I TT. NCHINI LAI SA COLLEGE FOR NON

ACADEMIC PROGRAM



SH. UPKAR KRISHAN SHARMA BLOCK

"आदर्भ अनुआसन मर्यादा ईमानदारी तथा उच्च मानवीप मुल्यों के बिना किसी का जीवन महान नहीं बन सकता।

Y

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

A MULTI FACULTY POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE

Re - accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC

MANAGED BY: GGDSD COLLEGE SOCIETY, CHANDIGARH

Affiliated to: GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR



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FORMER EDUCATION, HOME AND FINANCE MINISTER, PUNJAB FOUNDER PRESIDENT OF GGDSD COLLEGE SEC-32, CHANDIGARH PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. SCHOOL, CHANDIGARH.



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Dear Sdians...

It gives me immense sense of fulfilment when I look at the monthly edition of college e-Magazine 'DARPAN'. The essential purpose of emagazine '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 emagazine and wish all the best for inspired and result oriented session.

> Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma Principal



SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSES



The Commerce department organized a course in Financial Modelling'. One-day workshop was conducted by Mrs. Sweety (Office Supdt.) to facilitate discussions, problem-solving, and collaboration participants. The Fashion Designing among department organized a Skill Development Course. Students were taught about basics of stitching palazzos, formal wear, best out of waste, embroideries and fabric painting etc. The English department organized a course in 'Soft Skills'. The department has organized various types of activities to develop the soft skills like communication skills, presentation skills, written communication, interpersonal skills, creativity and leadership etc. The Computer Science department organized an Ability Enhancement Program on 'Email Creation and its Operational Process' in which Email creation, composing messages, recovering passwords, uploading attachments and downloading files were taught.

Continue.....

SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSES



The Science Department organized a certificate course on 'Working of Scientific Instruments'. During this course, a workshop on 'Preparation and Mounting of Slide" was organized. The guest speaker was Dr. Paramjit Singh Bagga (Ex Professor and Director of Punjab Agriculture University, Gurdaspur). One day field visit to PAU, Regional Campus, Gurdaspur was organized. One day survey on the 'Campus plants and its beneficial aspects' was conducted.

The Maths department organized a skill development programme on 'Vedic Mathematics'. Topics of Maths including multiplication, squaring of numbers between 50 to 60, squaring of numbers ending with digit 5 etc were covered.

The Cosmetology Department organized a Skill Development Course covering professional makeup, nail extension, hairdo, lash application, and eyebrow shaping. This initiative reflects the IQAC's commitment to provide practical and vocational training to the students.



GUEST LECTURE



The IQAC and Psychology Department organized a guest lecture on 'Depression, its subtypes and Management' on 27 Jan 2024. Dr. Rupinder Kaur Oberoi, Psychiatrist was the resource person. Talking about depression she mentioned that depression is a long term feeling of sadness, loss or anger that interferes with a person's everyday activities. People feel depressed in different ways. Some may feel depressed regarding their jobs because of heavy workload, family issues etc. She also said that sometimes depressed patients don't realize that they have a treatable illness and don't seek treatment. She explained its subtypes and its treatment through different therapies.

REPUBLIC DAY



Gurdaspur District celebrated the 75th Republic Day with enthusiasm, highlighting a captivating Giddha dance performance by 250 students, including 10 from our college. Mrs. Kulwinder Kaur, Head, Heritage Club and Giddha Incharge, guided the team for a fantastic presentation, garnering appreciation certificates from Chief Guest Sardar Jai Krishan Singh, Deputy Speaker of Punjab Vidhan Sabha. The event underscored cultural vibrancy and talent, leaving a lasting impression.



