



SHIVAJI COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

सर्वाज्ञ

ISSUE 2023



MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

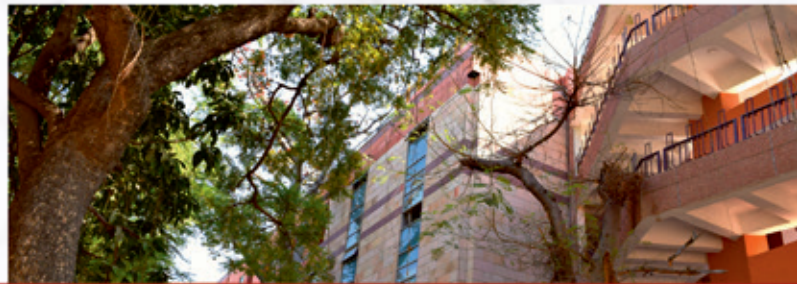


First row, from left to right:

Devendra, Madhav, Pooja, Jeeshan, Kanishka, Shivam, Anmol, Aditi, Sarthak, Tanisha, Vaidehi

Second row, from left to right:

Mr. Pranab Bora, Ms. Bhumika, Dr. Preeti Tewari, Prof. Shiv Kumar Sahdev, Dr. Divya Madaan, Dr. Sambuddha Jash, Dr. Bharat Ratnu, Dr. Kanchan



SHIVAJI COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

DBT STAR COLLEGE



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From the Principal's Desk

Dear Readers,

It is my pleasure to write to you all for this edition of our college magazine **Shivraj**. As the principal of this esteemed institution, I am honoured to have the opportunity to share some of my thoughts with you.

Firstly, I want to appreciate all the students, faculty members, and staff who have worked tirelessly to make this academic year a success despite the challenges we have faced. The pandemic has taught us many lessons, and we have had to adapt to new ways of teaching and learning. However, we have emerged stronger and more resilient as a community.

As we move forward, I urge all of you to continue to strive for excellence in everything you do. We must never lose sight of our goals and ambitions, even when faced with obstacles. With hard work and determination, we can achieve anything we set our minds to.

Our students come from diverse backgrounds, with varying levels of academic and personal experience. They are pursuing programs in a wide range of fields, including science, humanities, social sciences, and participate in organizations, play sports, engage in research or creative projects, or take part in community service activities. All this is highlighted in this current edition of Shivraj.

Finally, I want to extend my best wishes to all of you for the future. Whether you are graduating soon or still have some time left at our college, I hope that you will leave here with a sense of purpose and a commitment to making a positive impact in the world.

Thank you for your continued support and dedication to our college. I look forward to seeing all that we can accomplish together.

Sincerely,

Prof. Shiv Kumar Sahdev

Principal, Shivaji College

EDITORIAL



Dear Readers,

As we come to the end of another academic year, it is a pleasure to reflect on the events and achievements that have shaped our college. We are proud to present before you Shivraj 23- a vibrant and creative assimilation of Shivaji College's spirit.

This successful launch of Shivraj proved that college magazine will continue to serve as a platform for students to express their creativity and share their ideas with the wider community. Through the magazine, we have been able to showcase the diverse talents and perspectives of our students, as well as provide a space for important discussions on topics ranging from social justice to mental health.

This issue features articles on a variety of topics, including the impact of social media on mental health, the importance of diversity and inclusion in education, and the role of art in promoting social change. We also feature creative works from our students, including poetry, photography, and artwork, that explore themes of identity, culture, and self-expression. The college experience is not just about academics, but also about personal growth, community engagement, and the pursuit of knowledge and self-discovery.

We hope that Shivraj can serve as a platform for all to share their ideas and perspectives, and to contribute to the vibrant intellectual and cultural life of our college.

Finally, I want to thank all of our contributors, editors, and staff who have worked tirelessly to bring this magazine to life. Your dedication and hard work are a testament to the strength and spirit of our college, and we look forward to continuing to build on this success in the years to come.

Best Wishes!

Dr. Divya Madaan

Convener

Magazine Committee

EDITORIAL

"Great things are done by a series of small things brought together." - Vincent Van Gogh

Echoing with the wise words of Vincent Van Gogh, I feel honoured to have been part of the creation of the 2023 edition of Shivraj, a multifaceted exercise that brought together the talents of teachers and students. The theme of sustainability and environmental responsibility that runs through this year's magazine's articles perfectly captures our collective vision for a brighter future, rooted in the legacy of Shivaji College.

The joy I have felt in this journey has not come from the recognition and accolades that success of Shivraj'22 has earned, but from the sheer satisfaction of knowing that we have given our all to this endeavour. The exceptional team of 11 students, supported by our esteemed teachers, poured their hearts and souls into every aspect of the magazine, from writing and editing to design and layout, infusing each page with the spirit of Shivaji.



With the inspiring words of Helen Keller **"Life is either a daring adventure or nothing."** in mind, we are excited to introduce four new sections in this year's Shivraj. The first is **"Chronicles of Shivaji"** which will take you on a year-long journey of the life at Shivaji College. For those of you who are interested in exploring the world of cinema from a fresh and new perspective, we offer you the **"Cinema Section"**. Get ready to climb aboard our spaceship and embark on an exciting journey into the world of film, where we will showcase some of the most innovative and thought-provoking works from both India and beyond. But that's not all. We also want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the **"Wizards of Shivaji"** - the unsung heroes who keep our campus running like clockwork. From unlocking the gates at 7 am to locking it at 8 pm during the festive seasons, from searching the auditorium's projector's remote to keeping the campus clean and tidy, we could not imagine life at Shivaji without their tireless efforts and support. And of course, the beautiful gardens of Shivaji! And last but not least, we present to you furry and fluffy friends who bring so much joy and companionship to our college life - **"Animals of Shivaji"**. Whether it's playing with our dogs on the lawn or cuddling with our puppies at Jijabai corridor, they remind us that life is about more than just academics and deadlines.

To all those who have contributed to the creation of Shivraj, I offer my deepest gratitude and respect. Together, we have shown that great things can indeed be accomplished through a series of small things brought together with dedication and love.

Warm regards,

Shivam Aggarwal

Editor-in-Chief

EDITORIAL BOARD



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CHRONICLES OF SHIVAJI



JULY

- Chronicle Begins!
- Izhaar- Tales of empowerment and launch of project DRITH



AUGUST

- Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav
- Tiranga Yatra
- Semester Exams!



SEPTEMBER

- Bollywood Day
- G-Suite Course by Kaizen
- Hindi Pakhwada
- Department of Physics- Alumni meet



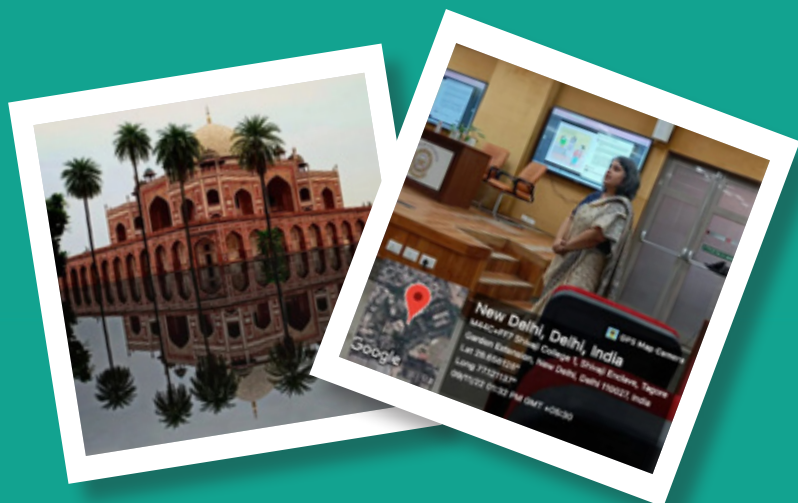
OCTOBER

- Diwali Mela
- Enactus World Cup
- Cleanliness Drive 2.0
- Film Screening
- Environmental Awareness
- Donation Drive



NOVEMBER

- Annual Orientation
- Seminar on Environmental Awareness
- NCC Day Celebration
- Heritage walk
- Seminar on Society, Abuse, and Gender
- Neurodiversity Workshop



DECEMBER

- Exams!



JANUARY

- SPIC MACAY
- Legal Awareness Workshop
- निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता
- Shivaji Bhosle - 8th National Parliamentary Debate
- Republic Day Celebration



FEBRUARY

- अंतर महाविद्यालय लोकगीत एवं लोक नृत्य प्रतियोगिता
- Speak Up
- Vibrations'23
- Self Defence workshop
- Web of Life

MARCH

- Noor'23
- Swikriti - The Diversity Fest
- Abhivyakti'23
- Sports Day
- Shivaji Bhosle - 1st Asian Parliamentary Debate





Welcome to the world of Shivraj, the ultimate destination for exploring the creative talents of Shivaji College! As the editorial board, we are thrilled to present to you the 2023rd edition of our beloved college magazine, which promises to take you on a fun-filled journey of discovery and innovation.

Our journey started with a simple idea: to create a magazine that truly captured the essence of our college and its unique spirit. We wanted to showcase the incredible talent and creativity of our students and teachers, while also celebrating our shared values of sustainability, environmental responsibility, and community engagement.

And boy, did we deliver! With the help of our amazing team of students and dedicated teachers, we poured our hearts and souls into every page of this magazine. From writing and editing to design and layout, we left no stone unturned in our quest to create the best possible product.

But it wasn't just about hard work and dedication. We also had a ton of fun along the way! Whether we were brainstorming new ideas for articles, taking silly photos for the magazine, requesting/asking/forcing societies and clubs to share their part, or debating the merits of different design options, we always found ways to make each other laugh and enjoy the process.

And now, the fruits of our labour are finally here. With new sections like "Chronicles of Shivaji" and "Cinema Section," we are excited to take you on a wild ride of adventure and exploration. From the unsung heroes who keep our campus running to the fluffy friends who bring us so much joy, this magazine truly has something for everyone.

So what are you waiting for? Grab a copy of Shivraj, sit back, and let us take you on a journey you'll never forget!

Regards

Editorial Board



संस्कृत विभाग

छात्र सम्पादकीयम्

शिवाजी महाविद्यालयस्य वार्षिकपत्रिका 'शिवराज' भवद्भ्यः सर्वेभ्यः समक्षं प्रस्तुत्य वयं बहु प्रसन्नाः स्मः। प्रतिवर्षं महाविद्यालयस्य छात्रपत्रिका छात्राणां भावनां मूर्तरूपं दातुं पूर्णगौरवेण प्रस्तुता भवति। एषा पत्रिका महाविद्यालये घटमानानि कार्याणि सर्वेषां समक्षं प्रस्तुत्य तान् जीवन्तं करोति। पत्रिकायां हिन्दी-आङ्ग्ल-संस्कृत-भाषासु काव्य-कथा-निबन्धादिविधाः प्रस्तूयन्ते ।

शिक्षकैः छात्रैः च दत्ताः रचनाः समाविष्टाः सन्ति। अस्याः पत्रिकायाः माध्यमेन महाविद्यालयस्य छात्राः स्वस्य अभिव्यक्तिं कर्तुं मञ्चं प्राप्नुवन्ति। यस्य उद्देश्यं महाविद्यालयस्य छात्राणां सर्वेषां पाठकानां च ज्ञानं प्रदातुं वर्तते, अस्माभिः यथाशक्ति प्रयत्नः कृतः यत् कोऽपि पाठकः कस्यापि कार्येण भावनात्मकरूपेण आहतः न भवति।

अन्ते वयं महाविद्यालयस्य प्राचार्यस्य उपप्राचार्यस्य च धन्यवादं प्रकटयामः, यत्र सर्वे शिक्षकाः, सम्पादकाः, कला-सम्पादकाः च विशेषतया च 'शिक्षकसम्पादकमण्डलम्' सन्ति। यस्य स्नेहः, सङ्गतिः च अस्माभिः प्राप्ता।

पूजा कुमारी

स्नातकोत्तरः संस्कृत

बी ए द्वितीय वर्षः

पर्यावरणम्

स्वस्थपर्यावरणम् अस्माकं स्वस्थजीवनस्य आधारोऽस्ति। यथा निर्मलं कीटाणुरहितं जलं वायुः च अस्मभ्यं स्वस्थजीवनं ददति। सम्प्रति वैज्ञानिके युगे उद्योगानां विकासात् पर्यावरणस्य महती समस्या उत्पन्ना। औद्योगिकसंस्थानेभ्यः निर्गतं दूषितं जलं तत्रत्यं परिवेषं दूषयति येन बहुविधाः रोगाः जायन्ते। इदमेव दूषितं जलं नदीं प्राप्य तत्रत्यं जलमपि दूषयति। एतेनैव कारणेन पवित्रगंगायाः जलमपि बहुशः प्रदूषितं जातम्। गंगाजलं प्रदूषणात् मोक्तुं राष्ट्रिया योजना निर्मिता, तदनुरूपः प्रयासः च प्रवर्तते। एवमेव औद्योगिकसंस्थानेभ्यः निर्गतेन दूषितेन वायुना वायुमण्डलमपि दूषितम्। अस्मात् कारणात्जनान् विविधरोगप्रदानेन भृशं पीडयति। जनसंख्यायाः तीव्रविकासेन महानगरेषु जलवायोः प्रदूषणस्य भीषणा समस्या उपस्थिता जाता। एतदर्थं शासनेन प्रभाविनः प्रवासाः विधीयन्ते। अस्माभिः अपि स्वपर्यावरणं शोधयितुं यथासंभवप्रयत्नः करणीयः यतोहि शुद्धे पर्यावरणे एवं वयं सुखेन जीवितुं शक्नुमः।

आदित्यशरणः

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः



ग्लोबल वार्मिंग

पृथिवी ज्वलति। वयमेव च तस्य पृष्ठतः कारणम्। पृथिव्यां वैश्विकवायुमण्डलीयतापमानस्य अपूर्ववृद्धिः "वैश्विकतापक्रमवृद्धिः" इति वक्तुं शक्यते।

गतदशकात् पृथिव्यां औसततापमानं १.५ डिग्री सेल्सियस इत्येव वर्धितम् अस्ति। वैश्विकतापः एकः एव घटना नास्ति; अपितु वैश्विकतापमानस्य वृद्धिक्रमस्य परस्परसम्बद्धानां घटनानां शृङ्खला। पारिस्थितिकीतन्त्रस्य विभिन्नस्तरेषु अस्य प्रभावानां प्रचुरता अस्ति। जगतः केषुचित् भागेषु प्रभावः नगण्यः भवति, अन्येषु भागेषु प्रभावः महत्त्वपूर्णः भवति। जीवाश्म-इन्धनस्य दहनेन, पशुभिः श्वसनेन वा कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड् इत्ययं वायुः वायुमण्डले निर्गच्छति।

पृथिव्याः पृष्ठतः प्रतिबिम्बिताः तापकिरणाः वायुमण्डले तापवृद्धिं कुर्वन्ति यतोहि तासु कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड् अस्ति। एतत् 'ग्रीनहाउस इफेक्ट्' इति ज्ञायते। बाहुल्यत्वेन कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड्वायुः पृथिव्याः पृष्ठतः निर्गत्य सर्वतापं धारयति, येन वैश्विकतापवृद्धिः भवति। वैश्विकतापवृद्धेः उत्तरदायी वायुः ग्रीनहाउसवायुः इति ज्ञायते।

