

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

Samvad



E-MAGAZINE
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Dr. Karan Singh

Principal

It gives me immense pleasure to put before you the second edition of our college e-magazine ‘Samvad’ which made its maiden appearance in 2021-22. An institute is marked by impulses of creativity and conflict which remain in constant flux of mutuality and sharing. To grow, to mature is to come out of simplistic, linear understanding of the world and to become aware that things are more complex in nature and that most of the understanding is based on perspectives and positions. This realization leads to an awareness of the richness of life and becomes first steps in our journey out of dogmas and conservatism. If we look closely a dogma is nothing but our inability to understand that things change and that nothing is sanatan in the pulsating web of life. To become aware of this pulsation and transformation is to realize the impermanence of life and its instant nature. Can this awareness lead to nostalgis? Yes. Can this awareness lead to sensual indulgences? Yes. Can the understanding that nothing is forever, lead to nihilism? May be. At the same time, to deny this understanding and to create structures which give a semblance of permance, can be accepted as human impulse but to be immersed in them and forget the essential nture of change, is to exchange greater evil for a lesser one. These are some tangled questions of human existence, and I hope you will find your own answers one day.

I am grateful to all the members of the editorial board and staff members whose efforts have resulted into the beginning of this new chapter in the life of the institution.

With all love and blessings,

Professor (Dr) Karan Singh

About Us

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

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

The college has its own lush and green play ground, where regular sports and games such as Volleyball, Football, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Cricket are played and regular sports meet is conducted. Also it have facilities for playing Indoor games such as Chess, Badminton and Carom board. The college has its own fleet of buses which punctually brings girl students safely from their village to College.

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

The College is going to celebrate this session 2021-22 as a year of excellence in education and all round development of the students. Our efforts will be directed to prepare students in this way that they become a productive, creative and socially useful civilized member of the society. The college is affiliated with Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur (Rewari), and is in the line of attaining further recognition and Accreditation from NAAC.

From the Chief Editor

Dear Students,

Education is the most important tool for living a good life. It is a fundamental need and right also. It is necessary both for an Individual and Nation. Since things have been changing rapidly at global level the Government of India approved the New Education policy 2020 (NEP 2020) which has replaced the earlier National Education policy 1986. This policy aims to revamp the entire education system. NEP 2020 seeks to address the challenges like quality, affordability, equity and access in our Education system. NEP 2020 focuses on multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, vocational, use of Technology in Education and Adult Education for drop outs. Setting of national Education Commission and inviting public investment in education are also some key areas in NEP 2020. In Higher Education it aims to increase gross enrollment ratio (GER) upto 50% by the year 2035. Establishment of National Research Foundation, changing 3 year UG Degree to 4 year multidisciplinary UG degree with multiple entry and exit system, credit based programs and credit transfer system are some of the major areas where we need to work on it. Flexibility, Research, Training and Teacher Education are some of the plus points of NEP 2020 while Financing, Bridging the digital divide and Total overhaul of the Education System are some of the major challenges before us. Nearly all the Higher Education Institutions have already started working on this policy. If we are able to apply it in it's totality, it will change the whole concept of Education in Future. For this all of you must start learning new technology and skills to adapt yourself for the years to come.

Dr. Jyoti Yadav
Associate Professor
Department of
English

English Section

The Journey of the Newspaper

‘A good newspaper is a nation talking to itself.’

---Arthur Miller

The newspaper has become a part of our daily lives. For many of us it is the first thing in the morning we search for. It is the oldest means of communication which gives us information about and from all around the world. It informs us about what is happening around us in various fields like politics, business, games, economy, showbiz, environment research and foreign matters. Technically speaking a newspaper is information printed on pages which is issued on daily or weekly basis. The dictionary definition of newspaper states that the word is a noun and that the newspaper is a large folded piece of paper printed with news, advertisements and articles on various subjects.

According to scholars the credit of publishing newspaper goes to ancient Romans who were publishing a newspaper *Acta Diura* on daily doings. It is believed that the daily happenings were carved in metal and pasted on public places. Even in China newspapers were circulated in the form of sheets among the court officials during the reign of Han Dynasty (2nd and 3rd cent. AD) and Tang Dynasty. The first reference to privately publish newspaper is found in Ming Dynasty in China around 1582. The first printing press was invented by Johan Gutenberg around 1450 which made possible the mass production of printed books and gradually the periodicals and the newspaper.

If we talk about the journey of newspaper in India, Hicky's Bengal Gazettee was the first English newspaper in India. It was published from Calcutta, the British capital of India of that time. James Augustus Hicky was an Irishman who started this newspaper in 1780. It continued to be published upto 1782. Hickey is known as father Indian Press. Another important newspaper of that time was Calcutta Chronicle which was started in 1811 and the editor was J. S. Buckingham. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started a newspaper in Bengali named *Sambad Kaumudi* in 1822. In the same year Fardaoonji Murzban started a Persian newspaper *Mirat-ul-Akhbar* and *Bombay Samachar*. In 1838 *The Times of India* brought its first edition. The year 1857 is also important in the history of newspaper as the press was divided into the British and Vernacular Press. Other important newspapers of the time were *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (1868), *The Hindu* (1878) and *The Tribune* (1881). *Udant Martand* (1826) was the first Hindi newspaper. *Bangadoot*, *Sudhavarsham*, *Pyame Azadi* and *Dharmaprakash* were other notable Hindi newspapers which played an important role in the freedom struggle of India. After Independence many changes took place in the content and style of newspaper and journalism.

Today we have entered the Digital age and there is a decrease in the general number of people who read newspaper. Most of the newspapers have started their online editions. But one thing is sure, printing or digital, people will always like to be updated with latest news. Nowadays people share information through Facebook, Instagram or Twitter etc. but the newspaper is going to stay for sure.

