of the internet that uses a variety of technologies to create immersive experiences. Some of the technologies that enable that metaverse include: Augmented reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR) and mixed reality (MR). These technologies allow users to interact with digital objects, people and virtual settings. Today's companies use the term metaverse to refer to any different type of enhanced online environments. These range from online video games like Fortnite to virtual workplaces like Microsoft.

From Meta's Horizon workrooms to virtual dressing rooms and virtual operating rooms. In 1992, American sci-fi writer Neal Stephenson coined the term metaverse in his book *Snow Crash*, which depicts a dystopian future world where rich people escape into an alternative 3D, connected reality. Unlike the previous iterations of the internet, the metaverse will be built and owned primarily by its users and they generate content (UGC). No one owns the entire metaverse network. Metaverse is not a really physical thing that you can own. It is a virtual 3D world where

everyone can participate. The metaverse is hypothetical, immersive 3D environment where we can experience life in ways we would not be able to in the physical world. It is believed to be the next iteration of the internet and it is taking AR/VR to the next level. There are numerous possibilities for using the metaverse in the real world. The metaverse is a shared immersive and iterative virtual reality where users can create their own avatars and environments and engage with other users in real time. The metaverse could be a potential successor to the internet offering a more immersive and iterative way to connect with others. It could also be a potential platform for wide range of applications including social media, entertainment, education and commerce. The metaverse is a term that refers to a future iteration of the internet that include persistent, immersive Virtual worlds where people can connect with friends, work, play games and shop.

You can think of the metaverse as cyberspace of an evolved. It collective virtual shared space created by the convergence of virtually enhanced physical reality augmented reality (AR) and the internet. It's where digital and physical realities meet, allowing users to interact a computer generated environment. Representing yourself graphically and accurately online might be attractive to many more importantly the metaverse can eventually allow people to interact around the globe in a largely physically realistic virtual environment. It uses block chain technology in which a record of transactions made in a crypto currency are maintained across several computers are linked in a network using block chain technology user can buy virtual land or other digital assets using crypto currencies such as bitcoin or etherum. Devices such as oculus VR, owned by facebook are examples or a portal for entry into the Metaverse. However the devices and equipment present today a less portable and difficult to access. Reduced carbon footprint due to the virtual work environment, more job opportunities, better educational possibilities and enhanced virtual experience such as gaming, shopping, social media augmented reality etc. Interest in the idea of the metaverse leaped in 2021-2022 prompted in part by facebook's discussion to re-brand itself as 'Meta'. The word was coined by Sci-fi author Neal Stephenson in 1992 in his novel "Snow Crash". It today's term the metaverse is the realm of computer generated networked extended reality or XR, Trivedi said that despite the setbacks the future of the metaverse is far from bleak. Example its promise include the following Technological Evolution.

Amisha, BCA-III, 9202

Cybersecurity

Cyber Security :- Protecting the digital world in today's interconnected World, Cyber Security is a critical concern for individuals, business and Governments alike. As technology advances the risk of Cyber threats and attack grows, making it essential to understand the importance of Cyber Security and its key features.

➤ **What is Cyber Security :**

Cyber security refers to the practices, technologies and process designed to protect digital information networks and systems from unauthorized occurs use disclosure disruption modification or destruction.

➤ **Features of Cyber Security :**

- **Confidentially** : protecting sensitive information from unauthorized occurs.
- **Integrity** : Ensuring data accuracy and completeness.
- **Availability** : Ensuring access to information and systems when needed.
- **Authentication** : Verifying user identities.
- **Authorization** : Controlling occurs to resources.
- **Non-Repudiation** : Ensuring the origin and integrity of data.
- **Recovery** : Restoring Systems and data after a breach.

➤ **Importance of Cyber Security :**

- **Protects sensitive information** : Cyber Security safe guards personal and business data.
- **Prevents financial loss** : Cyber attacks can result in significant financial losses.
- **Maintains reputation** : Cyber Security breaches can damage an organization's reputation.
- **Supports National Security** : Cyber Security is gucial for protecting critical infrastructure.
- **Enables Trust** : Cyber Security builds trust among customers, partners and stake holders.

➤ **Type of Cyber Threats :**

- **Malware** : Software designed to harm or exploit systems.
- **Phasing** : Social engineering attacks via email or massaging.
- **Ransomware** : Malware damaging payment to restore occurs.
- **SQL Injection** : Attacking databases via malicious SQL code.
- **DDOS (Distributed denial of Source)** : Overwhelming systems with traffic.