मुख्याः ग्रीनहाउसवायवः कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड्, मीथेन, नाइट्रस-आक्साइड्, ओजोन च सन्ति। एते वायवः असन्तुलितमात्रायां उपस्थिते भूमण्डलस्य तापनं कुर्वन्ति। वैश्विकतापः पृथिव्याः पृष्ठतः सर्वान् मानवान् निर्मूलयितुं शक्नोति। अतः शीघ्रमेव नियन्त्रणं करणीयम्। यद्यपि क्षतिः पूर्णत्वेन वारयितुं न शक्यते तथापि प्रभावाः नियन्त्रिताः न वेति सुनिश्चितं कर्तुं शक्नुमः। प्रथमं अस्माभिः कर्तव्यं यत् मिलित्वा वृक्षारोपणाभियानस्य नेतृत्वं कर्तव्यम्।

वरुणकुमार विश्वकर्मा

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः

समयस्य महत्त्वम्

समयस्य समुचिते रूपे उपयोगः एव समयस्य सदुपयोगः कथ्यते। समयस्य सदुपयोगः मानवसमाजस्य हितसाधकेषु साधनेषु साधनं वर्तते। संसारे बहूनि वस्तूनि बहुमूल्यानि सन्ति परं तेषु सर्वापेक्षया बहुमूल्यः समयः एव वर्तते। यतः अन्यानि वस्तूनि विनष्टानि अपि पुनः लब्धुं शक्यन्ते परन्तु विगतसमयः केनापि उपायेन पुनः लब्धुं न शक्यते। विनष्टाः पुनः अभ्यासेन लब्धुं शक्यते, विनष्टं धनमपि पुनः उपार्जनेन लब्धुं शक्यते, यशः विनष्टः तु पुनः सत्कर्मणा उपार्जयितुं शक्यते, परं विनष्टः

दुर्लभः समयः सहस्रैः प्रयत्नैः अपि प्रापयितुं न शक्यते। अतः समयः अतीव बहुमूल्यः मन्यते। अस्माकं भारतीयानां कृते अयं राष्ट्रनिर्माणस्य कालः वर्तते। अस्माकं स्कन्धेषु राष्ट्रनिर्माणस्य महानभारः वर्तते। अस्मिन् समये तु अस्माभिः समयस्य सदुपयोगे ध्यानं दातव्यं येन शीघ्रतया राष्ट्रस्य समुन्नतिः स्यात्। अस्मिन् विषये छात्रैः विशेषरूपेण ध्यातव्यम्। अतः ते एव भारतस्य भाविकर्णधाराः सन्ति।

हिमांशु भारद्वाजः

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः



वनसम्पत्

वनानां भारतीयसंस्कृतौ महत्त्वपूर्ण-स्थानम् अस्ति। विविधाः तरवः पुष्पान्विताः लताः, तत्र कूजन्तः खगाः

केषां चित्तं न हरन्ति। वनेभ्यः आक्सीजनयुक्तः वायुः प्राप्यते यश्च प्राणिनां जीवनाय कल्पते, वनेभ्यः प्रभूतं काष्ठं प्राप्यते येन गृहाणि निर्मायन्ते भोजनं च पच्यते। बहुविधाः उद्योगाः काष्ठेष्वेव आधृताः सन्ति। एवं वनानि अस्मभ्यं बहुशः लाभप्रदः सन्ति। अतः मानवजीवने एवं बहुपयोगिनां वनानां संरक्षणाय संवर्द्धनाय च अस्माभिः सर्वविधः प्रयासः अवश्यं करणीयः।

मानवजीवनाय वनस्य महत्त्वम् अतीव उच्चम् अस्ति। अस्माकं जीवनस्य आरम्भात् अन्ते यावत् अस्माकं प्रत्येकं गतिः काष्ठे सर्वत्र गच्छति। जन्मतः मृत्युपर्यन्तं वयं काननानां मध्ये वसामः। वनमेव काष्ठं भवति। बाल्यकाले बालः काष्ठ-झूलने बाल्यकालं यापयति। वृद्धावस्थायां च आश्रयः काष्ठेन भवति। अतः सर्वथा वयं वनाश्रिताः इति वक्तुं शक्यते।

अद्य मानवाः स्वार्थसिद्ध्यर्थं निःसंकोचेन वनानि छिन्दन्ति। क्वचित् नगरीकरणस्य नामधेयेन विकासस्य नामधेयेन वनानि विनष्टानि भवन्ति। अद्य यया वेगेन वनधनं नष्टं भवति, तस्य परिणामं मानवसमूहं वहितुमर्हति। वनानां विनाशकारणात् ग्लोबल वार्मिंग इत्यादयः वैश्विकसमस्याः मुक्ततया तिष्ठन्ति। अतिवृष्टिः अतिशुष्कता च वृक्षविनाशस्य परिणामः।

वनानां विनाशात् प्रकृते असन्तुलनं भवति। अस्य बृहत्तमं उदाहरणं उत्तराखण्डस्य त्रासदी अस्ति। यस्मिन् कोटिजनाः प्राणान् त्यक्तवन्तः। यदि मानवजीवनस्य रक्षणं कर्तव्यं तर्हि वनधनस्य रक्षणम्

अतीव महत्त्वपूर्णम् अस्ति। वनं विना जीवनं न सम्भवति।

कुनाल ओझा

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः



संस्कृत-महत्त्वम्

संस्कृता परिष्कृता परिशुद्धा व्याकरणसम्बन्धिदोषादिरहिता भाषा संस्कृतभाषेति निगद्यते। सर्वविधदोषशून्यत्वादियं भाषा देवभाषा, गीर्वाणगीः इत्यादिभिः शब्दैः संबोध्यते। अतोऽन्या भाषा प्राकृतभाषापदवी प्राप्ता।

संस्कृतभाषा विश्वस्य सर्वासु भाषासु प्राचीनतमा सर्वोत्तमसाहित्यसंयुक्ता चास्ति। संस्कृतभाषाया उपयोगिता एतस्मात् कारणाद् वर्तते यत् एषैव सा भाषाऽस्ति यतः सर्वासा भारतीयानाम् आर्यभाषाणाम् उत्पत्तिर्बभूव। सर्वासामेतासां भाषाणाम् इयं जननी। सर्वभाषाणां मूलरूपज्ञानाय एतस्या आवश्यकता भवति। प्राचीने समये एषैव भाषा सर्वसाधारणा आसीत्, सर्वे जनाः संस्कृतभाषामेव वदन्ति स्म। अतः ईसवीयसंवत्सरात्पूर्वं प्रायः समग्रमपि साहित्यं संस्कृतभाषायामेव उपलभ्यते। संस्कृतभाषायाः सर्वे जनाः प्रयोगं कुर्वन्ति स्म, इति तु निरुक्तमहाभाष्यादिग्रन्थेभ्यः सर्वथा सिद्धमेव। आधुनिकभाषाविज्ञानमपि एतदेव सनिश्चयं प्रमाणयति।

संस्कृतभाषायामेव विश्वसाहित्यस्य सर्वप्राचीनग्रन्थाः चत्वारो वेदाः सन्ति, येषां महत्त्वमद्यापि सर्वोपरि वर्तते। वेदेषु मनुष्याणां कर्तव्याकर्तव्यस्य सम्यक् निर्धारणं वर्तते। वेदानां व्याख्यानभूता ब्राह्मणग्रन्थाः सन्ति। तदनन्तरम् आध्यात्मविषयप्रतिपादिका उपनिषद्ग्रन्थाः सन्ति, यासां महिमा पाश्चात्यैरपि निःसंकोचं गीयते। ततश्च भारतगौरवभूताः षड्दर्शनग्रन्थाः सन्ति। ये विश्वसाहित्येऽद्यापि सर्वमान्याः सन्ति। ततश्च श्रौतसूत्राणां, गृह्यसूत्राणां, धर्मसूत्राणां, वेदस्य व्याख्यानभूतानां षडङ्गानां च गणना भवति। महर्षिवाल्मीकिकृतवाल्मीकीयरा मायणस्य, महर्षिव्यासकृतमहाभारतस्य च रचना विश्वसाहित्येऽपूर्णा घटना आसीत्। सर्वप्रथमं विशदस्य कवित्वस्य, प्रकृतिसौन्दर्यस्य, नीतिशास्त्रस्य, अध्यात्मविद्यायाः तत्र दर्शनं भवति। तदनन्तरं कौटिल्यसदृशाः अर्थशास्त्रकाराः भासकालिदा साश्वघोषभवभूतिदण्डिसुबन्धुबाणजयदेवप्रभूत यो। महाकवयो नाट्यकाराश्च पुरतः समायान्ति, येषां जन्मलाभेन न केवलं भारतभूमिरेव, अपितु समस्तं विश्वमेतद् धन्यमस्ति। एतेषां कविवराणां गुणगणस्य महाविद्वांसोऽपि असमर्थाः सन्ति, का गणना साधारणानां जनानाम्। भगवद्गीतापुराणानि, स्मृतिग्रन्थाः अन्यद्विषयकं च सर्वं साहित्यं संस्कृतस्य माहात्म्यमेवोद्घोषयति।

संस्कृतभाषैव भारतस्य प्राणभूता भाषाऽस्ति। एषैव समस्तं भारतवर्षमेकसूत्रे बध्नाति। भारतीयगौरवस्य रक्षणाय एतस्याः प्रचार प्रसारश्च सर्वैरेव कर्तव्यः।

शुभमकुमारः

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः

वायुप्रदूषणस्य स्रोतः

प्रदूषणं पृथिव्याः वायुमण्डले बहुधा प्रविशति। अधिकांशं वायुप्रदूषणं जनानां कृते भवति, यत् उद्योगानां, कारयानस्य, विमानस्य, एरोसोलपेटिकानां वा उत्सर्जनस्य रूपं गृह्णाति। द्वितीयः हस्तस्य सिगरेट्-धूमः अपि वायुप्रदूषणं मन्यते। एते मानवनिर्मिताः प्रदूषणस्रोताः मानवजनितस्रोताः इति उच्यन्ते।

केचन प्रकाराः वायुप्रदूषणस्य, यथा वन्यज्वालाग्नेः धूमः, ज्वालामुखीनां भस्म वा प्राकृतिकरूपेण भवन्ति। एते प्राकृतिकाः स्रोताः इति उच्यन्ते। वायुप्रदूषणं बृहन्नगरेषु अधिकतया दृश्यते यत्र अनेकविधस्रोताभ्यां उत्सर्जनं केन्द्रीकृतं भवति। कदाचित् पर्वताः उच्छ्रितभवनानि वा वायुप्रदूषणस्य प्रसारं निवारयन्ति। एतत् वायुप्रदूषणं प्रायः मेघरूपेण दृश्यते येन वायुः धूम्रत्वेन भवति, स्मोग् इति कथ्यते।

दरिद्रेषु विकासशीलराष्ट्रेषु च बृहन्नगरेषु विकसितराष्ट्रेषु नगराणाम् अपेक्षया अधिकं वायुप्रदूषणं भवति। विश्वस्वास्थ्यसङ्गठनस्य (WHO) इत्यनुसारं विश्वस्य केचन प्रदूषितनगराणि पाकिस्तानस्य कराची; नवदिल्लीभारतस्य चीनदेशस्य बीजिंग-राज्यम्; लीमा, पेरु; कैरो, मिस्र इत्यादयः। परन्तु अनेकेषु विकसितराष्ट्रेषु अपि वायुप्रदूषणस्य समस्याः अस्ति। कैलिफोर्निया-देशस्य लॉस एन्जल्स-नगरस्य उपनाम स्मॉग्-सिटी इति अस्ति।

वायुप्रदूषणस्य संपर्कात् जनाः कुस्वास्थ्यप्रभावानाम् विस्तृतपरिधिं अनुभवन्ति। प्रभावान्

अल्पकालीनप्रभावेषु दीर्घकालीनप्रभावेषु च विभक्तुं शक्यते-

अल्पकालिकप्रभावाः- ये अस्थायी भवन्ति, तेषु निमोनिया अथवा ब्रोंकाइटिस इत्यादयः रोगाः सन्ति। तेषु नासिकायां, कण्ठे, नेत्रे वा ज्वलनमादयः इत्यादीनि अन्तर्भवन्ति। वायुप्रदूषणेन शिरोवेदना मूर्छा च भवति। उद्योगकेन्द्रैः निर्गतैः मलैः सीवरव्यवस्थाभिः वा निर्मिताः दुर्गन्धाः अपि वायुप्रदूषणं मन्यन्ते। एते गन्धाः न्यूनगम्भीराः परन्तु तेऽपि अप्रियाः सन्ति।

दीर्घकालिकप्रभावाः- वायुप्रदूषणात् दीर्घकालिकस्वास्थ्यप्रभावाः हृदयरोगः, फुफ्फुसस्य कर्करोगः, वातस्फीतिः इत्यादयः श्वसनरोगाः च सन्ति। वायुप्रदूषणेन जनानां तंत्रिकानां, मस्तिष्कस्य, वृक्कस्य, यकृत्-आदि-अङ्गानाम् अपि दीर्घकालिका क्षतिः भवितुम् अर्हति। वायुप्रदूषणस्य प्रभावेण प्रतिवर्षं विश्वे प्रायः २५ लक्षं जनाः म्रियन्ते।

विविधानां वायुप्रदूषणानां विषये जनाः भिन्नाः प्रतिक्रियाः कुर्वन्ति। लघुबालाः वृद्धाः च, येषां रोगप्रतिरोधकशक्तिः दुर्बलः भवति, ते प्रायः प्रदूषणस्य प्रति अधिकं संवेदनशीलाः भवन्ति। हृदयरोगः, फुफ्फुसरोगः इत्यादयः अवस्थाः वायुप्रदूषणस्य संपर्कात् अधिकं दुर्गताः भवितुम् अर्हन्ति। प्रदूषकाणां संसर्गस्य दीर्घता, परिमाणं, प्रकारः च अपि सन्ति।

पर्यावरणस्य उपरि प्रभावाः जनाः, पशवः, वनस्पतयः च इव सम्पूर्णं पारिस्थितिकीयतन्त्रमपि वायुप्रदूषणस्य प्रभावं प्राप्नुवन्ति। वायुप्रदूषणं

धूमलतेव अस्पष्टं भवति। वायुप्रदूषणकणाः पृथिव्यां पतन्ति। वायुप्रदूषणेन जलपिण्डानां मृत्तिकायाश्च पृष्ठभागाः प्रत्यक्षतया दूषिताः भवितुम् अर्हन्ति। अनेन सस्यानि मारयितुं, तेषां उत्पादनं न्यूनीकर्तुं वा शक्यते। तरुणवृक्षादिवनस्पतिं मारयितुं शक्नोति। सल्फरडाय-आक्साइड्, नाइट्रोजन-आक्साइड् इत्यादयः कणाः, वायुमण्डले जलेन, प्राणवायुना च सह मिश्रिताः भवन्ति चेत् अम्लवृष्टिं जनयितुं शक्नुवन्ति। एते वायुप्रदूषकाः अधिकतया अङ्गार-आधारित-विद्वत्संस्थानेभ्यः, मोटरवाहनेभ्यः च आगच्छन्ति। यदा अम्लवृष्टिः पृथिव्यां पतति तदा मृदासंरचना परिवर्त्य वनस्पतयः क्षतिं करोति। नदीषु, सरोवरेषु, धारासु च जलस्य गुणवत्तां न्यूनीकरोति; सस्यानां क्षतिं करोति; भवनानां स्मारकानाञ्च क्षयः कर्तुं शक्नोति। मनुष्याणां इव पशवः अपि वायुप्रदूषणस्य संपर्कात् स्वास्थ्यप्रभावं प्राप्नुवन्ति। जन्मदोषाः, रोगाः, न्यूनप्रजननदराः च सर्वे वायुप्रदूषणस्य कारणात् भवन्ति।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग; वैश्विकतापक्रमवृद्धिः प्राकृतिक-मानवजनित-वायुप्रदूषणेन जायमाना पर्यावरणीया घटना अस्ति। विश्वे वर्धमानं वायु-समुद्र-तापमानं निर्दिशति। एषः तापमानवृद्धिः न्यूनातिन्यूनं आंशिकरूपेण वायुमण्डले ग्रीनहाउसवायुनां परिमाणस्य वृद्ध्या भवति। ग्रीनहाउस-वायुः पृथिव्याः वायुमण्डले तापशक्तिं वर्धयति। प्रायः पृथिव्याः अधिकः तापः अन्तरिक्षं प्रति पलायते। कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड् एकः ग्रीनहाउस-वायुः अस्ति यस्य वैश्विकतापस्य सर्वाधिकं प्रभावः अभवत्। जीवाश्म-इन्धनानि (अङ्गारः, पेट्रोलः, प्राकृतिकवायुः च)

