

# PARJANYA B.Ed. COLLEGE



विद्या ददाति विनयम

PAHARPUR, BALIAPUR, DHANBAD (JHARKHAND)

# E-MAGAZINE

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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **FREE EDUCATION**

When education is free, more people have access to it. This means that more people can improve their lives by learning new skills and getting better jobs.

In addition, free education helps to level the playing field. It gives everyone an opportunity to improve their lives, regardless of their socioeconomic status. This is important because it helps to break the cycle of poverty and ensures that everyone has a chance to succeed. Furthermore, free education could also help bridge the gap between different socioeconomic levels and reduce inequality.

Free education bridges cultural divides: when people from all backgrounds can learn together in a safe and supported space, the result is often a greater sense of understanding and acceptance across demographics. Free education provides an opportunity to make real change on a broader scale, by improving people's lives through financial and social stability.



**Name** : **ANKIT KUMAR**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**

## कर्मवीर एक हिन्दी पत्रिका

कर्मवीर एक हिन्दी पत्रिका थी। पत्रकारिता के पितृ पुरुष माधवराव सप्रे की प्रेरणा से इसका प्रथम प्रकाशन १७ जनवरी १९२० को जबलपुर से हुआ। इसके प्रथम सम्पादक माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी थे। नवम्बर १९२२ तक यह जबलपुर से निकलती थी किन्तु बाद में खण्डवा से प्रकाशित हुई। १७ जनवरी १९२० के पहले ही अंक में चतुर्वेदीजी ने लिखा— १७ जनवरी १९२० के पहले ही अंक में चतुर्वेदीजी ने लिखा—हमारी आँखों में भारतीय जीवन गुलामी की जंजीरों से जकड़ा दीखता है। हृदय की पवित्रता पूर्वक हर प्रयत्न करेंगे कि वे जंजीरें फिसल जायें या टुकड़े—टुकड़े होकर गिरने की कृपा करें। हम जिस तरह भीरूता नष्ट कर देने के लिये तैयार होंगे उसी तरह अत्याचारों को भी। किन्तु भीरू और अत्याचारी दोनों ही हमारे होंगे और उनको दुनिया से हटा देने के लिए नहीं, उनकी प्रवृत्तियों को हटा देने के लिये हम उनसे लड़ते रहेंगे। हम स्वतंत्रता के हामी हैं। मुक्ति के उपासक हैं। राजनीति में या समाज में साहित्य में या धर्म में जहाँ भी स्वतंत्रता का पथ रोका जाएगा, ठोकर मारने वाले का पहला प्रहार और घातक शस्त्र पहला वार आदर से लेकर मुक्त होने के लिये प्रस्तुत रहेंगे।(1)



**Name** : **ANSHU SHREE**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



**BE REAL, NOT REEL** 

"Modern society, advance technology, but fake people! "

Yah it's true, each one is wearing a mask of fake happiness, togetherness, loyalty, prosperity but deep inside the corner a sad soul is roaming.

Anxiety, tension, depression, desires, relationship traumas, expectations, stress, success, failure and endless thoughts is killing everyday an individual blindly..

Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp statues these are the king of fake world of this Modern Era, where we post just a capture of second and shows, see how much happy we are and people judges us accordingly.

Go in front of mirror and ask to your reflection. Are you a Reel, or Real ??

Your saddest soul who is roaming inside the darkest corner will answer, " you are REEL."

Do hard work, be passionate for yourself, Love Yourself, explore the positivity wherever you go and spread the same, values your elder in front not in fake social media world only, ignore negativity breathe long meditate build yourself with the REAL you, not the REEL you...



**Name** : **BABITA KUMARI**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Women empowerment is about giving women the same chances in life as men. It means letting women do what they want to do, like getting an education, having a career, or being leaders. It also means removing the barriers that stop women from achieving their goals. When women are empowered, they can live their lives without worrying about being treated unfairly or facing violence.

Empowering women is very important. When women have equal opportunities, everyone benefits. For example, when women can work and earn money, they can support their families and help the economy grow. They bring new ideas and energy, which is good for businesses and communities. Also, when women are empowered, they are more likely to make sure their children get a good education and healthcare, which leads to a better future for everyone.

When women have the power to speak up, they can stand against discrimination and make sure they are treated with respect. This also helps reduce violence against women because empowered women can demand justice. Women's empowerment in India is a critical aspect of development, and it should be a top priority to provide them with opportunities to do so. Women can be empowered in several different ways.



**Name** : **BABY KUMARI**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



## जल ही जीवन हैं

क्षिति, जल, पावक, गगन और समीर ये पाँच तत्व हमारे धर्म ग्रंथों में मालिक कहे गए हैं। तथा हमारी शरीर की रचना में इनका समान रूप से भूमिका होती है। इनमें वायु और जल ये दो ऐसे तत्व हैं जिनके बिना हमारे जीवन की कल्पना एक क्षण भी नहीं की जा सकती, जीवों को जिस वस्तु की जरूरत जिस अनुपात में है, प्रति में वे तत्व उसी अनुपात में मौजूद हैं। पर आज जल और वायु दोनों पर संकट के काले बादल आच्छादित हैं तो समझना चाहिए कहीं ना कहीं हमने मूलभूत भूल की है। जल एक तरल पदार्थ है जो ठोस और गैस रूप में भी मौजूद है। अवस्था परिवर्तन करने का जल का एक सोभाव उपयोग के आयामो को विस्तृत कर देता है। जल अगर बर्फ बन कर ना रह पाता तो गंगा जैसी सारी नदिया ना होती और जल यदि गैस बंकर वस्मित ना हो पाता तो धरती पर वर्षा होने की संभावना ना बचती। औष के कानों की तुलना शायर व कवि ना जाने किन- किन रूपों में करते हैं, उनके काव्य जगत का यह हिस्सा लिखा ही रह जाता। लेकिन मानव का यह गुण धर्म है कि जिस वस्तु को वह वेवहर में लाता है, उसे दूषित कर देता है। यही कारण है कि आज नदी का जल भूमिगत जल कुवा बावड़ी का जल, समुद्र का जल और यहाँ तक कि वर्षा का जल भी कम या अधिक अनुपात में दूषित हो चुका है। जल प्रदूषण पर गोस्थिया तथा सेमीनार हुए जा रहे हैं परन्तु इस विश्ववयपि समस्या का कोई ठोस हल अभी तक सामने नहीं आ पाया है। हाल में यह प्रयास भी हो रहा है कि इस समस्या का पेटेंट करा लिया जाय। अर्थात किसी खास नदी या बांध के जल पर किसी खास बहुरास्ट्र कंपनी का अधिकार हो और वे इस जल को बोटोलो में बंद कर बाजार में मिनिरल वॉटर के नाम से बेच सकें। सुनने में आया है कि सरकार भी इस पर राजी है मगर पर्यवरणविदो ने बखेड़ा खड़ा कर दिया तो उसने चुप्पी साध ली। पर जिस तरह से प्रतेक वस्तु पर बजारवाद हावी हो रहा है। नम देखकर कहा नहीं जा सकता कि कब तक नदिया तथा अन्य जलसायो उक्त कम्पनी से बचे रह सकेंगे। सरकार भी अपने बढ़ते खर्च की भरपाई के लिए तरह- तरह के हथकंडे अपना रहे हैं।



**Name** : **BARSHA KUMARI**

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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Women's empowerment (or female empowerment) may be defined in several ways, including accepting women's viewpoints, making an effort to seek them and raising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment equips and allows women to make life-determining decisions through the different societal problems. They may have the opportunity to re-define gender roles or other such roles, which allow them more freedom to pursue desired goals.

Nations, businesses, communities and groups may benefit from implementing programs and policies that adopt the notion of female empowerment. Women's empowerment enhances the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), increasing women's empowerment is essential for women's well-being and has a positive impact on agricultural production, food security, diets and child nutrition.