➤ **Best Practices for Cyber Security :**

- **Use strong passwords and enable two factor authentication.**
- **Keep software up to date with the latest security patches.**
- **Use anti-virus software and a firewall.**
- **Back up data regularly and store it securely.**
- **Educate yourself and other about Cyber Security risks and best practices.**

Digital Marketing

Digital Marketing refers to the promotion of products, brands or services using digital channels such as search engines, social media platforms, email and website. It involves using digital technologies to create, communicate and deliver value to customers and stakeholders.

➔ Key aspects of Digital Marketing :

- Search Engine Optimization (SEO) : Optimization website content to rank higher in search engine results.
- Pay-Per-Click (PPC) Advertising : Creating and Publishing online ads that are paid for each time a user clicks.
- Social Media Marketing : Promoting products or services on social media platforms like Facebook etc.
- Email Marketing : Sending targeted and personalized messages to customers and prospects via email.
- Content Marketing : Creating and distributing valuable, relevant and consistent content to attract and retain a clearly defined audience.
- Analytics and Reporting : Measuring and analyzing the performances of digital marketing efforts to optimize future campaigns.

➔ Digital Marketing Matters :

- Increased Reach : Connect with a global audience and expand your customer base.
- Targeted Advertising : Reach the right people at the right time with personalized messages.
- Measurable Results : Track the effectiveness of your marketing efforts and make data driven decisions.
- Cost Effective : Reduce Marketing costs and improve return on investment (ROI)

➔ Digital Marketing Tools :

- Google Analytics : Web analytics and measurement tools.
- Adobe Creative Cloud : Suite of creative applications for content creation.
- Hubspot : Inbound marketing, sales and customer service platform
- Hootsuite : Social media management and scheduling tool.
- Mailchimp : Email marketing and automation platform.
- SEMrush : SEO audit and optimization tool.
- Ahrefs : SEO backlink analysis and content optimization tools.
- Unbounce : Landing PAGE creation and optimization platform.

Tired of My Life

In the classroom, day by day, I chase my dreams, I find my way.

But sometimes, Oh, I'm tired of life, Amidst the stress & endless strife.

Home Work piles high, exam loom near, I yearn for a moment, a pause, a tear.

In hits whirlwind of book & strife, I wonder, am I tired of my life ?

But then, I glimpse a glimmering light, A friend's warm smile, a starry night.

And in those memories & moment, I find my way, Renewed, refreshed for another day.

Life's a Journey, full of binds, And though it's tough, it all depends

Oh how I see the world so wide, I'll find the strength to enjoy the ride.

So, when I'm weary feeling the strife, I'll remember the Joys, the wonders of life.

For though its' tough, with struggles rife, I'll never truly be tired of life.

Prashasti, B.Sc III (NM) 5613

Biotechnology

Biotechnology and its Process :-

Biotechnology is a broad that involve using living organisms, biological systems and their derivatives to develop new technologies and products that improve humane life and the environment. It integrates knowledge from biology, chemistry, genetics and engineering to create innovations in medicine, agriculture, industry.

Understanding Biotechnology :-

Modern biotechnology has expanded significantly with advancements in genetics engineering, molecular biology and bioinformatives. Today, it play a crucial role in developing new drugs, improving crop yields, creating biofules. Biotechnology ha been around for thousand of years, dating back to when humans used micro organisms for brewing, baking and fermenting food.

Key process in Biotechnology :-

The process of Biotechnology involves several steps, including research development, testing and production. Here are some essential steps involved in Biotechnology applications :-

- ➡ Identifying the problem and research.
- ➡ Genetic Engineering and recombinant DNA Technology.
- ➡ Cloning and Cell Culture.
- ➡ Fermentation and Bio-processing.
- ➡ Bioreactors and Industrial sealing
- ➡ Testing and Quality controlled
- ➡ Environmental and agricultures applications.

Conclusion :-

Biotechnology continues to revolutionize multiple industries, from healthcare to agriculture and environmental Science. By harnessing the power of living organisms, Scientist develop innovative solutions that benefit Society.

Himanshu, BSc-II - 3802

Value of Time

Time is very precious to all of us. We should the value and respect the importance of time every single moment. We should not waste time at all till the end. Moment of our life. Time is very strong and powerful then everything in this would. It may destroy a lazy person as well as strength then a hard working person as. It can give lots of happiness joy and prosperity to one however it may drop everything of one.

