

Vartika

The annual JUET Magazine

Vol. 09





या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रावृता
या वीणावरदण्डमण्डतिकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना ।
या ब्रह्माच्युतशंकरपरभृतभिरिद्वैः सदा पूजति
सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती नः शेषजाइयापहा ॥१॥

(Salutations to Devi Saraswati)

*Who is Pure White like Jasmine, with the
Coolness of Moon,*

*Brightness of Snow and Shine like the Garland
of Pearls;*

*Who is Covered with Pure White Garments,
Whose Hands are Adorned with Veena and
the Boon-Giving Staff;*

And Who is Seated on Pure White Lotus,

*Who is Always Adored by Lord Brahma,
Lord Acyuta, Lord Shankara and Other Devas,
O Goddess Saraswati,*

*Please Protect me and Remove my Ignorance
completely.*



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February 25, 2016

MESSAGE

It's a matter of immense pleasure to know about the publication of the 9th edition of the University Magazine, 'Vartika'.

Over the years, the magazine has been through several phases of evolution and has refined with the passing of each year. The magazine has journeyed through several themes over the year, effectively and plausibly depicting each of them and this year too, yet another challenging but vibrant theme has been chosen. 'Incredible India', the idea of which resonates in the mind of every Indian with as much diverse meanings and aspects as are the people of this great nation, has been beautifully presented through this magazine.

The hard-work and creativity depicted through this body of work, strengthens my faith in the students of this university and I extend my heartfelt warm wishes to the Publications Team, Faculty members and all those involved in bringing out this year's edition of 'Vartika-09'.


Sunny Gaur
Managing Director



JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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Prof. N.J. Rao, Ph. D.
Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE



My greetings to the Publications Team, students and staff of J.U.E.T. on the release of this 9th edition of 'Vartika'.

There is a rare treat in store for the reader of this magazine. The theme for this year's edition has been very tastefully selected. 'Incredible India'. The theme of this year's magazine is quite aptly justified by the content of the magazine which has in turn rendered it to be profoundly colourful, vibrant and encompassing of all the aspects of this beautiful nation.

This magazine gives a ride back and forth in time and allows the reader to understand the true essence of India.

Also, this magazine is a true reflection of the talent and hard work of the students involved in the making of this magazine. The kind of creativity and innovation that is on display is truly heart-warming and a testament to the talent and perseverance of the students of this university.

N.J. Rao
Vice Chancellor

Date: 16.02.16

EDITORIAL



As an academician, few experiences are more gratifying than learning about the efforts made by students to bring about to completion some project that they had been toiling on for months. At the opposite end of the spectrum, few tasks are more dispiriting than savouring the end result with an eye of an academician rather than enjoying and devouring it with a childlike curiosity and excitement.

It gives me immense pleasure to announce the release of the 9th edition of the annual university magazine, 'Vartika'. The magazine is an ambassador of certain traits that a student must have in order to succeed in life like teamwork, apathy, team spirit, coordination and most importantly, a grasp on all that is going on around him. And the work presented before me this year consolidates this belief of mine.

With a theme that is as much relevant now as it has always been, 'Incredible India', all the right efforts in the right direction have been put in to come up with such a vibrant end result, which you may witness in the subsequent pages. The kind of portrait that has been painted using all the different hues of this beautiful country, India, leaves us with a canvas dazzling with different aspects of our motherland.

The magazine tries to encompass the various facets of India in its full glory. It comprises of several sections based on different time periods and cultural aspects like Aesthetic Cultural of India, Medieval India, Pre-Colonial India, Modern India and so on. The articles, stories, poems, op-eds, etc. are all refreshing to read. The inclusion of comic strips at places really comes as a breath of fresh air and at times lightens the mood and diverts it from the serious contemplation of the articles.

The sketching and doodling gives the magazine a touch of modernity and also tells us about the current trends and interests of the students. The cover page successfully depicts the theme and is as much appealing and vibrant as the content inside.

Lastly, the effort put in by the Publications Team is commendable and they have succeeded in depicting the chosen theme quite skill-fully.

With regards
Dr. Rachna Chaturvedi
Editor-in-Chief

EDITORIAL



Greetings from the entire Publications Team on the release of this 9th edition of 'Vartika', the annual university magazine. It brings me immense pleasure to present before you this year's edition of the university magazine, each and every aspect of which has been conceived after much deliberation and careful consideration.

For the theme of the magazine, the ideas were invited from all and we were flooded with a huge array of suggested themes. Out of those, after giving considerable thought to each and every suggestion and consultations with the higher-ups, the theme for this year's magazine, Incredible India, has been finalized. The theme is quite apt as-well, for the booming economy, the continuous changes brought about in every walk of life, the evolving lifestyle, the advent and incorporation of latest technologies in daily lives, and at the same time not letting go of the age old traditions, customs and beliefs.

Standing apart from the earlier editions of this magazine, this year certain features have been introduced with an aim of making reading of this magazine much more enjoyable and enlightening. Comic strips, illustrating daily life situations and issues, with a hilarious twist are also there inside.

Certain regular features, theme related or otherwise, like articles, essays, stories, op-eds and poems are present, but the entire array of articles has been divided and put under relevant themes to make reading much more convenient.

Another interesting feature that we have tried to incorporate is Doodling, theme related cartooning depicting the theme, but in a trendy and suave manner.

It is one of the great unfathomables: what makes a reader read a magazine? Having exhausted all our resources and having toiled to the best of our ability, we have tried to make reading of this magazine much less cumbersome and hopefully gripping and all absorbing.

With warm regards

Siddharth Sharma (131069)

Student Editor-in-Chief

INDEX

AESTHETIC CULTURE OF INDIA

- 1) Western culture :some second thoughts :Kushagra Khare 27
- 2) Importance of Hindi language :Kanak 30
- 3) Inspiring tales from Indic mythologies :Palak Gupta 31

MEDIEVAL INDIA

- 1) India's glorious past "the Indus valley civilization" :Parth Gosh 32
- 2) First stanchion to unity of India :Apoorv Mishra 34

PRE-MODERN INDIA

- 1) Indian politics: Shruti Dubey 35
- 2) The retreat of democracy :Kritika 37
- 3) Birth of India an event in history:Shubham Kapoor 39
- 4) Our constitution :The journey of its making : Raghvendra Pratap singh 41



INDEX

MODERN INDIA

- 1) My solution to India's problem
:Dishant Bajpai 43
- 2) Building modern India through
national integration
:Dishant Bajpai 44
- 3) Youth and our future:
Abhishek Nigam 45
- 4) Digital India: Nimisha Singh 46
- 4.1) I will be yours: Palak Garg 47
- 5) Appreciable facts of incredible
India:Dhruv Dixit 48
- 6) Connecting everyone to
Internet won't solve the worlds
Development problems
:Harshit Sharma 51
- 7) India's slum -struggle for
future: Akshat Mishra 52
- 8) Virtual Reality: Pranay 54

COLONIAL INDIA

- 1) Indian freedom struggle
:Shreya Shirvastava 55



INDEX

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1) A word with Pankaj Dhumka
sir: Dishant Bajpai 57
- 1.1) स्वयं की सीख: दिशांत बाजपेई 60
- 2) Why a love story is worth
living even with a bad ending
: Abhishek Nigam 61
- 2.1) बाल शोषण: निशांक वर्मा
- 3) Success story of India
(Mary kom) : Palak Gupta 62
- 3.1) Till the End: Parth Mittal 63
- 4) Looking at religion with
Materialistic approach:
Navneet Khare 64
- 5) Autobiography
: Gauranshi Raj singh 66
- 6) Diwali Lights
: Gauranshi Raj singh 68
- 7) Two Most Dangerous numbers
: Palak Gupta 70
- 8) Satisfaction: The Unusual
: Gauranshi Raj singh 72
- 9) Varanasi the holy city
: Arpit Agarwal 74
- 10) The moment with music
: Gauranshi Raj singh 76
- 11) Unconditional
: Gauranshi Raj singh 78
- 12) Ghost: Sarthak Pandey 85
- 13) वैदिक शुभांशु: सिद्धार्थ शर्मा 87





The University Publications Team

There's no given formula for creating an effective publication—it takes the brainpower of a creative yet organized team of writers, editors, designers, photographers, and reporters to tap into the curiosities of a particular readership. The University Publications team does just that by serving the university's publications needs from university's annual magazine "Vartika" to the Semi-Annual Newspaper "The Observer", the team is responsible for taking interviews of personals to the reporting of the events ,happenings of the university.

The general principle of publication ethics are grouped and discussed under broad themes .One of the problem with general publication is plagiarism .Plagiarism may range from exactly copying of extensive material of other authors .Our publication team strongly reiterate its policy of discarding Plagiarism of all kinds.

Our aim are to encourage discussion ,to initiate changes where they are needed and to provide practical guidance in the form of best practice statement ,to inform these changes. Academic publishing depends to a great extent ,on trust. Editors trust peer reviewers to provide fair assessments .

LITERARY WING



"The purpose of Literary Wing is to entertain, inform, challenge, and get people to think about the worlds we inhabit and mind spaces we occupy" Believing that the "pen is mightier than the sword", the literary wing attempts to harness, discover and foster the literary talents of students through efficacious events all throughout the year like G K Quiz in which intelligence of the participants is judged depending on their general knowledge and awareness about the current affairs. Also the wing organizes debates, extempore and youth parliaments. The Debating Club regularly hosts many activities like group discussions and other interesting activities that enhance the speaking skills. Last year the Literary wing also organized National Jaypee Youth Concord for the first time in JUET. It was a great success as it witnessed a huge participation and was really a memorable experience. Jaypee Youth Concord was a new feather in the cap of the Literary Wing. A Youth Parliament with participation from over 10 institutes across the country, was the first ever conference debate organized in JUET. The conference simulated Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, with over 200 Parliamentarians debating. Veritas, the theatre club conducted an English Play-'A gentleman's Guide to Love and Murder' which received a lot of appreciation. There were also fun filled events organized by the wing during college fest were like Name Place Animal Thing, Connected, Guess Who, English Tambola, Alfaaz, etc and all were a great success where participants really enjoyed a lot. The hunt for Mr. and Miss. D' equinox - the most grand title of the university is conducted by Literary Wing which consists of a written round, then an extempore and finalists are selected based on their performance in personal interview. The club also publishes the Annual Magazine of the University-'Vartika' and the official newsletter 'The Observer'. The Literary Wing teaches teamwork and enhances speaking skills, develops confidence and it is for classes not for masses. It has always been the cradle that groomed the talents, a platform conducive for nurturing talents in today's students of technology.

CULTURAL WING



JYC Cultural wing gives the students a chance to unleash their talent on stage. They won't laugh at you for being coal in a crowd full of pearls and rubies. They would not question your shine and lusture. They would simply know that there is a dimond in the making.

The beginning of this session was marked by an important event to break the ice between the freshers and the seniors i.e. El Partido Grande de Freshers. All the first year students were given an equal chance to unpack their bags of talent which they managed pretty well. The fresher's night had dance (solo, duet and group), music (solo and duet), drama and ramp show which was followed by the announcement of titleholders for Mr. and Miss. Fresher.

DJ night was another big event which turned out to be very successful. It had the whole college bounced up on their feet with endless energy. The college also witnessed a flash mob performance for the first time.

Retro Mania was another dancing event for all the Bollywood lovers. We relived the era of shimmery outfits, leather boots, polka dots, bell bottom pants, dramatic dialogues, melodious songs and cool dance moves.

D' Equinox, the cultural fest was the most awaited event. Its entire responsibility was on the Cultural Wing. It included dance and music in solo, duet and group, drama and ramp shows which witnessed huge participation and was well applauded by the audience.

The Cultural Wing had its last event of the year annual Musical Night. It was organized in Nehru Plaza, where several students from all years flaunted their talent with their voices and instruments.

ART AND EVENT MANAGEMENT WING



"Art no longer is the perfect aesthetic representation of life, but a personal expression of time and experience". ART and EVENT MANAGEMENT WING is the most creative, the most innovative and the most adventurous club of the college where ingenious minds are nurtured and ample of opportunities are provided to develop talents in different forms of art. The club focuses on creativity, learning, laughter and freedom of expression! It is basically about being inventive, thinking out of the box and polishing your event management skills.

The wing started off with ambitious ideas, some of which came to fruition like starting the 'Hobby Club' which was held weekly and included activities like origami, glass painting, doodle making, best out of waste and many more.

Many blithesome events were organized by the wing throughout the year like Dumb Charades, Antakshari, Filmology, Tambola and Fukrey. Movies were screened in Box Office to enliven the atmosphere and revitalize the students after the hectic schedule of the academics. During festivals, many pleasure-seeking events were organized like Takeshi's castle, Tug-of-War, Minute to win it, Kalakriti, Hair and Face painting, Tattoo making, Treasure Hunt and the most thrilling Survivor 2.0

The marvellous decorations under the theme of 'Superheroes versus Villains' and 'The Medieval Times' left everyone mesmerised. Artistic talent was beautifully depicted by 'Sand Art' and 'Speed Painting'.

All in all, this club polishes your management skills, brings out the imaginative ideas and develops leadership and teamwork.



Digital single-lens reflex fitted with a 35mm format image sensor in hands, with the stack of memories in it, an eye for nuance to click, love for the lights, heads full of picturing odds look even, the ideas of making one smile for another and another for one, this makes them one of the most unique section of JYC.

JYC media wing is divided into four major sections namely Designing, Videography, Photography, Acting and Short film making. Contribution of equal creativity makes them a pillar of JYC.

From the beginning, they have captured every nitty-gritty. With the steps of enthusiasm and interested juniors walked in the world of media wing in October and at the same time the 'FOURTH YEAR DIARIES' took all the memories of the seniors who weaved this CLUB and shared their paths they made them stars and Dis Pics 2.0 convinced many to become Mr. and Ms. FLAWLESS. AD-Making brushed everyone's videography and designing skills.

Presence of Media Wing in D' Equinox 2k15 makes history for every one out there. The events like Lolfie started with the sense to extol and the events like Click-0- World. It's Your Fest which demanded spotting and the attention skills, on the other hand, Sketch The Match and Sensor accelerated one's creative sections of brains and last but not the least Get Weird is the most awaited event which brings out all the nuts and funny faces. It urges people to get weird with a character they sustain in them but its virtual most of the times.

With the end of this year we promise not let this air of photography to escape in any corner of the college but will keep its presence intact and with innovations we will bring different ways to make your smiles...

SPORTS WING



We all came here with the hopes to fly. Wings spread wide for the gusts of wind coming by, with passion in heart and a view set high. Looking for inspirations and the right place to try. And try you can, all you want for, here at JUET we have a full-fledged youth club to support your every endeavour with a hope to flourish; and an integral part of our JYC is the sports wing, for those who like to have a pace.

The sports club support and coordinates daily practices of a large number of games like basket-ball, volleyball, football, handball, badminton, table-tennis, lawn tennis and cricket. With a flurry of practices going on and off field every morning as well as in the evening, the sports field becomes the most happening place to be at between 6pm to 8pm.

To reward efforts of our players and to encourage their spirit we organize annual Inter-year leagues witnessing high energy matches between inter year sports team. The enthusiasm of the players and even the crowd, usually cheering their throats out, is highly infectious and with half the college supporting you what more can one ask for as a perfect platform to show their talent and hard work.

Even the faculty has proved to be a pillar of strength. Their interest in sports is overwhelming. Students take a great pride in sharing the field with their mentors.

The sports wing this year took great pride in organising fun events in the annual cultural fest of this college D'EQUINOX. Events such as Futsal, foot-tire, dart and foot-volley were very popular among a large number of people in the university. The sports wing always wishes to provide the students a healthy and fun way to channelize their energies.

If life does not seem to offer a game worth playing, then invent one. For it must be clear to the most clouded intelligence, that any game is better than no game.



CSI



The Student Branch of Computer Society of India at Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology is a team of enthusiastic and high aiming students of the University with the common objective of motivating students to increasing their sphere of knowledge in the broad area of Computer Science. The Student Body Council of CSI at JUET is the only body that carries out Computer Science related events in the college throughout the year. This Student Body is mainly composed of four clubs -- namely Programming, Web-Tech, Multimedia and Publication & Software Development Team which carry out activities in their respective domains.

Description of Existing CSI, JUET's Clubs:

The Programming Club

The Programming Club of CSI, JUET is responsible for carrying out activities related to the popular field of Computer Programming. The club, with an aim of creating and increasing the interest of students towards coding, has been organising an Online Programming Contest called "KodeAthon" since early 2013. In addition to having organised workshops on basic topics such as C, JAVA and Data Structures, the club's resolve made it possible for the University's teams to qualify for the prestigious ACM-ICPC Regionals.



The Web-Tech Club

Web designing is a relatively new discipline within the design field requiring a combination of skill in visual design and proficiency with technology. CSI, JUET's Web-Tech Club is focused on helping students learn the new and much-needed skill. The Club has organised a workshop on HTML/CSS and PHP and has also been organising an Online Treasure Hunt where deduction skills of the contestants are judged on the basis of several graphical clues, the portal of which are designed by the club's own members!

The Multimedia Club

In our increasingly technological world, literacy involves media literacy, i.e., the capacity to be conversant with various forms of media, and the ability to employ these media to express one-self. The Multimedia Club of CSI, JUET, thus provides a platform for students to exploit their creative instincts. With that goal, the club organised a 2-day Graphics Designing Workshop, motivating students learn Photoshop and CorelDRAW to the desired level. CSI saw other events from the Multimedia club including Oblivion, a LAN gaming event Pictionary, Creative Desktop & Pic-cell art.



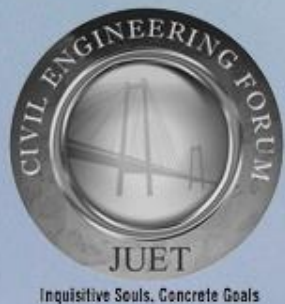
The Publication Club

An event cannot be successful without proper publicising and promotion. Hence, Publication Club has the main motive of eliminating ignorance of the events of CSI, JUET. Chores of the newly-formed club range from the production of notices and pamphlets to large-sized banners. Other important tasks of the Club include maintaining an event calendar every semester and making instant, written records, or Minutes of Meeting, of every official CSI gathering.

Software Development Team

The Software Development team has been recently formed & responsible for conducting events and sessions related to the front-end & back-end development. It also takes the charge of the online quiz portals & mock tests which are conducted in association with the T&P Cell.





