





YEARS OF LEGACY



of HLM Group of Institutions

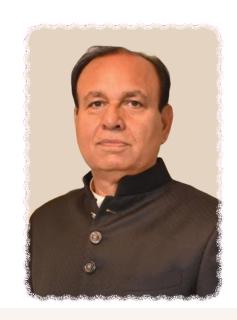




Leadership



Late Shri Harbans Lal Miglani



Mr. Sunil Miglani

Chairman HLM Group of Institutions & Migsun Group



Mrs. Tanvi Miglani

Chief Operating Officer HLM Group of Institutions



Volume 1, 2024

Editorial Board

Chief Editor

Dr. Dheeraj Kumar Sharma

Editors

Dr. Mohit Kumar Jindal

Ms. Poorvi Garg

Advisory Board

Dr. Anuj Agarwal

Director,

HLM Group of Institutions

Dr. Shashank Dwivedi

Joint Director,

HLM Group of Institutions

Dr. R.K. Singhal

Professor, HLM Group of Institutions,

Convener, Board of Studies, Management, AKTU

Publication & Marketing Head

Mr. Aviral Garg

Layout & Graphic Designer

Mr. Ashish Gulati

Marketed By

HLM College, 11th KM Milestone, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, U.P. - 201206

Editorial Office

HLM College, 11th KM Milestone, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, U.P. - 201206

Table of CONTENT

| Message from Chairman | 3 |
|---|----|
| Message from Chief Operating Officer | 4 |
| Message from Chief Editor's Desk | 5 |
| Message from Director | 6 |
| Message from Joint Director | 7 |
| Message from Shri. Chirag Paswan | 8 |
| Message from Prof. Sangeeta Shukla | 9 |
| Message from Shri. Dhirendar Kumar Verma | 10 |
| Message from Prof. P.S. Rana | 11 |
| Message from Prof. (Dr.) Jayanand | 12 |
| Message from Shri. Atul Garg | 13 |
| शुभ सन्देश - श्री सुनील कुमार शर्मा | 14 |
| शुभ सन्देश - श्री डॉo सोमेन्द्र तोमर | 15 |
| शुभ सन्देश - श्रीचंद शर्मा | 16 |
| शुभ सन्देश - श्री अजीत पाल त्यागी | 17 |
| शुभ सन्देश - श्री डॉ अनिल अग्रवाल | 18 |
| Message from Prof. Rakesh Kumar Sharma | 19 |
| Message from Prof. C. M. Jain | 20 |
| Message from Dr. Mukesh Kumar Sharma | 21 |
| Message from Dr. Gulab Singh Ruhal | 22 |
| Message from Dr. Yatendra Kumar Singh | 23 |
| Department of Management and IT | 24 |
| Department of Humanities | 25 |
| Department of Education | 26 |
| Department of Law | 27 |
| Department of Nursing | 28 |
| Department of Physical Education | 29 |
| Department of Commerce | 30 |
| Department of Science | 31 |

Printed, Published and Owned by Dr. Dheeraj Kumar Sharma. **Printed at** Guru Printers, Sonda Road, Modinagar, Ghaziabad, UP, 201204

Published at: HLM College, 11th KM Milestone, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, U.P. - 201206

The views represented by various articles by the writers are their own and HLM does not take any responsibility in this regard.

Table of

CONTENT

| Department of Library Science | 32 |
|---|----|
| Activities During Session 2023-24 | 33 |
| HLM Journey | 34 |
| Life at HLM - Sports | 35 |
| Life at HLM - Industrial Visit | 37 |
| Life at HLM - Seminars/Conferences | 38 |
| Life at HLM - Extra Curricular | 39 |
| Life at HLM - Cultural | 41 |
| Relation between Humans and the Environment | 43 |
| Why is Education Boring? | 45 |
| Brief Analysis of New Criminal Laws (BNS, BNSS, BSA 2023) | 47 |
| Startup Classification by Valuation/Net Worth | 50 |
| Thappad: Shattering Patriarchy and Redefining Women's Silence | 51 |
| Freedom Fighter of Ghaziabad District | 53 |
| Youth as Catalysts in the Ruling Party: Mobilizing Young Energy for Political Success | 56 |
| Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Legal Profession | 59 |
| Contribution of Indian Economists in the Study of Economics | 63 |
| Impact Of Social Media on Judges | 65 |
| The Contribution of Persons in the Freedom of India in Uttar Pradesh | 68 |
| College life of Students | 73 |
| How to become a Beast In 6 months | 76 |
| Faith | 77 |
| Potentially Toxic Elements' Accumulation and Health Risk of Consuming Vegetables Cultivated along the Highway | 78 |
| The Role of Value Education in Shaping Today's Higher Education | 81 |
| Student Mental Health in the Current Education System | 83 |

| From Stress to Success: The Role Of Positive Thinking in Academic Life | 85 |
|---|-----|
| All About Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 | 87 |
| In Legal Minds | 91 |
| Legal Dreams | 91 |
| The Unseen Advocate | 92 |
| Understanding the Basics of Tort Law | 93 |
| आत्म संघर्ष | 95 |
| शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शारीरिक शिक्षा की महत्ता | 97 |
| पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS), नई पेंशन योजना (NPS) और एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS): एक विस्तृत अवलोकन | 98 |
| ध्वज का सफर | 101 |
| कसूर बस उसका इतना था | 103 |
| पेट्रोल/डीज़ल पर जीएसटी प्रभाव का एक समीक्षा अध्ययन | 104 |
| चलो फिर प्रयास करते हैं | 106 |
| वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता हैहै | 106 |
| नारी की बदलती हुई भूमिका | 107 |
| नारी और समाज | 109 |
| वीरों की धरती | 110 |
| मातृभाषा | 110 |
| नारी एक रूप अनेक | 111 |
| नारी तू महान है | 112 |
| उसके हक का ख्याल नहीं किया | 112 |
| College Committee | 113 |
| Sports Achievers | 115 |
| Academic Achievers | 118 |

Chairman



I thank all our students, teachers and the entire team, for supporting us in our tremendous journey spanning the last two decades. At HLM, we believe that education is not merely an accumulation of facts, but a preparation of life itself.

Education is knowledge imbued with wisdom and ethics. It molds the students character, influences their personality and gives them the mental skills they need to cope with the complexities of our world today. Through emphasis on a strong academic ambience, innovative pedagogy, holistic grooming, technology driven infrastructure and experiential learning, in and out of the classrooms, we prepare our students to succeed in a highly competitive professional environment.

Inspired by the ancient Indian education system, we aim to produce driven, ace professionals capable of taking on challenges while continuing to be proudly immersed in the strong values and ethics of our great nation.

With the ever increasing number of aspiring candidates applying to our institutions each year, we aim to establish HLM University in the near future. We look forward to nurturing and shaping young minds capable of influencing and building the future of our country. To achieve our goals, I seek continued support and hard work of our valued teachers and students, cooperation of our employees and thank all our well-wishers who have contributed to the growth of our organization.

Mr. Sunil Miglani

Chairman
HLM Group Of Institutions & Migsun Group



Chief Operating Officer



The prestigious, HLM Group of Institutions (HLM) since its inception in 2005 has made remarkable progress by following the mantra of a student-centric approach, whether it is in academics or extra co-curricular activities.

HLM Institute possesses a state-of-the-art infrastructure with equipped laboratories, a well-stocked library, and highly qualified faculties. We at, HLM introduce our students to Outcome Based Education and trained them with skills in various disciplines.

In addition to developing excellent Management and Leadership skills, the students are Motivated not only to dream big but also encouraged to think unconventionally to face the challenges of the future and provide a platform for Entrepreneurship.

It has been our constant endeavor to instill in our student's ethical values hereby making COO them socially responsible citizens.

The institution has stood for quality and excellence and still thriving to be the best in the years to come. As Zoey Sayward says 'Don't wait for the perfect moment. Take the moment and make it perfect!' We prepare our students to make the best out of the opportunities.

Keeping our vision and mission of the institution, we believe in Seek-Strive-Soar..... In the making of dynamic individuals in society.

As the saying goes "Team Work makes the dream work" At HLM, we have a committed team and the team is continuously responsible for achieving the vision and mission of the institution and is being personally guided by our team.

I take this opportunity to express that every effort is made to improve the existing best services to bring out the best for the welfare of our institution and the growth of our students.

Mrs. Tanvi Miglani

Chief Operating Officer HLM Group of Institutions

Chief Editor's Desk



Dear Readers,

As we celebrate the foundation day of our HLM Group of Institution. It is with great pleasure and a sense of accomplishment that I present to you the inaugural edition of **Pratibimb**, our very own college magazine. This year, we honor not only our institution's legacy but also the cherished memory of our chairman's beloved father, whose steadfast support and vision laid the foundation for our college's growth. As the Chief Editor, I am filled with nostalgia reflecting on my incredible 18-year journey shaped by inspiration, mentorship, and profound learning with HLM. This college has been more than just an educational institution; it has been a nurturing ground for aspirations and ambitions. I have witnessed the transformative power of education as students evolved into confident individuals prepared to face the world.

Today, as we release this magazine. I have had the privilege of witnessing firsthand the incredible dedication and collaborative spirit that brought this project to life. At HLM, we are committed to fostering an environment that nurtures not only academic brilliance but also personal growth, social responsibility, and innovation. **Pratibimb** serves as a testament to these values, showcasing the diverse talents, achievements, and perspectives of our students and faculty. In these pages, you will discover inspiring stories, insightful articles, artistic creations, and highlights of the dynamic activities that make our college so vibrant.

I extend my deepest gratitude to the Management, editorial team, contributors, and faculty advisors for their unwavering support and hard work together. Let us continue to reflect, grow, and shine as one united HLM family.

Warm regards,

Dr. Dheeraj Kumar Sharma

Chief Editor, Pratibimb Assistant Director, HLM Group of Institutions



Director



"Consistency is what transforms average into excellent."

Dear Students, Faculty, and Alumni,

As we launch **Pratibimb**, our college magazine, I am filled with immense pride and gratitude. This publication is a glaring testament to the amazing creativity, extraordinary talent, and unique dedication of our students and faculty.

At HLM College, we strive to provide a nurturing environment that fosters academic excellence, holistic growth, and social responsibility. '**Pratibimb**' is a reflection of our incessant and persistent commitment to these values.

In this first edition, you will find inspiring stories of our college various activities, our students' and faculty achievements, thought-provoking articles, and stunning artwork. Our team have poured their hearts into creating this magazine, and I am extremely thrilled to see their interminable endeavours & hard work come to fruition.

As we look to the future, I wish to encourage each of you to continue exploring your passions, pushing boundaries, raising bars and striving for excellence. I want to remind you that excellence is not the result of a one time activity but an outcome of a continuous & consistent process in the right direction. Remember that education is not just about academics; about getting better grades and higher degrees; it's about developing ourselves into compassionate, informed, skilled, engaged & responsible global citizens.

I extend my sincerest appreciation to the whole editorial team, all contributors, and faculty, advisors who have worked tirelessly to make **Pratibimb** a reality.

Let us continue to inspire, motivate, and support one another as we embark on this joyful journey of learning and growth.

Warm wishes,

Dr. Anuj Agarwal

Director HLM Group of Institutions

Joint Director



Due to the increasing spread of technology and Internet, the whole world has turned into a global village. Being the country with the largest youth population and a rapidly growing country in the world, today India needs innovations in every field. Along with making India an innovative nation, there is a need to advance its unique traditional knowledge base. Now efforts are being made on a large scale to realize the power of India's talented youth, the hidden talent in children and their creativity. Innovation is not just doing something new, but doing any work in a new way is also innovation.

With over 65% of youth in the working age group, India enjoys an emerging demographic dividend unlike any other country in the world. However, this advantage can be fully reaped only when the youth are equipped with the right kind of necessary skills to meet the demand of modern, cutting-edge jobs. Hence, a focus on innovation, education and nurturing talent will be crucial in making India the skill capital of the world. Vocational education has also been given due importance in the National Education Policy-2020. By integrating vocational education with academic education, the policy gets rid of the rigid separation between subjects, and encourages students to choose from various vocational courses to acquire specialized skills. This emphasis has received a renewed boost through the NEP's provisions to reinvigorate the research environment in HLM and promote industryacademia links. HLM already provides a better skill based education to promote innovation..

So Let's join hand together in HLM...

Dr. Shashank Kr. Dwivedi

Joint Director HLM Group of Institutions



Shri. Chirag Paswan

Minister,

Food Processing Industries,

Government of India



मंत्री खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय भारत सरकार



MINISTER
FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



D.O.No. Minister/MoFPI/2024/

Dated:

October, 2024

Dear Shri Dheeraj/Aviral,

I am pleased to receive your invitation regarding the launch of "Pratibimb," the official magazine of HLM Group of Institutions. It is commendable to see HLM Group to take initiatives for foster creativity and knowledge sharing through such platforms.

I extend my best wishes for the successful launch of your inaugural edition. May "Pratibimb" serve as a beacon of inspiration for students and faculty alike, promoting excellence in education and highlighting the achievements within your institution.

I look forward to seeing the positive impact.

regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(Chirag Paswan)

HLM Group of Institutions Namo Bharat Pillar No. 793, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad.

Prof. Sangeeta Shukla

Vice Chancellor,

Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut





CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH UNIVERSITY, MEERUT-250 004 (U.P.)

(NAAC A++ Accredited)

Professor Sangeeta Shukla D.Sc. Ref. No. SVC/21/ 1249 Dated: 05.10.2024

MESSAGE

It is heartening to know that H.L.M. College, Ghaziabad is bringing out its annual magazine "PRATIBIMB". College magazine provides an opportunity to the students to express their views on issues of contemporary relevance.

The annual magazine of the college presents a detailed account of the different co-curricular & extracurricular activities of the college. It motivates and inspires students to get involved in activities crucial to the development of their personality.

It is a commendable effort aimed at harnessing creative skills of the students and it is hoped that they stand to benefit out of it. I also wish "Pratibimb" goes a long way in accomplishing the goal of value education.

I convey my good wishes and felicitations to the Principal, members of faculty and students for bringing out this publication.

(Sangeeta Shukla)

Principal, H.L.M. College, Ghaziabad (U.P.)-201206



Shri. Dhirendar Kumar Verma

Registrar,

CCS University





चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ। Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut

Ref. No: PA/ 1998 Date: ..0.5/10/2024

MESSAGE

The magazines do miracles and have transformed the negative attitudes into positive ones of many a people, when someone reads, "Khudi ko kar buland itna ki har tadbeer se pahle khuda bande se ye puchae bata teri raza kya hai ". It gave me boundless happiness when I could know that H.L.M. College, Ghaziabad is coming out with a magazine "Pratibimb". It would contain everything, such as academics, technology, global concept in current values of knowledge, entertaining scripts, melodies, poems, giaki, shairo-shairi, songs, write ups on social environments, great thoughts and many more.

I wish the Magazine and college management a great success.

(Divendar Kumar Verma) Registrar

Prof. P. S. Rana

Pro Vice Chancellor, Bhagwant Global University, Kotdwar



प्रोफे० पी० एस० राणा Prof. P.S.Rana प्रतिकुलपति Pro Vice Chancellor



BHAGWANT GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, KOTDWAR, Uttari Jhandichaur, Kotdwar (Uttarakhand), PIN-26149 Mob. No. 9412026526 Email- vebgu2017@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date-23/12/2023

To, Dr. Mamta ji Principal, HLM College Ghaziabad (U.P.)

Subject: Best Wishes

Dear Sir/Ma'am

I feel pleasure to know that your college is going to launch "*Pratibimb*", a magazine of HLM Group of Institutions which is scheduled to be released in October 2024, which is a result of definite contribution of team associated with it.

In this context, I extend my best wishes to all and a successful inauguration of the edition. I hope that it will not only be a compilation of the events but also provide a platform for creativity in the students as well as in teachers and will enhance the prestige of the magazine.

Thank you

Warm regards

(Prof. P.S. Rana)



Message from Prof. (Dr.) Jayanand

Pro Vice Chancellor,
Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology







Pro Vice Chancellor
Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology
(NAAC 'A' Grade Accredited Deemed-to-be University)
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

Prof. (Dr.) Jayanand

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to HLM Group of Institutions on the launch of their official magazine, "Pratibimb." The initiative of publishing a magazine reflects the institution's commitment to fostering creativity, academic excellence, and intellectual growth among students. Such a platform not only showcases the talent and hard work of students and faculty but also serves as a mirror reflecting the collective spirit of innovation and learning that defines HLM.

I am confident that "Pratibimb" will inspire its readers and provide them with valuable insights, enriching both their academic and personal journeys. May this magazine continue to be a source of motivation for students, encouraging them to aim higher and contribute meaningfully to society. I wish the editorial team and contributors great success in their endeavor.

Warm regards and best wishes for the inaugural edition.

Prof. Jayanand Pro Vice Chancellor

Shobhit Institute Of Engineering & Technology, Uttar Pradesh

Shri. Atul Garg

Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Chairman, KIET Group of Institutions



Atul Garg अतुल गर्ग



Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) 12- Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh E-mail- atulgargoffice@gmail.com Ph. No. - 9811037560

Dat

Date. 07/10/2014

Sr. No. VIP- 24 / Ja- /a /2004

<u>॥ शुभकामना संदेश ॥</u>

श्री अविरल गर्ग जी के माध्यम से प्राप्त हुए पत्र से मुझे "प्रतिबिम्ब", एचएलएम समूह के संस्थानों की आधिकारिक पत्रिका, के शुभारंभ की सूचना पाकर अत्यंत खुशी हुई। यह न केवल आपके संस्थान के लिए बल्कि पूरे शैक्षिक क्षेत्र के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर है।

मैं इस पत्रिका के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएँ प्रकट करता हूँ। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह पत्रिका शिक्षा और समर्पण का एक प्रतीक बनेगी और पाठकों को प्रेरित करेगी। आपकी मेहनत और समर्पण से यह पत्रिका निश्चित रूप से अपनी पहचान बनाएगी।

भवदीय

(अतुल गर्ग)

डॉ० धीरज कुमार शर्मा जी सहायक निदेशक, एच. एल. एम. ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशंस



श्री सुनील कुमार शर्मा

मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश



सुनील कुमार शर्मा ^{मंत्री,}

इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश



कार्यालय : कक्ष संख्या F1/2 षष्टम तल,

बापू भवन, सचिवालय, लखनऊ।

******: 0522-2235541

ई-मेल : it.electronicministerup@gmail.com

दिनाक 69/10 2024

Message

I am delighted to hear about the launch of "Pratibimb" the official magazine of HLM Group of Institutions. This initiative reflects the commitment of your institution to promote knowledge, creativity, and the vibrant spirit of your student community.

I extend my heartfelt best wishes for the inaugural edition. May "Pratibimb" serve as a platform for enlightening discussions, showcasing talents, and inspiring future leaders. Your dedication to excellence in education is commendable and will surely benefit the readers and the broader community.

Please convey my regards to the entire team at HLM Group of Institutions. I look forward to witnessing the positive impact of your magazine.

Warm regards.

(Sunil Kumar Sharma)

To HLM Group of Institutions Namo Bharat Pillar No. 793, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad.

श्री डॉo सोमेन्द्र तोमर

राज्य मंत्री, ऊर्जा एवं अतरिक्त ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश)



डाॅं० सोमेन्द्र तोमर

राज्य मंत्री ऊर्जा एवं अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश



कार्यालय कक्ष संख्या-एफ-1/2, चतुर्थ तल, बापू भवन, सचिवालय, लखनऊ दूरभाष : 0522-2239302 (का०)/फैक्स बी-1 शास्त्री नगर, मेरठ (का० मेरठ) दूरभाष नं०-0121-2602163 मो०नं०-08887150849

पत्रांकः 1124/2024

दिनांक : ...09 / 10 / 2024 ...

संदेश

अत्यन्त हर्ष का विषय है कि एच०एल०एम० कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद अपने छात्र—छात्राओं, सहकर्मी शिक्षकों एवं जनसामान्य में लेखन के प्रति रूचि जागृत करने हेतु तथा अपने छात्र—छात्राओं की गतिविधियों को जनसामान्य तक पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से अपनी पत्रिका "प्रतिबिंब" का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है। महाविद्यालय अपने छात्रों के विचारों, रचनात्मकता और शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियों को एक मंच प्रदान करेंगी, जो सराहनीय है।

मुझे आशा है कि अपनी पत्रिका में महाविद्यालय के समस्य कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी सिहत अनेक शैक्षिक नवाचार प्रकाशित किए जाएंगे, जो छात्र—छात्राओं को आगे बढने की दिशा में प्रेरित करेगा।

मैं इस पत्रिका के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूं तथा एच०एल०एम० कॉलेज परिवार के समस्त सदस्यों को साधुवाद देता हूं।

शुभकामनाओं सहित,

(डा० सोमेन्द्र तोमर) (डा० सोमेन्द्र तोमर) राज्यमंत्री ऊर्जा एवं अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा विभाग उत्तर प्रवेश सरकार

एच०एल०एम० ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशन्स,

दिल्ली- मेरठ रोड़, गाजियाबाद।



श्रीचंद शर्मा

सदस्य, विधान परिषद्, (शिक्षक सीट, मेरठ-सहारनपुर कमिश्नरी)



श्रीचंद शर्मा

सदस्य विधान परिषद (शिक्षक सीट, मेरठ-सहारनपुर कमिश्नरी) मो- 09310225758, 09412225758 shrichandsharmabjp@gmail.com



- 15,रॉयलहोटल,विधायक निवास-4 विधानसभा मार्ग ,लखनऊ| क- 086773

- ग्राम-धूममानिकपुर,दादरी,ग्रेटर नोएडा गौतमबुद्धनगर|

पत्रांक: <u>956 MLC/24</u>

दिनांक: <u>04/10/2024</u>

श्रीचंद शर्मा सदस्य, विधान परिषद, उत्तर प्रदेश (शिक्षक)

प्रति,

HLM ग्रुप ऑफ़ इंस्टीट्यूशंस दिल्ली-मेरठ रोड, गाजियाबाद

विषय: HLM कॉलेज पत्रिका "प्रतिबिंब" के शुभारंभ हेतु शुभकामनाएँ।

आदरणीय महोदय/महोदया,

आपके आमंत्रण के लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। "प्रतिबिंब" पत्रिका के शुभारंभ की जानकारी से मुझे अत्यधिक प्रसन्नता हुई। यह पहल छात्रों के विचारों, रचनात्मकता और शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियों को एक मंच प्रदान करेगी, जो सराहनीय है।

HLM ग्रुप ऑफ़ इंस्टीट्यूशंस द्वारा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा यह प्रयास निस्संदेह प्रेरणादायक है और विद्यार्थियों को आगे बढ़ने की दिशा में प्रेरित करेगा। मैं आपके इस नए प्रयास के सफलतापूर्वक संचालन और पत्रिका के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएँ व्यक्त करता हूँ।

"प्रतिबिंब" के माध्यम से नए विचारों और संभावनाओं का उदय हो, यही मेरी कामना है।

सादर, श्रीचंद शर्मा सदस्य, विधान परिषद उत्तर प्रदेश

शुभ सन्देश श्री अजीत पाल त्यागी

विधायक, मुरादनगर विधानसभा



अजीत पाल त्यागी

(54) मुरादनगर विधानसभा जनपद - गाजियाबाद



1002, बहुखंडी विधायक आवास तीन तिलक मार्ग, डालीबाग (लखनऊ)

ख-7 No. 62880 M: 9871862288

पत्रांक- 107/10/24

दिनांक- 04-10-2024

एच०एल०एम० ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशंस दिल्ली-मेरठ रोड. गाजियाबाद।

विषयः एच०एल०एम० कॉलेज पत्रिका "प्रतिबिंब" के शुमारंम हेतु शुमकामनाएँ।

डा० धीरज कुमार शर्मा जी के द्वारा सन्देश प्राप्त हुआ कि "प्रतिबिंब" एच०एल०एम० ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशंस की आधिकारिक पत्रिका का शुभारंभ होने जा रहा है जिससे मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है। आपकी पत्रिका का विमोचन अक्टूबर 2024 में हाने जा रहा है जो निश्चित रूप से विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों के बीच संवाद और जानकारी का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्त्रोत बनेगा।

मै एच०एल०एम० ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशंस जोकि पिछले 18 वर्षो से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे है, को इस विशेष अवसर पर शुभकामनाएँ प्रेषित करता हूँ। आपके प्रयासों से यह पत्रिका छात्रों में ज्ञान और प्रेरणा का संचार करेगी। कृपया इस पत्रिका को सफल बनाने के लिए मेरी शुभकामनाएँ स्वीकार करें।

(अजीतपाल त्यागी)

जनसम्पर्क कार्यालय - R-1/86 निकट पेट्रोल पम्प, आर.डी.सी., राजनगर (गाजियाबाद)

श्री डॉ अनिल अग्रवाल

पूर्व सदस्य, सांसद (राज्यसभा), चांसलर, एचआरआईटी विश्वविद्यालय





रात्यमेव जयते

DR. ANIL AGRAWAL

Ex. Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha

Member, Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare Member, Standing Committee on Information Technology Member, Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

शुभ सन्देश

मुझे "प्रतिबिम्ब", एचएलएम ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशंस की आधिकारिक पत्रिका के शुभारंभ की सूचना पाकर अत्यंत खुशी हुई। यह न केवल आपके संस्थान के लिए बल्कि पूरे शैक्षिक क्षेत्र के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर है।

में इस पत्रिका के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएँ प्रकट करता हूँ। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह पत्रिका शिक्षा और समर्पण का एक प्रतीक बनेगी और पाठकों को प्रेरित करेगी। आपकी मेहनत और समर्पण से यह पत्रिका निश्चित रूप से अपनी पहचान बनाएगी।

आपकी सफलता की कामना करता हूँ।

डॉ. अनिल अग्रवाल

पूर्व सदस्य, सांसद (राज्यसभा)

चांसलर, एचआरआईटी विश्वविद्यालय

श्री अविरल गर्ग

एचएलएम गुप ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूशंस

गाजियाबाद

Prof. Rakesh Kumar Sharma

Head & Dean-Education,

Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut





CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH UNIVERSITY, MEERUT-250 004 (U.P.)

(NAAC A++ Accredited)

Prof. Rakesh Kumar Sharma Head & Dean-Education Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut Ref. No. 1567/25/2794 Dated: 14.10.2024

MESSAGE

Dear Students, Faculty, and Management of H.L.M. Group of Institutions,

As we reflect on another year of academic pursuits and personal growth, it is with great pride and optimism that we look to the future. To the students of H.L.M. Group of Institutions across various disciplines – whether they are delving into the intricacies of education, unraveling the mysteries of science, exploring the depths of humanities, or mastering the nuances of management – remember that they are not just learners, but future innovators, leaders, and change-makers.

The journey of students at H.L.M. is more than just about acquiring knowledge; it's about discovering their potential, cultivating critical thinking, and developing the skills to tackle real-world challenges. Embrace every opportunity, question the status quo, and dare to dream big. Their unique perspectives and fresh ideas have the power to shape our world in ways we can scarcely imagine.

To the dedicated faculty members of the H.L.M. Group of Institutions, their commitment to excellence in education and mentorship is the cornerstone of our institution's success. Their tireless efforts in nurturing young minds, fostering creativity, and instilling values go far beyond the classroom. They are not just educators; they are inspirations and guides, lighting the path for the next generation of professionals and citizens.