In all parts of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well-being as a result of being overburdened with work and of their lack of power and influence. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men, and at the same time, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms often go unrecognized. The power relations that impede women's attainment of healthy and fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to the highly public. Achieving change requires policy and programme actions that will improve women's access to secure livelihoods and economic resources, alleviate their extreme responsibilities with regard to housework, remove legal impediments to their participation in public life, and raise social awareness through effective programmes of education and mass communication. In addition, improving the status of women also enhances their decision-making capacity at all levels in all spheres of life, especially in the area of sexuality and reproduction. This, in turn, is essential for the long-term success of population programmes. Experience shows that population and development programmes are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women.



**Name** : **BIVAJEET PANDEY**

**Roll No.** : **68**

**Session** : **2022-24**



## **SECURITY FOR INTERNET E-COMMERCE TRANSACTION**

### **Introduction**

Internet e-commerce transactions refer to the buying and selling of goods or services conducted online. The growth of e-commerce has revolutionized the way businesses operate and how consumers shop. However, with the convenience of online shopping comes the challenge of ensuring security and protecting sensitive information exchanged during transactions. This essay delves into the critical aspects of securing e-commerce transactions, discussing encryption, authentication methods, and best practices to safeguard against cyber threats.

### **Encryption in E-commerce Transactions**

Encryption is a fundamental security measure in e-commerce that ensures data transmitted between the buyer and seller remains confidential and secure. It involves encoding information using cryptographic algorithms so that only authorized parties can decrypt and access the data. The two primary types of encryptions used in e-commerce are symmetric and asymmetric encryption.

Symmetric encryption uses a single key to both encrypt and decrypt data, providing fast processing speeds suitable for bulk data encryption. However, the challenge lies in securely distributing and managing the encryption keys to prevent unauthorized access.

Asymmetric encryption, on the other hand, uses a pair of keys: a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption. This method ensures that even if the public key is intercepted, the data remains secure as only the intended recipient possesses the private key required for decryption.

### **Authentication Mechanisms**

Authentication is crucial in verifying the identity of parties involved in e-commerce transactions to prevent unauthorized access and fraudulent activities. Common authentication mechanisms include:

1. **Passwords and PINs:** Traditional but effective, requiring users to enter a combination of Characters or numbers to access their accounts.



2. **Biometric Authentication:** Utilizes unique biological traits such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or iris scans for identity verification, offering a higher level of security than traditional passwords.

3. **Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) Factor Authentication (MFA):and Multi-** Requires users to provide two or more forms of verification before accessing their accounts, combining something they know (password) with something they have (e.g., smartphone app) or something they are (biometric data).

### **Best Practices for Secure E-commerce Transactions**

Implementing best practices is essential for mitigating risks associated with e-commerce transactions. Some key practices include:

1. **Use of HTTPS:** Ensure that the e-commerce website uses HTTPS protocol to encrypt data transmitted between the user's browser and the server, preventing interception by malicious third parties.

2. **Regular Security Audits:** Conduct frequent security audits and vulnerability assessments to identify and rectify potential security weaknesses in the e-commerce platform.

3. **Minimization:** Collect and store only essential customer information necessary for completing transactions to minimize the impact of data breaches.

4. **Secure Payment Gateways:** Partner with reputable payment gateways that comply with Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) to process transactions securely.

5. **Educating Users:** Provide guidance to customers on recognizing phishing scams, using strong passwords, and safeguarding their personal information to enhance overall security awareness.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, securing internet e-commerce transactions is crucial to maintaining trust and confidence among consumers in the digital marketplace. Encryption, authentication mechanisms, and best practices discussed in this essay play pivotal roles in safeguarding sensitive information and mitigating risks associated with cyber threats. As e-commerce continues to evolve, so too must security measures adapt to address emerging challenges and vulnerabilities.

By employing robust encryption techniques, implementing effective authentication mechanisms, and adhering to best practices, businesses can ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of e-commerce transactions. Ultimately, the goal is to foster a secure online environment where consumers can shop with peace of mind, knowing that their personal and financial information is protected from unauthorized access and fraudulent activities.



**Name** : **KANCHAN SONI**

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**Session** : **2022-24**



## EDUCATION IN TECHNOLOGY

शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी (अधिगम प्रौद्योगिकी भी कहा जाता है) उचित तकनीकी प्रक्रियाओं और संसाधनों के सृजन, उपयोग तथा प्रबंधन के द्वारा अधिगम और कार्य प्रदर्शन सुधार के अध्ययन और नैतिक अभ्यास को कहते हैं। शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी शब्द के साथ प्रायः अनुदेशात्मक सिद्धांत तथा अधिगम सिद्धांत संबद्ध और शामिल होते हैं। जबकि अनुदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी में अधिगम एवं अनुदेश की प्रक्रियाएं तथा प्रणालियां शामिल हैं, शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी में मानवीय क्षमताओं के विकास हेतु प्रयुक्त अन्य प्रणालियां शामिल होती हैं। शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी सॉफ्टवेयर, हार्डवेयर और इंटरनेट अनुप्रयोगों तथा गतिविधियों का समावेश करती है किंतु इन तक सामित नहीं है। लेकिन इन शब्दों के अर्थ को लेकर अब भी बहस होती है।

### विवरण और अर्थ

शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी को सर्वाधिक सरलता और सुगमता से ऐसे उपकरणों की एक सरणी के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है जो शिक्षार्थी के सीखने की प्रक्रिया में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकें। शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी, प्रौद्योगिकी "शब्द" की एक व्यापक परिभाषा पर निर्भर करती है। प्रौद्योगिकी, मानव उपयोग की भौतिक सामग्रियों जैसे मशीनों या हार्डवेयर के रूप में संदर्भित की जा सकती है, लेकिन इसमें प्रणालियां, संगठन की विधियां तथा तकनीक जैसे व्यापक विषय भी शामिल हो सकते हैं। कुछ आधुनिक उपकरण शामिल हैं लेकिन ये सिर्फ ओवरहेड प्रोजेक्टर, लैपटॉप, कंप्यूटर और कैलकुलेटर तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं। "स्मार्टफोन" और गेम (ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों) जैसे नए उपकरण गंभीरता से अपनी अभिज्ञान क्षमता की वजह से काफी ध्यान आकर्षित करने लगे हैं।

### सिद्धांत एवं व्यवहार।

शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी साहित्य में तीन मुख्य सैद्धांतिक स्कूल या दार्शनिक ढांचे उपस्थित रहे हैं। ये हैं व्यवहारवाद, संज्ञानवाद और रचनावाद, तीनों वैचारिक स्कूलों में से प्रत्येक आज के साहित्य में उपस्थित है, लेकिन इनका विकास उसी प्रकार हुआ है जिस प्रकार मनेविज्ञान साहित्य का हुआ है।

### व्यवहारवाद।

इस सैद्धांतिक संरचना का विकास इवान पावलोव, एडवर्ड थोर्नडिके, एडवर्ड सी. टोलमैन, क्लार्क एल हल, बी. एफ. स्किनर और अन्य कई लोगों के पशु अधिगम प्रयोगों के साथ 20वीं शताब्दी में हुआ था। कई मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने इन सिद्धांतों का मानव अधिगम के साथ वर्णन और प्रयोग करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया। जबकि यह अभी भी बहुत उपयोगी है, इस अधिगम दर्शन ने कई शिक्षकों का समर्थन खो दिया है।

### स्किनर का योगदान।

बी.एफ. स्किनर ने अपने मौखिक व्यवहार— के प्रकार्यात्मक विश्लेषण के आधार पर शिक्षण में सुधार पर व्यापक रूप से लिखा था और समकालीन शिक्षा में निहित मिथकों को समाप्त करने के प्रयास में तथा साथ ही अपनी प्रणाली जिसे वे क्रमादेशित अनुदेश कहते थे, का प्रोत्साहन करने के लिए "द टेक्नोलोजी ऑफ टीचिंग लिखी। ऑगडेन लिंड्सले ने भी इसी प्रकार व्यवहार विश्लेषण पर आधारित सेलेरेशन अधिगम प्रणाली विकसित की थी लेकिन वह केलर और स्किनर के मॉडल से बिलकुल अलग थी।



**Name** : **KAVITA KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **76**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **DISCIPLINE**

Discipline is also essential for developing good character traits such as respect, honesty, and responsibility. Those persons who are disciplined learn to be accountable for their actions and decisions, which sets the foundation for a successful future.