CE F

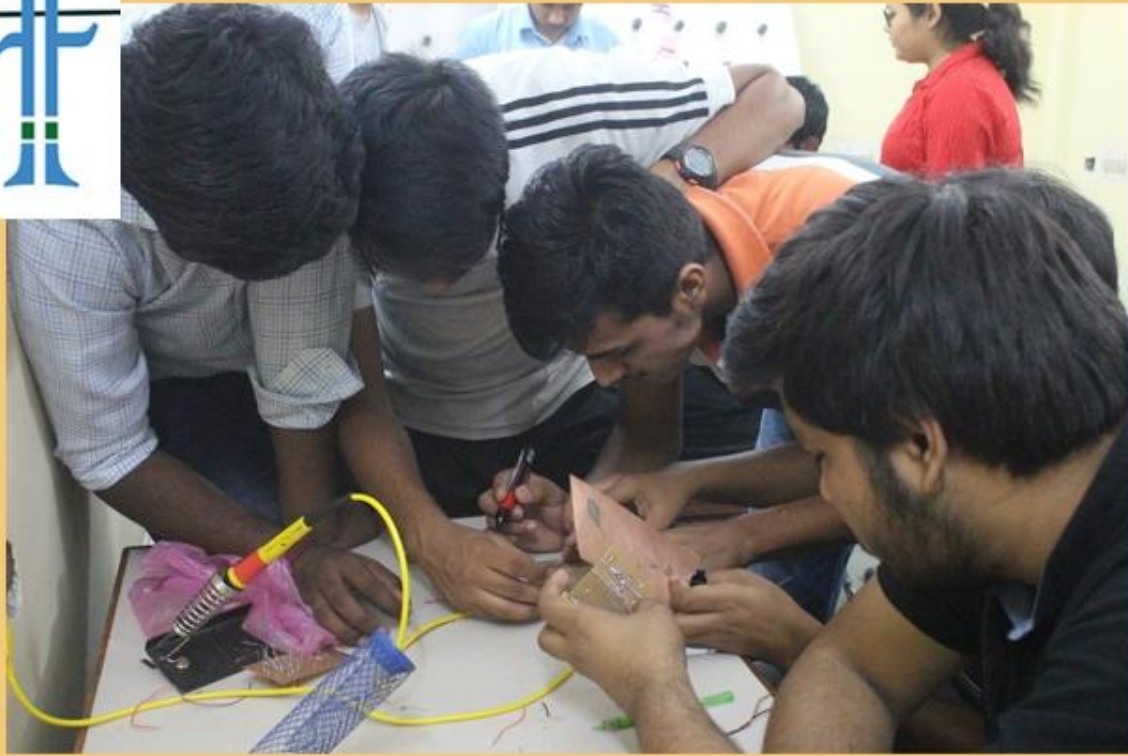
The foundation of Civil Engineering Forum was laid on April 5th, 2012 with the aim of creating inventive and ingenious civil engineers by providing a platform to the students that stimulates a passion for learning in them. A magniloquent inauguration ceremony was held on 18th April, 2012 marked by the presence of Prof. K.K. Jain (Dean - Academics) as Chief Advisor, Prof. N.-J.Rao (Vice Chancellor) and Dr. A.K.Mullick. The forum commenced its activities under the guidance of Prof. N.J.Rao (Chief Patron), Prof. S. Arunachalam (Patron) and our faculty advisors — Dr. N.K.Samaiya and Mr. R.K.Goliya. Mr. Alok Shekhar Pachauri (Student President), Nitish Agrawal(Secretary), Abhilash Singh(Joint secretary), Kartik Shrivastava (Joint Secretary) were elected as the office bearers for the academic session 2015 -16. Other committee members included the civil engineering students from 1st to 4th year who were selected on the basis of their personal interviews. In the academic session 2015 -16, CEF has conducted various successful events and received commendable participation and appreciation from the students as well as the faculty members. Major events were: Concrete Challenge, CAD, Truss It, Clay Modelling, Potential Prof, Green Media, Debate and many more. "Success isn't just about what you accomplish in your life, it's about what you inspire others to do." Following this mantra, CEF aims to create a sense of management and responsibility in the prospective civil engineers so that they set perfect examples in their respective fields in the society.





IETE Student's Forum

Introduction: Institutionalised by Late Prof. N. C. Goyal in year 2006, The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) students' forum, fundamentally known as ISF which initially began with 15 fellows, now encompasses a strength of about 400 plus members and is one of the principle technical societies of the university. IETE students forum was initiated by the department of electronics and communication engineering and since its establishment, the society has been successfully organising various technical events, workshops & seminars for both students as well as other designatories. The forum is administered by the student office bearers and has been operating with the immense support, guidance and association of IETE (An International Organization) and University management following guidelines and norms set by IETE & the University itself.



Objectives: with the fundamental objective of providing a much required and necessary platform where students can show their technical-ability and creativity, the IETE student forum,

- organises as well as supervises various technical and non technical events activities, some of them being the special guest lectures, workshops, seminars, symposias, exhibitions etc for the students on a regular basis.
- delivers a much required platform to not only enlighten others with their unique ideas and information on diversified topics, but also boost their level of confidence.
- Facilitates technical visits / practical training / project work of the student members in R&D laboratories, industries, academic institutions etc.
- promotes team work and the spirit of self-reliance among the student members.

Clubs: The four core divisions of the society are as follows ,

- Technical Club
- Technocreative Club
- Pubilty and sponsorship Club
- Editorial Club

Main Activities: some of the events conducted on a regular basis are as follows,

- Technocryptic: A technical quiz contest
- Robotics Events
- Face The Open Challenge: Technical presentation
- Dextra: Annual Technical Fest



ISF i.e. IETE Students' forum is the technical society of Jaypee University Of Engineering And Technology(JUET). ISF organises Dextra-the annual technical festival and various other technical as well as non technical events held within the university premises throughout the academic session. Some of the events include technical quiz, IQ quiz ,paper presentation ,tech-charades, robotics workshops, crackling of electronic-circuits, debates and cultural events which ensure that a student shall always remain occupied

ISF works with a motive to not only inspire the students of JUET to turn up for various events, but also aims to provide them the much required platform to not only express themselves, but boost up their confidence.

The society works under the proficient guidance of students as well as esteemed faculty members who work day and night to not only ensure the efficiency and accountability of each and every event conducted throughout the year, but also encourage the students to be a part of them so that they are able to develop as well as enhance various technical and professional skills much in a highly competitive world of today. crackling of electronic-circuits, a plethora of quizzes, debates and cultural events will be sure to keep you occupied.



“At their best, and at their most creative, science and engineering are attributes of liberty—the noble expression of man’s God-given right to investigate and explore the universe without fear of society, politics, religious represses, and any other stereotype. From Optimus prime to Bugatti Veyron everything is built around Mechanical engineering; for in itself, its about archetypes, not stereotypes.

It is one of the oldest and most prestigious fields of engineering. Innovation and inventions are two words that defines the brain of a mechanical engineer. Being in such field already gives you a feeling of belongingness to something that has shaped the evolution of mankind itself, and its royalty and multitude is preserved by the Mechanical Engineering Society of Jaypee University of Engineering & Technology, Guna.

MES is the sole responsible organization for conducting core mechanical events in the university. TACHYON 2015, the maiden edition of an annual technical fest which the MES





organized in collaboration with the Computer Society of India - JUET, was one of the milestone events which MES achieved to organize. Its super hit events like Pascal's logic, Automobile quiz, workshop, and Quad Rotor Workshop tested the minds of budding engineers in reality.

Events like pascal's logic judged the student's brain power from drawing a prototype picture to creating the actual working crane purely working on hydraulics. From lifting to rotating everything was challenging enough, more over with restrictions like rotating more than 90 degree lifting a trash can it really became challenging. Automobile quiz was really a tedious job to finish. Automobile quiz taught automobiles is never ending well of knowledge the deeper you go the deeper you learn.

Automobile club, Production club, & Technical club are the principle organs which come under the ambit of MES, which concentrate on educating students about various disciplines of Mechanical Engineering in terms of both academics and industry.

It is supervised by Dr. Bhagat Singh and Dr. Yashwant Modi as the Faculty Advisors; and a student body selected from among the students on the basis of their profiles and personal interviews. Currently, the senior office bearers include Uday Mehrotra, Ajun Dua, Hrishi Jain, and Nabeel Faruqui.

MES is the society which not only educates but it transform students into a professional engineer.



JCESS



Looking into the future we are getting a clear scenario that in next coming 8 to 12 years, CHEMICAL ENGINEERING and its related branches would be the biggest employing sector offering number of jobs for skilled workers. Keeping this in mind, Jaypee chemical engineering students' society has worked in preparing future engineers who would give the world a better view.

Jaypee chemical engineering students' society (JCESS) has been an integral part of Tech-societies of "JAYPEE UNIVERSITY". In year 2015-16 JCESS has emerged as one of the most active society. It has played a very important role in developing new mind in the field of chemical technology. It gave students of JUET a vision of a pure green world, which can run on eco-friendly chemicals. The society was always there to give students a platform to showcase their talent and exhibit their innovative as well as creative ideas.






This year JCESS has taken many progressive step by organizing a MATLAB workshop which had a huge participation from outside universities. Students showed great zeal and zest to learn something unique. Keeping the competitive world in mind the chemical society has taken many initiatives to prepare a student to go out and face the world beyond the four walls of college. Society has arranged many mock-test for GATE and PSU examinations. JCESS has arranged many inter college competition and workshop on a very huge scale to increase student's capability to face the unknown challenges. Seeing the positive response from the learners we hope and promise to flourish and organize the event in a more progressive way in years ahead.





WESTERN CULTURE: SOME SECOND THOUGHTS



“Civilization is what we have, culture is what we are”— Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

Civilizations do meet and even merge but never has such an impact been witnessed as the impact of the west on India. A broad view of the Indian scenario would depict a miniature or a distorted West in India. Our country India is like a tree whose roots are culture, tradition, harmony and brotherhood but today it's replaced by the ones of western culture. It's good that we are adapting western culture by keeping our own culture on a break. As the sole reason for which today Indians are looked upon with great respect on world stage is just because of the vintage of this nation. But instead of this we are just forgetting our culture and are getting totally influenced by the western one, as we feel it to be more attractive, trendy and modern which has given the top most priority in today's world. Led by wealthy Western countries, the mass media, the fashion industry and the education curriculum, the perception of beauty is increasingly being defined by Western parameters due to reasons such as globalization, free trade and high technology.

The impact has been so great and so deep that, wherever we go, and, as far as the eye can

see, we notice only western modes and we are for a moment set to wonder if we are in India or in some western country.

Impact of cultures is felt elsewhere also and this is bound to be, when two people or two societies or two countries meet but, neither leaves its own system wholesale as in India. This is a unique feature in India only, where the culture of the west has penetrated so deep and far and wide that, the original Indian culture has got lost somewhere.

To find western impact on India we do not have to go far to seek. Each and every home, each and every sphere of life has been completely influenced by the west that it is difficult to recognize what is Indian in India. Our food, and food habits, our dresses, our dances, our songs, our music, our life style are all of the western pattern.

One often wonders whether where we live is India, or a colony of the west? The influence is also changing our education system. In schools, the language most prominent is English and not Hindi. The medium of instruction is also English, so far so good. However, the sad part of this system is that, the schools that lay more stress on Hindi, or use the Hindi Medium of instruction, are known to be second rate schools. Thus, we have not only adopted the British ways but we also appreciate them only.





The height of it all is seen when see that, a person who can communicate in English is known to be smarter than a person who cannot. This volume of change is not understandable.

It implies that, not only have we taken to western styles, we also admire only them who follow the western styles, in comparison to those who follow the Indian styles.

This much influence is not only unwarranted but also shameful. It has often been seen that countries do adopt methods of other countries but in doing so, they maintain their own identity. The loss of the identity is only found in India.

To a great extent the influence of the British can be well understood as, we have remained slaves to them for two centuries. This much may be excused, but to revolt if anything Indian or anything indigenous is being introduced cannot be forgiven at all.

This only points to the ugly fact that, we have got independence from the British only physically and politically but, mentally and culturally the onslaught on India has been complete. We, even to-day, remain culturally and mentally bonded to the west. Whenever anything Indian is talked about there is an attitude of derision for it, even in the highest echelons of

society.

This indicates a full and complete degeneration of Indian culture and its total merger with the culture of the west.

In my view, it is good to learn whatever is good anywhere, but, to learn a thing just because it is of the west only depicts a crumbled and shattered state of the Indian mind. We must learn to sort out and learn what is good elsewhere and maintain what is good in us.

If we do this we can have the best of all - and that is what on intelligent person or community should be doing - alas India has not done it and got lost in the labyrinth of western notions at the cost of all that was ours.

But I feel that there is no harm in adapting the western culture but as someone said "too much of anything is never good", the enthusiasm to learn things of other nations is not wrong, but they should not be done at the expense of our traditions and culture. On one hand we call INDIA- 'Incredible India' and on the other side we are so influenced by the western culture that even are moral and ethical values are degrading.

Our forefathers passed on us mighty and worthy values that were ought to make us look great and respectable on world stage but if we tend to forget those then I guess we



IMPORTANCE OF HINDI LANGUAGE

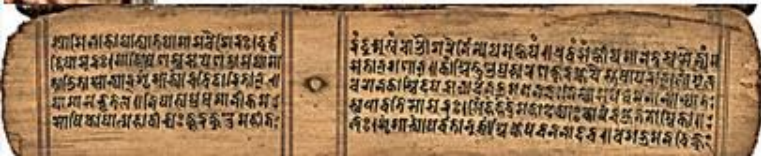
I constantly struggle between the, 'writer saab' and 'Mr. Lekhak'. There's one thing for sure, I would neither choose 'Mr. Writer', nor 'lekhak saab'. For one language defines me and my identity while the other is something that is my personal choice, for I love the beauty of its history and variety of creations. I love French, Urdu or German too, but that does not makes me unfaithful towards my mother tounge. For obvious reasons english is a little easier to learn than hindi, but one thing is there this by no means disregards the essence of english. While on the other hand, the fact that english is a language of International level, does no way decreases the value of hindi while comparing. I see most of the people these days learning english, or trying to be a better speaker in the mentioned language just because, 'English' bolne waale 'high class' maane jaate hain. Its not the thing, mates.

One should learn any language, either be it french german english hindi urdu or sanskrit, only to know about a new language, only to explore the variety of languages being spoken in the world. But never to impress the 'elite' class. People should, with no any certainty of doubt, respect our mother tounge, be it hindi or english. I heard some

people who are way too awesome at hindi, saying that they feel inferior to the ones being better at english. But that should not be the case. Even while writing this I am feeling like a politician who wears, a turban while being in punjab or the other way round in Hyderabad, as I will be labled as an irony, writing about 'hindi' in English. The politicians do, but I won't. Because I feel that language should be a medium, what is more important is the thought for they are very real and deserve more attention.

Ever since the inception of human race, there's this one thing, that had surely been a solid reason for our very own existence till now, and is definitely going to shape our future. It is our excellent ability to communicate, our ability to exchange our views with each other. Our ability to express what we feel, our ability to understand others, in a way very easy had separated us from yhe other animals and thus lay us in a separate class called 'human'. But in this modern Era of technology, we are trying to run fast and thus forgetting our moral values. The world's first, and thus the longest running civillisation, the indus valley civillisation has seen ups and downs but it never ended. The base reason of this is the fact that we never lost our moral values. But today, we are getting westernised, and thus it had affected our language too, our mother tounge, 'hindi'.

-Kanak Mishra



India's Glorious Past- "The Indus Valley Civilization"

You all think that India is a developing country & it's not as good as other developed countries. But, some of us don't know many things about its glorious past and what all things had been achieved by our country that time. I am not saying that all of it is full proof and you are free to even contradict it but most of it is totally full proof.....

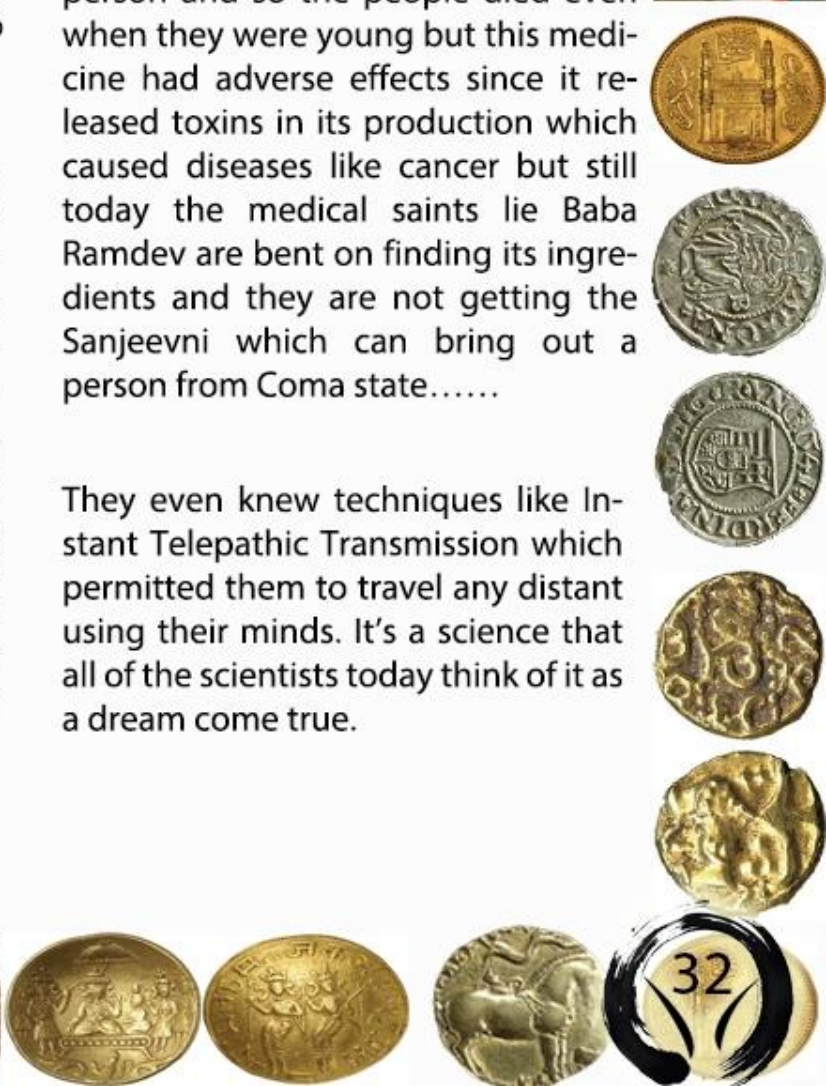
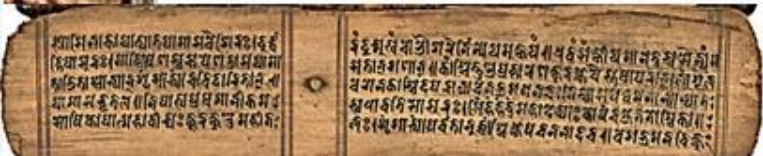
We all know about Indus Valley Civilization and its cities like Mohenjodaro & Harappa. Don't quit reading this article by just thinking that you know all about it and its advancements because you may be knowing all about it but you are wrong because you know only about its sewage systems and all. But this is only 20 percent and the rest is left for you to know.....