दह्य वायुमण्डले कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड् उत्सर्जितः भवति। मनुष्याः यानेषु शक्तिं प्रदातुं, गृहाणि तापयितुं उद्योगकेन्द्राणि च चालयितुं जीवाश्म-इन्धनस्य उपरि निर्भराः सन्ति। एतानि कार्याणि कृत्वा कार्बनडाय-आक्साइड् इत्यनेन वायुः दूषितः भवति।

प्राकृतिककृत्रिमस्रोतैः उत्सर्जिताः अन्याः ग्रीनहाउसवायुवः अपि मीथेन्, नाइट्रस-आक्साइड्, फ्लोरी इत्यादयः च सन्ति। अङ्गारसंयंत्रेभ्यः कृषिप्रक्रियाभ्यः च मीथेन प्रमुखत्वेन उत्सर्जति। औद्योगिककारखानानां, कृषिक्षेत्राणां, कारमध्ये जीवाश्म-इन्धनस्य दहनस्य च सामान्यं उत्सर्जनं नाइट्रस-आक्साइड् अस्ति। हाइड्रोफ्लोरोकार्बन इत्यादयः फ्लोरीनयुक्ताः वायुवः उद्योगेन उत्सर्जिताः भवति। क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन(CFCs) इत्यादीनां वायुनां स्थाने प्रायः फ्लोरीनयुक्तवायुः उपयुज्यते। ओजोनस्तरं क्षीणं करोति इत्यस्मात् कारणात् अनेकेषु स्थानेषु सीएफसी-इत्येतत् निषिद्धम् अस्ति।

सहजगुप्ता

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः



पर्यावरणम्

अस्मान् परितः यानि पञ्चमहाभूतानि सन्ति तेषां समवायः एव पर्यावरणम् इति अनेन पदेन व्यवहियते। इत्युक्ते मनुष्यो यत्र निवसति, यत् खादति, यत् वस्त्रं धारयति, यज्जलं पिबति यस्य

पवनस्य सेवनं करोति, तत्सर्वं पर्यावरणम् इत्यनेन शब्देनाभिधायते। अधुना पर्यावरणस्य समस्या न केवलं भारतस्य अपितु समस्तविश्वस्य समस्या वर्तते। यज्जलं यश्च वायुः अद्य उपलभ्यते, तत्सर्वं मलिनं दूषितं च दृश्यते यथा भारतस्य राजधानी भारतस्य राज्येषु अन्यतमा अस्ति। या दूषितपर्यावरणस्य तृतीया बृहती नगरी वर्तते। इत्यपि विश्रुतं यत् इयं नगरी प्राचीनकाले हस्तिनापुरमिति नाम्नाख्याता आसीत्। इन्द्रसभायामपि सभाजितानां भरतकुलोत्पन्नानां महीपालानां राजधानी अद्यतनीया एव। पर्यावरणम् मुगलवंशीयानां चक्रवर्तिनां आङ्गलानामपि अधिकारिणां च केन्द्रभूमिभूत्वा अधुनापि भारतीयगणराज्यस्य राजधनीपदमलङ्करोति।

मनीषपटेलः

कला-स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), तृतीयवर्षः

यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम्

शास्त्रं ज्ञानोदयसाधनम्, शास्त्रं बुद्धिं विकासयति, मेधां प्ररोचयति, धियं समिन्धे, प्रज्ञां प्रज्वलयति च। यदि शास्त्राध्येतारः न स्याद् तर्हि शास्त्रेण तत्र किं शक्यं बुद्धेरुत्कर्षः प्रज्ञाविर्भावश्च कर्तुम्। तत्रानग्राविव शुष्कैधः पातनमेव संपत्स्यते। अतो विद्याया सममेव बुद्धेरपि समन्वयोऽनिवार्यः। बुद्धिमन्तरेण विद्या मोह्यमेवाविष्करोति। बुद्धिः विद्यायाः सर्वविषयसारग्राहिका समस्तसुखसंनिधत्री च। अत एवोच्यते— 'विद्यायाः बुद्धिरुत्तमा' प्रज्ञाहीनोऽन्ध इव। शास्त्रं तस्य न किञ्चिद् उपकर्तुं प्रभवति। अतएवोच्यते - "यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम्।"

पूजा कुमारी

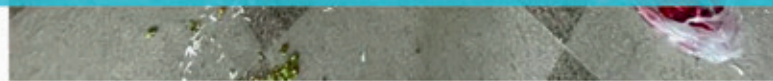
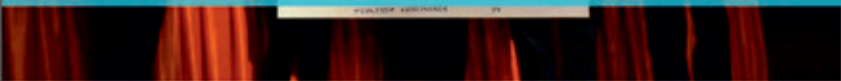
कला स्नातकः (संस्कृत-विशेषः), द्वितीयवर्षः



SHIVAJI COLLEGE

HUES OF SHIVAJI

THE CELLS, CLUBS, COMMITTEES, AND SOCIETIES



Alumni Relations Cell



The Alumni Relations Cell, Shivaji College, aims to develop a robust network of alumni from various fields and parts of the world. The cell intends to function as a liaison between the current students and the alumni community there by, facilitating an exchange of resources, opportunities and extension of mentorship.

The Alumni Relations Cell, Shivaji College was established in September 2019. Here, Students can connect with the alumni community and build an environment of mutual growth of alumni and students it also provide a platform where students can seek mentorship from the graduates.

We have celebrated the success of our various alumnus throughout the year through various events such as student mentorship program, Know your Alumni, Humans of Shivaji and My Experiments with Internships. We have invited talented and incredible speakers with commendable success stories and lifestyle to share their experiences, struggle and growth with our colleagues.





Centre for Promotion of Inclusivity



DISHA

The Civil Services Society of Shivaji College



STOP THINKING

BORN TO WIN

START DOING

Our Distinguished

Guest Speakers

For more information, visit : [Instagram](https://www.instagram.com/dishashivajicollege) [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/dishashivajicollege) [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/dishashivajicollege) @dishashivajicollege

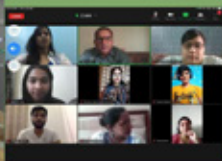


LET US ASPIRE TOGETHER

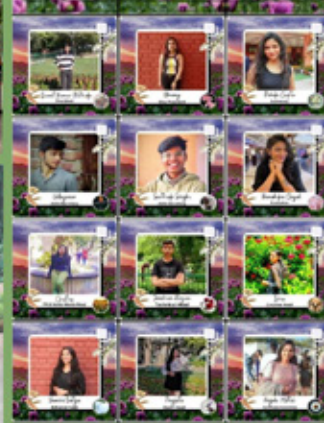


ECO CLUB

SHIVAJI COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
NAAC ACCREDITED BY GRADE 'A'



Student's Council 2022-23



Entrepreneur Development Cell



enactus.
ENACTUS



*A head for **business**, a
heart for the **world**!*



FINANCE AND INVESTMENT CELL





PLACEMENT CELL



The Literary Society



Enabling Unit



National Service Scheme Shivaji College Unit





SOCIETY FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMICS



The society believes in giving it's members the best opportunities to explore themselves and grow. In order to accomplish this, SPADE conducts various workshops and group discussions as well as team building exercises.

SPADE constantly works towards understanding, analysing and creating awareness about socio-economic issues by producing an annual documentary and publishing an annual research book.

The society also hosts its grand spectacle- the Annual Consortium of Excellence (ACE of SPADE). The fest is spiced up with mind-racking events that test the participants' socio-economic acumen to the limit.

#REDEFININGNOTIONS



WHO ARE WE?

SPADE is the socio-economic society of Shivaji College, which aims to unfold important social and economic issues with a practical outlook and redefine preconceived notions. The society has justified its existence as the 'only socio economic society' of Delhi University. The society provides a platform to students where they can voice their views on the problems we face in today's world



TED^x Shivaji College



WDC
Shivaji College

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL

WDC
Shivaji College

The Women Development Cell of Shivaji College aims to create a world free of gender discrimination, sensitize students towards gender parity, inculcate within them the awareness of women's empowerment and encourage participation of NGOs working in the area of women's development in the activities of the cell. Through the organisation of seminars, interactive sessions, debates, self-defence training, and street plays, it makes significant efforts for helping the students in general, throughout the year to disseminate awareness about gender equality and women's issues.





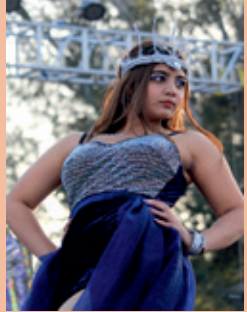
NATIONAL CADET CORPS





BIZARRE

The Fashion society



Bizarre-the fashion society of Shivaji college was founded in 2016. It is a cadre of fashion enthusiasts who apart from being exceptional models, also possess a flair of confidence and creativity. This society helps people to come out of their shells and express themselves through fashion. The objective of our society is to build a platform wherein all the boys and girls can portray their talents in the field of fashion. It seeks to enhance the creativity and focuses on personal growth. Not only does it keep you updated with the latest fashion trends, but it also highlights various social issues and brings them out through the medium of fashion.

It is among the most sparkling societies, not only in the college, but is also ranked among the best fashion societies in DU. It provides a platform for promising fashion designers and models to showcase their talents and participate in various inter-college fashion shows and events.

Bizarre organises a plethora of events throughout the year. This year our team also collaborated with an online website called GETHYPD and did multiple shoots. We organise "PANACHE" during the annual fest in which all the teams in the fashion circuit appear and compete against each other.

FOOTLOOSE





AUDITIONS

FRESHER'S EXTEMPORE



WORKSHOP



DICTUM
The Debating Society



ATHENA

DEBATE
SPARS



reverb



SHUTTERBUGS



ONCE A **BUG**, FOREVER A **BUG**



The Theatre Society of Shivaji College

THEATRE SE HUM HAIN AUR HUM SE THEATRE

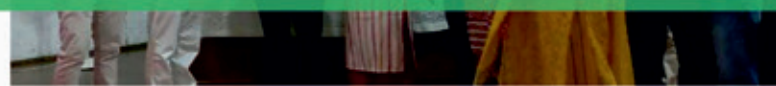




SHIVAJI COLLEGE

THE ACADEMIA

DEPARTMENTS OF SHIVAJI



Program

Programme

CHANKHYA

The
essence of
Chanakya
lies in it's
members

BA



Department of Business Economics
Shivaji College, University of Delhi





Workshop on *Drosophila melanogaster*



Alumni Meet!



National Brain Research Center, Manesar!



Darshan Ma'am's Farewell



Freshers Party!

Where learning is celebrated..



..and bonds are created like no other



Surender Sir's Farewell



Health Camp



Fragrance: The Botanical Society



BOTANY





RASTANTRUM



The Chemical Society

"What the ocean was to the child, the Periodic table is to the Chemist." ~ Karl Barry Sharples



KAIZEN

The Commerce Society of Shivaji College





WEBSTERS

Computer Science society of Shivaji College



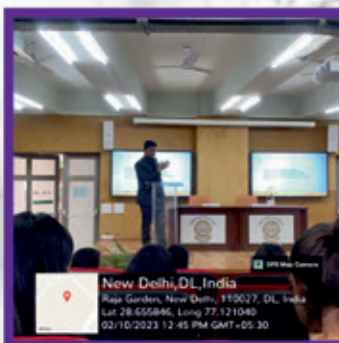
The **Department of Computer Science** was established in **1984**. The Department aims at upholding the cognitive aspect of education by ensuring academic excellence and intellectual growth of its students.



The department lays prime focus on academics interspersed with co-curricular and extra-curricular activities that bring the versatility of its students to the fore and gives them a sound sense of perspective. The computer society "**Websters**" was started with the aim to foster interest in the **world of computers and technology**. It provides a platform for likeminded brains to communicate with each other and expand their horizons.



Every year the Department organizes lectures by eminent people from the industry. The Society celebrates its annual technical fest "**Techelons**" with great enthusiasm and zeal.



EPITOME



THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY





THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY



2022-23



Department of Hindi



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



Seminar by Prof. Najaf Haider



Heritage Walk to Mehrauli Complex



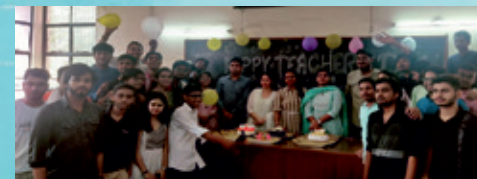
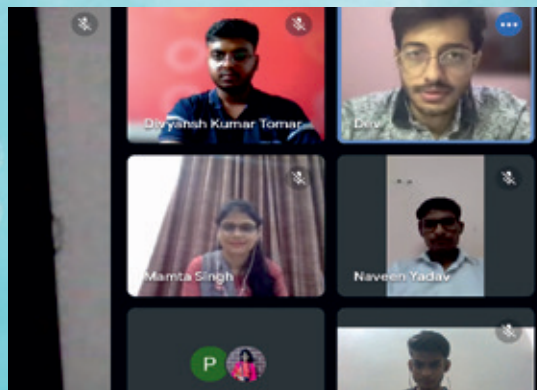
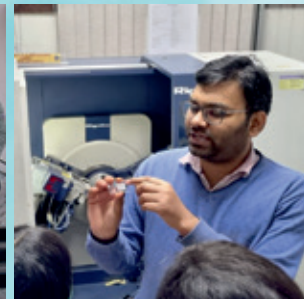
Lecture by Dr. Vasudha Pande



Departmental Competition



INVENIO



Department of Political Science



DEMOCRATS

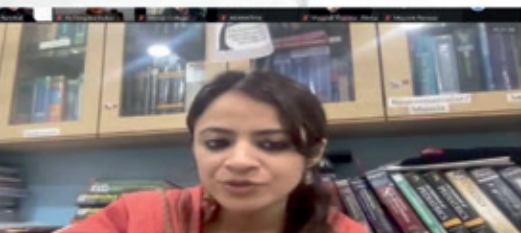
Department of Political Science, Shivaji College offers a great deal of exposure. It is a place of civility, friendship and good cheer moreover a to practice healthy politics and to whet our skills about the political nature of the world. From celebration of important days like independence day or Constitution day to Educational ours, Field Study and Excursion of Students for acquiring first-hand knowledge and experience of the operational dynamics of democracy at the grass root levels, this department has a lot to offer. Furthermore the department organises vents with well known speakers to enlighten us with their brilliant knowledge and inspire the members of Democrat in achieving their goals and motivate the to work for the betterment of our country.