YOUTH DAY



IIC, NSS and Central Association celebrated Youth Day by arranging a visit to an old age home in Lehal village near Dhariwal for a charity project. This day was uniquely observed to evoke sentiments of respect and empathy among the youth towards the elderly. The organizers were consulted regarding the specific needs, based on which the students prepared food for two days. A cleanliness campaign was also initiated in an old age home, involving the cleanliness of the garden and corridors. Students took the initiative to manage the cupboards of the people residing there by organizing their clothes. Students engaged in conversations with the adults, inquiring about their health and understanding their emotions. They also celebrated the Lohri festival with the residents of the old age home. The Central Association carries out an annual project 'Samvedna' wherein they distribute clothes and eatables to the needy. As part of this initiative, Lohri eatables and woolen socks were distributed to 40 senior citizens.



NATIONAL STARTUP DAY



IIC celebrated National Startup Day by arranging a SD Bazar in the college campus in which seven stalls were set up by various departments. The first stall showcased fresh vegetables from the college's kitchen garden, featuring turnips, coriander, spinach, and radish. The second stall featured compost packing from the college's vermicompost unit, available in 1 kg and 2 kg options. At the third stall, students from the college nursery (SD Nursery) presented ready-to-grow seasonal plants with pots. In another stall students crafted handmade bags promoting cloth bags as an eco-friendly alternative to plastic bags. The Home Science department set up a food stall of soup and poha. The Fashion Designing department set up a stall featuring woollen items, including scarves and stoles. The Cosmetology department organized a stall showcasing nail art. Amandeep Kaur Ghuman, SDM, Gurdaspur was the Chief Guest and Parminder Singh (Director, Agro Stubble Management Pvt. Ltd. and Youngest entrepreneur from Gurdaspur) was the Guest of Honour. SDM Amandeep Kaur Ghuman stated that initiatives like the SD Bazar are vital for promoting entrepreneurship and sustainability among students. She also encouraged everyone to support these young entrepreneurs and their innovative endeavors.



NSS CAMP



A seven-day NSS Camp dedicated to the theme 'Sustainable Living' was inaugurated in the college campus. Mr. Nitin Hastir, member IQAC, graced the camp as the chief guest. The PPT and videos prepared by NSS volunteers was shown on the projector. On the second day a rally dedicated to the theme 'Youth for Better Environment' was organized at the village Babowal. On the third day, NSS volunteers were divided into groups. Volunteers worked to keep the adopted village Babowal clean. They undertook the task of cleaning the Gurudwara, temple, community hall and various thoroughfares, diligently. On the fourth day, the volunteers visited an old age home in Lehal village. The students prepared food for senior citizens. A cleanliness campaign was also initiated in the old age home. On the fifth day 'Dhiyan Di Lohri', celebration took place in the college campus. On the sixth day, a plantation drive was conducted in the adopted village. SD Bazar and the valediction program of NSS marked the seventh-day celebration. Madam Amandeep Kaur Ghuman, SDM, Gurdaspur was the Chief Guest on the last day.

SENSITIZING THE STUDENTS ABOUT TRAFFIC RULES



With the aim of educating students about the importance of adhering to traffic regulations and promoting road safety, a special awareness programme was organized by Nehru Yuva Kendra Gurdaspur. The session covered various aspects, including traffic signs, rules, and responsible driving behavior. The main speaker was Mr. Rajesh Kumar (Sub. Inspector Traffic Police, Gurdaspur) who covered topics like understanding traffic signs, basic traffic rules, importance of defensive driving, implications of violating traffic rules, promoting pedestrian safety and responsible driving behavior.

'PRAN PRATISHTHA' CEREMONY



Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Hindi dept. and Sociology dept organized a live telecast of 'Pran Pratishtha' ceremony of Shri Ram Lalla ji in Ayodhaya for the students of college. In this grand festival, the whole campus was decorated with flowers by the Youth club incharges. The entire staff and students lit beautiful Diyas and were shown a live telecast of the divine appearance of Lord Sri Ram Chandra Ji, followed by distribution of prasad. The festivities continued for the whole day in the college hostel where students decorated the hostel with beautiful diyas and Rangoli. On the same day, the Central Association of the college distributed woolen socks and caps in the slum areas of Gurdaspur.