The Indus Valley Civilization (3300-1300 BCE; mature period 2600-1900 BCE, pre-Harappan cultures starting c.7500 BCE) was mainly in northwest Indian subcontinent (including present day Pakistan, northwest India) and also in some regions in northeast Afghanistan. But it's not the location that we're here to discuss. So, first of all I would like to start with the medical advancements. You don't need to wonder I tell you that they knew the full process of plastic surgery with NO SIDE-EFFECTS.

This was all because the people of the particular civilization were too conscious about retaining their youth. But plastic surgery was not a permanent solution to it. So, they developed another technique for permanent youth. Sounds astounding but this technique was founded by no other but the great saint Brihadas of Mohenjodaro.H developed a serum called Amrit. Amrit was made from Ingredients like the waters of river Ganga, Saraswati, the Sanjeevni herb, the Ektrar herb and much more that we still need

to know. Amrit gave eternal youth to a person and so the people died even when they were young but this medicine had adverse effects since it released toxins in its production which caused diseases like cancer but still today the medical saints lie Baba Ramdev are bent on finding its ingredients and they are not getting the Sanjeevni which can bring out a person from Coma state.....

They even knew techniques like Instant Telepathic Transmission which permitted them to travel any distant using their minds. It's a science that all of the scientists today think of it as a dream come true.





Since minds can travel faster than light, so it could be used to travel faster than light. We don't know even 10 percent of the technique. So, you should be proud of our !!Incredible India!! for this.....There is much more to tell you all about this civilization but due to the shortage of space in the magazine VARTIKA I can only tell you one more last advancement of the people of Mohenjodaro and Harappa.....

And at last they had access to such weapons that most probably led to their own extinction. They even knew the science of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion. And they knew how to make nuclear bombs and other missiles. The Pashupatiatra which you might have heard about in the Mahabharata used by the warrior Parth to kill Jayadrath. But, it's not merely killing of a single person. It's a sort of mass killing and so the warriors used it only in rare cases. It used the nuclear fission but it was too controlled than it's today. We can't control its destruction but that time the destruction was regulated.

Another form of great destruction was the Brahmastra which was just like an uncontrollable monster. It worked on nuclear fusion or just a

massive hydrogen bomb. They still had not achieved a way to control on it. It's said the cause of destruction of the Indus Valley Civilization was the invasion of Aryans on them. But in real they had no match for the great civilization. The Civilization was actually divided in 2 kingdoms in its last stage due to greed of power. And, later both released the uncontrollable Brahmastra on each other which led to the perfect extinction of the great Indus Valley Civilization. Then the Aryans who lost a no. of times to them came to India and now at present the people of India except the south Indians are a part of the Aryans an Indo-European race.

-Parth Ghosh



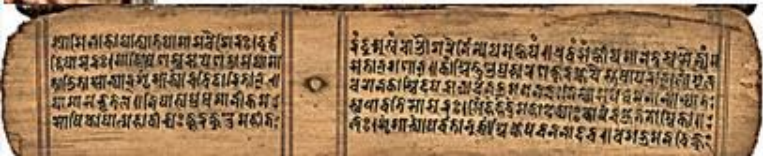
First stanchion to unity of India

As far as Indian medieval history is concerned, one event that changed whole map of India was Battle of Khanwa fought on March 17, 1527. This was the first event for united India. This was the time when Delhi was ruled by Lodi's with some extent of inefficiency. This battle made entry of Mughals in India, Mughals the main crafters of Indian history and culture, first one for unity of India. Rana Sanga a Rajput ruler sent his embassy to Kabul offering to join in Babur's attack on Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi. Sanga offered to attack Agra while Babur on Delhi. How so ever Babur did attack Lodi but Sanga made no move, apparently changing his mind. This made main entry of Mughals or you can say Muslim empire to India. Sanga may thought this as the last attacks of Timur for being having treasure but this time its was something very new.

The Battle of Khanwa secured Babur's position in The Delhi-Agra Region. Babur strengthened his position further by conquering the chain of forts-Gwalior, Dholpur, etc., in East of Agra. He also annexed large parts of Alwar from Hasan Khan Mewati. With Rana Sanga's death the dream of United Rajasthan extending up to Agra received a serious setback. The strength of Rajput was broken and the

of Hindustan passed from the hands of Rajput's to the Mughals. In brief we can say the Battle of Khanwa consolidated the Foundation of Mughal Empire by bringing the Rajput power to an end. The center of activity of Babur had shifted from Kabul to Hindustan and, thus the work of defeating the rest of the unimportant local chiefs and the Afghans became easier. Hereafter new India developed, a united India this was this first path for Indian unity. We might think that Mughals were different and all but they were the first for the unity of India.

-Apoorv Mishra





INDIAN POLITICS

The voyage of Indian politics from the time of colonial India to today's era has been an amazing blend of uplifts and setbacks for various political clans and country as a whole. The working of political parties in world's largest democracy for over more than five decades after Independence presents us a contrasting picture of partial success, serious shortcomings and huge challenges.

At the stroke of midnight on August 14, 1947, India began its experiment of democracy against all odds. The first generation of statesmen to the next bracket of leaders, all have allowed democracy to permeate into the Indian system right from the national level to the local panchayats.

It was not even six months after Independence, when 'Father of the nation' Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on 30 Oct, 1948. His untimely death was a big blow to the nation which was struggling hard to establish state authority, manage the accession of princely states among other Herculean tasks. The conjoined twins - India and Pakistan who were separated at the birth of their Independence were soon embroiled in a battle over the claim of Kashmir. The Indian army could have brought the entire territory under control but then Nehru made one of his most disputed decisions which sowed the seeds of discord and the case rests there.

The independent India saw its first general elections in 1951-1952 and Congress party passed its first litmus test of democracy by winning a landslide victory. During his first stint after winning the

elections, Nehru tried to invent solutions for economic and political crisis arising out of partition. Nehru's government took a lot of measures to take India on the path of industrialization and modernization.

Nehru led congress to another victory in 1957 polls. Meanwhile, 'The Iron Lady Of India', Indira Gandhi made her presence felt in political arena when she was elected the president of Congress in 1959.

During his second innings as Prime Minister, Nehru saw the lowest point of his career in 1962-1963, when India suffered a humiliating dispute at the hands of China over border dispute. Despite all odds, Nehru led Congress in 1962 polls and Congress achieved another victory but with diminishing majority. These elections saw rise of Bhartiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and CPI as they performed better than expectations.

The year 1964, marked the end of Nehru era and Gulzarilal Nanda was sworn in as interim successor. Soon Congress handed over Prime Ministership to Lal Bahadur Shastri, a Nehru loyalist.

Then there was dawn of Indira's era in India after 1967 elections. Indira reinvented the Congress party and her efforts like 'Garibi Hatao' campaign, Simla agreement and Pokhran nuclear test made her popular to such extent that it was often said 'India is Indira and Indira is India'.





But trouble times were awaiting Indira. In June 1975, the Allahabad High Court found her guilty of election fraud. She was removed from her seat and was barred from fighting elections for six years. But she got the President to declare a state of emergency and the state of emergency lasted for 19 months.

The state of emergency resulted in a major drip in the popularity of Indira and she was voted out of power. Then Janta Party came to power in 1977 but they were unable to govern owing to internal conflicts. Once again there was comeback of Indira in 1980 but 'Operation Bluestar' proved a fatal decision for her and she was assassinated in 1984. The void created by her death was filled by Rajiv Gandhi's government. But in 1989, Rajiv was voted out of power and this year marked the beginning of coalition governments in India.

In 1991, the national focus again shifted to Rajiv Gandhi when he was killed by a LTTE suicide bomber.

Soon there were elections in 1996, and the mandate resulted in hung parliament. BJP's government was formed for 13 days and it fell for lack of support. In 1999, NDA was elected with a popular mandate and it served its full term.

The new decade brought hopes for congress to come back into helm of affairs. In 2004 Loksabha polls, Sonia Gandhi campaigned across the length and breadth of the country and this marked comeback of congress in government. Sonia assumed the position of leader of majority but handed over the nation's baton to Dr. Manmohan Singh.

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-Sundaram Dubay



Voters' fingers are marked with a special ink to ensure one man one vote

India prides itself on being the world's largest democracy (Chinese voters do not directly elect their country's rulers), and precisely 417,037, 606 people voted at the last parliamentary election in 2009 - a turnout of slightly under 60%.

There were 830,866 polling stations, including one, in the western state of Gujarat which had a **single voter**, a temple caretaker.





The Retreat of Democracy

From British India to Independent India, the State of Ruling might have changed but the state of affairs of the people are still the same. The residents of India are educated, cultured, wealthy but with a very low ratio.

India is a federal parliamentary democratic republic with its highest authority with President who represent as The Head of State and Prime Minister as The Head of Government. There are basically two types of parties National Parties and State Parties. In India there is a provision of two assemblies consisting of an Upper House i.e. Rajya Sabha and a Lower House Lok Sabha.

As of now there are many political parties in India in present time, but as we get back in past the only face which emerges out is Nehru. In 90's the Indian National Congress was the first alliance which represented republic India. India has a golden history in politics and had Great Leaders whose struggles and efforts made us live and see an independent democratic India. There were different eras of Indian Politics from the colonialism in British India, from Nehru administration to Indira's , from Manmohan Singh to Narendra Modi. As there have been many faces, they had their own kind of strategy and politics. Some wanted position, some wanted power, while others were planning for an international status. As many leaders came and went, the most influencing and most powerful moral leader Gandhi never accepted the office or position. From the past we can see that many

greatest and powerful decisions which even brought down the government, be it the Indira-Narayan controversies, as the cold war among them was heating up in the International market it affected India in many ways. It's been 40 yrs of emergency which brought drastic change. During this period Indira Gandhi launched a massive breakdown of civil liberties causing a major political opposition and anger among the citizens. There was a very strong rage against the ruling party and soon the government was brought down after 21 months. Then there came a totally new national party Janta Dal which won the elections and for the first time the ruling party wasn't Congress. They won by huge majority but due to weak policies, detached and unstructured ruling the government again came down. Despite being in all these controversies and conflicts, Indira was a great leader and her achievements on ending terrorism in 90's from Punjab was a great success by leading Operation Blue Star. After this era again Congress took the lead and came as the ruling party in India. Till then there were many opposing parties born in India and among them the strongest party was Bhartiya Janta Party whose leading face was Atal Bihari Vajpayee. During his rule there were many major contributions for the benefit of India like Pokhran Nuclear Test, Delhi metro and Vijay test. It is Modi's Nation now. His agenda of leading a country is much different and his political views differ very much in every perspective. His leading agendas are Swachh Bharat, Land Bill and better foreign policies.





Today nation is facing so much religious violence, casteism, naxalism, terrorism and regional insurgencies and politicians are paving their way of comfort and leisure. The system and people have become so materialistic that they run behind fame. Politicians now are disuniting us on religion, caste, gender for votes. We have always heard about Unity in Diversity but now politicians are diversifying our Unity. Rich is getting richer, poor is getting poor, casteism is still there, and terrorism and corruption are growing up like germs

and making their roots firm in our Nation.


So today we need politicians who should not lust for money and power. They should think about the development of the country and come out of their stereotypical image. India is definitely witnessing a change in the game of politics. Today there are leaders who can lead the country in future. At present, our nation is desperately waiting for a visionary and a leader with great execution abilities.

-Kritika Singh





Birth Of India - an event in history




August 15, 1947 – A day worth remembering when nation woke to a new life. The advent of a new India with 3.288 million km sq area, 28 states and 7 Union Territories. Two new nations were born in India as British Ended 200 year Rule. It was a daunting task to unify 562 princely states. Just to give a tiny glimpse of how gigantic the process of Unification might be let me present some facts.

It took 23 years for unification of Italy which constituted of 9 provinces that are populated by people of same color, language and religion (to a major portion).

It took Germany 9 years to unite 39 provinces with major occurrence of instances of bloodshed (close to 10,000 died in the process).


Whereas Vallabhbai Patel, executed the Herculean task of uniting more than 500 provinces, the habitats of whom belonged to different religions, contrasting cultures and customs, within 18 months, and that too without any major incidence of bloodshed.



With the decision by Britain to withdraw from the Indian subcontinent, the Congress Party and Muslim League agreed in June 1947 to a partition of India along religious lines- a way out of Indian Deadlock. India was divided along religious lines in 1947 to create the new nation of Pakistan that was again split in 1971 to create Bangladesh. After India's independence on August 15, 1947, India received most of the subcontinent's 562 widely scattered

princely states, as well as the majority of the British provinces, and parts of three of the remaining provinces. Muslim Pakistan received the remainder.

An interesting fact about the partition of India was that even when Pakistan and India achieved independence, till Aug 15, there was no announcement on the borders of two countries. The man who set the boundary lines for India and Pakistan was Cyril John Radcliffe, the British lawyer. On Aug 17, 1947, the Radcliffe Line was formally declared as the boundary between India and Pakistan.



Deep rooted differences between Hindus and Muslims prevailed. Pakistan consisted of a western wing, with the approximate boundaries of modern Pakistan, and an eastern wing, with the boundaries of present-day Bangladesh. The division of the subcontinent caused tremendous dislocation of populations; inter-communal violence cost more than 1 million lives. Some 3.5 million Hindus and Sikhs moved from Pakistan into India, and about 5 million Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan. In Punjab, where the Sikh community was cut in half, a period of terrible bloodshed followed. Overall, the demographic shift caused an initial bitterness between the two countries that was further intensified by each country's accession of a portion of the princely states.

Adding to the tensions, the issue of the politics Kashmir, Hyderabad, and the small



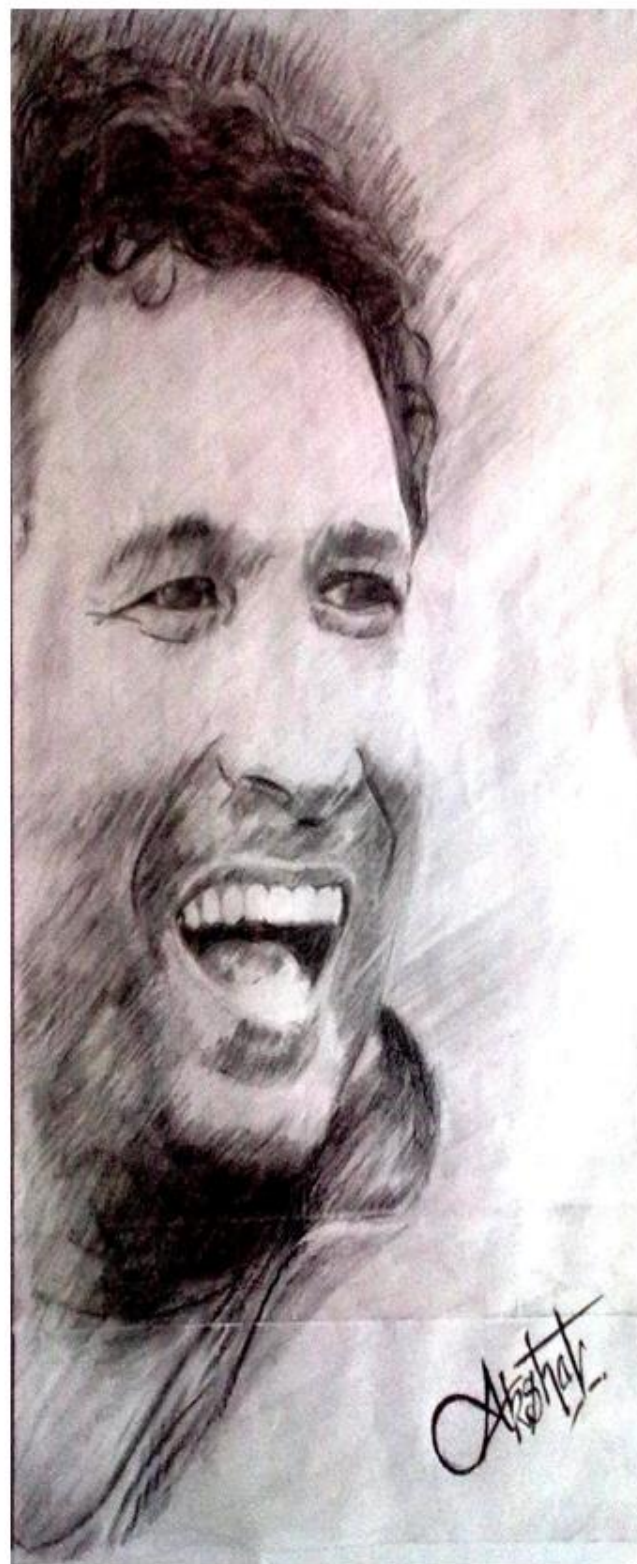
and fragmented state of Junagadh (in present-day Gujarat), remained unsettled at independence. Later, the Muslim ruler of Hindu-majority Junagadh agreed to join to Pakistan. The Nizam of Hyderabad, also a Muslim ruler of a Hindu-majority populace, tried to maneuver to gain independence for his very large and populous state, which was, however, surrounded by India. After more than a year of fruitless negotiations, India sent its army in a police action in September 1948, and Hyderabad became part of India. The Hindu ruler of Kashmir, whose subjects were 85 percent Muslim, decided to join India. Pakistan, however, questioned his right to do so, and a war broke out between India and Pakistan. A cease-fire was arranged in 1949, with the cease-fire line creating a de facto partition of the region. The central and eastern areas of the state came under Indian administration as Jammu and Kashmir state, while the northwestern quarter came under Pakistani control as Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas. Although a UN peacekeeping force was sent in to enforce the cease-fire, the dispute was not resolved. This deadlock intensified suspicion and antagonism between the two countries.

If you think the concept of partition as fair, then Pakistan could not have expected better than what they got. Almost half the Muslims of British India chose to stay back in India, while the majority of Hindus in Pakistan was forced to move to India. Thus, Pakistan got a 20 % land area while taking only 10% of the population.