We should learn the regularity continuity and commitment from the time every single moment. It runs continuously without any disturbance. We too always try to go with time side by side to get real success in the life. there is true saying that "If we ruin the time, it ruin us and our life". We should understand the value of time and go ahead with it because time never stay for anyone.

Time is the most valuable thing in life we know that our life is just a bundle of time which has diving into years, months, weeks, days. Therefore its very important that how to use time for happy life and productive life. Once time passes it never come back

Khushi, B.Sc (N.M.)-III-5609

The Amazing World of Animal Senses

The natural world is full of fascinating creatures that posses incredible sensory abilities. From the acute hearing of bats to the electro receptions of sharks, animals have evolved remarkable senses that enable them to navigate, find food and communicate with their environment. In this essay, I will explore the amazing world fo animal senses, highlighting some of the most impressive and unusual sensory abilities found in the animal kingdom.

One of the most fascinating examples of animal senses is the echolocation ability of bats and dolphins. These animals use a biological sonar system to navigate and locate prey in their environment. By emitting high-frequency sounds and detecting the echoes that bounce back, bats and dolphins can build a mental map of their surroundings and track down their quarry with ease. this ability is so precise that some bats can even detect the movement of a mosquito's wings !

Another remarkable example of animal senses is the electroreception ability of sharks and rays. These fishes possess specialized electro receptors called ampullae of Lorenzini, which allow them to detect the electrical fields generated by all living creatures, including prey and predators. This ability enables sharks and rays to navigate through murky waters and track down their prey with ease. Some species of sharks can even detect electrical signals generated by fish's heartbeat !

In addition to echolocation and electro reception, many animals possess impressive visual abilities. For example, the mantis shrimp has the most advanced eyes of all animals, with the ability to see up to 12 different colours and perceive polarized light. This allows the mantis shrimp to detect the presence of other animals and communicate with its own kind through complex visual signals.

Other animals possess impressive auditory abilities. For example, the greater wax moth has the most sensitive hearing of any animal, with the ability to detect sounds of frequencies as high as 300,000 Hz. This is far beyond the human hearing, which tops out at around 20,000 Hz. The greater wax moth has used its acute hearing to detect the high-frequency sounds generated by its predators, allowing it to take evasive action and avoid being caught.

Finally, many animals possess impressive olfactory abilities. For example, the bloodhound has the most sensitive nose of any animal, with the ability to detect scents that are several hours old. This is due to the presence of millions of olfactory receptors in the nasal cavity.

In conclusion, the amazing world of animal senses is full of fascinating creatures that possess incredible sensory abilities. By studying these incredible sensory abilities, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the natural world and the amazing creatures that inhabit it.

नई उम्मीद

नई उम्मीदों की सुबह, नए ख्वाबों की बात थी, कॉलेज की इस चौखट से करी एक नई शुरुआत थी।

हर चेहरा था अजनबी और हर रिश्ता अनकहा। वह 5 सितम्बर की वो तारीख

जब अनजानी में भी अपनापन सा दिखा, चांदनी और सिमरन संग दोस्ती की करी शुरुआत थी।

प्यार और दोस्ती से भी बढ़कर हम तीनों बहनों की बात थी।

हर दिन बना एक कहानी, कभी हंसी और कभी-कभी शैतानी,

रमिंदर मैम की वो प्यारी सी मुस्कान, हर उदासी में बनती थी उम्मीद की पहचान।

बलविन्दर मैम की डांट थी सबसे "ICONIC"

'क्या तुम लोगो ने क्लास को "फिश मार्केट" बना रखा है।

सुनते ही सबकी आवाज़ बंद, पर अंदर से हंसी थी **Unrolled, Pure & Dramatic.**

अमन मैम की "VIBE" जैसे कोई शांत सुबह, हर बात में **Simplicity** और नरम लहजा।

रोहित सर जिनसे हम सब नें मज़ाक में कहा – सर तो पुरे कॉलेज के **PM** कहलाते है।

निधि मैम आज मे लिए इतना **Sufficient** है। बाकी हम कल करेंगे।

पुजा मैम की डांट तो हम भूल कर भी भूल नहीं सकते कभी जैसे ही आवाज़ आती

'Tum logo ko tameez nhi hai Kya ?' तो हमारी क्लास ही नही पुरा कॉलेज चुप हो जाता था,