NATIONAL SEMINAR



The Environment Association organized a National Seminar 'Towards 2030: Teaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Learners' which aimed to foster awareness and understanding of the SDGs among students. The seminar focused on creating a sense of responsibility and commitment to sustainable development. Renowned experts in sustainable development Mr. Samarth Sharma (Regional Director, IECA) and Mr. Ajay Tanwar (State Head, IECA) shared their experiences and expertise. They educated the students about various SDGs such as End poverty in all its forms everywhere; End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture, ensure healthy lives, promote well-being for all at all ages, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. This provided students with real-world perspectives and inspired them to take an active role in addressing global issues. This seminar successfully created a platform for empowering students with the knowledge and skills for achievement of the SDGs.

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CELEBRATING LOHRI



Festival of Lohri was often associated with the celebration of a male child's birth, indicating societal preference for sons. However, in modern times, there has been a shift toward celebrating the birth of girls, promoting gender equality, and breaking gender-based stereotypes. Every year our college marks the occasion to celebrate the birth of daughters, emphasizing their equal importance in the family and society. So with this aim NSS volunteers celebrated Dhiyan Di Lohri in the college campus. Students engaged in traditional singing, lit bonfire and showcased cultural dance 'giddha' as part of the festivities.

RYLA 2024



Rotaract club of college participated in 'RYLA 2024' (Rotary Youth Leadership Awards) organised by Rotaract club of Palampur and Rotaract club of Mount Himalayas. Five students along with one teacher incharge participated in the event. In the three-day event inauguration ceremony, extempore and personality development sessions were organised and the next day team games along with session on improving communication skills were done and at the last day of RYLA,' Gadget Free Hour', group activities along with talent hunt was held in which members of our Rotaract Club participated. Also, our Rotractors received a token of gratitude from the host club which included RYLA T-shirt, Diary and Planner.

PATRIOTIC WEEK



The Celebration of Patriotic Week is a remarkable event that fostered a sense of patriotism, appreciation for the nation's history and a commitment to preserve the legacy of our freedom fighters. The Social Sciences Club of the college in collaboration with the Patriotic club, **Electoral Literacy club and Legal Awareness club organized remarkable** events during the Patriotic Week. The Sociology department celebrated the 127th Birth anniversary of Neta ji Subhash Chandra Bose in collaboration with the Heritage & History Society, Gurdaspur. Professor Raj Kumar, the speaker of the day delivered a thought-provoking lecture on Subhash Chandra Bose. The Political Science department Voters' day. MLA Sardar Barindermeet Singh Pahra, graced the occasion as the chief guest. Through Nukkad Natak, students emphasized the importance of the right to vote. An essay writing competition was conducted by the History department on the Birth Anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai in which 21 students participated. A short documentary film on his life was shown to the students. Continuing with weeklong celebration, the Economics department organized an event to remember Gandhi Ji on his death anniversary including a seminar on his economic philosophies and their relevance today.



SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS



- Our college student Arshdeep achieved a remarkable feat by securing a Gold Medal in the 6th Elite Women's Boxing National Championship held at Daman Diu during the Beach Sports Festival from January 6th to January 11th, 2024. This outstanding accomplishment reflects the college's dedication to foster excellence in sports and highlights the exceptional talent and hard work of its athletes in the national arena.
- On 18th Jan, 2024 our college team bagged 4 silver medals (Arshdeep, Anmol, Anchal and Gurpreet Kaur) in the Silat Inter College Championship held at GNDU, Amritsar.
- Our student Arshdeep Kaur got Silver medal in 'Boxing Khelo India Youth Games' held at Tamilnadu, Chennai from 19 Jan to 27th Jan 2024.
- Our student Anchal was honoured by DC Gurdaspur on 26th January (Republic day) for her outstanding performance in sports.
- Our student Arshdeep Kaur bagged the gold medal in the Wushuinter College championship held at GNDU Amritsar on 27 and 28 Jan, 2024.
- On 10th Jan, 2024 Nehru Yuva Kendra, Gurdapur organized a Declamation competition on the topic 'Viksit Bharat@ 2047 in which Ms. Ishita stood first in district level and Rajwinder stood 3rd. Akshita, Nandita and Pavneet also participated in this competition.