In my humble view, the whole exercise ended up equally unfair to both the Hindus and Muslims. About 14 million-


minorities were caught on the wrong side of the border and were forced to migrate - 7 million of them were Muslims and 7 million of them were Hindus. Millions of lives were lost for no reason.

-Shubham Kapoor







OUR CONSTITUTION: THE JOURNEY OF ITS MAKING




The very fact that the constitution of the India Republic is the product not of a political revolution but of the research and deliberations of a body of eminent representatives of the people who sought to improve upon the existing system of administration, makes a retrospect of the constitutional development indispensable for a proper understanding of this constitution.




To know the Historical background we need to go back to the year 1858, when the British crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company, and Parliament enacted the first statute for the governance of India under the direct rule of the British Government -The Government Of India Act,1858.This act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation of the country in the administration.After this statute India received a number of Acts for its governance including -India Councils Act ,1861 ,India Councils Act,1892 , Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Councils Act,1909 , Montagu-Chelmsford Report and The Government of India Act,1919 and The Government of India Act,1935.



The demand that India's political destiny should be determined by the Indians themselves had been put forward by Mahatma Gandhi as early as in 1922, "Swaraj will not be a free gift of the British Parliament, it will be a declaration of India's full self-expression.



That it will be expressed through an Act of Parliament is true but it will be merely a courteous ratification of the declared wish of the people of India even as it was in the case of Union of South Africa." The failure of the Statutory Commission and the Round Table Conference which led to the enactment of India Act,1935 ,to satisfy Indian aspirations accenuated the demand for a constitution made by the people of India themselves.



The demand was,however,resisted by the British Government until the outbreak of World War 2 when external circumstances forced them to realize the urgency of solving the Indian Constitutional problem.In 1940, the Coalition Government in England recognized the principle that Indians should frame a new constitution for autonomous India.In March,1942,when Japanese were at the doors of India ,they sent Sir Stafford Cripps,a member of the cabinet with the draft declaration on the proposals of the British Government.But as was the case the Cripps proposal was rejected followed by the dynamic 'Quit India' campaign launched by the Congress.After this failure,the British Cabinet sent three of its own members including Cripps himself,to make another serious attempt but the Cabinet Delegation too failed.

After the three statements given by H.M.G on December 6,1946 , February 20,1947 and June 3,1947 ,which was also called the 'Mountbatten Plan' , came forward The Indian Independence Act,1947.The most outstanding characteristics of this Act



was while other Acts of Parliament relating to the Government of India sought to lay down a Constitution for the governance of India by the legislative will of the British Parliament -this act of 1947 did not lay any such constitution. The Act provided that as from the 15th August, 1947, in place of 'India' as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, there would be set up of two independent Dominions, to be known as India and Pakistan, and the Constituent Assembly of Each Dominion will have unlimited power to frame and adopt any constitution and to repeal any Act of British Parliament, including the Indian Independence Act. Under the Act, the Dominion of India got the residuary territory of India excluding the Provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, West Punjab, East Bengal, and the North Western Province and the district of Sylhet in Assam (which had voted in favour of Pakistan at a referendum, before the Act came into Force).

West Bengal and East Punjab. The Salient features of the proposed constitution had been outlined by various committees of the Assembly - Union Powers Committee, Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities, Steering Committee, Provincial Constitution Committee, Committee on Union Constitution and the final and most important Drafting Committee appointed by the Assembly on 29th August, 1947.

After a long discussion on philosophy of the Constitution and research and ransacking all the known Constitutions of the world, different principles were extracted from different Constitutions such as the chapter on Fundamental Rights from America, Parliamentary system from Britain, Directive Principles from the Constitution of Eire.

The Constituent Assembly, which had been elected for undivided India and held its first sitting on 9th December, 1946, reassembled on the 14th August, 1947, as the Sovereign Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India. As a result of the Partition under the Plan of June 3, 1947, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan. The representatives of Bengal, Punjab, Sind, North Western Frontier Province, Baluchistan and the Sylhet district of Assam (which had joined Pakistan by a referendum) ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly of India and there was a fresh election in the new provinces of West Bengal

The Constituent Assembly finished the making of the Constitution on 26th November, 1949, on which date the Constitution received the signature of the President of the Assembly and was declared as passed. The provisions relating to citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, were given immediate effect from November 26, 1949. The rest of the Constitution came into force on the 26th January, 1950, and this date is referred to in the Constitution as the 'Date of its Commencement.'

-Raghvendra Pratap Singh



MY SOLUTION TO INDIA'S PROBLEM

India today is inundated with unending problems .The newspapers ,TV, Radio and day to day conversation revolve around all sorts of problems – population, pollution ,scams, poverty, unemployment ,Kashmir , Ayodhya , discrimination ,terrorism ,corruption, etc .The list is unending .I fell that ,the society makes everyone feel as a problem. It seems that India today in grip of problem psychosis more than the problems.

What I mean is that not all but many of the problems are imaginary , magnified and made complicated .For instance, the problem of INTOLERANCE. The attempted solution to the problem became a bigger problem than the problem itself. Perhaps , this is also true for most of the problem ,which are either generated from attempted solutions or magnified beyond proportions.

So what is the solution ? First of all we have to change our perception .We have to understand the problems in our own social and political context .Our attitude towards the problems has to be positive and action oriented, rather than negative and critical .We have become very fond of telling government and others what should be done ."What I can do", should be the approach .If all of us do our own bit, most of the problems would be solved by themselves .This approach would avoid bitterness and confrontation . In this process ,we would be at peace with each other.

India is a vast country with millions of able ,skillful ,hardworking and loving people .It has very tremendous potential of growth .It is unfortunate that the so called "system" is unable to harness this potential. There is a need to motivate and mobilize the human resource of the country to their best .For this, a very fundamental need is to make every individual feel an important and useful member of the society.

Education is the heart of any solution we may think of for the problems of India. There is a need to revolutionalise the educational system ,which should be the focus of all the efforts.

Age old proverb is very explicit in its relevance: "If you plan for a year ,plant a seed .If for ten years plant a tree .If for hundred years, teach the people .when you sow a seed once ,you will reap a single harvest .When you teach the people ,you will reap the hundred harvest.

Dishant Bajpai

25
**WHILE BEIJING'S
POLLUTION PROBLEM IS
MORE FAMOUS, THE
WORLD'S MOST
POLLUTED CITY IS NEW
DELHI, INDIA.**

BULDING MODERN INDIA THROUGH NATIONAL INTEGRATION

India is the great country .It is one of the largest countries of the world.It is second most populated country .It has 200 languages and dialects .It is a kaleidoscope of contrasting cultures ethnic societies and rich heritage.

"Unity in diversity" has become one of the most hackneyed slogans . As we talk of it ,the situation of unity becomes more desperate. A close look at the situation is revealing and startling. It is the shocking fact ,that during the last 65 years of independence there has been a progressive "disunity in diversity".Kashmir ,Punjab,Assam,Bihar are in a turmoil.Many parts of the country are in the grip of terrorists and separatists.Many areas are threatened by the demands of subdivision and autonomy.It was the herculean effort Of Sardar Patel,which brought together scattered kingdoms,states and empires within the main stream of united India.Today it seems to be on the verge of collapse.

"Divide and rule" has been a popular colonial tool and a symptom of imperial history. If it is a fact of politics ,conversely "Unite and do not rule"is equally true.There is no doubt that unity and rule do not go side by side .In a democratic setup ,political and bureaucratic systems have to be subservient to people and not their masters.In other words ,for integration of country in place of centralized ,dictatorial and strong govt. local autonomy and self rule are the essential prerequisites.

What we mean by "Modern" is a matter of individual perceptions and semantics.For some,India is already a post modern era .Some people think that trendy wear ,sport shoes,jazzy music and fast food mean modern India.The question is whether there is something wrong with traditional India?In the name of economic justice and social equality ,are we not creating new subdivisions of a homogeneous society? Is it a valid concept to divide the society on the basis of castes and economic status like EWG, LIG,MIG,HIG ETC. Unless we understand these basic issues we woud continue to indulge in day dreaming .

In my views,national integration does not mean a centralized and a commanding structure of the govt.It does not mean uniformity. Adoption of certain national attributes ,like language,dress or colours is a superficial concept of national integration.on the contrary such ideas are counter-productive for unity and integration .what is required is an understanding attitude towards local context ,peculiarities culture and life style. .National integration cannot be achieved until people have control over their situations. Let them be comfortable with their own traditions.This would offer them a "better life" within the frame of "Modern India".

-Dishant Bajpai



Youth and Our Future

India is set to be the youngest country come this 2020. Yup! India is about to enter a state of youth and we are going to be the New Generation to hold the torch. But the real question is, are we ready?? I think we almost are.

It is true that India has seen a huge transformation in the way people perceive the state of the country. There are voices rising about issues that were covered with the sand of ages. The new generation is talking about good, bad, popular, unspoken, stupid, clever, new, old, and in one word; everything! But it is a truth that talking is not always enough.

Globalization has made the youth ready for the world. But the thing is, our roots need to be strong too. Kurt Cobain said "The duty of youth is to challenge corruption. Youth needs to clean the system with honesty and by taking action".

Our culture, our traditions: the ones that REALLY matter; need to be embraced. We as youth should not forget our ancestors, who with their art and virtues taught the value of honesty and the value of leading a good and brave life. We should always remember where we came from, and where we are going to take our country.

The mantra of YOLO has been misconstrued as doing whatever comes in the mind by many. Making mistakes is good. JUST making mistakes is bad. If you only live once, wouldn't you want to discover what is left to be discovered rather than wasting time in stupid issues (Sorry there is no book about these issues yet).

Youth of a country makes way for the future. It is on us to do what we must to lead our country to greatness, and EVERYONE of us can contribute. Everybody is got something they are great at, and they say ocean is made up of small water droplets, when they come together!

-Abhishek Nigam



Indian Bohra Muslims gather in Mumbai


India has the second (or third) highest population of Muslims in the world.

Even though less than 15% of Indians are Muslim, the country's enormous population means that by this measure it outranks all Muslim-majority countries, except Indonesia and possibly Pakistan. (There are almost exactly the same numbers of Muslims in Pakistan as in India).





DIGITAL INDIA




For a country with population as big as 1.2 billion, although my heart sinks to say this, but our past, present and a sure state of a bleak future is not a day dream, it is a reality. Technology bringing down the poverty certainly is a MYTH.



For a common man the changing phase of social arena, the increasing level of illusion created by political figures or parties about civilians' active participation in decision making. Digital media's intrusion in the lives of common man is more or less adding ambiguity to our choices and on other hand living us with this incomplete feeling of reduced form. India became the first Asian nation to reach Mars, and the first in the world to do so on its first attempt. India couldn't have celebrated much and then a comic depicts a poor Indian farmer in traditional garb, accompanied by a bored-looking cow, eagerly knocking on the door of "Elite Space Club" flashed in New York Times, and created enough huff in the nation to make it to many News paper's headlines. The elite people or more correctly the aware nation through Facebook registered their commotion, enough for the editor in chief to publish an apology.

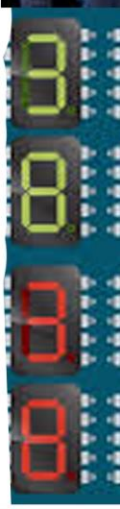
Leave behind the editor or the cartoonist's attention seeking stint but if we try to understand and make our own logic it certainly bring lot many things into day light and the foremost point is before such missions isn't it our first moral responsibility to devise plans using technological consciousness to remove rooted problems such as illiteracy, poverty, medical facilities for poor and many.



Mars Mission, and several space related researches obviously will take country's name to new heights but it is only the name not its people. The more technical uplift nation is registering the more the majority of its subjects, average, below average and poor people are moving altogether on a different tangent. These innovations and missions doesn't bring mouthful of rice on their platter, leave behind education and other basic amenities.

On another connotation it seems technology is paving the path of the terrorist for all its anti social and anti human activities. 95 percent teaching aspirants in the country have flunked the all-India Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) meant to assess their knowledge and instruction abilities." Imagine that. The country collectively can't prepare the aspiring teachers, but has millions to spend on the Mars project.

Ever since I have started understanding history and the country's fate, one question has always got lucky to escape unanswered and that is how to eradicate poverty. Technology in its all colourful feathers kept on creating gadgets and producing them in mass giving wings to our imagination and so called creativity. But could it produce enough food for all the children living under the malnutrition stage in most of the Asian countries. Could a Chief Minister's distributing laptops after the election gave birth to employment.





No question on technical advancements in science and inventions. But how far our agriculture has been benefited, I am quite sure people have otherwise opinion about it. The rag pickers in small cities, the ever increasing number of kids in non-kids suitable work environment, the crime rate and the Admin's weakness of not being able to stop it even with the latest technical advancements seems paralyzed. Technology certainly has proved its faithfulness to riches but what about the other side of the coin, I won't be surprised if one day I witness mobiles and SIM cards are being sold in kilos but I will surely be the happiest person when I will see the technological boom brings a smile of contentment on a child's face because she ate well and is happy to acknowledge, from the next day she will attend school, her father will come to home every day with a smile and he now would spend some quality time with her.

For me technology is not a solar rechargeable , 1800 terabyte capable of producing touch output to handle. For me chips is a better option which can feed empty stomachs and brings smile capable of producing a glow enough to lighten up your day.

-Nimisha Singh

A CON MAN IN INDIA REPEATEDLY "SOLD" THE TAJ MAHAL, THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT AND VARIOUS OTHER HERITAGE SITES. HE WAS SENTENCED TO 113 YEARS BUT MANAGED TO ESCAPE PRISON 9 TIMES. THE LAST TIME, HE WAS 84 YEARS OLD.

I WILL BE YOURS

*Your fond memories dwell in my heart..
The crimson thought spreads over the blue sky of my world..*

*Your words of cuddly warmth settles deep into my mind..
Making everything within so bright..*

*The glistening eyes says thousand words..
Yet the lips are compacted so tight...*

*Dwelling into the thought that you don't know me yet..
The dream of holding your hand crossed in my fingers..*

*The feeling soaked in my heart so right..
Amalgamation of the tendering hearts, knowing each other's thoughts..*

*Gimme the reason to believe my dream
And hope settles down in me And I'll be yours "Safely"*

-Palak Garg




INDIA IS EXPECTED TO BE THE WORLD'S MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY BY 2050. WITH 1.6 BILLION PEOPLE, IT WILL ALMOST EQUAL THE U.S. AND CHINA'S POPULATION COMBINED.






APPRECIABLE FACTS OF !NCREDBLE INDIA



"India is, the cradle of the human race, the birthplace of human speech, the mother of history, the grandmother of legend, and the great grandmother of tradition. Our most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India only."

These are not my words. These are the words of the great Mark Twain. And here are 25 Indians facts to support his statement:

1. A floating post office



India has the largest postal network in the world with over 1, 55,015 post offices. A single post office on an average serves a population of 7,175 people. The floating post office in Dal Lake, Srinagar, was inaugurated in August 2011.

2. Kumbh Mela gathering visible from space

The 2011 Kumbh Mela was the largest gathering of people with over 75 million pilgrims. The gathering was so huge that the crowd was visible from space.

3. The wettest inhabited place in the world

Mawsynram, a village on the Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, receives the highest recorded average rainfall in the world. Cherrapunji, also a part of Meghalaya, holds the record for the most rainfall in the calendar year of 1861.

4. Bandra Worli Sealink has steel wires equal to the earth's circumference

It took a total of 2,57,00,000 man hours for completion and also weighs as much as 50,000 African elephants. A true engineering and architectural marvel.

5. The highest cricket ground in the world

At an altitude of 2,444 meters, the Chail Cricket Ground in Chail, Himachal Pradesh, is the highest in the world. It was built in 1893 and is a part of the Chail Military School.

6. Shampooing is an Indian concept Shampoo was invented in India, not the commercial liquid ones but the method by use of herbs. The word 'shampoo' itself has been derived from the Sanskrit word champu, which means to massage.

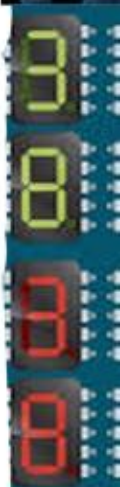
7. The Indian national Kabaddi team has won all World Cups


India has won all 5 men's Kabaddi World Cups held till now and have been undefeated throughout these tournaments. The Indian women's team has also won all Kabaddi World Cups held till date.

8. Water on the moon was discovered by India

In September 2009, India's ISRO Chandrayaan- 1 using its Moon Mineralogy Mapper detected water on the moon for the first time.

9. Science day in Switzerland is dedicated to Ex-Indian President, APJ Abdul Kalam





The father of India's missile programme had visited Switzerland back in 2006. Upon his arrival, Switzerland declared May 26th as Science Day.

10. India's first President only took 50% of his salary

When Dr Rajendra Prasad was appointed the President of India, he only took 50% of his salary, claiming he did not require more than that. Towards the end of his 12-year tenure he only took 25% of his salary. The salary of the President was Rs 10,000 back then.

11. The first rocket in India was transported on a cycle

The first rocket was so light and small that it was transported on a bicycle to the Thumba Launching Station in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

12. India has a spa just for elephants

Elephants receive baths, massages and even food at the Punnathoor Cotta Elephant Yard Rejuvenation Centre in Kerala. Now that's a BIG step for the country.

13. India is the world's second-largest English speaking country

India is second only to the USA when it comes to speaking English with around 125 million people speaking the language, which is only 10% of our population. This is expected to grow by quite a margin in the coming years.

14. Largest number of vegetarians in the world

Be it because of religious reasons or personal choices or both, around 20-40% of Indians are vegetarians, making it the

largest vegetarian-friendly country in the world.

15. The world's largest producer of milk

India recently overtook the European Union with production reaching over 132.4m tonnes in 2014.

16. The first country to consume sugar

India was the first country to develop extraction and purifying techniques of sugar. Many visitors from abroad learnt the refining of sugar from us.

17. The human calculator

Shakuntla Devi was given this title after she demonstrated the calculation of two 13 digit numbers: $7,686,369,774,870 \times 2,465,099,745,779$ which were picked at random. She answered correctly within 28 seconds.

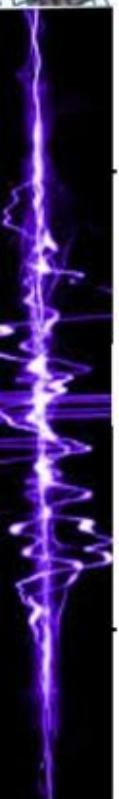



18. Rabindranath Tagore also wrote the national anthem for Bangladesh

Rabindranath Tagore is credited not only for writing the Indian national anthem, Jana Gana Mana, but the Bangladeshi national anthem, Amar Sonar Bangla, as well. He was also offered knighthood by the British but refused the honour after the Jalianwala Bagh massacre.