Dr. Jyoti Yadav
Associate Professor
Department of English

Women Empowerment

In the patriarchal society the concept of women empowerment has gained huge importance these days. Before understanding what women empowerment actually stands for, one should know what is meant by patriarchal society. The society where all important decisions of women's life is taken by the men and she cannot even protest it, is society. Where females are under looked in all respect (like skill, qualities, power, status etc.) in comparison to males, is male dominating society. All these factors are responsible for women exploitation too. Women's own identity hides behind men. If we recall our past, this statement can be justified fully. For example:-

- 1). After the marriage the women's identity lost because she is expected to adopt the sir name of her husband.
- 2). In earlier days women were identified on the basis of occupation of her husband if her husband was in defence she got the title of 'fozan', if her husband was doctor, she was called with the name of 'doctorni', if her husband was sarpanch of village she got title of 'sarpanchni'.
- 3). various social evils/rituals were a result of giving more importance to men.

Sathi Pratha:- After the death of husband, a lady was burnt in the funeral of her husband. This shows that without her husband she was not having right to live. If the same ritual was allowed to be continue in today's society we may have lost many great women personalities of the India.

Bal Vivah:- In males dominating society even the girls were not given right to choose her life partners. They were married in their childhood stage. If on growing up their husband proved worksirker, drunkard, it was given the name of their (female) destiny. They suffered for the whole life.

Inequality between Girls and Boys:- even today boys are given more importance because people thought that boy will be his heir/successor who will shine the name of their family.

Girls education:- Girls education was totally absent in past.

Teen Talak:- This system was a curse on Muslim ladies. Who always remained in fear that their husband can give them divorce any time. That's why they bear the torcher of their husband.

All these things prove clearly that earlier our society was male dominating society. Now the question arises how the concept of women empowerment emerges? It will not be wrong to say here that whenever anything increases beyond the limit, its demolition starts naturally. The same thing happens here. The abolition of bad rituals of the society sati pratha, Bal vivah, etc. are clear indication of starting of women development which slowly changed into women empowerment. So we can say that when women get rid off from the bad custom of our societies, was an indication of starting women development. After the abolishment of sathi pratha women get the right to live without her husband and she proved the society that without men they can solely grow up their family. The abolishment of Bal Vivah gave them right to choose their better half after gaining the age of 18 yrs. The right to education was a revolution in Indian history which changed the complete

picture of women in society. In simple words we can say that getting back her rights is women empowerment or that when a women starts to make her own decisions relating to her life is women empowerment. The celebration of Women's day on 8th march to give love, respect and gender equality has shown to the whole world that women are the strong pillar of family, society and economy. Now they are matching their steps in every sphere of life whether it is business, defence, sport, politics, aeronautics, Industry etc. In our religious books women are given a special place. When a girls takes birth or when she gets marriage she is considered as a luxmi' who prosper's the family with her good destiny. When she broke into anger she is called with the name of maa durga. Even Swami Vivekananda in his book "Indian Naari" has also said that there is no comparison of women in the universe. He has put Sita as role Model for all women. He said women should be respected because of her intellectual qualities that men are not having like: God has given the power of Giving birth, to women not to men, her patience is adorable by which she successfully shine the names of two families, she put herself as a model figure in front of her own children, the quality of sacrifice is incomparable. Swami Vivekananda has also told that in foreign countries women are given more respect as compared to India. But the worst side of this fact is that they respect her only in the figure of their wife only. In mother figure they are somewhat ignored. Swami Vivekananda has also said that a family, country or economy can never grow, where people do not respect women, where women are not happy. So the real growth in all aspect depends on the growth of women. It is right to say here that women can play the role of men and women both easily, but for men it is very hard to play the role of women. Even today we sometime feel that people make difference between boys and girls but the reasons behind this are completely changed as to earlier. Today parents of girls remain always in fear about their security. Rape cases are increasing day by day. Even small girls are not safe. That's why they wants to adopt boy rather than girl.

Seema Rani
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Dept. of Commerce

Indian Agricultural system: Problems and Scope



Pooja Sheoran
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Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It is the primary source of livelihood of about 58% of Indian population as per the estimate of Indian Council for Agriculture and Research. The demand for food grain would increase to 3:45 million tonn by 2030. As compared to it, the productivity of our farmers is quite low. Farmers are still not able to get respectable earnings. Green Revolution helped India to increase the productivity. It was an attempt which included adoption of new technology, use of good quality seeds, mechanised farming, improved irrigation system and use of pesticides and fertilizers to increase production.

Indian food and grocery market is world's 6th largest which contributes 70% of the sale. We have large arable land. India is the top producer of milk, spices, pulses Jute and second largest producer of rice, wheat, fruits, vegetable and cotton. The major problems before Indian agricultural system is small and marginal land holdings, poor irrigation infrastructure, low use of Technology, improper supply chain management and inadequate storage facility. More than half of our agriculture depends on rainfall during the monsoon season. Large area in Punjab and Haryana have been affected by salinity and water logging.

If we talk about our future goals then we will find that future of agriculture in India is a very important issue for policy makers and stakeholders. For a better future we have to adopt land consolidation. We need to increase innovative and better seeds, fertilizers and new methods of farming. Crops need to be diversified for sustainable goals. There is a shortfall between the amount of food we produce today and the amount we need to feed everyone in 2050. It is expected that our population will reach 1.64 billion in 2050. To provide food to everyone will be a challenge for us. Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare alongwith ICAR has taken several provocative policies but the need of the hour is to implement them at the micro level.



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Climate change

Before understanding climate- change it is necessary to understand what is climate? In general climate refers to the average weather of a particular area. If there is a change in the average weather of a particular area it is called climate change. Climate change can be felt at a particular place, area or throughout the whole world. In present context we can say that the effect of climate change can be seen almost all over the world. Scientist are claiming that the temperature of the earth is increasing every year. Due to increase in this temperature the glaciers are melting and the water level in the oceans is rising which becomes a cause of natural disasters.

