

PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

“आदर्श अनुशासन, मर्यादा, ईमानदारी तथा उच्च मानवीय
मूल्यों के बिना किसी का जीवन महान नहीं बन सकता।”

PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR
AFFILIATED TO GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, RE-ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE BY NAAC

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

B.Voc	10-1
B.Voc	10-2

PG FACILITY FOR WORKING WOMEN

Pt. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR

A MULTI FACULTY POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE

RE-ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE BY NAAC

MANAGED BY: GGSDS COLLEGE SOCIETY, CHANDIGARH

Affiliated to: GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

OUR INSPIRING SPIRIT



PT. MOHAN LAL JI

**FORMER EDUCATION, HOME AND FINANCE MINISTER, PUNJAB
FOUNDER PRESIDENT OF GGDSD COLLEGE SOCIETY, CHANDIGARH
PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR
PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. SCHOOL, CHANDIGARH.**

E-MAGAZINE

‘DARPAN’



Sh. Upkar Krishan Sharma
President, GGSDS Society
Chd.



Dr. PK Bajaj
General Secretary,
GGSDS Society Chd.



Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma
Principal



Dr. (Mrs.) Khushboo
Editor

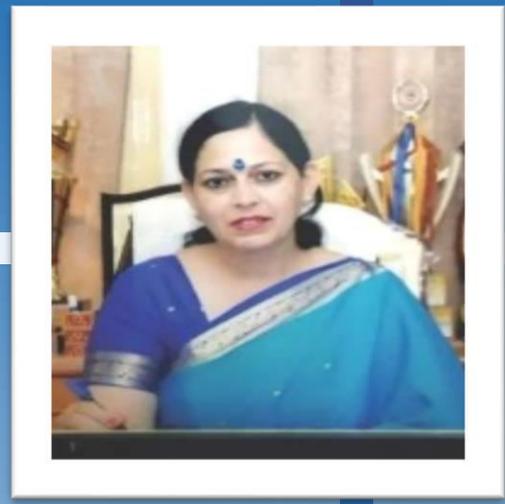


Er. Surkhab Shelly
Editor



Er. Harpreet Singh
Technical Expert





Dear Sdians...

It gives me immense sense of fulfilment when I look at the fifth edition of college e-Magazine 'DARPAN'. The essential purpose of e-magazine 'DARPAN' is to inform, engage and inspire faculty, students, parents, alumni and our stakeholders. This e-magazine endeavors to reflect the values and the long tradition of excellence of the institution itself. Throughout the year campus buzzes with various activities that makes learning experience at SD Gurdaspur, a unique one. The perpetual efforts of the faculty, students and clubs/societies of the college in keeping the campus alive are commendable. Workshops, conferences, competitions, rallies, sports, guest lectures, FDPs, PDPs and a great variety of activities that corroborate academic learning help our students to grow in the real sense.

I congratulate editors for giving practical shape to my idea of e-magazine and wish all the best for inspired and result oriented session.

Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma
Principal



GOVERNING BODY MEET IN COLLEGE CAMPUS



Governing Body meeting was held in the college premises. The meeting was presided over by the President Sh. Upkar Krishan Sharma ji, Secretary Sh. P.K. Bajaj, Chairman Sh. Hiramani Aggarwal, Principal Dr. (Mrs) Neeru Sharma and other members of governing body. Principal Dr. Neeru Sharma presented action taken report on the basis of the previous minutes of meeting and also presented a ppt on college developmental activities. The President, Secretary and other members gave their valuable suggestions for the upliftment of the college. President Sir suggested to strengthen the functioning of Think Tank of the college. He also suggested to introduce new practices of enhancing the use of ICT, research abilities and entrepreneurial skills of the students. He further emphasized to make plans for initiating new courses in the field of Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Block Chain and Machine Learning.



FDP ON 'HEART HEALTH FOR WOMEN'



College in association with Naya Yug Nayi Soch Welfare Society, Punjab organised an FDP on 'Heart health For Women' under the esteemed guidance of Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma and Mr. Neeraj Mahajan, Chairman of the society. Dr. Neelam Kaul, senior consultant cardiologist from Amandeep Hospital, Pathankot was the Resource Person.