19. Dhyhan Chand was offered German citizenship

After defeating Germany 8-1 in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Major Dhyhan Chand, the wizard of hockey, was summoned by Hitler. He was promised German citizenship, a high post in the German military and the chance to play for the German national side. Dhyhan Chand however declined the offer.





20. Freddie Mercury and Ben Kingsley are both of Indian descent

Freddie Mercury, the legendary singer of the rock band 'Queen' was born a Parsi with the name Farrokh Bulsara while the famous Oscar winning Hollywood star Ben Kingsley was born Krishna Pandit Bhanji.

21. Astronaut Rakesh Sharma said India looks saare jahaan se achcha from space

Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked the first Indian in space, Rakesh Sharma, about how India looked from space. His response was our famous patriotic song, "Saare Jahaan Se Achcha."

22. Havell's is purely an Indian brand & named after its first owner

Though the company was bought for just 10 lakh Rupees a long time ago and is now a multi-billion electrical goods company, it's an Indian company and is still named after its original owner, Haveli Ram Gupta.

23. Diamonds were first mined in India

Initially, diamonds were only found in the alluvial deposits in Guntur and Krishna District of the Krishna River Delta. Until diamonds were found in Brazil during the 18th century, India led the world in diamond production.

24. A special polling station is set up for a lone voter in the middle of Gir Forest

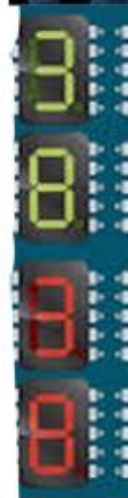
Mahant Bharatdas Darshandas has been voting since 2004 and during every election since then, a special polling booth is set up exclusively for him as he is the only voter from Banej in Gir forest.


25. Snakes and Ladders originated in India

Earlier known as Moksha Patamu, the game was initially invented as a moral lesson about karma to be taught to children. It was later commercialized and has become one of the most popular board games in the world.



Hope you like it.

-Dhruv Dixit






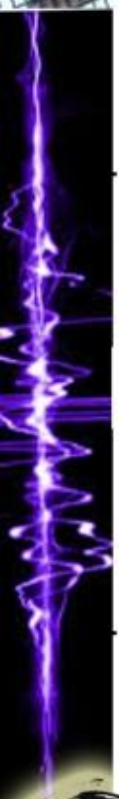
Connecting everyone to the internet won't solve the world's development problems



Internet is undoubtedly the most crucial technology of the modern world, the useful application has not only made our lives easier than ever before but it also plays a very important role in the future developments.



Everyone is of course very well known that internet has the global advantages than just a few concentrated ones. With the introduction of the internet the global communication has become a matter of just a finger tips of the users. The internet has brought about the various different innovative communication means like the e-mailing, chatting and the voice conversation system over the internet.



These systems has not only made the communication easy but also the daily life interactions following the business of people living on the other sides of the world.

On the other hand, internet is inadequate to fulfill the requirement of modern India. Around the world, digital investments brings growth, jobs and services. They help businesses become more productive, people to find better life opportunities and governments to deliver stronger public services. At their best, the report finds that inclusive, effective digital technologies provide choice, convenience, access and oppor-

portunity to millions, including the poor and disadvantaged.

For example, in the Indian state of Kerala the community action project Kudumbashree outsources information technology services to cooperatives of women from poor families – 90% of whom had not previously worked outside the home. The project, which supports micro-credit, entrepreneurship and empowerment, now covers more than half the households in the state.

Many governments are using the most of positive digital dividends to empower their citizens. In countries with historically poor birth registration, for example, a digital ID can provide millions of people with their first official identity. This increases their access to a host of public and private services, such as voting, medical care and bank accounts, enabling them to exercise their basic democratic and human rights.

But investment in connectivity itself is not enough. In order to achieve the full development benefits of digital investment, it is essential to protect people from the negative effect of the internet like, the security over the internet cannot be guaranteed due to the major hacking techniques and theories, even the interaction between the two strangers can lead to friendship and then serious issue create between them which have become increasingly popular be-



because of the internet. So, it is essential to protect internet users from cybercrime, privacy violations and online censorship, and to provide a full set of "analogue complements" alongside.

The general disruption of technology in the workforce is complex and yet to be fully understood, but it seems to be contributing to a "hollowing out" of labour markets. Technology augments higher skills while replacing routine jobs, forcing more workers to compete for low-skilled work. This trend is happening around the world, in countries of all incomes, demonstrated by rising shares in high and low-skilled occupations as middle-skilled employment drops.

To conclude we can say that the digital revolution can give rise to new business models that would benefit consumers, but not when incumbents control market entry. Technology can make workers more productive, but not when they lack the know-how to use it. Digital technologies can help monitor teacher attendance and improve learning outcomes. Investment in connectivity itself is not enough. In order to achieve the full development benefits of digital investment, it is essential to protect internet users from cybercrime, privacy violations and online censorship, and to provide a full set of "analogue complements" alongside.

-Harshit Sharma



INDIA'S SLUM- STRUGGLE FOR OUR FUTURE

Indian kids whom we're expecting to be our future have heard their government's promises, but they haven't seen much action so they are taking matters into their own little hands.

More than 65 million people reside in India's slums, where children are obligated to defecate in the open due to lack of toilets which is now a serious issue, but they get no help in how their quality of life could improve with feasible solutions.

That's why one of the children's organization namely "Humara Bachpan" is encouraging slum kids to map out the failings and how they can be fixed in order to inform government officials.

The kids team up with adult leaders spend about 45 days scouring the city and determining what's needed through the eyes of the children.

After drawing up their ideal neighborhood, leaders from the child clubs present them to local politicians. And while the kids are keen on playing in parks, instead of on dangerous roads, they're also just as eager to secure such basics as functioning toilets, garbage cans and streetlights.

Less than one third of the population in India has access to sanitation, so people often defecate in the open, which in turn pollutes the drinking water and leads to severe illnesses, and sometimes, death.

A child who lives in a slum, once told the famous reporter . "I usually have to control my urge to defecate in the open during the morning hours as there are people around and I feel ashamed to do it. I have to wait

till it gets dark."

In India alone, more than 186,000 children under 5 die every year from diarrheal diseases, according to national analysis report. Preventable conditions that are directly tied to the dire lack of sanitation.

And while some slums are equipped with working toilets, they often aren't accessible to young people as mostly there's a "big lock" on the public toilet that keeps them from using it. Often, the "Sulabh Saunchalaya's" aren't structured properly to fit a child's body. While poor residents were inclined to use the pay toilets, over the free public ones, the children wanted nothing to do with either of those options.

Pay or no, small children do not generally use any of the toilet facilities, finding them too big, messy and intimidating. Instead, they generally do their business in the open, directly into sewers or near drains.

Last year, 150 children from 22 clubs in Berhampur came together to form the first children's federation, under the auspices of the group Youth for Social Development

which was rather commendable but on the serious note government have to immediately take this issue into account. Moreover, considerations are not fruitful if actions are not been taken

..IT IS TO BE DONE..IT HAS TO BE DONE BEFORE ITS TOO LATE..!!

-Akshat Mishra



VIRTUAL REALITY

There is always some tech which truly holds the status to be called as next-gen, something which is breakthrough. Virtual reality is one of them. In 3D movies we don't actually feel solid 3D, a great precision of depth just like in real life, the reason is because there are different glasses in each frame of a 3D goggles/glasses. Each of them permits a particular wavelength of light to pass through it, since there is not much difference between sources of both images. Unlike in reality the light entering our retina doesn't depend upon anything rather than the source, it doesn't need to have small difference between the wavelengths of both source. And that's why stereoscopic 3D fails to provide solid 3D experience like real life.

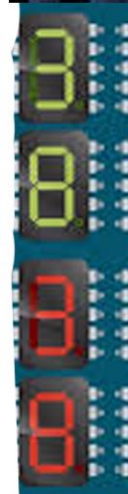
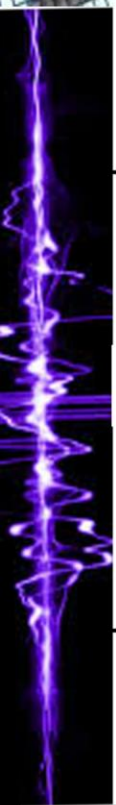
Virtual reality is a virtual headset with two screens for adjacent eyes. A screen for each eye is a good strategy to deal with above problem. A splitter divides both screens so that each eye can be focused on a single screen at a time. Now we do not need to depend upon wavelengths. Two concavo-convex lenses are adjusted between the screens and eyes so that we cannot see the edges of the screens. Why? Just like reality, where there are no edges. As long as our eye can move its pupil to the boundaries of eyelids, we will see pure solid three dimension objects with proper sense of depth of

field. Moreover, the last but not the least - A gyro sensor, for a 3D stimulated world, it is important that we can move our head to figure out what is going in our back, just like in real world. Any time gyro sensor detect any movement in a particular direction, it just shift the 3D rendered world in counter direction, so to make sure that you are free to move your head and look at whatever you want.

With companies like Sony, HTC, Google introducing their VR headsets to market, there is one company who is there from the dawn of VR. Oculus rift- as owned by Mark Zuckerberg provides one of the finest VR experience till date. You can see the video of people reacting to Oculus rift on YouTube. And they also provide a development kit for \$900 US dollars on Amazon. Obviously, the final version must be cheaper than the development kit. It is just the dawn of new age. And we are pretty excited to experience the next era tech. To immerse in a world, you will not be able to differentiate with reality.

What would you choose - a red pill or a blue pill. The choice is always ours. The future is here.

-Pranay



Indian Freedom Struggle

"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we will redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom."

-Pt. J.L. Nehru

At midnight of 14th August, 1947 India rose as a new nation, a nation born out of struggle of masses against an oppressive, insensitive and greedy power, to make a tryst with its destiny of achieving greatness again. The day marked the end of long struggle by Indians which had all the markings of human emotions characterized by fear, despair, hardships, anger and at the same time of love, unity, fraternity, hope, determination. India's struggle for freedom brought together a nation divided by culture, language, region and religion into a single thread tied by knot of freedom.

We are all aware of the chronological events, happenings and movements which were used as arsenals in our war for freedom. However, every such event, every such movement during this struggle was in itself a step towards bringing about enlightenment to people of India who were in dire need of standing up to improve themselves socially, economically and politically. It won't be exaggerating to say that India's freedom struggle was Indian version of European Renaissance where people began to question with themselves and others

about their status of life and living. This inculcation of rationalism in one's thinking was the pre cursor to India's freedom struggle. This was the time when several prevalent evil social practices like Sati, caste system etc. were challenged and eradicated at least in some areas. In due course of time, the people began to realize the economic and political oppression by the East India Company and started raising voice against them leading to small revolts and finally culminating into the Great revolt of 1857. Thereafter, people began to realize the importance of ability to govern oneself based on one's own sets of principles, ideologies and aims. This led to huge cry for greater political representation popularly termed as "Swaraj" or self rule. Movements like Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation raised demand of better political representation for Indian people. In due course of time, Britishers' gave in to the will of Indian people and finally left India. It is no denying the fact that India's independence was a hard fought affair and in the process a great deal of transformation has been brought about in the Indians. Our struggle for independence was indeed a life changing event and an analogy can be made



It is no denying the fact that India's independence was a hard fought affair and in the process a great deal of transformation has been brought about in the Indians. Our struggle for independence was indeed a life changing event and an analogy can

"be made about it in words of Pt. J.L. Nehru: A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.... We end today a period of ill fortune, and India discovers herself again."

-Shreya Shrivastava





A WORD WITH PANKAJ DHUMKA SIR...



Mr. Pankaj Dhumka , a dedicated and splendid faculty of mechanical engineering was approached by the publication team members to have a word with him and to convey his views and give an insight on mechanical engineering.



He was first asked of his views about mechanical engineering .According to him ,whoever first laid the groundwork for engineering would have first discovered civil engineering and after that in this field as mathematical advancements took place mechanical engineering came into existence and not long after that came electrical and other branches like Computer science ,Electronics ,IT ,Chemical .So basically if you see there are 3 basic or core branches of engineering namely mechanical ,civil and electrical and rest of the branches have come into existence after the division of these three due to further advancements in these core branches .The beginning of mechanical engineering goes very long back in time .Now see ,in mechanical you study bernoulli's theorem ,euler's equation ,it is of that time when Leonhard Euler and John Bernoulli together worked in a Russian University and from then the groundwork for mechanical engineering was laid .And then you know James Watt ,from him we got engines .Further mechanical



has also been divided into further branches like thermal in which you study unconventional things like solar energy ,wind energy and conventional things like thermal power plants ,heat exchangers ,refrigeration systems ,aircrafts ,propulsion and then you move towards production which is very wide and you cannot put a limit to its vastness and then the portion of design in which you see the different dynamic and kinematic analysis in which you see if you have to keep a component stable then it will be stable only if all the forces acting on it are stable at a given condition and it will happen when the analysis of the motion is proper .So these three are the core branches of mechanical .So ,if you ask about the future perspective of mechanical ,it is too broad and too bright .You all know Mechanical to be an evergreen branch with respect to placement .There is never a shortage of placements for a mechanical engineer .It might happen that if there is a recession in the market than the requirement of a software engineer decreases but it will never happen that the requirement of mechanical engineer decreases .If recession comes in the market will people stop driving cars or using transport and all the ma-





chinery people have, will they stop using it .No ,it will not happen .So ,mechanical branch never suffers .A question was thrown at him by me that, then why the placements of computer science students are too much as compared to mechanical engineering students to which he replied that there is no doubt as the requirement of software testing and development is more. In Maruti where there are only 500 vacancies all over India ,there are 1000 vacancies in one branch of a software company .In what i have felt that in this branch you are not bound in any limits .In this you can join core production, thermal sector and design sector as well .There are a lot of choices in this branch and there is one more part of this that is industrial engineering that is in itself a course .people of this engineering directly make it to managerial posts .In India there is an institute that goes by the name of National Institute of Industrialization engineering ,Mumbai whose placement average is of 22K-22.5K.So, basically you can come to the fact that the creamy layer of students join that college like students of technical side join IIT .Another question was asked that, our performance is not up to the mark in comparison to the students of IIT because of basics ,so what should we do to catch up with them to which we received a response that it is not important to defeat someone or catch up with someone but to know where you put yourself .It is a matter of grief, when people ask what the university will offer

them but no one thinks about what they will offer the university. He took the example of a student Kapil Sharma, who last year got a rank of 450 in the GATE examination .He got a call from two PSUs offering him 12.5 lakh during training period which would have become 17 lakh after training. It will astonish you that during his early days in the university he was depressed because he was weak in the language English .He had thought of leaving the college so Salil Modak sir had a talk with him for one hour and motivated him not to leave the college. And now you can see the result for yourself. Kapil scored a cgpa of above 9.So you should not think that you won't be able to do something ,you think about yourself, about your institution and never think that when you get out of college you should have a job confirmed but think that when I get out of this institution I should be knowledgeable and you will have a job just like that as was shown in the movie 3 idiots .Many people say that I am not employed despite of having a degree .But if we ask them if they are employable .Degree is not what reflects your knowledge but you do .Today in this nation there are lakhs of engineers but there are only a few who do their engineering with full dedication and discipline .So people like these few can qualify anything because they are self motivated .And whose sole purpose is to collect knowledge than for him all the other





things will become just natural ,so you should always go for knowledge .You should become a knowledge seeker.

And another question came towards Pankaj sir that should this knowledge be theoretical or practical and he answered that it is not necessary that every faculty teaches you the theory practically but what is that important he guides you to and through the right way. Once you have taken that way you can easily visualize everything .To understand something practically you first need to have theoretical knowledge and capability to visualize .If you have a theoretical base you can apply that knowledge practically. It was also asked if advancement in technological education system is harmful or useful and the reply was that it does not harm even a bit. If you want my personal opinion than i believe that to make the students understand if you have to use chalk and duster or a projector you should go for it but all efforts are in vain until the teacher is satisfied that he has imparted all of his knowledge to the students .He himself makes the use of chalk and duster so that he can explain each and every step and the whole concept thoroughly to each and every student .His experience in this university of 5years says that as a faculty he is watching day by day degradation of students who are only concerned about the degree. According to him the students can solve any question if they understand the concept rather than just knowing it .According to him in every nation the education system should

make the use of the native language of that region like Japan and China because if the students are taught in any other language they will first translate that language into their own and then get the concept but on the contrary if they are taught in their native tongue especially in a diverse nation like India ,they will understand the concept directly and swiftly.

We also had a talk about one of his childhood incident .He told us that he was not academically a very good student and was always passed by grace marks .One of his childhood friend was caught cheating and he got a thrashing ,after that his friend left all such notorious activities and started studying .Even after school while waiting for bus his friend used to study and after sometime he got fed up waiting for the bus and picked up a book to study that was Hindi.

He also spoke about his favourite subject and told that in the starting he had no favourite subject but when he started studying science was his favourite subject. And when he realised that then in his 10th class summer vacations and he solved maths of class 5th to 9th without tuition .And in 10th he scored 62% that was for him more than 8 and above cgpa in his IIT. He says that students should have an overall personality .While playing games they should not think about their studies and while studying they should not think about games .

Finally he gives students a word of



advice. Students should be responsible now otherwise the time that is flowing by will never return for them .A man who lives in the present builds up everything in his past and future .He says that he is still a learner and when students see him solve an equation on the board they think that he must be good in maths but it is not so but maths still sometimes troubles him .He says that almost 1200 students attend the class just for attendance .The capability of students in JUET is more than IITians and you can achieve all that success that an IITian can achieve .One who has self confidence will get success .A student is greater than his thought .Students from IIT also don't get a placement of more than 10%,so if you think positive ,everything good will happen to you .And in the end he blesses all the students and wishes them very well for their future.