UNVEILING THE LEGACY: WOMEN MATHEMATICIANS SHAPING HISTORY

Abstract

Throughout history, the landscape of mathematics has predominantly featured male figures, leading to the perception that it was a domain reserved for men. This historical bias restricted women's access to mathematical pursuits. Despite these obstacles, a few women managed to make significant contributions to mathematics, prompting inquiries into the reasons behind the gender disparity in this field. Are women inherently less capable in mathematics? Exploring these questions necessitates an examination of the societal and systemic barriers that have deterred many talented females from pursuing mathematics as a career.

Introduction

In the annals of mathematical history, the pages have long been adorned predominantly with the names of men. Yet, beneath the surface of patriarchal dominance, there lies a rich tapestry of brilliance woven by women who defied societal norms and shattered glass ceilings. Their stories, often relegated to the shadows, illuminate not only their remarkable achievements but also the resilience and tenacity that propelled them forward against all odds. One of the earliest luminaries in this constellation of female mathematicians was Hypatia, born in

370 AD. In the midst of a patriarchal society where women's voices were muted, Hypatia's intellect blazed like a beacon. Collaborating with her father, she delved into the realms of mathematics and astronomy, translating classical works and imparting knowledge to a generation hungry for enlightenment. Fast forward to the 18th century, and we encounter Sophie Germain, a woman undeterred by the turbulence of revolutionary France. Denied formal education due to her gender, Germain's passion for mathematics burned undiminished. Through self-study and correspondence with esteemed mathematicians, she made groundbreaking contributions to number theory and elasticity, paving the way for future generations of female mathematicians. In the 19th century, Augusta Ada Byron, later known as Ada Lovelace, emerged as a pioneer in the field of computer science. Raised in the shadow of her infamous father, Lord Byron, Lovelace's mathematical prowess was nurtured by her mother. Collaborating with Charles Babbage, she conceptualized the world's first computer program, laying the foundation for modern computing.

Across the vast expanse of Russia, Sofia Kovalevskaya defied societal constraints to pursue her passion for mathematics. Denied access to formal education, she sought knowledge through private tutoring and relentless determination. Her groundbreaking work in partial differential equations and celestial mechanics earned her accolades and shattered stereotypes, paving the way for future generations of female mathematicians in Europe. Emmy Noether, a beacon of mathematical brilliance in 20th-century Germany, overcame myriad obstacles to revolutionize abstract algebra. Hindered by institutional bias against women, Noether's intellect transcended societal barriers, earning her recognition as one of the most significant mathematicians of her time. Her contributions to algebraic geometry and theoretical physics laid the groundwork for modern theories of symmetry and relativity. These women, bound neither by societal norms nor by the limitations imposed upon them, forged paths of intellectual discovery that continue to inspire generations. Their stories serve as a

testament to the indomitable spirit of women in mathematics, challenging stereotypes and reshaping the landscape of scientific inquiry.

As we celebrate their achievements, let us also recognize the ongoing struggle for gender equality in STEM fields. The legacy of these trailblazers serves as a beacon of hope and inspiration for aspiring mathematicians around the world, reminding us that the pursuit of knowledge knows no boundaries, and the human spirit is boundless in its quest for truth and discovery.

Objectives

Research indicates a notable gender gap in the involvement of women in mathematical research, with significantly fewer female mathematicians compared to their male counterparts. Consequently, our study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Investigate the biographies of several women mathematicians spanning ancient to contemporary times.

2. Determine the extent of female participation in mathematics.

3. Examine the factors that discourage women from pursuing careers in mathematics.

4. Evaluate different strategies and programs designed to enhance women's engagement in mathematical research.

Steps taken to encourage women mathematicians

The establishment of the Association for Women in Mathematics (AWM) in 1971 marked a significant milestone in addressing gender disparities in the field.

Professor Mary W. Gray served as its inaugural president. AWM has since sponsored various awards and honors, including the Alice T. Schafer Prize, Louise Hay Award, M. Gweneth Humphreys Award, Ruth I. Michler Memorial Prize, and AWM Service Award.