लगता था जैसे शांति की घंटी बज गई हो मौहल्ले में,

पर उनकी डांट के पीछे भी था एक **"Caring Heart"** जो चाहता था कि हम जब भी

यह से जाए तो **'Best'** बन कर जाए।

सुशांत और मनदीप की जोड़ी, हर उत्तर में कन्फ्यूजन थोड़ी-थोड़ी।

Stupid, Whyaad, बदतमीज़ जैसे नाम, आज भी हंसी लाते है बिना किसी मतलब के काम।

Wonderland का **last Year** वाला **Trip**, जहां मस्ती थी **Sky High**,

और **Tension Zero Grip**. तनु के साथ हर **Moment** था **Superhit**,

Har Joke पर हंसी, हर **Ride** पर **lit!** हर दिन किसी न किसी की हो जाती थी 'बहस'।

और हम तो बस लगे रहते थे अपनी मस्ती में फूल चांस।

दुसरे साल में हरजीत, हरश और परमिंदर से हुई थी यारी, जो मुझे है सबसे प्यारी।

अब जब यह तिमूसस का दिन सामने है 'खड़ा'

तो दिल कहता है 'रुक जा यार, ज़रा और भी जी ले ये पल ज़रा।'

क्योंकि हर कॉलेज छोड़ रहे, पर वो दोस्तियां, वो अध्यापक वो यादें। हमेशा साथ चलेगी,

वो मस्ती, वो लैक्चर वो अध्यापक की डांट,

सब फिर से एक फिल्म की तरह शुरू हो जाएगा।

कहते है न आखिरी दिन वो होता है, जब हम हंसते-हंसते चुपचाप सब खो देते है।

तो चलो इस **Goodbye** को **See You Soon** मान लेते है और अपनी यादें को हमेशा दिल

में **Frame** कर लेते है।

Ritika, BCA - III - 9223

∴ Thank You ∴

माँ

आज मैं उसकी बात करना चाहती हूँ, जिसने मुझे जीवनभर संभाला,
चार दिन भी कोई और निभा नहीं सकता, जो किरदार मेरे माँ-बाप ने पूरी जिदगी निभाया है।

भले ही दुनिया उससे नाराज़ हो जाए, देती साथ वह बच्चे का।

जब बच्चे नज़रों से दूर हो जाते हैं, साँस रुक जाती है उसकी, जवान होकर वही बच्चे,

माँ को दो वक्त की रोटी देने से घबराते है।

एक आंसू भी बच्चे का आ जाए, माँ के लिए जैसे दुखों का पहाड़ टूटने लगता है।

बड़े होकर वही बच्चे अपनी माँ की छाया भी नहीं झेल पाते,

उसके आंसू देखने के लिए तब कोई नहीं होता। तब वह माँ इसे ईश्वर की इच्छा मानकर

स्वीकार कर लेती है। उम्र बीत जाती है उसकी, बच्चे को पालती रह जाती है।

जवान होकर वह ही बच्चे, माँ को दो वक्त की रोटी देने से घबराते है।

Anjali B.A.-I R-1299

एक सवाल

आओ पूछे एक सवाल।
मेरे सिर में कितने बाल ?
कितने हैं आसमान में तारे ?
बतलाओ या कह दो हारे!
नदियाँ क्यों बहती है ?
दिन-रात चिड़ियाँ क्या करती हैं बात ?
क्यों कुत्ता बिल्ली पर धाए ?
बिल्ली क्यों चूहे को खाए ?
फुल कहाँ से पाते रंग ?
रहते क्यों न जीव सब संग ?
बादल क्यों बरसाते पानी ?
लड़के क्यों करते शैतानी ?
नानी की क्यों सिकुड़ी खाल ?
अजी, न ऐसा करो सवाल !
यह सब ईश्वर की माया है,
इसका कौन जान पाया है।

Usha Thakur - Hindi Teacher

पहेलियाँ (बूझो तो जानें)

पढ़ने में, लिखने में, दोनो में ही आता हूँ काम।
पैन नहीं हूँ, कागज नहीं हूँ, सोचो फिर क्या है मेरा नाम

चाँद सा मुखड़ा तन से जख्मी, बिन पैरो वह चलता है।
राज दुलारा सबका प्यारा, मेहनत से वह मिलता है।

बिन धोए सब खाते हैं, खाकर ही पछताते है।
बोलो ऐसी चीज है क्या, कहते समय शरमाते है।

(सिखाओ 'सिखू' 'सिखाए')
(सिखाओ 'सिखू' 'सिखाए')

Baby, B.A.-1, 1211

ਤੇਰਾ ਆਉਣਾ

ਤੂੰ ਆਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਆ ਜਾਣਗੇ, ਆਪੇ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਖੇੜੇ ਵੇ ।
ਤੂੰ ਚਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਭਰ ਜਾਣਗੇ, ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਵੇ ॥