She said that heart disease is the leading cause of death for both men and women in India as well as in the world. We can prevent heart disease by following a heart-healthy lifestyle, eating healthy food, managing our body weight, quit smoking, controlling our cholesterol, blood pressure and manage stress. She added that aspirin is the lifesaving drug which can control heart attack within 3 minutes. At the end of the session, she answered all the queries of the faculty members and motivated to start with small, realistic goals and recommended 30-40 minutes of moderate physical activity on most days of the week to stay healthy.



WORKSHOPS BY FD DEPARTMENT



Fashion Designing department organized pot decoration and draping competition in which students participated with zeal and fervour. Students decorated pots in an innovative manner using various decorative materials.



A workshop for students of Home Science department on tie and dye was organized by Fashion designing department in which different designs and patterns of tie and dye were demonstrated by Prof. Paramjit Kaur. She elaborated the process of Tie and Dye and said that that approximately it takes half an hour to dye the cloth. She also demonstrated the different types of methods like folding, knoding and effects of pulses, coins and needle running.



Fashion Designing department of the college organized another workshop on 'How to design men's wear' for the students in which Mr. Jasbir Singh was the resource person. He demonstrated the methods of drafting, cutting and finishing of men's wear.



INTER COLLEGE TOURNAMENT



It is a matter of pride that our volleyball team brought laurels to the college by securing first position in Inter-college tournament held at GNDU, Amritsar in Division-B. There were nine teams in B pool. Our girls beat K.N College, Phagwara; Hindu College, Amritsar; Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Sultanpur Lodhi and SD College, Jalandhar. GGDSD Society and College President Sh. Upkar Krishan Sharma ji and Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma congratulated team coach Sh. Purshotam ji, Mrs. Gagan and all players for their brilliant performance. Madam Principal extended heartfelt gratitude to all the members of the managing committee who always inspire and encourage sportspersons to do better.

WORKSHOP ON SELF DEFENCE



The Sports club and Physical Education department of the college organised a workshop on 'Self Defence' in which Gatka, martial art and boxing events were demonstrated. The main objective of this program was to make girl students more confident by empowering them to defend themselves in times of danger. By making them learn self-defence; we can ensure a society brimming with powerful and strong women who can protect themselves. Principal appreciated the efforts of coach S. Variam Singh, coach Mr. Purshotam Sharma and Mrs. Gagandeep Kaur, HOD for arranging such workshop for students.



CELEBRATION OF WORLD AIDS DAY



Health and Red Ribbon Club of the college organised an awareness program and poster making competition on World AIDS Day under the able guidance of Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma. Two award winning documentaries (AIDS and Youth; Zara si Galti) were shown to the students to aware them about HIV AIDS. Dr. Neeru said such awareness programmes are essential to make the younger generation aware about the causes, symptoms, tests and treatments for treating HIV infection. She appreciated the efforts of Science Department and encouraged them to organize such type of awareness programmes in future also.

CELEBRATION OF WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS DAY



Social Science Department and NSS unit of the college organised a rally to commemorate International Human Rights Day which began from college and concluded at Kahnuwan chowk, Gurdaspur. Purpose of this rally was to aware students and society about their basic human rights given by UNO. 52 students participated in this rally and wrote slogans regarding human rights. Mrs Daljinder Kaur, Vice Principal, Dr. Rama Gandotra, Dean Administration, Mrs. Jyoti Saini, Head, Economics department, Dr. Sukhwinder, NSS Nodal officer, Mrs. Samita, Mrs. Pooja also participated in this rally.



COLLEGE ACTIVITIES



A shradhanjali samaroh was organized by Punjabi department to pay homage to Punjabi singer Gurmeet Bawa and illustrious publisher Kulwant Singh Suri. Dr. Sukhwinder, HOD and Mrs. Harjit Kaur Kalsi and students of the department expressed their views on the life of both biggest cultural and literary scape. They told Bawa was one of the artists known for singing 'Jugni' and was the first Punjabi female singer to sing on Doordarshan. She carved out a niche for herself with her soulful and melodious voice and served the Punjabi folk music for more than half a century. They also threw light on lifetime achievement of S. Kulwant Singh Suri.



Home Science department organized a competition on 'Cooking without fire' in which students made various dishes like salads, sandwiches and cookies.

RELIGIOUS TRIP TO MATA CHINTPURNI JI AND JWALA



Two faculty members and 16 Students from various streams paid obeisance to Mata Chintpurni ji and Jwala ji.



CATCH THE RAIN MISSION



Environment Association of the college in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra organised a lecture on National Water Mission's campaign "Catch the Rain" under the directions of the Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR, Govt. of India. The main objective of the National Water Mission is conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within states through integrated water resources development and management. Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma appraised the talent exhibited by the students and motivated them to understand their responsibility towards water conservation and harvesting rainwater.



Poster Making competition was organized in which students of Fine Arts department participated with immense zeal and made attractive posters under the supervision of Mrs. Kiran. Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma said young minds displayed their artistic skills through an array of posters.



ULTIMATE DISPOSAL OF WASTES

Regardless of the destruction, treatment and immobilization techniques used, there will always remain some material from hazardous wastes that has to be put somewhere.

Disposal Above Ground

In some important respects, disposal above ground, essentially in a pile designed to prevent erosion and water infiltration, is the best way to store solid wastes. Aboveground disposal can be accomplished with a storage mound deposited on a layer of compacted clay covered with impermeable liners laid somewhat above the original soil surface and shaped to allow leachate flow and collection. The slopes around the edges of the storage mound should be sufficiently great to allow good drainage of precipitation, but gentle enough to deter erosion.

Landfill

Landfill historically has been the most common way of disposing solid hazardous wastes and liquids. The greatest environmental concern with landfill of hazardous wastes is the generation of leachate from infiltrating surface water and groundwater with resultant contamination of groundwater supplies. There are several components to a modern landfill. A landfill should be placed on a compacted, low –permeability medium, preferably clay, which is covered by a flexible membrane liner consisting of watertight impermeable material. This liner is covered with granular material in which a secondary drainage system is installed. Next is another flexible membrane liner, above which is installed a primary drainage system for the removal of leachate. This drainage system is covered with a layer of granular filter medium, upon which the wastes are placed. When the fill is complete, the waste is capped and covered with compacted soil to prevent surface water infiltration.

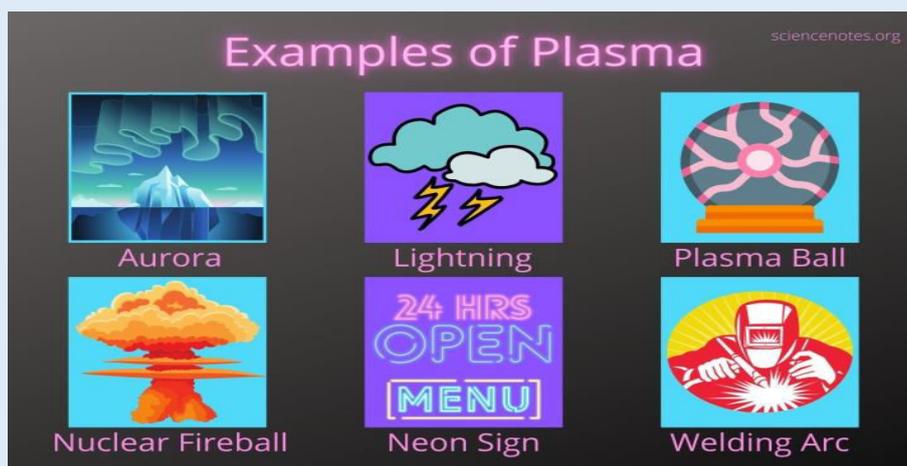
MS. GURDEEP KAUR

ASST. PROFESSOR

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

PLASMA

It has been stated that 99% of the stuff in the cosmos exists in the form of plasma. Plasma in physics, not to be confused with blood plasma, basically it is an electrified gas with the atoms fragmented into positive ions and electrons. Plasma is sometimes referred to as the "fourth state of matter". When you heat a solid, it turns into a liquid. When you heat a liquid, it transforms into a gas. The gas is ionised into a plasma as it is heated further. Because plasma is made up of charged ions and electrons, electric fields are everywhere, and particles "collide" not just when they collide, but even when they are at a distance where they can sense their electric fields. Plasma is normally only found in a vacuum. Otherwise, the ions and electrons will recombine into regular neutral atoms when the plasma cools. We need to remove the air from a vacuum chamber in the lab. However, in the vacuum of space, much of the gas is in a plasma state, which humans can observe. Because they are in the plasma state, stellar interiors and atmospheres, gaseous nebulas, and entire galaxies can be observed. Our atmosphere, on the other hand, limits our exposure to plasmas to a few examples: a lightning bolt, the faint glow of the Aurora Borealis, the light of a fluorescent tube, or the pixels of a plasma TV.