Department of Sanskrit



Oyster Zoological Society of Shivaji College





हिन्दी विभाग

संपादकीय



" रचनात्मकता उस संपूर्ण क्षण की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करती है, यह सामान्य क्षणों में से अपने स्वयं के संपूर्ण क्षणों का निर्माण करती है।"

- ब्रूस गैरब्रांट

शिवाजी महाविद्यालय की बहुप्रतिष्ठित वार्षिक पत्रिका 'शिवराज' के संपादक मंडल में होना वास्तव में मेरे लिए एक अद्वितीय सम्मान है जिसके लिए कृतज्ञता के शब्द पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। प्रतिभावान, अविश्वसनीय, प्रतिभाशाली, शिवाजी महाविद्यालय के छात्रों की उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभा एवं रचनात्मकता का वर्णन करने के लिए कुछ शब्द हैं, परंतु मैं समझता हूं कि ये भी शब्द उनकी कलात्मक निपुणता को समग्रतः उद्घाटित करने में असमर्थ हैं। पत्रिका 'शिवराज' के गत संस्करण में कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण मुझे छात्रों से प्रत्यक्षतः प्रस्तुतियां प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं मिल सका था, परंतु इस बार नवीन संस्करण -2023 के लिए मैं छात्रों से उच्च संख्या में प्रत्यक्षतः हिंदी प्रस्तुतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए अत्यंत उत्सुक एवं रोमांचित था। साथ ही मैंने देखा कि छात्र भी पत्रिका 'शिवराज' के नूतन संस्करण के लिए अपनी-अपनी प्रविष्टियां देने हेतु आतुर और समान रूप से उत्साहित थे, जो हिंदी भाग के संपादक के तौर पर मेरे लिए एक सुखद अनुभव था। छात्रों ने भिन्न-भिन्न समसामयिक विषयों जैसे, स्त्री-विमर्श, औद्योगिकीकरण, राजनीति, मानवता संबंधी ज्वलंत मुद्दों पर अपनी पीयूष-लेखनी चलाई है।

कड़ी मेहनत के साथ-साथ ईमानदारी और समर्पण के बिना हर कार्य अधूरा है। पत्रिका 'शिवराज' इन तत्वों के एकीकरण का एक उत्पाद है जो इससे जुड़े कई कार्य-निकायों द्वारा कृत है। मैं प्रत्येक योगदान के साथ-साथ परिषद् के असीम सहयोग के लिए आभारी हूं।

'शिवराज' में आत्माओं के टूटे हुए टुकड़ों का मिलन शामिल है। इसलिए जब आप अपने आप को इसके जीवंत पन्नों में डुबोते हैं, तो क्या आपको अपना टुकड़ा मिला?

-देवेन्द्र सिंह

हिंदी विशेष

तृतीय वर्ष

राजनीतिक पाखंड

चुनाव का समय नज़दीक आते ही विभिन्न राजनैतिक दल अपना चुनावी समीकरण बिठाने में लग जाते हैं। बड़े बड़े वायदे करते हैं किंतु आलम यह है कि चुनावों के उपरांत सत्ता में आते ही वे अपने-अपने वायदे भूल जाते हैं। क्या ऐसे राजनैतिक दलों का सत्ता में आना उचित है? क्या ऐसे दल देश का उद्धार करने में सक्षम हैं? ऐसे दल जीतने के लिए किसी के चरित्र का खंडन करने से नहीं कतराते अपितु धर्म, जाति, वर्ग, लिंग, आदि के नाम पर देश में दंगे-फ़साद का एक माहौल पैदा करते हैं। यह लोग देश के प्रति आम लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने से भी नहीं कतराते। अब यहाँ प्रश्न यह आता है कि क्या इनकी वजह से देश की अखंडता व एकता खतरे में तो नहीं? क्या इन लोगों के

कारण बाहरी ताकतें इसका फायदा नहीं उठा रहीं? हम सभी इस बात के साक्ष्य हैं कि कैसे विभिन्न बाहरी ताकतों ने देश में चल रहे आपसी तनाव उत्पन्न कर सालों तक राज किया। आप सभी आज का ही उदहारण ले लीजिए, देश के कई राज्यों में चुनाव का माहौल है, ऐसे माहौल में सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष एक दूसरे पर हमलावर हैं जो कि एक कुशल लोकतांत्रिक देश की व्यवस्था को दर्शाता है किंतु यह दल भूल गए है कि सत्ता में आने के लिए यह कितना नीचे गिरते जा रहे हैं। वे हर सभा में एक दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगा रहे हैं, इस बहस में वह यह भूल जाते हैं कि कभी-कभी वह अपने ही देश को गाली दे बैठते हैं जो कि सर्वथा अनुचित है। किसी भी बात को तोड़-मरोड़ कर जनता के समक्ष पेश किया जा रहा है। महान राजनीतिज्ञ चाणक्य ने अपनी पुस्तक चाणक्यनीति में साफ - साफ शब्दों में कहा

था कि देश हित सर्वोपरि है, देश से बड़ा और कुछ नहीं। देश होगा तभी तो उसपे राज करने वाला शासक होगा, यदि देश ही नहीं होगा तो शासक राज किसपे करेगा। कभी-कभी मन में विचार आता है कि क्या ऐसे अखंड भारत की कामना चाणक्य ने की थी? ऐसा नहीं है कि भारत अखंड नहीं है, भारत अखंड है, किन्तु इसकी अखंडता पर अब खतरा मंडराने लगा है। अगर आज हर एक भारतीय नहीं जागा तो वो दिन दूर नहीं जब भारत की अखंडता छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाएगी। और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो इसके लिए जितना ये दल जिम्मेदार होंगे उससे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हम लोग होंगे क्योंकि आज की जनता इनपर आँख बंद करके भरोसा कर रही है। अंत में सिर्फ यह प्रश्न है आपसे की क्या राजनैतिक दलों के हित सर्वोपरि है या देश की अखंडता सर्वोपरि है? इस प्रश्न पर स्वयं विचार कीजियेगा और स्वयं निष्कर्ष निकालिएगा।



और इस प्रश्न को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने लोकतांत्रिक हक का इस्तेमाल अवश्य कीजियेगा।

वाशु जैन
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कविता: क्या गलती थी मेरी

मेरे पैदा होने पर,
परिवार में छाई उदासी थी।
मुझे देखने से पहले ही,
परिवार ने अपनाने से इंकार दिया,
पता नहीं, क्या गलती थी मेरी।

पाल – पोश कर बड़ा किया,
सिखाए घर के एक – एक काम।
नियम समाज के और रीति-रिवाज।
बारह वर्ष की आयु में,
कर दिए मेरे पीले हाथ।
पता नहीं, क्या गलती थी मेरी।

ब्याह कर गई मैं अपने ससुराल,
सास, ससुर का करा सम्मान
फिर भी सुनाए गए ताने,
और हुई घरेलू हिंसा का शिकार।
पता नहीं, क्या गलती थी मेरी।

जन्म दिया मैंने एक कन्या को,
पढ़ा – लिखा कर बड़ा किया।
और नारी शक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाया,
ताकि वह भी न कह सके।
पता नहीं, क्या गलती थी मेरी।

समय के साथ आया बुढ़ापा था,
बेटे ने घर से निकाल दिया।
बुढ़ापे मे दर – दर ठोकें खाई,
फिर भी इधर -उधर बैठ कर दिन गुजारे थे।
पता नहीं, क्या गलती थी मेरी।

चल रहीं थीं मेरी जिंदगी की आखरी सांसें,
बच्चों को देखने की अन्तिम ख्वाहिश थी।
बेटी दौड आई पर बेटा ना आया
पल भर में निकल गई आखिरी साँस भी
पता नहीं, क्या गलती थी मेरी।

पता नहीं क्या मैं उसे फूटी आँख भी ना सुहाती थी,
जो मुझे अपने कंधे का साहारा भी न दे सका।
क्या फायदा ऐसे बेटे का, इससे अच्छी तो बेटी है।
फिर भी क्यों समाज बेटे-बेटी में असमानता रखता है।
पता नहीं ऐसी क्या गलती होती है बेटियों की।

-रजत सैनी
बी.ए.(विशेष) द्वितीय वर्ष

मासूम की गुहार

इमारत बनाई जाती है जब कहीं,
तब गांव विस्थापित हो जाते हैं।
जीवन यापन के नए तरीके ,
लोग सीखते व अपनाते हैं।
कठिन होता है बहुत,
पर समय के साथ लोग ढल जाते हैं।

इस पूरी प्रक्रिया के बीच,
सभी एक अहम् बात भूल जाते हैं।
चाहे नवजात बछड़ा हो या कोई अंकुरित कली,
तकनीक के पहिए द्वारा सभी रौंद दिए जाते हैं।
कहने को जो विकास है हमारे लिए,
उससे न जाने कितने ही मासूमों के घर छिन जाते हैं।

इंसानों की अर्जियां सुनी जाती हैं,
इन मासूमों पर ध्यान भी नहीं जाता।
कैसे कैसे कष्ट सहे होंगे,
कोई पौधा यह बता नहीं पाता।
और आखिर किस गुनाह की सजा मिली ,
वह बछड़ा समझ नहीं पाता ।

जितना लाभ हमें हुआ इस तकनीकी विकास से,
काश उतना ही लाभ इन मासूमों को भी हो पाता।
प्रकृति की संतान होने का,

काश बराबर अधिकार इन्हें भी मिल पाता।
और काश सुनी जाती वो गुहार,
जो दूर कहीं एक मासूम है लगाता।

-अंजली सिंह

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मैंने धीरे -धीरे
उस रोटी के स्वाद को बदलते देखा,
जिसको बनाने की प्रक्रिया में
मैंने अपना सबकुछ न्यौछावर कर दिया था।

मैंने
उस गेहूं के बीज को
अपना आभूषण समझकर
भूमि के हवाले किया
फिर
पानी सींचने से पहले
भरपूर मात्रा में अपना खून -पसीना दिया
उस भूमि को....

ऐसे देखभाल की उस खेत की
जैसे एक मां करती है
अपने नवजात बच्चे को।

समय के साथ बढ़े उन पौधों को
गले लगाया
ठीक उसी भाव से
जैसे एक कृषक गले लगाता है
अपने ज्येष्ठ बैल को

अंततः

उन गेहूं के दानों को को
बड़ी निर्दयतापूर्ण तरीके से
उनकी बालियों से अलग कर दिया
और
कर दिया चक्की के हवाले ।

चक्की के पत्थरों के बीच पिसकर
मिला मुझे वो आटा
जिसकी रोटी का स्वाद अब बदल चुका है।

पीयूष यादव

बी.ए.(विशेष) हिंदी, द्वितीय वर्ष



मानवता पर हो रहा प्रहार है।
वास्तव में यही, हां यही दुःखद संहार है।
कोई बचाये मानवता को या सभी में केवल स्वार्थ है।
अगर कोई बचा पाया तो हां, यही परम पुरुषार्थ है।
कोई बताये मुझको मानवता को मिला क्या कोई श्राप है

अगर नहीं, तो क्यों हो रहा चहुं ओर ऐसा पाप है।

देव कहते थे कि धरती पर मानव सबसे प्यारा है ।
मत करो ऐसे करम हे आशु !
कि देव कहें मानव तो हत्यारा है।
जीव को मूर्ख भोज समझते ,
संस्कृति अपनाने में शर्माते हैं।
मुझे बताना ऐसे मूर्ख मूढ़ कहां से आते हैं।
शिक्षित नहीं होना है मुझको ,
यदि संस्कृति गुरुदक्षिणा हो।
और खुद को मानव समझ लो बंधु,
या समझोगे तभी जब खुली तीसरी अक्षणा हो।

मानवता पर सीधा हो रहा प्रहार है।
क्या मानव अपने चरम पर ,
और उसका ये उपसंहार है।

-आशुतोष पाण्डेय

गणित (विशेष) द्वितीय वर्ष



किसी की उम्र है बढ़ रही,
किसी की उम्र है ढल रही।
कोई बेताब है ज़वां होने को ,
किसी की जवानी है निकल रही।
कोई चाहता है समय को समय को तेज़ करना ,

किसी की अंतिम घड़ी है चल रही।
किसी के ख्वाब हैं कुछ बड़ा करेगा,
कोई हस्ती बैठकर अब हांथ है मल रही।

कोई भविष्य को लेकर खुश होता है दिख रहा,
कोई हस्ती बैठकर पुरानी यादों में है जल रही।
कोई बेताब है सुडौल होने को,
तो किसी की काया है पिघल रही।

-आशुतोष पाण्डेय
गणित (विशेष) द्वितीय वर्ष



आखिरी ख्वाहिश

53 साल की उम्र और अस्थमा बीमारी के साथ मनोहर अपने तीन बेटों और एक पत्नी के साथ अपने बनारस के छोटे से घर में जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा था। बड़ा लड़का राहुल एक रिटेल कंपनी में कार्यरत था, मंझला लड़का प्रदीप अपने स्कूल के अंतिम चरण में था और घर का सबसे छोटा लड़का महेश पढ़ाई में अत्यंत होनहार था, जो चौथी कक्षा में पढ़ रहा था और पिछले ही साल तीसरी कक्षा में अव्वल स्थान प्राप्त किया था। और माता-पिता का लाड़ला बेटा था।

मनोहर अपने बड़े पुत्र राहुल और मंझले पुत्र प्रदीप से हर दिन यह कहता कि हमें अपने पूरे परिवार के साथ एक तस्वीर लेनी चाहिए, पता नहीं मेरी बीमारी मुझे कब खा जाते। परंतु इस पर वे दोनों कभी ध्यान ही नहीं देते थे। शायद उसको अपने जीवन को लेकर ज्यादा भरोसा नहीं था और हमेशा डर रहता था अपने जीवन को खो देने का। अतएव वह अपने जीवन के अंतिम क्षणों को अपने

परिवार के साथ खुलकर जी लेना चाहता था और स्मृति-स्वरूप एक तस्वीर लेना चाहता था।

घर में पत्नी एक कुशल गृहिणी की तरह घर को संभाले हुए थी। घर में अब सिर्फ राहुल ही कमाने वाला बचा था क्योंकि बीमारी के कारणवश मनोहर अपने काम से इस्तीफा दे चुका था अतः घर में कुल मिलाकर तीन हजार रुपए आ रहे थे जिसमें से पत्नी को घर का खर्च भी चलाना होता था और बचत भी करनी होती थी क्योंकि इसकी जिम्मेदारी उसी की थी। इसके इतर मनोहर की दवाइयों का खर्च ऊपर से।

दिन और माह बीतते गए, मनोहर की बीमारी भी समय के साथ गंभीर होती रही। अब तो रात में मशीन द्वारा आक्सीजन की भी आवश्यकता पड़ने लगी। मनोहर का पूरा दिन एक ही कुर्सी पर दवाइयों और मशीनों के बीच व्यतीत होने लगा। मनोहर अब बस परिवार के साथ बिताए यादगार पलों को याद करता रहता, अपने विवाह और बेटों के साथ हर उन तस्वीरों व उनके खिलौनों को निहारते हुए भावुक हो उठता, जो उसने कभी बड़े प्यार से अपने बच्चों के लिए लाये थे।

मनोहर द्वारा अपने पुत्रों पर दबाव भी डाला गया कि एक बार उसकी आखिरी ख्वाहिश को पूर्ण कर दें परन्तु पुत्रों द्वारा हर बार यह कहकर नकार दिया जाता कि अभी तो आपके पास बहुत वक्त है। पुत्रों द्वारा नकारे जाने का एक कारण शायद यह भी था कि वे अपने पिता की इस बचकानी ख्वाहिश के लिए एक भी पैसा खर्च नहीं करना चाहते थे।

परंतु अत्यधिक याचना करने करने उपरांत राहुल बेमन से राजी हो गया और परिवार के सभी सदस्यों से कहा कि कल सुबह तस्वीर खिंचवाने के लिए तैयार हो जाना। परंतु जब सुबह सभी लोग उठे तो देखा कि मनोहर कुर्सी से नीचे गिरा पड़ा था, उसकी सांसें थम चुकी थीं। उसकी आखिरी ख्वाहिश बस आखिरी ख्वाहिश ही रह गई थी.....।

-मनीष राठौर
-हिंदी (विशेष) द्वितीय वर्ष

मंजिल

न जाने क्या होगा
मंजिल से पहले का सफर
कैसे होगा
इतना तय है कि ,
आंखों के सपनों के आगे
तम में भी प्रकाश होगा।