Lines of motivation for students from Pankaj Dhumka sir:

नर हो न निराश करो मन को, कुछ काम करो कुछ काम करो
जग में रहके निज नाम करो यह जन्म हुआ किस अर्थ अहो समझो जिसमें यह व्यर्थ न हो
कुछ तो उपयुक्त करो तन को नर हो न निराश करो मन को।
संभलो कि स्योग न जाए चला कब व्यर्थ हुआ सद्पाय भला
समझो जग को न निरा सपना पथ आप प्रशस्त करो अपना
अखिलेश्वर है अवलम्बन को नर हो न निराश करो मन को।

-Dishant Bajpai

स्वयं की सीख

जीवन बड़ा जाटेल है, बेफिक्र पार करना
कुछ खो भी दोतो, उसको दिल से स्वीकार करना

हर राह पर चुनौती, बाहें फैला खड़ी है
औरशत्रु की नज़र भी, बस तूम पर ही गड़ी है

राहों में भीड़ होगी, भीड़ों में लोग होंगे
उस भीड़ में ही अपने गिरांगेट समान होंगे
कुछ इर्षा करेंगे कुछ रंजेशें रचेंगे
कुछ हर कदम पर तूमको १०० बार तंग करेंगे
मन में घृणा है जिनके ये वोही लोग होंगे
जो हार से डरे हैं ये वोही लोग होंगे
इन लक्षाग्रहों से जल कर बी सदा निखरना
जीवन की हर कसौटी पे तूम खरे उतरना

प्रतियोगिता की दौड़ में तूम योग्यता दिखाना
नफरतों के बीच तूम प्रेम को जगाना |
जीतो कभी न जीतो ,मन को जरूर भाना
पत्रों में नाम न हो, दिल में जगह बनाना
जीवन बड़ा जाटेल है, बेफिक्र पार करना
कुछ खो भी दोतो, उसको दिलसे स्वीकार करना

-दिशांत वाजपेयी





Why a love story is worth living even with a bad ending?



I personally think that love does not last for 3 years, 10 or 100. Real love, consuming and hungry and wild and tender, lasts beyond the boundaries of a relationship. It breaks heart, bad habits and it changes lifestyles. And that's when it grows into a better, bigger and more generous love. The only real issue with this deal is the persistence of memories.



The way she looks at you, the moment she looks back and catches you looking at her, the way she holds your hand tight, the way you are hugged so tightly as if she gets the world around you, the way she kisses you like she is drowning and you are the air are all the little things worth experiencing once even if it leads to a heartbreak. Forgetting the special person who was always a part of your dreams since you saw her, to whom you always wanted to promise "just look back I'm always with you", is difficult but not impossible.



A broken heart teaches you your worth, it surpasses the "together forever" notion from your mind giving you many reasons to grow and mature as a person not for anyone else but for you yourself. Not to forget it even makes you the best relationship advisers for your friends.



Unsuccessful relationships or one sided love should not lead you to abandoning yourself from everyone and everything because one person out of the 7 billion



people didn't value your feeling. You must continue further in life because she has left someone who would have never thought of leaving her so basically she is at a big loss. Until the heart is broken you won't be able to find your precious dear love who is successfully going to mend it just for you.

बाल शोषण

-Abhishek nigam

हो रहे है इस दुनिया मे पाप अनेक ,
बल शोषण इसका उधाहरण है एक
कलंक है बल शोषण समाज का क्यूकी छीन रहे है हम
बचपन नन्हे नन्हे भगवन का|
जसि उम्र मे इन्हे जाना है वदियालय
उस उम्र मे ये साफ़ कर रहे है शोचालय
जो उम्र है उनके करने की अटखेलिया
उस उम्र मे वो खा रहे है गलीया|
जो उम्र है उनके अर्जति करने की ज्ञान
उस उम्र मे वो सीख रहे है बनाना माकन ,
क्या है उनके माँ बाप की मजबूरी ,
जो वो करवा रहे है अपने बच्चो से मजदूरी||
कैसे बढेगा देश आगे,
जब बच्चे साफ कर रहे है नाले
हर दुकान मे बच्चे करते दखिगे काम
क्या देश का कानून भूल गया है अपना काम||
जगह जगह मलिंगे गली खाते या पटिते वो
पर हमने कसम खली है न देखो न सुनो
हम सबने मलिकर छीन लिया है उनका बचपन
ये वो चीज जसि लौटा नही सकते खर्च करो कतिने ही
रत्न.....||

कसम खाओ दोस्तो हम समाज मे क्रांति लायेगे
और इस समाज मे परविरतन लायेगे ,
और नन्हे बल्गोपलो को उनका हक़ दलाएंगे||

- निशांक वर्मा





MARY KOM

Indian boxer Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom was just an occasional story on the sports page but with an Olympic medal in hand; she has become India's latest sports star. She is the first boxer who has made women's boxing popular in India.

Childhood

Mary Kom studied only till standard VIII, and never had a flair for studies. She was in love with the game of Boxing and wanted to learn the art and skill. Before boxing happened, she used to work with her father in their fields and tend to animals. Mary was inspired by athlete Dingko Singh and took to boxing. She started her training with M. Narjit Singh at KhumanLampak in Imphal who was the then Manipur's state boxing coach.

Beginning

Kom started winning early on and won her first silver in 2001. She went on to win Gold medals at the World Amateur Boxing Championship and also won gold at the 2003 Asian Games. She won the Witch Cup in the year 2002.

Mary got married early in the year 2005 to her longtime friend and support, Only. Together, they went ahead to have twins. It was then everyone thought that her career was finished and Kom would never return to the sport.

" In a sportsperson's life, pressure is always there; you have to learn to deal with it." - Mary Kom

Mary Kom – The Magnificent Mary

Like any Olympic athlete, Mary Kom's success is inspiring, but it becomes even more impressive when you consider her background. Mary Kom was born in Manipur in 1983. She grew up in conflict torn state of Manipur and was a member of a marginalized tribal community. She comes from an impoverished background, and could not afford proper shoes and sports gear to pursue her passion. She would work in the fields, cut wood and help her family earn a livelihood. Despite all these problems, Mary Kom has been at the top of international woman's boxing for the last 10 years winning the World Boxing Championship 5 times. All this together has earned Mary Kom

Overcoming the hurdles

Mary Kom's success is significant because her achievements have been achieved against all odds. This diminutive boxer did not care about the obstacles but preferred to move ahead.





In her initial days she had no support from her family. She had to hide from her father when she was practicing boxing. She won the first Women Boxing Champion in 2001. In the same year she bagged the second position in Women World Amateur Boxing Championship in the 48 kg category. She won the first World championship in 2002 and again in 2005, and 2006.

Career

Kom is a woman of substance who proved that everything is possible if you set your heart, body, mind and soul into your dream. She made a classic come back to tell her critics that she still had what it takes to be a winner. She silenced the sceptics by winning a silver medal in the year 2008 at the Asian games and Gold at China's AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship. Success was not easy for Mary Kom as she had domestic responsibilities. She tried to get a government job, but was unsuccessful. With the support from her family and husband, Kom started training again and rebuilt her body, stamina and strength.

She worked almost round the clock to make sure she was taking care of her family and at the same time trained hard in boxing. Her comeback was filled with accolades and awards. Kom went on to represent India in Boxing, 51 kg for the first time at the Olympics.

Mary Kom was the only to qualify and she went on to win the Bronze for India. It was a proud moment for every Indian. Mary Kom had become an inspiration to many.

Today, she makes sure she helps other girls achieve their dreams and aids them to fight against the odds. She runs an academy in Manipur that teaches self-defense.

-Palak gupta

Till The End

*There are many things i wanna say
but things are more and small
in my tray*

*I dont know from where to start
because words dont come
when we are apart .*

*You are always there by my side
whether its a bad time or a
roller coaster ride*

*I hurt you alot but you still smile
and you are there when the
distance between us is in miles*

*I may never show but you mean a lot to me
just look in my eyes then you
will be able to see*



*You are my bestest friend and
you are the only one i'll love till
the end.*

- Parth Mittal








LOOKING AT RELIGION WITH MATERIALISTIC APPROACH

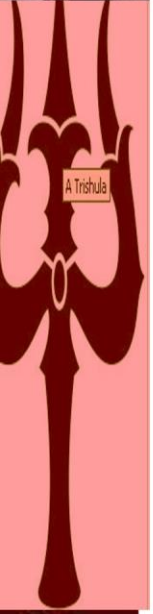


Religious chauvinism has become very prevalent these days among different religious communities. We have to keep in mind that emergence of different religions took place at different epoch in history, and social, political and economic scenario was very different during the charismatic period of different religions. Many changes occurred with the passage of time in every religions. Several liberal group of believers emerged with their new ways of following the religious path. Sufism and "bhaktism" are an example of new liberal religious currents in Islam and Hinduism respectively which revolutionized the societies from the chains of orthodoxy which is inherent in every religion. In Christianity protestants led the revolution against the orthodox church and new ideology of 'protestantism' emerged, and recently a new ideology has emerged in Christianity which is called 'liberation theology' which has different ideological views from the catholic church in many matters and is a phenomenon which is very prevalent in Latin America, that has also added to the anti-imperialist campaign throughout the Latin America because of the democratic values inherent in the ideology.



As Max weber describes-"An expression of this indifference is that attenuated form of charismatic communism of love which apparently existed in early christian society". Religious fundamentalism is a reactionary ideology of reviving that early medieval utopian society which is not turned toward the future but toward the medieval past. It is a minority current in most religions but it has become a mainstream current in the case of Islam after 1970s, after the fall of major secular governments in middle-east (after the fall of Nasser when Egypt lost the arab-israeli war of 1967) and also due to the major political games played by United-states in the oil rich middle-east by funding the jihadist. Present state of world is the result of evolution of different societies under different religious currents. The evolution occurred gradually along the slopes of class-society interwoven with religion. This is hugely different from their actual social origin. Buddhism emerged as a community of sages and ascetics which believes in individual salvation. This religion is followed by majority of population in many south-eastern countries. Islam glorified heroism, promised to provide sensual pleasures in the here and here-





after for true faith. There are various communities of muslims. For instance Bangladeshi muslim is culturally very different from Syrian muslim. In India itself a Kerala muslim is culturally very different from Kashmiri muslim. But many people confound these different communities into a single term-' Islamist', those who follow Islam. This approach is very non-materialistic. Over the years this egalitarianistic heroism of religion gradually became more and more institutional. In christianity, the church started playing a very dominant role in power structure and it influenced politics, jurisprudence and sciences and sciences started to develop under the limits of institutional church. Similar is the case with all the Islamic countries where religion plays a very dominant role in the jurisprudence and politics of the country.

much later. The scriptures in hinduism reflects the bramhanical views of things as they were under the control of brahmin caste, as these scriptures were written in sanskrit which was only used by brahmins and ruling elites and which was prohibited to be studied by a person belonging to a lower class like shudra.

Influence of religion on the jurisprudence and politics in every part of the world has to be noted throughout the history as evolution of society has taken place along the slopes of class society interwoven with religion. But the freedom that is most wanting and most threatened in major parts of the world is the freedom to workship no deity. It is not progress but an ideological regression of historical preposition.

-Naveet Khare

'Hisdostan' is a word which was used centuries before anyone thought of calling the geographical population of sub-continent to be Hindu. It was used to describe people living to the east of Indus river and it is a Persian originated term. But people have started confusing it with the synthetic compund 'Hindu'+ 'Stana'. This shows the narrow-mindedness of their approach and shows how low people could steep. Hinduism is a combination of various religious streams and it is one of the oldest civilization but the term 'hindu' to describe these people was used



Autobiography of a TREE

When the curse of age rises from its dormant bed, the arms of fire slowly come to choke you. Everything hides beneath the nothing of that moment. Your past like a juggernaut dances before you as you are chained away from one world to another. My life too, like running wagons, was flowing past me. Right there in front of me, slipping away majestically like the Pegasus of heavens. Anxiousness and desire shot through my face, as I smiled to myself. No saint, no God nor Allah could explain that instant when I saw me.

The earth was my harness and the skies were my wings, as I stood right on the face of the world. I was different; I had powers, powers so great that I could swallow the fiercest of storms and slap away the wildest of winds. Jesus had crowned me with His favourite hue, which the world now calls green. I was the king of my empire. Life sought shelter protection and birth from me. I loved my world, my people and they too respected me. They would send warmth from the heavens to cushion my head, and the waters from hell to wash my feet. Little creatures would dance to entertain me as I rode the swings of the breeze. The night would be my guardian as I would sleep off to the tunes of nature.

Hide and seek has always been the game of fall. It stalks you, capturing each and every movement you make, and strikes you when you least expect your demise. I was blinded by my pride and luxuries and mocked at every idea that nature warned me to beware of. I was illumined by the gift of eternity when I lost everything. Repeated sharp blows wounded me away from my territory, my kingdom. They tortured me, taking my pride, my crown away from me and brought me as a prisoner to a world I had never seen.

In my prison, there were many of my kind, guarded by creatures better known as humans. Little was left in me to be shattered, that I found that I was not the only king of my empire. My ego curbed to see innumerable clones of my entity. Truly said a lost King is worst than a born laborer. Every morrow brought a new sorrow as one of us was driven away to a hall of cries. They went but never came back and I grew to conceive a new emotion in me, an emotion which is a curse to a King like me, an emotion called FEAR.

Today was my day, the day I was going to die. I was carried off by these humans to that hall of demise. I was cut, churned and peeled off, but didn't cry, after all I was a King and a King is never supposed to break down. Lying unconscious which was like forever, I woke up and saw me that was me no more. I was transformed into another being.

I felt stronger and more beautiful. My pride was lost in my unconsciousness and humility was finding its way within me. I looked around and saw many of my kind and many quite different. Humans labeled some as tables, some as shelves, some were titled cupboards and I was called a chair, a rocking chair.

I would always be swaying, and it made me miss the swings of breeze that used to serve me every day. Every day I was wiped and cleaned and neatly auctioned in a room with others where humans would come, closely look at us and occasionally would take one amongst us away. Today was my day to leave, casting away the little routine I had developed; I had to begin another way of life.

I was brought to another place where I was going to be presented with full enthusiasm to a human called Babuji. With my little ability to grasp human conversation I learnt it was Babuji's 75th birth anniversary and his entire family chose me for him. I was ribboned and wrapped for additional beautification. I was eager as well as anxious to see my first master. Clad in the hue of snow, a man bent like my caricature of spring, stepped shakily into my room. Slowly and steadily he unveiled me. His eyes were stern but spoke the language of love, his lips were sealed yet they danced in a curve of smile.

It is very difficult for a ruler to be ruled, yet my heart desired to accept him. Every evening Babuji would comfort himself over me and meditate. In the mornings he would closely watch the birds and murmur words wise enough for me not to understand. I became attached to him as he returned my lost pride. I thought I was special; I was different from the others, the head of this human world around me was my closest friend. We shared a large part of our day together and this became a daily schedule. Babuji would scold away the little members of his territory to stay away from me as they would hop and scratch past me. I was his precious gift, his valuable companion.

My days were flowing with peace and happiness. I had slowly begun to feel complete and secure. I wanted to relive my childhood with Babuji as my guardian and at the same time guard him from all the bad luck of the universe. His little body had so much within him, that it would take more than a life to learn all of it.

Today I am upset, Babuji didn't come. My days passed by in lowliness and loneliness, waiting for sake of an unsaid promise between us.

Lately I heard cries and mourns take over Babuji's kingdom. Past was dancing in front of my eyes as the present was piercing my ears. I wanted silence; I yearned for solitude as Babuji was gone.

Sickness is worse than death, as death relieves the pain that sickness causes. I had become weak, not by age but by ignorance. After Babuji, no one came near me. All moments of love and care had aired away and this air was eating me up. I was decaying, I was dying. But still I was happy in my little room that staged the past bonds between me and Babuji.

Lately I had become an eyesore as one fine day my diseased caricature was displayed before everyone's eyes. They wanted to cast me away like I was some piece of trash. Not even for one moment did they think that how close an acquaintance I was to the man they called the Head of their family, their kingdom. I could hear them say "Throw it away, it is useless. Termites are eating it away and soon it would eat away the remaining." How I wanted them to realize that they were talking of a ruler, a king who was undefeatable at one point in the past.

Today I was sold again, but this time I was half dead unlike earlier. They broke me separating every part of my body. The winter was crying its despair out as it saw them feed me to fire. I was burning; the flames were carrying me away from this world to some other. And this moment was the moment when I saw my past in front of me. The warmth of the heavens, the waters of the hell, the procession of the creatures and the swings of the breeze. Behind the nothing of this moment was my life's everything.

-Gauranshi Raj Singh



DIWALI LIGHTS



As desire cushions itself in the arms of death, satisfaction slowly unveils its dormancy and creeps into your heart. Luck of such a kind, is only fated for that one in a million, who lives under the canopy of the meeting horizon. Others are nothing but soldiers, fighting their daily concerns and drawing pride from their imaginary medals of self pity. Aiming at the heavens, surely lands you above the bush, but that does not kill your love for the birds. Love that stays, but gradually fades and gets colored by the daily routines of life.

Mrs. Pal too, had busied herself in the preparations of Diwali. The festival of lights had found a new meaning to its origin, probably now, a meeting point of the discrete entities of a web called a family. Her short caricature clad in the shade of saffron, made her look like a laddu, spreading its sweetness from one room to another. The little drops of effort on her forehead employed Mr. Pal with the cleaning business. Her feet, making swift to and fro movement, clearly showcased how busy she was. And the small curve upon her face sieved the delight she had longed for the entire year.

"Where is she?? This maid is nowhere to be found. Where is she!! These workers, at least they must inform before taking a leave. Even in my government office I file an application before demanding a day off." And reluctantly she would take one utensil after another and start cleaning it. One dish would follow another as she would steal glances at the wall clock sulkily.

Her cold war with time finally ended with a knock on the door.

"Aunty ji mummy is busy with other houses so she sent me, I would do all the work on her behalf," said a 7 year old girl standing in front of the angry Mrs. Pal. Reluctantly she accepted the little girl's proposal and gave her chores that she could accomplish. Anita would be calm most of the time, closely observing her work like a little scientist. Her dull pink frock over her dark brown skin flared around her with deliberate intentions as she would go here and there towards every call of Mrs. Pal. The day doomed and the sky was now covered with an orange blush. Anita now had to leave a very happy Mrs. Pal behind with a promise that she would get one Diwali gift of her choice the next day.

As Anita moved from one house to another through the lighted streets of Lucknow, her eyes captured a glimpse of the little trailers of Diwali at every passing house. Some houses made rangolis while some heated rasgullas, some lighted lamps while some fired crackers and unanimous warmth of happiness made itself common everywhere. As she turned towards her lane dominated by slums, she met darkness and silence. No lights, no diyas, no colors not even an amusing laughter.

Inside her plastic mansion was her mother busy on her Chulha, her four little siblings were playing and fighting altogether and her father was bartered to a garage for overtime.



Anita's senses were filled with absence, absence of love, warmth, and light. She was trying to calm down the desire to enlighten her home emerging furiously in her heart.