To the management team, their visionary leadership and unwavering support have been instrumental in creating an environment where learning thrives and innovation flourishes. Their strategic decisions and commitment to continuous improvement ensure that H.L.M. remains at the forefront of educational excellence.

Wishing you all success, fulfillment, and the joy of learning,

(Prof. Rakesh Kumar Sharma)



Prof. C. M. Jain

Principal,

Vardhaman College





वर्धमान कालेज VARDHAMAN COLLEGE

(Jain Minority Institution)

| ichvatuv | ਗਟ | बिजनौर-246701 |
|----------|------|------------------------------|
| 141114 | 110, | 1901117-240701 |
| 3 | | DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. |

KIRATPUR ROAD, BIJNOR-246701

Tel.: 01342-262788, Fax: 01342-265735

| गुलातः • | |
|----------|---|
| 9 7147 . | *************************************** |

Dated:05:10:2024

To,

Assistant Director HLM Group of Institutions Duhai, Ghaziabad

Respected Sir,

It is my great honor to extend my heartfelt congratulations to HLM Group of Institutions on the launch of "Pratibimb," your official magazine. This publication represents not only a platform for students and faculty to express their creativity, intellect, and talents, but also a testament to the institution's commitment to holistic education.

"Pratibimb" will undoubtedly inspire its readers, fostering a culture of curiosity and innovation. I commend the editorial team and all contributors for their dedication and vision in bringing this initiative to life. May this inaugural edition mark the beginning of many more successful and thought-provoking publications in the years to come.

My best wishes to the entire HLM family, and may "Pratibimb" continue to reflect the excellence, diversity, and brilliance of your institution.

Warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Prof. C. M. Jain)

Principal

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Sharma

Prof. & Head, Department of Mathematics, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut



Dr. Mukesh Kumar Sharma



Department of Mathematics Ch. Charan Singh University Meerut-250004 (U.P) (INDIA)

Message

I am honored to be a part of H.L.M. Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad vibrant community through this magazine. As an Educationist, I am impressed by the institution's commitment to excellence and student empowerment. This edition of this magazine showcases the incredible talent, creativity, and passion of the students and faculty. It is heartening to see the next generation of leaders and change-makers being nurtured here.

Never stop exploring, learning, and pushing boundaries. Your energy and enthusiasm have the power to transform the world. This magazine is a testament to your creativity, perseverance, and dedication. Keep shining!

I congratulate the editorial team on their outstanding work and wish the college continued success in its endeavors.

Best regards,

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Sharma Prof. & Head, Department of Mathematics Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut



Dr. Gulab Singh Ruhal

Sports Officer & Secretary, Sports Council





Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut
NAAC-A++
Department of Physical Education & Sports

Dr. Gulab Singh Ruhal
Sports Officer & Secretary
Sports Council
941270 9129, 6398273331
drgsruhal@gmail.com & ccsusports@gmail.com

Phy.Edu/Sports/2024-25 Date:10-10-2024

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that HLM Group of Institutions is publishing the college magazine named as "PRATIBIMB". I congratulate all the stake-holders of HLM Group of Institutions for rendering their valuable services in the field of education. The college magazine is the mirror of different faces of development of the students in academics as well as in co-curricular activities and thus it will be a very rewarding experience for the students.

Students are like buds in the garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured as they are the future of the nation and leaders of tomorrow. No subject is of greater importance than that of education. HLM Institutions are continuously working in this direction by providing value based education and special emphasis on character building and upholding high moral values.

I am sure that your Institution would continue to make a significant contribution in educating the students in such a manner so that they could face the future challenges boldly in their lives.

Once again, I congratulate the management, the staff and the students for their commendable achievements in the past years. This magazine will focus on the dedication and hardwork put in by you all which has laid the Institution towards greater height of glory.

Keep the good works going!

With my best wishes:

(G.S.Ruhal) Sports Officer

Dr. Yatendra Kumar Singh

Associate Professor,

LNIPE, Gwalior, MP



पंजीयन क्र.ग्वा.सं.२९४३ दिनांक 02.09.1995

ISO 9001:2008, 14001:2004 OHSAS 18001:2007









लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा संस्थान, ग्वालियर Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior

Deemed to be University, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India (Declared vide Govt. of India MHRD Notification NO. F.9-14/92-U.3 dated 21.09.1995 under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

5. ICT-92/96

दिनांक ०२ - 10 24

Best Wishes for 'Pratibimb'

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to HLM College for the launch of the latest edition of "Pratibimb". As its name this magazine is not just a reflection of the academic and cultural spirit of the institution, but also a testament to the creativity, passion and talent of its students, faculty and administrative staff.

A college magazine serves as a vital platform to nurture ideas, showcase literary talents and encourage innovative thinking. Pratibimb is a mirror of the vibrant student life at HLM College, capturing the essence of intellectual curiosity, cultural diversity and community engagement. The hard work and dedication of the editorial team, contributors and everyone involved deserve special recognition for making this publication a success.

I am confident that Pratibimb will continue to inspire and engage its readers, fostering a love for knowledge, art and culture. May this magazine grow in stature and continue to be a beacon of creativity for many years to come.

Wishing the editorial team and the entire HLM College community all the best for a successful and impactful edition!

Warm regards,

Dr. Yatendra Kumar Singh Associate Professor

LNIPE, Gwalior, MP

Management and IT



Dr. Mohit Kumar JindalDean Academics & Head of

Department of Management and IT

MESSAGE FROM DEAN & HEAD

We provide proper patronage so that their potentials can be utilized to make them future managers capable of meeting any challenge that will be faced by them after leaving the college. The college provides full support in improving their communication skills, analytical skills, critical thinking abilities, moral values and sense of responsibility. All efforts are made to improve the creativity and problem solving abilities of the students so that they can contribute their best to the society and the country.

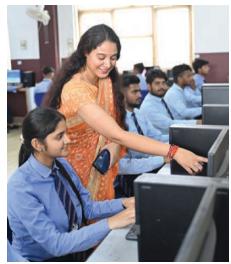
- » To understand broad business and technology concepts.
- » To impart the technical skills in students to crack competitive exams.
- To make them competent enough so that they can kickstart their own ventures.
- » To create industrial ready professional.
- To develop various professional and technical skills.











Humanities



Dr. Suman Lata
Principal & Head

MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL

The Department is dedicated to exploring the diverse facets of human society and culture, encompassing both modern languages and ancient studies. Through these subjects, students gain invaluable real-life experiences.

Established in 2015, our department boasts a team of highly qualified and dedicated faculty members who teach a wide range of courses. Our primary objective is to provide an exceptional learning experience that fosters intellectual growth.

- To provide the students with the latest knowledge and skill that would help them to stand out in this fiercely competitive world.
- To provide a wide variety of opportunities to attain their highest potentials.
- To provide the students with the latest knowledge and skill that would help them to stand out in this fiercely competitive world.















Education



Dr. Mamta Chaudhary
Principal & Head

MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL

Education is not just the acquisition of knowledge, but the cultivation of wisdom, character, and creativity. As we continue to foster a learning environment promotes critical thinking, collaboration, and innovation, I am constantly inspired by the dedication and enthusiasm of our students and faculty alike. HLM is continuously making significant strides in advancing academic excellence through various initiatives, including interdisciplinary projects, research opportunities, and community outreach programs. The endeavor to launch HLM College Magazine is a step in this direction. We strongly believe in "there is no substitute for hard work". The work! "More you work more you develop your ability to work!" But of course, work without vision is a journey without direction.

A warm welcome to you! Join us to work with vision!

- » To strengthen the educational system by giving expertise.
- To train for qualifying TET, PSET & UGC NET for teacher education.
- » To enhance live skills for balanced and complete life
- » To acquire various pedagogical approaches.
- >> To get the training to be globally adjusted teachers.
- To critically analyze the role of assessment at different domains of learning.













Law



Dr. Sureshwer Tiwari *Principal*

MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL

HLM Law College is committed to helping its students advance both academically and professionally. We are committed to providing you with the information, abilities, and morals you need to succeed in the legal profession and contribute significantly to society. Students and educators from different fields can join together and share their thoughts and creative talents through the magazine. It is evidence of the active intellectual community our college has to offer. I wish the students of the HLM Group of Institutions success in their future endeavours, continued growth, and success.

- » To equip students with the necessary knowledge, skills, and values to excel in the legal profession.
- » To foster critical thinking, analytical skills and ethical conduct among students.
- » To create opportunities for practical experience through internships, moot court competitions and legal awareness.
- To keep an update of legal developments and adapting the curriculum to reflect changes in the legal landscape.













Nursing



Prof. Rachana Gupta
Principal

MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL

Nursing education's focus is to educate, empower and inspire future generations of healthcare professionals. HLM educates healthcare professionals to engage in the transformation of healthcare for the betterment of our communities, HLM College of nursing supports the concepts of clinical competence, excellence in education, holistic care, professionalism, evidence based practice and lifelong learning.

- To educate students for rewarding and dynamic careers in nursing and other healthcare fields.
- » To prepare excellent nurses and leaders within the healthcare community.
- » To transform lives through education and healthcare curriculum.
- To provide high quality education based on patient care, strong commitment to practice education, research innovation and collaboration.











Physical Education



Dr. Arjun Singh Panwar *HOD*

MESSAGE FROM HOD

The department was established in 2004. The aim of the department is to channelize youthful energy by their participation in Sports and Games during their student's life. Department provides students with excellent infrastructure, financial support and vigorous training. As a result, the department is embellished with many International, National, State & University level Players.

- To apply discipline-specific scientific and theoretical concepts critical to the development of physically educated individuals.
- To plan and implement developmentally appropriate learning experiences aligned with local, state, and national standards to address the diverse needs of all students.
- » To use effective communication and pedagogical skills and strategies to enhance student engagement and learning.













Commerce



Mr. Deepak Kumar

MESSAGE FROM HOD

Our aim is to provide students with a well-rounded education in Commerce and prepare them for successful careers in various business-related roles. It also focuses on developing students' critical thinking, analytical, and essential for success in the rapidly changing business environment. We have a well-qualified and dedicated team of faculties, striving hard to provide the students with the latest knowledge and skill that would help them to stand out in this fiercely competitive world.

- To acquaint with conventional as well as contemporary areas in the discipline of Commerce.
- To well versed in national as well as international trend for conducting business, accounting and corporate laws practices.
- » To understand role of regulatory bodies in corporate and financial sectors.
- To provide conceptual knowledge and application skills in the domain of Commerce studies.
- » To sharpen a student's analytical and decisionmaking.
- To provide a good foundation for students who plan to pursue professional courses like CA, ICWA, CFA, ACS,
- » To facilitate students with skills and abilities to become competent and assured of good careers and job placements.













Science



Mr. Himanshu Choudhary

MESSAGE FROM HOD

The Department of Science works for the strong foundation stone of the budding engineers in the field of basic sciences which helps them to have better understanding of the studies during the following years of their courses, they have chosen. The department deals, particularly, in the domains of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology.

B.Sc courses provide deeper subject knowledge and practical knowledge in a chosen branch of science.

- Skills developed after a B.Sc degree are Research skills, Analytical skills, Observational skills, Scientific skills and Experimental skills.

- » To lead to variety of careers in healthcare, technology, engineering, research and more.
- » To prepare students for further education such as a master's or doctoral degree.
- » To develop critical thinking skills and learn to analyze and interpret results from experiments.













Library Science



Mrs. Poonam Tyagi

MESSAGE FROM HOD

The department was established in 2012 with a Bachelor's course in Library and Information Science. Our department offers a comprehensive curriculum that equips students with the skills needed to navigate the evolving landscape of libraries and information technology. The curriculum typically includes courses in cataloging, reference services, digital libraries, and information technology. Classification Schemes, Catalogue Codes, and list of Subject Headings are also in the collection of libraries. The Library Science Department aims to foster a deep understanding of information resources and the skills needed to support lifelong learning and community engagement.

- To teach students how to select, acquire, and manage diverse information resources.
- » To provide knowledge of organizing information using various classification systems.
- » To provide knowledge of organizing information using various classification systems and metadata standards.
- Students learn how to gather, process, organize, and retrieve information.







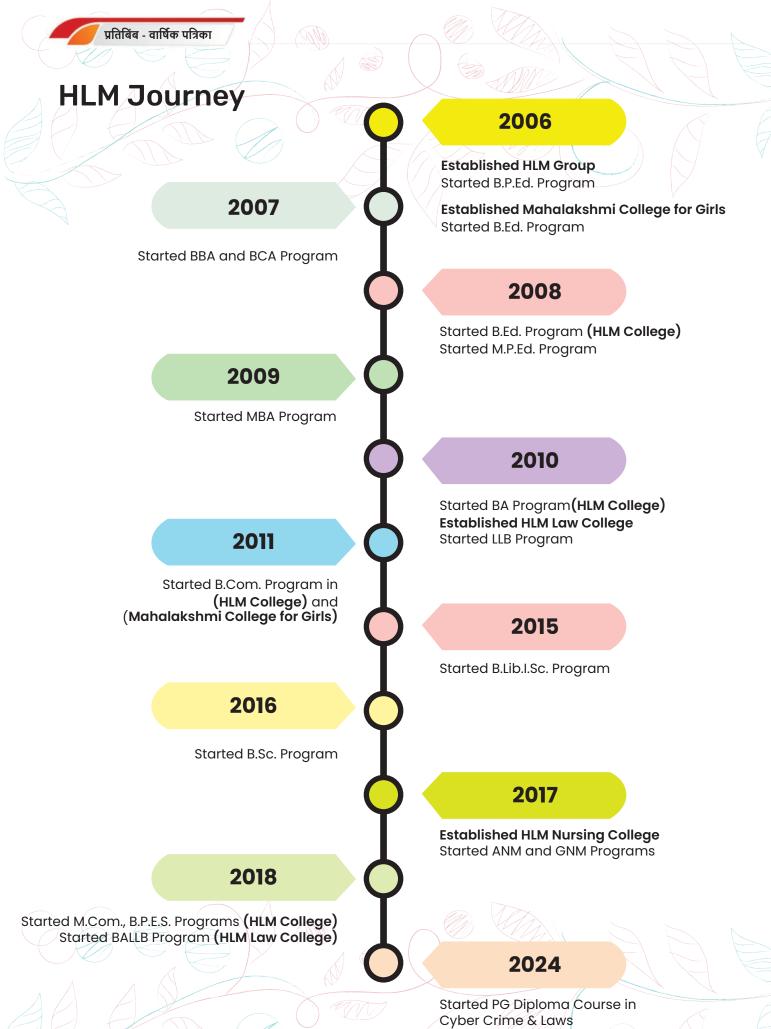






Activities During Session 2023-24

| Date | Event's Name |
|-------------|---|
| 19 Aug 2023 | Women's Day Celebrated at HLM |
| 18 Sep 2023 | Orientation Program 2023 |
| 15 Oct 2023 | District Volleyball Championship |
| 06 Nov 2023 | Freshers Party |
| 17 Nov 2023 | Team Bonding Extravaganza at HLM Cricket Ground! |
| 06 Dec 2023 | Consumer Outreach Program And Cybercrime Awareness Program |
| 23 Dec 2023 | Hosted the CCS University, Meerut Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament (Men's) 2023-24 |
| 11 Jan 2024 | MBA Students at The HLM Group of Institutions had an Enriching Industrial Visit to Mother Dairy |
| 17 Jan 2024 | HLM Group of Institutions Organized the S.C.A.T Aptitude Test |
| 20 Jan 2024 | Capturing the Joyous Anticipation of the Upcoming Consecration Ceremony of Ram Mandir In Ayodhya |
| 24 Jan 2024 | S.C.A.T 2024 Achievers Ceremony! |
| 31 Jan 2024 | Celebrating Knowledge and Collaboration at the National Seminar on Anti- Doping & Nutrition |
| 02 Feb 2024 | HLM Group of Institutions Organized an Enriching Industrial Visit to Yakult in Sonipat |
| 14 Feb 2024 | Celebrating the Essence of Basant Panchami with Saraswati Pooja |
| 23 Feb 2024 | HLM Nursing College Recently Held a Voluntary Blood Donation Camp |
| 28 Feb 2024 | HLM College Netball Team for Securing the Second Position In The CCS University Netball Tournament |
| 06 Mar 2024 | Certificates Were Presented to Winners at The Brainly Bowl Event |
| 07 Mar 2024 | Honour The Strength, Resilience, and Achievements of the Extraordinary Women in our HLM Community |
| 09 Mar 2024 | HLM Law College Visited National Lok Adalat at District Court |
| 15 Mar 2024 | The Inter-Departmental Debate Competition |
| 20 Mar 2024 | Workshop on Digital Marketing Organized by BBA and BCA Department |
| 23 Mar 2024 | Holi Celebrations at HLM Group Of Institutions |
| 28 Mar 2024 | Workshop on Virtual Portfolio Management Led by Dr. Karminder Ghuman |
| 29 Mar 2024 | Industrial Visit of Law Students To Aaj Tak |
| 13 Apr 2024 | HLM Fiesta 2024 |
| 29 Apr 2024 | Health Checkup and Blood Donation Camp Organized by HLM College In Collaboration With Vardaan Multi-Speciality Hospital |
| 12 May 2024 | Official Meeting With Small Industries Held at HLM Hub |
| 05 Jun 2024 | Catch a Glimpse of Our Plantation Drive on World Environment Day |



Life at HLM **Sports**







































Industrial Visit













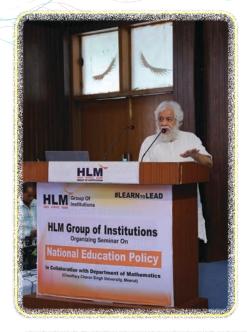








Seminars/Conferences











Extra Curricular





































Cultural























RELATION BETWEEN HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Sureshwar Tiwari Principal, HLM Law College



Humans are inherently connected to their environment from birth. Ensuring harmony between humans and the biotic and abiotic environment is crucial for survival. This relationship influences the living patterns of both humans and animals, fostering a mutual bond. Human existence has five elements: Earth, water, air, fire, and space. Vedic wisdom advises maintaining equilibrium among these elements. The Yajurveda portrays the Earth as our mother, advocating for peace in space, the atmosphere, the plant world, and the cosmos. This reflects the belief that human life and the environment are integral components of nature.

HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS

Human-environment interaction studies how humans and their surroundings impact each other. This interdisciplinary field blends social sciences, environmental science, and sustainability. It examines how human actions affect the biosphere and how environmental changes influence human behaviour. Humans can modify their environment extensively, creating new landscapes such as cities that significantly alter ecological dynamics. Most humans now live within this humanaltered landscape, where the environment shapes human activities and vice versa.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Activities such as industrialization, agriculture, and urbanization alter Earth's physical features, leading to issues like deforestation, pollution, climate change, and species loss. Research aims to estimate these impacts and develop methods to prevent negative outcomes. Vedic teachings emphasize harmony with nature, and respecting all living beings and elements. Environmental degradation not only impacts ecosystems but also influences human behaviour and societal Environmental pollution is not new things.



It has been started from the era of new Stone Age whenever the human being invented the fire for cooking the raw meats of wilds, tuber root fruits and vegetables. It Is increasing day by day and now situation has been uncontrolled. Now we are looking insight the dharma for their solutions. Even during the COVID -19 we have totally based on environment regarding our survival and taking kaada as a best medicine which is made by Tulsi, black pepper and tea, along with same We were taking essence and extracts of Neem and Giloy.

HUMAN BEHAVIOUR AND THE ENVIRON-MENT

Environmental factors such as climate, and geography influence resources, behaviours, economic development, and cultures. Conversely, human activities can modify ecological conditions. Understanding interactions helps in creating policies for sustainable development. Nature of human always receiver, his desire can't full fill any time and this behaviour is not good for environment and also for coming generation. Now human is not intelligent but destroyer of environment.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability means meeting current needs without compromising future generations. It involves using resources responsibly and encouraging practices that protect the environment. Key areas include green energy, waste recycling, environmental protection, and green

technologies. Policies addressing pollution control, conservation, and climate change treaties aim to balance environmental, economic, and societal development. Man is an integral part of environment. Harmony, between man and environment is essential for the survival of mankind. Chipko movement of Sunder Lal Bahuguna is an example of sustainable development. Our religion is the welfare of all the creatures of God, Finite & Infinite. It teaches us that "A man must be friendly and helpful to each other and every species of the world".

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change causes high temperatures, rising sea levels, and extreme weather. Research in this area aims to identify these effects and adapt through strengthened infrastructure, risk reduction, and proactive Untimely and unwanted rain, different types of desires etc.

CONCLUSION

Studying human-environment interactions is essential for addressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainability. By understanding how human actions and environmental factors influence each other, effective strategies can be developed to ensure ecological health and human well-being. It is crucial to foster a living relationship with nature, respecting and preserving resources for future generations. Humans should follow the rule of "Ahinsa Parmodharmha".

Faculty Article

WHY IS EDUCATION BORING?

Charitendra Verma

Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Management



Remember when you first learned to ride a bicycle or swim? It wasn't easy, and sometimes you got hurt. But it never felt boring, and your parents didn't have to constantly push you to practice. You were excited and practiced for hours. I often wonder, "Can learning ever be boring?" Can learning something new or understanding a concept ever feel uninteresting? So why do our students often seem unmotivated in class? Why do they find learning subjects boring?

In India, students are often told to study more and more. Parents and teachers emphasize reading and writing as much as possible. But does anyone ever try to understand if the child even wants to learn? And if not, why? Maybe the child's curiosity lies elsewhere, but we are teaching them something different. Are children ever told why they need to study? Some children are naturally curious and study subjects on their own, while others develop curiosity through their teachers and then start

studying to understand the subject deeply. These students constantly engage with questions and do their homework on time. They don't need constant reminders to study. But not all students are like this. For some reason, they don't develop curiosity about the subject, and our education system often fails to ignite this curiosity. These students lack motivation to study on their own. These are the students whose parents and teachers constantly nag them to study. They might be scolded, beaten, or even bribed with promises like, "If you score 90% this year, I'll buy you geared bicycle," or "If you top the class, I'll get you an expensive branded phone." Sometimes, students start studying to get these rewards.

You might ask, "What's wrong with that? As long as they study, it's fine." But that's not the case. Let's take a moment to understand the true purpose of studying. In my opinion, there are four main reasons:





and, once their goal (getting high marks) is achieved, they forget everything. Their focus is on getting the expensive phone, not on absorbing the subject or principles. This is also why graduates and postgraduates often struggle to find jobs. Even if they get a job, they don't bring significant changes to their work field, can't innovate, and just adjust to the system and follow it. To bring about significant positive changes, one needs vision (purpose), understanding of the field and system, and problem-solving skills. Developing these skills and understanding is the main purpose of education. Therefore, it is crucial to teach students the right way to study and the purpose of studying, and to try to ignite their curiosity. Once curiosity is ignited, the human mind, being naturally inquisitive, will grasp the subject on its own. In fact, it will lead to new creations and innovations, not just studying out of fear to pass exams.

principles. They just try to get good marks

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF NEW CRIMINAL LAWS (BNS, BNSS, BSA 2023)

Pankaj Garg

Assistant Professor, Law Department, HLM Law College



ABSTRACT

Recently, the Indian Parliament has passed three major criminal laws aimed at overhauling the country's colonial-era legal framework. These laws are already in force in India from July 1, 2024, and they are designed to modernize and streamline the criminal justice system in India. The recent passage of three major criminal laws by the Indian Parliament in 2024 marks a significant overhaul of the country's legal system. These laws—Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023-replace colonialera codes with modern legal frameworks. This article provides a brief analysis of these laws, examining their strengths, potential challenges, and implications for the Indian criminal justice system.

The BNS 2023 modernizes the Indian Penal Code by introducing critical changes such

as the explicit recognition of moblynching as a criminal offense, introducing community service as an alternative punishment for certain offenses, and revising definitions of crimes to reflect contemporary realities. The BNSS 2023 replaces the Code of Criminal Procedure, aiming to streamline criminal procedures, reduce delays, integrate digital tools for case management, and expand surveillance government capabilities to enhance national security. The BSA 2023 updates the Indian Evidence Act by recognizing digital evidence, strengthening witness protection, and incorporating modern forensic techniques. This analysis examines the effectiveness of these reforms, their potential benefits, and challenges. It highlights the progressive aspects of the new laws, such as the deterrence of mob violence and the promotion of restorative justice through community service, while also raising concerns about privacy and potential misuse of expanded surveillance. The interdisciplinary approach provides



a comprehensive understanding of how these laws impact India's legal landscape, balancing enforcement with civil liberties and societal justice. This study offers valuable insights for policymakers, legal professionals, and scholars, fostering a deeper understanding of the evolving dynamics of criminal law in India and its implications for justice and societal harmony.

Keywords - BNS, BNSS, BSA, Criminal justice system, Criminal laws.

BHARTIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS) 2023

STRENGTHS

Modernization of Penal Law: The BNS replaces the outdated Indian Penal Code of 1860, introducing contemporary punishments like community service and addressing modern crimes such as cyber offenses and organized crime more comprehensively.

Stringent Measures for Sexual Offences: The law imposes severe penalties for deceitful sexual intercourse and addresses false promises related to marriage and employment such as Enhanced penalties for sexual offences, including up to ten years of imprisonment for deceitful sexual intercourse under false promises of marriage.

Anti-Terrorism Provisions: For the first time, terrorism is explicitly defined, providing clear guidelines for prosecuting such offenses.

CHALLENGES

Implementation Issues: The introduction of new penalties and modern crime definitions requires robust implementation mechanisms, which may be challenging given existing resource constraints in law enforcement and judiciary.

Ambiguities and Drafting Errors: Critics have pointed out potential ambiguities and errors in the drafting of the new provisions, which could lead to legal challenges and inconsistent application.

BHARTIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA (BNSS) 2023

STRENGTHS

Enhanced Procedural Efficiency: The BNSS introduces mandatory forensic investigations for serious crimes and sets specific timelines for legal procedures, aiming to reduce delays in the judicial process.

Provisions for Under-Trial Prisoners: The law allows for first-time offenders to get bail after serving one-third of their sentence, potentially reducing the burden on overcrowded prisons.

CHALLENGES

Resource Requirements: Implementing mandatory forensic investigations and adhering to strict timelines will require significant investment in forensic infrastructure and judicial capacity.

Resistance to Change: There may be resistance from within the legal system and law enforcement agencies to adapt to new procedures and requirements, potentially slowing down the intended reforms.

BHARTIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (BSA) 2023

STRENGTHS

Updated Rules for Electronic Evidence: The BSA modernizes the rules for electronic evidence, requiring detailed disclosure formats and expanding the scope of secondary evidence, which is crucial in today's digital age.

Inclusion of Written Admissions: The law includes written admissions as secondary evidence, closing a significant loophole in the previous Evidence Act.

CHALLENGES

Complexity and Clarity: The new provisions, while comprehensive, add complexity to the law, which may result in difficulties in interpretation and application by judges and lawyers.



Training and Adaptation: Legal professionals will need extensive training to understand and effectively apply the new rules, requiring time and resources that may not be readily available.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

POSITIVE IMPACTS

Alignment with Contemporary Needs: By replacing colonial-era laws, the new criminal codes align India's legal framework with contemporary societal needs and international standards.

Enhanced Victim Protection: The new laws provide better protection for victims of sexual offences, organized crime, and terrorism, reflecting a more victim-centric approach to justice.

Potential Drawbacks: Transitional Challenges: The transition from old to new laws may result in temporary confusion and disruption in the legal system, affecting ongoing cases and the workload of courts.

Judicial Backlog: Despite efforts to streamline procedures, the existing backlog in the judiciary could hinder the effective implementation of the new timelines and provisions.

CONCLUSION

The enactment of the Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita, Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam marks a significant step towards modernizing India's criminal justice system. These laws address critical areas such as updated offense definitions, procedural efficiency, and the incorporation of digital and scientific advancements. The BNS 2023's recognition of mob lynching as an offense and introduction of community service as a punishment are notable advancements. While these reforms hold great promise, success hinges on effective implementation, safeguarding individual maintaining a rights, and balance between enforcement and civil liberties. This brief analysis highlights the potential benefits and challenges, providing insights for policymakers, legal professionals, and scholars on the evolving landscape of criminal law in India.

REFERENCES

- » https://lawctopus.com/clatalogue/ clat-ug/three-new-criminal-lawscome-into-force/
- » https://economictimes.indiatimes. com/opinion/et-commentary/viewmore-than-repaint-of-crime-laws/ articleshow/106426239.cms
- » https://pwonlyias.com/current-affairs/ three-criminal-law-reform-bills/
- » https://www.studyiq.com/articles/newcriminal-law-bills-in-india/
- » https://udaipurtimes.com/news/newcriminal-laws-into-effect-in-india/ cid14848434.htm



STARTUP CLASSIFICATION BY VALUATION/NET WORTH

Taruna Tyagi Assistant Professor, MBA Department, HLM Group of Institutions



- 1. Mice (under \$10 million) Definition: Early-stage startups with a valuation below \$10 million, just starting to grow. Examples: Various seed-stage startups across industries
- 2. Deer (\$10 million \$50 million) Definition: Startups with a valuation
 between \$10 million and \$50 million,
 demonstrating potential. Examples:
 Shiprocket, ZestMoney, Park+
- 3. Cheetahs (\$50 million \$100 million)
- Definition: Startups with a valuation between \$50 million and \$100 million, showing promising growth. Examples: BharatPe, Acko, Digit Insurance
- **4. Gazelles (\$100 million \$500 million)**-Definition: Startups with a valuation between \$100 million and \$500 million, growing rapidly. Examples: Meesho, Curefit, Urban Company, Lendingkart
- 5. Soonicorns (\$500 million \$1 billion)
- Definition: Startups with a valuation

- between \$500 million and \$1 billion, poised to become unicorns. Examples: Unacademy, Cred, Nykaa, Policybazaar, Razorpay
- **6. Unicorns (over \$1 billion)** Definition: Startups with a valuation exceeding \$1 billion, considered rare and highly successful. Examples: Byju's, Flipkart, Paytm, OYO Rooms, Ola, Swiggy, Zomato, Delhivery
- **7. Decacorns (over \$10 billion)** Definition: Startups with a valuation exceeding \$10 billion, considered extremely rare and highly successful. Examples: Byju's (India), ByteDance (China), SpaceX (USA)
- 8. *Hectacorns* (over \$100 billion) Definition: Startups with a valuation
 exceeding \$100 billion, considered
 truly exceptional and groundbreaking.
 Examples: Ant Group (China), SpaceX
 (USA) (after recent funding rounds).

THAPPAD: SHATTERING PATRIARCHY AND RE-DEFINING WOMEN'S SILENCE

Poorvi Garg

Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, HLM Group of Institutions



Anubhav Sinha's movie Thappad, released in 2020 stands out as one of the most impactful films in Bollywood which addresses a critical issue that has often being overlooked and normalized in Indian Society. The film, starring Taapsee Pannu in a powerful lead performance, revolves around the life of Amrita, a simple and devoted housewife, and how a single act of violence (Thappad), makes her question the fundamental dynamics of love, respect, and gender roles in a marriage.

At its core, *Thappad* is not just about one slap. It is a larger commentary on the normalization of domestic violence, emotional neglect, and the unequal expectations placed on women in Indian households. Anubhav Sinha's direction subtly unpacks the layers of sexism and entitlement that often operate invisibly in everyday family life which makes the film

both a personal narrative and a social statement.

The story of *Thappad* centres around Amrita (played by Taapsee Pannu), a woman who has dedicated her life to being the perfect wife to her ambitious husband, Vikram (played by Pavail Gulati). Amrita's life revolves around managing the household, supporting Vikram's career aspirations, and attending to the needs of her family. She has willingly sacrificed her dreams for the smooth functioning of her husband's life which makes her fulfil the traditional expectations of a dutiful wife.

However, the crucial moment of the film occurs during a party at their house. In a heated argument regarding his professional setbacks, Vikram slaps Amrita in front of friends and family. This momentary loss of control becomes the turning point of Amrita's life. The slap



shakes her to the core and makes her realize the power dynamics in her marriage and the deep-rooted patriarchy which demands that she should accept such humiliation without protest.

Vikram, a career-driven and self-centered man quickly dismisses the incident as a momentary lapse and expects Amrita to move on. However, Amrita cannot let go of the humiliation and emotional damage caused by the slap. She begins to see how she has compromised her own desires, individuality, and self-worth to maintain a harmonious life with Vikram. Despite pressure from family and society to forgive and forget, Amrita decides to separate from Vikram and refuses to accept the violation of her dignity.

The movie highlights the silent struggles that many women face in traditional marriages. The slap in the film is symbolic of the larger violence that women endure emotional, psychological, societal that is frequently brushed aside as trivial. It portrays women's internal conflicts and the societal conditioning that makes them suppress their desires, individuality, and sometimes, even their pain. Through journey, the film critiques Amrita's patriarchal structures and questions the normalization of abuse in relationships. It explores how society often expects women to forgive and forget physical or emotional abuse and labels it as part of a "normal" marriage. Amrita's family, society and even Vikram downplays the incident and treats it as a minor outburst but her insistence on seeking a divorce, despite no prior instances of violence in her marriage, challenges the audience to rethink the very foundation of relationships where respect is compromised. Amrita's refusal to remain silent is empowering and represents a broader fight for women's right to autonomy and respect in relationships. The film encourages women to question their circumstances, demand respect, and prioritize their self-worth, even in the face of societal pressures to conform.

The film goes beyond just Amrita and Vikram's relationship to showcase other women in the film like Amrita's mother, her mother-in-law, her lawyer, and her maid—all of whom have endured their own forms of domestic suppression or emotional neglect. By drawing parallels between different generations and social classes, Thappad makes it clear that patriarchy cuts across socio-economic boundaries. The character of the maid, who faces physical abuse, and Amrita, who faces emotional neglect and humiliation, reveal how the problem persists across different strata of society.

Amrita's journey in the film is not just about seeking justice for a slap; it is about reclaiming her self-respect. The slap acts as a wake-up call for her to assess the years of silent compromise that she has made in her marriage. She realizes that the slap is just one instance of Vikram's disregard for her feelings, and she refuses to live a life devoid of dignity.

Amrita's internal transformation from a submissive wife to a woman who stands up for her own worth is really inspiring. It emphasizes that love and respect must go hand-in-hand in any relationship. Sacrificing one's dignity for the sake of maintaining a marriage is not acceptable.

Thus, Thappad is not just a film. It is a critique of the deep-seated patriarchal norms that allow such violence to exist and be excused. Through Amrita's story, the film challenges the audience to reconsider their perceptions of what constitutes abuse and how women are expected to endure it in silence. With its powerful message, compelling performances, and thoughtful direction, Thappad remains an important and necessary film in the landscape of Indian cinema which instigates and prompts the conversations in the society about respect, equality, and the true meaning of love in relationships.

Faculty Article

FREEDOM FIGHTER OF GHAZIABAD DISTRICT

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Assistant Professor, BA Department, HLM Group of Institutions



HISTORY OF GHAZIABAD DISTRICT

Ghaziabad or as many refer, the "Gateway of UP" is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It's a city adjacent to the national capital of India i.e. New Delhi and very well connected by rail and road. It used to be a part of the Meerut Province until it was separated and given an individual district status in the year 1976. Ever since the separate provincial status, Ghaziabad has become one of the most industrialized cities in the state due to its strategic location.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF GHAZIABAD

From all the research work and the excavations done on the mound of Kaseri based on the banks of river Hindon which is 2 Km from Mohan Nagar exhibits the history of Ghaziabad dating back to as

far as 2500 BC. Ranging from the onus of Gupta Dynasty to Mughal's and later on to British Colonial rule, this city is quite renowned for its prosperity when it comes to its historical, mythological and cultural heritage. KOT war that happened during the fourth century was yet another paving stone for the city being formed.

Not many know that the former name of Ghaziabad was Ghaziuddin Nagar. The city was named after the then general of the Mughal Emperor Ghaziuddin Siddiqui Feroz Jung. A lot has been said about the Serai made by the Mughal Emperor which consisted of 120 rooms with the ends been pointe arch.

Some famous freedom fighter who took charge in the revolt of 1857 in Ghaziabad district.



- The hero of Dadri, Martyr King Umrao Singh
- 2. The great sacrifice of Mukimpur (pilkhuwa), King Gulab Singh
- 3. Fourteen Martyr of Dahulana
 - » Sahib Singh
 - » Sumer Singh
 - » Kitna Singh
 - Chandan Singh
 - » Makhan Singh
 - » Jiya Singh
 - » Dalaut Singh
 - » Jiraj Singh
 - » Durga Singh
 - » Masahab Singh
 - » Dalel Singh
 - » Maharaj Singh
 - >> Wazir Singh
 - » And Lala Jhankumal
- 4. Five revolutionary village in Murad Nagar: Khendora, Bhaneda, Khumedha, Ghyeshpur and Surana
- 5. Dharam pal Singh
- Other Sri Ramdyal, Dhan Singh Gujar, Smt Satyavati Davi, Mrs Shiv Charan Sharma, Mrs Jagdish Chandra Mishra, Nand Kishor Mudgal etc

Some of the famous freedom fighters who took charge in the resistance towards colonial rule are:

- » Choudhary Shiv Charan Singh
- » Raja Mahendra Pratap Sing
- » Mir Mushtaq Ahmad
- >> Ram Chandra Vashisht
- » Bhagwati Prasad:

These individuals, among others, played pivotal roles in the freedom movement, contributing to India's eventual independence in 1947. Their legacy continues to be honoured and remembered in the region. Here's a more detailed look at some of the freedom fighters from

Ghaziabad and their contributions to India's independence movement:

1. CHOUDHARY SHIV CHARAN SINGH

- Shiv Charan Singh belonged to a prominent family with significant influence in the region. His background as a landowner provided him with the resources and platform to engage actively in political activities.
- » Role in Freedom Movement: As a leader in the Indian National Congress, he played a vital role in organizing protests, especially during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934). He encouraged the boycott of British goods and services and promoted the use of Indian-made products (Swadeshi).
- >> Impact on Local Communities: Singh's efforts were particularly focused on mobilizing farmers and peasants, who formed a significant part of Ghaziabad's population. He addressed issues like land revenue and agrarian distress, linking them to the broader fight for independence.

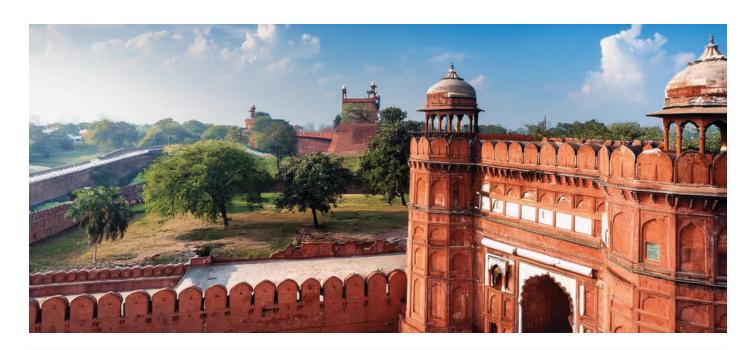
2. RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP SINGH

- » Early Life and Education: Born on December 1, 1886, in Hathras, Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh was educated at the Government College in Aligarh. His royal lineage provided him with a global outlook and a network of contacts.
- » Role in Freedom Movement: He was a visionary who sought international support for India's independence. In 1915, during World War I, he established the first Provisional Government of India in Kabul, Afghanistan, with the help of Indian revolutionaries (some of them are belong to Ghaziabad) and foreign allies. He declared himself the President and sought to garner support from countries like Germany and Japan.

3. MIR MUSHTAQ AHMAD

Background and Early Involvement: A

Faculty Article



significant figure in Ghaziabad, Mir Mushtaq Ahmad was associated with the Indian National Congress and was deeply involved in the freedom struggle from a young age.

Role in Freedom Movement: He was active during the Quit India Movement (1942), which was a mass protest demanding an end to British rule in India. He organized rallies, distributed pamphlets, and worked to unite various communities in Ghaziabad against the colonial regime.

4. RAM CHANDRA VASHISHTH

Background: Ram Chandra Vashishth was a dedicated freedom fighter known for his activism and leadership in the Ghaziabad region.

Role in Freedom Movement: He participated actively in the Civil Disobedience Movement, which involved the non-violent refusal to obey certain laws, demands, and commands of the British government.

Mobilization Efforts: Vashishth focused on educating people about their rights and the importance of self-rule (Swaraj). He organized workshops and meetings to discuss strategies for resisting British policies and laws.

5. BHAGWATI PRASAD

Background: Bhagwati Prasad was a committed activist from Ghaziabad who played a significant role in the Indian independence movement.

Role in Freedom Movement: He was heavily involved in the Quit India Movement, which was launched in August 1942 and marked a crucial phase in India's fight for freedom. The movement called for an end to British rule and saw widespread protests, strikes, and demonstrations across the country.

6. MASTER BALDEV SINGH

Master Baldev Singh's contributions to education and his efforts in mobilizing the community for the freedom struggle are celebrated in the region.

Other important figures are: shri Jagdish Chandra Mathur, shri shiv Charan Sharma, Smt Satyavati devi, Nand Kishor etc

CONCLUSION

Ghaziabad's freedom fighters played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence, contributing to the broader national movement through their leadership, activism, and dedication to the cause. Their legacy continues to inspire and motivate future generations, highlighting the enduring importance of their contributions to India's history and development.



YOUTH AS CATALYSTS IN THE RULING PARTY: MOBILIZING YOUNG ENERGY FOR POLITICAL SUCCESS Aviral G

Aviral Garg Manager Outreach HLM Group of Institutions



INTRODUCTION

India which is home to over 600 million young people is the world's largest democracy. This demographic advantage positions youth as a critical force in shaping the future of Indian politics. The involvement of youth in politics has always been central, but in recent times, the role of young Indians has garnered even greater attention, especially with the rise of digital platforms, activism, and social media, which have amplified their voices.

Youth have the potential to redefine Indian politics and bring fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, and a strong desire for change. However, their participation is influenced by various factors, including the nature of political parties, ideological alignment, and leadership opportunities within these parties. This article explores the role of youth in Indian politics and

delves into the dynamics between major political parties. It also focuses on why the ruling party has been successful in attracting young voters.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN POLITICS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Youth have played a crucial role in India's political history, from the fight for independence to contemporary movements. The Indian freedom struggle saw the active participation of young leaders like Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Mahatma Gandhi, who galvanized the youth to challenge British rule. Post-independence, the youth contributed to movements such as the Naxalite uprising, the JP Movement in the 1970s, and more recently, anti-corruption protests and environmental activism.

However, despite their enthusiasm, youth participation in formal politics like

Faculty Article



contesting elections, holding political office has been relatively limited due to systemic barriers such as nepotism, financial challenges, and the dominance of senior politicians. The advent of social media and digital activism has provided new avenues for the youth to express their political opinions and engage with the political process.

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH IN SHAP-ING THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

- 1. Fresh Perspectives and Innovation: Youth bring fresh perspectives and innovative solutions to longstanding issues such as unemployment, education, healthcare, and environmental sustainability. They are often more open to adopting technology, questioning outdated practices, and pushing for modernization in governance.
- **2. Demand for Accountability:** Young voters, especially those born after liberalization, demand accountability, transparency, and good governance. They are less likely to be swayed by traditional vote-bank politics and are more focused on policies that affect their future.
- **3. Political Activism:** Indian youth have been at the forefront of various social movements in recent years, from the protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) to the farmers'

protests. Their activism reflects a growing disillusionment with the existing political system and a demand for a more inclusive and equitable society.

4.DigitalInfluence: The rise of social media platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook has given the youth unprecedented access to information and the ability to mobilize support for causes. This digital empowerment has also influenced election campaigns, where parties now invest significantly in digital outreach to engage young voters.

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE RULING PARTY SUCCESS

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), under the leadership of Narendra Modi, has successfully managed to tap into the aspirations and frustrations of India's youth. Several factors have contributed to the ruling party appeal among young voters:

1. Youth-Centric Campaigns: The ruling party has consistently focused on youth-centric campaigns that resonate with the aspirations of young Indians. Modi's rhetoric of "New India" and "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" (inclusive development) has found a significant following among the youth, who see him as a symbol of hope and change. The promise of a Digital India, job creation, and economic growth has struck a chord with young voters looking for opportunities.





- 2. Social Media Strategy: The ruling party has mastered the art of digital campaigning, using social media platforms to reach young voters effectively. From Modi's regular tweets to the party's outreach on platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram, the ruling party has made concerted efforts to engage with the. The party's IT cell and digital warriors work tirelessly to disseminate information, counter misinformation, and create narratives that resonate with the youth.
- 3. Nationalism and Cultural Identity: The ruling party emphasis on nationalism, Hindutva, and cultural identity appeals to a significant section of the youth who take pride in India's heritage and values. The party has successfully linked national pride with political identity and appeal to young voters who are seeking a sense of belonging and purpose. Initiatives like "Mann Ki Baat" give youth a feeling of direct connection with the Prime Minister which further strengthens their support.
- 4. Opportunities for Youth in Leadership: The ruling party has created leadership opportunities for young politicians within the party. Leaders like Tejasvi Surya, Poonam Mahajan, and Anurag Thakur have become the faces of young leadership in the ruling party. The party's internal structure has allowed young leaders to emerge and take on prominent

roles, which is seen less frequently in other parties.

5. Aggressive Ruling Party Campaigning and Outreach: The BJP has made targeted efforts to engage young voters through aggressive campaigning and outreach programs. The use of slogans like "Make in India," "Skill India," and "Start-up India" directly addresses the concerns of the youth, especially in terms of employment and entrepreneurship.

Thus, the role of youth in Indian politics is critical to the future of the country, and political parties must recognize and address the aspirations of young voters if they hope to succeed. Keeping this in mind, the ruling party has successfully engaged with the youth through a combination of digital outreach, youth-centric policies, and opportunities for young leaders.

As India continues to evolve, the political landscape will increasingly be shaped by the priorities and demands of its youth. Whether through formal political participation or activism, the youth are poised to play an important role in the country's democratic future. For any political party, the key to success will lie in understanding, engaging with, and empowering this dynamic and influential demographic

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN LEGAL PROFESSION

Prince Chaudhary
Assistant Professor,
Law Department,
HLM Law College



INTRODUCTION

Al is currently upsetting almost every industry and profession. However, automated contract evaluation, legal research, transcribing services, etc. are currently the only uses of AI in the Indian legal industry. Our goal is to create intelligent, self-governing systems. It can be characterized as an intelligent machine with the capacity to mimic some human behaviors in addition to thinking, understanding, and acting on its own. Therefore, artificial intelligence refers to a system that possesses the capacity and ability to resolve issues that people would typically resolve through the application of our inherent intelligence.

To put it another way, the need for automation in this fast-paced human existence is what is driving the development of artificial intelligence. Even complicated and tedious jobs are now completed with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technology.

EFFECTS OF AI

There are judicial delays in the Indian court system, as is evident. There are more than 5 Cr[1]. cases waiting in the judiciary, which is overwhelming and unnecessarily delaying the delivery of justice to the public. As they say, justice delayed is justice denied. As a result, numerous initiatives are being made to enhance the current state of affairs, such as shortening the length of vacation time and strengthening the judging panel.

Many identical cases are filed each year, which makes it necessary to use data science and artificial intelligence (AI) to support courts. Predictive technology is used to provide vital information about existing cases based on similar past cases. Studies show that AI can be highly



helpful at the evidence stage, which is always a crucial time. It takes up a large amount of court time because it is such a crucial phase in any case. Al-assisted analysis can help judges reach rulings more quickly.

The former Ex-Chief Justice of India, S.A. Bobde, recently said in an interview that "we have a possibility of developing Artificial Intelligence for the court system," which is one of the most significant recent advancements. Only to make sure that there is no unjustified delay in the administration of justice. Additionally, he stated unequivocally that judges or human discretion will not be replaced by Al. "It is only the repetitive, mathematical, and mechanical parts of the judgments for which help can be taken from the machine learning system...we exploring the possibility of implementing it[2]," he continued, providing additional insights.

RECENT GROWTH OF AI IN INDIA

Vidhik Anuvaad Software of the Supreme Court (SUVAS)[3]

An official Al-driven application developed specifically with machine-assisted translation technology educated by artificial intelligence has been released by the Supreme Court of India. This app's main purpose is to translate English court orders and legal papers into nine colloquial languages. This is the first action our judiciary has taken to integrate Al into the legal system.

Multilingual Official Supreme Court of India Mobile App [4]

With the help of the National Informatics Centre, our nation's highest court has developed an app that will enable citizens to authentically access cases, daily orders, judgments, significant circulars, display boards, and a plethora of other crucial information with just a single click.

E-COURT

One of the most significant advancements brought about by the judicial reforms is

the e-court system **[5]**. Users may now access crucial information on court orders and judgments online for free, which has saved a great deal of time, energy, and money.

An AI system designed by IIT Kharagpur can read court orders [6]

IIT Kharagpur researchers have built an artificial intelligence (AI) system that can understand court orders and judgments. It also uses machine learning to identify rules that are being broken and flag them.

CAN AI REPLACE THE LAWYER

Instead of taking the position of lawyers, artificial intelligence is employed to lighten their workload and make their jobs easier. Many legal professionals and firms have a common misconception that artificial intelligence (AI) will replace lawyers. However, this is not feasible because, while machine learning tools can help with research, contract review, and anticipating certain aspects with desired data, they cannot replace tasks like providing clients with advice, negotiating terms, and arguing in court. All these crucial activities will always be carried out by lawyers, and no machine can replace them. As correctly stated by our Chief Justice; AI is there to aid lawyers and judges in the speedy delivery of justice and can never replace them [7].

In actuality, AI has made lawyers more productive and efficient by lightening their workload so they may concentrate on other crucial areas. The idea that technology is eliminating jobs is debunked; rather, it is presenting us with new opportunities. The rise of AI will lead to additional career prospects in data analytics.

CHALLENGE OF AI

NOT ENTIRELY EMBRACED BY LEGAL EXPERTS

Artificial intelligence in the legal field is still in its infancy when we look at India. Because they think this technology will negatively affect employment, lawyers Faculty Article



are reluctant to adopt it. They worry that as a result of technology replacing the main source of income for solicitors and legal clerks, unemployment would rise nationwide. The majority of seasoned legal practitioners prefer to continue practicing in the old-fashioned way, devoid of artificial intelligence and are reluctant to alter their habits.

AI'S LEGAL POSSIBILITY IS UNDEFINED

Because of the complexity of robots and the lack of clear definitions of artificial intelligence's legal personality elsewhere in modern law, it is impossible to say whether or not standard rules and norms would apply to them. Therefore, there will be misunderstandings until the rights and obligations of AI-driven tools and gadgets are made clear, as the current legal system does not hold a robot accountable for its deeds or inactions.

LACK OF APPROPRIATE SYSTEMS AND DATA

The foundation of machine learning is the feeding of algorithms into computer systems, which the machine then processes. One of the main obstacles to the adoption of AI technology in India is the usage of antiquated machinery and technology [8], frequently inadequate data, and machines that cannot function

effectively without a substantial amount of dependable data.

EXPENSIVE

Al machines require a substantial financial investment because they are complex machine systems that can learn and react on their own. Since most Aldriven equipment is produced by foreign companies, small and midsized legal businesses find it even harder to acquire these tools; only larger firms can afford them.

PRIVACY AND PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Al-powered machine learning robots must be constructed with the parties' personal data protection and safety in mind. Because machine learning uses vast volumes of data, it is even more important that the legal framework makes sure that the information is not exploited, that confidentiality is preserved, that due process is applied fairly and that a security layer is put in place to prevent privacy violations.

A policy document titled "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence," published by the NITI Ayogin 2018, examined the significance of AI and its potential applications across India's industries. A national AI program



was also suggested to be started in the 2019 Budget (see here). India still lacks strong laws that govern and supervise the Al sector, despite all of these technological advances.

CONCLUSION& SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The legal industry's perspective has undoubtedly changed as a result of technological advancements. It can be concluded that artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal field offers many advantages: legal professionals can now conduct quick research thanks to AI; judges can benefit from Al's predictive technology when making decisions; law firms can use Al for data collection, due diligence, and other tasks that increase productivity. Though AI is neither as creative nor as strategic as humans are, it can help people in some aspects of their jobs. Emotional intelligence, empathy, and the capacity to improvise in front of a judge are all absent from robots.

Suggestion

We need to take a fair and balanced approach to ensure that AI is included. A few recommendations are as follows: 1) A robust regulatory framework that outlines the responsibilities and liabilities of this intelligent machine must be drafted; 2)

The accountability factor must be taken into consideration to control its actions.

3) To safeguard privacy, more robust data protection regulations are required. Therefore, the answer is not to ignore or shy away from technological breakthroughs but rather to embrace them and use AI to our advantage by putting the necessary laws in place to protect its users' interests.

REFERENCES:

- [1]https://prsindia.org/policy/vital-stats/ pendency-and-vacancies-in-thejudiciary
- [2] Scope of Artificial Intelligence in Law Legal Desire Media and Insights
- [3] Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) (drishtijudiciary.com)
- [4] The SC will use AI to translate documents, orders, and judgments into regional languages (businessinsider.in)
- [5]E-courts services available at, https://services.ecourts.gov.in/ecourtindia_v6/(last visited on Jan 30, 2024)
-)» [6] IIT Kharagpur's researchers develop AI method for reading legal case judgments India Today
- [7]Supreme Court Guidelines for Court functioning through videoconferencing during Covid-19 Pandemic https://main.sci.gov.in/ecou/2020/10853/10853_2020_0_1_21588_Judgement_06- Apr- 2020.pdf (last visited on Jan, 30 2024)
- [8] Scope of Artificial Intelligence in Law Legal Desire Media and Insights

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN ECONOMISTS IN THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS

Aprant Agarwal Assistant Professor, HLM Law College



The field of economics has been significantly shaped by the contributions of scholars from around the world, and Indian economists have played a central role in this development. Their insights, theories and strategies have not only enriched economic thinking but also addressed pressing issues in the Indian context and beyond. When we examine the contributions of Indian economists, it becomes clear that their work transcends boundaries and influences the global economic discourse.

One of the most important personalities in Indian economics is Dr B.R. Ambedkar, whose work formed the basis for many socio-economic measures

in independent India. His economic approach was closely interwoven with social justice and emphasised the need for equitable distribution of resources. Dr Ambedkar's advocacy for the rights of marginalised groups has inspired subsequent generations of economists to consider the social dimension of economic policy.