जब टूटा इन राहों में,
उस क्षण मिला एक हाथ होगा
मंजिल से पहले का सफर,
मंजिल से भी खास होगा।

मंजिल के मुकम्मल होते ही
मोना में डुबेगा ऐसा कि
चांद भी तारों से दूर होगा।

#तरुणवचन

इतिहास में लिखे गए नाम बड़े बड़े पेड़ों के
कई बार झाड़ झंखाड़ भी बड़े वृक्ष सरीखे दर्शाए गए
हरी भरी घास जो गवाह रही झूठ और फरेबी गाथाओं की
जो लड़ती रही न केवल आँधी तूफानों से
बल्कि अपने ही साथियों के षड़यंत्रों से भी
धकेल दी गई इतिहास के हाशिए पर
कहीं गुमनामी में रहते हुए
आज भी अपने वंशजों के साथ होते अन्याय देख रही है
भारतमाता बहुत दुखी है।#तरुणवचन

डॉ. तरुण
हिंदी विभाग

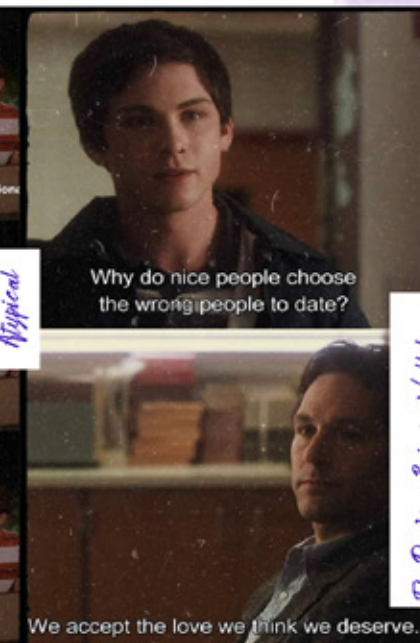


Cinema

MADE US HAPPY



TELLS US ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH

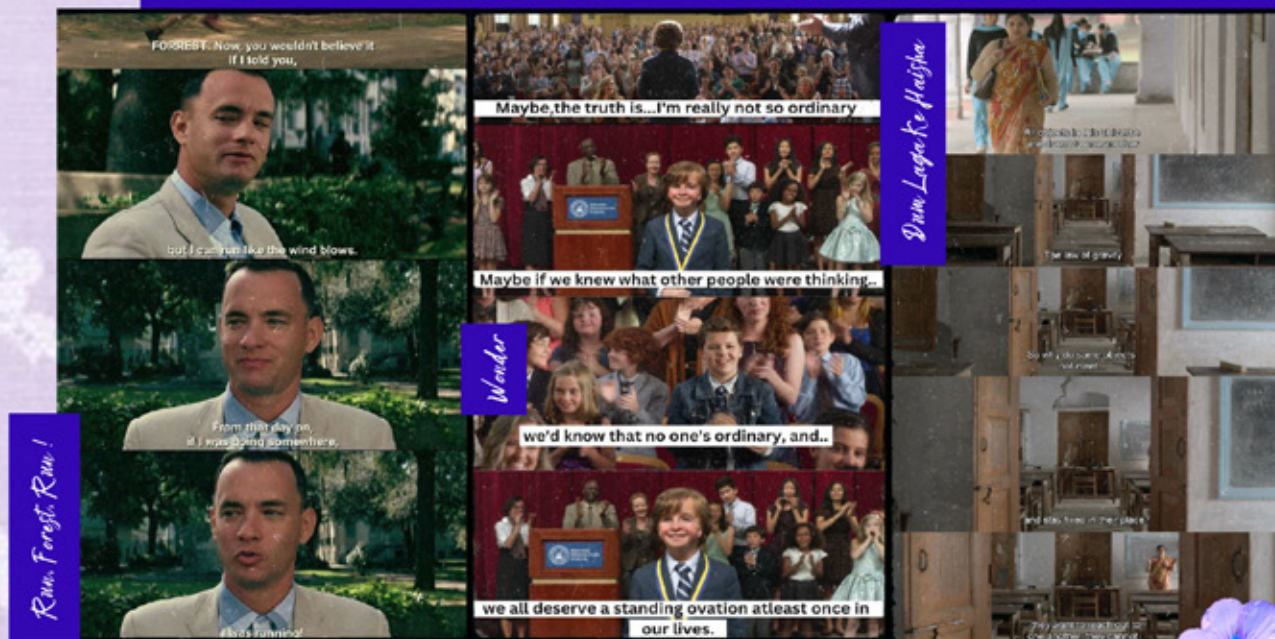


that...

RESONATES WITH LIFE



SUPPORTS OUR DIFFERENCES



Alex Strange Love (*movie*): journey of finding acceptance and love
Alexa and Katie (*series*): two best friends figuring out life together
A Simple Favor (*movie*): chaos and mystery dressed in the perfect pant-suit and heels

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

I

K

L

2

Fruit Baskets (*anime*): astrology, but in cartoon

Girl From Nowhere (*drama*): if you have done something bad, surrender - cause Nanno will find you

How To Train A Dragon (*animation movie*): compassion and empathy can always change the world

In The Heights (movie): years spent longing for a lost home, only to realize, you built a new home along the way

Jane The Virgin (series): the world leads you to where you were meant to be - with magic, laughter and tears

Knives Out (movie): a murder mystery about what it means to be innocent in a world full of knives

Listen... *Amaya* (movie): a budding writer coming to terms with her widowed mother's relationship

Moana (movie): you need to set foot into the sea to leave the island behind

brush up your cinema vocabulary

N

Mom (movie): "Aa gai uski maa"

Move To Heaven (drama): death is not the end of your story

Moxie (movie): the age of youth, the age of revolution!

My Liberation Notes (drama): set yourself free from things caging you towards nothingness

O

Navillera (drama): dreams should not have an age limit

Nobody Knows (movie): a brother trying to keep his siblings safe and fed after being abandoned by their mother

Norwegian Wood (movie): a nostalgic story about loss and burgeoning sexuality

P

Oh! My God (movie): it's not us against God, it's us against delusional beliefs we follow in the name of God

Orange Is The New Black (series): toughness of prison changes one drastically as an individual, compelling them to do the unthinkable

Our Beloved Summer (drama): throw salt at your ex if they ever show up again

Q

Parasite (movie): blessing for one can be a curse for others

Pink (movie): NO is not a word, but a complete sentence!

Please Like Me (series): getting people to like you is not always easy

R

Qala (movie): living in a world that doesn't let you live

Queen (movie): step out of your comfort zone and rediscover yourself

S

Reply 1988 (drama): a warm and nostalgic drama about a friendly neighborhood

Run On (drama): when a green flag meets another green flag

Save Me (drama): flawed faith fails family

Silent Voice (anime): the love itself is loud enough

Slumdog Millionaire (movie): a life lived in tears and passion, relief won through the price of lived trauma

Spirited Away (anime): the "spiritual" set apart from the reality

Suits (series): a bromance that's meant to be, suits that weave worlds

Sweet Home (drama): what if home is not the safest place to be ?

T

Table Number 21 (movie): it's all fun and games until it's not

The Cobalt Blue (series): a love that is meant to be lost

The Half Of It (movie): love and people are more complicated than they seem

The Prestige (movie): an intellectual, philosophical, mysterious, and often darkly funny

The Red Sleeve (drama): shouldn't you let go of people if their happiness lies elsewhere?

The Sky Is Pink (movie): paint your life the way you wish to

Tall Girl (movie): love that's right in front of you, and courage that was always inside you

Time Out (movie): when things get too hard it's fine to take a time out

Trinkets (series): who knew friendships could be stolen

U

Up (movie): there's an adventure waiting around every corner; you just have to be willing to see it

Upcoming Summer (movie): a realistic story of two souls who face life, acceptance and honesty

V

Vivo (animation): the anxiety and loss surrounding transnational migration

Vodka Diaries (movie): breathtaking unacknowledged remake of Shutter Island

W

Warrior Nun (series): who said nuns couldn't be badass?

What Did You Eat Yesterday (series): food is the language of love despite gender

Wish You (drama): dreams are supposed to be lived, not just dreamt

Women At War (series): a fight that's fierce yet invisible

Working Moms (series): re-defining motherhood with its own twist

Y

Yeh Ballet (movie): dance belongs to no one, yet everyone

Yesterday (movie): true joy lies in authenticity

Young Royals (series): defying traditions for the ones you love

Your Lie In April (anime): love runs out of time


Z

Zootopia (movie): you can be anything you want



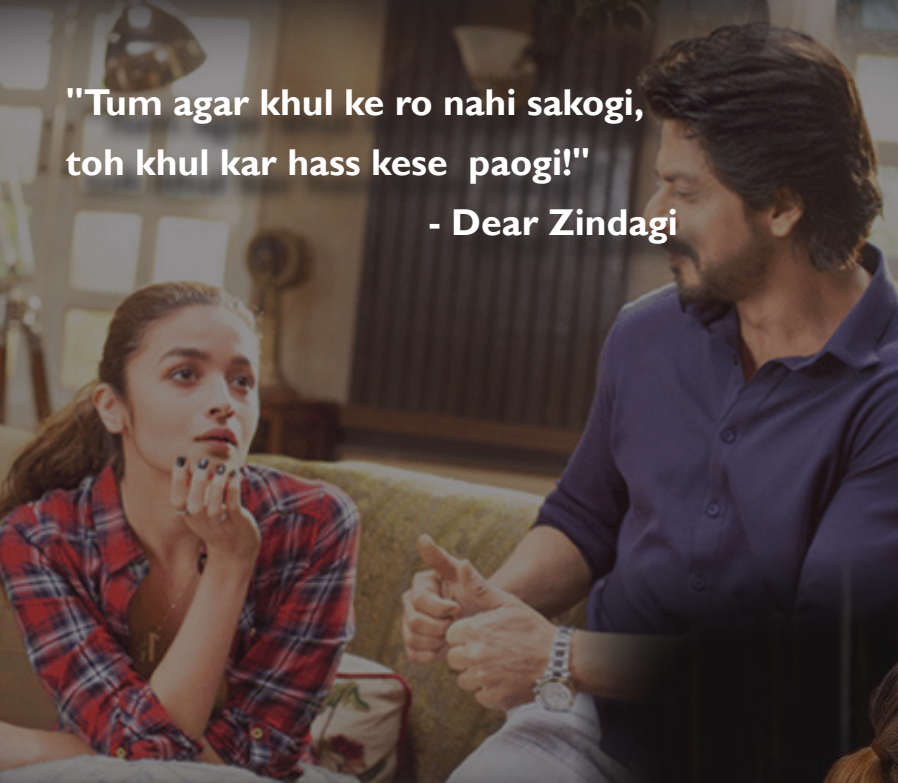
The
Super 20
CINEMA

quotes that have our hearts!



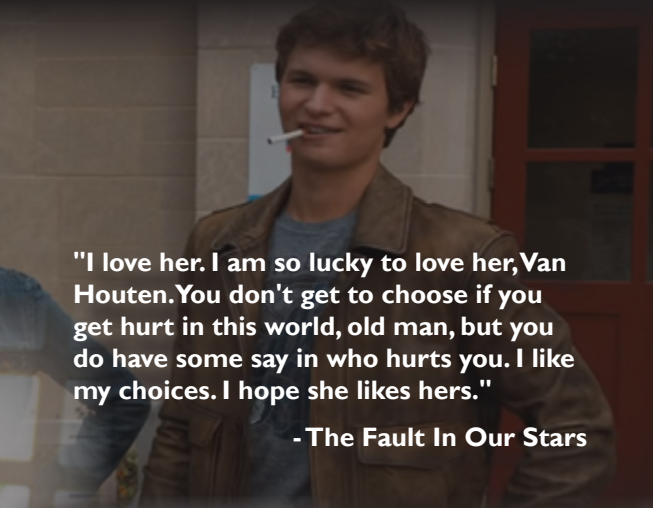
"Joy: Sadness, it's upto you.
Sadness: I can't Joy.
Joy: Yes, you can.
Riley, needs you."

- Inside Out



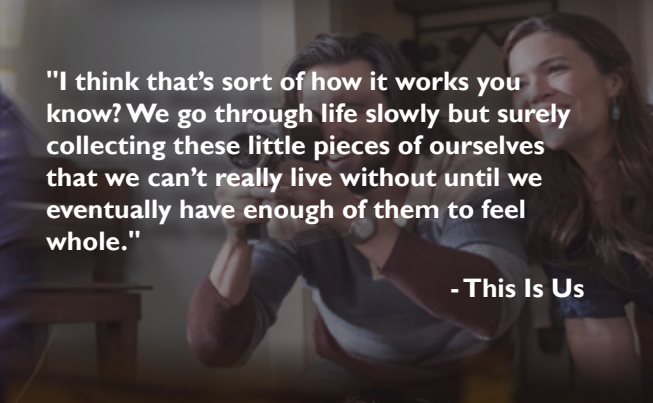
"Tum agar khul ke ro nahi sakogi,
toh khul kar hass kese paogi!"

- Dear Zindagi



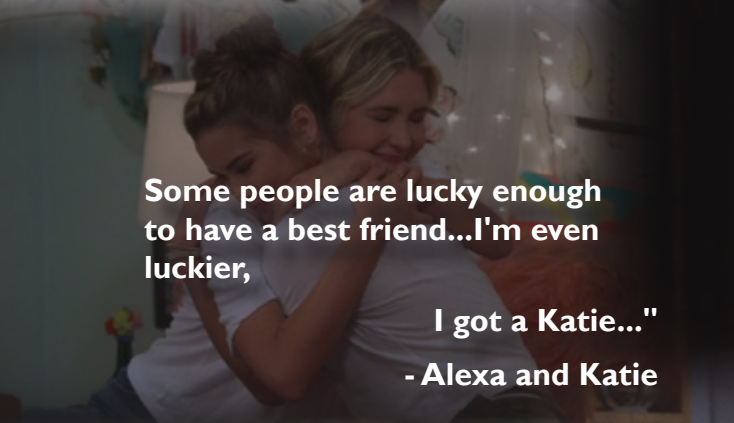
"I love her. I am so lucky to love her, Van Houten. You don't get to choose if you get hurt in this world, old man, but you do have some say in who hurts you. I like my choices. I hope she likes hers."

- The Fault In Our Stars



"I think that's sort of how it works you know? We go through life slowly but surely collecting these little pieces of ourselves that we can't really live without until we eventually have enough of them to feel whole."

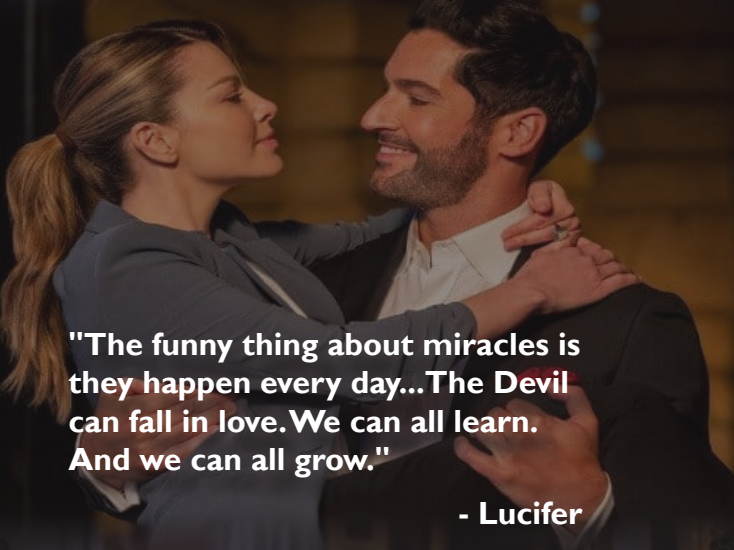
- This Is Us



Some people are lucky enough
to have a best friend...I'm even
luckier,

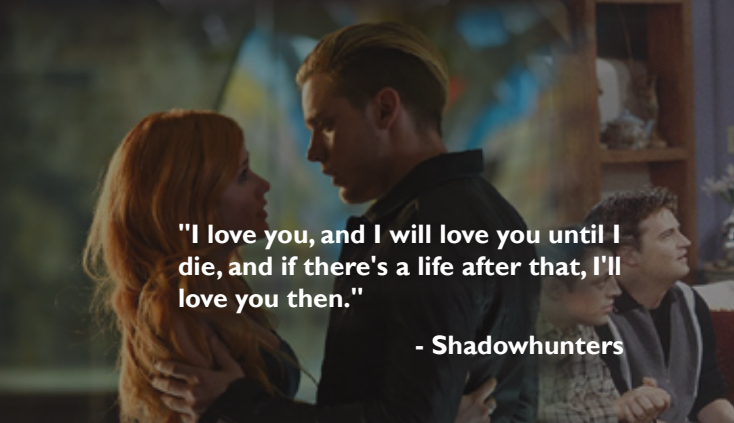
I got a Katie..."