ਤੇਰੇ ਦਿਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿਣਗ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ, ਮੇਰੇ ਵੀ ਦਿਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਲਾਂਦੇ ਵੇ ।
ਮੈਥੋਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਮੈਂ ਗਵਾਚਾ, ਆ ਸੱਜਣਾ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਭਲਾਂਦੇ ਵੇ ।

ਜਾਂ ਚੀਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੰਗ ਹੀ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ, ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਪੱਗਾਂ ਰੰਗਣ ਨੂੰ ।
ਉਂਝ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਜੀਅ ਕਰਦੈ, ਤੈਨੂੰ ਤੇਥੋਂ ਮੰਗਣ ਨੂੰ ॥

ਸਫਰ ਲਮੇਰਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ, ਆ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹਡਾ ਲੈ ਵੇ ।
ਕੱਚੀਆਂ ਆਖਰ ਕੱਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ, ਤੂੰ ਪੱਕੀਆਂ ਗੱਢਾ ਗੰਢਾਅ ਲੈ ਵੇ ॥

ਦਿਨ ਜੋਬਨ ਦੇ ਬੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ, ਭਟਕਦੇ ਸਨਮੁੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਨੇਰੇ ਆ ।
ਤੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਲੈ ਸੱਜਣਾ, ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਚੱਲਦੇ ਸਾਹਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਆ ॥

Gurmukh Singh, M.A. P.S.-6605

ਨਸਾ 'ਤੇ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ 'ਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਡੱਬਣਾ

ਨਵੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਿਗੜ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ ਹਾਲ।
ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਖਾ ਲਏ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲਾਲ ॥

ਇੱਥੇ ਦੇ ਗੱਭਰੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਨਾਂ ਰਹੀਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਚਾਲ, ਨਾ ਦਿਸੇ ਹੁਣ ਪੰਜਾਬ 'ਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਧੱਕ ਤੇ ਧਮਾਲ ।
ਗੱਭਰੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਡੁੱਬੇ ਨੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਜਾਲ । ਪੰਜਾਬ 'ਚ ਹੁਣ ਰਹੀ ਨਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਵਰਗੀ ਕਮਾਲ ॥

ਲੋਕ ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਸਭ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਦੀ, ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਬਰਬਾਦੀ ।
ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਭੁੱਲ ਬੈਠੇ ਨੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਈ ਸੀ, ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਗ ਜਿਹੇ ਸੁਰਮਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ॥

ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਗੈਰਤ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਗੱਭਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਹਇਆ,
ਕਿਹੜਾ ਐਸਾ ਮਾਂ-ਪਿਓ ਜਿਹਵਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ ਪੁੱਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ।
ਮਾਵਾਂ ਥੱਕ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਅਰਦਾਸਾਂ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਪੁੱਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਸੀ ਉਹਦੀ ਰੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲਾਸਾ ॥

ਪਰ ਉਸਦਾ ਗੱਭਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ ਪੁੱਤ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ 'ਚ ਰੁਲ ਗਿਆ, ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੈਰਤ 'ਚ ਗੱਭਰੂ ਆਪਣੀ
ਰਬ ਜਿਹੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆ । ਦੂਜੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਸੱਭ ਦੀ ਮੱਤ ਮਾਰੀ ।
ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਜਨਤਾ ਵੀ ਹਾਰੀ ॥

ਲੱਖਾਂ ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ, ਯੂਥ ਸੁਧਾਰੂ ਵੀ ਹੁਣ ਹੋਏ ਨੇ ਕ੍ਰੋਧੀ ।
ਸਭ ਨੇ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਹੈ ਖਾਧੀ, ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ 'ਤੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਦਵਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ॥

ਨਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਕਾਉਣਾ, ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮੋਹ ਤੜਵਾਉਣਾ ।
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਏਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰੀ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ । ਆਪਣੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਭੱਵਿਖ ਉੱਜਵਲ ਬਨਾਉਣਾ ॥

'ਤੇ ਸੁਧਾਰਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ, ਚੰਗੇ ਰਾਹ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣੇ ਨੇ ਇੱਥੇ ਦੇ ਲਾਲ ।
ਨਵੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿਗੜ ਰਹੇ ਨਾ ਹਾਲ। ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਖਾ ਲਏ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲਾਲ ॥