Plasma is a state of matter that is unique from the other states of matter. Even though it is comparable to the gas phase in that neither assumes a fixed shape or volume, defining a low-density plasma as merely an "ionised gas" is incorrect and misleading. Plasma is the most prevalent type of conventional stuff in the cosmos, excluding dark matter and the much more enigmatic dark energy.

It is typically linked with stars, such as Sun, but it may also be found in the restricted intracluster medium and perhaps in intergalactic regions. Several laboratory studies have well characterised numerous plasma phenomena and their vast range of applications in space, technology and everyday life. The necessity to build vacuum tubes that could carry high currents and hence required to be filled with ionised gases prompted this study. Plasma also has potential application in thermonuclear fission. Around 1952, it was hypothesised that the hydrogen bomb fusion process might be regulated to create a reactor, and so modern plasma physics was born. The study of the earth's surroundings in space is another significant application of plasma physics. The solar wind is a constant stream of charged particles that encroaches on the earth's magnetosphere, shielding us from the radiation but also distorting it. The interiors and atmospheres of stars are hot enough to be plasma. Further, the acceleration of cosmic rays has been explained using a variety of plasma theories. Plasma physics has provided new innovative methods for sterilizing processes in medical and food preservation to eliminate germs and viruses. Quantum plasma, highly linked plasma, relativistic plasma, dusty plasma, high energy density plasma, and laser generated plasma are all types of plasma.

Ms. RUPINDER KAUR

ASST. PROFESSOR

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched by Narendra Modi on 28th August 2014. It is a national mission with an aim to provide access to various financial services including Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension, Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts in an affordable manner. Prime Minister Narendra Modi first announced this scheme during his Independence Day speech on 15th August 2014. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) – National Mission for Financial Inclusion, completed its six years of successful implementation in August 2020. With the outbreak of Covid-19 in India, the Finance Minister of India, Nirmala Sitharaman made an announcement to provide Rs. 500 per month to every Women Jan-Dhan Account Holders for the next three months. This announcement was made on 26th March 2020 as an initiative towards the loss caused by the outbreak. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a financial inclusion campaign which provides universal access to banking facilities. It also ensures to provide financial literacy with at least one basic banking account for every household in India.

BENEFITS OF THE PMJDY SCHEME?

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was introduced with a target of opening bank accounts for around 7.5 crores uncovered households in India by 26th of January, 2015. This scheme was successful in opening around 12.54 crore accounts by 31st January 2015 with deposits exceeding Rs. 10,000 crores.

- The scheme covers both the urban as well as rural areas and provides an indigenous Debit Card (RuPay card) to each of its account holders.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana provides each beneficiary with basic banking accounts with a debit card with inbuilt accident insurance.
- Rs. 5,000 overdraft facility for Aadhar-linked accounts as well as a RuPay debit card with inbuilt Rs. 1 lakh accident insurance cover is one of the main features provided by this scheme.

KAJAL

(M.COM 3RD SEM)

COMPUTER VISION

Computer vision is a field of study which enables computers to replicate the human visual system. It is a subset of artificial intelligence which collects images from digital images of our videos and processes them to define the attributes. The entire process involves Image wearing screening, analysing, identifying and extracting information. This extensive processing helps computers to understand any visual content and act on it accordingly. Computer vision projects translate digital visual content into explicit descriptions together with multidimensional data. This data is then turned into computer readable language to aid the decision-making process. Objective of this branch of artificial intelligence is to teach machines to collect information from pixels.

Top business application of artificial intelligence and machine learning:

- Medical imaging: - computer vision helps in MRI reconstruction automatic, pathology, diagnosis machine aided surgeries and more
- AR/VR: - object occlusion (dense depth estimation) outside-in tracking, inside-out tracking for virtual and augmented reality.
- Smartphones: - all the photo filters (including animation filters on social media), QR code scanners, panorama construction, computational photography, face detectors, image detectors (Google lines, night sight) that you use are computer vision applications.