- Alexa and Katie



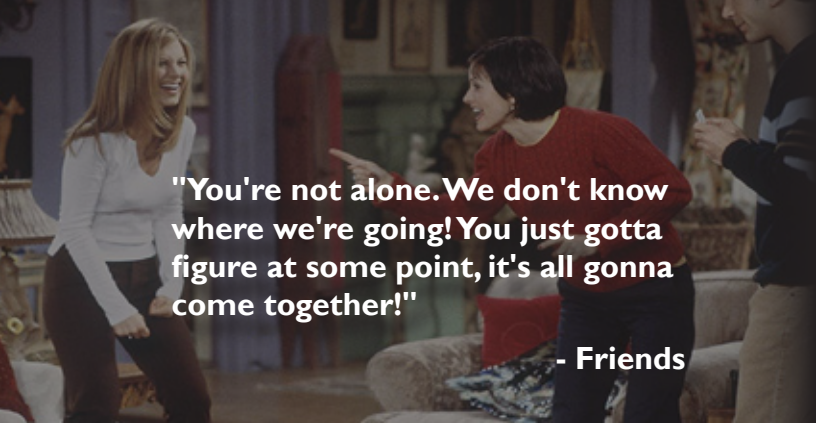
"The funny thing about miracles is
they happen every day...The Devil
can fall in love. We can all learn.
And we can all grow."

- Lucifer



"I love you, and I will love you until I
die, and if there's a life after that, I'll
love you then."

- Shadowhunters



"You're not alone. We don't know
where we're going! You just gotta
figure at some point, it's all gonna
come together!"

- Friends



English Section

EDITORIAL



'The climate is changing, so should we!'

Earth's ailing with inklings of our doomed planet. But are we serious? Are we concerned? Mostly not. 'Save trees and save the environment' it's easier said than done. Yet the fleetingness of blazing cognisance causes inconsistency, hence a tread back to the formal order of exploitation. The time demands immediacy and uniformity of appropriate measures to aid our already burning planet. We as inhabitants are curators of what our ravaging actions have laid on and to react in the most eco-friendly way possible. For generations to survive, for us to live, for wildlife to sustain and for foliage to thrive we need to conserve our resources and environment. With the advent of technology and metropolitanism, our earth has undergone significant repercussions like Climate change, rise in temperature, threats to the ecosystem, high mortality rates etc. Now the time has come for the judicious use of our depleting resources and to know what it means to play with nature. The present demands action before we plunge into a stark future where there is no coming back. Let's unite and voice our concerns together to save the earth from its devastation ahead. Change yourself not the world. Planet will itself survive thereafter.

As the editor of English Section, it was an incredible opportunity to rummage through all the info-loaded articles sent by my friends. Their approaches to human intervention, reactions, solutions and actions are appreciable. The references to the Joshimath crisis and IPCC Assessment reports have added another factual dimension to the magazine's theme. Shivraj with this edition remarkably fosters the ideology of conservancy for the sustenance of mankind. Preservation and conservation are the need of the hour.

Madhav Rao Punia

B.A. (H) English

2nd Year

HUMAN INTERVENTION IN DISASTERS AND REPERCUSSIONS BY THE ENVIRONMENT

"DISASTERS ARE NOT NATURAL, THINK!"

"81% of millennials believe the world is warming, and 65% of millennials feel that humans are the number one cause of climate change".

Every aspect of life on earth has been influenced by humans in inventive ways. It influenced the development of mankind from our earliest ancestors to the people we are now. Indeed, we have gone a long way after approximately two million years of evolution. From improvements in human social behaviour to daily accomplishments in the realms of science, technology, and medicine, we have extensively investigated and are continuously paving the path to find better solutions to tackle current issues to give society a higher standard of living. Even though we have made a significant contribution to the welfare of our society, we have overlooked or disregarded the reality that throughout time, we have been fooling with the environment in which we live and this degradation of the environment is mostly the result of human activity. The effects of human activities on the environment date back to the earliest forebears of our species. Since then, we have all altered the environment to suit our needs, and as a result, we are currently losing all the precious natural resources that are irreplaceable.

This article aims to better understand the pattern of environment-disturbing activities from scratch, where we talk about humans and their unsatisfying wants struggling with limited resources. Due to this, we face problems like scarcity and disasters.

Everyone understands if the environment is not nurtured with care, it comes back at us brutally no matter how intentionally or unwillingly we are playing or messing with it. This article also talks about how the environment can show us its strength through calamities and disasters and most importantly how it is all the consequences of our selfish deeds. Furthermore, how we can maintain a balance or have an approach for a stable biosphere.

INTERFERENCE BY HUMANS

Environmental processes have always been significantly hampered by human involvement. To fulfil our egotistical desires, we have planned for progress, but we have always attributed the negative effects on nature. Daily examples of pollution, global warming, and several other activities

have made us aware of the consequences of giving in to our materialistic desires.

In light of the preceding context, the recent case of the Joshimath Sinking Crisis is an example of human interference in nature.

JOSHIMATH SINKING CRISIS (CASE STUDY)

The 1300-year-old Himalayan town in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand has a lot of religious significance. Tourists from all over the world visit this place as this is the route for one of the holy places of Char Dham Yatra and also for Hemkund Sahib. Around 10,00,00,000 people visited Joshimath in 2022 which was significantly more than the figures for 2019.

Recently, three months ago Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Power Project started in the town. As the town is located on the course of the Ganga flood plains and also lies in seismic zone v of the Himalayan region, the town was unable to sustain another major hydro project. Houses present there started to develop cracks in walls and ground, it seemed like Earth was splitting. This all happened because of Land Subsidence. Land Subsidence is a phenomenon where the land responds vigorously to some nature-harming events like disturbing the water cycle or land degradation. Environmentalist Chandi Prasad Bhatt said that "Failure of successive governments to act on expert warnings seems to be at the root of the Joshimath crisis". The government has started evacuation plans in the area as it is no longer safe to live there until some strong methods are implemented.

According to recent data, the Supreme Court had denied hearings related to this case. But, as the rehabilitation process has already started there is an urgent need to address this issue. Lakhs of people are associated with the sanctity of this town and evacuation there is a big step. With the references of geologists, seismologists, geographers and scientists disaster reduction is on the edge of implementation. It is hoped that the situation gets better soon with the support of the government and the town gains its importance like before.

THE REACTIONS BY NATURE

Gandhiji observed this "Nature has enough to meet our needs but not our greed" The natural resources that make up "Panch Mahabhuta" include the human world, the flora, and the animals that exist around us. These are the five natural elements (land, water, fire, air, and sky) that sustain life on earth. But regrettably, the use of nature for economic gain has upset this delicate equilibrium that has kept humanity united.

Are humans responsible for natural calamities?

Yes, since the start of the industrial revolution, we have grown more accustomed to enjoying ourselves by creating or inventing items that make our lives easier. Thus, humans started to easily exploit our planet and its resources for personal gain. This milking and ill-treatment of natural resources leads to our contribution or makes us responsible for natural disasters. Therefore, it is certain that the intensity of natural calamity is directly proportional to human actions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a study in February 2007 that said it was "very likely" that humans were to blame for climate change. A prominent indicator of this is deforestation, which has led to an increase in disasters like climatic imbalance, floods, droughts, erosion, and landslides. Natural catastrophe frequency and impact have increased over the past 15 years as a result of the worsening climate issue but this pales in contrast to the response of nature to all this exploitation. Population displacement is one of the most immediate repercussions of natural disasters. Many people are forced to leave their homes and seek safety in other areas when countries are hit by earthquakes or other strong natural disasters. Many local communities suffer such severe economic resource losses that recovery is challenging, if not almost impossible.

The quantity and frequency of natural catastrophes that have been documented, as well as the effects they have and the harm they do to local and global economies and people, are all dramatically rising. Natural catastrophes frequently devastate vital agricultural infrastructure and resources, altering production cycles, trade flows, and means of subsistence. This has an impact on food security and further disturbs the value chains. Catastrophes such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, fires, droughts, and hail storms may impede global economic expansion, particularly in countries where agriculture and food production still contribute significantly to GDP.

SOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS

1. Risk Realization- Actions to reduce disaster risk will be taken while acknowledging that disaster risks can be generated by development activities and that risk reduction must be accomplished within the development paradigm through the development of risk-informed policies, development planning, resource allocation, targeting, implementation, monitoring-review, and communication.
2. Corpus Funds for business continuity planning - We can set up corpus funds for business continuity plans that outline how certain functions or services will be provided in the event of a disaster and how the organization expects to resume normal operations as promptly as possible. We currently have corpus funds for disaster risk reduction, but we should also take steps to develop better and more quickly through a constant flow of money as part of our strategy.
3. The governance of Disaster Risk Reduction will be carried out by all line departments as well as non-governmental organizations like civil society organizations, citizen's groups, village committees, farmer groups, and so on who may occasionally be better positioned to take decisions about localized risks. Disaster Risk Reduction is multi-stakeholder and multi-level. Actions to reduce the risk of disaster will be taken while acknowledging the need for inclusive, group-wide efforts to reduce risk creation and manage produced hazards. In addition, No issue can be solved without using a public-private partnership model approach, thus the government should create PPP models to speed up the rehabilitation and reconstruction process and collaborate with the private sector to increase the influx of funds and benefit society.
4. Resilience in Development- Development should be such that it protects us from disaster, development should not be such that it becomes a disaster. Actions to reduce disaster risk will be done to enhance resilience within the development, with the understanding that resilience is not a fixed end state but rather a dynamic collection of circumstances and processes. Developing should be done, but with consideration for the boundaries and limits of disaster-prone places. Additionally, excessive development activity must not be done in disaster-prone areas or anywhere near them because in doing so, we are essentially calling for catastrophe.
5. Investing in the future through a focus on schools and seismic reinforcement - Actions to decrease the risk of disasters will be done in recognition of the fact that investing in children and young people lowers risk not only in the present but also ensures the future by fostering a culture of risk reduction. This might be accomplished by placing a strong emphasis on Indian schools through government initiatives like Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. Additionally, to guarantee the security of facilities that are necessary, such as educational institutions, medical facilities, food storage facilities, and banks and to increase the strength, stability, and shock resistance of these structures we may and must use seismic reinforcement structures.

(BY- INIKA GARG & KALASH TANWAR
GEOGRAPHY HONS 1ST YEAR)

Nature vs Metropolitanism

I left home – the blue sky, the green mountains, the golden sunrise, the starry night, the sweet-scented air, and the bubbling stream left behind in my pursuit of the ‘metropolitan dream’.

I have come to Delhi, the capital territory, the centre of the country, the city of dreams. Do I feel happy? Satisfied? I don’t know. I only feel lost. The buildings are grey, the sky is unclear, and life is noisy – I miss the sunrise accompanied by chirping birds, the air scented with flowers, the trees laden with fruits, the rice fields ripe with paddy, and the night sky filled with stars. My eyes are filled with tears, from the city’s smoke, and my own tired heart; I can hardly breathe in this suffocating city. I dreamt a ‘metropolitan’ dream – of tall skyscrapers, paved roads, modern luxury, personal success, prosperity and ‘happiness’.

It is advice often given, a tale often told, a dream often dreamt, by many young people from the poorer regions of the world – “leave home in search of a better future, find prosperity and success in the developed cities”. And I did that, like so many others before me, and probably many others after me. I willingly left the warmth of my home in nature, to pursue my life in the ‘metropolitan’ city of Delhi. But was I right? Perhaps I am, perhaps I am not – only time will tell. (This line – “only time will tell” – is humanity’s cursed line. Time always will tell a little too late. And when it tells, it surely hurts.) The humans before me dreamt a dream like mine – of wealth, success, prosperity, and development. In pursuit of that dream, they replaced ‘nature’ with developments of a ‘metropolitan’ world.

So, how did this modern, metropolitan world come into existence? Was the world always like this? Today, there are over 9000 metropolitan centres worldwide, home to almost 4 billion people of the world. But if we were to think about it, we would soon come to realise that the world wasn’t always like that. Just 300 years back now, the world of 1723 looked much different. It was still pre-industrialisation, and a large portion of the world’s population still lived in rural areas and was employed in traditional occupations of agriculture, artistry, etc. It was a world, yet to see the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, or the Internet. It was a world, so unlike the modern world that we are familiar with today. But it was 1723, and the world was about to see some huge changes. Just four decades later, in 1764, the textile industry in England would see a huge shift, with the invention of the spinning Jenny, which mechanised the process of cotton spinning. This would mark the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Europe. Over the next century, the entire process of production became mechanised and the world saw the beginning of a

capitalistically organised economy and society. The process of Industrialisation, and the building up of factories, created urban centres of production where people would migrate for work and livelihood. This led to the coming up of highly populated urban centres of production, trade, and economy. Notably, many people who used to live in rural areas migrated to these urban centres of commerce in search of better livelihoods.

Industrialisation became synonymous with development, and development meant many things to many people – a better livelihood, better education and healthcare facilities, better living standards, upward social mobility – the existence that everyone was looking for was a happier, more fulfilling one than they were born into, especially so for the poorer sections of society. The urban centres of trade/commerce and industrialised economy, where capital flowed and factories stood, seemed to offer that ‘dream’ of development. So, these urban centres expanded in population and size, ultimately becoming the ‘metropolitan’ cities of the modern world. The word ‘metropolitan’ comes from the Greek word “metropolis” meaning ‘mother city’, and it refers to the core area where there is a large concentration of population, and the social and economic activities of the adjacent communities are highly integrated to the core. In this regard, Delhi, as one of the metropolitan centres of the country, holds great socio-economic influence and control over the suburban and rural areas of the country. It is a central hub of the country’s politics, economy, education, culture, and healthcare. But this modern, developed, metropolitan city of Delhi is not without its problems. The city is also known for its awful air quality, high crime rates, and extreme weather conditions. These problems can be directly or indirectly linked to the destruction of nature involved in building a metropolitan city like Delhi. Large-scale urbanisation involves trespassing over natural grasslands and forests to provide the land required for the construction of residential and office areas for the increasing population. Building up the city infrastructure involves the use of expensive raw materials generated through industrial processes – this inevitably means harming the natural environment to cater for the needs of a modern city. Therefore, the grey buildings, the unclear skies, and the noisy environment become the city’s reality – a reality that came in place of nature’s blessings.