As human activities are increasing day- by- day the emission of greenhouse gases is also increasing due to which there is continuous increase in temperature throughout the globe. Carbon-dioxide is considered to be the most important Greenhouse gas. Burning of fossil fuels increase the emission of carbon dioxide and other harmful gases. There has been 30% increase in the amount of carbon dioxide after industrial revolution. Deforestation and Urbanization have also increased the hazardous gases which are destroying our climate. Effect of climate change are visible in increasing temperature. Change in rainfall pattern, rising sea level, forest fires, spread of diseases and economic loss.

Efforts have been carried out by nations and individuals alike to prevent these adverse effects of climate change. Inter-governmental panel on climate change(IPCC), United Nations Environment program and National Action Plan on climate change are some of the efforts which have been carried out in the recent years yet we are far from the goal. It is our duty as a responsible citizen to conserve our climate as far as possible. We should take it personally and each of us should plant trees, reduce greenhouse gases, and should move towards a sustainable life Style.

Hindi Section

अनमोलविचार

1. मनुष्य की महानता उसके कपड़ों से नहीं, अपितु उसके चरित्र से आकी जाती है। -महात्मा गांधी
2. युवा वही होता है, जिसके हाथों में शक्ति, पैरों में गति, हृदय में ऊर्जा और आंखों में सपने होते हैं। -स्वामी विवेकानंद
3. सपने वे नहीं होते जो आप सोने के बाद देखते हैं, सपने वे होते हैं जो आपको सोने नहीं देते। -डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम आजाद
4. निराशा की भावना को अपने ऊपर हावी न होने दें, अंत में आप निश्चित रूप से सफल होंगे। -अब्राहम लिंकन
5. शिक्षा सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार है, जिसका उपयोग आप दुनिया को बदलने के लिए कर सकते हैं। -नेल्सन मंडेला

सकारात्मक सोच

एक बार की बात है किसी राज्य में एक राजा था जिसकी केवल एक टांग और एक आँख थी। उस राज्य में सभी लोग खुशहाल थे क्योंकि राजा बहुत बुद्धिमान और प्रतापी था। एक दिन राजा को विचार आया कि क्यों न खुद की एक तस्वीर बनवाई जाए, फिर क्या था देश विदेश से चित्रकारों को बुलावाया गया और एक से एक बड़े चित्रकार राजा के दरबार में आये। राजा ने उन सभी से हाथ जोड़कर आग्रह किया कि वे उसकी बहुत सुंदर तस्वीर बनाए जो राजमहल में लगायी जाएगी। सारे चित्रकार सोचने लगे कि राजा तो पहले से ही विकलांग है, फिर उसकी तस्वीर को बहुत सुंदर कैसे बनाया जा सकता है? ये तो संभव ही नहीं है और अगर तस्वीर सुन्दर नहीं बनी तो राजा गुस्सा होकर दंड देगा। तभी पीछे से एक चित्रकार ने अपना हाथ खड़ा किया और बोला कि मैं आपकी बहुत सुंदर तस्वीर बनाऊँगा, जो आपको जरूर पसंद आयेगी। उस चित्रकार ने एक ऐसी तस्वीर बनाई जिसमें राजा एक टांग को मोड़कर जमीन पर बैठा है और एक आँख बंद करके अपने शिकार पर निशाना लगा रहा है। राजा यह देखकर बहुत प्रसन्न हुआ कि उस चित्रकार ने राजा की कमजोरियों को छिपाकर कितनी चतुराई से एक सुंदर तस्वीर बनायी है।

अकसर देखा जाता है कि लोग एक दूसरे की कमियाँ बहुत जल्दी ढूँढ लेते हैं, चाहे हममें कितनी भी बुराईयों हो लेकिन हम हमेशा दूसरों की बुराइयों पर ही ध्यान देते हैं। मित्रों हमें भी उस चित्रकार की तरह दूसरों की कमियों को नजरअंदाज करके नकारात्मक परिस्थितियों में भी सकारात्मक सोचना चाहिए। हमारी सकारात्मक सोच ही हमारी बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याओं को हल कर सकती है।

विचारः—जो झुकता नहीं वह टूट जाता है, इसलिए हमेशा अंहकार से दूर रहें।

श्रीमती रोशनी
सहायक प्राध्यापक हिंदी
राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय,
पाली, रेवाडी।

बेटी

सदियों से चुप बैठी, आज मुहँ खोलूँगी।
तोड के दरवाजे सारे, आज सच बोलूँगी।।
सहनशीलता को मेरी, कमजोरी ना समझो तुम।
पीडा होगी पर्वत सी, मै कब तक झेलूँगी।।
आज माँगूँगी जवाब, अपने सवालों के।
दर्द दिखाऊँगी सारे, बीते लाखों सालों के।।
पैदा होते ही मेरे मातम क्यों छाया था।
जन्म लिया बेटी ने चेहरा सबका मुरझाया था।।
मार—मार के ताने सबने, मम्मी को रुलाया था।
कुल को चलाने वाला, बेटा नही आया था।।
डस्टबिन में फेंक के भी शर्म नहीं आई थी।
कुतो ने जब नोचा मुझको, मैं कितना चिल्लाई थी।।
कभी झाड़ियों में फेंका मुझको, कभी गंदे नालों में।
ऐसा स्वागत होगा मेरा, कभी आया ना ख्यालों में।।
हर रोज नई मौत मरने इस दुनिया में आए हैं।
दर्द सहना तो हमने गर्भ से ही सीखा है।।
बंदीशे हमारे ऊपर बचपन से ही डाली है।
घर के अंदर—बाहर हर आँख शिकारी है।।
बेटी यहाँ जाना नही, बेटी ये सब खाना नहीं।
ऐसे चलना नहीं, ये पहनना नहीं।।
हँसना नही जोर से, सुनो बात गौर से।
तू पराया धन है, और हमारे सर का बोझ है।।
जहर में डूबे ये ताने, मिलते हमका रोज हैं।
जंग हमारी होगी तब तक बेटी नहीं सुरक्षित जब तक।
जब बेटी के आने पर ढोल बजाए जाएँगे।
देने को आशीष मंगल गान गाये जाएँगे।।
बेटी बचाओं बेटी पढाओं नारा तब ही हकीकत होगा।
उसी रोज हमारा ये महायज्ञ पूरा होगा।।

विचारः— खुद वो बदलाव बनिए जो आप दुनिया में देखना चाहते हैं।

प्रीति, बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
1211191002093

महाविद्यालय में मेरा पहला दिन

प्रथम दिन जब मैं कॉलेज के प्रांगण में पहुँची, तो मेरा दिल जोर-जोर से धडक रहा था। मेरे मन में अलग-अलग तरह के विचार आ रहे थे। कि यहाँ का वातावरण अनुकूल होगा या नहीं, कक्षा में सहपाठियों एवं प्राध्यापकों के साथ कैसा ताल-मेल रहेगा। क्योंकि स्कूल एवं कॉलेज की जिंदगी पूरी तरह एक-दूसरे से अलग है। अनेक प्रकार के भाव मन में उत्पन्न हो रहे थे।

कॉलेज में काफी चहल-पहल थी। बहुत अधिक संख्या में छात्राएँ आई हुई थी। प्रायः सभी छात्राएँ एक दूसरे से अपरिचित थी। कॉलेज के अलग-अलग जगह छात्राओं का समूह बना हुआ था एवं वे आपस में वार्तालाप कर रही थी। कुछ छात्राएँ ऐसी भी थी जो एक ही विद्यालय से आई थी। वे आपस में एक-दूसरे से परिचित थी। साथ ही साथ कॉलेज के आडिटोरियम में सभी छात्राएँ एकत्रित हुई एवं प्राचार्य महोदय ने कई प्राध्यापकों के साथ प्रवेश किया। सर्वप्रथम प्राचार्य महोदय ने सभी छात्राओं का कॉलेज के प्रांगण में अभिनन्दन किया, शुभकामनाएँ दी। फिर एक-एक करके सभी प्राध्यापकों ने अपने विषय एवं कॉलेज के बारे में हमें जानकारी दी। सभी ने अपनी स्नेहपूर्ण शुभकामनाएँ दी। अब मेरे अंदर की झिझक खत्म हो चुकी थी। मैं आनंद का अनुभव कर रही थी। प्राचार्य महोदय ने अपने भाषण के अंत में हमारे अच्छे भविष्य की कामना की। उन्होंने हमें प्रेरित किया कि हम सभी अच्छे से पढ़ें एवं परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक प्राप्त करें। फिर सभी छात्राओं ने महाविद्यालय का भ्रमण किया। भ्रमण करते समय कुछ छात्राएँ मेरे पास आईं उन्होंने अपना परिचय दिया एवं मैंने अपना दिया। उन्होंने अपने बारे में एवं गांव के बारे में बताया तथा अन्य बहुत सारी बातें की।

इस प्रकार महाविद्यालय में मेरा प्रथम दिन अत्यंत उत्साहवर्द्धक एवं आनन्दपूर्ण रहा। यह मेरे जीवन का चिरस्मरणीय दिन था।

सरगम
बी.ए.प्रथम
2014

विचारः-शिक्षा हमें अंधेरे से प्रकाश की ओर ले जाती है।

तू किसलिए हताश है।

खुद की खोज में निकल तू किसलिए हताश है।

चल तेरे वजूद की समय को भी तलाश है।।

ये तुझसे लिपटी बेडियों समझ ना इसे अस्त्र।

इन बेडियों पिंघलाकर बना ले इन्हें शस्त्र तु।

खुद की खोज में निकल तू किसलिए हताश है

चल तेरे वजूद की समय को भी तलाश है।

चुनर उठा के ध्वज बना गगन में उडा।

जिस दिन तेरा चुनर उडा तो गगन भी मुस्कुराएँगा।।

खुद की खोज में निकल तू किसलिए हताश है।

चल तेरे वजूद की समय को भी तलाश है।।

विचार:- खुद को कमजोर औरछोटा समझना सबसे बडा पाप हैं।

रजनी
बी.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष
2098

हमने अब ये ठाना है

हमने अब ये ठाना है
बनके सी.ए. हमको दिखाना है।
जाग-2 रातों को पढना है
मेहनत से नही डरना है,
हमने अब ये ठाना है

संघर्षों की दास्तान
कैसे करें हम बयान
धूप बिना फूल खिलते नही
परिश्रम ही इसका समाधान
कॉटो भरी ये राहें
मंजिल का देगी मजा

हमने अब ये ठाना है
बनके सी.ए. हमको दिखाना है।
जाग-2 रातों को पढना है
मेहनत से नही डरना है,
हमने अब ये ठाना है

माँ-बाप को एहसास है
बच्चा उनका बहुत खास है
होगा सफल उनका भी लाल
करेगा वो सारे जग में कमाल
बस थोडा सा धीरज धरों
सच होंगे अपने सपने सभी
हमने भी अब से निश्चय किया
हमने अब ये ठाना है
बनके सी.ए. हमको दिखाना है।

नाम:-सानिया
रोल न. 03
बी.कॉम. प्रथम

महँगाई

महँगाई बडी रुलाए
जिस को देखो वही परेशान हैं
कमा रहा खूब हर इंसान है
मगर पल्ले कुछ बचता ही नहीं है
क्योंकि महँगाई से त्रस्त हिंदुस्तान है।
कल को देखो पेट्रोल के भाव उडे
कुछ लोग आज भी सडको पर उतरे
बात-बात पर जी.एस.टी घटती
फिर भी बोलो क्या है सस्ती??
कृषक आत्महत्या के वेदी में कूद रहा
इस कारण जी.डी.पी. भी डूब रहा
आपज दीन पेट बॉध कर ससोता है
देखो कल क्या होता है??
अमीरों की रात कहानी भी कुछ ऐसी है
बच्चे को स्कूल में दाखिला करवाने पर जेबों पर चलती कैंची है
खुश बस बेचार गरीब भिखारी है
शायद कल तक जी.एस. टी. के अंतर्गत उसकी भी लाने की तैयारी है...
बात सुनो जरा इस देश के बेरोजगारों की
जिनकी जिम्मेदारी रखी है सरकार ने रोजगार की माथे पर हाथ धरा बैठा है बेचारा।
लोगों की घुडकीयों रोज सुनता है "निकंम्मा आवारा"।

नाम:- महक
रोल न. 01
बी.कॉम प्रथम

शिक्षक

गुरुजनों की महिमा भी क्या, क्या अजब निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से सीचे वो माली है।
अनमोल गुरु पाकर तन- मन हर षाया है
विधा की देवी का, हमें पाठ पढाया है,
संग आपका पाकर तो हर रोज दिवाली है,
जो खून पसीने से, सीचे वो माली है।
गुरुजनों की महिमा भी क्या, क्या अजब निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से सीचे वो माली है।
वेदों का ज्ञान देकर तम दूर भगाया है,
दिल में भक्ति दीप जला, सन्मार्ग दिखाया है,
बिन स्वार्थ के दी शिक्षा, जिसका नहीं कोई सानी है,
जो खून पसीने से, सीचे वो माली है।
गुरुजनों की महिमा भी क्या, क्या अजब निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से सीचे वो माली है।
हमें समझ के अज्ञानी, सीने से लगाया है,
बल बुद्धि विद्या देकर, सर्वश्रेष्ठ बनाया है,
पूनम के चोंद के बाद तो अमावस्या काली है,
गुरुजनों की महिमा भी क्या, क्या अजब निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से सीचे वो माली है।
गुरुजनों के चरणों में, हम शीश झुकाते हैं,
इन से जो कर्ज लिया, वो कर्ज चुकाते हैं,
एकलव्य बने हम सब जिसकी दक्षिणा निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से, सीचे वो माली है।
गुरुजनों की महिमा भी क्या, क्या अजब निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से सीचे वो माली है।
गुरुजनों के चरणों की, धूली बडी पावन,
गुरु उत्सव आज का ये, बडा ही मन भावन है,
जीवन की गाडी का, अब गुरु ही मालिक है,
जो खून पसीने से, सीचे वो माली है।
गुरुजनों की महिमा भी क्या, क्या अजब निराली है,
जो खून पसीने से सीचे वो माली है।

नलिनी

बी. ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

सपनों का भारत (राष्ट्र निर्माण में युवाओं का योगदान)

अभी हम 2022 के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं! 25 वर्ष के लम्बे अन्तराल के बाद हम 2047 के उस वर्ष में दाखिल होंगे जब हम अपने उन सपनों को साकार होता देखना चाहेगें जिसके लिए है! हमारी युवा पीढ़ी और सरकार लगातार प्रयासत है! देश का हर नागरिक एक ऐसे राष्ट्र की कामना करता है जो

- आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न हो— जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति भूख से न मरे!
- जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार का नाम— निशान न हो
- जहाँ पर स्त्री/ पुरुष का भेदभाव न हो
- जहाँ हर व्यक्ति शिक्षित हो।
- जहाँ हर तरफ हरियाली हो और साफ—सुथरा वातावरण हों।
- जहाँ रोजगार के भरपूर साधन उपलब्ध हो।
- जहाँ जात—पात का भेदभाव न हो।
- जहाँ बच्चे अपने बुजुर्ग माता—पिता का सम्मान करें ताकि वृद्धा—आश्रम की जरूरत ही न पड़े।
- जहाँ अमीर—गरीब का भेद न हो: हर सुख सुविधाओं पर सबका समान अधिकार हो
- जहाँ हमारा पर्यावरण हवा, पानी, पृथ्वी हर प्रकार से प्रदूषण रहित हों।
- महिला सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो

ऐसा हो हमारे/तुम्हारे/सबके सपनों का भारत। पर अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि ऐसे राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए हम युवाओं और सरकार को कौन से महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाने चाहिए! जहाँ तक मेरा मानना है कि इसके लिए जरूरत है:—

आज के युवा का जागरूक होना— अपने अधिकारों के प्रति—अपने दायत्वों के प्रति!

क्योंकि अगर हम गौर करें तो सरकार हमारे इन सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए पहले से ही प्रयास कर रही है विभिन्न—विभिन्न अभियानों के द्वारा नितियां बनाकर, कानून आदि बनाकर।

जैसे :- शिक्षा का समान अधिकार जैसा कानून बनाकर

बेटी बचाओं, बेटी पढाओं अभियान

जल है तो कल है

राजीव गाँधी रोजगार योजना

भ्रुण हत्या कानून

हमारे संविधान में मौजूद नागरिकों को दियें गए अधिकार व कर्तव्य इस बात का सबूत है।

युवाओं को जरूरत है कि आज सरकार जिन कुप्रथाओं को रोकने के लिए कानून बना रही है हमारा युवा खुद से उन कुप्रथाओं का त्याग करके एक अच्छे राष्ट्र का निर्माण करने में अपनी भागीदारी निभा सकता है।

➤ आज सरकार पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए कानून बना रही है युवा वर्ग को चाहिए कि खुद से आगे आकर पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित करें। कोई ऐसा कदम न उठाये जिससे पृथ्वी को नुकसान हो जैसे पेड काटना, जल दूषित करना, वायु प्रदूषित करना आदि।

➤ और तो और सरकार युवाओं को नशे से दूर करने के लिए भी विभिन्न जागरूकता अभियान चला रही है तो क्या हम युवाओं की अपने प्रति कुछ जिम्मेदारी नहीं हैं। क्या हमारा फर्ज नहीं है कि भगवान की दी इस काया की सुरक्षा करें: बुरी चीजों से दूर रहे। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि 2047 के सपनों के भारत में हमारी युवा पीढ़ी खुद से ये बात समझे और स्वस्थ मन स्वस्थ काया से अपने—अपने परिवार और अपने राष्ट्रके प्रति दायित्व को निभायें।

➤ एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति समस्त समाज के लिए ही नहीं अपितु समस्त राष्ट्र के कल्याणकारी होता है। तो जरा सोचिए कैसा होगा वह राष्ट्र जहाँ हर व्यक्ति शिक्षित होगा। शिक्षित विचार अपने आप में कुप्रथाओं और बुराइयों पर जीत का संकेत है। एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति को यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है कि भ्रष्टाचार किस तरह एक राष्ट्र को खोंखला करता है। एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति जानता है कि परिवार में माता—पिता का सम्मान कितना जरूरी है। क्योंकि अपने बच्चों को अच्छा सिखाने से पहले हमें खुद अच्छा करना होगा। यदि हम अपने माता—पिता का आदर करेंगे तभी बच्चों हमारा आदर करेंगे।

बच्चों की दी गई अच्छी खुराक उनके खुद के काम आती है और बच्चों को दिए गए अच्छे संस्कार हमारे (माता—पिता) के काम आते हैं। मेरी ईच्छा और प्रार्थना यही है कि मेरे भारत में हर बच्चा शिक्षित और संस्कारी हो।

श्रीमती सीमा रानी
सहायक प्रोफेसर वाणिज्य विभाग
राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, पाली, रेवाडी।

बेटी की विदाई

कन्यादान हुआ जब पूरा, आया समय विदाई का।
हँसी-खुशी सब काम हुआ था, सारी रस्म अदाई का।।

बेटी के उस कातर स्वर ने बाबुल को झकझोर दिया।
पूछ रही थी पापा तुमने, क्या सचमुच में छोड़ दिया।।

अपने आँगन की फुलकारी, मुझको सदा कहा तुमने।
मेरे रोने को पलभर भी, बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं।।

नहीं रोकते चाचा ताऊ, भैया से भी आस नहीं।
ऐसी भी क्या उदासी है, कोई आता पास नहीं।।

बेटी की बातों को सुन के, पिता नहीं रह सका खडा।
उमड़ पड़े आखों से आँसू, बदहवास सा दौड़ पडा।।

माँ को लगा गोद से कोई, मानों सब कुछ छीन चला।
फूल सभी घर की फुलवारी से, कोई ज्यों बीन चला।।

बेटी के जाने पर घर ने, जाने क्या-क्या खोया है।
कभी न रोने वाला पिता भी आज, फूट-फूटकर रोया है।।

डॉ. रितु यादव
एक्शटेंसन लैक्चरर
वाणिज्य विभाग

Commerce Section

Need of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is absolutely the need of the hour. In such a competition driven era what the world is forgetting is the protection of Mother Earth.

Gandhi Ji said “There is enough on the earth for everyone’s need but not enough for everyone’s greed.”

Today his insight is being put to test like never before. The world is hitting global limits in the exploitation of natural resources. In this blind race of ‘being developed’, the human mentality is exposing its most undeveloped side. Development makes sense only if it is sustainable. Development is all about making the world a better place and offering the future generations ease.

Facts to think about

- On average, each person produces about 4.3 pounds of garbage each day
- Garbage can take up to 100-400 years to decompose
- Just think about this...300 million tons of plastic is produced globally each year with only about 10% of that being recycled
- 16 billion pounds of waste are dumped into oceans each year
- 35 billion barrels of oil are burned worldwide each year (2016 statistic)
- Waste can cause air and water pollution, produce harmful gases, and can cause respiratory problems in people
- While the United States makes up 5% of the world's population it uses 25% of the world's resources

However, the present sense of development is everything but sustainable

It’s difficult for people to completely change their lifestyle but here are some very easy “green living” tips you can incorporate into your every day that you won’t notice but the environment will.

1. Reduce energy consumption by turning off lights and electronics when not in use. Install high efficiency LED Light bulbs. Wash clothes in cold water. Use a drying rack to dry your clothes. Insulate your home to increase your homes heating and cooling efficiency.
2. Buy a water filter and don’t drink bottled water. Purchase reusable water, this will cut down dramatically on plastic waste.
3. Save water by taking shorter showers, use faucet aerators, install high efficiency toilets, washing machines and dishwashers.
4. Make your own cleaning supplies with non-toxic items. Baking soda, vinegar and lemon are among popular ingredients that can be used to clean countertops to toilet bowls to your washing machine.
5. Walk, bike or take public transit to work to reduce your fuel costs and impact on the environment.
6. Recycle as much as possible. Local municipalities have recycling programs to support the reuse of plastic, paper, appliances and more. Contact your local government or go online to learn about the recycling options in your area.

Ms. Anshu
Assistant Professor,
Deptt.of Commerce

IF LIFE IS COMMERCE.....

1. **Birth** : Opening Balance
2. **Parents**: Fixed Assets
3. **Family**: Current Liability
4. **Brain**: Fixed Deposit
5. **Heart**: Current Account
6. **Friends**: General Reserve
7. **Behaviour**: Goodwill
8. **Study**: Investment
9. **Love**: Bad Debt/ Suspense Account
10. **Relatives**: Revenue Expenditure
11. **Age**: Depreciation
12. **Death**: Closing Balance

Name: Simran
Class – B.Com 2nd Year
Roll No. 3019

OLD TAX REGIME OR NEW TAX REGIME: A DILEMMA

The Government of India announced the new income tax regime in Budget 2020, which became an option for taxpayers from FY2021. However, its adoption remained low. In the Union Budget 2023, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a major tweak to the new tax regime to encourage more adoption. These changes will come into effect for the financial year that falls between April 2023 and March 2024 (FY 2023-24, or simply FY24), which also translates to assessment year (AY) 2024-25.

In fact, the new tax regime has been selected as a default option for all taxpayers from FY24 onwards, and taxpayers who want to opt for the old tax regime will now have to specifically indicate this preference.

And now that the government has tried to level the playing field between the old tax regime and new tax regime, which one you should opt for? Here's what you need to know.

New tax regime: Pros and cons

The Pros:

- The new tax regime makes sense for this with income up to ₹ 7 lakh, or for those with higher incomes who cannot claim tax benefits of at least ₹ 4.5 lakh.
- Tax calculation under new tax regime is simpler.
- Operating under the new tax regime makes life simpler for the taxpayer as they do not have to worry about keeping records of their exemption claims.

The Cons:

- Those who claim high amount of exemptions are better off in old tax regime
- New tax regime makes no effort to incentivize taxpayers to save, such as in ELSS or PPF schemes.

Name- Jyoti
Class- B.Com IIIrd Year
Roll No. - 3005

Tax! Tax! Tax!

Tax tax what a faux
Tax tax never to relax
Yet tax is always a must

We have sales tax, service tax,
We have road tax and house tax
Yet we have to pay the income tax

You have to pay tax on the expenses
You have to pay tax on the income
Yet again there is always a deficit budget

In a business you are taxed after the expenses
In a job you are taxed before you get your income
Yet the benefits you get are nothing but none.

Sometimes tax is called a duty
Sometimes duty is called levy
Yet if you do not pay in time you pay a huge penalty

Rich are taxed less, the poor none
It is the middle class which is always prone
Yet the rich get richer and the poor poorer, a real shame.

Name- Kirti
Class- B.Com IInd Year
Roll No.- 3013

Who is the Father of Commerce?

Commerce is the exchange of goods and services among economic agents. In general, commerce refers to the exchange of goods, services, or something of value between businesses or entities. Commerce, along with Science and the Arts, is one of the most popular academic fields. Commerce is concerned with various aspects of business, trade, accounting, financial information/transactions, and merchandising. Commerce plays an important role in the development of nations and their citizens by facilitating trade between nations or within the nation.

There are 3 main subjects in Commerce:

- Accountancy
- Business Studies
- Economics

According to Greek mythology, **Poseidon** is the father of commerce. He is the god of the sea and traded on it. Trading is important to commerce, so he is known as the “**Father of Commerce.**”

Name – Sarita

Class – B.Com 2nd Year

Roll No. 3010

Every moment of your life is either a test or a celebration. – David Deida

Our Achievers



Pratibha B.A III, Roll No. 120119002029

Best volunteer in Seven Days NSS Camp (13-02-2023 To 19-02-2023)



Neetu yadav B.Sc III, Roll No. 120119015015

First position in Speech in the State Level Red Cross Camp
Vrindavan (Nov. 01-07, 2022)



Sargam B.A I, Roll No. 2014
First position In Speech Competition District Youth Red Cross Camp
Rewari



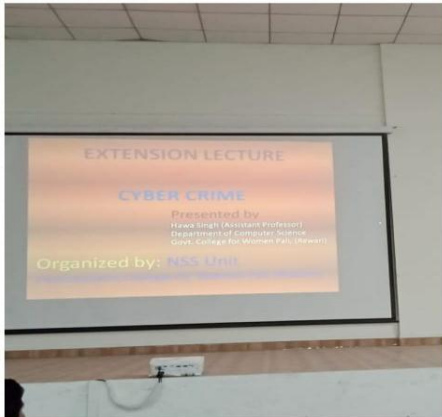
Sushma B. Sc III, Roll No. 120119015009
Best Athlete Annual Athletic Meet (February 08, 2023)

Co-Curricular Activities

NSS Activities 2022-23



Har Ghar Tiranga (Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav) 08-08-2022



Cyber Jagrukta Diwas (07.09.2022)



Block Level Competition and NSS Day Celebration



Clean India Campaign 2.0 Dated 16th – 31st Oct. 2022



Pledge on National Unity day (31 Oct. 2022)