Taranprit Kaur - B.Com-II - 2842

ਨਵੇਂ ਮੁਕਾਮ

ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਨਵੇਂ ਮੁਕਾਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਏ ਨੇ ।
ਕਈ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ 'ਚ ਹੀ ਕਈਆਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲਾਂ 'ਚ ਖੋਏ ਨੇ ।
ਕਈਆਂ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਤੱਰਣੀ
'ਚ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਮੋਏ ਨੇ ।
ਕਈ ਔਖੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇਖ ਹੋਏ ਨੇ ।
ਕਿ ਐਨਾ ਸਲੇਬਸ ਕਵਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ?
ਕੁਝ ਬੱਚੇ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਏ ਨੇ ।
ਜਦੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦਿਨ ਸੀ,
ਇੱਕ ਡਰ ਜਿਹਾ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ ।
ਬਹੁਤੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਸਨ 'ਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਨ ਘਬਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ ।
ਪਰ ਏਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਮਾੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ
'ਤੇ ਬੱਚਾ ਸਭ ਕੋਈ
ਇੱਕ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਬਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ ।

Taranprit Kaur - B.Com-II - 2842

“ਸਤਲੁਜ ਤੋਂ ਜੇਹਲਮ ਤੱਕ ਦਾ ਸਫ਼ਰ”

ਸਤਲੁਜ ਤੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸੀ ਕੀਤਾ, ਜੇਹਲਮ ਤੱਕ ਮੈਂ ਆਇਆ ਹਾਂ ।
ਪੰਜ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੇ, ਮਾਲਵੇ ਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਇਆ ਹਾਂ ।
ਦੇਸ਼ ਮੇਰੇ ਦੇ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਕਰਕੇ, ਲਹਿੰਦਾ ਚੜਦਾ ਵੱਡਿਆਂ ਏ ।
ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਢ ਸਕੂਲੋਂ, ਹਾਕਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਭੰਡਿਆ ਏ ।
ਗੋਰਮਿੰਟ ਨੇ ਏਕਾ ਕਰਕੇ, ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਉੜਾ ਢਾਇਆ ਏ ।
ਨਾਈਆਂ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੈਂਚੀ ਫੜ ਕੇ, ਸਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਜੁੜਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਏ ।
ਪਾਣੀ ਵੰਡੇ ਅੱਜ ਸਰਹੱਦਾਂ, ਜੇਹਲਮ ਸਤਲੁਜ ਹੋਇਆ ਏ ।
ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਤਾਲੀ ਧੋਖਾ ਹੋਇਆ, ਬੜਾ ਹੀ ਕੁਝ ਮੈਂ ਖੋਹਿਆ ਏ ।
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਜਾਇਆ ਨੇ, ਮਤ ਆਪਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰ ਲਿਆ ।
ਲੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਧਰਮਾ ਦੇ, ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪ ਖਿਲਾਰ ਲਿਆ ।
ਪਹਿਲ ਦੋ, ਫਿਰ ਤਿੰਨ ਟੋਟੇ ਕਰਾ ਕੇ, ਕਛੁਏ ਵਾਂਗ ਸੁੰਗਾੜ ਲਿਆ ।
ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੱਜੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ, ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਵਿਰਸਾ ਉਜਾੜ ਲਿਆ ॥

Gurpreet Kaur - B.A.-III - 2018

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ

ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਨੇ, ਤੂੰ ਸੁਣਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਮੰਗਣਾ ਏ ਤੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ, ਤੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੇਰੀ ਹੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਰਹੇਗੀ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ, ਤੂੰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ, ਤੂੰ ਚਾਹੁਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੇਰੇ ਹੀ ਨਾਲ ਖੜਾਂਗਾ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ, ਤੂੰ ਨਾਲ ਖਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੇਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਾਂਗਾਂ ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ ਮਿਲਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੇਰੀ ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਸਮਝਾਂਗਾਂ ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਤੇਰੀ ਹਰ ਖੁਆਇਸ਼ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ ਖੁਆਇਸ਼ ਦੱਸਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਪੂਜਾਂਗਾ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਰੱਬ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।
ਮੁਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਗੱਲ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਣਾ ਲਵਾਂਗਾ, ਤੈਨੂੰ, ਤੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਬਣ ।

Gurjeet Singh , B.A.-3 - 1819

ਕਾਲਜ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ



ਕਾਲਜ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ

