Social Science Section

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Student Editor

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B.A. II

CONTENTS

1. Teacher Editorial — 2
   Dr. Renu Baliyan
2. Student Editorial — 3
   Anita
3. **भारतीय स्वतंत्रता–आन्दोलन के प्रमुख नारे एवं वचन** — 4
   सहल
4. History of Medicine — 4
   Shilpa
5. Some Historical Fact... — 4
   Sonia
6. Non-Cooperation Movement — 5
   Saumya Vohra
7. Swadeshi Movement — 5
   Bhavishya Pant
8. **आज का इतिहास** — 6
   स्नेहा चौहान
9. **नाना साहब** — 6
   Anjali
10. **शहीद भगत सिंह** — 7
    Mannu
11. Women Education — 8
    Suman
12. **Benefits of Effective Communication** — 8
    Harmandeep Kaur
13. Taxes — 9
    Tanya
14. Recent Changes in Indiana Economy — 9
    Riya Bansal
15. Indian Monuments Our Pride and Heritage — 10
    Mansi Grover
16. **ताजमहल : एक आश्चर्य** — 10
    Twinkle
17. Corruption — 11
    Neetu
18. Cultural India : Leaders: Bhagat Singh — 12
    Amandeep Kaur

Editorial

Dear Readers...

Greetings to you!

"Believe in yourself! Have faith in ;your abilities! ... With sound self-confidence you can succeed."

Norman Vincent Peale (1898-1993)

I would like to take this opportunity to wish all the students the very best for their exams and also to share with all of you that 'In the presence of trouble, some buy crutches, others grow wings.' You may fall in problems, but these are to test you to do your best. The difficulty is that some of us stop trying in trying times. We should always face a challenges with 'How we can?' and not with 'Why we cannot'? Patience, will power, determination, courage and confidence are the sterling qualities of mind which are indispensable in the struggle of life. Lives of great people are nothin but success stories, where is has been proved that sooner or later the man who wins, is the man who thinks he can, so have a positive attitude as by being an optimist, you can turn scars into stars and thus win laurels in life.

Positive thinking is a mental and emotional attitude of expecting good and favorable results and not getting discouraged when plans do not proceed as expected. Positive thinking is you deciding to take control over how situations impact you. There is no set script for how you ought to react to any situation-you can make it up yourself-- you can change you can change your script part way through. You are the writer, director and actor of your story.

"We become what we think about."

Earl Nightingale (1921-1989)

Dr. Renu Baliyan
Assistant Professor

Student Editor

Dear Readers ...

It gives us immense pleasure to be on the student editorial board of 'Echoes' which has emerged to give the students, a platform to voice their opinions.

A civil war is a war between organized group within the same state or nation. Civil wars have significant phases in the world history. The American Civil War, 1861-65, resulted from long standing sectional differences and questions not fully resolved when the United States Constitution was ratified in 1789, primarily the issue of slavery and states rights. With the defeat of the Southern Confederacy and the subsequent passage of the XIII, XIV, and XV amendments to the Constitution, the Civil War's lasting effects include abolishing the institution of slavery in America and firmly redefining the United States as a single, indivisible nation rather than a loosely bound collection of independent states."

Between April 1861 and April 1865, an estimated 1.5 million troops joined the war on the side of the Union and approximately 1.2 million went into confederate service. An estimated total of 785,000- 1,000,000 killed in action or died of disease. An untold number of civilians also perished, primarily from disease as entire towns became hospitals.

There were numerous causes that led to the civil war, many of which developing around the fact that the North was becoming more industrialized while. The South remained largely agrarian. Some other causes were slavery in America, Abolitionist Movement etc.

Anita
B.A. II
Roll No. 16

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता–आन्दोलन के प्रमुख नारे एवं वचन

- इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद – भगत सिंह
- दिल्ली चलो – सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
- करो या मरो – महात्मा गाँधी
- जय हिन्द – सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
- पूर्ण स्वराज्य – जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- वेदों की ओर लौटो – स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती
- आराम हराम है – जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- हे राम – महात्मा गाँधी
- भारत छोड़ो – महात्मा गाँधी
- जय जवान, जय किसान – लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
- मारो फिरंगी को – मंगल पांडे
- जय जगत – विनोबा भावे
- कर मत्त दो – सरदार पटेल
- सम्पूर्ण क्रांति – जयप्रकाश नारायण
- विजयी विश्व तिरंगा प्यारा – श्याम लाल गुप्ता पार्षद
- वन्दे मातरम् – बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी
- जन–गण–मन अधिनायक जय हे – रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
- साम्राज्यवाद का नाश हो – भगत सिंह
- स्वराज हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है
  बाल गंगाधर तिलक
- सरफरोशी की तमन्ना "अब हमारे दिल में है"
  राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल
- साइमन कमीशन वापस जाओ
  लाला लाजपत राय
- तुम मुझे खून दो मैं तुम्हें आज़ादी दूंगा
  सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

सहल
बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष
Roll No. 161048

History of Medicine

The invention of medicines dated back to centuries. It was in around 3000 BC. that the Egyptions used remedies to fight seases & they also performed basic surgeries by generally examination of the patinent & mainly the guess work & magic worked. In Greece Hippocrates was considered as the father of the medicine. Ayurvedic medicine (also called Ayurveda) is one of the world's oldest medical systems. It is originated in India more than 5,000 years ago.

Charaka Samhia referred to as the father of Indian medicine. The origins of Ayurveda are also found in Atharvaveda, which contains 114 hymns & incantations described as magical cures for disease. Dr. Muhammed Majerd is the father of Modern Ayurveda. The world Ambossador of Ayurveda also referred by many as father of Molecular Ayurveda Chairman of Sami Group of Companieslt is Dr Muhammed Majeed, a native of Kollam in Kerala

Shilpa
B.A. II
Roll No. 1578820103

Some Historical Fact...

History is a vast subject to be sure. And with so little time to cover it all, plenty of things get swept aside in favour of the bigger stories like World War-II. Those things are certainly interesting stories. Some are-

- Albert Einstein could have been president of Israel when it was formed, but he declined.
- Roman Emperor Gaius, also known as Caligula, made one of his favourite horses a senator.

- There's a giant mushroom in Oregon's Malheur National Forest with a root system that covers over 2200 acres, making it the largest living organism in the world.
- In 1929, researchers at Princetion University Claimed that they had turned a living cat into telephone.
- Russian dictator Joseph Stalin often had photos retouched to remove people who had died or been removed from office.
- The shortest war in history was the Anglo - Zanzibar War. It lasted just 38 minutes.
- The leaning Tower of Pisa was actually never straight to begin with. The foundation began to sink when they started on the second floor.
- A famous native American named Blackbird was said to have loved his horse so much that he was buried sitting on top of it.
- Before there were alarm clocks, there were "Knockers up" who were hired to shoot dried peas from a blow gun at people's windows in order to wake them up in the morning.
- The largest bird ever to exist had a wingspan of almost 20 feet. It lived 60 million years ago.

Sonia
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Roll No. 1578820176

Non-Cooperation Movement

The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the India Independence Movement from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It aimed to resist British rule in India through non-violent means, or "Ahimsa". Protesters would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts and picket liquor shops. The ideas of Ahimsa and non-violence, and Gandhi's ability to rally hundreds of thousands of common citizens towards the cause of Indian independence, were first seen on a large scale in this movement through the summer of 1920. Gandhi feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. The non-cooperation movement was launched on 1 August 1920. Contemporary historians and critics suggest that the movement was successful enough to break the back of British rule, and possibly even the catalyst for the movement that lead to independence in 1947.

Saumya Vohra
B.A. IIIrd Year
Roll No. 1578820267

Swadeshi Movement

The Swadeshi Movement had its origin in the anti-partition movement. Although it is a fact that Bengal with a population of 78 million, had became administratively difficult to manage, the real motive for partitioning Bengal was political. Bengal was the nerve-centre of Indian nationalism and the partition was intended to fracture that strength. The struggle for freedom received an impetus with the start of the Swadeshi Movement. People from all walks of life joined in and became actively involved in politics. This movement also saw the emergence of all the major political trends of the national movement.

The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement was made on the 7th August 1905, in a meeting

held at the Calcutta Town Hall. Even moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjea toured the country urging the boycott of, Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt. On September 1, the Government announced that partition was to be effected on 16 October' 1905. The following weeks saw protest meetings being held almost everyday in Bengal; some of these meetings, like the one in Barisal, drew crowds of ten to twelve thousand. That the message of boycott went home is evident from the fact that the value of British cloth sold in some of the mofussil districts fell by five to fifteen times between September 1904 and September 1905.

Bhavishya Pant
B.A. IInd Year
Roll No. 157882001

आज का इतिहास

वार्ता: भारतीय एवं विश्व इतिहास में 09 जून की प्रमुख घटनाएँ इस प्रकार है:

- 1659 दादर के बलूची प्रमुख जीवन खान ने धोखे से मुगल शहजादे द्वारा शिकोह को औंरगजेब के हवाले कर दिया।
- 1720 स्वीडन और डेनमार्क के बीच तीसरे स्टॉक होम संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये।
- 1752 फ्रांसीसी सेना ने भारत के त्रिचिनोपोली क्षेत्र में ब्रिटिश सेना के समझ आत्मसमर्पण किया।
- 1789 स्पेन ने वैंकूवर द्वीप के समीप ब्रिटिश जहाजों पर कब्जा किया।
- 1898 चीन ने हांगकांग के कुछ नये क्षेत्रों को 99 वर्षो के लिए ब्रिटेन से लीज पर लिया।
- 1931 डोनाल्ड डक कार्टून को पहली बार प्रदर्शित किया गया।
- 1940 नार्वे ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान जर्मनी के समक्ष आत्मसमर्पण किया।
- 1941 यूरोपीय देश सर्बिया की राजधानी बेलग्रेड के फोर्ट स्मेदेरोवो क्षेत्र स्थित एक हथियार कारखाने में विस्फोट से 1500 लोगों की मौत हुई।
- 1944 रूस ने फिनलैंड के केरेलिया क्षेत्र पर आक्रमण किया।
- 1945 आस्ट्रेलिया की सेना ने ब्रुनेर्ड की खाड़ी स्थित उत्तरी बोनिया क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किया।
- 1964 लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भारत के प्रधानमंत्री निर्वाचित।
- 1975 ब्रिटेन की संसद की कार्यवाही का आम जनता के लिए सीधा प्रसारण शुरू हुआ।
- 1983 मार्गरेट थैचर के नेतृत्व में ब्रिटेन के आम चुनावों में कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी ने लगातार दूसरी बार बहुमत हासिल किया।
- 2001 लिएंडर पेस और महेश भूपति की जोड़ी ने फ्रेंच ओपन का युगल खिताब जीता।
- 2011 भारत के मशहूर चित्रकार एम.एफ. हुसैन का लंदन में निधन।

स्नेहा चौहान
बी. ए. तृतीय वर्ष
161189

नाना साहब

नाना साहब सन् 1857 के भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता के प्रथम संग्राम के शिल्पकार थे। स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में नाना साहब ने कानपुर में अंग्रेजो के विरूध विद्रोहियों का नेतृत्व किया। नाना साहब ने सन1824 में वेणुग्राम निवासी माधवनारायण राव के घर जन्म लिया था। इनके पिता पेशवा बाजीराव द्वितीय के संगोत्र भाई थे। पेशवा ने बालक नाना साहब को अपना दतक पुत्र स्वीकार किया और उनकी शिक्षा–दिक्षा का यथेष्ट प्रबंध किया। उन्हें हाथी घोड़े की सवारी तलवार व बंदूक चलने की विधि सिखाई गई और कई भाषाओं का ज्ञान भी कराया गया।

28 जनवरी 1851 ई. को पेशवा का स्वर्गवास हो गया नाना साहब ने बड़ी शान के साथ पेशवा का अन्तिम संस्कार किया। दिवगत पेशवा के उत्तराधिकार का प्रश्न उठा। कम्पनी के शासन ने विठूर स्थित कमिश्नर को यह आदेश दिया कि वह नानासाहब को यह सूचना दे, कि शासन ने उन्हें केवल पेशवाई धन सम्पत्ति का ही उत्तराधिकारी माना है, न कि पेशवा की उपाधि का या उससे संलग्न राजनैतिक व व्यक्तिगत सुविधाओं का। पेशवा की गद्दी प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में व कोई समारोह या प्रदर्शन न करें, परन्तु महत्वाकांशी नाना साहब ने सारी सम्पति को अपने हाथ

में लेकर पेशवा के शस्त्रागर पर भी अधिकार कर लिया। थोड़े ही दिनों में नाना साहब ने पेशवा की सभी उपाधियों को धारण कर लिया। तुरन्त ही उन्होनें सरकार को आवेदनपत्र दिया और पेशवाई पेंशन को चालू कराने की न्यायोचित मांग की। साथ ही उन्होंने अपने वकील के साथ खरीता आदि भी भेजा तो कानपुर के कलेक्टर ने वापस कर दिया तथा उन्हें सूचित कराया कि सरकार उनकी पेशवाई उपाधियों को स्वीकार नहीं करती। नाना साहब ने पेंशन पाने के लिए लार्ड डलहौजी से लिखापढ़ी की, किंतु जब उसने भी इंकार कर दिया तो उन्होंने अज्जीमल्ला खाँ को अपना वकील नियुक्त कर महारानी विक्टोरिया के पास भेजा। अजीमुल्ला ने अनेक प्रत्यत्न किए परन्तु वह सब असफल रहे 1857, में भारत के विदेशी राज्य के उन्मूलनार्थ, जो स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का विस्फोट हुआ था। उसमें नाना साहब का विशेष उल्लेखनीय योगदान रहा था।

1857 में जब मेरठ में क्रांति का श्री गणेश हुआ तो नाना साहब ने बड़ी वीरता और दक्षता से क्रांति की, क्रांति प्रारम्भ होते ही उनके अनुयायियों ने अंग्रेजी खज़ाने से साढ़े आठ रूपए और युद्ध सामग्री प्राप्त की थी। 1857 की क्रांति में नाना साहब का प्रमुख योगदान रहा है।

अंग्रेज सरकार ने नाना साहब को पकड़वाने के लिए बड़े–बड़े इनाम घोषित किए। किन्तु वे निष्फल रहे सचमुच नाना साहब का त्याग एवं स्वातत्रंय, उनकी वीरता और सैनिक योग्यता उन्हें 'भारतीय इतिहास' के एक प्रमुख व्यक्ति के आसन पर बिठा देती है।

Anjali
B.A. IInd Year
Roll No. 157882004

शहीद भगत सिंह

सरदार भगत सिंह का नाम अमर शहीदों में सबसे प्रमुख रूप से लिया जाता है। भगत सिंह का जन्म 28 सिंतम्बर, 1907 को पंजाब के जिला लायलपुर में बंगा गांव के एक देशभक्त सिख परिवार में हुआ था। जिसका अनुकूल प्रभाव उन पर पड़ा था। उनके पिता का नाम सरदार किशन सिंह और माता का नाम विद्यावती कौर था।

यह एक सिख परिवार था जिसने आर्य समाज के विचार का अपना लिया था। उनके परिवार पर आर्य समाज व महर्षि दयानन्द की विचारधारा का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा था। भगत सिंह के जन्म के समय उनके पिता सरदार किशन सिंह एवं उनके दो चाचा अजीत सिंह तथा स्वर्णसिंह अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ होने के कारण जेल में बंद थे। जिस दिन भगतसिंह पैदा हुए उनके पिता व चाचा को जेल से रिहा किया गया। इस शुभ घड़ी के अवसर पर भगतसिंह के घर में खुशी और भी बढ़ गई। भगतसिंह के जन्म के बाद उनकी दादी ने उनका नाम 'भागों वाला' रखा था।

जिसका मतलब होता है अच्छे भाग्य वाला। बाद में उन्हें 'भगतसिंह' कहा जाने लगा। वह 14 वर्ष की आयु से ही पंजाब की क्रांतिकारी संस्थाओं में कार्य करने लगे थे। डी.वी.वी. स्कूल से उन्होंनें नौवी की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की।

1923 में इटरमीडिएट की परीक्षा पास करने के बाद उन्हें विवाह बंधन में बांधने की तैयारियां होने लगी तो वह लाहौर से भागकर कानपुर आ गया। फिर देश की आजादी के संघर्ष में ऐसे रमें कि पूरा जीवन ही देश को समर्पित कर दिया। भागत सिंह ने देश की आजादी के लिए जिस साहस के साथ ब्रिटिश सरकार का मुकाबला किया, वह युवकों के लिए हमेशा ही एक बहुत बड़ा आदर्श बना रहेगा।

भगत सिंह को हिन्दी, उर्दू, पंजाबी तथा अंग्रेजी के अलावा बांग्ला भी आती थी। जो उन्होंने बटुकेश्वर दत्त से सीखी थी। जेल के दिनों में अनके लिखे खतों व लेखों से उनके विचारों का अंदाजा लगता है। उन्होंने भारतीय समाज में भाषा, जाति और धर्म के कारण आई दूरियों पर दुख व्यक्त किया था।

उन्होंने समाज के कमजोर वर्ग पर किसी भारतीय के प्रहार को भी उसी सख्ती से सोचा जितना कि किसी अंग्रेज के द्वारा किए गए अत्याचारों को। उनका विश्वास था कि उनकी शहादत से भारतीय जनता और उग्र हो जाएगी। लेकिन जब तक वह जिंदा रहेंगे ऐसा नहीं हो पाएगा। इसी कारण उन्होंने मौत की सजा सुनाने के बाद माफीनामा लिखने से साफ मना कर दिया था।

अमृतसर में 13 अप्रैल 1919 को हुए जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड ने भागत सिंह की सोच पर इतना गहरा प्रभाव डाला कि लाहौर के

नेशनल कॉलेज की पढ़ाई छोड़कर भागत सिंह ने भारत की आजादी के लिए नौजवान भारत सभा की स्थापना की। काकोरी कांड में रामप्रसाद, बिस्मिल, सहित 4 क्रांतिकारियों को फाँसी व 16 अन्य को कारावास की सजा से भागत सिंह इतने ज्यादा बैचैन हुए कि चन्द्रशेखर आजाद के साथ उनकी पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान रिपब्लिकेशन एसोशिएशन से जुड़ गए और एक नया नाम दिया। हिन्दुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकेशन एसोशिएशन। इस संगठन का उद्देश्य सेवा, त्याग और पीढ़ा झेल सकने वालों नवयुवक को तैयार करना था। इसके बाद भगत सिंह ने राजगुरू के साथ मिलकर 17 दिसम्बर 1928 को लाहौर में सहायक पुलिस अधीक्षक रहे अंग्रेज अधिकारी जेपी साडर्स को मारा। इस कारवाई में क्रांतिकारी चन्द्रशेखर आजाद ने भी उनकी पूरी सहायता की। इसके बाद भगत सिंह ने अपने क्रांतिकारी साथी बटुकेश्वर दत्त के साथ मिलकर अलीपुर रोड़ दिल्ली स्थित ब्रिटिश भारत तत्कालीन सेट्रल असेंम्बली के सभागार में 8 अप्रैल 1929 को अंग्रेज सरकार को जगाने के लिए बम और पर्चे फेंके। बम फेंकने के बाद वहीं उन्होंने अपनी गिरफ्तारी भी दी। इसके बाद 'लाहौर षडयंत्र ' के इस मुकदमें में भगत सिंह और उनके दो अन्य साथियों, राजगुरू तथा सुखदेव को 23 मार्च 1931 को एक साथ फाँसी पर लटका दिया गया। इस समय उनकी उम्र 25 वर्ष 5 माह 23 दिन थी और दिन भी था 23 मार्च भगत सिंह की शहादत से न केवल अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष को गति मिली। बल्कि नवयुवकों के लिए भी प्रेरणा स्त्रोत बन गए। आज सारा देश उनके बलिदान को बड़ी गंभीरता व सम्मान से याद करता है। जिसने अपनी जवानी सहित सारी जिंदगी देश के लिए समर्पित कर दी।

Mannu
B.A. IInd Year
Roll No. 1578820129

Women Education

Napoleon was once asked, what the great need of France was. He answered," Nation's progress is impossible without trained and educated mothers. If the women of my country are not educated, about half of the people will be ignorant."A woman has to play three roles in the course of her life. Each of these roles expects some duties from her. It is only with the help of education that she would be able to do them successfully. The first duty of a woman is to be a good daughter. The second duty is to be a good wife and third duty is to be a good mother. Education teaches a woman what she should be. It also teaches her how she should do it to be good daughter, a good wife and a good mother. Many men spend their evening time at clubs and societies. But a gentleman with an educated wife will not feel the need of a club or a society. An educated lady is a good friend, a clever nurse and a useful adviser to her husband. So she is a true help-mate. .If she is educated, she will make such impression on the mind of her children that will enable them in the later life to grow into a great man.

Suman
B.A. IInd Year
Roll No. 1578820038

Benefits of Effective Communication

Effective communication is everyone's responsibility, no matter where you sit, team leader or teammate. It is a lot more than just communicating; it involves knowing your audience, building trust and encouraging involvement. When we effectively communicate, information flows freely from side to side and top to bottom.

When you understand how to effectively communicate with other, you will likely experience

less stressful, more streamlined interactions in your personal life as well as your professional life.

There are limitless benefits of effective communication. It provides people great advantage in getting good jobs which they had passion for. Effective communication give clarity in order to stay away from any confusion. Without clarity, messages can be unclear, lacking purpose and definition. Also good communication is not about 'you' and getting what you want...it is about becoming aware of what other people want and need and then adapting your presentation to match their needs. Moreover, good communication eliminate barriers, resolve problems and builds stronger workplace relationships.

At last, the benefits of effective communication are multifarious and limitless that cannot be denied and explained in short.

Harmandeep Kaur
B.A. IInd Year
Roll No. 1578820268

Taxes

Tax is a mandatory financial charge or some other type of levy imposed upon a taxpayer by a governmental organization in order to fund various public expenditures.

There are two types of tax-Direct Tax and Indirect Tax.

Direct taxes covers the taxes that cannot be transferred or shifted to another person. In this case, the burden of the tax falls directly on the individual who earns a taxable income and cannot shift the tax to others. Some example are-

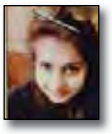
- Income tax
- Wealth tax
- Expenditure tax
- Estate duty

Indirect taxes, on the other hand, are taxes which can be shifted to another person like Value Added Tax (VAT) that is included in the bill of goods and services that you acquire from others. It can be levied on the manufacturer who then shifts it to the consumers by charging higher prices. Some example are-

- Value added tax
- Service tax
- Excise and Custom duty
- Entertainment tax

Tanya
B.A. I st Year
Roll No. 2314320052

Recent Changes in Indiana Economy



We have seen that with in few year there are lot of changes introduced under the leadership of honourable prime minister Sh. Narender Modi in Indian Economy.

- Firstly of the planning commission have been renamed of NITI Aayog. The portfolios of NITI, Aayoug have also been increased and there aim is to promote balanced regional growth leading to increase in overall GDP of Indian Economy.
- Secondly Demonetisation of ₹ 500 and ₹1000 notes were undertaken on 8 Nov. 2016 in order to bring out the black money from the economy. No doubt it was not a big success but still it well promoted the cashless Economic System where more digital payments were

incorporated in the economic system so that hidden transaction can be controlled.

- Third GST introduced on 1st July 2017 was another excellent more by the present goverment in order to simplify the indirect tax structure. Now it has only three types 1. CGST 2. SGST 3. IGST

So by introduction of all these changes some new vibration have been generated in the Indian Economy which is really appreciable.

Riya Bansal
B.A. I st Year
Roll No. 2314320288

Indian Monuments Our Pride and Heritage

Indian history is full of rise of fall of many kingdoms & empires. Monuments, built by the kings & they perform of every period throw light on the past history of India. These monuments exhibit the glory of India & are part of our cultural heritage. Almost all states of India of some or the other important historical monuments. Thousand of tourists visits India to have a glimpse of its important historical places.

Taj Mahal is one of the most famous & beautiful famous buildings of the world. Taj Mahal was built by famous Emperor Shah Jahan as the Tomb for his wife. It matchless beauty draws visitors from all parts of world. The Taj Mahal got the highest ranking among the seven wonders of the world.

Red Fort is one of those monuments which enhance the grace of Delhi. Red fort was also built by Shah Jahan the Mughal Emperor. The architecture of this building has a splendid impact of red stones & marble work.

Golden Temple of Amritsar is also known as Darbar Sahib. It is the grant Pilgrimage center of the Sikhs.

The holy temple was completed the direct control of supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

The majority of them are in a lead shape. Even the most famous monuments like Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Lal Qila have been related. All these monuments visited by millions of tourists actors the globe throughout the year. These monuments are the best in the world for their archeological view design historical significance but it is a disturbing factor that we have no looked after these monuments Property.

Mansi Grover
B.A. II nd Year
Roll No. 1578820072

ताजमहल : एक आश्चर्य

ताजमहल विश्व के सात नए आश्चर्यो में से एक है। 7 जुलाई 2007 को घोषित विश्व के सात नए आश्चर्यो की सूची में इसे स्थान प्रदान किया गया है। यह लगभग साढ़े तीन सौ वर्षो से भी अधिक पुराना स्मारक है। यह अटूट प्रेम का प्रतीक माना जाता है। यह सफेद संगमरमर से बनी एक अद्‌भुत कृति है। इसके अदभुत सौंदर्य की चकाचौंध देश–विदेश के लोगों को बरबस ही अपनी और आकर्षित कर लेती है। अर्थात् अनेकों स्त्री–पुरूष, बढ़े–बच्चे प्रतिदिन इसके दर्शन को आते रहते हैं। ताजमहल का निर्माण सन् 1637 ई. में मुगल सम्राट शाहजहां ने अपनी प्यारी बेगम मुमताज की स्मृति में बनवाया था। यह स्मारक

तभी से उसी शान में आगरा में यमुना नदी के दायें किनारे पर अटल खड़ा है। यह राजपूताने के संगमरमर का बना हुआ है। इसे उस समय की बीस हजार वास्तुकला के कारीगरों ने बीस साल में पूरा किया था। इस स्मारक के तीन और सुन्दर बाग तथा एक और यमुना की स्वच्छ व शीतल धारा बहती है। इसका प्रवेश–द्वार लाल पत्थरों से बना हुआ है। जिसके श्वेत पत्थरों पर कुरान की आयतें लिखी हुई है। ताजमहल के अन्दर सामने की और एक सुन्दर बाग है। जिसमें फव्वारों से सजे हुए जलकुण्ड है। और उसके दोनों और सुन्दर–सुन्दर वृक्ष खड़े हैं। इसके अन्दर एक छोटा सा अजायबघर है जिसमें मुगल बादशाहों के अस्त्र–शस्त्र रखें हुए हैं।

ताजमहल के गुम्बद की ऊँचाई लगभग 27.5 फुट है। ताजमल के ऊपर गुम्बद के चारों और छोटे–छोटे गुम्बद बने हुए हैं। इन गुम्बदों तथा दीवारों पर कला के सुन्दर नमूने चित्रित किए हुए हैं। ताजमल के बड़े गुम्बद के ठीक नीचे शाहजहां और मुमताज महल की समाधियों के सुन्दर नमूने बने हुए है और इन समाधियों (कब्रों) के ठीक नीचे उन दोनों प्रेमियों की वास्तविक कब्रे हैं। इन कब्रों के आसपास सुन्दर जालियां बनी हुई है। यहां इतना अधिक अन्धकार होता है कि इन कब्रों को देखने के लिए रोशनी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अतः वहां सदैव मोमबत्तियों का प्रकाश होता रहता है। धूप व अगरबत्तियों की सुगन्ध से यहां का वातावरण सदा सुगन्धित बना रहता है। शरद पूर्णिमा की रात्रि को ताजमहल की शोभा देखते ही बनती हे। चाँद की चाँदनी में चमकता हुआ यह स्मारक सबको नायास ही लुभा लेता हे। यमुना के जल में इसकी आभा देखते ही बनती है। इसकी इस आभा को देखने के लिए देश–विदेश से अनेक नर–नारियां प्रतिवर्ष आते रहते हैं। इस अद्वितीय स्मारक का नाम भारत में ही नहीं अपितु सम्पूर्ण जगत में सम्मान के साथ लिया जाता है। वास्तुकला का यह अद्वितीय नमूना हमारे देश का गौरव है। इसके निर्माण में 20000 कारीगरों ने मुगल शिल्पकार उस्ताद अहमद लाहौरी के अधीन कार्य किया, कहते है कि इसके निर्माण के बाद शाहजहाँ ने अपने सभी कारीगरों के हाथ कटवा दिये।

Twinkle
B.A. IInd Year
Roll No. 184

Corruption

So, I guess corruption is not a new word for us. Nowadays we are flooded with corruption -related topics in our news. Okay, think about it, you are watering your plants but the pot has a hole below. What do you think, is that water helpful

for your plants. Of course, not at all. This is what happens in today's world. Our whole system has a hole and despite our knowledge, we are just ignoring it.

Corruption is not a national problem, it is global problem. Almost, every country faces it due to which it affects the growth and development of the nation in all aspects like social, economic and political. It has made its roots in both developing and well develop countries. Also in our country, it is available from the historical time of the Mughal and Sultanate period. Although, bribery is not the only from of political corruption associated with the abuse of public office for private gain. It is proved from the sources that the ancients also worried about other forms of corruption as well, including extortion, patronage, and embezzlement.

Neetu
B.A. IIIrd Year
Roll No. 161196

Cultural India : Leaders: Bhagat Singh

Born:	September 28, 1907
Place of Birth:	Village Banga, Tehsil Jaranwala, District Lyallpur, Punjab (in modern day Pakistan)
Parents:	Kishan Singh (father) and Vidyavati Kaur (mother)
Education:	D.A.V. High School, Lahor: National College, Lahore
Associations:	Naujwan Bharat Sabha, Hindustan Republican Association, Kirti Kisan Party, Kranti Dal
Political Ideology:	Socialism, Nationalism, Anarchism, Communism
Religious Beliefs:	Sikhism (Childhood and teens), Atheism (youth)

Bhagat Singh left home for Kanpur when his parents tried to get him married, saying that if he married in slave India, "my bride shall only be death" and joined Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He along with Sukhdev planned to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and plotted to kill the Superintendent of Police James Scott in Lahore. However in a case of mistaken identity, John Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police was shot. A year later, he and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in the Central Assembly Hall in Delhi, and shouted "Inqalab Zindabad!" He did not resist his arrest at this point. His death sentence was pronounced on 7 October 1930, which he heard with defiant courage.

During his stay in jail, he went on a hunger strike against the policy of better treatment for prisoners of foreign origin. He was sentenced to be hanged on 24 March 1931, but it was brought forward by 11 hours to 23 March 1931 at 7:30 p.m. India's most famous freedom fighter was only 23 years old when he was hanged. His death inspired hundreds to take up the cause of the freedom movement.

Amandeep Kaur
Roll No. 1578820096

Computer Section

Teacher Editor

Ms. Sakshi Aneja

CONTENTS

1. Fun Facts about Computer — 2
   Tarjeet Kaur
2. Psychological effects of computer gaming on individuals and society — 2
   Preeti Tamak
3. How Computer Have Changed the World — 3
   Shivani Rana
4. A Software Engineer — 4
   Rashmeet Kaur

Fun Facts about Computer

1. The World's first computer, which was named the Z1, was invented by Konrad Zuse in 1936. His next invention, the Z2 was finished in 1939 and was the first fully functioning electro-mechanical computer.
2. The first Apple computer, which was built by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak, was made by using parts they get for free from their employers. They were made to scounge spare parts from work.
3. While it took the radio 38 years, and the television a short 13 years, it took the Internet only 4 years to reach 50 million users.
4. One of every 8 married couples in the United States has met online.
5. The average computer user blinks 7 times a minute, which is less than half the normal rate of 20.
6. Only 8% of the World's currency is physical money, the rest only exists on computers.
7. Mary Kenneth Keller, the first woman to earn Ph.D in Computer Science in the United States also earned a Master's degree in Mathematics and Physics, helped develop computer programming languages and was a Catholic run.
8. John Lasseter, who is the CEO of Pixar, was fired from Disney for promoting computer animation.
9. In 1936, the Russians made a computer that ran on water.
10. 30,000 websites are hacked everyday.
11. The Dirty Dozen was the name of a 12 man engineer group who developed the first IBM computer.
12. The password for the computer controls of nuclear missiles of the United States for a total of 8 years was 00000000.
13. Alan Turing was the father of Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence and also helped break German World War II Cyphers. He committed suicide after being forced to undergo hormonal treatment for homosexuality and was barred from continuing his cryptographic research.
14. Big banks don't process checks and debit card charges to your account in the order that they're received, but instead use a computer program that selects the biggest amounts first and charges them against your account; emptying your account faster and resulting in more overdraft fees.
15. A computer as powerful as the human brain would be able to perform about 38 thousand trillion operations per second and hold about 3,584 terabytes of memory.

Tarjeet Kaur
M.Sc. IInd Year
Roll No. 1551420018

Psychological Effects of Computer Gaming on Individuals and Society

Games have an effect on how we think and feel while playing them. Games include certain features, such as sounds, high score listings and leveling. These features are designed to make the gamer become emotionally involved in the game, and feel both positive and negative fellings while playing based on the design of the game and how engrossed they become.

- **Negative effects of computer gaming in society social**

  One of the main negative effects that concern parents is the lack of social activity because they spend long hours gaming, there is less face to face communication between friends and family meaning they tend not to go out as much.

- **Cost**

  Due to high demand for video games, companies can afford to charge high prices for games like 40-50 Euro for the average console game. This can easily add up to hundreds of pounds spent on games which are not as important as paying bills for other purposes that are necessary.

- **Violence**

  Video games that are violent or involve shooting such as GTA or Fallout can lead to people copying this behaviour, similar to the incident at Virginia Tech. v-tech rampage copied this incident which caused a lot of problems with families involved in this incident. Another real life example was when Warren Leblanc repeatedly stabbed Stefan Pakeerah due to being influenced by the video game Manhunt according to his parents.

- **Health issues**

  Long hours of gaming can lead to health issues such as RSI due to holding the controller for long hours, eye strain is another issue if the user does not take regular breaks, and your eye sight could get worse. Because users are often hooked on games for long hours, they get carried away with time meaning they do not get enough sleep causing irregular sleep patterns.

- **Separation from reality**

  When you are playing war games like battlefield or call of duty, users are normally engaged in this game due to how realistic it is, which can lead to them forgetting their daily routine such as doing coursework, household chores etc. For example, the war game Manhunt is no longer allowed to be sold due to Warren Leblanc taking the game out of context and into the real world.

- **Biggest example of Psychological effect of computer gaming is Blue Whale (game) India**

  Several cases of child suicide, self-harm and attempted suicide alleged to be a result of Blue Whale and in response the Government of India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology requested that several Internet companies (including Google, Facebook, and Yahoo!) remove all links which direct users to the game. But, finally in January 2018, after a full investigation the government reported there was no evidence that any death was as a result of Blue Whale.

- **Tunisia**

  On March 12, 2018 the parents of seven Tunisian children who claimed their children had killed themselves due to the game requested a ban on Blue Whale from the Tunisian courts. A trial court in Sousse issued an interim judgment prohibiting Blue Whale and another supposed similar game named "Miriam" as all these games challenges the offers of 50-60 days that promote mental health and well being but actually these are killer games.

Outdoor games turned into Online games
Endless talks turned into texting
Memories turned into screenshots
Happiness turned into no. of likes
Is technology connecting people
Or Separating people?

Preeti Tamak
M.Sc. IInd Year
Roll No. 1551420001

How Computer Have Changed the World

Computer have been one of the greatest inventions ever! They have changed the World by changing the way we think today and will continue to do so.

1. **How computers changed the world over the years:**

Revolutionized Business: Computers have changed the way a business functions in a large way. Back in the olden times, corporate houses rented spaces for running accounting departments. It took months together to

figure out profit or loss that a business had made or suffered. Recording entries and other relevant data was done manually and most of it remained scripted. However, with the advent of computers, the concept of manual entries and use of human brain to remember and memorize company's financial operations became obsolete. This transformation was known as automation, which made computers the backbone of all new age businesses.

2. **Changed Our Lives**

Imagine our lives without computers is next to impossible. Ubiquity of these machines goes to show our incorrigible dependence on them. Computers were initially used only in workplaces. However, they soon became a household name, which revolutionized everything from school homework to grocery shopping.

3. **How Computers Change the Way We Think**

Computer being an indispensable tool in our lives, has changed the way we think in more ways than one. Today, all you have to do to find answers is, just 'Google it'! The online world of blogging, instant messaging, chatting and social networking not only leaves virtual traces, but unites the world in a completely unimagined way. Computers have pushed us to see different worlds and experiences cultures.

Shivani Rana
BCA IIIrd Year
Roll No. 162304

A Software Engineer

Apne Project ke bojh talle dabaa jaa raha hai,Wo dekho ek Software Engineer jaa raha hai.

Hazaron ki tankha wala, Karoron ki jeb bharta hai,Software Engineer whi ban skta hai jo jigar rakhta hai. Apne PM ki roz gaaliyan sunta hai, Par weekend ko roz yaad rakhta hai

Coding karte karte pata he nahi chala kab,BUGS ki PRIORITY maa-baap se zayada ho gyi, Zindagi se hara hua hai, par BUGS se harr nahi manta hai. Apni APPLICIATION ki ek line janta hai, Wo dekho ek SOFTWARE ENGINEER jaa raha hai.

Kharche badh rahe hain, baal kam ho rahe hain, A Ki data aati nahi,INCOME TAX ki sitam ho rahe hain, lo phir COMPANY ki bus choot gyi, toh dekho AUTO se aa rhe hain. Wo dekho ek SOFTWARE ENGINEER jaa raha hai.

OFFICE ki khane ki thaali dekh apna mooh bigaadta hai, Maa ke khane ko roz yaad karta hai, Aapne ab tak li hongi bhut se chutkiyaan, SOFTWARE ENGINEER ke jeevan ka sach batati ye kuch aakhari panktiyaan.

"ISS KAVITA KA HAR SHABDH MERE DIL KI GEHRAAI SE AA RAHA HAI, WO DEKHO SOFTWARE ENGINEER JAA RAHA HAI."

Rashmeet Kaur
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