Another influential economist is Dr Amartya Sen, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics. Dr Sen introduced the concept of "capabilities"," which shifted the focus from traditional measures of economic success, such as GDP, to the actual capabilities and freedoms of individuals. His work on welfare economics



and development has had a significant impact on poverty reduction and social welfare policies not only in India but globally.

In the arena of economic policy, Dr Manmohan Singh stands out as a transformative figure. As the architect of India's economic liberalization in the 1990s, Dr Singh's policies opened the Indian economy to global markets, fostering growth and attracting foreign investment. His emphasis on macroeconomic stability and fiscal prudence has had lasting implications for India's economic trajectory and serves as a model for emerging economies.

The contributions of Indian economists extend beyond individual scholars; institutions such as the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) and the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) have played crucial roles in shaping economic research and policy formulation. These institutions have produced a wealth of data and analysis that inform government policies, development programs, and academic research.

As an individual who specialises in energy economics, an area of empirical research that I hold in the highest regard, I would want to draw attention to the work that Indian economists have done in this sector. Economists such as Dr Kirit Parikh have been at the forefront of this discourse as India struggles with the dual concerns of growing energy consumption and shifting to sustainable energy sources. The significance of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the financial effects of energy policy are all emphasised in Dr Parikh'swork.Indianeconomistscontribute to the development of policies that try to strike a balance between environmental sustainability and economic growth, ensuring that India can meet its energy needs while addressing climate change concerns. They do this by assessing

the advantages and disadvantages of different energy sources.

Moreover, contemporary economists like Dr Raghuram Rajan, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and Mr. Arvind Subramanian, former Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India, continue to influence economic thought and policy. Dr Rajan's work in financial economics and his warnings about the global financial crisis have garnered international attention, while Mr. Subramanian's insights on economic growth and trade have contributed to ongoing debates about India's role in the global economy.

The practical contributions of Indian economists have moulded India's environment, their economic influence extends beyond theoretical breakthroughs. **Important** topics by their research covered include rural development, inflation, jobs, and environmental sustainability. Through the integration of global economic theories with local circumstances, Indian economists have created frameworks that are suitable to the distinct issues faced by emerging countries.

In conclusion, the contributions of Indian economists to the study of economics are profound and multifaceted. From advocating for social justice to driving economic policy reforms, their work continues to inspire and influence both scholars and practitioners around the world. As we navigate the complexities of the global economy, the insights and perspectives of Indian economists will remain invaluable in shaping a more equitable and sustainable economic future.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON JUDGES

Manoj Kumar

Head of Department, Law Department HLM Law College



The growth of communication technology has made human existence easier. Previously, the means of communication offered were time-consuming and inefficient. With the growth of technology in today's society, communication has become a relatively simple and quick procedure. Because the Internet has made access to anybody and everything so accessible, the whole globe has been reduced to the size of a tiny hamlet. One such medium for connecting individuals is social media.

The phrase social media refers to computer-based technology that allows people to share ideas, opinions, and information through numerous virtual platforms. Social media is Internet-based and allows users to quickly exchange material such as personal information, documents, movies, and images. As of October 2021, more than 4.5 billion people utilize social media. Social media has changed the way society thinks. It has become a platform for the spread of both truth and falsehoods. When the social media justice system affects everything, judges are no exception.

JUDGES INDEPENDENCE

As the third organ of government, the

judiciary must be free of any influence from the other two organs of government or the public in general. The phrase is normative in the sense that it specifies what courts and judges should have. The independence of the court is critical in order to protect the general population from unfair treatment.

The notion of judicial independence originated with England's Act of Settlement. Because of the variety of its people, the judiciary's independence is critical in a nation like India.

- Provisions in the judiciary to ensure the independence of the judiciary:
- Security of tenure. (Art.124(2))
- Salary and allowances.
- Power to punish for its contempt. (Art.129 in Supreme Court, Art.215 in High Court)
- Separation of judiciary from the executive. (Article 50)
- » No practice after retirement.

With enormous judicial powers come significant obligations for the judges. The Indian judiciary established numerous principles during the Chief Justices'; Conference in 1999, which were endorsed by all High Courts. Not only must justice be done, but it must also be perceived to



be done. Working members of the higher court must maintain and renew the public's trust in the judiciary's impartiality.

Keeping this in mind, every Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, whether in an official or personal role, must avoid eroding the confidence of the Indian legal system. A Judge shall not allow any member of his immediate family, if a member of the Bar, to appear before him or be involved in any way with a case before him.

No member of his family who is a member of the Bar should occupy the same house with him or utilize any other professional facilities offered to judges. A Judge must avoid hearing and ruling on a case involving a member of his family, a close relative, or a friend. A Judge must use extreme caution while engaging in public discussion or expressing his opinions in public on political issues or issues that are ongoing or are likely to come for judicial resolution.

He must avoid circumstances in which he is required to conduct media interviews. A Judge may only receive gifts or hospitality from his family, close relatives, and friends. A Judge should not participate in commerce or business, either directly or indirectly (publication of a legal opinion or other activity in the nature of a hobby should not be considered as trade or business).

A Judge is not permitted to make donations to or raise funds for any reason. A Judge should not seek any additional pecuniary gain as a result of his position unless it is obviously attainable. Any uncertainty must be addressed and explained by the Chief Justice. Every Judge must bear in mind that they are constantly exposed to public scrutiny; as a consequence, they must behave or omit in a way that does not depreciate the reputation associated with the vocation.

The Bangalore ideas of Judicial behaviour, 2002, put forth the ideas intended to create standards for judges' ethical behaviour. These standards provide instruction to judges and control judicial behaviour. The

principles' major goal is to help members of the other two branches of government, as well as the general public, support India's judicial system.

MEDIA TRIALS

Social media has evolved into a platform that disseminates topics that may assist them get TRP rather than facts. Prolonged debates and discussions are undertaken that are purely speculative, endangering the rights of witnesses and the accused. The freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) has been repeatedly abused. In India, criminal jurisprudence is founded on the notion that an accused cannot be declared guilty unless his guilt is established in a court of law. Social media spreads opinions about both the victims and the accused that may or may not be factual.

The media ignores the "Guilty beyond reasonable doubt"; and "Innocent until proven guilty"; principles that govern Indian courts. It places a burden on trial courts, who are responsible for mitigating the impact of prejudiced publicity. Continuous comments from such social media platforms may compel courts to rule in favour of the media rather than what is truly required in the case.

In the Nupur Sharma case, the bench of Justice Surya Kant and Justice Pardiwala made oral statements during the hearing of the writ petition that led to several personal assaults on the judges. The general public does not always grasp the questions posed in the courts in order to complete the requirements of the law. The media can only distribute the judges ' remarks without understanding the settings in which they are used, which has an influence on the judges' private life.

IMPACT ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Judges are regular citizens of the nation, and they, like any other citizen, are free to use social media, but they must keep in mind that their active engagement requires careful thinking. Judges must adhere to legal and ethical repercussions while keeping the nature of their vocation

in mind.

The positive element of social media is that it fosters connection and transparency in society; yet, any postings made by judges are prone to distortion or misunderstanding of the material posted by them, and have even resulted in cyberbullying and threats to privacy and safety. The International Bar Association Legal Policy and Research Unit (IBA LPRU) undertook a worldwide study in 2011 to assess the influence of Online Social Networking (OSN) on the legal profession.

The poll to assess the effect of OSN on the legal profession indicated that judge usage of social media generated special concerns, with 40% claiming that judges' use of OSN harmed public trust in the justice system and compromised judicial independence. People have access to the words of judges, but the majority of them lack legal education and fail to grasp the true meaning underlying the reasons supplied by courts. Union Law Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad has shown support for judicial use of social media.

He believes that social media platforms should be used to share ideas, opinions, and information. Judges must be granted entire freedom to make decisions while adhering to the rule of law. In India, media trials have grown widespread. People have already pronounced judgement on an issue about which they have no knowledge before a case is adjudicated in a court of law. Judges must be mindful of how they present themselves on social media.

They are not permitted to make any remarks on the matter they are hearing in court. The International Bar Association's Legal Policy and Research Unit (LPRU) issued its International Principles on Social Media Conduct for the Legal Profession in 2014. This study discusses the benefits and drawbacks of using social media, as well as advice on judicial behaviours and ethics.

There is a need to restrict the disclosure of court procedures because persons who do not understand the law forget that there is no room for feelings in the law. Judgements are made with all legal considerations in mind, and there are very little possibilities that the judgement will be biased. In a democracy, criticizing any decision on legal grounds is permitted, but criticizing judges and making personal comments constitutes defamation.

Judges must remain deaf to any criticism in order to uphold their oath of loyalty to the Indian Constitution and the dignity of the position they occupy. It was noted in the Global Programmed for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration that education, training, and advice on how social media might affect its users are needed to bridge the gap between reasonable comments on any judgement and personal attacks on judges.

CONCLUSION

The judiciary is the entity in charge of enforcing the law. It has the ability to offer victims with justice. It is critical that the court has no undue influence on anybody in order for it to work properly. Its correct operation is critical for societal cohesion. Judges are social workers, and whatever decision they make is based on the rules set by law and after careful consideration. Their decisions must not be used to personally attack them, since this is against the law.

REFERENCES:

- >>> www.investopedia.com > terms > s "Social Media: Definition, Effects, and List of Top Apps" -...Accessed on 13 September, 2022
- Data Reportal. "Global Social Media Stats October 2021"; Accessed on 13 September, 2022
- >> www.royal.uk > act-settlement-0The Act of Settlement | The Royal Family
- www.barandbench.com · columns · socialmedia-and-the social media and the Judiciary – Bar and Bench.



THE CONTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE FREEDOM OF INDIA IN UTTAR PRADESH

Dr. Seema GoyalAssistant Professor,
Law Department,
HLM Law College



General Introduction: - Indian freedom movement was one of the most significant developments in the Indian history. Independence movement was a series of various historic events that took place in various parts of India from time to time. As we know that Britishers exploited our culture as well as civilization and also tightened their grip in India, it was the time when we realized slavery & freedom became our dream. In order to get freedom from Britishers rule, Indians faced very difficult phase. With the capture of power by Britishers, Meerut of Uttar Pradesh became the first military centre, where aggrieved Indian soldiers of British Army started their struggle against imperial powers on 10th March 1857. The spark of freedom which was started from Meerut soon spread within a month to more than 25 cities including Delhi, Lucknow, Bihar, Jhansi, and Kanpur etc. Later it was converted into nationalistic movement. Thus, first war of freedom of India was started in Uttar Pradesh which continuously inspired patriots all over the nation & payed the way for organized national movement in the 19th century.

Before independence, this region of U.P. was known as united province which wasrenamed later as Uttar Pradesh on 29th January 1950. India's fight for independence truly began with the revolt of 1857, which is known as Indian mutiny. Many freedom fighters from Uttar Pradesh have sacrificed their lives in getting independence but their names are faded in darkness. We probably have not heard about their sacrifice & amp; we call them as unsung heroes of freedom struggle. Nation's culture lies in the heart and soul of

its people & amp; nothing is more precious than our freedom and liberty. As, on 15th August 2022, India is celebrating 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', it is the time to tribute to these national heroes who devoted their lives for the nation. These are: -

- (1) Mangal Pandey: He was born on 19th July in a town Nagwa near Faizabad in U.P. He was a dedicated sepoy of the 34th regiment of Bengal Native infantry of East India Company who soon realized that the India was moving towards the age of slavery. He played a crucial role in the outbreak of Indian rebellion of 1857 & amp; regarded as hero of Indian mutiny of 1857. He ignited the spark of patriotism at very critical period in the history of India. His sacrifice started the journey towards the free India movement.
- (2)Rani Laxmibai: She was the queen of princely State of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh, India from 1843 to 1985 as wife of Gangadhar Rao. She was one of the leading figures of Indian National Movement of 1857 and revolted against British Raj to protect her throne for her adopted son I.e. Damodar Rao. She will always be remembered for her courage, dedication and fearlessness to every girl born in India.
- (3) Nana Saheb Peshwa: He was born on 19th May 1824 as Dhondu Pant. He was an Indian Peshwa of Maratha empire & amp; adopted son of Baji Rao II. Britishers refused to accept Nana Saheb as next Peshwa as per doctrine of Lapse. So, he joined the revolt of 1857 against Britishers. He was the prominent freedom fighter during the revolt of 1857 and leader of sepoy who led the rebellion in Kanpur. Unfortunately, Nana Saheb and his sepoys were defeated by the Britishers.
- (4) Ram Prasad Bismil: He was born in Shahjahanpur province of U.P. on 11th June 1897. He was one of the chief founders of the revolutionary organization Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), participated in Manipur conspiracy of 1918 and Kakori conspiracy of 1925 along with Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Rajendra Lohiri and Sachindra Bakshi. He played an active role in freedom movement in India. After

the trial in Kakori conspiracy case, the four revolutionaries were sentenced to be hanged. In Barrack number 11 of Lucknow central jail, Ram Prasad Bismil wrote his autobiography and also cult song "Mera rang de Basanti chola".

Bismil was a brave revolutionary who sacrificed his life smilingly for the sake of our nation.

He lit the fire of revolution to push India on the road to freedom.

- (5)Chandra Shekhar Azad: He was poularly known as 'Azad'. He was born in Brahmin family on 23rd July 1906. He spent his youn life in Banaras. He was only 15 years old when he heard about Noncooperation movement by Mahatma Gandhi & Damp; decided to join it. After that, he did not stop and changed his name to Chandra Shekhar Azad from Chandra Shekhar Tiwari. He claimed that independence is his and everyone else's right. Bhagat Singh joined Azad to fight the Britishers. He was also involved in Kakori Train Robbery in 1925. After the death of founderofHRA,RamPrasadBismilandother three prominent leaders, he reorganized the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under the new name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) in 1928 in order to achieve their primary goal of an independent India based on the idea of socialism. On 27th February 1931 at Alfred Park (now known as Azad Park) in Allahabad, he was surrounded by the police and finding no way out after ammunition ran out, Chandra Shekhar Azad shot himself and died.
- (6)Purushottam **Tandon:** Das Purushottam Das Tandon was born at Allahabad on 1st August 1882. He was a well-known freedom fighter and the member of Constituent Assembly of India. He is widely known for his opposition to the partition of India as well as for his efforts in achieving the official language of India status for Hindi. He was popularly known as UP Gandhi. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in 1961.



(7) Mahavir Tyagi: - He was born in the Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh on 31st December 1899. He was a parliamentarian and a freedom fighter. After completing his education from Meerut, he joined British Indian Army where he was deployed to Persia. But after massacre of Jallianwala Bagh, he decided to fight against Britishers and followed Mahatma Gandhi. He was a prominent Indian independence fighter. He joined Indian Freedom Movement in 1920 & Decided to Fradesh. He was jailed for many times by British Government for his revolutionary activities.

(8)Ashfaq Ulla Khan: - He was born in the Shahjahan district of Uttar Pradesh on 22nd October 1900. He joined Hindustan Republican Association & Camp; sacrificed his precious life along with Ram Prasad Bismil and other fellow rebellions. After chauri chaura incident on 5 February 1922 in Gorakhpur (U.P.), many Indian youths were left depressed & amp; Asfaq Ulla Khan was one of them. These revolutionaries felt that only by using the weapon of non-violence, we could not get freedom. Thus, they decided to use bombs, revolver and other weapons to inculcate fear in the hearts of Britishers. On 9th August 1925, Asfaq Ulla Khan along with other revolutionaries looted the Kakori train under the leadership of Bismil. On 26th September 1925, Bismil and other revolutionaries were arrested by the police, but Asfaq Ulla Khan was able to evade the police for over a year. After a year, he was arrested in Delhi & was hanged for his contribution in Kakori conspiracy. He was the freedom fighter who caused trouble to the British Army.

(9) Abadi Bano Begum: – Abadi Bano Begum was born in 1850 in Uttar Pradesh who was the first women to address a political rally wearing burqa. She was popularly known as 'Bi Amma' and was the prominent voice in Indian freedom struggle who actively participated in

the nation's freedom movement against Britishers. After revolt of 1857, her young mind was getting moulded. When she grew up, she became first women who started the protest against the British government in India. Even after her marriage with Abdul Ali Khan, she did notstop her work of spreading awareness among Indians and continue her protest against Britishers.

(10) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi: - He was born on 26 October 1890 in Fatehpur near Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. He was an Indian journalist, a leader of Indian National Congress as well as a freedom fighter. In 1916, he met Mahatma Gandhi in Lucknow for first time and plunged into the National movement for freedom. At that time, he got associated with Jawaharlal Nehru and became an active member of Indian National Congress. During 1917-1918, he took an active part in Home Rule Movement. Due to communal riots that had erupted in Kanpur, he lost his valuable life on 25th March 1931 while trying to restore peace and saving innocent natives of both Hindu and Muslim community.

(11) Bakht Khan Barech: - He was born in 1797 in Bijnor, Rohilkhand in Uttar Pradesh.

During the revolt of 1857 against East India Company, he was commander-in-chief of the Indian independent forces in Delhi where he started a tiny group of sepoys as a rebel against rifle cartridges which were greased with pig's fat. This group of sepoys later converted into full-fledged group of traitors who fought against the Britishers and helped Bahadur Shah Zafar. He was among the first rebellions who began their revolution against the Britishers. After some time, he joined the rebel forces of Lucknow. He was sentenced to death in 1862.

(12)Swami Sahajanand Saraswati: He was born on 22 February 1889 in a
village Deva, Dullahpur in the district of
Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. He was an
ascetic, nationalist and a peasant leader
of India and known as a social reformer. He
actively took part in the non-cooperation
movement and other freedom struggles.
He was a Dandi Sanyasi and always

kept a long danda with him in the course of movement. Swami established an ashram at Neyamatpur, Gaya in Bihar which later became the centre of freedom movement in Bihar.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has praised Swami Sahajanand Saraswati by talking about him that "he was the undisputed leader of the peasant's movement in India. Today, he is the idol of the masses and hero of millions". His autobiography 'The Struggle of My Life' gives an account of his life. A commemorative stamp was issued by the Government of India in the memory of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati which was officially released by the communication minister Ran Vilas Paswan on 26th June, 2000. He was not only the voice of farmers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh but also protected farmers against exploitation by the British Rule.

(13) Dhan Singh Gurjar: - Dhan Singh Gurjar also known as Dhunna Singh was born in 1820 in Panchali village in Meerut district in Gurjar community. He was the Indian kotwal of Meerut, who actively took part in the revolt of 1857 and led initial actions against East India Company in Meerut. He is one of the unsung heroes of freedom struggle from Meerut about whom, we probably have not heard. He saved the lives of about 800 Indian prisoners from jail from being killing by the Britishers. On 10th May 1857, Dhan Singh planned to fight against Britishers and started to inspire all people of nearby villages to fight for freedom struggle. In order to stop revolutionary activities led by people of Meerut, Britishers appointed Major William for new committee. As soon as Britishers identified him as the main revolutionary, they decided to accuse Dhan Singh as the main culprit for the entire revolt of 1857. Finally, he was hanged to death on 4th July, 1857 for conspiracy against British Government in India.

(14) Vijay Singh Pathik: - Vijay Singh Pathik also known as Bhoop Singh was born in 1882 in a family of freedom fighters in Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh. He was an eminent freedom fighter, peasant leader and historian who sacrificed his whole life for nation's freedom struggle. His father and grandfather were also freedom fighters who fought for freedom

struggles. He was also inspired by them. He was in touch of the revolutionaries of

the Gadar Party and led the revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan. With his growing popularity, he became a throne in the eyes of British Government and was arrested soon. He went to Kanpur and worked with Ganesh Shanker Vidharthi, eminent congress leader of Uttar Pradesh. He wrote several poems and stories for inspiring freedom fighters. He took his last breath in 1954. A Postage stamp was issued in the name Pathik. There is need to spread awareness about the ideas and works of Pathik that contributed in freedom struggle of India.

(15)Acharya Narendra Deva: - Acharva Narendra Deva was born on 31st October 1889 in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. He was the leading freedom fighter, journalist, educationist and scholar of scientific socialism who devoted his whole life for the rights of lower classes of the society. He was the member of All India Congress Committee from 1916 to 1948 as well as active member of the Congress Working along with Committee Jawaharlal Nehru. He took part in Salt Satyagraha of 1930, Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932 & amp; the Individual Satyagraha Movement of 1941. During Quit India Movement of 1942, he was arrested along with all the members of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay. In 1934, he along with Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and other allies founded the Congress Socialist Party. He played very crucial role in the Socialist Movement in India. He was a great philosopher as well as thinker whose aim was to generate such creative power by which great changes reducing immorality, violence, selfishness and reprisal could be possible for the advancement of a Nation. He is our role model.

Contribution of Hapur in Freedom of India: - On 10th May, 1857, when revolt started from Meerut, it did not take much time to reach Hapur. In this revolt, people of Hapur and Pilkhuwa also decided to support Mangal Pandey & Darticipated with full enthusiasm due to which Britishers started killing freedom fighters. On 10th May, 1857, some of them





were hanged on a banyan tree standing outside the Ramlila Maidan for the purpose of creating panic among the people of Hapur. Even today, that banyan tree reminds us the sacrifice of freedom fighters. The torch of independence which was lit in Hapur in 1857 did not stop till independence of India.

In Independence of India, the role of Hapur could not be neglected. After the announcement of 'Quit India Movement on 9thAugust, 1942, the spark of this movement reached Hapur in a very short span. The freedom fighters from Hapur have also sacrificed their lives for independence of India. The revolutionaries from Hapur decided to hoist them flag in the municipality (Town hall). On this occasion, people from all over the State of Uttar Pradesh took out a procession. This huge procession was taken out at Atarpura Chaupala on 11th August 1942. When the procession reached there, the police started punishing people involved in it in which many revolutionaries suffered serious injurious. But, the procession continued to hoist the flag at townhall due to which General Dayer got furious and started shooting at the revolutionaries. As a result, many revolutionaries from Hapur including Lala Manga Lal, Ram Swaroop Jatav, Girdhari Lal and Anganlal Sharma were martyred in the firing. Despite all this, it could not diminish their spirit and they hoisted the flag. A martyred memorial was also built at Atarpura Chaupala. Even today, there are still marks of British bullets on the Police Post behind the monument which reminds us the sacrifice of freedom fighters who lost their lives for the freedom

of India. Since then, every year on 11th August, people of Hapur district pay their tributes to the martyrs.

CONCLUSION

India's fight for independence truly began with the revolt of 1857 which is

generally known as Indian Mutiny. India is a cradle of human race. It is easy to kill the persons, but we should not let anyone divide the idea of nation. We all are the freedom fighters of today's world and we must fight for all those who are not free in this country. A Nation's culture lies in the heart and soul of its people. Nothing is more precious than our freedom and liberty. On this Independence Day, we pledge to safeguard our Nation's peace and unity. We pledge that the labour of our revolutionaries shall not be in vain. It is the time to show other countries of the world that we are the citizen of a great Nation who continue to work towards the prosperity and betterment of the Nation.

Freedom is harder to protect than to earn:

Let's make a strong resolution to value our Nation by reducing immorality, violence, selfishness and reprisal;

We must not neglect the sacrifices of our freedom fighters who devoted their lives for our Country;

Today, we must proud to be an Indian & should not let anyone to divide our idea;

We all are Indians first;

Just remember - 'United we stand, divided we fall'

COLLEGE LIFE OF STUDENTS

Malika Chaudhary

Assistant Professor, BBA Department HLM Group of Institutions



INTRODUCTION

College life is often perceived as a transformative and exciting phase which is filled with opportunities, new friendships, and intellectual growth. However, this period also comes with unique challenges that can significantly impact a student's mental well-being. Stress, depression, and anxiety have emerged as major and commonly reported psychological issues among college students worldwide. These emotional disorders not only affect students individually but also have broader implications for society, as today's students represent the future leaders, innovators, and contributors to economic and social growth. Therefore, addressing their mental health issues is not only a personal responsibility but a societal imperative.

UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES

The root causes of stress, depression, and anxiety among college students are

multi-faceted. One of the primary triggers is the greater academic demands placed on students. Many students face overwhelming pressure to meet high academic standards, achieve good grades, and secure promising career prospects. This academic pressure can lead to chronic stress, particularly in competitive environments where students feel the weight of outperforming their peers.

Additionally, the transition from high school to college introduces new and unfamiliar social and environmental dynamics. For many, this involves living away from home for the first time, which can induce feelings of isolation, homesickness, and loneliness. The sudden change in family and social life creates an emotional void that some students struggle to fill, increasing their susceptibility to anxiety and depression.

Time pressure is another significant factor contributing to psychological distress. With academic assignments, extracurricular





activities, internships, and part-time jobs competing for students' time, managing the workload becomes difficult. The fear of failing to meet expectations, whether self-imposed or external, exacerbates anxiety. Moreover, competition within academic and social circles often fuels a sense of inadequacy and self-doubt which further intensifies emotional stress.

Family issues, financial problems, and illness also play a role in exacerbating these mental health problems. Financial constraints, in particular, have a unique impact on students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The constant worry about paying for tuition, housing, and other expenses can lead to chronic stress. For some, this may even lead to working long hours in part-time jobs, leaving them with less time for self-care and relaxation.

THE IMPACT ON STUDENTS AND SOCIETY

The effects of stress, depression, and anxiety are far-reaching. In the short students experiencing these psychological issues may find it difficult to concentrate on their studies, perform well academically, or maintain social relationships. They may feel low, hopeless, or helpless, which affects not only their academic performance but also their overall quality of life. Physical symptoms headaches, fatique, such gastrointestinal issues are common side effects of prolonged stress.

The long-term consequences, however, are even more concerning. Prolonged exposure to mental health issues like depression and anxiety can lead to more severe problems such as substance abuse, self-harm, or even suicidal ideation. Moreover, unresolved psychological distress can manifest into chronic physical illnesses, such as heart disease or gastrointestinal disorders. These

outcomes not only affect the individual but also place a significant burden on families, educational institutions, and healthcare systems.

For society as a whole, the mental health of students is crucial because they are the ones who will shape the future. Their productivity, innovation, and ability to contribute positively to the economy and social structures depend on their wellbeing. If a significant portion of the student population is hindered by mental health issues, the ripple effect can extend far beyond the individual level which affects the workforce and societal progress.

SOLUTIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Addressing the mental health challenges of college students requires a multi-pronged approach, involving institutions, families, and the students themselves. Colleges and universities should take a proactive stance by creating supportive and nurturing environments that encourage students to seek help when needed. Educational institutions should establish accessible mental health services, including counselling, peer support groups, and mental health education programs.

Incorporating mental health education into the curriculum can play a crucial role in raising awareness among students about the importance of psychological well-being. Workshops on stress management, time management, and emotional resilience can equip students with the skills needed to cope with academic pressures and social challenges.

Mentoring programs are another valuable tool that can provide students with the guidance and support they need. Paired with experienced mentors, students can navigate the emotional and academic hurdles of college life more effectively. These programs can foster a sense of belonging and provide a safe space for students to discuss their concerns, receive advice, and develop coping strategies.

Educational institutions must also pay closer attention to teaching methods. A supportive and empathetic teaching approach can significantly reduce student stress. Teachers and professors should be trained to identify early signs of stress, anxiety, or depression in students and refer them to appropriate resources. Adopting flexible and inclusive pedagogical techniques, such as reducing the emphasis on competitive grading and fostering collaborative learning environments, can also help alleviate student anxiety.