Following the formation of AWM, numerous other organizations emerged to support women in mathematics, including the Joint Committee on Women in the Mathematical Sciences (1971), European Women in Mathematics (1986), the Women in Mathematics Committee of the European Mathematical Society (1991), Femmes et Mathématiques (1987), the Canadian Society Committee for Women in Mathematics (1992), and the London Mathematical Society Women in Mathematics Committee (1999).

Conclusion

Despite the societal norms lacks behind the women. but due to her strong dedication women come forward and make big contribution in shaping the mathematical history in algebra, modern theory of relativity and symmetry etc.

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PIEZO-CATALYSIS FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE TOOTH WHITENING

ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for a whiter smile has resulted in an increased popularity for tooth whitening procedures. The most classic hydrogen peroxide-based whitening agents are effective, but can lead to enamel demineralization, gingival irritation, or cytotoxicity. Furthermore, these techniques are excessively time-consuming. Here, we report a non-destructive, harmless and convenient tooth whitening strategy based on a piezo-catalysis effect realized by replacement of abrasives traditionally used in toothpaste with piezoelectric particles. Degradation of organic dyes via piezo-catalysis of BaTiO₃ (BTO) nanoparticles was performed under ultrasonic vibration to simulate daily tooth brushing. Teeth stained with black tea, blueberry juice, wine or a combination thereof can be notably whitened by the poled BTO turbid liquid after vibration for 3 h. A similar treatment using unpoled or cubic BTO shows negligible tooth whitening effect. Furthermore, the BTO nanoparticle-based piezo-catalysis tooth whitening procedure exhibits remarkably less damage to both enamel and biological cells.

INTRODUCTION

With the development of the aesthetic standard, more people are eager to improve their appearance with a whiter smile. As a result, tooth whitening has developed into one of the fastest growing aesthetic dentistry procedures. However, discolouration and staining of teeth can be easily caused not only by drug ingestion, but also by habitual intake, such as tobacco use, eating dark fruits, drinking certain beverages (e.g. coffee and tea), and consuming certain flavourings (e.g. vinegar)[.]

In order to gain a confident smile, there are several common methods for tooth whitening, such as professional cleaning and polishing, coverage with crowns or veneers, daily tooth brushing with abrasive toothpaste, and bleaching. Both professional procedural cleaning and coverings require grinding or other enamel-cutting steps, which cause irreversible damage.

Furthermore, these techniques are expensive and time-consuming. The use of toothpaste with water-insoluble abrasives is safe, time- and cost-effective, but decontamination of tooth stains is realized only by the mechanical friction between tooth and abrasive elements, such as aluminium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, and silicas. Thus, abrasive cleaning exhibits limited efficacy and, furthermore, causes slight scratches to the surface of teeth. Tooth bleaching is a chemical method that generally uses high-concentration hydrogen peroxide as an agent. Although this treatment is highly efficient, bleaching with hydrogen peroxide may cause serious side effects, i.e., loss of organic matrix and increase of enamel micro-roughness. Furthermore, it is possible to induce recurrent extrinsic discoloration due to the increased microroughness. The mechanism of hydrogen peroxide for tooth whitening is the release of unstable, reactive oxygen species during decomposition into water, which will attack organic pigment molecules on the surface of teeth, and degrade staining compounds by oxidation. This mechanism suggests that a material with the capability to excite and release reactive oxygen species could be effective as a tooth whitening agent.

Recently, it has been demonstrated that the photo-catalysis effect of bluelight-activated TiO₂ nano-particles can be used for effective and nondestructive tooth whitening. Compared with the classical H₂O₂-based clinical whitening agent, this method is non-destructive to the teeth, but may cause various photo-toxic and photo-allergic reactions, and in turn lead to damage to oral tissue, because blue light is required as a stimulus to produce reactive oxygen species. Additionally, TiO₂-based techniques require customized toothbrushes equipped with an inconvenient and expensive blue light source. Therefore, an effective, non-destructive and safe tooth whitening procedure during our daily activities without extra time-consuming is in demand.

The piezoelectric effect, discovered in 1880 by brothers Pierre Curie and Jacques Curie, is the electric charge that accumulates in certain solid materials with non-centrosymmetric structure in response to mechanical stress. It is important to note that piezoelectric materials are ultrasensitive to mechanical vibration, even water flow, muscle movement, and respiration can also induce electrical charges. With the ability to convert mechanical stimuli into electrical signals, or vice versa, piezoelectric materials have been widely used for sensors, transducers, actuators, and energy harvesters for self-powered devices. More importantly, emergent materials with large piezoelectric response have been successively discovered. Since electrical charges can be induced by mechanical vibration, piezoelectric materials have also been employed as catalysts, termed as piezo-catalysis or mechanocatalysis. The effects are similar to photo-catalysis, which is based on photo-induced charges rather than mechanically-induced charges. Some classical piezoelectric materials, such as ZnO, BaTiO₃, and BiFeO₃, have been demonstrated as efficient piezo-catalysts.



CONCLUSION

Piezo-catalysis for non-destructive tooth whitening holds promise as a safe and effective method for enhancing dental aesthetics. Through the application of piezoelectric ultrasonic technology combined with catalytic agents, this approach offers several advantages over traditional tooth whitening methods.

Firstly, it minimizes the risk of enamel damage and tooth sensitivity commonly associated with chemical whitening agents or abrasive

procedures. The gentle mechanical action of piezoelectric vibrations ensures a non-invasive treatment, preserving the integrity of the tooth structure.

Secondly, piezo-catalysis enables targeted and controlled whitening, allowing for precise application of the whitening agent to specific areas of discoloration. This targeted approach enhances efficiency and reduces the amount of bleaching agent required, leading to more cost-effective treatments and minimizing potential side effects. Additionally, the use of catalytic agents enhances the speed and efficacy of the whitening process. By accelerating the breakdown of chromophores responsible for tooth staining, piezo-catalysis achieves noticeable results in a shorter time frame compared to conventional methods.

Moreover, the non-destructive nature of piezo-catalysis makes it suitable for patients with sensitive teeth or those concerned about enamel erosion. Its gentle yet effective action makes it an attractive option for individuals seeking a safer and more comfortable whitening experience.

In conclusion, piezo-catalysis represents a promising advancement in the field of tooth whitening, offering a non-destructive, efficient, and patient-friendly approach to achieving a brighter smile. Further research and clinical studies are warranted to fully elucidate its long-term efficacy and safety profile, but initial findings suggest it holds great potential as a valuable tool in modern dental practice.

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EMPOWERING DEMOCRACY: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL VOTERS DAY

<u>Abstract</u>

National Voters Day, observed annually on January 25th in India, serves as a pivotal occasion that reverberates through the democratic fabric of the nation. Commemorating the establishment of the Election Commission of India in 1950, the day stands as a testament to the foundational principles of democracy. With a primary focus on encouraging voter participation, particularly among the youth, National Voters Day unfolds as a multifaceted celebration marked by educational initiatives, government involvement and unique strategies to foster civic engagement. This article explores the purpose, impact and distinct features of National Voters Day, shedding light on its role in shaping an informed and empowered electorate.

Introduction

National Voters Day, an annual commemoration on January 25th in India, stands as a vibrant testament to the democratic principles ingrained in the nation's foundation. Originating from the establishment of the Election Commission of India in 1950, this day is a poignant reminder of the pivotal role citizens play in steering the course of the country's democratic journey. With its roots deeply entwined in the democratic ethos, National Voters Day serves as an annual call to action, urging citizens, especially the youth, to recognise the transformative potential of their votes and actively engage in shaping the nation's destiny.

As the echoes of the democratic process resonate on this significant day, National Voters Day transcends mere commemoration; it serves as a beacon illuminating the importance of civic responsibility and active participation in the electoral process. The celebration unfolds not only as a historical nod but as a contemporary catalyst for fostering a politically aware and empowered citizenry.