Discipline brings a lot of respect for an individual from others. A disciplined individual by his very nature would command respect from others. Bringing discipline in one's life is a difficult task.

Self-discipline enables effort, goal- setting, and the ability to overcome challenges. It helps individuals stay focused, make better decisions, and build the habits necessary for long-term achievement.

Discipline is one of the most important personality traits in everyone's life. It refers to a set of rules and regulations which are to be followed while undergoing any task or activity.

Motivation gets you going, but discipline keeps you growing.

Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment.



**Name** : **KOMAL BHARTI**

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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **GST (GOODS & SERVICE TAX)**

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (संक्षेप मे: व.से.क. या जीएसटी अंग्रेज़ी: GST, अंग्रेज़ी: Goods and Services Tax) भारत में 9 जुलाई 2017 से लागू एक महत्वपूर्ण अप्रत्यक्ष कर व्यवस्था है जिसे सरकार व कई अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा इसे स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक सुधार बताया है। इसके लागू होने से केन्द्र सरकार एवम् विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न दरों पर लगाए जा रहे विभिन्न करों को हटाकर पूरे देश के लिए एक ही अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली लागू हो गयी है। इस कर व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन किया गया था।

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद द्वारा संचालित है। भारत के वित्त मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं। जीएसटी के तहत, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को निम्न दरों पर लगाया जाता है, 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% और 28% (5 TYPES)। मोटे कीमती और अर्ध कीमती पत्थरों पर 0.25% की एक विशेष दर तथा सोने पर 3% की दर है। GST क्या है विस्तार में समझने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करे। GST 4 प्रकार के होते है।

1. CGST (CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
2. SGST (STATE GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
3. UTGST (UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
4. IGST (INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)

जीएसटी दर की गणना कैसे करे GST रेट की गणना करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक GST Calculator को जारी किया गया है जिससे आप अपनी वस्तु की जीएसटी दर जान सकते हैं।



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**Session** : **2022-24**



## IMPLEMENTATION OF GST IN SOCIETY

GST is a destination-based tax levied on the supply of goods and services, encompassing all stages of production and distribution. It replaces multiple indirect taxes such as excise duties, service tax, VAT, etc., thereby eliminating cascading effects and creating a seamless tax credit mechanism. The introduction of GST typically involves significant legislative changes, administrative restructuring, and widespread stakeholder engagement.

### Objectives of Implementing GST

1. **Simplification and Harmonization:** GST simplifies the tax structure by subsuming multiple taxes under a single umbrella, reducing compliance burden, and promoting ease of doing business.
2. **Uniformity:** It aims to create a uniform tax regime across the country, reducing inter-state tax disparities and barriers to trade.
3. **Boost to Economic Growth:** By eliminating inefficiencies in the tax system and improving tax compliance, GST can potentially boost economic growth.
4. **Enhanced Revenue Collection:** GST broadens the tax base and improves revenue collection efficiency, providing fiscal sustainability to governments.
5. **Consumer Welfare:** It aims to benefit consumers by potentially reducing the overall tax burden on goods and services.

### Implementation Process

#### Legislative Framework

Implementing GST requires enacting a comprehensive GST law that defines the scope, rates, exemptions, compliance requirements, and administrative procedures. The legislative process involves consultation with stakeholders, including businesses, states, and tax experts, to ensure the law's effectiveness and acceptability.

#### Administrative Infrastructure

Establishing robust administrative infrastructure is crucial for effective GST implementation. This includes:

- **GST Network (GSTN):** A technology-driven platform for registration, filing returns, and processing refunds.
- **Tax Administration:** Training tax officials, enhancing enforcement capabilities, and ensuring smooth transition for taxpayers.

## Transition and Outreach

Transitioning to GST involves educating taxpayers, updating IT systems, and managing the shift from old tax regimes to GST. Outreach programs, workshops, and seminars are conducted to facilitate understanding and compliance among taxpayers, especially small businesses and traders.

## Impact of GST Implementation

### Economic Impact

1. **Business Environment:** GST simplification and input tax credit benefits can improve business efficiency and competitiveness.
2. **Supply Chain Optimization:** Rationalization of logistics and distribution networks across states can reduce costs and improve supply chain efficiency.
3. **Investment and Consumption:** Reduced tax burden and improved tax compliance may stimulate investment and consumption, contributing to economic growth.

### Social Impact

1. **Consumer Prices:** GST's impact on consumer prices varies by sector, with some goods and services becoming cheaper or dearer depending on the rate structure.
2. **Inclusive Growth:** GST aims to formalize the economy, bringing informal sectors into the tax net and promoting inclusive growth.

### Administrative Impact

1. **Revenue Collection:** GST aims to enhance revenue collection through broadening the tax base and improving compliance.
2. **Administrative Efficiency:** Centralized tax administration and online filing systems streamline processes and reduce administrative costs.

## Conclusion

Implementing GST in society is a transformative process that requires careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and robust administrative infrastructure. While GST promises economic efficiency, enhanced revenue collection, and simplified tax compliance, its successful implementation depends on addressing challenges such as complexity, IT readiness, and administrative coordination. By learning from global experiences and adapting strategies to local contexts, societies can harness the potential of GST to foster sustainable economic growth and inclusive development.

In conclusion, GST implementation is not just a tax reform but a catalyst for broader economic and social change, shaping the future trajectory of societies and economies worldwide.



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**Session** : **2022-24**

## भ्रष्टाचार

भ्रष्टाचार एक व्यापक समस्या है जो कई दशकों से चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। यह एक ऐसा खतरा है जो समाज के सभी स्तरों, सबसे गरीबों से लेकर सबसे अमीर लोगों तक को परेशान करता है। लालच और असंतुष्टि, देश का लचीला कानून भी भ्रष्टाचार की वजह है। भारत में भ्रष्टाचार विभिन्न रूपों में होता है, जैसे रिश्वतखोरी, गबन, भाई-भतीजावाद और सार्वजनिक संसाधनों का दुरुपयोग। भारत में भ्रष्टाचार का मूल कारण पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही की कमी और कमजोर कानूनी प्रणाली है। भारत देश में वैसे तो बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हुए हैं हर रोज कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में आम जनता का इनसे सामना होता रहता है।

वर्ष 1985 में भारत के सबसे युवा प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी ने सूखा प्रभावित ओडिशा के कालाहांडी क्षेत्र के दौरे में कहा था कि देश में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है, सरकार द्वारा खर्च किए जाने वाले 1 रुपये में से 15 पैसे ही जनता तक पहुंच पाते हैं। भारत में भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या पर तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री के इस कथन से समस्या की गंभीरता का पता चलता है।

आजादी के बाद सबसे पहले जीप खरीदी घोटाला (1948) देश में सामने आया था। आजादी के बाद भारत सरकार ने एक लंदन की कंपनी से 2000 जीपों को सौदा किया। सौदा 80 लाख रुपये का था। लेकिन केवल 155 जीप ही मिल पाई। इस घोटाले में ब्रिटेन में भारत के उच्चायुक्त का हाथ होने की बात सामने आई। लेकिन 1955 में केस बंद हो गया और वसूली 1 रुपए की भी नहीं हो पाई।

बोफोर्स घोटाला— 1987 में एक स्वीडन की कंपनी बोफोर्स एबी से रिश्वत लेने के मामले में राजीव गांधी समेत कई बेड़ नेता फंसे। इसमें आरोप लगा की भारतीय 155 मिमी. के फील्ड हॉवीत्जर के बोली में नेताओं ने करीब 64 करोड़ रुपये का घपला किया।

1996 में बिहार के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री लालू प्रसाद यादव और अन्य नेताओं ने राज्य के पशुपालन विभाग को लेकर धोखाबाजी से लिए गए 950 करोड़ रुपये कथित रूप से निगल लिए।

**परिणाम :** भारत में भ्रष्टाचार का देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप संसाधनों का गलत आवंटन, खराब प्रशासन और लोगों को आवश्यक सेवाओं की कमी आती है। भ्रष्टाचार ने लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन को भी कमजोर कर दिया है, राजनीतिक दल और नेता, सत्ता और नियंत्रण बनाए रखने के साधन के रूप में भ्रष्टाचार का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

**उपाय :** भारत सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जैसे भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी एजेंसियों की स्थापना करना, कानून और नियम बनाना, सार्वजनिक संस्थानों में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देना। हालाँकि, भारत में भ्रष्टाचार एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती बनी हुई है, जिससे निपटने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासों और राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति की आवश्यकता है।

भ्रष्टाचार में भाग लेने से इनकार करने, भ्रष्टाचार की रिपोर्ट करने और अपने नेताओं से जवाबदेही की मांग करके भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने में नागरिक भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। भारत में भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के लिए अधिक पारदर्शी, जवाबदेह और निष्पक्ष समाज के निर्माण के लिए सरकार और नागरिकों सहित सभी हितधारकों के सामूहिक प्रयास की आवश्यकता है।



**Name** : **MANJU KUMARI**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **WOMEN EDUCATION**

Women's education is crucial for the development and progress of any society. Education is a fundamental human right and women have the same right to education as men. Educated women have the potential to become strong leaders, role models, and agents of change in their communities. They are more likely to participate in the workforce, earn higher wages, and provide for themselves and their families.

remember reading a story about a woman named Rupa, who grew up in a small village in India. Despite facing numerous obstacles, she was determined to get an education. With the help of a local NGO, she was able to attend school and later went on to college. Today, she is a successful businesswoman and a role model for other women in her village. She is using her education and success to give back to her community by providing education and job opportunities for other women.



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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA**

Youth unemployment is a pressing concern in India, with a large proportion of the country's young population struggling to find employment. Despite being one of the world's fastest-growing economies, India's unemployment rate has been steadily increasing, particularly among the youth.

According to recent statistics, the youth unemployment rate in India stands at over 25%, with millions of young people unable to find decent jobs. This is attributed to various factors, including the mismatch between the skills imparted by the education system and the requirements of the industry, lack of job opportunities in the formal sector, and the prevalence of informal employment.

The consequences of youth unemployment in India are far-reaching. It leads to decreased economic productivity, increased poverty and inequality, and social unrest. Moreover, the psychological impact on young people, including feelings of frustration, hopelessness, and low self-esteem, cannot be overstated.

To address this issue, the Indian government has launched several initiatives, including the "Make in India" and "Skill India" programs, aimed at promoting entrepreneurship, skill development, and job creation. Additionally, there is a growing emphasis on vocational training, apprenticeships, and internships to bridge the gap between education and employment.

However, more needs to be done to address the root causes of youth unemployment in India. This includes reforming the education system to make it more industry-oriented, promoting innovation and entrepreneurship, and creating job opportunities in the formal sector. By doing so, India can harness the potential of its young population and ensure sustainable economic growth and development.



**Name** : **NEHA RAJAK**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



## SMALL BUSINESS

एमएसएमई की पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया में आसानी— उद्योग आधार ज्ञापन — माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के दिनांक 3.10.2014 को उनके 'मन की बात' में दिए गए सुझाव के आधार पर, एमएसएमई के पंजीकरण को आसान बनाने के लिए फॉर्म को सरल बनाएं, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने अधिसूचित किया है: सरल एक पेज पंजीकरण फार्म 'उद्योग आधार ज्ञापन' (UAM) पर 18 वें सितम्बर 2015। सरलीकृत एक-पृष्ठ पंजीकरण फॉर्म यूएम के साथ परामर्श के बाद बनाया गया था राज्यों और हितधारकों, कामत समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर विभाग से संबंधित संसदीय द्वारा वित्तीय वास्तुकला और टिप्पणियों/अनुमोदन पर स्थायी समिति, एमएसएमई के लिए राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड और एमएसएमई आदि के लिए सलाहकार समिति। यह भारत में एमएसएमई के लिए व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। नड ने उद्यमियों के ज्ञापन (EM भाग & I और II) को दाखिल करने के स्थान पर संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र। एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों को बस ऑनलाइन फाइल करने की जरूरत है, एक आसान— तुरंत एक अद्वितीय उद्योग आधार संख्या प्राप्त करने के लिए [http%@@@udyogaadhaar.gov.in](http://@@udyogaadhaar.gov.in) पर पेज UAM (यूएन)। मांगी गई जानकारी स्व-प्रमाणन के आधार पर है और कोई सहायक दस्तावेज नहीं है यूएम की ऑनलाइन फाइलिंग के समय आवश्यक हैं। संशोधित अधिसूचनाएं भी जारी की गईं 10.01.2017 और 30.06.2017 संशोधन प्रावधानों सहित नई सुविधाओं को शामिल करने के लिए। से अधिक 38.95 लाख UAMS सितंबर 2015 से दायर किए गए हैं दिसम्बर 2017 तक यूएम दाखिल करने से मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी में भी।



**Name** : **NIRAJ NIKHIL**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **FUTURE PANDEMIC PREPARATION AND RESPONSE**

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has been forced to reckon with its vulnerabilities and inadequacies in handling global health crises. As we look to the future, it is imperative to reassess our strategies for pandemic preparedness and response. This essay explores key areas where improvements are necessary, examines lessons learned from COVID-19, and proposes actionable steps for enhancing our readiness for future pandemics.

### **Lessons Learned from COVID-19**

COVID-19 has underscored several critical shortcomings in global pandemic response:

- 1. Healthcare Infrastructure:** Many countries struggled with overwhelmed healthcare systems, shortages of medical supplies, and insufficient hospital capacity. The need for resilient healthcare infrastructure capable of scaling up rapidly during crises is evident.
- 2. Global Coordination:** International cooperation and coordination were often fragmented and delayed, hindering the timely sharing of information, resources, and best practices. Enhanced collaboration frameworks are essential for a more cohesive global response.
- 3. Public Health Messaging:** Misinformation and confusion regarding public health measures and the virus itself spread rapidly, undermining public trust and compliance. Effective communication strategies are crucial in combating misinformation and promoting public health measures.
- 4. Economic Impact:** The pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in global supply chains and highlighted socioeconomic disparities, with marginalized communities disproportionately affected. Building resilience in economic systems and addressing equity issues are paramount.

### **Enhancing Pandemic Preparedness**

Based on the lessons learned, several key strategies can be adopted to improve pandemic preparedness:

- 1. Investment in Healthcare Infrastructure:** Governments must prioritize investments in healthcare infrastructure, including hospital capacity, medical supplies, and healthcare workforce training. Building surge capacity and flexibility within healthcare systems can mitigate strain during pandemics.
- 2. Global Surveillance and Early Warning Systems:** Establishing robust global surveillance networks and early warning systems can enable rapid detection and response to emerging

infectious diseases. This includes enhancing collaboration between public health agencies and leveraging technological advancements in data collection and analysis.