Tree Plantation



**Participants of 7 Day NSS Camp
(13th – 19th Feb. 2023)**



Sewing Workshop Organized By Women Cell



Distt. Level YRC Training Camp



Celebration of Women's Day at IGU Meerpur



Extension Lecture Organised by Department of English



Working Model for Science Exhibition

✧ Staff Activities



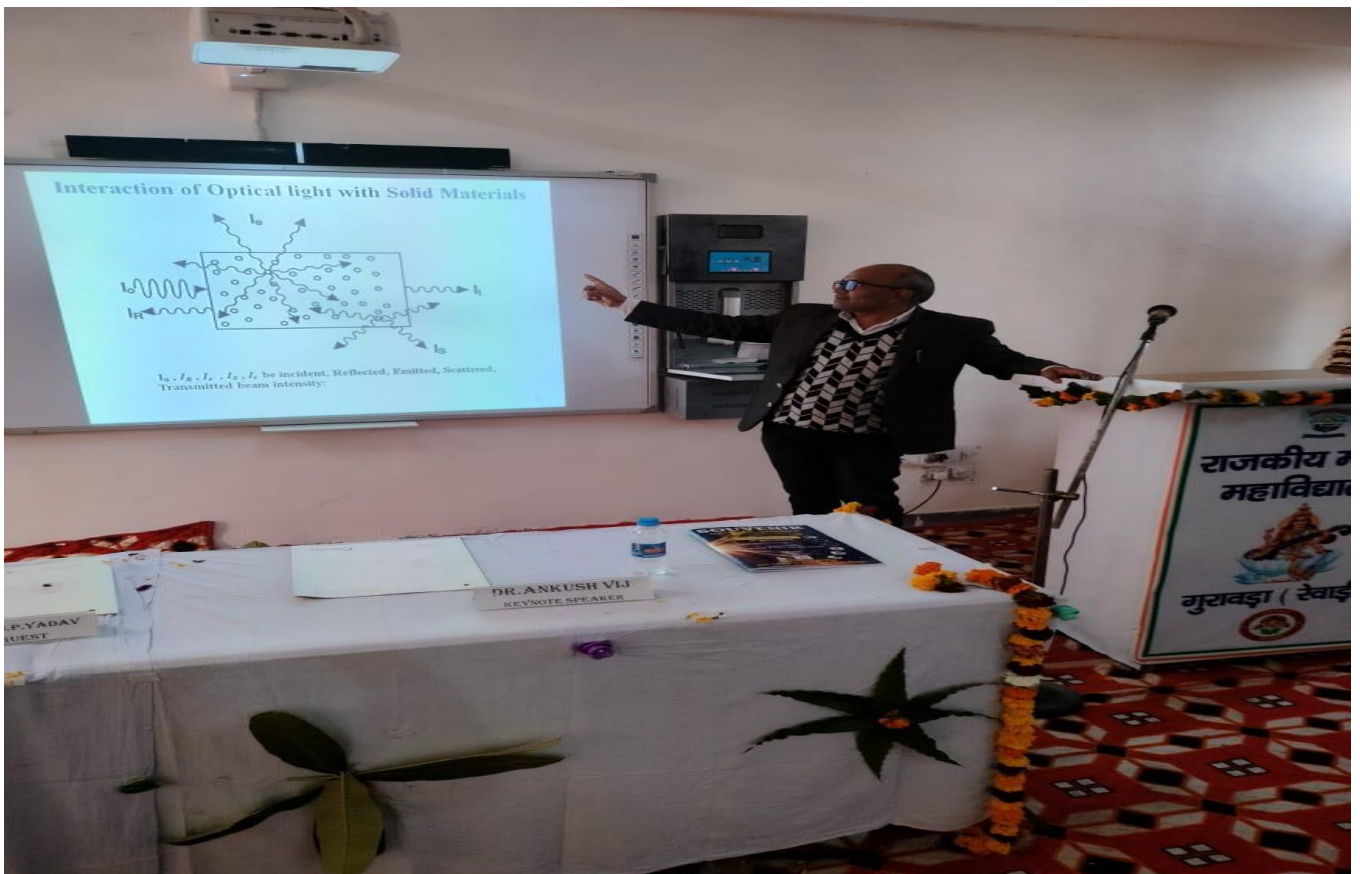
Dr. Karan Singh Presenting His Research Paper on 'History from below.'



Memento of Honour by RPS Group of Institutions



Dr. Sujan Singh Presenting his Paper at GC Kosli



Sh. Hawa Singh Presenting his Paper at GCW Gurawra

NAAC PEER TEAM VISIT On 14-15 June 2023



Welcoming NAAC PEER Team



Visit of PEER Team in Campus



The Staff and the Students with NAAC PEER Team



Sharing the Report with the Principal

College in Media

नेक की टीम ने महाविद्यालय का निरीक्षण कर हासिल की जानकारी का निरीक्षण कर हासिल की जानकारी

नेक टीम ने महाविद्यालय का निरीक्षण कर हासिल की जानकारी

नेक टीम ने महाविद्यालय का निरीक्षण कर हासिल की जानकारी

नेक टीम ने पाली महाविद्यालय का वारीकी से निरीक्षण कर सदस्यों के साथ की मीटिंग

नेक टीम ने पाली महाविद्यालय का वारीकी से निरीक्षण कर सदस्यों के साथ की मीटिंग

जिले के तीन राजकीय कॉलेजों को मिले नए विषय, कोसली में एमएससी मैथमेटिक्स की कर सकेंगे पढ़

महाराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, कोसली में नए विषय शुरू किए जाएंगे।

कोसली में एमएससी मैथमेटिक्स की कर सकेंगे पढ़

छात्राओं को शोध वारिकियों की जानकारी

छात्राओं को शोध वारिकियों की जानकारी

स्पर्धा में सुषमा प्रथम

चित्रकला में रितु, नारा लेखन में सुषमा और भाषण में छात्रा नलिनी रही प्रथम

स्पर्धा में सुषमा प्रथम

पाली राजकीय कॉलेज में छात्रा विकास मंच सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम

कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों को प्लसोसिस व मुंह के कैंसर की पहचान और बचाव के तरीके बताए

कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों को प्लसोसिस व मुंह के कैंसर की पहचान और बचाव के तरीके बताए

शॉटपूट, लंबी कूद, दौड़ और धी लेग रेस की विजेता छात्राएं की सम्मानित

शॉटपूट, लंबी कूद, दौड़ और धी लेग रेस की विजेता छात्राएं की सम्मानित

पाली कॉलेज में शिविर लगाकर चिकित्सकों ने दिए हेल्थ टिप्स

पाली कॉलेज में शिविर लगाकर चिकित्सकों ने दिए हेल्थ टिप्स

बाँक लेवल भाषण स्पर्धा में छात्रा नीतू रावत रही अव्वल

बाँक लेवल भाषण स्पर्धा में छात्रा नीतू रावत रही अव्वल



Teaching Staff

Dept. of Commerce



Ms. Anshu



Sh. Ravikant



Ms. Seema



Dr. Ritu

Dept. of English



Dr. Jyoti Yadav



Prof. Karan Singh



Dr. Sujan Singh

Dept. of Political Science



Ms. Nilu Kishnani

Dept. of History



Sh. Pramod Kumar

Dept. of Hindi



Ms. Roshni

Dept. of Mathematics

Dept. of Geography

Dept. of Chemistry



Sh. Sandeep Kumar

Ms. Vinita

Dr. Yogita Yadav

Dept. of Computer Science

Dept. of Physics



Sh. Hawa Singh

Sh. Sundeep Kumar

Non-Teaching Staff



Ms. Pooja Yadav
Computer Instructor



Sh. Ashwani Kumar
Computer L.A.



Sh. Lokesh, Clerk



Sh. Narender, L.A.



Ms. Nisha, L.A.



Sh. Akshay Kumar
Peon



Sh. Jitender Kumar
Peon



Mrs. Sunita
Peon



Sh. Dharamender
Driver



Sh. Hari Ram
Conductor



Sh. Jitender Kumar
Chowkidar



Sh. Hansraj
Chowkidar