Yet, people like me will continue to come to cities like this; and if we don’t come, then perhaps we will be working to create a city like this wherever we are living then. It is human to desire the luxury and comfort of a modern world – many times, they come at the expense of nature. I have often wondered if there is a way for nature and development to exist together. My hometown, which is in the lap of nature, does not get the luxury of modern

railways, capital-generating companies, international schools, or well-equipped technical universities – but I, dream of living not in poverty, but in abundance, of living a life not of deprivations, but of opportunities. There are two ways possible – either I leave the place or make the place a developed ‘city’. I struggle to choose because I have loved this home of mine – the green mountains are beautiful, the bird songs are sweet, the water is clean, the air is scented with flowers, the earth is soft, the food is delicious, the music and culture are inspired by nature, and in my prayers, I have worshipped the trees, the mountains, and the rivers. The answer is, I believe, to opt for sustainable development – the kind of development that preserves as much of the natural environment as possible while ensuring the provision of modern lifestyle and amenities to the residents of the area. Thankfully, we have realised this, and many of the latest developmental policies have been implemented keeping the goal of sustainable development in mind. But there are also cities, in which, it is already a little too late – where ‘metropolitanism’ has won over ‘nature’ and the skies are already grey.

So, was it worth it? Was humanity’s price for development – the polluted nature, the unhealthy human life, and the precarious human existence in a rapidly disturbed world, really worth it? Was my leaving my “home” in nature for a life in the developed, modern, metropolitan “city” really worth it? I don’t know. Maybe Wordsworth knew better, I quote, “Sweet is the lore which Nature brings; Our meddling intellect misshapes the beauteous forms of things—We murder to dissect.

Rajyashori Limbu

B.A. programme 3rd Year



Global Warming

“What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.” “It’s not that the world hasn’t had more carbon dioxide, it’s not that the world hasn’t been warmer. The problem is the speed at which things are changing. Our Earth is one family and if anything brings a catastrophic element to our planet then we must make efforts and conserve our environment from toxicity. Many factors led to the degradation of our environment and our earth as a whole and the most treacherous one among all is ‘Global warming’. According to the United Nation; Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the

main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.

Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun’s heat and raising the temperature. Earth is warming up, and humans are at least partially to blame. Global warming is important to understand so that we can fight for the health of our planet. Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other air pollutants collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that have bounced off the earth’s surface. Normally this radiation would escape into space, but these pollutants, which can last for years to centuries in the atmosphere, trap the heat and cause the planet to get hotter. These heat-trapping pollutants—specifically carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, water vapour, and synthetic fluorinated gases—are known as greenhouse gases, and their impact is called the greenhouse effect.

The IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), published in 2021, noted that the best estimate of the increase in global average surface temperature between 1850 and 2019 was 1.07 °C (1.9 °F). An IPCC special report produced in 2018 noted that human beings and their activities have been responsible for a worldwide average temperature increase between 0.8 and 1.2 °C (1.4 and 2.2 °F) since preindustrial times, and most of the warming over the second half of the 20th century could be attributed to human activities.

Many factors create a way for the rise of global warming, these are generating power, manufacturing, burning fossil fuel, cutting down forests, using transport, and producing too much . Apart from all these factors, there are some natural factors including continental drift theory, volcano eruption, Earth tilt, oceanic current etc are some cause that brings unnatural phenomenon in our climate that gives rise to Global Warming. Due to all these components the impact on nature and humans is extremely drastic. For instance, some are; rise in temperature, more severe storms and drought, loss of species, flood, loss of resources, health and poverty and displacement, malnutrition and health-related issue in human beings. Most importantly the depletion of the Ozone layer.

The result of global warming is uncountable but still, the target of zero net emission is not fulfilled even after a lot of efforts. The government keep making policies and treaties at the national and international level to deal with Climate change-related problems. Therefore, in the field of energy, industry and transport, natural-based solution and planning are some areas of initiatives which are working. Nevertheless, climate change is not a problem of 1 year instead it is havoc for our future generations, if today we will not stand as individuals then our future cannot be in

secure hands. Protecting our climate and respecting it is not only part of Government law rather it is a duty of every individual because it is the climate which provides all the basis of life to human beings. Therefore we should protect Vasudev kutumbkam. "The world must come together to confront climate change. There is little scientific dispute that if we do nothing, we will face more drought, famine and mass displacement that will fuel more conflict for decades." – Barack Obama.

Yash Mishra, BA History Honours
Department of History
2nd Year, 4th semester



An open letter on Nature versus Metropolitansism

Dear humans

I am a student at the University of Delhi but I am not a resident of Delhi. So one day I was travelling to Huda City Centre. I took the pink line from my nearest metro station. The infrastructure and the stations were quite basic. I had to change my line to yellow from Dilli Hatt. Damn! I was stunned when I saw that the metro stations were so well planned that I would like to compare them to airports. Even the metro train was speedier as compared to the pink line. The yellow line however pushed me into a conversation with myself. The metro trains symbolize the irony of the city. I saw jhuggis when I was travelling on an air-conditioned train. The train service is robust but do we even realize how has it made the land fragile? Thousands or maybe lakhs of trees had to be cut to lay the tracks. Kilometres had to be dug to lay the foundations of the subway. We are developing at the cost of nature. Then I questioned myself how high would the AQI of Delhi be and how packed would the roads look if the metro didn't exist. Nature> Development or Development> Nature? I once again failed to answer the question even in a 30-minute session of self-talk.

Sincerely

A nature enthusiast

Srishti Maini
Department of Geography, Sem-1

Wise Man versus Poor Earth

Global warming! We have started using the term so leisurely that we don't even realize how big of a conundrum it is. We are so pleasantly seduced by technological development that we have completely forgotten in what way it has corroded the ecology of the Earth. Well for me, global warming is no less than a slow poison.

What is global warming? Global warming is considered an effect of climate change. In layman's language it is the long-term heating of the Earth's surface but as science explains- it is the rise in the planet's temperature caused due to entrapment of heat by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Do we even realize what a major role we play in distributing the natural balance of the planet? Scientists are firm about the contribution of humans in the amplification of global temperature. US National Climate Assessment suggests that it is extremely likely that human activities especially the emission of greenhouse gases are the dominant cause of the observed warming since mid 20th century. As scientific models and methods grow more sophisticated and as we collect more data, the ever-broadening human fingerprints in causing global warming can be positively identified. This increase ranges from the atmosphere to oceans to Earth's surface. This includes rising levels of carbon dioxide, unprecedented warming and the residuals of burnt fossil fuels. Well, we are not just growing technologically, global temperature records show a similar pattern by rising at an ever-shooting rate. The 19 hottest years out of 20 have occurred since 2001 only. The period from 2015 -2019 presents the 5 hottest years in history.

Scientists have predicted that if we don't take crucial steps, the heat waves would make the deserts drier and the polar ice cap melting would cause floods hand in hand. Such instances are already being experienced. Animals are changing their migration patterns and plants are changing dates of activity. Health risks due to climate change include cardiovascular diseases, respiratory problems, malnutrition and even fatalities.

The harm done so far is incorrigible but we can still limit our activities for the defense of earth has no other purpose than defense of life. A global issue requires quick global action as a clock in New York suggests that we have less than a decade to govern the issue of global warming.

Srishti Maini
Department of Geography

Global Warming

"Global warming isn't a prediction. It is happening."- James Hansen. It's quite upsetting that the planet's temperature is continuing to rise. The environment of Earth is continuously suffering significant harm as a result of the threat of global warming. The majority of people are still ignorant of this phenomenon and do not believe it will pose a serious threat in the near future. Electricity is continuously produced using fossil fuels. Global warming is caused by gases like carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide that are produced when fossil fuels are burned. Warmer temperatures are also a result of deforestation. In 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC) released its Sixth Assessment Report(AR6) revealing how human activity has induced rapid climate change. Most people are unaware that global warming is already occurring and that some of its devastating impacts are now being felt. The ecosystem is already being negatively impacted by it, and it will continue to do so. Some solutions must be developed to tackle the perilous impacts of global warming. The development of alternative energy sources(solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and biomass) must be taken seriously. Finding and utilising renewable energy resources is one strategy to effectively tackle the ever-growing effects of global warming. The future effects of global warming are still a subject of much discussion and scepticism. However, the majority of specialists believe that future generations will face serious and catastrophic issues.

Rakhi Jha

B.A. English hons. 2nd year, 4th sem

The Global Warming

The world grows warmer, our fate in sight
A future bleak, unless we take flight
The ice caps melting, the oceans rise
Nature's balance, before our very eyes

Greenhouses gases, we release with pride
In the atmosphere, they cannot hide
The heat they trap, causes the earth to swelter
A dangerous path, we cannot alter
But there's still hope, if we act with care
Reduce our carbon footprint, show we're aware
Of the harm we cause, to the earth and its kin
Before species end, and the damage sets in

So let's plant trees and switch to clean energy
Reduce waste, and live with simplicity
Take small steps, for a greener tomorrow
For a world in balance, and a brighter future to follow.

Sarika Khanna

B.A. English hons. 2nd year, 4th sem

Balancing Progress and Protection: Exploring the Relationship between Environment and Technology in India

The relationship between technology and the environment has been a topic of much debate over the years. While technological advancements have certainly had a positive impact on the environment in some ways, they have also caused significant harm in others. In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the need to balance technological progress with environmental protection. In this essay, we will explore the positive and negative impacts of technology on the environment in India, and suggest some solutions to mitigate the negative effects.

One of the most positive influences of technology on the environment has been the spread of education and awareness through social media. Social media platforms have enabled the current generation to learn more about environmental issues and become more involved in the protection of the environment. Many people have used social media platforms to spread awareness about environmental problems and to promote sustainable practices such as recycling, reducing carbon footprints and adopting a more eco-friendly lifestyle. As a result, social

media has played an important role in raising environmental awareness among the public.

Another factor that has contributed to the positive relationship between technology and the environment is the technological advancement in engineering colleges like IITs. These colleges have been at the forefront of developing technologies that can help protect the environment. For instance, many students at IITs are working on developing technologies that can convert waste to energy, making it possible to generate clean energy while reducing waste. Additionally, many students are developing technologies that can help farmers reduce the use of pesticides, making farming more sustainable.

In the context of Delhi University, there have been several initiatives to promote the use of technology to protect the environment. The University has set up a Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE), which conducts research on environmental problems and develops solutions to mitigate them. CEMDE also conducts awareness programmes and training sessions to promote sustainable practices among the students and staff of the University. Additionally, many students and faculty members of Delhi University are involved in environmental initiatives such as tree plantation drives, waste management programmes and sustainability campaigns.

However, there are also several negative impacts of technology on the environment. One of the most significant negative impacts is the generation of electronic waste. India is one of the largest producers of electronic waste in the world, with millions of tonnes of electronic waste generated every year. Electronic waste contains harmful substances such as lead, mercury and cadmium, which can pollute the environment and harm human health. Additionally, the production of electronic devices requires the use of non-renewable resources, which can further harm the environment.

Another negative impact of technology on the environment

is the generation of greenhouse gases. The use of fossil fuels to generate energy and power transportation leads to the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. These gases contribute to global warming and climate change, leading to a range of environmental problems such as rising sea levels, droughts and floods.

To mitigate these negative impacts, there are several solutions that can be implemented. One solution is to promote the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and hydro power. This can reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, promoting the use of energy-efficient devices and appliances can reduce the energy consumption and reduce the environmental impact of electronic devices. Another solution is to encourage the recycling and proper disposal of electronic waste, which can prevent the release of harmful substances into the environment.

In conclusion, the relationship between technology and the environment is complex, with both positive and negative impacts. While technology has played a significant role in promoting environmental awareness and developing technologies to protect the environment, it has also contributed to the generation of electronic waste and greenhouse gas emissions. To mitigate the negative impacts of technology on the environment, it is important to promote the use of renewable energy sources, encourage the recycling and proper disposal of electronic waste, and promote energy-efficient practices.



Nature vs. Metropolitanism: Finding a Balance

The debate between nature and metropolitanism has been a longstanding one, with proponents on both sides arguing for their respective views. On one hand, there are those who argue that cities and urban areas are essential for human progress and development, while on the other hand, there

are those who argue that nature and its preservation are critical for our well-being and survival. In India, this debate takes on added significance, given the country's rich history of ecological conservation and its rapidly expanding urban landscape.

One of the key factors in the debate between nature and metropolitanism is the impact that urbanization has on the environment. With the rapid growth of cities in India, there has been a significant increase in pollution levels, leading to several health issues. For instance, cities like Delhi and Mumbai have been grappling with high levels of air pollution for several years now, leading to respiratory problems and other health issues. Additionally, the rapid expansion of cities has also led to a loss of green cover, with many trees being cut down to make way for buildings and infrastructure.

However, the argument in favour of metropolitanism is that cities are essential for human progress and development. Cities are centres of innovation, culture, and creativity, and they offer a range of opportunities for employment, education, and entertainment. For instance, cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad have emerged as major hubs for the tech industry, providing employment opportunities for millions of people. Additionally, cities also offer a range of cultural and entertainment options, from theatres and museums to restaurants and shopping centres.

Another factor to consider in the debate between nature and metropolitanism is the impact of urbanization on the wildlife and natural habitats of the country. India is home to a rich variety of flora and fauna, and many of these species are under threat due to habitat destruction and fragmentation. As cities continue to expand, they encroach on natural habitats, leading to a loss of biodiversity. For instance, the Asiatic lion, which was once found across a large part of the country, is now confined to a small part of Gujarat due to habitat destruction.

However, proponents of metropolitanism argue that cities can also be designed to coexist with nature, with green

spaces and parks integrated into urban planning. For instance, cities like Bangalore and Pune have made efforts to preserve their green cover, with large parks and green spaces being developed within the city limits. Additionally, several cities have also taken steps to reduce pollution levels, with measures like the implementation of the odd-even rule in Delhi to control vehicular pollution.

In conclusion, the debate between nature and metropolitanism is a complex one, with no easy answers. While it is clear that cities are essential for human progress and development, it is also important to consider the impact of urbanization on the environment and the need to preserve natural habitats and biodiversity. In India, with its rich history of ecological conservation and its rapidly expanding urban landscape, this debate takes on added significance. However, it is possible to find a balance between the two, with cities being designed to coexist with nature and efforts being made to reduce the impact of urbanization on the environment. Ultimately, it is essential to ensure that we leave behind a sustainable and liveable planet for future generations.



The Beauty and Significance of the Natural World in Our Community

As a college-going student, who comes from a different state to study at the University of Delhi, the first thing I noticed upon arriving in this city was the stark contrast between the concrete jungle and the greenery of my hometown. However, I soon realized that even amidst the hustle and bustle of the city, Delhi has a lot to offer in terms of its flora and fauna. Over time, I have grown to appreciate the natural beauty that surrounds me and have come to appreciate the diverse wildlife that thrives in this bustling metropolis.

One of the first things I noticed about Delhi was the abundance of trees that line the streets and avenues. In my hometown, there were only a few parks and trees

were not as widespread. In contrast, Delhi is a city full of green spaces, and the university campus is no exception. The University of Delhi's campus is spread across a vast area, and it's home to several species of trees, including the Gulmohar, Neem, and Banyan. Walking through the campus, I often feel as if I'm taking a stroll through a mini-forest.

One of the most iconic buildings in the University of Delhi is the Vice-Chancellor's residence. This majestic building stands tall amidst lush greenery and is home to several species of birds, including the Indian peafowl, the Indian robin, and the yellow-footed green pigeon. The residence has several lawns and gardens that are a favourite spot for students to relax and unwind.

The VC Lawns are also home to several species of insects and butterflies, including the monarch butterfly, the common rose butterfly, and the swallowtail butterfly. Watching these colourful creatures flutter around the flowers is a delightful sight and has helped me appreciate the small wonders of nature.

The University of Delhi's campus also boasts several ponds and water bodies that are home to several species of aquatic life. Walking around the campus, I've often seen turtles basking in the sun, ducks and geese swimming in the ponds, and even a few snakes slithering around the edges of the water bodies. It's amazing to see how these creatures have adapted to living in the heart of a bustling city.