The next morning met Anita and her herd of friends all getting decked up to collect their Diwali gifts from the various houses they worked in. Some wanted clothes and shoes while some wanted money to buy items of their choice. Delicious eatables were a common expectation therefore none of them included that in their wish list. Anita was silent the entire while, thinking hard of what she actually wanted from Mrs. Pal.

"Anita go to the store room and throw whatever is kept in its right corner. Then come fast and tell me what you want for Badhai." Little feet followed the trail that lead to the store and gleamy eyes came out from there. Anita had exactly found what she wanted.

"Are you sure you want this and not anything else. Take something with it child, what would you do with this all alone?" the confused Mrs. Pal asked Anita. "Auntiji I was never more sure than I am right now." And Anita ran from the house with a loud laughter.

The evening was reserved for the friends to meet once again. Pooja got a brand new doll, Arti chose a fresh pair of salwaar kameez and Sheetal got a note of five hundred.

"Anita, come on!! Tell us what you have got."

"Yes be a sport show us your bag"

"Give it to me, I want to see"

Anita grabbed her bag from one end and her three friends from the opposite, ready to begin the tug of war for the mysterious surprise. One jerk followed another and the fight continued rather wildly. In the midst of it the packet fell apart and the longstanding puzzle was unleashed. Anita's eyes widened and all her friends were shocked. One cunning laugh followed another mockery as dust slowly cushioned the surface of an old, broken bundle of "Diwali Lights"

-Gauranshi Raj Singh

THE 2 MOST DANGEROUS NUMBERS IN THE UNIVERSE

"The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is comprehensible"

Harry Cliff, a particle physicist at the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) says that we are reaching the absolute limit of what we can understand about the world around us through science. Cliff stated the two most dangerous numbers in the Universe. These numbers are responsible for all the matter, structure, and life that we witness across the cosmos. And if these two numbers were even slightly different, the Universe would be an empty, lifeless place.

According to Einstein's theory of general relativity and the theory of quantum mechanics - the two theories in physics that drive our understanding of the cosmos on incredibly large and extremely small scales - the Higgs field should be performing one of two tasks, says Cliff. Either it should be turned ON or it should be turned OFF. But in reality the Higgs field is slightly on. "It's not zero, but it's ten thousand trillion times weaker than its fully on value - a bit like a light switch that got stuck just before the 'off' position. And this value is crucial. A little change in its value and the world would come to its end.

The strength of the Higgs field:

Higgs field is an invisible energy field not entirely unlike other magnetic fields that permeates the cosmos.

As particles swim through the Higgs field, they gain mass to eventually become the protons, neutrons, and electrons comprising all of the atoms that make up our existence.

According to theory which was given by a CERN physicist in 2012 "We can't have a Higgs boson without a Higgs field."

The strength of dark energy:

Dark energy, a repulsive force that's responsible for the accelerating expansion of our Universe, was first measured in 1998. Still, "we don't know what dark energy is", Cliff admits. "But the best idea is that it's the energy of empty space itself - the energy of the vacuum."





"Dark energy should be 1000 times stronger than the value we observe from astronomy," Cliff said. "This is a number so mind-boggling huge that it's impossible to get your head around ... this number is bigger than any number in astronomy - it's a thousand trillion trillion trillion times bigger than the number of atoms in the Universe. That's a pretty bad prediction."



On the bright side, we're lucky that dark energy is smaller than theorists predict. If it followed our theoretical models, then the repulsive force of dark energy would be so huge that it would literally rip our Universe apart. The fundamental forces that bind atoms together would be powerless against it and nothing could ever form - galaxies, stars, planets, and life as we know it would not exist.



Coming onto the conclusion, we may be entering to an era of physics where there are weird features in the Universe that cannot be explained. We have hints that we live in a multiverse that lies beyond our reach.



Einstein said "The more he studied the Universe, the more he believed in the higher power."



Compiled By:
Palak Gupta



Satisfaction- The Unusual

Ever looked at the sky above? Not when the sun hides its ugly truth behind its light, or when colours mask it with their natural hue but when it is night, it is dark. The day has always been a tyrant, shading and protecting the truth behind the falseness of its goodwill and well being. White and Black both are alarmingly too stainless, too pure and too vast, yet the wise always trust the dark because of the taboo it tattoos in its colours. The evil becomes more satanic once it resides in a skin of white, so observe the sky at night, when it reflects the stars. The stars that are so harmless in appearance but accommodate large flames of desire within them, that desire that burns anything that stands in its way. These flames of desire, these stars, reside in every white person, in the darkness of his mind, in the night of his heart. So amongst so much of darkness in this large world, it is very difficult to find a wick of light. But if you are lucky enough you might find one, not in a person, a saint or God, but in little moments, those moments which appear out of their camouflage when you start looking past the flames within you.

Daily routines always suck, big time, with the usual deadlines to meet and personal goals to accomplish. I was too disciplined for any casual undertakings; therefore things usually were a little harsh towards me. After the daily pro-post class schedule, I found little time to think or relax. But today was different. Apparently no one was willing to spoil the after lunch time with boring lectures, so we unofficially declared our classes as suspended, which is normally called mass bunking.

I was being the usual boring me deciding to use my time instead of wasting it in sleeping or any other unproductive business. So I took over a pending assignment and moved towards the common area of my hostel. The common area is a good place at least for me. It is calm and quiet in the afternoons and I don't appreciate too much human generated natural noise pollution, so it is amazing. Recollecting my focus out by usual habit of observations, I sat down leaning against the side of a pillar and started reading.

Time and again my attention was leaving past me to a little lady clad in a blue sari. Observing her closely, I saw through her. Her face was covered with lines that showed she was an old woman. I tried to search for experience in them but her actions prevented me to do so. She was busy moving aimlessly here and there trying to find something or someone. After some time her eyes twinkled and her lips smiled as she grunted a roar of victory on seeing a man enter. She was someone who took care of all our complaints regarding the day to day hostel facilities. Today she directed the repair guy towards a fan in the common area that was not working.

As he took a stool and repaired it, she looked at the fan continuously, trying to prove a point through her non technical knowledge.



A little conversation took place between them as he refined the socket with another fan. Once the repairs were done she asked the man to leave and looked at the fan with happiness and satisfaction.

A satisfaction of such a whole nature was so rare that it made me jealous. Satisfaction is like an illusion, like immortality, like success, everybody craves for it, chases it but rare are the ones who get it. I was so thrilled by her expressions that I wanted to know more, so I kept on watching. To confirm her success she repeatedly switched on and off the buttons of the switchboard and as electricity flew through all the equipments of the hall, the happiness in her increased. She was looking here and there as if searching for someone to whom she could narrate her success. Her eyes then met mine, and she laughed even more, rejoicing even more overwhelmingly.

Her playtime was however crashed by the dictating sound of our caretaker. She looked angry and irritated and scolded her for fidgeting with the switchboard. She then cooled down and gave her a pencil, register and ruler. She told her to do something that I couldn't understand, but my conclusions told me that she sounded dominating and rude before leaving. All of a sudden all the pride and happiness crept away from the old lady and she became solitary and quiet.

For no reason I felt pity crawl in me. I felt sad for the old woman, her innocence and intention made me want to console her. But obviously the principles of sane behavior prevented me to do so. The lady took the register and stationery in her hand and searched the entire area for a suitable place to sit. After much observation she found a corner near me and got settled over there comfortably. She opened the register and started drawing lines across it through the scale and pencil. One line followed another and then another. Like a little child who just learnt how to write, she was drawing the lines slowly and steadily as if she were to get rewarded for it. After about ten minutes she struck off the last line. She lifted the register up for a better view. Happiness pride and satisfaction that was lost from her somewhere re-filled her face. Her eyes twinkled again and her lips smiled again. She brushed the page for some time with her hands, as if to clean it or seal it, or to protect her pride from being lost again. She turned the page and began all over.

So it was just a moment that would have passed by like any other, if I had let it pass by. But fortunately I could live through it, experience it and let it occupy some dormant part of my heart.

-Gauranshi Raj Singh



Varanasi- The Holy City.

The antiquity of Varanasi can be very well summed up in the words of "Mark Twain" i.e. Banaras is older than history, older than tradition, even older than legend and looks twice as old as all of them put together.

Kashi or Varanasi or even known by its traditional name 'Avimukta' is one of the most ancient, and holiest of the holy hindu pilgrim centres. Throwing light on the etymology, Varanasi derived its name from two rivers 'Varuna' and 'Assi' which flows into the river Ganges from northern and southern border respectively.

The more we throw light upon the antiquity of this city, the less it is. Varanasi has been a sacred place since ancient times, it is even mentioned in the ancient most texts such as 'vedas' and 'puranas', its history is almost 3000 years old and since then the city of Varanasi witnessed many important events & movements of hindu religion and Indian civilization.

Since ancient times Kashi has been the educational hub of India not only for the hindus but for other religions such as Buddhism and Jainism. Students were taught vedas and Upanishads on one hand and on the other hand we witnessed Gautama Buddha delivering his fast sermon to his disciples in Sarnath after attaining enlightenment. Varanasi can still be regarded as the educational centre as we have one of the best educational institution " Banaras Hindu University " one of the Asia's largest residential university attracting students from all over the world because of its unique subject courses offered.

A city like no other in the world, Varanasi

has outstanding universal value, in that its architectural heritage is linked strongly, since centuries to the living cultural and religious tradition of three of the major religions of the world - Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism for whom the city is the most important pilgrimage destination. Diversity in religion is very well represented in the numerous religions present in the city starting from Hinduism to Islamic culture, despite of the diversity, there is unity among the people along with respect and love for other religions. As a religious centre, Varanasi is dotted with a wide variety of temples and other places of worship, famous of all being the Kashi Vishwanath temple, the resting place of the "Jyotirlinga" of Lord Shiva; parallel to its situated a Mosque which often creates turmoils but is again a great example of cultural diversity. The city is known worldwide for its 'Ghats' which are 84 in number, some of them are Dashashwamedh Ghat, Panchganga Ghat, Manikarnika Ghat, Harishchandra Ghat, Assi Ghat, etc.

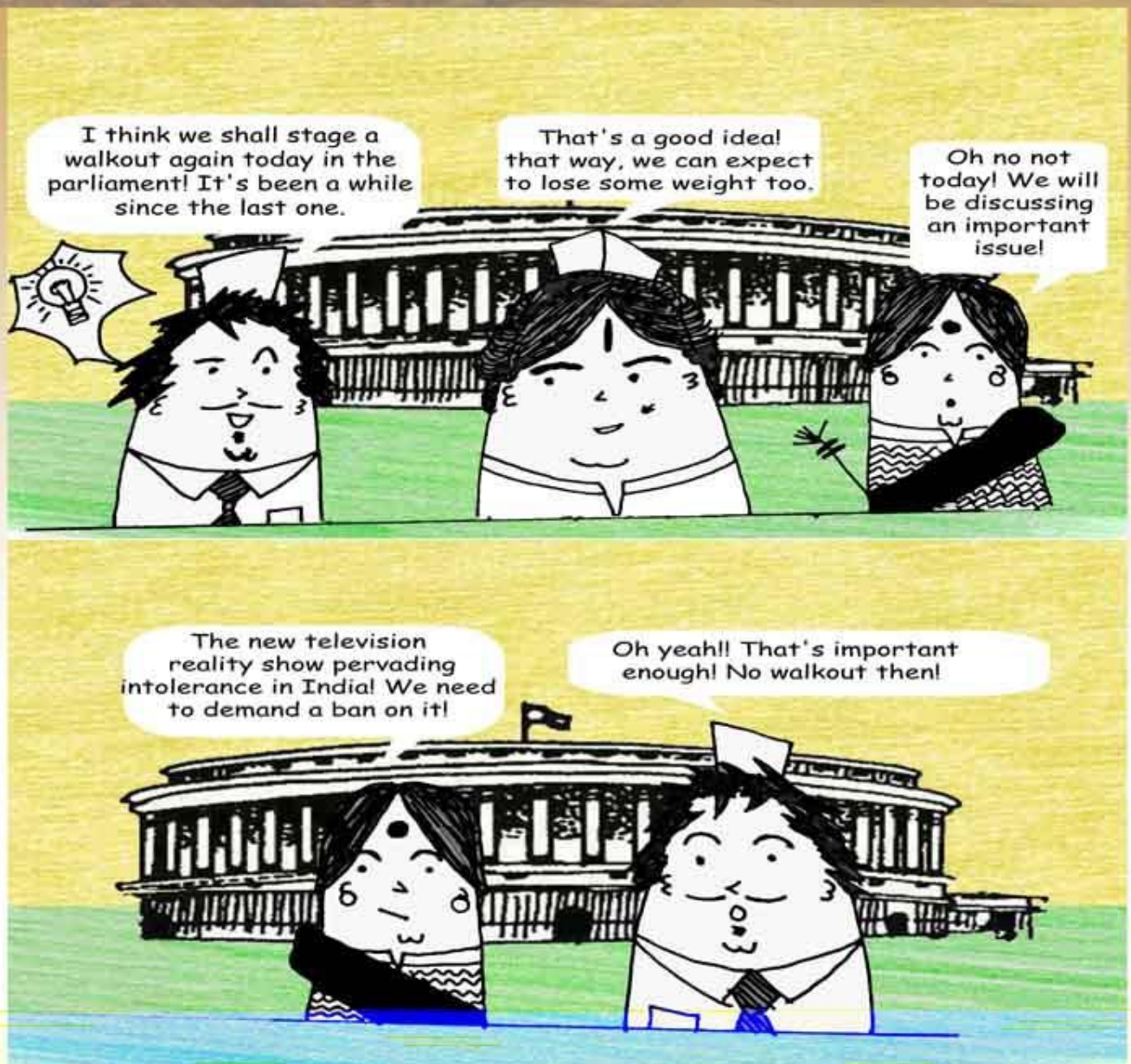
The city is famous not only as a seat of learning and art, but also as centre of cottage industries and textile manufacturing units. Silk weaving and Sari making, metal, wood and terracotta handicrafts, toy making etc. Comprise the continuity of the historic-cultural tradition.

Varanasi is the mosaic of Indian culture with respect to representing the diversity and the distinctiveness of the regional cultures of India. Superimposition of various traditions have been added one

upon the other in the course of time, due to this Varanasi is evolved as a mosaic of social-cultural space, representing the whole of India.

The city of Varanasi continues to fascinate the world with its diversity and rich cultural heritage. P.V. Kane has to say about this, "There is hardly any city in the world, that can claim greater antiquity, greater continuity and greater popular veneration than Banaras.

-Arpit Agrawal



That Moment with Music



Life is a cluster of moments that makes you travel a journey from birth to death. Never rightly appreciated or criticized, a moment is sometimes lost, as if it has no value or existence. But not many of us realize that with each moment devalued we lose a little part of our lives. There are some moments that cumulatively give you one of your happiest memories but again there are some which leave you shattered. Any action or any emotion is a result of that impulsive moment which we either thank or regret for a long time. But an important category of moments are those that unintentionally capture our attention. They don't teach us big lessons of life or bring huge transformations in us, but certainly their presence is gratified.

There was one such moment that still brings a smile on my face when I recall it. I remember I was in my preteens, when I was not at all supposed to do whatever I actually wanted to. I always used to curse those classical music lessons that my mother forced me to attend, hiding her contentment behind the curtains of an ideal upbringing. Whenever I would retaliate to her deliberations she would always say, "You are a girl and you must know music. If the music you learn is Indian classical then nothing can be like that. Moreover you don't realize it right now, but in future you would thank me for making you learn these ragas." My any approach to terminate these lessons that tortured me twice a week would always be eradicated either by a glare or a frown. As a result I was forced to learn classical music and make it a part of my routine. It was a Sunday of July and the weather outside was way too pleasant..

Although I never used to like rains but for some reason the rains that day were catalyzing my divine urge of dozing to unconsciousness. But one doorbell was sufficient enough to bring my humble desires to tatters. Standing outside was an elderly man probably in his late seventies. His bald head and leaning posture boasted of his experiences and maturity. Clad in white kurta pajama, holding a black umbrella in one hand and an electronic tanpura in the other, the smile on his face would make me forget all my hatred towards classical music and immense respect from somewhere would knock the doors of my heart.

Greeting him with a Namaste and guiding him through the hallway to my music room where all the preparation of the music lessons was already done. An orange carpet on the floor held two cushions facing each other. In front of one cushion were placed a pair of Tablas and in front of the other a massive harmonium. He sat down and asked me to start off with a raga I loved. I made myself mentally prepared for an hour torture I was about to face which he somewhere guessed and asked me to stop.

"Bete, it has been five weeks since I have been teaching you music, but somewhere I feel you do not understand what music actually means. So let's not learn or practice anything today, instead why not talk." Now this was the most unexpected response I could ever have from him.



“So the weather outside is quite pleasant, it’s raining after all. So do you know why it rains?” I gave him an answer that was framed from the little knowledge of science I had in class fifth. He smiled and asked me “Can you give me an explanation that is musically related?” My silence gave him way to give me an answer to his own question. He told me it rains because Lord Shiva wanted to end a severe drought that existed on earth. He created a piece of music which I teach you and because of that it rains.

Had he given me this explanation today, I might have mocked at it but the ten year old me back then was too much fascinated by his answer. I asked him more stupid questions and he gave me answers that made me feel special. It was that moment that I started to feel blessed for learning a piece of art that God himself created, preserved and distributed. All my resentments towards Indian classical music after that day surprisingly disappeared and then I actually wanted to learn music not because of my nagging mother but for myself

Those fancy explanations do hold some value scientifically as well. This fact I realized eight years later when I completed my Visharad in Indian classical music. Classical music has an enormous healing power. The music we create when we sing ragas generates such hormones in your body that relaxes your nerves as well as your senses.

. Music calms down your anger and even cheers you out of depression. Whether it can create rains or not, I’m not sure of that, but certainly it makes you feel better while it rains.

History of Classical music is also very interesting. Lord Shiva created 10 ragas called the “Janya Ragas”. Out of these ragas birth was given to a number of ragas. Each raga has a peculiar set of “swaras”. The most interesting part of the ragas is that these narrate small instances of mythological stories of Krishna and Shiva that we heard in our childhood. This history makes these ragas an important component of Indian culture. But the tragedy lies in the fact that Indian classical music is losing its popularity at a very fast rate. Youngsters consider Indian classical music as old fashioned and boring. Some teenagers make fun of their peers who actually learn classical music making them lose interest as well. They appreciate rock music from the west. But little do they know that western rock music is also an extension of western classical music. A sensitive consideration as well as desire to learn can preserve this endangered piece of Indian art. Otherwise we would lose gold while safeguarding its polishes.