On an individual level, students must learn to prioritize their mental health by practicing self-care and setting realistic expectations for themselves. This can include regular physical exercise, maintaining a healthy diet, adequate sleep, and engaging in relaxing or recreational activities. Building a strong social support system is equally important. Students should not hesitate to seek support from family, friends, or professionals when they feel overwhelmed.

CONCLUSION

growing prevalence of depression, and anxiety among college students is a critical issue that demands immediate attention from both educational institutions and society at large. These psychological problems are not only detrimental to the individual's well-being but also pose a significant threat to the future of society. As the custodians of future generations, colleges and universities must take proactive measures to create environments that support the mental health of their students. By offering mental health education, mentoring, and accessible counselling services, institutions can help mitigate the effects of psychological distress, ensuring that students can thrive both academically and emotionally. Only by addressing these issues can we ensure a brighter, healthier future for our society as a whole.



HOW TO BECOME A BEAST IN 6 MONTHS

Neha Sharma Assistant Professor, MBA Department



- 1. Fix your schedule by going to bed at 9:00 PM and waking up at 4:00 AM.
- 2. Stop making excuses and work out for at least 30 minutes daily.
- 3. Include fresh fruits in your daily diet to optimize your health.
- 4. Prioritize taking a cold shower each day without excuses. I promise it will boost your self-discipline.
- 5. Listen more than you speak, and be teachable.
- 6. Learn to say "NO" unapologetically and focus on minding your own business.
- 7. Make an effort to read 50 or more pages daily to sharpen your mind.
- 8. Learn a new skill every 3 months and spend the next 90 days developing it.
- 9. Go for a morning walk after drinking 2 glasses of water immediately upon waking.
- 10. Aim to sleep for a quarter of the day to reset your focus and boost your mood.
- 11. Meditation creates a space between feeling an impulse and acting on it.
- 12. Focus on doing things for yourself for 6 months, without seeking approval from others.
- 13. Spend 1,000 hours without watching the news or discussing politics, and use the time to rest.
- 14. Focus on earning more money and investing wisely so you can buy what you want without worrying about the price.
- 15. Prioritize 4 hours of deep work each day over longer hours of less focused business tasks, and make time to improve yourself.
- 16. Dedicate time to your close friends and family on weekends.

FAITH

Dr. Menaka BiswalAssociate Professor
MBA Department



The source of faith is God,

The companion of faith is hope,

The channel of faith is prayer,

The partner of faith is action,

The evidence of faith is obedience,

The beauty of faith is miracle,

The result of faith is growth,

The expression of faith is service,

The goal of life is faith on God.

The path of faith is joy,

The salvation of life is faith on parmaatma.



'POTENTIALLY TOXIC ELEMENTS' ACCUMULATION AND HEALTH RISK OF CONSUMING VEGETABLES CULTIVATED ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

Himanshu Choudhary Faculty of Chemistry, HOD- Science Department,



Vegetables play an essential role in human nutrition, offering a rich source of vitamins, minerals, and dietary fiber critical for maintaining overall health and well-being. Their high antioxidant content mitigates oxidative stress, thereby lowering the risk of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer. A diverse intake of vegetables ensures the provision of vital nutrients, including vitamin C, which bolsters immune function, and potassium, which is crucial for regulating blood pressure. Therefore, incorporating a variety of vegetables into the diet is fundamental to preventing numerous health conditions supporting long-term and However, the cultivation environment of these vegetables can sometimes result in the accumulation of potentially toxic elements.

Potentially toxic elements are said to be one of the major components of vehicular emissions in urban cities. These elements are ubiquitous and are found in most environmental systems due to their natural occurrence and numerous applications by man. Potentially toxic elements as metals and metalloids linked to environmental pollution, notable for their toxicity levels and harmful impacts on living organisms, including humans. Essential elements such as Co, Cu, Fe, Mo, Mn, Ni, and Zn are useful to man when in the right proportion , but they tend to be harmful when their threshold values are exceeded . The adverse health effects of these potentially toxic elements are well-documented. High levels of zinc cause gastrointestinal distress and headaches, with chronic exposure potentially lowering cholesterol impairing immune function. Excessive iron intake from supplements or conditions such as hemochromatosis can damage the liver, heart, and pancreas, presenting symptoms such as joint pain, fatique, diabetes, and skin discoloration. Chronic cadmium exposure is linked to kidney damage, and acute inhalation exposure to cadmium can result in flulike symptoms such as chills, fever, and body pain. Similarly, manganese exposure is associated with a Parkinsonlike neurological condition. Hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) is highly toxic, causing lung cancer, respiratory irritation, and skin ulcers, and is a known carcinogen and mutagen. Nickel frequently causes allergic contact dermatitis. Chronic copper exposure can damage the liver and kidneys, and in Wilson's disease, copper accumulation leads to neurological and psychiatric symptoms.

The ever-increasing population growth leading to urbanization, industrialization, and transportation has been reported to be the main drivers of potentially toxic elements' distribution in many through environmental systems anthropogenic activities. Potentially toxic elements emitted from vehicles can be categorized in two ways which are exhaust or tailpipe emissions and nonexhaust or nontailpipe emissions. The former is said to emanate from the combustion of fuel, fuel lubricants, and the wearing of engines and the latter from the wearing away of car tires, brakes, and abrasion from road surfaces. Elements such as zinc, cadmium, and copper are reported to come from brake and tire wear. The oxides of zinc (ZnO and ZnS) added as a component compound in the manufacturing of car tires during the vulcanization process contribute to zinc as a potentially toxic element during tire wear on roads. Nickel and zinc are also reported to be found in bitumen used in the construction of roads. Potentially toxic element pollution along roads is reported to depend on the nature of the road and the speed of vehicles. A high amount of these elements concentration has been recorded on concrete motorways compared to roads made from materials such as asphalt.

There have been reports of potentially toxic element contamination in roadside soil and plants globally. In Ranchi city, India, these elements were found to accumulate in the leaves of vegetables such as beets, tomatoes, peas, and cucumbers. The concentrations of these elements exceeded the permissible limits, having high health risks when consumed. In Libya, high levels of lead, cadmium, nickel, zinc, copper, chromium, and magnesium were recorded in soil and vegetables sampled from major roadsides when analyzed in the laboratory

The GT Road motorway is a 2500 km dual carriage highway linking Amritsar to Kolkata, India. It is one of the busiest roads in India . About 3201 vehicles play the road per hour and this causes the heavy volume of vehicular traffic on the road. Population growth, migration, and urbanization have made land accessibility for urban vegetable cultivation difficult. As a result, urban farmers cultivate vegetables in undesired locations. Some vegetable farmers grow vegetables close to the edge of the highway and sell them to individuals and market women nearby which has been a continuous practice. Potentially toxic elements from vehicle emissions can be transported by surface runoff into the topsoil where these vegetables are cultivated. Vegetables grown in these soils can absorb these elements through their root hairs into edible parts. In addition, some of these elements are volatile and can get deposited directly onto leafy vegetables from the emission of vehicles that ply the road. Atmospheric particulates from fuel and lubricant oil combustion emit potentially toxic elements such as Pb, Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, As, and Hg. This Article, therefore, aims to (i) assess the concentrations of potentially toxic elements in vegetables along Motorway, (ii) determine if the element levels in vegetables along the motorway decrease with increasing distance from the road, and (iii) assess the health risks associated with consuming vegetables cultivated along the Motorway. Considering the impact of these toxic elements, the article will address public health concerns and contribute to food safety. In addition,





detecting potentially toxic element levels in the vegetables will aid policymakers, researchers, and vegetable producers in their decision-making processes.

Vegetables cultivated close to highways have the potential to accumulate potentially toxic elements (PTEs), either through uptake from contaminated soil or via atmospheric deposition from vehicular emissions, and pose health risks when ingested by humans. The study investigated the concentrations of chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd), manganese (Mn), and iron (Fe) in plant at distances 0-10, 50, and 200 m and the health risk of consuming these vegetables. Vegetable samples digested were using an automated digester, Behrotest model K8, and levels of potentially toxic elements were analyzed using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) PinAAcle 900T. The mean element concentrations investigated three vegetables exceeded the WHO/ FAO recommended limits except for Cu and Mn concentrations. The estimated mean concentrations of potentially toxic elements in the vegetables decreased increasing distance from edge of the road except for cadmium concentrations in plant and chromium concentrations in jute leaves at 50 and 200m distances. The estimated hazard index (HI) of potentially toxic elements in the vegetables in both children and adults was greater than 10 (HI>10) and hence poses a possible health risk if ingested. The HI values for the various elements decreased with increasing distance from the edge of the road in leaves where the HI values increased with increasing distance from the edge of the road. Of the seven PTEs investigated, Cd, Cr, and Ni contributed the most to the overall HI in all the vegetables. It was further observed that the carcinogenic risk (CR) and total carcinogenic risk (TCR) for chromium and cadmium in the vegetables exceeded the threshold level of CR>10-6 and TCR>10-4 except for the cadmium value found in plant at 200 m from the road. It is therefore recommended that the cultivation of vegetables along the highway should be halted as these vegetables pose potential health risks when consumed.

THE ROLE OF VALUE EDUCATION IN SHAPING TODAY'S HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Mamta RaniPrincipal,
Education Department



INTRODUCTION

Value education focuses on the beliefs and principles that shape students' behavior, decisions, and actions throughout their lives. It encompasses the teaching of moral and political values, along with the skills and attitudes associated with them. There are two types of value education: explicit and implicit. Explicit value education includes the formal curriculum that outlines what is taught about values and morality, along with the intentions and practices of educators. Implicit value education, on the other hand, involves the unnoticed lessons and influences that come

from the school environment and classroom dynamics.

Teaching inherently carries a moral dimension, requiring educators to consider the ethical implications and effects their actions have on students. Key values such as honesty, respect, empathy, responsibility, and integrity are essential in this process. The primary aim of value-based education is to develop not just knowledgeable individuals but also responsible citizens who contribute positively to society. Concerns about value education have grown in recent years due to societal challenges related to moral decline.



The National Education Policy of 1986 identifies the erosion of crucial values as a pressing issue, highlighting the need to revise curricula to foster social and moral values. The National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2000 emphasizes the responsibility of schools to uphold and promote universal values that encourage unity and understanding among people. This moral and spiritual growth allows students to discover their inner potential.

Value education is often linked to traditional approaches, including moral education, religious education, and character education. For it to be effective, value education must be grounded in solid principles that support the development of values.

IMPORTANCE OF VALUE EDUCATION

Understanding the significance of value education is crucial for grasping its true meaning and application.

- 1. Value education encourages students to think critically, helping them identify the true purpose of their lives.
- It fosters character development alongside improvements in both physical and mental skills.
- 3. Value education guides individuals in how to live a fulfilling life.
- 4. It promotes a positive outlook on various aspects of life, ultimately transforming individual perspectives.
- The benefits of value education contribute to the development of a positive personality.
- 6. People who engage with value education often strengthen their relationships with family and friends.
- 7. Individuals exposed to value education generally maintain a positive mindset.

EXPLORING ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF VALUE EDUCATION

1. Love: At the heart of value education lies love—love for oneself, others, nature, and humanity as a whole. This fosters humility and a sense of connection with others.

- Understanding: Value education encourages individuals to be more aware of their surroundings and to approach others with less judgment.
- **3. Respect:** It promotes greater respect among individuals.
- **4. Discipline:** Success in any area requires dedication and discipline, which are essential for leading a fulfilling life.
- **5. Honesty:** Being truthful and accurate in one's work and interactions builds credibility and trustworthiness.

The primary aim of value education is to cultivate responsible citizens and create a better living environment. It seeks to enhance social harmony and contributes significantly to personal growth for those who engage with it.

CONCLUSION

The literary meaning of values refers to moral principles that guide or shape a person's behavior. These principles play a significant role in promoting positive actions. They involve the ability to recognize and choose between good and bad, a skill that comes from focused introspection. The Indian subcontinent, one of the world's oldest civilizations, has long understood the importance of enhancing life quality through these values, which are frequently explored in its poetry, drama, prose, and fiction. Ancient Indian literature consistently emphasizes these moral conduct principles. In the Indian tradition, value education is seen as a path to selfdiscovery and realization, representing the journey from one's current state to a more refined existence. An individual seeking self-realization may have flaws, but through moral guidance, they can reach their ultimate goals. This journey reflects the process of evolving into one's true self, a theme strongly underscored in the Upanishads. Therefore, integrating Indic philosophy and culture into higher education is crucial for instilling values in future citizens.

STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH IN THE CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

Swati Garg Assistant Professor, Education Department



In recent years, there has been an increasing recognition of the significance of mental health, particularly among students. Today's students face unique problems due to increased academic pressures, social dynamics, and the incorporation of digital technologies into education. The existing educational system, while meant to provide students with the skills and information they need for their future vocations, frequently misses the crucial role of mental health in overall student growth and success.

Academic strain and Anxiety: Academic strain is a major contributor to mental health issues among students. The pressure to thrive on examinations, achieve good grades, and fulfil the expectations of instructors, parents, and peers can be daunting. This pressure

frequently begins at an early age and continues through high school and higher education, causing to increased levels of worry and stress. A heavy emphasis on performance measures, such as standardized testing, adds to the load, leaving little room for creativity, emotional intelligence, and personal growth.

Many students struggle to manage a demanding academic workload with extracurricular activities, part-time jobs, and social obligations. This constant juggling of tasks can lead to burnout, leaving students feeling mentally drained and unable to deal with even little issues.

Social Media and Comparison Culture: Today's pupils are growing up in a social media-dominated world, which poses its own set of issues. Platforms like Instagram,



Snapchat, and TikTok foster a culture of comparison in which pupils continually compare themselves to their peers. This might trigger emotions of inadequacy, low self-esteem, and even melancholy. For many students, the pressure to present a perfect online image exacerbates feelings of isolation and anxiety.

Furthermore, the ubiquity of cyberbullying adds an extra layer of stress to students' lives. The internet's anonymity facilitates bullying and harassment, and the consequences can be as damaging as physical or verbal bullying.

Lack of Support Systems in Schools: Despite growing discussion about mental health in recent years, many educational institutions remain unprepared to address students' mental health needs. Many schools lack skilled mental health experts, such as counsellors and psychologists, who can assist kids dealing with anxiety, depression, or other mental health difficulties. Furthermore, the stigma associated with mental health sometimes stops students from getting help, afraid they will be criticized or misunderstood.

The education system's emphasis on academic accomplishment frequently leaves little room for developing emotional well-being. Schools frequently prioritize grades, test scores, and academic achievement over students' mental health, which can have long-term

detrimental consequences for their well-being.

Solutions Moving **Forward:** and Addressing mental health student necessitates a holistic strategy that incorporates mental wellness into the educational system. Schools should priorities mental health education by teaching pupils coping mechanisms, stress management skills, and emotional resilience in addition to academic courses. mindfulness Integrating programs, creating safe spaces for students to discuss their difficulties, and offering easy access to counselling services can all contribute to a healthy environment.

Educators and politicians must recognize the necessity of combining academic rigour with mental health. Reducing excessive academic pressure, supporting healthy competition, and encouraging open discussions about mental health are all important steps towards developing an education system that supports not only academic brilliance but also students' overall growth.

Finally, the current educational system must adjust to better meet students' mental health requirements. Schools can help kids thrive both intellectually and emotionally by creating a friendly, open, and empathic environment that prepares them not only for examinations but also for life.



FROM STRESS TO SUCCESS: THE ROLE OF POSITIVE THINKING IN ACADEMIC LIFE

Dr. Kavita GuptaAssistant Professor,
Education Department



educational today's changing environment, teachers are always looking for effective ways to boost students' academic performance and well-being. While enhancing curricula, improving techniques, and teaching technology are essential, an important aspect often overlooked is the impact of positive thinking. Educators have the chance to not only impart knowledge but also to cultivate a mindset that influences students' perspectives on life. Positive thinking plays a crucial role in this mindset and significantly affects both personal and academic achievements.

Positive thinking goes beyond simply being optimistic. It is the conviction that challenges can be overcome, mistakes can lead to growth, and goals can be reached through effort and perseverance. Shifting from a fixed mindset to a growth mindset can positively change how students approach learning, view themselves, and interact with others. When students believe in their ability to improve, they are more inclined to embrace challenges, put in hard work, and remain resilient when faced with difficulties.

From my experience as a teacher, I've witnessed the transformation a positive attitude can bring to a student's learning experience. Students who have confidence in their abilities tend to engage more in lessons, actively participate in discussions, and face tough tasks with determination. They are less likely to become discouraged by failure and more prone to see mistakes as chances to learn.



THE POWER OF POSITIVE THINKING

TEGATAVE

Take a student struggling in a challenging subject like math as an example. A student with a negative mindset may quickly give up, thinking, "I can't do this." Conversely, a student who embraces positive thinking might say, "This is tough, but I can figure it out if I keep trying." The difference in these mindsets often determines a student's success. Positive thinking fosters persistence, and persistence is usually the key to improvement.

As educators, we have a vital role in nurturing this mindset. One effective way to encourage positive thinking in the classroom is through positive reinforcement. Rather than only focusing on outcomes, it's important to celebrate the effort and progress students make. When a student works diligently but doesn't arrive at the correct answer, recognizing their hard work and motivating them to try again is crucial. This reinforces the idea that success comes from effort, not just innate talent.

Language also plays a significant role in promoting a positive mindset. Simple phrases such as "You can do this," "Keep going, you're almost there," or "I believe in you" can greatly enhance a student's self-confidence. When students hear affirming words from a trusted teacher, they are encouraged to persist, even when faced with challenges.

Modeling positive thinking ourselves is another effective strategy. As role models,

our responses to setbacks convey powerful lessons to students. When they observe us tackling challenges with optimism and resilience, they are more likely to mirror those behaviors. Maintaining a positive classroom atmosphere, even during stressful times, helps students build a similar outlook.

Creating supportive classroom environment where students comfortable taking risks is also essential. Fear of failure can hinder students from giving their best effort. By fostering a culture where mistakes are accepted as part of learning, we encourage students to step out of their comfort zones and face new challenges. This supportive atmosphere boosts their confidence and alleviates the anxiety often associated with learning difficulties.

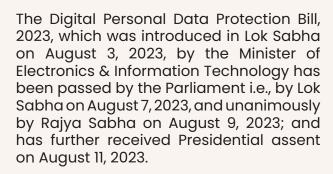
CONCLUSION

Positive thinking is essential for turning academic stress into achievement. When students adopt an optimistic and resilient attitude, they are better prepared to tackle challenges, stay motivated, and improve their overall performance. This mindset promotes growth and learning from difficulties, fostering a healthier academic atmosphere. Embracing positivity not only alleviates stress but also enhances mental health, leading to a more rewarding and successful educational experience.

ALL ABOUT DIGITAL PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION ACT, 2023

Dinesh Kumar LLB-V Semester, Department of Law





The previous Personal Data Protection Bills of 2019 & 2022 being ascribed to numerous amendments, laced with several issues relating to data localization, transparency, compliance intensive, etc., Had been withdrawn by the Central Government (CG). The said Bill came into being after the Supreme Court, in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India, (2017),

upheld the 'Right to Privacy' as a part of the fundamental right-'Right to Life' enshrined under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and had suggested the CG to put in place an act/regime for protection of Personal Data.

OBJECT AND APPLICABILITY OF THE DIGITAL PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION ACT, 2023 (THE ACT)

The primary objective of the Act is to establish a comprehensive framework for the Protection and Processing of Personal Data (as defined below).

"The Act provides for the processing of digital Personal Data in a manner that recognizes both the rights of the individuals



to protect their Personal Data and the need to process such Personal Data for lawful purposes and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

The Act shall apply to the processing of Personal Data in India, including both on-line and digitized off-line data, and shall further extend to the processing of such data outside India relating to the offering of goods or services in India.

The Act also lays the foundation for various other laws such as the Digital India Act and other industry-specific laws around privacy and data protection to augment India's march towards the adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other future technologies while protecting Personal Data. The Act may also aid Indian businesses to enhance collaboration with other businesses located internationally under reciprocal arrangements while safeguarding Personal Data.

Notably, the Act is the first-ever central law in India to use **she/her** pronouns while referring to individuals.

DEFINITION AND SALIENT FEATURES

1. Data: Any representation of information, fact(s), concept(s), opinion(s), and instruction(s) which is capable of being communicated, interpreted, and processed by human beings or by automated means. Further, any data about an individual (Data Principal) who is identifiable by or in relation to such data has been referred to as Personal Data in the Act.

2.Processing of Personal Data: Processing has been defined as the performing of a set of operation(s) by wholly or partly automated means on digital Personal Data and includes collection, storage, indexing, sharing, use, disclosure, dissemination, and includes erasure thereof. Such processing can only be undertaken for a 'lawful purpose' for which a Data Principal has given her consent and for certain legitimate uses as laid down in the Act.

3.Applicability: The Act shall apply to the processing of digital Personal Data within India where such data is: (i) in digital form, or (ii) in non-digital form and is digitized subsequently. However, the Act shall also apply extra-territorially to the processing of digital Personal Data if such processing is in connection with any activity related to offering goods or services to Data Principals within India. It shall not apply to the Personal Data when such data is (i) processed by an individual for any personal or domestic purpose, and (ii) is made or caused to be made publicly available by the Data Principal herself or any other person being under an obligation (under any law in force in India during that time being) to make such Personal Data publicly available.

4.Consent: It has been provided in Section 6 of the Act that Personal Data may be processed only for the specified purpose and after obtaining the consent of the Data Principal (individual). Such consent has to be free, specific, informed, unconditional, and unambiguous with a clear affirmative action. A notice as per Section 5 must be given by the Data Fiduciary before seeking consent, containing details about the Personal Data to be collected and the purpose of processing. The individual whose data is being processed can withdraw her consent at any point of time. Notably, such consent, as per Section 7, shall not be required for 'legitimate uses' which inter alia include: (i) specified purpose for which data has been provided by an individual voluntarily, (ii) for the State to provide benefit or service such as subsidy, certificate, license, benefit, permits, etc., (iii) for the security of the State or in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of the country (iv) for responding to a medical emergency, treatment or health services, (v) for safety, and in interest of the security of the State and public order, and (vi) employment. For individuals with disabilities or below eighteen (18) years of age, the Act provides that their consent will be provided by their parent(s) or legal guardian.



However, the State or any instrumentality of the State has been empowered to retain Personal Data or reject any request made for the erasure of Personal Data vide Section 17(4).

5.Rights and Duties of Data Principal: An individual whose data is being processed shall have certain rights as per Sections 12 to 14 which include the right to (i) obtain information about processing, (ii) seek correction and erasure of Personal Data, (iii) nominate another person to exercise rights in the event of death or incapacity, (iv) for any grievance redressal and (v) withdraw her consent at any time during or after the processing of Personal Data. Further, as per Section 15, Data Principals will be duty-bound and under an obligation not to: (i) register a false or frivolous complaint; (ii) suppress any material information while providing Personal Data; and (iii) furnish any false particulars or impersonate in specified cases. The breach of said duties will attract a penalty as per the Schedule to

6.The Obligation of Data Fiduciary: The Data Fiduciary as per Section 8 of the Act, must: (i) process the Personal Data only for which the Data Principal has given her consent or deemed consent (when any individual does not indicate to the Data Fiduciary that she does not consent to the use of her Personal Data); or for certain legitimate uses; (ii) make reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data, (ii) implement appropriate measures to protect Personal Data in its possession or under its control, (iii) Respond to any communication from the Data Principal for the purpose of exercise of her rights, (iv) inform the Data Protection Board of India and affected persons in the event of personal breach, and (v) erase Personal Data as soon as the purpose has been met and retention is not necessary for legal purposes (storage limitation). In the case of government entities, storage limitation and the right of the data principal to erasure will not apply. Any breach of the said obligation is to be dealt in accordance with Section

33 of the Act read with the Schedule thereto.

7.Transfer of Personal Data outside India: Section 16 *allows extraterritorial* processing and transfer of Personal Data, except to such countries restricted by CG through notification.

8.Exemptions: As per Section 17 of the Act, provisions contained in Chapter II (except Section 8 (1) & (5) and Chapter III (except Section 16) of the Act i.e., provisions related to 'Obligations of Data Fiduciaries' and 'Rights & Duties of Data Principal' have been made inapplicable (exempted) in specified cases which inter alia includes: (i) prevention, investigation or prosecution of offences, and (ii) enforcement of legal rights or claims (iii) not within the territory of India (iv) processing for the purpose of ascertaining financial information, assets, and liabilities. Further, as per Section 17(2), the provisions of the Act shall not apply in case of processing of Personal Data: (i) by the State or any other instrumentality of the State in the interest of the security and public order, and; (ii) necessary for research, archiving, or statistical purposes.

9.Data Protection Board of India: CG shall, in terms of Chapter V of the Act, establish a Data Protection Board of India (Board) consisting of a Chairperson and other members. The Board will exercise and perform such powers and functions laid down in Sections 27 and 28 of the Act, which inter alia includes (i) directing urgent remedial/mitigating measures in case of any breach of Personal Data (ii) inquiring into such breach and (iii) imposing penalties as per the Act. The Board will be a civil court with original jurisdiction to entertain the complaints/ matters pertaining to the Act and any other civil court will be barred under Section 39 to entertain any Suit or proceeding in respect of any matter for which the Board is empowered to adjudicate upon under the Act.

10.Appeals: The Appeals against the decisions of the Board shall, as per Section 29, lie with the Telecommunications

Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) established under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (TRAI Act). Limitation to prefer such an Appeal is sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of the Board's decision. Further, the Orders passed by TDSAT shall be appealable before the Hon'ble Supreme Court as per Section 18 of the TRAI Act.

11.Penalties: The Schedule to the Act lays down the quantum of penalties to be imposed for various of fences and breaches committed under the Act. For instance, a penalty amounting to (i) INR 200 Crore for non-compliance of obligations in relation to children; (ii) INR 250 Crore for failure to take security measures to prevent data breaches, under Section 8(5); and (iii) INR 200 Crore for breach in giving notice of a Personal Data breach to the Board or the Data Principal under Section 8(6). Such penalties will be imposed by the Board after conducting an inquiry under Section 33.

IMPACTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

With this new Act, the Companies and businesses handling Personal Data in any manner whatsoever would now have to develop a standard operating procedure and train their personnel in order to oblige with certain compliances such as cooperating with the Data Protection Officer appointed by the Significant Data Fiduciary under Section 10 of the Act; hiring an Independent Data Auditor; put in place a consent management mechanism to collect, maintain, track, and update consent from individuals; doing assessments to protect data; maintaining valid contracts with data processors; etc. However, the basis of classifying companies, and start-ups as Data Fiduciaries need to be clarified especially concerning certain thresholds and eligibilities such as net worth, assets, size, number of personnel, and their qualifications, etc.

A serious effort to protect Personal Data or an eyewash to gain Legitimate Control & Surveillance The Act in its present form prima facie proposes to protect the Personal Data, but it there may be concerns with the implementation of the provisions technically. For instance, as per Section 36, CG has been empowered to call for 'such information' from the Board or any Data Fiduciary or intermediary. Such wide power and broad terminology once viewed with a legislative lens would show the engrained intent of surveillance of the CG. Moreover, Section 17(2)(a) empowers the CG to exempt any instrumentality of the State from the rigors of the provisions in respect of the processing of Personal Data. Additionally, since Section 8(1)(j) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act) is amended by Section 44(3) of the Act, the balance struck by the RTI Act between privacy and informational right, will be lost as the power of a Public Information Officer (PIO) can be seen to have been widened as now such PIO can reject an application made under RTI Act on the pretext of information sought relates to Personal Data.