Origin of computer vision: Computer vision is not a new concept; in fact, it dates back to the 1960's. It all started with an MIT project - 'summer vision project' which analysed scenes to identify objects. David Marr, the celebrated neuroscientist laid down the building block of computer vision taking a cue from the function of the cerebellum, hippocampus and cortex of human perception.

Language is best suited for computer vision: We have several programming language choices for computer vision- open CV using c++, openCV using python or MATLAB. Most engineers have a personal favourite depending on the task they perform.

KANIKA

(M.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE)

Influence of Culture on Fashion

Dress is an important component of our daily lives. Through clothing, individuals establish their sense of self as well as their place in society. Clothing is an “identification” tool that functions in determining the symbolic boundaries between people in a sense. Fashion and clothing are a field where clothes are used to create and reveal a cultural and social identity.

The creative expression of designers, fashion houses and brands work a lot for fashion followers. Fashion is so important to the country, socially and economically, but the word ‘fashion’ also means something popular or in style, something ‘of the moment’ other look at what’s happening in culture, to whether or not countries are becoming more nationalistic. The clothes we wear represent who we are and more importantly who want to be fashion speaks for us. It’s almost liked a language confidence boost for the wearer, but provide visual cues to others as to how to approach and identify them. The clothes we wear tell stories of our culture and our heritage that can’t easily be shrugged on and taken off at will.

Tradition is also passed down in the creation and construction of our clothes. The way things are made, the materials, and the process, are all embedded into our communities and cultures. Take block printing in India or Micro embroidery- these traditions are the livelihoods of the skilled craftspeople who make them, and the life blood of their communities. Most of the best threads and tartans are still made on the islands of Scotland, and haute couture requires ateliers in Paris. These skills are generally passed down from person to person, generation to generation learned through hands- on apprenticeships by ever shrinking amounts of people. Fashion is a popular aesthetic expression in clothing, footwear, lifestyle, accessories, makeup, hairstyle and body proportions.

The concept of traditional dress as a static form carried over from the past is usually contrasted with the rapidly changing fashion. The more we learn about culture the greater our understanding of the future of global consumerism in fashion.

Fashion industry is all about making fashion statements the industry runs on the motto to be different, stylish as well as continuous changes in every season of every year. Fashion to customers is being different from the crowd or making a statement by using clothing and accessories that set them apart. Fashion industry is getting more experience with passing time.

Many cultures around the world have traditional costumes that go back thousands of years. Contemporary fashion designers are frequently inspired by and proud of this heritage, yet they also want to modernize and reinvent traditional dress from hijabs to Kimono's to Saris and more fashion is the art of application of design and aesthetic or natural beauty to clothing and accessories. Fashion is influenced by cultural and social attitudes, and has varied over time and place.

Designers conduct research on fashion trends and interpret them for their audience. They attempt to design clothes which are functional as well as aesthetically pleasing. They consider who is likely to wear a garment and the situations in which it will be worn. They have a wide range and combinations of materials to work with and a wide range of colours, pattern and styles to choose from overall, fashion is a way of expressing ourselves through our clothing and accessories. People are mostly influenced by their culture which is reflection of cultural forces as well as social factors.

MS. PARAMJIT KAUR

ASST. PROFESSOR

FD DEPARTMENT

PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR.

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FOR WOMEN

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मूल्यों के बिना कदापि जीवन महान नहीं बन सकता।

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YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKenaiCllkYYbtGWzY54uiw>

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SAFE HOSTEL AND P.G FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR WORKING WOMEN

PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GSP
AFFILIATED TO GNDU JASR, HE ACCREDITED 'X' GRADE BY NAAC
PROVISIONAL IN PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

B.Voc	10-1
B.Voc	10-2
B.Voc	10-3
B.Voc	10-4
B.Voc	10-5
B.Voc	10-6
B.Voc	10-7
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B.Voc	10-9
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B.Voc	10-29
B.Voc	10-30
B.Voc	10-31

ADMISSION OPEN
10-11 AND 10-12 in All Streams