-Gauranshi Raj Singh





UNCONDITIONAL

Creating robots was just too plain and boring for God, so He placed a free heart and a scared brain in it. Humans were His favourite entertainment, a little action sequence between the heart and mind would always do the trick. The heart dreams, flies here and there like a free bird, and the sense in us just harnesses its wings. Dreams are governed by a powerful force, some might call it ambition, some might call it greed, and I choose to name it love.

Love is what makes us dream, if it is for self it becomes an ambition else an expectation. Love is unconditional, making it the most powerful force of the Universe. Like the waters in an ocean it flows, aimlessly not knowing where it would go and into what it would land, sense has never been its ally after all.

Loving someone is not just an impulse, it is patience, and it is tolerance. It is like breaking the barriers of ethics and morals and still accepting the demons in a person.

It's not just about conquering, it is also about giving and letting go. Love demands faith, it nurtures on responsibility. It gives pain, makes your life a question mark but a little moment of happiness it renders just compensates everything.

Where fear creeps in love repels. Logics and statistics cannot make you love someone. It is like a fragile lady with innocence as her jewels, it wanders where there are no boundaries, no restrictions. It can be seen almost everywhere, one has to just look around. From the song of a nightingale to the cry of a child, from a mother's care to a partner's smile, from the dawn of the day to the dusk of the night, a blooming flower, the flowing breeze and in millions of those pixel sized moments of happiness.

Life is too short to think of terms and conditions, remove all the chains and dream and then see who stops you from falling in love.

-Gauranshi Raj Singh



4-5 GIRLS MEDITATING(EYES CLOSED)

Just Listen to your heart. What is your heart saying?

Stop Eating Mayonnaise Sandwich from bakery daily!





The evolution of Comic Books in India



We all have grown up, having comic books as an inherent part of our childhood. Especially, kids from the 90s must be able to relate to the exciting effect, often verging on paranoia, the comic books used to have on us. We all used to be mesmerized with that art of story telling which coalesced such an astonishing range of human emotions, innumerable versions and degrees of envy, greed and hope, inspiration, melancholy and much more.



The most phenomenal part of these was the way they captured our imagination, segregated good and evil in the way life never could, presented before us the complexities of our emotions and our own strength and spirit.



Super heroes and super villains, anti-hero and anti-villains, detectives, mythological characters, portrayal of the common man, nothing has been able to satiate the craving or urge to browse through comics, let alone overshadow it.



Pre-internet or post-internet, comic books and graphic novels have become an indomitable part of our narrative, combining the powers of both written word and powerful imagery, and these have in essence, become an evidence of our creativity and innovation just like literature, music or any other arts, despite a cartoonish exterior.



Still, unlike the preceding storytelling

traditions, comic books and graphic novels are a far more recent development, especially in India.

Scholars have posited a prehistory of comic books to as far back as the Lascaux Cave Paintings. Other examples of ancient comic strips include the Egyptian hieroglyphs, Trajan's column in Rome, The 11th century Norman Bayeux Tapestry and Michelangelo's The Last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel.

Indian comics and graphic novels are referred to as 'Chitrakatha' and these are often associated with the Indian culture, with themes such as religious myths and folktales.



I. The Pre-1950 Era

Pictures speak louder than words.

Comics such as Baakal and Honhar began to be published in Hindi and Urdu, with Baalak's run lasting decades all the way from 1926 – 1986.





A children's monthly magazine, Chandamama, which later proved to be another significant player in the world of Indian comics, began circulating in 1947, and continues to exist today in multiple avatars. K. K. Rao, a literary colossus in the world of Telugu literature, created and edited this children's magazine.



It focussed on the retelling of mythological and magical tales, with an inherent emphasis on the moral values of the times. A typically third person narrative, which resembles the storytelling style of our grandparents, was chosen to narrate these stories.



A January issue of Chandamama's cover, illustrated by T.V. Acharya

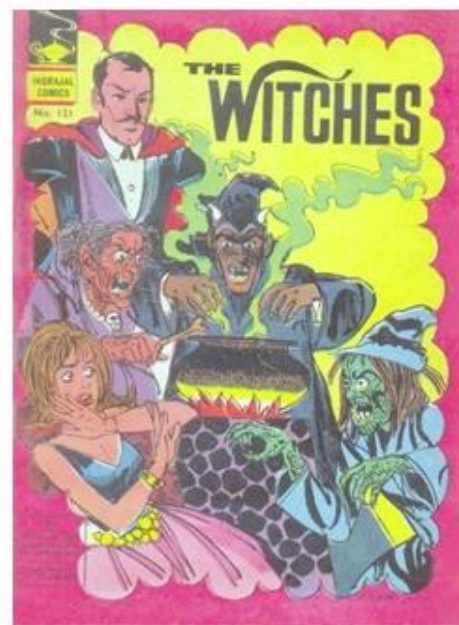
However, all of these were simply magazines with the additions of stories and illustrations rather than out-and-out comic strips. A dedicated approach to this art form was yet to rear its head in the country.



II. The Late 1940s – 1950s

Syndication and translation makes international comic strips available to Indian audiences.

The Phantom, Mandrake, Flash Gordon, Rip Kirby and more began to be translated for Indian audiences, during this time period, and were mainly published in the Illustrated Weekly of India. Well-known personalities like Khushwant Sing, A.S. Raman and Pritish Nandy, who were to get famous in the coming years, were associated with it. It even featured cartoons by now legends, R.K. Laxman and Mario Miranda, making it one of the most important chapters in this anthology.



A syndicated sketch from a strip featuring 'Mandrake.'

- 1967 : A cultural phenomena was born with the advent Amar Chitra Katha, which holds the distinction of





being India's largest selling comic book series. Created by Anant Pai, comic book enthusiast or not, chances are that you must have had an experience of going through this flagship brand of Indian comics which is synonymous with the visual reinvention of quintessentially Indian stories from the great epics, mythology, history, literature, oral folk tales and many other sources, and which has sold more than 100 million copies of more than 400 comics in 20+ languages.

text ever since, however, they have also been known to publish comics based on international scientists and characters from world mythology like Jesus Christ and Zarathustra.

1969 –Pran Kumar Sharma, the now legendary cartoonist, brought to life one of India's most popular comic characters, Chacha Chaudhury. Pran managed to capture the imaginations of an entire nation and as many as 10 million copies of the comic were sold. Chacha Chaudhury managed to blur the line between adults and children, creating a unique space wherein everybody enjoyed the intelligent anecdotes he provided, not to mention the scuffles he found himself in the midst of. With an unmistakable uniform and his faithful dog rocket, Sharma's stories went on to be translated in over 10 different languages.



One of the first 10 Amar Chitra Katha issues that retold western fairytales, this image is from the story of Cinderella.

The first Indian issue of Amar Chitra Katha—Krishna was actually the 11th published issue from ACK, the first 10 having been based on Western Fairy-tales like Little Red Riding Hood and Pinocchio. From then on, ACK has remained largely dedicated to re-releasing stories within the Indian con-



Chacha-Chaudhary





III 1980s : The golden era of original Indian comics.

With the founding of Tinkle Magazine in 1981 the entire arena of comic magazine s went through a transformation. Though published in English, it wasn't long before its stories were syndicated in a multitude of Indian languages right from Malayalam to Assamese. Over 600 issues have been published thus far and many of its characters such as Shikari Shambu, Ramu & Shamu, and Suppandi have achieved a nationwide recognition.



The cover of the very first issue of Tinkle ever in December 1980, sold for just Rs. 2.50.

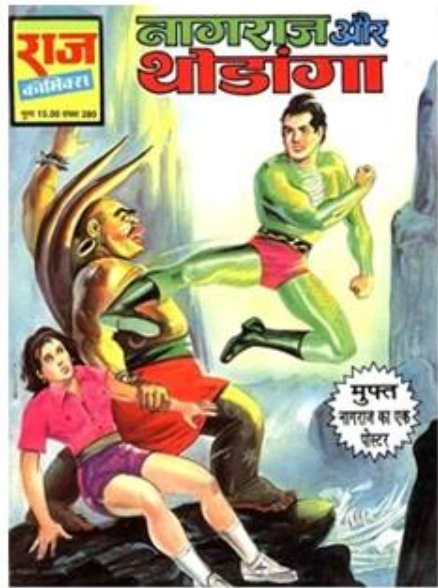
Other landmark moments included: 1980 - Chacha Chaudhury's entry into the world of Diamond Comics.



The cover of the very first issue of Tinkle ever in December 1980, sold for just Rs. 2.50

Other landmark moments included:

1980 - Chacha Chaudhury's entry into the world of Diamond Comics.



The cover of Raj Comics' 'Nagraj and Thodanga' issue.





IV. The 1990s :

Cut-throat competition and the advent of India's first graphic novels.

The golden era both rose to its zenith, only to fall within the same decade. By now, there were as many as 20 publishing houses for comic books spanning several genres right from superheroes to thrillers, horror comics and the original mythological, legend-based content that made comic books so popular here in the first place.

Some of the most important moment from the decade included:

Orijit Sen, an Indie comic book creator, published River Of Stories, which was India's first Graphic Novel. He was the first one of those many to come in the near future, who created 'comics with a conscience', using the seemingly child-like medium to tell a deeper story.



A panel from Orijit Sen's 'River of Stories'.



Gotham Comics, a US-based company, entered the Indian market in 1997 to establish a leadership position in the Indian comic magazine and children's book market. They brought with them the publishing rights of DC, Marvel, Dark Horse and Mad Magazine for the Indian subcontinent and there has been no looking back since.



With Gotham Comic's entrance into the Indian market, international comics like MAD, DC and Marvel became common place

in the late '90s with the advent of cable television, Internet and other modes of entertainment in India, the readership nose-dived. However, publishers like Raj Comics and Diamond Comics along with comics like Amar Chitra Katha have been able to sustain their readership. After a lull, new publishing companies such as the Virgin Comics, fenil comics, Green Gold, Jr. Diamond etc. has ap-





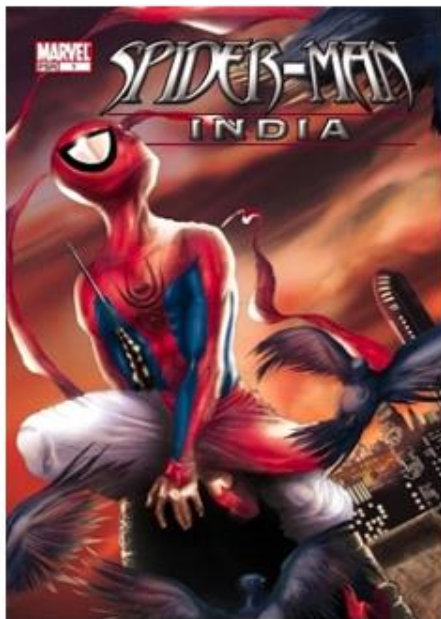
peared on the market in the last few years. Comic publishers meanwhile have been accused by critics of lacking innovation in the face of digital competition.



India hosted its first ever comics convention in February 2011. According to estimates, the Indian comic publishing industry is worth over 100 million dollars.



The popularity of manga and anime in India has led to Japanese manga-inspired comic books, such as Mythology a comic book based on Hindu mythology that has been released in India, Singapore, Malaysia and Europe.



Marvel's Spiderman in India issue



With the aforementioned iconic characters, cartoonists, writers and publishing houses weaving themselves together, we now find ourselves in



the possession of a vibrant fabric of Indian culture which would be cherished for ages to come. Comic enthusiast or not, this article is guaranteed to bring about the nostalgic feeling at the mention of a certain Chacha Chaudhary, Suppandi, Nandan, Champak or even a Tinkle digest.

-Siddharth Sharma



Sentiment and Emotions.

I am not prone to these exercises in stupidity. I am not prone to the feeble- or the unstable. I am not prone to people. Period. Many a times, and I do mean 'many', this preference, or lack thereof, has put me at back foot, but that foot has always been solely mine to play king on, and that, for some reason has always brought me great joy. The lonely walk is the longest and the hardest, but it also makes you the strongest and takes you the farthest.

And even after believing all of this, even after being an isolated bastard of cruelty and wisdom, she managed to take me by storm. And she did so with flying colors. In the few moments her mind touched mine, in those scarce precious units of fleeting time, ever fleeing crime, those few beats of the heart of the universe when her soul brushed with mine, she shook my perception of the world- shook away all the rust, ashes and dust and left behind pristine magical marble. Her lightning had battered at the walls of my dark dreary silence, her waves falling artillery on my shores- relentless and ruthless, until I had caved in and let her have her wicked way with me.

She'd been the nostalgia to all my favorite sad songs, the rain to my pluviophile. Her words and her grace had always been so intense, compelling my brute force to stop and think. I'd known of the fallacy called love- attraction, affection ...destruction.

I'd always treated it as something hazardous-toxic. But when it had come knocking at my door- draped in a black denim jacket and jeans, eyes alight with a fire I daren't dream of, the air around her thick with petrichor, and red lips full of wanton lust, I'd welcomed it with open arms.

I'd taken love on dates by the seashore.
I'd take love to coffee and parks.
And I'd take love to bed.

And that was the way it was with big words and emotions- they fluttered around for a day and thought it was forever.

Ghosts

And that was the way it was between her and I- we stood together for an hour, and believed we had crossed our stars. And I knew even back then that she wasn't mine to keep- but it had only made me cling all the harder. Something in the air had whispered that ours was a ship built to sink- that our time together in the moonlight was mere minutes to midnight.

And then it would all turn to dust and mice and pumpkins. Ask Cinderella. She knows. And I've learnt it the hard way. Rumor has it

that Cinderella was granted her happy ending- but who knows for sure? You didn't read the story after the 'happily ever after'.

I've also heard of the myths called 'happy endings'. And I am yet to find one for myself. I had tried to hold so hard on to my only hope for one- that raving mad happy end- tried so hard, that it had left gouged imprints on me. She'd slipped away like water, leaving behind little droplets of moisture on my aching fingertips, when all I had wanted was a tiny sliver of forever.

And maybe that is why people believe in ghosts. Or at least I did- and she way why. I'd wanted her, by my side, and she had left memories and moments behind- ghosts. And I could rage and kick and burn and shout at the heavens- God knows I tried, but I couldn't get her out of my mind.

And that was the way it was with ghosts- I'd told her, "Don't leave your ghosts behind!" And look what she did.

She had given me hope- hope that we could dare to stand against the might of inevitability. Hope, that ours was a different story, that we were special. And time showed me how much of a fool I was. But wasn't time built for that purpose? To be the judge of existence of all things great and small? And in the end, it's only judgment was to sentence us to ruin, rust, rage and annihilation. Nothing had stood against time. And nothing would.

She had taught me this- both her and Lady Time, that time would justify all love and hate, all of it. All the hours spent in adoration and aggression, and all the times that were counted as firsts and lasts- time has a unique way of putting every promise, every word, and every breath to test.

-Sarthak Pandey
XM



वैदिक शुभांसा

वैदिका साहित्य में अखिल विश्व की कल्याण की इक्षा का प्रतिपादन अनेक प्रकरण एवं शक्लों में किया गया है |

यथा-

स्वती मात्र उत पित्रे नो अस्तु स्वस्ति गोभ्यो जगते पुरुशेभ्यः |

विश्व सुभूतं सुविदन्त तो अस्तु ज्योगेव द्रशेम सूर्यम||

(अथर्व० १|३१|४)

इस मंत्र में स्वर्थ भाव की जड़पर कुठाराघात किया गया है |मंत्र में चित्तवृत्तियों को शुद्ध तथा हृदय को विशाल करने का साधन बताया गया है | वास्तव में परार्थ जीवन ही चित्त के मलों को दूर करता और हृदय को महान बनाता है |

प्रतेक बुरे कर्म की जड़ मनुष्य की इक्षाओं में रहती है ,इसलिए यदि इक्षाओं को शुद्ध कर लिया जाये तो बुरे कर्म कभी भी नहीं हो सकते| इस मंत्र द्वारा वेद शिक्षा देते हैं की तुम अपने चित्त में ' दूसरोके लिए भला हो' – ऐसी इच्छा पैदा करो | यदि तुम दूसरो का हित सोचोगे ,उनका भला चाहोगे ,तो उनके लिए भला करनेवालो कामों में भी तुम अनायास प्रव्रत हो सकोगे |मन जेसा सोचता है है , वेसा ही इच्छा करता है और जेसी इच्छा करता है कम भी उससे वेसे ही होते है | मंत्र में सम्पूर्ण जगत के लिए "स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण हो" – ऐसी इच्छा करने का उपदेश पाठको को दिया गया है |

साथ ही पाठक चित्त में यह भावना करे की सारा संसार एश्वर्यशाली तथा उत्तम ज्ञानवाला हो जाये जगमे मनुष्य अत्मबुद्धि भी करे | जगत को जब हम अपना कुटुम्ब जन ले तो जगत की वृधि देख कर हमे प्रसन्ता होगी और हम इर्ष्या --वेष की भावना में नहीं जलेंगे | वेध भारतीय संस्कृती के मूल स्रोत तथा विश्व्वंगमय को अमूल्य निधि है| वेदों में धर्म दर्शन , ज्ञान –विज्ञान ,कला कौशल ,योग संगीत ,मर्यादा ,लोक आचरण आदि मानव जीवन के लौकिक एवं परलौकिक उत्थान के लिए उपयोगी सभी सिद्धांतों एवं उपदेशों का अद्भुत वर्णन किया गया है |

वेड चाहते हे की व्यक्ति के चित्त्रत्तिरूप राज्य में प्रतिपल पवित्र , वरेण्य एवं उर्वर विचार –सरिता बहती रहे ,जिससे अंतःकरण में सदवृत्तियाँ जग्रत होती रहे –

'तत्स्विन्नैयम भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात" (ऋक० ३|६२|१०)

ससच्चीदानंद रूप परमात्मान| आप हमारी बुधि को अपमार्ग से रोक कर तेजोमय शुभ मार्ग की ओर प्रेरित करें |

वेदों में इस लोक को सुखमय बनाने की द्रष्टि से मनुष्यता के लिए अनेक विव कर्मों से रहने का निर्देश भी दिया गया है |

अक्सैर्मा दिव्यः| (ऋक० १०|३४|१३)

जुआ मत खेलो |

मा गृधः कस्य स्विद्वनम| (यजु० ४०|१)

परये धनका लालच न करो |

मा हिंसीः पुरुषान्यशूश्रु| (अथर्व० ६ |२)

मनुष्य एवं पशुओ को मन ,कर्म एवं वाणी से ,किसी भी प्रकार से ,कष्ट न दो |

- सिद्धार्थ शर्मा





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