CONCLUSION

The Act marks a distinctive approach to safeguarding Personal Data, addressing longstanding needs in the context of increasing internet users, data generation, and cross-border trade. However, it is felt that various details regarding implementation need clarification which may happen upon the establishment of the Data Protection Board of India and the promulgation of Rules under the Act. In its entirety, the Act signifies India's unique stance on modern data protection, enriched by extensive postdraft consultations. While the provisions of the Act are less detailed than European Union's GDPR, it certainly mandates significant shift from how Indian businesses should now approach privacy and Personal Data, while legitimizing CG's act to control, retain, and monitor its citizens' personal information.



IN LEGAL MINDS

In halls where echoes of justice call,
We walk the path, both proud and tall.
From textbooks dense to courtrooms
bright,

Our minds are sharp, our goals in sight.

With every case, our knowledge grows,
In legal realms where wisdom flows.
Through arguments and statutes' dance,
We forge our skills, our future's chance.

Though daunting tasks may cross our way,

We rise with strength, come what may.

For in this journey, hard and true,

We carve a path, our dreams pursue.

Aryan Chaudhary

BALLB - VIIth Semester, Department of Law

LEGAL DREAMS

In the halls of justice, we find our way,
Through statutes and case law, our
minds sway.

With books as our guides and knowledge as light,

We strive for justice, to make wrongs right.

Through lectures and papers, our path unfolds,

In pursuit of truth, our passion molds.

With each case studied and each argument made,

We build a foundation that will never fade.

For in these walls, our dreams are sown,
With each learned lesson, our skills are
honed.

We're future advocates, our vision clear, For justice and fairness, we persevere.

Sarita Chauhan

LLB. IIIrd Semester





THE UNSEEN ADVOCATE

Sarita Chauhan LLB IIIrd Semester, Department of Law

In the bustling city of Mumbai, nestled between the high-rises and the chaos of everyday life, was the modest office of a small legal aid clinic. It was here that Ria, a second-year LLB student, spent her summer internship.

Ria had always been drawn to the field of law, but it was her internship that opened her eyes to its deeper impact. Each day, she sat in a cramped room with stacks of legal books and case files, eagerly assisting the seasoned attorneys who worked tirelessly to provide free legal counsel to those in need.

One particular afternoon, a woman named Meera walked into the clinic, her face etched with worry. She was seeking help with a custody battle for her young son, a matter that had become a complex legal quagmire. Ria was assigned to assist in the case, which was to be heard in court the following week.

The more Ria delved into Meera's case, the more she realized the intricacies of family law and the profound effect it had on people's lives. She spent countless hours poring over legal precedents and drafting motions. Her dedication was fueled by the hope that her work could make a real difference.

As the court date approached, Ria and the lead attorney, Mr. Desai, prepared their arguments. The day of the hearing arrived, and Ria felt a mix of excitement and nervousness. The courtroom was intimidating, with its high ceilings and stern judges. Meera sat in the gallery, clutching her son's small hand.

During the hearing, Mr. Desai presented their case with clarity and conviction.

Ria watched intently, noting how he expertly navigated the legal intricacies while empathizing with Meera's plight. Ria's own research and preparations had contributed significantly to the case, and seeing it unfold in court was both humbling and inspiring.

The judge deliberated and, after what seemed like an eternity, delivered the verdict. Meera was granted primary custody of her son, a decision that brought tears of relief and joy to her eyes. Ria's heart swelled with pride; she had played a small but crucial role in this victory.

As the case concluded, Mr. Desai congratulated Ria for her hard work and dedication. "You've shown that even the smallest contributions can have a significant impact," he said. "Remember, being a lawyer isn't just about knowing the law; it's about using that knowledge to advocate for those who need it most."

Ria left the courtroom with a renewed sense of purpose. She realized that the true essence of law lay not just in the study of statutes and precedents, but in the ability to use that knowledge to bring about positive change. Her internship had given her a glimpse of the profound responsibility and rewarding nature of legal practice.

Moral: The impact of one's efforts is often more significant than it appears. True success in the legal profession comes not just from mastering the law but from using that knowledge to make a meaningful difference in people's lives.

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS OF TORT LAW

Deepshikha Gupta LLB IIIrd Year, Department of Law



INTRODUCTION

Law of Tort is an essential aspect of the legal system that addresses civil wrong, providing remedies to individual who have suffered harm due to the wrongful actions of others. It is unlike the criminal law, which deals with offenses against the state, on the other hand law related to tort focuses on compensating individual for personal injuries, property damages, or financial losses caused by someone else's intentional or unintentional misconduct.

MEANING OF TORT

The word "tort" is derived from the Latin term "tortum," meaning "to twist" or act crookedly. A tort is civil wrong that causes harm or loss to another person. It can be result from intentional actions, such as assault or defamation, or unintentional actions, such as negligence. The person who commits the tort called "tortfeasor," and the person who suffers harm is the "plaintiff".

DEFINITIONS OF TORT

There are no specific or straight definitions of Tort but according to jurists:

Sir John Salmond: - It is civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of trust or other merely equitable obligation.

Fraser: - A tort is infringement of legal right in rem of private individual, giving **right of compensation** of the suit to the injured party.

Prof. P H Winfield: - Tortious Liability arises from breach of duty primarily fixed by law, this duty toward person generally and its breach is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages.

Section 2 (m) of Limitation Act, 1963: "Tort is a civil wrong which is not exclusively a breach of contract or breach of trust"

TYPES OF TORTS

» Negligence: Most common in tort cases, negligence occurs when a person fails to exercise reasonable care, and it can be result for causing harm to others. For example, A distracted driver causing a





car accident could be held liable for negligence.

- » Intentional Tort: It involves deliberate actions of the person which cause harm to another person, For example, assault, battery, defamation and intentional infliction of emotional distress.
- » Strict Liability: It involves those activities, like owning dangerous things or engaging in hazardous work and it can be result for occurs harm to another, then the person responsible can be held liable even they took precautions are called strict liability. For example, 'A' owns a pet tiger and keeps it in a residential area, despite being taking precautions like, securing the tiger in a cage, the tiger manages to escape and causes harm to a neighbour in this scenario the owner is responsible for any harm caused by the tiger of whether they were negligent or took precautions.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A TORT:

To establish a tort claim, certain elements must be present:

- Duty of Care: The defendant (tortfeasor) must owe to duty of care to the plaintiff, meaning they should act reasonably to prevent harm.
- » Breach of Duty: The defendant must breach the duty care through negligence or intentional misconduct.
- Causation: There must be direct link between the defendant's action and harm suffered by the plaintiff.
- » Damages: The plaintiff must experience actual harm, loss, either physical, emotional or financial.

COMPENSATION:

The primary role of tort law is to compensate the injured party. Damages can include monetary compensation for medical expenses, property damage, lost, wages, pain and suffering.

DEFENCES:

Defenses in the law of torts are legal

arguments or justifications that defendants can use to eliminate their liability for the alleged wrongful conduct. Here are some common defenses in tort law:

1. CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE:

- » Definition: This defence argues that the plaintiff's own negligence contributed to their injuries.
- » Effect: In some jurisdictions, if the plaintiff is found to have contributed to their injuries, they may be barred from recovering any damages.

2. COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE:

Definition: Recognizes that both the plaintiff and defendant may be negligent, and the damages are allocated based on each party's degree of fault.

Effect: Even if the plaintiff is partially at fault, they can still recover damages, but the amount is reduced proportionally.

3. MISTAKE OF FACT:

The defendant argues that their actions, although causing harm, were necessary to prevent greater harm or danger.

4. SELF-DEFENCE:

This defence applies in situations where the defendant reasonably believed that their actions were necessary to protect themselves or others from harm.

5. ACT OF GOD:

When harm is caused by natural events beyond human control, the defendant may assert that the event was an "act of god" and, therefore, not their responsibility.

CONCLUSION:

Understanding the basics of tort law is crucial for navigating the legal landscape and seeking justice when harmed. Whether it's negligence, intentional wrongdoing, or strict liability, tort law plays a vital role in ensuring individuals can receive compensation for the losses they have suffered due to the actions of others.



आत्म संघर्ष

अजीत कुमार यादव असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर बॉटनी साइंस डिपार्टमेंट



खामोश था मैं , स्वीकृति समझ लिया गया अंदर जो तूफान था, उसकी अभिव्यक्ति सिर्फ सपनों में थी खुद की स्वीकृति में बदलना था॥

> कैसे, क्यों ,का जवाब न था मेरे पास , बात रह गई थी सिर्फ अस्तित्व की ॥

उस अंतरमन की लड़ाई से कभी खुद हार जाता, तो, कभी जीत पा लेता॥

उस डुबिकयों में कुछ शेष न बच पाया, समय, संकल्प और प्रगाढ़ होता गया॥

कभी-कभी मन कहता

छोड़ दूं सब परिकल्पित कल्पनाओं को लेकिन कुछ वादों को निभाना था॥

धीरे-धीरे , खुद को वफादार कर रहा हूं जिंदगी एक युद्ध है, तैयार कर रहा हूं , कब तक नियति के हिसाब से चलूं अपनी तकलीफों से आंखें मिला कर चलूं॥

> जो हमेशा भीगो दिया करती उसे सहदय मर्म जो समृति हो उठती॥

खामोश था मैं, स्वीकृति समझ लिया गया॥ अंदर जो तूफान था, उसकी अभिव्यक्ति सिर्फ सपनों में थी खुद की स्वीकृति में बदलना था॥



कुछ लूट जाने का, कुछ कुचले जाने का कुछ मर जाने का कुछ न जाने क्या-क्या बनते रहने का संकेतो के बीच में घिरा पड़ा हूं। क्या मेरा स्व ही अतिशय भाव सृष्टि ही ऐसा नहीं होने देती?

> खामोश था में , स्वीकृत समझ लिया गया॥

एक प्रार्थना करूं ? जो कुछ भी होना है, वह हो मेरे त्याग, मेरे समर्पण की अनुभूति यत्र तत्र सर्वत्र तू कराए बिना नहीं रहेगी , ऐसी श्रद्धा है।

समाधान को जीवन किस लिए बनाना ? संकल्प ही जीवन हो सकता है ।

मुझे तो जगत को भावनाओं से जोड़ना है।
मुझे तो सबकी वेदना की अनुभूति
करनी है॥
मुझे तो अपनेपन के अस्तित्व की आहुति देनी है।
तभी तो कहता हूं,
मुझे ऐसी तीव्रता सर्वकाल के लिए क्यों नहीं मिलती,
देख न,
मां॥
प्रतिभा के पलों की बात भी
मेरे अंतर्मन को कितना विहल कर देती है॥

मां, मुझे शंका.....कुशंका, आशा, निराशा, भय ,चिंता ,सफलता - असफलता पा लेने या खो देना, सर्व भावों से मुक्त कर ॥

खामोश था मैं, स्वीकृति समझ लिया गया। अंदर जो तूफान था उसकी अभिव्यक्ति सिर्फ सपनों में थी खुद की स्वीकृति में बदलना था॥।

अजीत कुमार यादव

असिस्टैंट प्रोफेसर बॉटनी साइंस डिपार्टमेंट

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शारीरिक शिक्षा की महत्ता

डॉ अर्जुन सिंह पवार विभाग अध्यक्ष (शारीरिक शिक्षा विभाग) एचएलएम कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद



शारीरिक शिक्षा उत्तम नागरिकता या उत्तम स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। शारीरिक शिक्षा चरित्र व नैतिकता की भी शिक्षा देती है। मानव शरीर जब तन्दुरूस्त रहेगा तो वह समाज, परिवार व राष्ट्र के लिए वरदान साबित हो सकता है। शारीरिक शिक्षा मस्तिष्क की सजकता का विकास करती है।शारीरिक शिक्षा छात्रों में संज्ञानात्मक विकास को बढ़ावा देती है। जो छात्र शारीरिक गतिविधियों में अधिक व्यस्त रहते हैं वे तेजी से सीखते हैं। वे कई चीजें सीखते और तलाशते हैं जो उन्हें अपने महत्वपूर्ण सोच कौशल और संज्ञानात्मक विकास को बढ़ाने में मदद करती हैं।शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से शिक्षित दुनिया बनाना है, जहाँ सभी लोग आजीवन शिक्षा और शारीरिक गतिविधि का अभ्यास करते हैं। हमारे छात्र हमारे पेशे, समुदायों और समाज में



पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS), नई पेंशन योजना (NPS) और एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS): एक विस्तृत अवलोकन डा० सरोज गहलोत

असिस्टेट प्रोफेसर,

महालक्ष्मी कॉलेज फार गर्ल्स, दुहाई, गाजियाबाद



पेंशन योजनाएँ सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद वित्तीय सुरक्षा और स्थिरता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से बनाई जाती हैं। भारत में पेंशन योजनाओं का इतिहास दशकों पुराना है, जिसमें समय के साथ कई बदलाव किए गए हैं। सबसे प्रमुख रूप से चर्चा में रही हैं पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS) और नई पेंशन योजना (NPS) और हाल ही में एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS) के विचार भी सामने आए हैं। इस लेख में हम इन तीनों पेंशन योजनाओं पर विस्तार से चर्चा करेंगे, उनके लाभ और सीमाएं बताएंगे और इनके महत्व को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे।

1. पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS): गारंटी वाली पेंशन प्रणाली

पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS) भारत में 2004 से पहले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू थी। इस योजना का आधार यह था कि सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद कर्मचारी को उसकी अंतिम वेतन का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत आजीवन पेंशन के रूप में दिया जाएगा। OPS में सरकारी कर्मचारी को किसी प्रकार का योगदान करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी और पेंशन का भुगतान सरकार द्वारा किया जाता था। इस योजना के अंतर्गत:

» सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद कर्मचारी को उसकी अंतिम

वेतन का 50% पेंशन के रूप में मिलता था।

- पेंशन राशि में महंगाई भत्ता (Dearness Allowance DA) जुड़ा होता था, जिससे समय के साथ पेंशन राशि बढ़ती रहती थी।
- अयह एक निश्चित और सुरक्षित पेंशन योजना थी, जिसमें कर्मचारियों को अपने भविष्य के बारे में चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

OPS के लाभ:

- » गारंटी और स्थिरता: कर्मचारियों को जीवन भर एक निश्चित राशि मिलती थी, जो उन्हें वित्तीय स्थिरता और सुरक्षा प्रदान करती थी।
- » महंगाई के अनुकूल: महंगाई भत्ते के कारण पेंशन राशि बढ़ती रहती थी, जिससे जीवनयापन की बढ़ती लागत को पूरा करना आसान हो जाता था।

OPS की सीमाएं:

ठित्तीय बोझ: सरकार पर यह योजना भारी वित्तीय बोझ डालती थी क्योंिक इसमें सरकारी योगदान अधिक था और इसे लंबे समय तक चलाना मुश्किल हो सकता था। » नए कर्मचारियों के लिए बंद: 1 जनवरी 2004 के बाद भर्ती हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए यह योजना बंद कर दी गई थी।

2. नई पेंशन योजना (NPS): एक मार्केट-लिंक्ड प्रणाली

नई पेंशन योजना (NPS) को 1 अप्रैल 2004 में OPS की जगह लागू किया गया। यह योजना मार्केट-लिंक्ड है, जिसका मतलब है कि इसमें पेंशन राशि कर्मचारी के योगदान और निवेश के आधार पर तय होती है। NPS एक परिभाषित योगदान योजना है, जिसमें कर्मचारी और नियोक्ता दोनों पेंशन फंड में नियमित योगदान करते हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत:

कर्मचारी और नियोक्ता दोनों कुल वेतन का एक 24 प्रतिशत (कर्मचारी का योगदान 10% एवं नियोक्ता का योगदान 14%) पेंशन खाते में जमा

करते हैं।

» NPS का पैसा शेयर बाजार, बॉन्ड्स और सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश किया जाता है, जिससे पेंशन फंड की वृद्धि होती है।

असेवानिवृत्ति के समय, कर्मचारी के पास एकत्रित फंड का एक हिस्सा अर्थात् 60 प्रतिशत निकासी के लिए उपलब्ध होता है और शेष हिस्सा 40 प्रतिशत राशि से आजीवन पेंशन की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

NPS के लाभ:

- » **लचीलापन:** कर्मचारी यह चुन सकते हैं कि उनका पैसा कहाँ निवेश किया जाए, जैसे इक्टिटी, सरकारी बॉन्ड्स या कॉर्पोरेट बॉन्ड्स।
- **निवेश का लाभ:** बाजार से जुड़े निवेशों के कारण, लंबे समय में फंड की वृद्धि की संभावनाएं अधिक हो सकती हैं, जिससे उच्च रिटर्न मिल सकता है।
- कम वित्तीय बोझ: यह सरकार और कर्मचारी दोनों के लिए कम वित्तीय बोझ वाली योजना है क्योंकि इसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों का योगदान भी शामिल होता है।

NPS की सीमाएं:

- » कोई निश्चित पेंशन नहीं: NPS में सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद मिलने वाली पेंशन राशि निश्चित नहीं होती, क्योंिक यह बाजार के प्रदर्शन पर निर्भर करती है। जिन कर्मचारियों की सर्विस की अविध कम होती है जैसे 10, 15 या 20 वर्ष उन्हें बहुत कम पेशंन मिलती है एवं कुछ केसो में यह पेंशन राशि ₹1000 से ₹3000 तक भी निर्धारित हुई है।
- » मार्केट जोखिम: चूंिक यह योजना बाजार से जुड़ी है, इसलिए बाजार में गिरावट के समय फंड की

मूल्य में कमी आ सकती है।

» कम वित्तीय सुरक्षाः पुरानी पेंशन योजना के मुकाबले इसमें गारंटी वाली वित्तीय सुरक्षा नहीं होती, जिससे कर्मचारियों को जोखिम उठाना पड़ता है।

3. एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS): एक नया दृष्टिकोण

हाल के वर्षों में, एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (Unified Pension Scheme - UPS) की अवधारणा उभर कर आई है। UPS एक संभावित समाधान के रूप में देखा जा रहा है, जो पुरानी पेंशन योजना की स्थिरता और नई पेंशन योजना की लचीलापन को जोड़ने का प्रयास करता है। UPS का उद्देश्य पेंशन योजनाओं में सुधार लाना और एक समावेशी प्रणाली विकसित करना है, जो न केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बल्कि निजी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के लिए भी लाभकारी हो। केन्द्र सरकार ने इस योजना को 1 अप्रैल 2025 से लागू करने की घोषणा की है।

- » कर्मचारी को रिटारयमेंट से पहले के 12 महीने की बेसिक सैलरी के औसत का 50 प्रतिशत एश्योर्ड पेंशन के रुप में मिलेगी। किसी ने अगर 25 साल काम किया है तो उसे यह पेंशन मिलेगी। 25 साल से कम और 10 साल से ज्यादा है तो कम होगी।
- » कर्मचारी और नियोक्ता दोनों कुल वेतन का एक 28.5 प्रतिशत (कर्मचारी का योगदान 10% एवं नियोक्ता का योगदान 18.5%) पेंशन खाते में जमा करेगे।

UPS के संभावित तत्व हो सकते हैं:

- न्यूनतम गारंटीड पेंशन: UPS में न्यूनतम पेंशन की गारंटी दी जा सकती है, ताकि सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को एक निश्चित राशि प्राप्त हो, जो उन्हें वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करेगी।
- भिवेश लचीलापन: NPS की तरह, UPS में भी निवेश के विकल्प हो सकते हैं, लेकिन बाजार जोखिम को सीमित करने के उपाय भी शामिल किए जा सकते हैं।
- » समावेशी कवरेज: UPS को केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों तक सीमित नहीं रखा जाएगा, बल्क इसमें निजी क्षेत्र और असंगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को भी शामिल करने की संभावना हो सकती है।

UPS के संभावित लाभ:

» वित्तीय सुरक्षा: न्यूनतम गारंटीड पेंशन होने से





कर्मचारियों को सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद एक निश्चित आय मिलेगी। कम से कम 10 वर्ष की सेवा पर ₹10,000 महीना पेंशन की गांरटी देती है।

- एश्योर्ड फैमिली पेंशनः कर्मचारी की मौत होने के समय उसकी जो पेंशन बनेगी (यदि मौत की जगह उसका रिटायरमेंट हुआ होता) उसका 60 प्रतिशत पेंशन के रुप में परिवार को मिलेगा।
- असमावेशी दृष्टिकोण: UPS के तहत अधिक कर्मचारियों को पेंशन योजना का लाभ मिल सकता है, जिससे पेंशन सुरक्षा का दायरा बढ़ेगा। इन तीनों पेंशन पर मंहगाई के हिसाब से डी०आर० (डियरनेस रिलीफ) का पैसा मिलेगा। जो ऑल इंडिया कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स फॅार इंड्रस्टियल वर्कर्स पर आधारित होगा
- बाजार जोखिम से सुरक्षा: UPS में निवेश की लचीलापन हो सकती है, लेकिन बाजार जोखिम को कम करने के लिए कुछ सुरक्षा उपाय भी होंगे।

निष्कर्षः पुरानी, नई और एकीकृत पेंशन योजनाओं का भविष्य

भारत में पेंशन योजना को लेकर पुरानी पेंशन योजना (OPS) और नई पेंशन योजना (NPS) के बीच लंबे समय से बहस चल रही है। OPS जहां सरकार और कर्मचारियों के लिए स्थिरता और गारंटी प्रदान करती थी, वहीं NPS ने वित्तीय बोझ कम करने और निवेश का लाभ उठाने के नए अवसर दिए हैं। अब एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS) का विचार इन दोनों योजनाओं के बीच संतुलन बनाने का प्रयास कर रहा है, जो आने वाले समय में पेंशन क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार साबित हो सकता है।

सरकार और समाज के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि एक ऐसी पेंशन व्यवस्था बनाई जाए जो कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ लचीले निवेश के विकल्प भी प्रदान करे, ताकि सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद की वित्तीय चिंताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

ध्वज का सफर

डॉ0 सुमन लता प्राचार्या एच०एल०एम० कॉलेज



प्रत्येक राष्ट्र का एक अपना ध्वज होता है जो राष्ट्र की राष्ट्रीयता का प्रतीक होता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र का ध्वज उसकी आन—मान —शान होता है इसी कारण उस राष्ट्र के लोग ध्वज पर मर मिटने के लिए हमेशा तत्पर होते हैं। भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को तिरंगे के नाम से जाना जाता है। 22 जुलाई 1947 को हमारे तिरंगे को अधिकारिक तौर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की मान्यता प्राप्त हुई थी लेकिन भारतीय ध्वज के जन्म का सफर बहुत ही रोचक है।

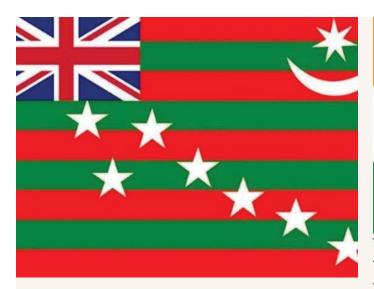
भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में तीन रंग की पिट्टयाँ हैं प्रत्येक पट्टी के रंग का अपना एक अलग ही महत्व है। ध्वज में सबसे ऊपर केसिरया रंग की पट्टी होती है जो शिक्त, शौर्य, साहस एवं बिलदान की पिरचायक होती है। ध्वज के मध्य में श्वेत रंग की पट्टी होती है जो सत्य एवं शान्ति की प्रतीक है। सबसे नीचे हरे रंग की पट्टी भूमि की उर्वरता, वृद्धि, एवं पिवत्रता को दर्शाती है। बीच की श्वेत वाली पट्टी के बीच अशोक की लाट से लिया गया एक चक्र है जिसमें चौबीस तीलियां होती हैं जो हमें चौबीसों घंटे तत्पर रहने की प्रेरणा प्रदान करता है। तिरंगे की एक निश्चित माप होती है। भारतीय ध्वज की लम्बाई एवं चौड़ाई का एक निश्चित अनुपात 3:2 होता है। भारतीय तिरंगे को अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में आने पूर्व कई बार अपना स्वरूप बदलना पड़ा।

वन्दे मातरम् **अ** पहला तिरंगा स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान निर्मित किया गया था। और यह पहला तिरंगा 7 अगस्त 1906 को कलकत्ता के पासी बागान में फहराया गया था। यह तिरंगा हरे, पीले एवं लाल रंग का था। ऊपर हरे रंग की पट्टी में सात कमल बने थे। बीच की पीली पट्टी में वंदेमातरम लिखा था तथा नीचे वाली लाल पट्टी में सूरज एवं चाँद अंकित थे। इस तिरंगे का निर्माण स्वामी विवेकानन्द की शिष्या निवेदिता द्वारा किया गया था।



दूसरी बार तिरंगा बीकाजी कामा द्वारा पेरिस में 1907 में फहराया गया था। इस तिरंगे में कमल के स्थान पर 7 तारे अंकित थे जो सप्तऋषि के प्रतीक थे नीचे सूरज चाँद के साथ तारा भी था।

तीसरी बार तिरंगा 1917 में एनीबेसेंट व लोकमान्य तिलक द्वारा फहराया गया। इस ध्वज में पाँच लाल रंग की और चार हरे रंग की क्षैतिज पिटटयाँ थी। सप्तऋषि को दर्शाने वाले सात सितारे थे ऊपर बायीं ओर यूनियन जैक तथा दायीं ओर चाँद तारा अंकित थे। यह ध्वज दो रंगों से निर्मित था लाल एवं हरा। लाल रंग हिंदुत्व का प्रतीक तथा हरा रंग मुस्लिम वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था। लेकिन



भारत तो विभिन्न समुदायों का देश है। गाँधी जी ने बीच में श्वेत पट्टी डालने का सुझाव दिया तथा प्रगति के सूचक के रूप में ध्वज के बीच में चलता हुआ चरखा रखने का सुझाव दिया।



चौथा ध्वज 1921 में ऑल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की एक बैठक में एक युवा ने गाँधी जी को एक ध्वज दिया। इस ध्वज का निर्माण आंध्र प्रदेश के एक युवक पिंगली वैंकैया ने किया था। इस तिरंगे को कांग्रेस सत्र विजयवाडा में फहराया गया था। भारत में तिरंगे का अर्थ ही राष्ट्रीय ध्वज है। वर्ष 1931 तिरंगे के इतिहास में रमरणीय वर्ष है इस ध्वज में सबसे ऊपर केसरिया बीच में श्वेत और नीचे हरे रंग की पट्टिया हैं और ध्वज के बीचों बीच गाँधी जी के चलते हुए चरखे का चिन्ह अंकित था। इस तिरंगे का साम्प्रदायिक महत्व नहीं था। अभी तक फहराये गये सभी ध्वज गैर आधिकारिक थे लेकिन देश की आजादी के लिए एक आधिकारिक ध्वज होना जरूरी था इस लिए इस साल तिरंगे को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया था। 22 जुलाई 1947 में संविधान सभा में वर्तमान ध्वज को



राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के रूप में अपनाया गया। स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् भी इन रंगों का महत्व बना रहा। केवल ध्वज में सफेद पट्टी के मध्य में चलते हुए चरखें के स्थान पर नीले रंग के एक चक्र को स्थान दिया गया। यह चक्र सारनाथ में स्थित सम्राट अशोक की लाट से लिया गया है। इस चक्र में चौबीस तीलियां होती हैं जो हमें चौबीसों घंटे तत्पर रहने का संदेश देती हैं। इस प्रकार कांग्रेस पार्टी का तिरंगा ध्वज अंततः भारत का तिरंगा ध्वज बन गया। सबसे रोचक बात तो यह है कि भारतीय ध्वज का निर्माण कुछ मानकों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। ध्वज की चौड़ाई का अनुपात इसकी लम्बाई के साथ 2 और 3 (2:3) का होता है।

1968 में बी0आई०एस० ब्यूरों ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंण्डर्ड द्वारा ध्वज को तैयार करने हेतु 3 दस्तावेज जारी किये गये। ध्वज खादी, सिल्क या कॉटन का होना चाहिए। 2008 में पुनः संशोधन किया गया तथा 9 मानक निर्धारित किये गये। इसकी बुनाई परम्परागत तरीके से की जाती है। भारतीय तिरंगे का निर्माण खादी की दो इकाइयों द्वारा ही किया जाता है— प्रथम धारवाड के निकट गदग में दूसरा कर्नाटक के बागलकोट जिले में। वर्तमान में हुबली में स्थित कर्नाटक खादी ग्रामोद्योग संयुक्त संघ की एक मात्र इकाई है जो ध्वज का उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति करती है। भारत का सबसे बड़ा तिरंगा राज्य प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय महाराष्ट्र के मन्त्रालय भवन पर फहराया जाता है।

26 जनवरी 2002 में भारतीय ध्वज संहिता में संशोधन किया गया। पहले राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को केवल राष्ट्रीय दिवसों पर ही फहराने की मान्यता थी। अब भारतीय नागरिक राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को शान से कहीं भी फहरा सकते हैं। लेकिन शर्त है कि वे ध्वज संहिता का कठोरता से पालन करें। तिरंगे की आन मान शान में कोई कमी न आने दे।



किसी ने बुरखा पहना था, किसी ने पहनी थी साड़ी कसूर बस उसका इतना था , वो जन्मी थी नारी

ना उम्र का लिहाज किया, ना इंसानियत कि शर्म कोई बूढी भी थी, तो कोई बालक थी बेचारी कसूर बस उसका इतना था, वो जन्मी थी नारी

अरे धर्म पर लडना बंद करो आँखें बंद हैं क्या तुम्हारी कोई अल्लाह की प्यारी थी, तो कोई कहती थी हरे मुरारी कसूर बस उसका इतना था , वो जन्मी थी नारी

नज़र उनकी गलत थी, और नज़रीया लोगों का रात की बात करने वालों अब दिन मे भी लगा दें क्या बच्चियों पर बंदिशे सारी अरे कसूर बस उसका इतना था, वो जन्मी थी नारी

देख हैवानियत आज इस दुनिया की, शरमसार हुई है रूह हमारी क्यों आज हवस कि ओड मे, सबने रूह दी अपनी मारी अरे कसूर बस उसका इतना है ना , वो जन्मी थी नारी

कब तक कुचलने दोगे , अपने बाग की कलियां प्यारी आज उसके घर की रौनक गई, तो कल तेरी भी है बारी कसूर तो बस उसका इतना है ना, वो जन्मी थी नारी

देख तमाशा दुनिया का, सोच मे पड़ गए पालनहारी क्यों इन जानवरों की रक्षा को, भेजी थी मैंने नारी कसूर बस उसका इतना था, वो जन्मी थी नारी कसूर बस उसका इतना था वो जन्मी थी नारी!!