**3. International Cooperation and Governance:** Strengthening international cooperation frameworks, such as through the World Health Organization (WHO) and regional health organizations, is crucial. This includes improving information sharing protocols, coordinating response efforts, and establishing mechanisms for equitable distribution of vaccines and treatments.

**4. Research and Development:** Investing in research and development (R&D) for vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics is essential. Governments and international organizations should support R&D initiatives, facilitate technology transfer, and incentivize private sector involvement in pandemic response efforts.

**5. Public Health Communication:** Developing clear, consistent, and culturally appropriate public health communication strategies is vital. This includes combating misinformation, addressing vaccine hesitancy, and fostering community engagement to promote adherence to public health guidelines.

**6. Community Engagement and Equity:** Prioritizing equity in pandemic response efforts is essential to ensure vulnerable populations have access to healthcare, vaccines, and social support. Engaging with communities, addressing socioeconomic disparities, and integrating equity considerations into policymaking are critical components of a comprehensive response.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgent need for enhanced global pandemic preparedness and response strategies. By learning from the lessons of COVID-19 and implementing targeted improvements in healthcare infrastructure, global coordination, research and development, and public health communication, the international community can better prepare for future pandemics.

Governments, international organizations, and stakeholders must work collaboratively to strengthen healthcare systems, build resilient infrastructure, and prioritize equity in pandemic response efforts. Investing in early warning systems, fostering international cooperation, and empowering communities through effective communication are essential steps towards mitigating the impact of future pandemics.

Ultimately, the goal is not only to respond more effectively to future health crises but also to build a more resilient and equitable global health system capable of protecting populations worldwide. By taking proactive measures now, we can ensure that the devastating toll of COVID-19 serves as a catalyst for positive change in global health preparedness and response.

In summary, while the challenges ahead are significant, they are not insurmountable. With political will, international solidarity, and sustained investment in health infrastructure and preparedness, we can emerge stronger and more resilient in the face of future pandemics. The time to act is now.



**Name** : **NITU KUMARI**

**Roll No.** : **26**

**Session** : **2022-24**



## **CYBERCRIME AND SECURITY**

In the era of digital transformation, cybercrime has emerged as a formidable threat, affecting individuals, businesses, and governments on a global scale. Cybercrime encompasses a variety of malicious activities carried out through digital means, including hacking, phishing, ransomware attacks, identity theft, and large-scale data breaches. The increasing reliance on technology and the internet has created numerous opportunities for cybercriminals to exploit vulnerabilities in systems, networks, and devices.

One of the primary challenges in addressing cybercrime is its rapidly evolving nature. Cybercriminals are constantly developing more sophisticated methods to bypass security measures, making it imperative for cybersecurity practices to evolve accordingly. This dynamic threat landscape necessitates a proactive and multi-faceted approach to security. Regular updates and patches to software, robust encryption protocols, and the implementation of multi-factor authentication are fundamental components of a resilient cybersecurity strategy.

Organizations must prioritize cybersecurity by adopting a comprehensive security framework that includes risk assessment, incident response plans, and continuous monitoring. A robust risk assessment process helps identify potential vulnerabilities and the impact of different types of cyber threats. Incident response plans ensure that organizations are prepared to act swiftly and effectively in the event of a cyber-attack, minimizing damage and recovery time.

Continuous monitoring and threat intelligence are crucial in identifying and mitigating cyber threats in real-time. Advanced security solutions such as intrusion detection systems, firewalls, and security information and event management (SIEM) tools provide continuous surveillance and analysis of network traffic and system activities. These tools help detect unusual patterns that may indicate a security breach, enabling prompt action to neutralize threats.

Human error remains one of the most significant factors contributing to cyber vulnerabilities. Therefore, employee training and awareness programs are essential. Educating employees about recognizing phishing attempts, securing personal devices, and following best practices for password management can significantly reduce the risk of cyber-attacks. Regular training sessions and simulated phishing exercises can reinforce good cybersecurity habits and prepare employees to respond effectively to potential threats.

Governments and regulatory bodies play a critical role in establishing and enforcing cybersecurity standards. International collaboration is vital, as cybercrime transcends national borders. By sharing intelligence, resources, and best practices, nations can collectively combat cyber threats more effectively. Public-private partnerships can also enhance cybersecurity resilience by fostering cooperation and information exchange between government entities and the private sector. In conclusion, as cyber threats continue to grow in complexity and frequency, the importance of robust cybersecurity measures cannot be overstated. Through a combination of advanced technological defenses, informed practices, and international cooperation, the global community can better safeguard against the pervasive threat of cybercrime. Proactive and comprehensive cybersecurity strategies are essential in protecting sensitive information, maintaining trust, and ensuring the integrity of digital infrastructures.



**Name** : **PRATIMA KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **93**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: WINDS OF CHANGE**

Abstract:

Women empowerment has become the buzzword today with women working alongside men in all spheres. They profess an independent outlook, whether they are living inside their home or working outside. They are increasingly gaining control over their lives and taking their own decisions with regard to their education, career, profession and lifestyle.

With steady increase in the number of working women, they have gained financial independence, which has given them confidence to lead their own lives and build their own identity. They are successfully taking up diverse professions to prove that they are second to none in any respect.

But while doing so, women also take care to strike a balance between their commitment to their profession as well as their home and family. They are playing multiple roles of a mother, daughter, sister, wife and a working professional with remarkable harmony and ease. With equal opportunities to work, they are functioning with a spirit of team work to render all possible co-operation to their male counterparts in meeting the deadlines and targets set in their respective professions.

Women empowerment is not limited to urban, working women but women in even remote towns and villages are now increasingly making their voices heard loud and clear in society. They are no longer willing to play a second fiddle to their male counterparts. Educated or not, they are asserting their social and political rights and making their presence felt, regardless of their socio-economic backgrounds.

While it is true that women, by and large, do not face discrimination in society today, unfortunately, many of them face exploitation and harassment which can be of diverse types: emotional, physical, mental and sexual. They are often subjected to rape, abuse and other forms of physical and intellectual violence.

Women empowerment, in the truest sense, will be achieved only when there is attitudinal change in society with regard to womenfolk, treating them with proper respect, dignity, fairness and equality. The rural areas of the country are, by and large, steeped in a feudal and medieval outlook, refusing to grant women equal say in the matters of their education, marriage, dress-code, profession and social interactions.

Let us hope, women empowerment spreads to progressive as well as backward areas of our vast a country.



**Name** : **PAYAL KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **94**  
**Session** : **2022-24**

## **THE BEAUTY OF LIFE'S JOURNEY**

Life is a complex and multifaceted journey, full of twists and turns that shape us into the individuals we are meant to be. It is a journey that takes us through moments of joy and sorrow, love and loss, and hope and despair. Yet, despite its challenges, life is a precious gift that offers us countless opportunities for growth, learning, and connection.

As we navigate the ups and downs of life, we are constantly evolving and adapting. We learn to embrace the beauty of the present moment, to cherish the people and experiences that bring us joy, and to find meaning and purpose in our struggles. We discover that life is not about avoiding challenges, but about facing them head-on and emerging stronger and wiser.

Through our experiences, we develop a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us. We learn to appreciate the little things, to cherish the beauty of nature, and to find solace in the kindness of strangers. We realize that life is a journey, not a destination, and that the beauty lies in the journey itself.

So let us embrace life in all its complexity, with all its ups and downs. Let us cherish every moment, every experience, and every connection. Let us find the beauty in the journey and make the most of this precious gift we call life...



**Name** : **PRITY KUMARI**

**Roll No.** : **19**

**Session** : **2022-24**

## **SELF CONFIDENCE**

Confidence is a belief in oneself, the conviction that one has the ability to meet life's challenges and to succeed and the willingness to act accordingly.

Being confident requires a realistic sense of one's capabilities and feeling secure in that knowledge.

Being confident means knowing that we can handle that emotional outcome of whatever we will face. Speaking our self, limiting self-criticism, and other strategies can help to build emotional strength and confident.

Confidence is not an innate or fixed characteristics. It is an ability that can be acquired and improved over time.

Social confidence can be developed by social interaction and participating in social activities.

Outside of social context, we can gain a sense of confidence from personal & professional accomplishment. Projecting confidence helps people, gain credibility, make a strong first impression, deal with pressure and tackle personal and professional challenges. It is also an attractive trait, as confidence helps put others at ease. Hesitation and Anxiety can break our confidence, So be in yourself and believe in our self can boost our confidence.

Confidence helps us feel ready for life's experiences. When we are confident, we are more likely to move forward with people and opportunities Confidence in the feeling of trust in our self, self-confidence involves a positive belief in our self to do what we want.

"So be positive & being confident".



**Name** : **PRIYANKA KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **62**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX**

The idea of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) for India was first mooted sixteen years back, during the Prime Ministership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Thereafter, on 28th February, 2006, the then Union Finance Minister in his Budget for 2006-07 proposed that GST would be introduced from 1st April, 2010. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), which had formulated the design of State VAT was requested to come up with a roadmap and structure for the GST. Joint Working Groups of officials having representatives of the States as well as the Centre were set up to examine various aspects of the GST and draw up reports specifically on exemptions and thresholds, taxation of services and taxation of inter-State supplies. Based on discussions within and between it and the Central Government, the EC released its First Discussion Paper (FDP) on GST in November, 2009. The FDP spelled out the features of the proposed GST and has formed the basis for the present GST laws and rules.

In March 2011, Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha to enable levy of GST. However, due to lack of political consensus, the Bill lapsed after the dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha in August 2013.

On 19th December, 2014, The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha and was passed by Lok Sabha in May 2015. The Bill was taken up in Rajya Sabha and was referred to the Joint Committee of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 14th May, 2015. The Select Committee submitted its report on 22nd July, 2015. Thereafter, the Constitutional Amendment Bill was moved on 1st August 2016 based on political consensus. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3rd August 2016 and by the Lok Sabha on 8th August 2016. After ratification by required number of State legislatures and assent of the President, the Constitutional amendment was notified as Constitution (101st Amendment) Act 2016 on 8th September, 2016. The Constitutional amendment paved way for introduction of Goods and Services Tax in India.

After GST Council approved the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 (The CGST Bill), the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 (The IGST Bill), the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 (The UTGST Bill), the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Bill 2017 (The Compensation Bill), these Bills were passed by the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 2017. The Rajya Sabha passed these Bills on 6th April, 2017 and were then enacted as Acts on 12th April, 2017. T 2015. 6 on 08.09.2016

Thereafter, State Legislatures of different States have passed respective State Goods and Services Tax Bills. After the enactment of various GST laws, GST was launched with effect from 1st July 2017 by Sh. Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in the presence of Sh. Pranab Mukherjee, the then President of India in a mid-night function at the Central Hall of Parliament of India.



**Name** : **PUJA KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **28**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## SOCIAL MEDIA

**Social media** are interactive technologies that facilitate the creation, sharing and aggregation of content, ideas, interests, and other forms of expression through virtual communities and networks. Common features include:

- Online platforms that enable users to create and share content and participate in social networking.
- User-generated content—such as text posts or comments, digital photos or videos, and data generated through online interactions.
- Service-specific profiles that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.
- Social media helps the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

The term *social* in regard to media suggests platforms enable communal activity. Social media can enhance and extend human networks. Users access social media through web-based apps or custom apps on mobile devices. These interactive platforms allow individuals, communities, and organizations to share, co-create, discuss, participate in, and modify user-generated or self-curated content. Social media are used to document memories, learn, and form friendships. They may be used to promote people, companies, products, and ideas.<sup>1</sup> Social media can be used to consume, publish, or share news.

Popular social media platforms with over 100 million registered users include Twitter, Facebook, We Chat, Share Chat, Instagram, Pinterest, Q Zone, Weibo, VK, Tumblr, Baidu Tieba, and LinkedIn. Depending on interpretation, other popular platforms that are sometimes referred to as social media services include YouTube, Letterboxd, QQ, Quora, Telegram, WhatsApp, Signal, LINE, Snapchat, Pinterest, Viber, Reddit, Discord, TikTok, and Microsoft Teams. Wikis are examples of collaborative content creation.

Social media outlets differ from old media (e.g. newspapers, TV, and radio broadcasting) in many ways, including quality, reach, frequency, usability, relevancy, and permanence. Social media outlets operate in a dialogic transmission system (many sources to many receivers) while traditional media operate under a monologic transmission model (one source to many receivers). For instance, a newspaper is delivered to many subscribers, and a radio station broadcasts the same programs to a city.<sup>[11]</sup>

Observers have noted a range of positive and negative impacts from social media. Social media can help to improve an individual's sense of connectedness with others and be an effective communication (or marketing) tool for corporations, entrepreneurs, non-profit organizations, advocacy groups, political parties, and governments. Social movements use social media for communicating and organizing. Social media has been criticized for a range of negative impacts on children and teenagers, including exposure to inappropriate content, exploitation by adults, sleep problems, attention problems, feelings of exclusion, and various mental health maladies.<sup>[12][13]</sup>



**Name** : **PUNAM KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **30**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **THE VALUE OF SILENCE**

A landlord was very talkative and very short-tempered. No one in the village could dare to explain anything to him. One day the landlord went out for a walk alone. There was a beautiful mountain at the edge of the village. He wanted to climb the mountain. But he was a little hesitant to go up alone. He stopped and started thinking. There was a dense forest on the mountain and the landlord was very afraid of bears. He started climbing up with a shepherd present there. The shepherd was climbing silently with fast steps, so he went ahead a little. The landlord kept climbing while talking. In a short while he lagged behind and sat down on a rock out of exhaustion.

The shepherd who was innocent, immediately said, "By observing silence a man can climb the mountain without getting tired."

The landlord understood that not only to climb the mountain but also to live his life, a man should not talk too much nonsense. Now he understood the value of silence and stopped talking nonsense.



**Name** : **RADHIKA KUMARI SAW**  
**Roll No.** : **78**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020**

NEP 2020 Impact on Education: सरकार की ओर से देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP) 2020 को लागू किया. इस नीति का मकसद देश में स्कूली पढ़ाई से लेकर हायर एजुकेशन तक शिक्षा का विकास करना है. इसी के साथ एनईपी 2020 में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर भी जोर दिया गया है, इसके तहत आजीवन सीखने की प्रक्रिया को जारी रखना और समय के साथ आने वाले बदलाव और चुनौतियों के लिए लोगों को तैयार करना है. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP 2020) में प्रौढ़ एजुकेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई उपायों का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, जिसमें औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली से बाहर हो चुके लोगों के लिए प्रमाणन परीक्षा का आयोजन करना भी शामिल है. इस नीति के तहत वयस्क के लिए सतत शिक्षा केंद्रों और वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों की स्थापना भी की जा रही है. एनईपी 2020 प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर जोर देती है और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वयस्कों को अपने कौशल और ज्ञान को उन्नत करने के अवसर प्रदान करना है, जिससे देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में योगदान मिलता है। में योगदान मिलता है ।

NEP 2020 का उद्देश्य सीखने की एक ऐसी संस्कृति का निर्माण करना है जो आजीवन सीखने का इकोसिस्टम बनाकर वयस्क शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करे, यह शिक्षा को सभी के लिए सुलभ बनाने के महत्व पर बल देती है. एक्सपर्ट्स का मानना है कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देने में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है, NEP 2020 के तहत ऑनलाइन और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर बल दिया गया है, जिसके जरिए वयस्क अपनी शिक्षा जारी रख सकते हैं, एक्सपर्ट्स कहते हैं कि NEP 2020 शिक्षा और रोजगार के बीच में जो गैप है उसे दूर करने के लिए एक पुल के रूप में काम करे।