Apart from the University of Delhi, several parks and gardens in the city offer a respite from the city's chaos. The Lodhi Gardens, for instance, is a massive park that is home to several species of birds, including the spotted owl, the brown-headed barbet, and the white-throated kingfisher. The park also has several trees and flowering plants, making it an ideal spot for nature lovers and birdwatchers.

In conclusion, living in Delhi has helped me appreciate the beauty of nature, even amidst a concrete jungle. The University of Delhi's campus, with its abundance of trees,

ponds, and green spaces, has helped me reconnect with nature and has been a welcome respite from the hustle and bustle of city life. Whether it's watching a butterfly flutter around a flower, listening to the chirping of birds, or simply taking a walk through the campus, I've come to appreciate the small wonders of nature that surround me. Delhi may be a busy city, but it's also a city full of surprises, and discovering its flora and fauna has been one of the most delightful surprises of my college experience.



A Call for Collaborative Action

Global warming is one of the most significant threats that our planet is currently facing. It is a phenomenon that refers to the increase in the Earth's average surface temperature, primarily caused by the increase in greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere.

Global warming is a global threat because it affects the entire planet and has the potential to cause irreversible damage to the environment, economy, and society. It can cause rising sea levels, more frequent and severe natural disasters, water shortages, food scarcity, and extinction of various species.

Governments around the world, including India, have recognized the seriousness of this issue and have taken various measures to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate the effects of global warming. India has pledged to reduce its carbon emissions by 33-35% by 2030, and has initiated various policies and programs to achieve this target. The Indian government has also launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which focuses on eight different missions, including solar energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable habitat.

International governments have also come together to combat global warming, as seen in the Paris Agreement, where countries pledged to limit global warming to well below 2°C and aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C above pre-

industrial levels. There have also been various conferences and treaties, such as the Kyoto Protocol, aimed at reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable development.

However, as a college student, I am frustrated that despite all these efforts, we still have a long way to go. We are living in an era where creativity and innovation are at their peak, and students have so much to contribute to cope up with global warming. Yet, we lack the right instruments to implement our ideas, and the policies we come up with during academic debates are restrained in debates only and not presented to the governments.

It feels like we are stuck in a never-ending loop of discussions, without any concrete actions being taken. We have fresh perspectives, new ideas, and are willing to take risks. Yet, we are often not given the opportunity to put these qualities to use.

As a student, I believe that we need to be given a platform to express our ideas and opinions, and the tools to put them into action. We need to be included in the conversations and decisions that will shape our future. We need to be encouraged to think outside the box and take risks. We need to be supported in our efforts to make a difference.

There are so many ways in which we, as students, can contribute to the fight against global warming. We can develop new technologies and alternative sources of energy. We can promote sustainable practices in our daily lives and work towards reducing our carbon footprint. We can also advocate for change and hold governments and industries accountable for their actions.

In conclusion, global warming is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention and action from all sectors of society. As students, we have a vital role to play in this fight, and we need to be given the right tools and platforms to contribute our creativity and innovation to this cause. Let us work together to create a better future for our planet and for generations to come.

Exploring the Intersection of Environment and Technology, Urbanization and Nature, Climate Change, and Biodiversity Conservation

The relationship between environment and technology has always been a complex and dynamic one. In recent years, the world has become more aware of the impact of technology on the environment, and the need to find sustainable solutions. Along with this, the debate between nature and urbanization has also been a hot topic, with the rise of metropolitan cities and the depletion of natural resources. Moreover, global warming has been a pressing issue for decades, and its effects have been felt all over the world. Lastly, the preservation of flora and fauna is of utmost importance for the survival of the planet. In this essay, we will explore these themes and their interconnection.

Global warming is one of the most critical environmental issues facing the world today. It is caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere, leading to an increase in temperature, rising sea levels, and unpredictable weather patterns. The Indian government, along with other international governments, has recognized the seriousness of the issue and taken various measures to mitigate its effects. India has pledged to reduce its carbon emissions intensity by 33-35% by 2030 and to achieve 40% of its power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. Various conferences and treaties such as the Paris Agreement have also been signed to tackle the issue at a global level.

However, even with these measures, the issue of global warming persists, and it is evident that more needs to be done. As a college student, it is frustrating to see that the creative minds of students are not being utilized to their full potential to tackle this issue. Academic debates and discussions often result in innovative ideas and policies, but they seldom reach the government level for implementation.

It is imperative to bridge this gap and provide students with the right resources and instruments to implement their ideas effectively.

The intersection of technology and the environment has been a topic of discussion for many years. Technology has the potential to be a powerful tool for the preservation of the environment. With the rise of engineering colleges such as IITs, students are encouraged to develop innovative technologies to help the environment. These technologies range from the development of renewable energy sources to the creation of sustainable building materials. However, it is essential to recognize that technology can also have a negative impact on the environment. The production and disposal of electronic waste, for example, are significant contributors to environmental degradation.

The debate between nature and metropolitanism has been ongoing for decades. The rise of metropolitan cities has led to the depletion of natural resources and the loss of biodiversity. However, it is possible to strike a balance between urbanization and environmental preservation. Urban planning can play a significant role in this regard. Designing cities with green spaces, implementing sustainable transportation systems, and using green building materials are some ways to mitigate the impact of urbanization on the environment.

Lastly, the preservation of flora and fauna is crucial for the survival of the planet. The loss of biodiversity can lead to ecological imbalances, affecting not only the environment but also human health. Efforts to preserve and protect flora and fauna are being made at a global level through initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity. In India, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 has been instrumental in preserving endangered species and their habitats. In conclusion, the themes of environment and technology, nature vs metropolitanism, global warming, and flora and fauna are interconnected and play a crucial role in shaping our world today. As the world becomes more technologically advanced, it is important to recognize the impact this has on the environment and how we can

utilize technology to minimize negative effects on our planet. The conflict between nature and urbanization can also be resolved through careful planning and sustainable development that allows for the coexistence of both. The threat of global warming must be addressed through collective efforts from both governments and individuals, including the adoption of renewable energy sources, reduction in carbon emissions, and conservation of natural resources. Finally, preserving and protecting flora and fauna is essential to maintaining the balance of our ecosystems and ensuring a healthy and sustainable environment for future generations. It is crucial for individuals, educational institutions, governments, and industries to collaborate and take action to mitigate the negative impact of technology on our environment and protect our planet.



Advancing Technology with Sustainable Solutions: A Call for Innovation, Regulation, and Personal Responsibility

Dear readers,

As we navigate our way through the 21st century, we are faced with an ever-growing challenge of maintaining a healthy and sustainable environment. With technology advancing at an unprecedented rate, it is our responsibility to ensure that our advancements do not come at the cost of our planet's health.

While technology has undoubtedly brought us numerous benefits, it has also had its share of negative impacts on the environment. The production of electronic devices and the mining of rare earth metals needed for their manufacture have resulted in significant amounts of pollution and environmental degradation. The energy consumption required to power these devices also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn contributes to climate change.

But the solution to these problems is not to abandon technology altogether. Instead, we must find ways to make our technology more sustainable and environmentally friendly. This can be achieved through a combination of innovation, regulation, and personal responsibility.

We must encourage innovation in green technology, such as renewable energy sources and biodegradable materials. Governments and businesses must work together to create regulations that promote environmentally friendly practices and discourage harmful ones. And as individuals, we must take responsibility for our own actions and make conscious choices that reduce our environmental footprint.

The intersection of environment and technology is a complex and multifaceted issue, but it is not an insurmountable one. With collaboration and a shared commitment to sustainability, we can create a better future for ourselves and the planet we call home.

Sincerely,

Shashvat Mishra
B.Sc. (Hons.) Mathematics, 1st Year



Metropolitan Dilemma: Can We Build Sustainable Cities?"

The debate between nature and metropolitanism has been ongoing for centuries. It's a debate that has divided people, pitting those who prefer the tranquility of nature against those who thrive in the hustle and bustle of the city. But why do we feel the need to choose between the two? Is it really necessary to give up one in order to embrace the other?

Nature is undeniably beautiful. Its vastness and diversity inspire awe and wonder. From the towering mountains to the rolling hills, from the vast oceans to the serene lakes, nature offers an escape from the stresses of everyday life. It's a place where one can disconnect from technology

and immerse oneself in the simplicity and tranquility of the natural world.

On the other hand, the metropolitan lifestyle is vibrant, exciting, and constantly evolving. Cities are centers of commerce, innovation, and culture. They offer opportunities for growth and development, as well as access to a wide range of amenities and services. Cities are also melting pots of different cultures and ideas, allowing for a rich diversity of perspectives and experiences.

But why must we choose between these two lifestyles? Can we not find a way to incorporate both into our lives? It's true that cities can be overwhelming and chaotic, but there are many parks, gardens, and other green spaces that offer a respite from the hustle and bustle. Likewise, nature does not have to be completely isolated from civilization. There are many towns and villages nestled in natural surroundings that offer the best of both worlds.

Perhaps it's time to shift our thinking from a dichotomy of nature versus metropolitanism to a more holistic perspective that embraces the interplay between the two. After all, nature and cities are not mutually exclusive. We can find ways to create sustainable urban environments that incorporate green spaces and promote biodiversity. We can also take steps to protect and preserve natural habitats, even as we continue to build and develop our cities.

In conclusion, nature and metropolitanism should not be seen as opposing forces, but rather as complementary elements that can enhance our lives in different ways. By finding ways to integrate nature into our urban environments and promoting sustainable development, we can create a more harmonious relationship between humans and the natural world. It's time to embrace both the tranquility of nature and the vibrancy of the city, and find a way to strike a balance between the two.

Shashvat Mishra
B.Sc. (Hons.) Mathematics, 1st Year

Creative Content

Washed Away?

While I sit in my balcony
Gazing at these people -
Living another solid sunset
As I lose my glamour behind.
These little souls full of life
Burning with zeal infinite-
Willingness to heal
And hurt at the same time;
The old ladies in their balconies
Mulling over the sky-
Cursing their present or reminiscing past...
Or maybe they are happy with who they are;
I see these cars, bikes and rickshaws
And random passer-bys.
I keep looking,
Looking and looking
Until the sun finally says goodbye.

The home's been blank,
Like sheets of papers, these past few days.
So again I choose to sit in the balcony
To learn what the world does to survive.

Watching these people day by day
Watching these lunars go by,
As my body stops growing
But not growing old...
My home - still blank,
So I can't help but ask myself
Who would sit at my grave ?
Could I ask these birds
To keep me company,
And sing when I feel down?
Will these children spare some time
To share their jokes with me?
Will these women leave their homes
And share their stories
When I want to sleep but am lying awake?

A sudden relief hit me as I realised
I won't have a grave.
I would simply be washed away into infinity And beyond
the reach of humans
Just like my thoughts
As I watch this sun set.

Aditi
B.Com (Hons.) 3rd Year

Before giving it a read would like to manifest some things for soothing your journey of reading my drama piece. There are 3 characters, viz., **"Me"** (the personality which I/we show to the world), **"Real Me"** (what I'm/ we're in actual) and **"Flock"** (our friends, family or anyone.. like its flock brooooo..). So, here **Me** takes up the **Flock** to the tour of **Me's** heart/ **Real Me**

(Please confuse nahii hona...) Also also... wherever something is written in Hindi that basically means my comment while reading this.

BLAME GAME

Me: Knock! knock!

Real Me: *(Putting off the dust and oiling the rust, to actuate my heart's door*

क्योंकि इतने दिनों बाद कोई इस दिल की गली में आया)

Real Me *(sneaking and accosting):* Who?... And actually why?... What drove you here?...

Me: Why this chatty so bizarre today?

Real Me: Aargh... Do you know what? This callous world has made your existence grandiose... Just look at the difference between us... We are like rivals inflicting and toppling each other... You have quelled me... I don't want to start this blame game again! And I...

(An intriguing flock coming towards Real Me's heart's threshold; Me paving way to the flock; Real Me beckoning Me towards her)

Real Me *(surprisingly):* Is my heart a magic show or a tourist spot? Why are they all showing up? What tempted them? I'm already in a fix... I'm tired... tired of this despicable world...

Me: They're just my close friends on their way to explore Real Me... This is how we live up to the commitments we make in our friendship na...!

Real Me *(sighing angrily):* One more step closer to drama!

Me *(intensifying further moves towards showing the Real Me to the flock):* At first, will say not to be quick with your judgements because of Real Me's conduct. Let me make the way to the Real Me's remote fragile side which is beyond everyone's reach. Her this sanctity compels her to act harsh so that she can be safe from the clutches of worldly conspiracies.

See... She is trying to escape... That side of Real Me... She is just too fragile, you all will be dumbfounded to know that she had cried while reading an article wherein an unknown tried to save a child during Ukraine-Russia war (... Like... You all must be well-versed of peeps whose tears roll down their cheeks while watching heart-wrenching clips or delivering pathetic and tear-jerking speech. But this was something very speechless and blatant.

(Real Me made gestures to bar Me from further debunking)

Me: Under the garb of arrogance, she is hidin...

(Alarm rang; it's 5:00 am now)

Real Me: Touch wood. *(Looking upwards)* you saved me! *(Looking forward towards the flock)* No, it's not me it's just my vulnerable side, and now as the moonlight had faded away, I won't succumb to anyone. I'll muster my courage to deal with all this chaos. And Me... You are just too insane, you brought them in the mid-night.(as at the eleventh hour of the day, people are real, vulnerable and true).

Well...it's time to vacate my place... Goodbye! Hoping not to see you again...!

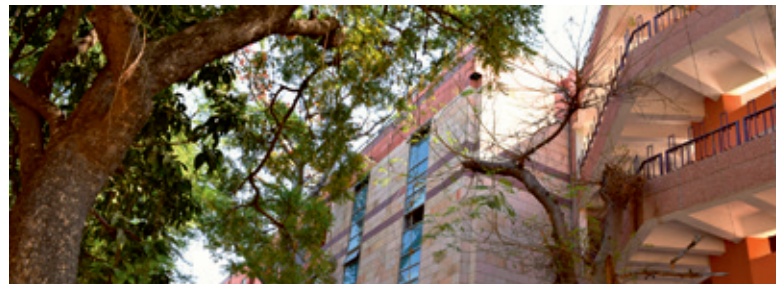
(Me and the flock made their way to Real Me's heart's threshold; Real Me slammed her heart's door)

Flock: Real rude!

Real Me *(thinking aloud):* The reasons are not so far to seek!

Hope you guys enjoyed my piece of writing

Madhu Sharma
B.A. Programme, 3rd Year



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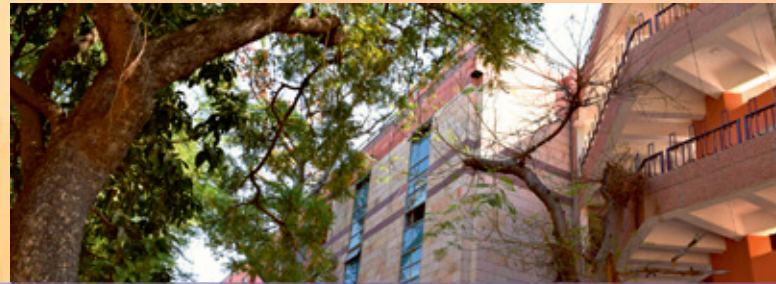


SANSKRIT



ZOOLOGY





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G20

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SHRUTI SHARMA



GAURAV



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SURAJ UNIYAL



ISHFAQ WANI

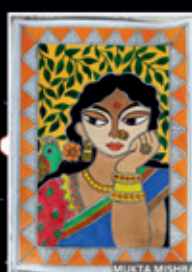
scan me!



RAKHI UHA



VISHWESH



MUKTA MISHRA



DIVYANK SONI



JEESHAN



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