Objective

National Voters Day is filled with a profound purpose centered around cultivating a robust and participatory democratic culture. At its core, the day seeks to bridge the gap between citizens and the electoral process by instilling a sense of civic duty and responsibility. The primary focus is on the youth, the torchbearers of the nation's future, encouraging them to embrace their right to vote as both a privilege and a powerful tool for societal transformation. By fostering awareness and understanding of the electoral system, National Voters Day aims to create an electorate that is not only informed but also actively engaged in shaping the governance and policies of the nation. Beyond mere celebration, the purpose extends to promoting inclusivity, accessibility and ethical participation in the electoral process.

Starting the celebration

National Voters' Day in India began in 2011 to commemorate the establishment of the Election Commission of India on January 25, 1950. This day serves to promote voter participation, especially among the youth, and raise awareness about the importance of voting and electoral processes.

The inauguration of the National Voters Day unfolds with a symbolic resonance as the President of India takes centre stage, launching the festivities that echo across the nation. This momentous occasion typically begins with a ceremonial event, often held at the national level, where the President addresses the citizens, emphasising the pivotal role each voter plays in the democratic framework.

Educational Initiatives

"What is really needed to make democracy function is not

knowledge of facts, but right Education."

Central to the ethos of National Voters Day are transformative educational initiatives that unfold across schools, colleges and educational institutions nationwide. These initiatives are designed to empower the younger generation with a comprehensive understanding of the electoral process and their pivotal role in it. Schools often become focal points for a range of activities, including interactive seminars, workshops and informative sessions that demystify the complexities of voting, governance and the democratic structure. Students actively engage in discussions, gaining insights into the significance of their votes and the broader impact of their civic participation.

Moreover, awareness campaigns within educational institutions encourage students not only to register as voters but also to become advocates for civic responsibility, disseminating knowledge to their peers and communities. National Voters Day, thus, emerges as a catalyst for educational innovation, fostering a generation that is not only academically adept, but also politically astute and actively invested in the democratic process.

Conclusion

The celebration of National Voters Day precipitates a cascade of positive consequences that resonate throughout the democratic landscape. Perhaps most significantly, the day stimulates a notable surge in voter registrations, as citizens, inspired by the celebratory spirit, recognise the importance of being active participants in the electoral process. This consequential increase in registered voters serves as a tangible manifestation of the day's impact, contributing to the expansion and diversification of the electoral base, ensuring a more representative and inclusive democratic system.

National Voters Day encapsulates the spirit of democracy, emphasising that the power to shape the nation's future resides in the hands of its citizens. As we celebrate this day, let us reaffirm our commitment to the democratic ideals that unite us and recognise the profound impact each vote carries. National Voters Day serves not only as a commemoration but as a call to action, urging citizens to actively participate in the democratic process and contribute to the ongoing narrative of a vibrant and inclusive democracy.

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JAISMEEN KAUR BA 4th SEM ROLL NO-2940

CONTRIBUTION OF MAHATMA GANDHI IN INDIAN ECONOMY

"The earth has sufficient resources to satisfy one's needs, but not for one's greed."

- M.K. Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi born on 2nd October, 1969, regarded as 'The Father of Nation' contributed to almost every aspect of India. Truth and Non-Violence are the foundation stones of Gandhian Economics thoughts. According to Gandhiji, work is not only an economic activity but it is necessary for spiritual growth. He wanted that India should have its own economic policy and not follow any policy of foreign countries. Some of his ideologies are the following: -

Non-Violent Economy

Gandhiji advocated non-violence and hence his economics may be called economics of nonviolence. The principle of non-violence is the principle of Gandhian philosophy. As there was no industry and no activity without certain violence, he wanted to minimize it. He believed that violence in any form breeds greater violence. He defined a non-violent occupation as one "which is fundamentally free from violence and which involves no exploitation or envy of others". The solution to Indian basic problems lies in the practice of nonviolence. Gandhiji opposed capitalism as it resulted in exploitation of human labour. He believed that nature produced enough for the satisfaction of the people's wants and there would be no starvation if everybody took only that much that was sufficient to them.