**Name** : **RAHMAN ANSARI**  
**Roll No.** : **46**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **GST (GOODS & SERVICE TAX)**

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (संक्षेप में: व.से.क. या जीएसटी अंग्रेज़ी: GST, अंग्रेज़ी: Goods and Services Tax) भारत में 9 जुलाई 2017 से लागू एक महत्वपूर्ण अप्रत्यक्ष कर व्यवस्था है जिसे सरकार व कई अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा इसे स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक सुधार बताया है। इसके लागू होने से केन्द्र सरकार एवम् विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न दरों पर लगाए जा रहे विभिन्न करों को हटाकर पूरे देश के लिए एक ही अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली लागू हो गयी है। इस कर व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन किया गया था।

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद द्वारा संचालित है। भारत के वित्त मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं। जीएसटी के तहत, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को निम्न दरों पर लगाया जाता है, 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% और 28% (5 TYPES)। मोटे कीमती और अर्ध कीमती पत्थरों पर 0.25% की एक विशेष दर तथा सोने पर 3% की दर है। GST क्या है विस्तार में समझने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें। GST 4 प्रकार के होते हैं

1. CGST (CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
2. SGST (STATE GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
3. UTGST (UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
4. IGST (INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)

जीएसटी दर की गणना कैसे करें GST रेट की गणना करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक [gst Calculator](#) को जारी किया गया है जिससे आप अपनी वस्तु की जीएसटी दर जान सकते हैं



**Name** : **SEEMA KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **37**  
**Session** : **2022-24**

## **GST (GOODS & SERVICE TAX)**

### **The abstract:**

“The present study experimentally investigated the effect of Face book usage on women’s mood and body image, whether these effects differ from an online fashion magazine, and whether appearance comparison tendency moderates any of these effects. Female participants ( $N = 112$ ) were randomly assigned to spend 10 min browsing their Face book account, a magazine website, or an appearance-neutral control website before completing state measures of mood, body dissatisfaction, and appearance discrepancies (weight-related, and face, hair, and skin-related). Participants also completed a trait measure of appearance comparison tendency. Participants who spent time on Face book reported being in a more negative mood than those who spent time on the control website. Furthermore, women high in appearance comparison tendency reported more facial, hair, and skin-related discrepancies after Face book exposure than exposure to the control website. Given its popularity, more research is needed to better understand the impact that Face book has on appearance concerns.”



**Name** : **SANTOSH KUMAR NISHAD**  
**Roll No.** : **03**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020**

NEP 2020 Impact on Education: सरकार की ओर से देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव लाने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP) 2020 को लागू किया. इस नीति का मकसद देश में स्कूली पढ़ाई से लेकर हायर एजुकेशन तक शिक्षा का विकास करना है. इसी के साथ एनईपी 2020 में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर भी जोर दिया गया है, इसके तहत आजीवन सीखने की प्रक्रिया को जारी रखना और समय के साथ आने वाले बदलाव और चुनौतियों के लिए लोगों को तैयार करना है. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP 2020) में प्रौढ़ एजुकेशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई उपायों का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, जिसमें औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली से बाहर हो चुके लोगों के लिए प्रमाणन परीक्षा का आयोजन करना भी शामिल है. इस नीति के तहत वयस्क के लिए सतत शिक्षा केंद्रों और वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों की स्थापना भी की जा रही है. एनईपी 2020 प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर जोर देती है और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वयस्कों को अपने कौशल और ज्ञान को उन्नत करने के अवसर प्रदान करना है, जिससे देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में योगदान मिलता है। में योगदान मिलता है ।

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**Name** : **RINKY KUMARI**  
**Roll No.** : **50**  
**Session** : **2022-24**



## **GST (GOODS & SERVICE TAX)**

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (संक्षेप में: व.से.क. या जीएसटी अंग्रेज़ी: GST, अंग्रेज़ी: Goods and Services Tax) भारत में 9 जुलाई 2017 से लागू एक महत्वपूर्ण अप्रत्यक्ष कर व्यवस्था है जिसे सरकार व कई अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा इसे स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक सुधार बताया है। इसके लागू होने से केन्द्र सरकार एवम् विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न दरों पर लगाए जा रहे विभिन्न करों को हटाकर पूरे देश के लिए एक ही अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली लागू हो गयी है। इस कर व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन किया गया था।

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद द्वारा संचालित है। भारत के वित्त मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं। जीएसटी के तहत, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को निम्न दरों पर लगाया जाता है, 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% और 28% (5 TYPES)। मोटे कीमती और अर्ध कीमती पत्थरों पर 0.25% की एक विशेष दर तथा सोने पर 3% की दर है। GST क्या है विस्तार में समझने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करे। GST 4 प्रकार के होते है

1. CGST (CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
2. SGST (STATE GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
3. UTGST (UNION TERRITORY GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)
4. IGST (INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICE TAX)

जीएसटी दर की गणना कैसे करे GST रेट की गणना करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक gst Calculator को जारी किया गया है जिससे आप अपनी वस्तु की जीएसटी दर जान सकते हैं।



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**Session** : **2022-24**



## POETRY

Poetry is a vast subject, as old as history and older, present wherever [religion](#) is present, possibly—under some definitions—the primal and primary form of languages themselves. The present article means only to describe in as general a way as possible certain properties of poetry and of poetic thought regarded as in some sense independent modes of the mind. Naturally, not every tradition nor every local or individual variation can be—or need be—included, but the article illustrates by examples of poetry ranging between [nursery rhyme](#) and [epic](#). This article considers the difficulty or impossibility of defining poetry; man's nevertheless familiar acquaintance with it; the differences between poetry and prose; the idea of form in poetry; poetry as a mode of thought; and what little may be said in prose of the spirit of poetry. Poets use a variety of techniques called poetic devices, such as [assonance](#), [alliteration](#), [euphony and cacophony](#), [onomatopoeia](#), [rhythm](#) (via [metre](#)), and [sound symbolism](#), to produce [musical](#) or [incantatory](#) effects. Most poems are formatted in [verse](#): a series or stack of [lines](#) on a page, which follow a rhythmic or other deliberate pattern. For this reason, **verse** has also become a [synonym](#) (a [metonym](#)) for poetry.

HOW felt he when he first was told  
A slave he ceased to be;  
How proudly beat his heart, when first  
He knew that he was free!—  
The noblest feelings of the soul  
To glow at once began;  
He knelt no more; his thoughts were raised;  
He felt himself a man.  
He looked above—the breath of heaven  
Around him freshly blew;  
He smiled exultingly to see  
The wild birds as they flew,  
He looked upon the running stream  
That 'neath him rolled away;  
Then thought on winds, and birds, and floods,  
And cried, 'I'm free as they!'  
Oh Freedom! there is something dear  
E'en in thy very name,  
That lights the altar of the soul  
With everlasting flame.  
Success attend the patriot sword,  
That is unsheathed for thee!  
And glory to the breast that bleeds,  
Bleeds nobly to be free!  
Blest be the generous hand that breaks  
The chain a tyrant gave,  
And, feeling for degraded man,  
Gives freedom to the slave.



**Name** : TULSI  
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## TOPIC - EDUCATION SYSTEM OF INDIA

### Introduction: -

Education is the process of learning, or getting of knowledge, skills, values and habits of essential needs of life.

Education system is differed from one and another country, not all the countries are following a common education system.

### Type of education system followed in India: -

- The National policy of education system was formed in the year 1986 and it was amended in the year 1992.
- The scheme name “**RASHTRIYA MADYAMIKA ABHIYAN**” was established in the year 2009 and the main aim of this scheme is everyone can able to get easy access to secondary education and to improve the quality of higher education system.
- The New Education (NEP) is formed in the year 2016 to bring revolutionary changes in Indian Education System.