> **दिव्या वर्मा** नर्सिंग ट्यूटर एचएलएम नर्सिंग कॉलेज



पेट्रोल/डीज़ल पर जीएसटी प्रभाव का एक समीक्षा अध्ययन

डॉ. अंशुमान शर्मा एचओडी-एम.कॉम एचएलएम कॉलेज



निकट भविष्य में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल को लेकर एक बड़ा निर्णय लिया जा सकता है। आ रही खबरों के अनुसार केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोल और डीजल को GST में शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल पर GST लागू करने का विचार किया जा रहा है। अगर पेट्रोल और डीजल पर जीएसटी लागू होता है। तो देश में ईंधन की कीमतों में काफी गिरावट देखने को मिल सकती है।

आज इस आर्टिकल में हम आपको केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल को लेकर लिए जाने वाले इस बड़े निर्णय के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने वाले हैं। पेट्रोल और डीजल को जीएसटी के अंदर शामिल करने पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाला निर्णय क्या है? और इससे आम नागरिक को क्या फायदा होगा। सारी जानकारी जानने के लिए आज आर्टिकल को आखिर तक जरूर पढें।

पेट्रोल और डीजल की वर्तमान कीमत

जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं वर्तमान समय में पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत आसमान छू रही है। हम अगर बात करें देश की राजधानी दिल्ली की तो यहां पर पेट्रोल की कीमत 94.72 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। वहीं अगर डीजल की बात की जाए तो राजधानी दिल्ली में डीजल की वर्तमान कीमत 87.62 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। इन कीमतों में राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा शामिल किए जाने वाले अलग-अलग कर को शामिल किया गया है और यह कर हर राज्य में अलग-अलग हो सकता है जिसकी वजह से पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में अंतर देखने को मिलता है।

पेट्रोल और डीजल GST में होगा शामिल

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल पर लगने वाले कर में एकरूपता लाने एवं कर के भार को कम करने के लिए पेट्रोल और डीजल पर GST लागू किया जा सकता है। पेट्रोल और डीजल पर GST लागू हो जाने पर केंद्र सरकार का अनुमान है कि इसके परिणाम स्वरूप राजधानी दिल्ली में पेट्रोल की कीमत 94.72 से घटकर मात्र 75 रुपए प्रति लीटर रह जाएगी। वही डीजल की कीमतों में भी गिरावट का अनुमान है, राजधानी दिल्ली में डीजल की कीमत 74.79 तक हो सकती है।



ईंधन की कीमतों पर GST का प्रभाव

केंद्र सरकार की नई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, पेट्रोल और डीजल पर लगने वाली एक्साइज ड्यूटी और वेट के स्थान पर GST लागू हो जाएगी। पेट्रोल डीजल पर GST लागू हो जाने के बाद ईंधन की कीमतों में काफी बदलाव देखने को मिल सकता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर पेट्रोल पर 15.58 रुपए प्रति लीटर और डीजल पर 15.79 रुपए प्रति लीटर का GST लग सकता है। पेट्रोल और डीजल पर GST लागू हो जाने के बाद अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है, कि इन ईंधन की कीमतों पर लगभग ₹20 की गिरावट देखने को मिल सकती है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल पर GST लागू करने के बाद आम जनता के साथ-साथ व्यापार एवं उद्योग में भी काफी अच्छा प्रभाव देखने को मिलेगा इसके अलावा देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में भी ग्रोथ देखने को मिल सकता है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले इस बदलाव का असर सबसे ज्यादा आम जनता पर होगा आम जनता की जेब पर पड़ने वाले बोझ को काम किया जा सकता है और पेट्रोलं डीजल की बढ़ रही कीमतों पर नियंत्रण भी पाया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा ईंधन की कीमतों में गिरावट हो जाने पर व्यवसाय एवं उद्योग पर भी अच्छा प्रभाव पडेगा। परिवहन की लागत कम हो जाएगी जिससे कि वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की कीमतों में भी कमी देखने को मिलेगी।

पेटोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी आने से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में भी बदलाव देखने को मिलेगा क्योंकि पेटोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी होने से व्यापार एवं उद्योग में वृद्धि की संभावनाएं बढ जाएगी, परिवहन लागत कम हो जाने से वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की कीमत में गिरावट आएगी, जिससे देश में महंगाई दर को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी।



चलो फिर प्रयास करते हैं

चलो फिर प्रयास करते हैं। फिर मंज़िल की आस करते हैं।।

क्या हुआ, जो लड़खड़ा गए। वो अमोल था, जो गवां गए।।(समय)

फिर ज़रा दम भरो। खुद को आज़माने की बात करते हैं।।

चलो फिर प्रयास करते हैं।

कुछ तो कमी थी, हमारी शिद्दत में। हाँ कुछ खता हुई, इस मोहबत्त में।।

भुला कर शिकायतें खुद से। अब वफाओं की बात करते हैं।।

चलो फिर प्रयास करते हैं।

चलो फिर लक्ष्य साधते हैं। नई सीमाओं को नापते हैं।

तान कर संकल्प की प्रत्यंचा। नए सफर का आगाज़ करते हैं। चलो प्रयास करते हैं। स्वयं पर विजय, रहें अब अजय.. लेकर पंख आत्मविश्वास के। अब उड जाने की बात करते हैं।।

फिर मंज़िल की आस करते हैं।। चलो प्रयास करते हैं।

चारितेन्द्र

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एचएलएम कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद

वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है

वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है जब नन्हें-नन्हें कदमों ने चलना सीखा था जब गिर जाने के बाद, फिर से संभलना सीखा था अब कहाँ कोई गिर कर, फिर से चलना सिखाता है वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है

जब ए बी सी डी, 1 2 3 बस यही बोलना आता था जब टॉफीज़ चॉकलेट्स देख कर, दिल फूले नहीं समाता था अब कहाँ इन चॉकलेट्स से भी, दिल इतना खुश हो पाता है वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है

जब द्विंकल द्विंकल लिटल स्टार और चंदा मामा आते थे जब दोस्तों के संग खेल खेलने में, खाना भी भूल जाते थे अब तो दोस्त ही जिंदगी से, खेल समझ खेल जाता है वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है

जब घरों में न कोई सीमा थी, न दिल में कोई दरवाजा था जब न जाति समझ में आती थी, न धर्म समझ में आता था

अब तो जाति रंग रूप में, भेद ही सबको भाता है वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है

जब कागज़ की कश्ती अपना टाइटैनिक जहाज बन जाती थी जब बारिश की बूंदें हमें खूब नचाती थी अब तो सावन भी न जाने क्यों बिन बरसात ही चला जाता है वो बचपन अब कहाँ लौटकर आता है

दिव्या वर्मा

नर्सिंग ट्यूटर एचएलएम नर्सिंग कॉलेज

नारी की बदलती हुई भूमिका

डॉ सीमा शर्मा असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, डिपार्टमेंट हिंदी एचएलएम कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद



भारतीय समाज में नारी की स्थिति दशा एवं भूमिका का प्रश्न बेहद ज्वलंत मुद्दा है "सावन सुखा ना भादो हरे" वाली कहावत ही चरितार्थ होती है क्या उसकी स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन आए हैं? समाज ने नारी के स्वतंत्र विकास के लिए कितनी संभावनाएं छोड़ी हैं क्या उसके विकास के लिए कहीं उर्वर भूमि एवं अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ हैं वास्तविकता यह है की परिस्थितियाँ उसके लिए पूरी तरह से प्रतिकुल थी चारों तरफ लोहे की बंद ऊंची दीवारें थी जिन्हें अब उसे तोड़ना शुरू कर दिया है नारी में ज्ञान विवेक प्रतिभा परिस्थितियों से जुझने की ताकत है लेकिन समाज उसके विरोध में खडा है विचित्र स्थिति तो यह है कि तमाम विपरीत स्थितियों के बावजूद उनसे टकराती जूझती हुई वह अपनी जगह जमीन को तलाश ने में लगी है जहां भी स्थितियां उसे अपने पक्ष में मिली है उसने अपनी क्षमता को सिद्ध किया है जब तक हमारा समाज नारी का सम्मान करना नहीं सिखाता वह उन्हें समान अधिकार नहीं देता तब तक स्वस्थ समाज का विकास नहीं हो सकता नारी में अद्दभ्त क्षमता तो है लेकिन उसे चिंतनहीन प्राणी समझा जाता रहा है नारी के शरीर पर दमन उत्पीड़न अन्याय के अनगिनत घाव एवं निशान है नारी एक लहू लुहान हकीकत का नाम है वह हर क्षण मौत के साथ साक्षात्कार कर रही है घरों

मोहल्ले में स्त्रियों पर दमन अन्याय होता है लेकिन पड़ोसी उसे घर का व्यक्तिगत मुद्दा कहकर खामोश हो जाते हैं नारी घायल होती है पीटती है मरती है लेकिन हमारा तथा कथित सभ्य समाज कोई प्रतिरोध नहीं करता उसे घर का व्यक्तिगत मामला बता दिया जाता है यह हमारे समाज का स्त्री संबंधित दृष्टिकोण है अब नारी ने इस अन्याय के खिलाफ संगठित होना शुरू कर दिया है नारी संगठन इस अन्याय को रोकने के लिए संगठित हो रहे हैं तस्लीमा नसरीन ने नारी की स्थिति के बारे में सही कहा है कि यह पाध भी पीपल की तरह बढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन मिट्टी नहीं है वैसी उर्वर मिट्टी नहीं है जिसमें मन चाहे ढंग से गढ़ा जा सके जो मिट्टी नहीं है जिसमें मन चाहे ढंग से गढ़ा जा सके जो मिट्टी नहीं है जिसमें मन चाहे ढंग से गढ़ा जा सके जो मिट्टी नहीं है जिसमें इस पीध को बड़ा करना है उन्हें एक मजबूत वृक्ष बनाना है उसकी जड़ों को मजबूती से फैलाना है तो हमें उसके लिए उपजाऊ भूमि वातावरण खाद पानी सुरक्षा का भी प्रबंध करना होगा ताकि नई बेहतर कॉम का निर्माण कर सके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक ,राजनीतिक, बौद्धिक, आर्थिक विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सके यही समूचे समाज के हित में है विडंबना यह है कि पितृ सत्तात्मक समाज नारी को लता ही बनाए रखने में अपना हित समझता है ताकि वह पराश्रित पराधीन बनी रहे वह उसे स्वतंत्र मजबूत पौधा विशाल वट वृक्ष क्यों

बनने देगा क्या यह उसके अनुकूल है इसलिए सामाजिक संरचना नारी विरोधी है इसीलिए उसके विकास के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है जहां-जहां उसकी मामूली सी भी उर्वर भूमि पानी खाद परिस्थितियों का सहयोग समर्थन मिलता है वह विशाल वृक्ष भी बनी है जरूरत आज इस बात की है की नारी अपनी सही पहचान उचित जगह एवं अस्मिता को बनाए रखें ताकि वह कमजोर न रहे इसमें ही समाज की भी भलाई है दोनों अपना सह अस्तित्व धारण करें एक दूसरे के सहयोगी साथी बने एक दूसरे का हाथ थामते हुए आगे बढ़े नारी पुरुष को सहयोग दे और पुरुष नारी को यदि अपनी सहयोगी साथी सह-यात्री समझे सह अस्तित्व की भावना पैदा करें एक दूसरे का हाथ थाम कर विकट से विकट स्थिति से मिलकर जुझे तो तमाम समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं यह लिंग भेद सामाजिक भेद पर आधारित है पुरुष ने उसे कभी अपना सहयोगी साथी सहयात्री नहीं समझा उसे अपने ऊपर निर्भर ही बनाया है वह अपनी इच्छा अनुसार पहन नहीं सकती का नहीं सकती घूम नहीं सकती सो नहीं सकती उसने अपनी इच्छाओं को गला -गला कर कम कर दिया है जितनी वह अपनी इच्छाओं आकांक्षाओं को दबाती है समाज उसे उतनी ही महान पतिव्रता आदर्श नारी की उपमा देता है वह संज्ञा विहीन अस्तित्व विहीन अस्मिता विहीन जीवन जीने को अभिशप्त संतप्त उत्पीड़ित है जीवन में पल प्रतिपल मरती पिसती घुटन से भरी हुई जिंदगी जी रही है जिस समाज में नारी के साथ बार-बार पशुओं जैसा अमानवीय व्यवहार होता है वह असभ्य संवेदनहीन संस्कृति हैं यह समाज शिक्षित सुसंस्कृत नहीं है अपितु बार-बार असभ्य उत्पीड़नकारी समाज है जिसने नारी के तमाम मानवीय अधिकार छीन लिए हैं कहने को तो वह स्वतंत्र है लेकिन कितनी क्या उसे स्वतंत्र ढंग से जीने का बोलने का इच्छाओं की पूर्ति करने का प्यार करने का जीवनसाथी चुनने का संपत्ति के स्वामित्व का अधिकार है अब समय आ गया है की नारी जागरूक हो तथा अपने शरीर पर उन्हें मानवीय पंजों के घाव को पहचाने उसमें मनुष्य समानता का बोध पैदा हो वह अपने निर्णयता निष्क्रियता कमजोरी को छोड़ें सहनशीलता ने उसका मह भंग कर दिया है संयम का बांध टूटने लगा है अब यह एक संपूर्ण मनुष्य बनने के लिए विचारने लगी है संयम सहनशीलता त्याग जैसे पत्रक नेतृत्व सिद्धांतों ने उसे संपूर्ण मनुष्य बनने ही नहीं दिया इन सिद्धांतों आदर्श को बनाने का अर्थ था की नई चुपचाप निर्वाक रहकर पत्रक अनुशासन को स्वीकृत करती रहे उसमें प्रतिरोध की चेतना पैदा ही ना हो सके अन्य उत्पीड़न को चुपचाप सहने की शक्ति का ही दूसरा नाम अब यह उसका स्वभाव -उचित गुण बना दिया गया है या बन गया है पीढी दर पीढी उसे पत्रक संस्कारों की ऐसी घुट्टी पिलाई

जाती रही है इस प्रक्रिया में वह संपूर्ण मनुष्य कैसे बनी रह सकती थी जब उसको मनुष्य की श्रेणी में ही नहीं रखा गया समझा दिया गया कि वह मनुष्य कैसे उसकी तुलना पशुओं से की गई उसे दुर्बल असहाय असमर्थ बनाकर रखना ही पुरुष की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत रही ताकि वह कहीं कभी उसके अन्य उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ डटकर रीड की हड़ी सीधी करके खड़ी ना हो जाए उसकी एक छात्र सत्ता को चुनौती न दे यही डर हीनता भाव कुंठा भाव पुरुषों के मन में रहा और आज भी है इसीलिए नारी स्वतंत्रता समान मानवीय अधिकारों संपत्ति के अधिकारों के प्रश्न को सुनते ही पुरुषों की भोहे तनजाति हैं और तो और नारी अपने अधिकारों के बारे में अधिकतर खामोशी रहती है नारी सहनशीलता संयम त्याग समर्पण जैसे गूण नारी के लिए ही क्यों इन्हीं शब्दों के जाल में वह जकड़ी हुई है अतः इस पाखंड पूर्ण धोखे से भरे हुए शब्द जाल को तुम भेद डालो छिन्न-भिन्न कर दो इस छद्दम व्यवस्था को जिसने तुम्हारे साथ धोखा किया है उन अश्लील अभद्र जंजीरों काली दीवारों को तोड़ डालो तुम्हारे हाथों में इतनी ताकत है कि इन अदृश्य जंजीरों को तोड सकती हो जो समाज औरत को मनुष्य नहीं समझता वह समाज कभी भी सुसंस्कृत नहीं कहा जा सकता कहने को तो उसे मनुष्य ही कहा जाता है लेकिन क्या उसके साथ मानवीय व्यवहार भी होता है आज पूरी दुनिया में नारी के डे बाद का ही प्रचार चल रहा है शिक्षित महिलाएं भी इन प्रश्नों पर गंभीरता से विचार नहीं कर रही हैं उपभोक्तावाद का सर्वाधिक शिक्षित दबाव सर्वाधिक नारी पर ही है जिसके पास ज्ञान विवेक प्रतिभा अभिव्यक्ति है वही ना नारी की मुक्ति के बारे में नहीं विचार रही यदि वे नारी होते हुए नारी की मुक्ति के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे संघर्ष नहीं करेंग तो और कौन करेगा नारी के हक में जितनी प्रखरता के साथ नारी लिख सकती है सोच सकती है पुरुष कदापि नहीं नारी ही अपने भीतर की तडप बेचैनी सपनों आकांक्षाओं दर्द को व्यक्त कर सकती है वह उसका अपना वास्तविक सत्य होगा अधिक ठोस और प्रामाणिक लेकिन फिलहाल नारी पुरुषों के चौंक्तों में से ही देख लिख रही है उन्हें अपनी भूमिका को भी पहचानना होगा कि समाज में कौन सी शक्तियां उनके पक्ष में है और कौन सी विपक्ष में फिलहाल तो उन्हें दरिया की तेज लहरों धारा के विपरीत तैरना है उसके पक्ष में कुछ भी नहीं है बहुत जबरदस्त संघर्ष करके ही वह आगे बढ़ सकती हैं नारी विमर्श की सही शुरुआत हिंदी में अभी होनी हैं

नारी और समाज

प्रेरणा बी.ए., (प्रथम)



भारत जो प्राचीन काल से ही नारियों के सम्मान के लिए एक अहम भूमिका निभाता है। भारतवर्ष में नारी को बहुत ही पूजनीय माना जाता है। भारत देश में नारी देवी स्वरूपा मानी जाती है। सुखदायिनी करुणामयी दुष्ट संहारनी जैसे आदि नाम दिए जाते हैं।।

> नारी शक्ति स्वरुप में , मुझे कमजोर अबला नही मानो। ज्ञान की देवी - ममता की दानी, दुर्गा की स्वरूप भी में , सिर्फ सरस्वती ना मानो। नए युग की नारी हूं , मुझे किसी से काम मत जानो।।

आधुनिक युग की नारी हूं।बहुत आदर्शवादी कर्तव्यनिष्ठ व प्यारी हूं।स्वभाव में विनम्रता रखने वाली हूं, पर विनम्रता को कमजोर नहीं समझना यह इस गुस्से की अग्नि पर भारी है। गलत फैसला गलत बोल को रोके जो ऐसी ही सोच हमारी है। मौलिक अधिकार अपने अधिकारों की ज्ञानी है क्या गलत क्या सही पहचान इनको यह सारी है यह इस नए युग की नारी है।

सब पद, प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने की अधिकारी है।भारत में नारियों को समाज में समानता दी गई है। हर नारी अपनी स्वेच्छा से जैसी चाहे वैसी शिक्षा तथा जैसा मर्जी वह पद वह ग्रहण कर सकती है। नए युग की नारी हर प्रतियोगिता में जैसे आर्मी ऑफिसर में ब्लैक कमांडो के ऊंचे पद पर भी आज कार्य करती है।भारत की नए युग नारी भारतीय सुरक्षा (देश सेवा) में भी अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रही है। भारतीय नारी आज के समय में देश की सेवा के लिए ऊंचे पदों में भी भर्ती हो रही हैं।

> देखो नए युग की नारी है , शत्रुओं के लिए तलवार हमारी है। कोई प्रदर्शन की वस्तु नहीं , यह तलवार की धारी है। शिव के सिर पर सजा चंद्र है। कोई खिलौना, गुड़िया या कठपुतली नही, यह दुर्गा की अवतारी है। दुश्मन के लिए तलवार की धारी है। सच में यह आज के नए युग की नारी है।

नारियों के उत्थान के लिए भारतीय सरकार कई प्रकार की नीति भी बना रही है तथा उनकी शिक्षा की प्रतिशत में भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। भारत सरकार ने पहले से लेकर दसवीं तक की शिक्षा निशुल्क प्रदान करने का फैसला लिया है। भारतीय सरकार ने सुकन्या योजना बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ जैसी कई योजनाएं बनाई हैं। भारतीय सरकार ऐसे ही कई कदम नए युग के लिए तथा समाज के उत्थान के लिए उठा रही है।

नए युग की नारी बहुत ही वैभवी है तथा उनकी योग्यता की प्रतियोगिता करना बड़ा ही मुश्किल है।

नारी विश्व स्तर पर भी बड़ा ही अच्छा कार्य कर रही हैं।उ न्होंने देश सेवा में एक बड़ी ही प्यारी भूमिका निभाई है तथा देश को और भी मजबूत करने में अपनी बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है। नए युग की नारी हर प्रतियोगिता तथा हर पद के लिए सक्षम है। नई युग के नारी स्वाभिमानी तथा आत्मनिर्भर है। नई युग की नारियां अपने निर्णय स्वयं लेने में पूर्णतया शिक्षित है।

> सक्षम है बलशाली है, हर पद की वह अधिकारी है। कमजोर अबला कोई नारी नहीं है प्रेरणा की एक चिंगारी है , बल बुद्धि हर विषय में सक्षम ये नए युग की नारी है।।

नए युग की नारी एक विकसित शक्ति के रूप में उभर रही है।जो कि हर फील्ड में एक अच्छा काम कर रही है तथा हर समय अपने एवं अपने परिवार के लिए कर्तव्यनिष्ठ रहती है। विश्व में वह उच्च स्तरीय शक्ति के रूप में समक्ष आ रही है।आज के समय की नारी एक जगह तक सीमित नहीं है। जहां प्राचीन समय मे बात कही जाती थी की लड़कियां मात्र रोटी तक ही बेहतर है। लड़कियों ने आज इस समाज के मुंह पर एक गहरा जवाब दिया है तथा उनके तर्कों को गलत साबित किया है लड़की हर काम के लिए बेहतर है और नारियों आज के समय में अपनी सुरक्षा तथा अपने परिवार के लिए भी एक अच्छी भूमिका निभाती है।)



वीरों की धरती

वो सरहद पे जो खड़ा है, वो बलिदान की आग है, उसकी रगों में बहता, देशभक्ति का राग है। हर बूँद में है चिंगारी, हर सांस में तूफान, वो भारत माँ का बेटा है, वही वीर जवान।

जो झुक जाए तूफानों से, वो भारत का लाल नहीं, मिट्टी से जो जुड़े रहे, वो पत्थर का हाल नहीं। राहों में बिछी हो मुश्किलें, वो रुकने का नाम नहीं, भारत के वीर सपूत का, कोई सानी-शाम नहीं।

रण में खड़ा है वो हौसला बनकर चट्टान, वो भगत, वो आज़ाद, वो खुद ही अरमान। जिसने माँ को वचन दिया, वो कभी न हार मानेगा, मिट्टी में मिल जाए पर, झुके नहीं, ये ठानेगा।

जब तक सूरज चाँद रहे, उसकी गाथा अमर रहे, वीरों की ये धरती है, ये भारत माँ का वरदान रहे। वो जो लड़े थे कल, वो जो लड़ रहे आज, उनकी वीरता का रहेगा, युगों-युगों तक राज।

तूफान भी पिघल जाए, उनकी गरज सुनकर, धरती भी हिल जाए, उनकी चाल चुनकर। ये भारत माँ के सपूत है, ये मिट्टी के लाल, इनकी कहानी गाएगा, हर आने वाला साल।

हर्षित सिंह

मातृभाषा

मातृभाषा पहचान है , देश की अपने शान है।। हर भारतीय का अभिमान है, हिंदी इस भूमि की जान है। हिंदी भाषा गर्वे एक पहचान है। देश की अपने शान है ।। हिंदी संस्कृति की अभिन्न अंग है। हर भारतीय के मन में बसने वाली, मातृत्व की पहचान है। देश की अपने शान है।। हर होठों पर बस्ता यह पैगाम है, हिंदी मेरी महान है। देश की अपने शान है।। देश की ये पहचान है, ये भाषा बड़ी महान है। हमको इसे बचाना है , आगे पैगाम ये जाना है । पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी सबको यह समझना है, सबको यह बताना है । हिंदी भाषा महान है । देश की अपने शान है।। हिंदी संस्कृति हमारी है सम्मान सबँको सीखना है। इस पैगाम को सबको बताना है , हिंदी भाषा महान है। देश की अपने शान है ।। हर भारतीय की पहचान है। मेरी भाषा महान है।। मेरी भाषा महान है।।

प्रेरणा, बी.ए (प्रथम)

नारी एक रूप अनेक

पवन कुमार विज एलएलबी 5th सेमेस्टर



धूप भी हैं, छाव भी हैं वो | जालिमों को लगने वाला घाव भी हैं वो॥

झांसी की रानी हो, या सावित्री बाई फूले | इनके साथ ही देश, आजादी और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में फले – फूले ||

माँ धरती के रूप में बिछोना हैं, तो वात्सल्य के रूप में आसमां भी हैं वो। कोमलता सी फूल हैं, तो प्रतिशोध के रूप में शूल भी हैं वो ॥

आज मिल देश में, इन्हें सर्वोच्च सरंक्षण। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम से, राजनीति में मिला 33% आरक्षण॥

दोस्तों, आज के युग में दुशासन जैसा करे, जब कोई चीर हरण। तो याद दिल दो उन्हें, ये हैं, अब नए भारत का चरण ||

जहाँ पर होता हैं, अब कानून के द्वारा ऐसा इंसाफ | जिसे देख, सून कर, हर दृष्कर्मी की रूह भी जाये काप॥







नारी तू महान है

1. नारी तू महान है नारी तू महान है हर घर की आन बान है हर घर की जान शान है नारी तू महान है नारी तू महान है |

२. तुझी से चलती श्रष्टि तुझी से आसमान है | नारी तू महान ,नारी तू महान है |

३. दुर्गा भी तू काली भी तू सरस्वती भी तू ,लक्ष्मी भी तू तू हर घर में विराजमान है नारी तू महान है , नारी तू महान है |

4 . तेरे होने से हर आँगन में मुस्कान है तुझी से चलता दो कुलो का नाम है नारी तू महान ,नारी तू महान है |

> 5 . तू ही सुनीता विलियेम्स, है तू ही कल्पना चावला , तू ही मनु भास्कर जैसी आने वाली पीढ़ी की पहचान है| नारी तू महान है , नारी तू महान है|

6 . होता तीनो लोगो तेरा गुणगान है आज की बेटी कल की नारी यही तेरी पहचान है | नारी तू महान है ,नारी तू महान है |

> प्रीती बक्शी एलएलबी 5th सेमेस्टर

उसके हक का ख्याल नहीं किया

सिर्फ साथ रखा उसे एक दोस्त की तरह...