Decentralization: Cottage Industries

Gandhiji was not in favor of large-scale industrialization, as it was responsible for many socio-economic evils. He was in favor of a decentralized economy. In such an economy, exploitation of labor would be nil. His belief was strong in the context of the Indian economy. India has plenty of human resources but capital supply was poor, therefore labor-intensive technology should be followed. Gandhiji advocated a decentralized economy. Production should be organized in a large number of places on a small scale. He believed that decentralization was essential for the survival of democracy and for the establishment of a non-violent state. Gandhi preferred the decentralization of small units of production to the concentration of large-scale units in few places. He wanted to carry the production units to the homes of the masses, particularly in villages. Cottage and village industries help increase employment. Commodities can be produced cheaply as there is no need for a separate establishment as very few tools are needed. There is no problem with storage. Transport cost is negligible. All these factors make the production by the small units economical and thus, provide logic to the Gandhian scheme of decentralization of village and cottage industries. In fact, these industries are best suited to the rhythm of rural life. These industries increase the income of the villages and satisfy their basic requirements. They not only remove poverty and unemployment from the villages but also make them self-sufficient economic units.

Khadi Industry

Gandhiji believed that multiplication of mills could not solve the problem of cloth supply; therefore, he stressed the development of Khadi industry. For Gandhiji, khadi was the "symbol of unity of Indian humanity of its economic freedom and equality". Khadi means the decentralization of production and distribution of the necessaries of human life. The Khadi movement began only after Gandhi's return from South Africa. Charkha was considered to be the symbol of nonviolence as it requires a small amount of capital and is simple in operating. It is a source of steady income and does not depend upon monsoon hence helps in solving the problem of unemployment. His slogan was "swaraj through spinning". His khadi scheme included compulsory spinning in all primary and secondary schools, cultivation of cotton in areas where it was not grown, import of foreign cloth should be banned and more.

Use of Machines

Gandhiji described machinery as 'great sin'. He believed that modern technology was responsible for human frustration, violence and war. It was also responsible for the multiplication of material wants. The use of machines created a class of wealthy people and led to unequal distribution of wealth. Gandhiji was not against machinery.

He says "the spinning wheel itself is a machine; a little toothpick is a machine, what I object to is the craze for labor saving machinery. Men go on saving labor, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation". But he was against all destructive machinery. He welcomed

such instruments and machinery that saved individual labor and lightened the burden of millions of cottage workers. Gandhiji emphasized that he was against large scale production only of those things which villages can produce without difficulty.

He wrote "mechanization is good when the hands are too few for the work intended to be accomplished. It is an evil when there are more hands than required for the work, as is the case in India".

Regeneration of Villages

Gandhiji evolved the ideal of Village Sarvodaya. Speaking about the old village economy, Gandhiji said, "Production was simultaneous with consumption and distribution and the vicious circle of money economy was absent. Production was for immediate use and not for distant markets. The whole structure of society was founded on non-violence." Gandhiji wanted the revival of ancient village communities with prosperous agriculture, decentralized industry and small-scale cooperative organizations. He also wanted that there should be the participation of people at all levels.

His ideal of village Sarvodaya implied that an ideal village must fulfill conditions such as the cleanliness of roads, lanes and the places of worship with gutters for draining of water in every lane. He also emphasized that the caste system should be abolished.

The Trusteeship Doctrine

Gandhiji remarked that the capitalist who had amassed a large sum of money was a thief. If a person had inherited a big fortune or had collected a large amount of money by way of trade and industry, the entire amount did not belong to him. It belonged to the entire society and must be spent on the welfare of all. All social property is meant for all people, rich or poor. Capitalists being trustees would take care of not only themselves but also of others.

It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption.

CONCLUSION

The Gandhian economics process has been based on the simplicity of decentralization cooperation, self-sufficiency, non-violence and human value. We understand that he wanted economic autarky of India from his foundation of Swadeshi which literally means 'of one's own country.'

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