### Indian Education Hierarchy: -

- Post Graduation (1.5 to 3 years)
- Graduation (Professional 4 years Medicine 5 years Commerce 3 years)
- Higher Secondary (Class :11-12 Age: 16-17)
- Secondary (Class: 6-10 Age :11-15)
- Primary (Class :1-5 Age:6-11)

### Advantages of Indian Education System: -

- Very few countries follow regular attendance method in schools and India is one of them.
- In INDIA, students attempt many exams. As a result, analyzing strength and weakness is preferably easy.
- By comparing with other countries only in INDIA, students have a basic knowledge about all subjects.

### Drawbacks of Indian Education System: -

- As per survey, only 18 % of students where used to understand the concept of the subject and can able to answer in their own words.
- The syllabus is mostly in the form of theoretical basis, there is only few subjects contains practical concepts.
- In INDIA, most students run behind numbers rather than gathering knowledge.

### Our thoughts: -

As per my thought, I will never say that Indian Education is the poorest education. Around the earth, we find many successful people from this education system and they are just doing great. In ancient era, we get famous astrologer, mathematician **ARYABHATTA**, great physician and surgeon **Sushrut** popularly known as “Father of Indian Surgery”.

Nowadays we find **Sundar Pichai** (CEO of google), **Satya Nadella** (CEO of Microsoft), **A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** (Former president of INDIA) and many others. Nothing is purely perfect. Everything has some flaws and our education system is not an exception. Yes, it need some changes and it will be alright.



**Name** : **UTTAM KUMAR YADAV**  
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**Session** : **2022-24**



## **THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON STOCK MARKET VOLATILITY**

### **Introduction**

The intersection of social media and financial markets has become a prominent feature of modern investing. Platforms like Twitter, Reddit, and Stock Twits have democratized access to financial information, enabling individuals to participate in discussions, share insights, and influence market sentiment in unprecedented ways. This phenomenon has significantly altered the landscape of stock market dynamics, contributing both opportunities and challenges to market participants and regulators alike.

### **Drivers of Social Media Impact on Stock Market Volatility**

#### **1. Information Dissemination and Speed**

Social media platforms excel in the rapid dissemination of information. News, rumours, and opinions can spread virally within seconds, reaching a global audience of investors. This speed of information transmission accelerates market reactions, leading to swift price adjustments based on real-time developments or sentiment shifts.

##### **Example: Twitter and Real-Time Market Reactions**

Twitter has become a hub for breaking news related to stocks and financial markets. A single tweet from a prominent investor or company executive can trigger immediate buying or selling activity, influencing stock prices before traditional media outlets can report on the news. This instantaneous transmission of information contributes to short-term volatility spikes.

#### **2. Herd Behaviour and Amplification of Sentiment**

Social media platforms foster herd behaviour among investors, where individuals may follow the actions or recommendations of influential figures or popular trends. Discussions on platforms like Reddit's r/Wall Street Bets can create momentum trades, leading to exaggerated price movements driven by collective sentiment rather than fundamental analysis.

##### **Example: GameStop (GME) Short Squeeze**

In early 2021, retail investors on Reddit coordinated a buying campaign in GameStop (GME) stock, targeting institutional short sellers. This collective action, fuelled by discussions and memes on social media, resulted in a short squeeze that saw GME stock prices skyrocket. The volatility caused significant losses for short sellers and highlighted the power of social media-driven retail investor activism.

#### **3. Algorithmic Trading and Sentiment Analysis**

Institutional investors and hedge funds utilize algorithms to analyse sentiment on social media platforms. These algorithms scan posts and tweets for keywords, sentiment indicators, and patterns

to gauge investor sentiment. Algorithmic trading based on social media sentiment can amplify market volatility by executing trades in response to shifts in public opinion or sentiment trends.

### **Example: Sentiment-Driven Trading Strategies**

Quantitative trading firms develop algorithms that incorporate sentiment analysis from social media data. These algorithms can identify trends and sentiment shifts among retail investors or key influencers, adjusting trading strategies accordingly. This automated trading activity can exacerbate price volatility, particularly in stocks with high social media visibility.

## **Case Studies and Real-World Examples**

### **1. Tesla and Elon Musk's Twitter Influence**

Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla and SpaceX, is known for his active presence on Twitter, where he frequently discusses Tesla's business, products, and future plans. Musk's tweets have been known to cause significant price movements in Tesla's stock and cryptocurrency markets. For example, Musk's tweets about Bitcoin have led to sharp fluctuations in its price, demonstrating the influence of individual social media users on financial markets.

### **2. Pandemic-Related Market Volatility**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, social media played a crucial role in shaping investor sentiment and market volatility. Discussions on platforms like Twitter and Reddit reflected changing perceptions of economic recovery, vaccine developments, and government policies. This real-time feedback loop between social media sentiment and market behaviour contributed to heightened volatility in stock prices across various sectors.

## **Conclusion**

The impact of social media on stock market volatility is profound and multifaceted, shaping market dynamics in ways that were unimaginable a decade ago. While social media enhances information accessibility and market efficiency, it also introduces new risks and challenges for investors, regulators, and companies. Understanding the drivers of social media influence on volatility - such as rapid information dissemination, herd behaviour, algorithmic trading, and regulatory considerations - is crucial for navigating the complexities of modern financial markets.



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## **SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

The Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) represents a transformative phase in India's sanitation narrative, driven by a history enriched with ancient innovations and bolstered by contemporary governmental efforts. Initiated in 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the mission targeted making India Open Defecation Free (ODF).

This massive undertaking successfully mobilized nationwide participation, marking it as the largest behavioural change movement globally. By 2019, the mission celebrated the construction of over 100 million individual household toilets, declaring more than 6 lakh villages ODF, a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary and aligning with SDG Target 6.2. It is in this context that Public Affairs Centre (PAC), engaged in a research-to-action project to assess and advocate for community-led participation in the SBM-G (G-Gramin) in two diametrically opposite administrative spectrums in terms of implementation: the states of Odisha and Tamil Nadu. According to government data, the former was a worse-performing state and the latter a better-performing one; we focused on six districts in each state.



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**Session** : **2022-24**



## नई शिक्षा नीति 2020

नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 भारत की शिक्षा नीति है जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा 29 जुलाई 2020 को घोषित किया गया। सन 1986 में जारी हुई नई शिक्षा नीति के बाद भारत की शिक्षा नीति में यह पहला नया परिवर्तन है।<sup>[1][2]</sup> यह नीति अंतरिक्ष वैज्ञानिक के कस्तूरिरंगन की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में मास्टर संतोष कुमार, प्रोफेसर एमके श्रीधर आदि का योगदान सराहनीय है। यह राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 27 अध्याय ओर 4 भागों में विभक्त हैं।

प्रमुख बातें—<sup>[3]</sup>

1. नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के तहत वर्ष 2030 तक सकल नामांकन अनुपात (Gross Enrolment Ratio-GER) को 100% लाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
2. नई शिक्षा नीति के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा नीति के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 6% हिस्से के सार्वजनिक व्यय का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
3. 'मानव संसाधन प्रबंधक मंत्रालय का नाम परिवर्तित कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय कर दिया गया है।
4. पाँचवी कक्षा तक की शिक्षा में मातृभाषा/स्थानीय या क्षेत्रीय भाषा को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने पर बल दिया गया है। साथ ही मातृभाषा को कक्षा-8 और आगे की शिक्षा के लिए प्राथमिकता देने का सुझाव दिया गया है।
5. देश भर में उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों के लिये "भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा परिषद" नामक एक एकल नियामक की परिकल्पना की गई है।
6. शिक्षा नीति में यह पहला परिवर्तन बहुत पहले लिया गया था लेकिन अबकी बार 2020 में जारी किया गया।