मन बहलाया, बातें की, प्यार नहीं किया

उसके कुछ ना मांगने पर खुश हुआ...

उसकी जरूरत का ख्याल नहीं किया

उस पर ढेर पाबंदियां लगा कर रखी...

नजर रखी सवाल किए ऐतबार नहीं किया

मेरे होते हुए उसे ज़लील किया सबने...

मैं कर सकता था उसकी हिफाजत पर यार, नहीं किया शादी

तो कर ही ली उससे मैंने लेकिन बस उसे इस्तेमाल किया...

उसके हक का ख्याल नहीं किया

अमन अरोड़ा एलएलबी



| Committee Name | Chairperson | Members | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | V | Dr. Mohit Kumar Jindal | |
| | | Ms. Rachana Gupta | |
| | | Dr. Mamta Rani | |
| | | Mr. Anil Kumar Bajpaee | |
| IOAC | Dr. Anuj Agarwal | Dr. Rajesh Kumar | |
| | , 3, | Mr. Himanshu Choudhary | |
| | | Ms. Malika | |
| | | Mr. Manoj Kumar | |
| | | Ms. Pragati Solanki | |
| | | Dr. Mamta Rani | |
| | | Dr. Kavita Gupta | |
| Women Grievance Cell | Dr. Suman Lata | Ms. Rachana Gupta | |
| | | Dr. Ankita Gupta | |
| | | Dr. Arjun Singh Panwar | |
| | | Mr. Manoj Kumar | |
| _ | Mr Deepak Tyagi | Dr. Rajesh Kumar | |
| Proctorial Board | | Dr. Anamika singh | |
| | | Mr. Pankaj Kumar | |
| | | Ms. Sweety | |
| | | Mr. Anil Kumar Bajpaee | |
| | | Ms. Swati Garg | |
| | Dr Anuj Agarwal | Mr. Ajeet Kumar Yadav | |
| Anti Ragging Committee | , J | Mr. Sujoy Biswas | |
| | | Mr. Pankaj Garg | |
| | | Ms. Stuti Rastogi | |
| | | Mr. Himanshu Choudhary | |
| Examination Committee | Mr Deepak Tyagi | Dr. Arjun Singh Pawar | |
| | | Dr. Rajesh Kumar | |
| | | Dr. Mohit Kumar Jindal | |
| Grievance Redressal Committee | Dr. Dheeraj Kumar Sharma | Dr. Arjun Singh Panwar | |
| | | Ms. Rimpy Yadav | |
| | | Ms. Malika | |
| CRC (Corporate Resource Cell) | Mr Aprant Agarwal | Ms. Riya Singh | |
| Cho (Corporate Resource Cell) | MI Aprairt Ayal Wal | Ms. Taruna Tyagi | |
| | The state of the s | Mr. Kapil Sharma | |



College Committee

| Committee Name | Chairperson | Members | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Consulta Communitation | Dy Asiyas Cinah Danyas | Mr. Anil Kumar Bajpaee | |
| Sports Committee | Dr Arjun Singh Panwar | Dr. Raj Kumar Sharma | |
| | | Dr. Mohit Kumar Jindal | |
| Library Advisory Committee | Ma Daamana Tiyani | Dr. Sarita Sharma | |
| Library Advisory Committee | Ms Poonam Tyagi | Dr. Suman Lata | |
| | | Mr. Manoj Kumar | |
| | | Dr. Rajesh Kumar | |
| Charlent Askinita Commeil | Du Karita Crusta | Ms. Poorvi Garg | |
| Student Activity Council | Dr. Kavita Gupta | Ms. Pragati Solanki | |
| | | Dr. Menaka Biswal | |
| | | Mr. Sujoy Biswas | |
| Career Counseling and Personali- | Mr. Charitendra Verma | Ms. Poorvi Garg | |
| ty Development Cell | | Ms. Mridula Bhardwaj | |
| | | Ms. Gouri V | |
| Entrepreneurship Development Cell | Dr Shashank Kumar | Dr. Mohit Kumar Jindal | |
| | | Dr. Mohit Kumar Jindal | |
| | B. Marala Brad | Dr. Anamika Singh | |
| Research and Development cell | Dr. Mamta Rani | Dr. Priya | |
| | | Dr. Rajesh Kumar | |
| | | Dr. Seema Sharma | |
| Litanama Olah | Mr. Ajeet Kumar Yadav | Ms. Neha Teotia | |
| Literary Club | | Ms. Pooja Tyagi | |
| | | Mr. Aprant Agarwal | |

*Sports*Achievers



| Athlete Name | Course | Name Of Sports | Achivement | Remarks |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Bhavana Singh | B.P.Ed. 1 st Year | Archery | Gold Medal in In- tercollegiate | Selected in C.C.S Uni- versity Archery Women's Team for North East Zone |
| Deepa Yadav | B.A. 2 nd Year | Aquatics | Trail | Selected in C.C.S University Aquatics Women Team for North East Zone and Selected for All India |
| Ridhi Panchal | B.A. 1 st Year | Aquatics | Trail | Selected in C.C.S University Aquatics Women Team for North East Zone and Selected for All India |
| Shivangi Singh Jat | B.P.Ed. 2 nd Year | Cricket | Trail | Selected in C.C.S Uni- versity Cricket Women's Team for North Zone |
| Muskan Chauhan | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | Boxing | Bronze Medal in Intercollegiate | |
| Muskan | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | Taekwondo | Gold Medal in In- tercollegiate | Selected in C.C.S University Taekwondo Team Women for North East Zone and won Bronze Medal |
| | | | Bronze Medal in UP Senior State | |
| Manish Kaushik | B.P.E.S. 3 rd Year | Weight Lifting | Bronze Medal in C.C.S Uni. Intercol- legiate | |
| Neha | B.P.Ed. 2 nd Year | Table Tennis | Silvar Medal in In- tercollegiate | |
| Vanshika | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | Table Tennis | Bronze Medal in Intercollegiate | |



Sports Achievers

| Athlete Name | Course | Name Of Sports | Achivement | Remarks |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Pivo Chauban | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | Athletics 100 Mtr | Gold Medal in Inter- collegiate | Selected in C.C.S Uni- versity Athletics Women Team for North Zone |
| Riya Chauhan | B.P.Eu. Ziiu Yeai | Athletics 200 Mtr | Gold Medal in Inter- collegiate | Selected in C.C.S Uni- versity Athletics Women Team for North Zone |
| Abhishek Kumar Sharma | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | 110 Mtr Hurdle | Silver Medal | Selected in C.C.S University Athletics Men's Team for North Zone |
| O atile Labina | M D E d 4-b Ve | 100 Mtr Hurdle | Gold Medal | Selected in C.C.S University Athletics Women's Team for North Zone |
| Geetika Lohiya | M.P.Ed 1st Year | Heptathalon | Silver Medal | Selected in C.C.S University Athletics Women's Team for North Zone |
| Rohit Choudhary | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | Roll Bal | Bronze Medal in Delhi state | |
| Versha Sharma | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | Yoga | Trail | Selected in C.C.S University Yoga Women's Team for North Zone |
| Pankaj Choudhary | BPES 3rd YEAR | Judo | Gold Medal in In- tercollegiate | Selected in C.C.S University Judo Team for North East Zone |
| Ankur Kumar | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | Gymnastics (M) | Tueil | Colookad for All India |
| Tina | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | Gymnastics (W) | Trail | Selected for All India |
| Sachin Kumar | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | Kho-Kho | | Selected in C.C.S University Kho-Kho Men's Team for North Zone |
| Tanu Kashyap | | Badminton | | Silver Medal in Delhi State |
| Ansh Chaudhary | B.COM 2NDYEAR | Handball | Trail | Selected in C.C.S University Handball Men's Team for North Zone |
| Sapna Bharti | B.P.E.S.1ST Year | Power-Lifting | Bronze Medal in Intercollegiate | |
| Anshika | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | Yoga | | Bronze Medal in Delhi State Yogasana Champi- onship |
| Devarat Singh | BPES 3rd YEAR | Baseball (M) | | |
| Anjali | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | | | |
| Neha Choudhary | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | Pagaball (14) | Trail | Selected in C.C.S University Team for All India |
| Isha Choudhary | BPES 3rd YEAR | Baseball (W) | | Sty Todin for All India |
| Shivangi Singh Jat | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |

Sports Achievers

| Athlete Name | Course | Name Of Sports | Achivement | Remarks |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Naman Shandilya | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Priyanshu Khatri | B.P.E.S. 2nd Year | 1 V | | |
| Pratham Singh | B.P.E.S. 2nd Year | | | |
| Aryan Panwar | B.Sc. 1st Year | | | |
| Pareechay | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Sandeep Singh | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | | | |
| Rahul Negi | B.P.E.S.1ST Year | | | |
| Gagan Pandey | BCA 1ST YEAR | | | |
| Ashok Gaha | BA 1st Year | | | Six Students Selected in |
| Deep Das | B.P.E.S.1st Year | Football | Runner-up in Inter- | C.C.S University Football |
| Narayan Gaha | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | LOOUNAII | collegiate | Men's Team for Central |
| Shree Kumar Tyagi | BA 1st Year | | | Zone |
| Rajeev Sharma | B.P.E.S. 2ndYear | | | |
| Abhishek Yadav | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Manas Saha | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Chakshu Poswal | B.COM 2nd Year | | | |
| Aman Preet Singh | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | | | |
| Tushar Sharma | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | | | |
| Nikhil Yaduvanshi | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | | | |
| Lakshaya Tyagi | BCA III Year | | | |
| Rituraj Singh | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Narayan Gaha | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | Gold Medal in In- tercollegiate | Selected in C.C.S Univer- |
| Ashok Gaha | BA 1ST Year | Chess | | sity Chess Men's Team |
| Ashish Kumar | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | for North Zone |
| Pareechay | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Lalit Singh Bisht | B.P.Ed. 1st Year | | | |
| Ayush | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Lakshaya Tyagi | BCA III Year | | | |
| Varun Chauhan | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | | |
| Ashish Sharma | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | | Dunner un in Inter | Two Students Selected in |
| Sachin Kumar | B.P.Ed. 2nd Year | Netball | Runner-up in Inter- collegiate | C.C.S University Netball |
| Sahban Ali | B.P.E.S. 3rd Year | | | Men's Team for All India |
| Abhay Chaudhary | B.P.E.S. 2nd Year | | | |
| Suraj Kumar | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | | | |
| Anurag | BCA lind YEAR | | V | |
| Aditya Kumar | B.P.E.S. 1st Year | | | |





| | | <u> </u> | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|---------------------|
| Name | Position | % | Course | Sem/Year | College |
| Kashish | Ist | 75.83% | BBA | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Nitika | llnd | 75.17% | BBA | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Vanshika Karla | llnd | 75.17% | BBA | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Vishesh Kumar | Ist | 71.67% | BBA | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Swati Rawat | llnd | 70.67% | BBA | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Priyanshi | IIIrd | 69% | BBA | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Priyanka Sharma | Ist | 72.17% | BCA | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Tanuj Gautam | llnd | 71.67% | BCA | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Shubham Kumar Yadav | IIIrd | 71.50% | BCA | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Mahi Tyagi | Ist | 78.33% | BCA | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Himanshu Durgapal | IInd | 71.66% | BCA | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Chandra Shekhar Ni- shad | Ist | 74.83% | BCA | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Lavkush | IInd | 74% | BCA | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Prayag Raj | IIIrd | 72.50% | BCA | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Shipra Mittal | Ist | 76.90% | M.Ed. | | Mahalakshmi College |
| Anjali Gupta | llnd | 75.70% | M.Ed. | | Mahalakshmi College |
| Tanu Gupta | IIIrd | 75.20% | M.Ed. | | Mahalakshmi College |
| Sakshi Sharma | Ist | 76.87% | M.Ed. | 4th Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Aanchal Pandit | IInd | 75.41% | M.Ed. | 4th Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Karishma | IIIrd | 75.20% | M.Ed. | 4th Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| | | | | | |

Academie

| Name | Position | % | Course | Sem/Year | College |
|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|---------------------|
| Preeti Sharma | Ist | 77% | M.Ed. | 2nd Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Reenu Singh | llnd | 74.77% | M.Ed. | 2nd Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Anshu | IIIrd | 74.09% | M.Ed. | 2nd Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Megha Kansal | Ist | 85.17% | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | HLM College |
| Niharika | IInd | 84.83% | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | HLM College |
| Kshama | IIIrd | 83.33% | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | HLM College |
| Radhika Raheja | Ist | 81.67 | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Km. Priyanka | IInd | 80.33% | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Sangam Kumari | IIIrd | 79.00% | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Pragati Sharma | IIIrd | 79.00% | B.Ed. | 2nd Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Anamika | Ist | 81.63% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | HLM College |
| Aliza | IInd | 80.13% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | HLM College |
| Priya Gupta | IIIrd | 79.13% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | HLM College |
| Geetanjali | Ist | 80.30% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Neha Verma | IInd | 79% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Nirupama Singh | IInd | 79% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Shalini Vashishth | IIIrd | 78% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Abhilasha | Ist | 79.50% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Oshika Gaur | llnd | 79.38% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Rupal Dinkar | IIIrd | 79% | B.Ed. | 1st Year | Mahalakshmi College |
| Gunjan Ghawary | Ist | 78.375 | B.Ed. | 1st Year | HLM College |
| Mohini Kumari | llnd | 78.125 | B.Ed. | 1st Year | HLM College |
| Rakhi | IIIrd | 76.5 | B.Ed. | 1st Year | HLM College |
| Utkarsh Gambhir | Ist | 62.80% | LL.B | 1st Semester | HLM Law College |
| Rohit Chahar | llnd | 62% | LL.B | 1st Semester | HLM Law College |
| Tanya Singh | IIIrd | 60.60% | LL.B | 1st Semester | HLM Law College |
| Meenakshi | Ist | 63% | LL.B | 3rd Semester | HLM Law College |
| Vidushi Gupta | llnd | 61.60% | LL.B | 3rd Semester | HLM Law College |
| Neha Gupta | IIIrd | 60.90% | LL.B | 3rd Semester | HLM Law College |
| Manisha Shankar | Ist | 62.68% | LL.B | 5th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Mayank | llnd | 61.92% | LL.B | 5th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Kapil | IIIrd | 60.96% | LL.B | 5th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Khushi Tomar | Ist | 63.60% | B.A.LL.B | 1st Semester | HLM Law College |
| Somya Mishra | llnd | 61.80% | B.A.LL.B | 1st Semester | HLM Law College |
| Sakshi | IIIrd | 60.80% | B.A.LL.B | 1st Semester | HLM Law College |
| Aparna Pandey | Ist | 63% | B.A.LL.B | 3rd Semester | HLM Law College |
| Ekta | llnd | 59.86% | B.A.LL.B | 3rd Semester | HLM Law College |
| | | / ~ \ | | | $A \cap A \cap A$ |

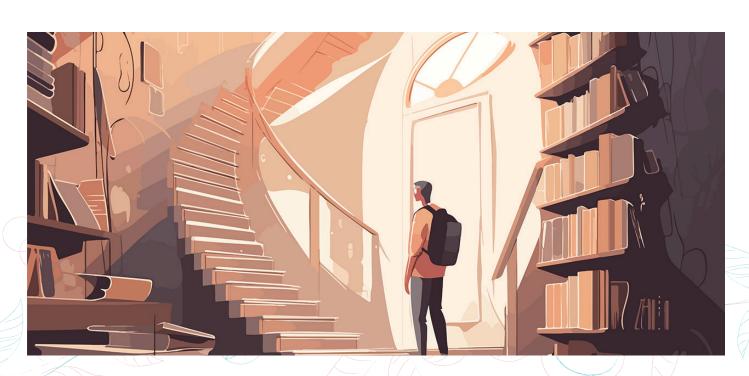


| Name | Position | % | Course | Sem/Year | College |
|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Chahat Sharma | IIIrd | 57.26% | B.A.LL.B | 3rd Semester | HLM Law College |
| Sakshi Silelan | Ist | 60.44% | B.A.LL.B | 5th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Sakshi | IInd | 60.24% | B.A.LL.B | 5th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Tannu Rodhiya | IIIrd | 56.56% | B.A.LL.B | 5th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Khusi Panwar | Ist | 58.48% | B.A.LL.B | 7th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Tisha Kaushik | IInd | 57.82% | B.A.LL.B | 7th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Kajal | IIIrd | 57.62% | B.A.LL.B | 7th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Aditya Sharma | Ist | 58.38% | B.A.LL.B | 9th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Palak Arora | llnd | 57.26% | B.A.LL.B | 9th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Satendra Kumar | IIIrd | 55.97% | B.A.LL.B | 9th Semester | HLM Law College |
| Avni | Ist | 75.00% | ВА | 2nd Semester | HLM College |
| Ayushi | llnd | 74.60% | ВА | 2nd Semester | HLM College |
| Piyush Patel | IIIrd | 71.70% | ВА | 2nd Semester | HLM College |
| Vanshika Choudhary | Ist | 76.70% | ВА | 4th Semester | HLM College |
| Sheetal Sharma | IInd | 72.80% | ВА | 4th Semester | HLM College |
| Archana Kispotta | IIIrd | 72.50% | ВА | 4th Semester | HLM College |
| Rithik Dhigan | Ist | 73.10% | ВА | 6th Semester | HLM College |
| Aditya | llnd | 72.70% | ВА | 6th Semester | HLM College |
| Anthra | IIIrd | 71.70% | ВА | 6th Semester | HLM College |
| Khushi | Ist | 82.40% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Jyoti | IInd | 80.40% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Somnath Jha | IIIrd | 79.20% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Ritu Chaudhary | Ist | 83.90% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Mansi | llnd | 78.80% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Janvi Tyagi | IIIrd | 75.10% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Raj Upadhyay | Ist | 80.90% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Priyanshi | IInd | 71.30% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Tannu Thakur | IIIrd | 69.50% | B. Sc. (Biology) | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Payal | Ist | 77.60% | B. Sc. (Math) | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Bhavishya Kumar | llnd | 68% | B. Sc. (Math) | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Aashi Gupta | IIIrd | 67.20% | B. Sc. (Math) | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Prince Kumar | Ist | 76.90% | B. Sc. (Math) | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Vishesh Sangwan | IInd | 76.30% | B. Sc. (Math) | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Aman Tyagi | IIIrd | 70% | B. Sc. (Math) | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Sakshi Pal | Ist | 75.50% | B. Sc. (Math) | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Pooja Kashyap | llnd | 73.30% | B. Sc. (Math) | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Vishal | IIIrd | 67.10% | B. Sc. (Math) | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Vasudev | Ist | 68.83% | B.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| | | | | | |

| Name | Position | % | Course | Sem/Year | College |
|----------------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Vishal Mishra | llnd | 65.33% | B.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Palak Tyagi | IIIrd | 64.83% | B.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Sweta | Ist | 71.33% | B.Com. | 1st Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Monika | IInd | 70.67% | B.Com. | 1st Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Preeti | IIIrd | 66% | B.Com. | 1st Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Harsh Bhardwaj | Ist | 65.40% | B.Com. | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Priya Silelan | llnd | 63.80% | B.Com. | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Tanu Tyagi | IIIrd | 63.60% | B.Com. | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Shobha Rathore | Ist | 70.80% | B.Com. | 3rd Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Preeti Ballavi Nayak | IInd | 69.40% | B.Com. | 3rd Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Priyanka | IIIrd | 69.20% | B.Com. | 3rd Semester | Mahalakshmi College |
| Harshit Kumar Tyagi | Ist | 79% | M.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Akansha Tyagi | llnd | 73.25% | M.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Komal Singh | llnd | 73.25% | M.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Geeta Choudhary | IIIrd | 68% | M.Com. | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Mansi Tyagi | Ist | 78.50% | M.Com. | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Himanshu Sawan | llnd | 77.50% | M.Com. | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Kalpana | IIIrd | 75.25% | M.Com. | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Shweta Tyagi | Ist | 75.80% | B.Lib.I.Sc. | | HLM College |
| Divya Ghansela | llnd | 75.40% | B.Lib.I.Sc. | | HLM College |
| Rupal Gupta | Ist | 76.80% | B.Lib.I.Sc. | | HLM College |
| Pooja | llnd | 75% | B.Lib.I.Sc. | | HLM College |
| Suraj Kumar | Ist | 88.33% | B.P.E.S | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Aditya Kumar | llnd | 86.11% | B.P.E.S | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Nikhil Yaduvanshi | IIIrd | 85.92% | B.P.E.S | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Krish Kumar | Ist | 84.07% | B.P.E.S | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Rohit Vij | llnd | 83.33% | B.P.E.S | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Abhay Ch. | IIIrd | 81.11% | B.P.E.S | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Tanya | Ist | 89.81% | B.P.E.S | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Sahban Ali | llnd | 84.07% | B.P.E.S | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Md. Rohaan | IIIrd | 83.33% | B.P.E.S | 5th Semester | HLM College |
| Tanya | Ist | 91.85% | B.P.E.S | 6th Semester | HLM College |
| Pankaj Ch. | llnd | 84.81% | B.P.E.S | 6th Semester | HLM College |
| Hardik Aggarwal | IIIrd | 84.44% | B.P.E.S | 6th Semester | HLM College |
| Rituraj Singh | Ist | 82.37% | M.P.Ed | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Amit Kadiyan | llnd | 79.87% | M.P.Ed | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Arjun Sharma | IIIrd | 78.62% | M.P.Ed | 1st Semester | HLM College |
| Kavita | Ist | 85.12% | M.P.Ed | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| | | | | | |



| Name | Position | % | Course | Sem/Year | College |
|------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Kavita | IInd | 82.12% | M.P.Ed | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Aarti Gaur | IIIrd | 82.00% | M.P.Ed | 3rd Semester | HLM College |
| Kavita | Ist | 82.87% | M.P.Ed | 4th Semester | HLM College |
| Monika Ch. | IInd | 82.62% | M.P.Ed | 4th Semester | HLM College |
| Parul Ch. | IIIrd | 81.37% | M.P.Ed | 4th Semester | HLM College |
| Raj Rani | Ist | 80.16% | ANM | 1st Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Tanu | IInd | 79.83% | ANM | 1st Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Mansi | IIIrd | 79.50% | ANM | 1st Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Payal | Ist | 76% | ANM | 2nd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Pooja | IInd | 74% | ANM | 2nd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Raj Rani | IIIrd | 73.62% | ANM | 2nd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Divyanshi Kardam | Ist | 80.80% | GNM | 1st Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Ankita Jha | IInd | 79.60% | GNM | 1st Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Prachi Samania | IIIrd | 78% | GNM | 1st Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Deepa | Ist | 84.71% | GNM | 2nd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Anjali Yadav | IInd | 82.86% | GNM | 2nd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Jasmine | IIIrd | 78.86% | GNM | 2nd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Avinash | Ist | 78.66% | GNM | 3rd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Mansi Pal | IInd | 78.16 | GNM | 3rd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Vartika Pathak | IInd | 78.16% | GNM | 3rd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| Priya Bhardwaj | IIIrd | 78% | GNM | 3rd Year | HLM Nursing College |
| | | | | | |



Approvals & Affiliations

HLM College







National Council for Teacher Education

HLM Law College



CCS University, Meerut



Bar Council of India, New Delhi

HLM College (MBA)



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University



All India Council for Technical Education

HLM Nursing College



Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi



U.P. State Medical Faculty

Mahalakshmi College for Girls



CCS University, Meerut



National Council for Teacher Education

Programs Offered

MBA

BBA

BCA

B.Com.

M.Com.

BA

BALLB

LLB

B.Sc.

B.P.Ed.

M.P.Ed.

B.Lib.I.Sc

GNM

ANM

B.P.E.S.

M.Ed.

B.Ed.

PG Diploma

Cyber Crime & Laws



19+

Years of Legacy in Education

32 Acre

of Lush Green Campus



22000+

Alumni

Full Size Cricket Stadium Global Alumni Base

Join a worldwide network of accomplished graduates



100%

Placement Assistance Your Career Path, our Commitment Regular Industry Visit

Real-World Experience for a Competitive Edge

Incubation Center

Explore, Innovate, and Lead in Cutting-Edge Technology Live Projects & Internships

Forge your career with industry leaders

Mentoring by Industry Experts

Learn from the Best, Excel in the Career

Future-Ready Education

Aligned with Industry Demand

Qualified Faculties

Accelerate Your Success with Renowned Academies Personalized Mentoring System

Guidance Tailored to Your Unique Journey



Scan this QR Code to Visit HLM Website

HLM CAMPUS

11 KM Milestone, Delhi-Meerut Road, Ghaziabad, U.P. - 201206



Scan this QR Code to View Latest Happenings

www.hlmgroup.org info@hlmgroup.org



+91-99993 10383 +91-99993 10384



Scan this QR Code to View All News Coverage



Scan this QR Code to Save Our Visiting Card into Your Mobile