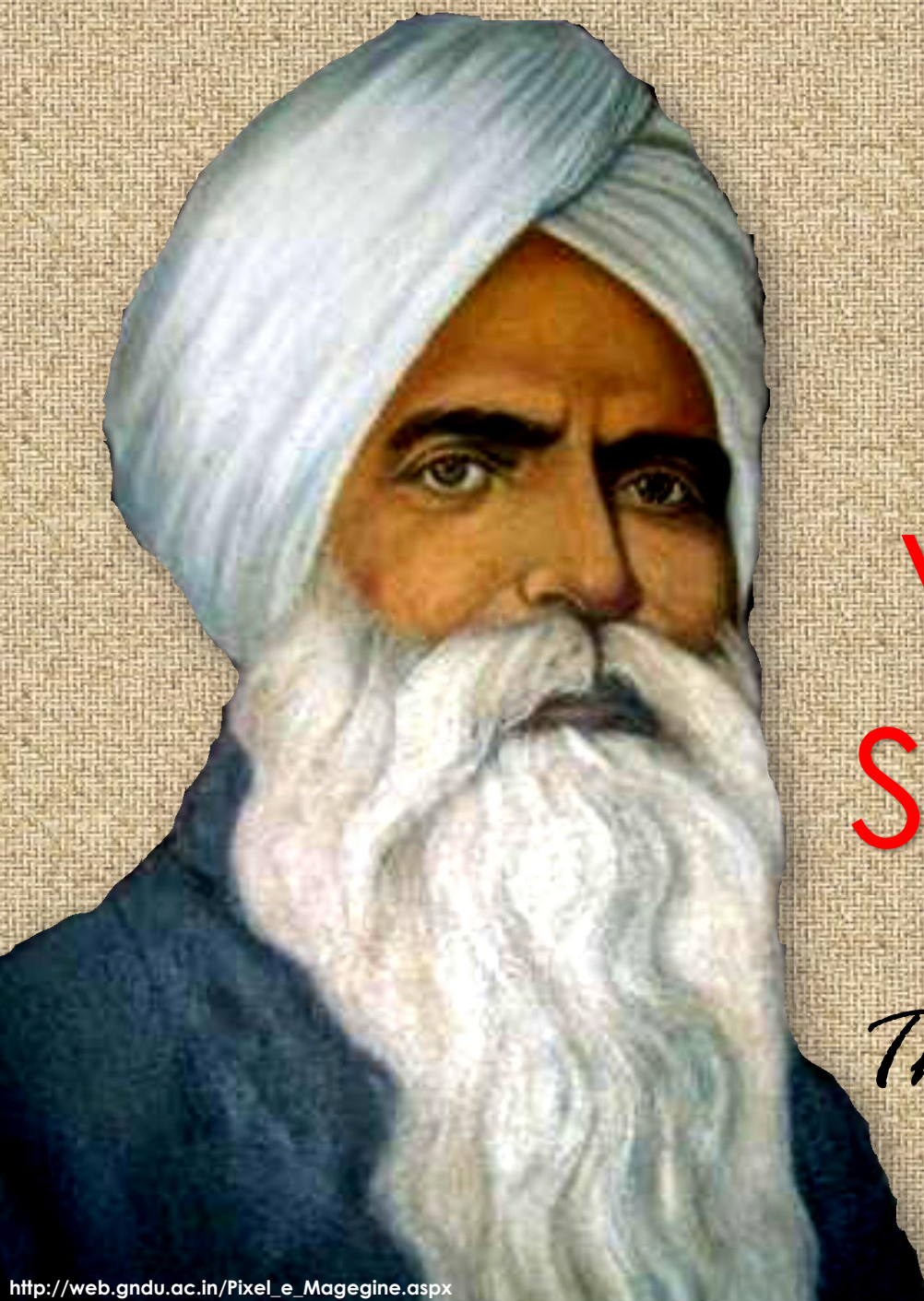


VOLUME 2  
ISSUE 1  
JANUARY 2018

# PIXELS

The Monthly e-magazine



Bhai  
Veer  
Singh

*The Saint  
Poet*



## *Bhai Veer Singh*

*Bhai Veer Singh was born on December 5, 1872 in Amritsar. He was blessed with a literary heritage from both sides of the family. His maternal grandfather Giani Hazara Singh compiled a lexicon of Guru Granth Sahib, and wrote a commentary on Bhai Gurdas's literary writings. His paternal grandfather Kahan Singh spent a great deal of his youth while training and learning the traditional Sikh lessons in monasteries.*

*Bhai Veer Singh decided to become a writer after passing his matriculation examination and set up a lithography press. He pioneered the Khalsa Tract Society in 1894. A periodical journal entitled as Nirguniara had been published by the Society for several years with the selfless and devoted efforts of Bhai Veer Singh.*

*Bhai Veer Singh wrote many novels, historical books, commentaries on other books, tracts and poetry books. He had actually started his literary journey as a novelist and his writings are considered as forerunners of the Punjabi novel. Some of his famous novels are Sundari (1898), Bijay Singh (1899), Satwant Kaur (published in two parts, I in 1900 and II in 1927). His poetic works are Rana Surat Singh (1919), Dil Tarang (1920), Tarel Tupke (1921), Lehraan De Haar (1921), Matak Hulaare (1922), Bijliyan De Haar (1927) and Mere Saiyan Jio (1953).*

*Bhai Veer Singh also contributed with an instinctive endeavour in promoting the distinct theological and cultural identity of Sikhs during the early twentieth century when Sikh religion had been witnessing threats to its identity due to the movements of Westernisation within Sikhism and proselytism in Christian, Islamic and Hindu religions. Bhai Ji had been an active member of the Singh Sabha Movement and the Chief Khalsa Diwan. Very few people know that he was one of founders of Punjab & Sind Bank.*

*As a Scholar, especially as a poet, he has vigorously contributed in maintaining the rich heritage of Punjabi poetry in the modern era which had been carrying the spiritual and mystical fervor through the poetry of Nath-jogis, Sikh Gurus, and the Punjabi Sufis. Bhai Veer Singh was honoured with the Sahitya Akademy Award in 1955 and Padma Bhushan in 1956. His contribution in Punjabi literature can be estimated from the gesticulation that he has been canonized as 'Bhai', an honorific often assigned to those who are considered as scholars of the Sikh faith.*

## Recent - Campus Highlights

- Self-Employment Courses of Six months duration for girls are being offered for middle pass girls by the Life Long Learning Department of the University. These courses include **Certificate Courses in Cutting & Tailoring as well as Cosmetology**. The interested student can apply online at University website ([gndu.ac.in/lifelong/default.aspx](http://gndu.ac.in/lifelong/default.aspx)). The students can also contact department on any working day from 9 am to 5 pm.
- The Annual and Semester Theory Examinations of Guru Nanak Dev University which were postponed due to the Municipal Elections duties were rescheduled. The new dates of examinations are available on University website [www.gndu.ac.in](http://www.gndu.ac.in). However, time and centres of examinations shall remain the same. Candidates are required to contact heads of their department, Principals of their colleges or Superintendents for detail information.
- Guru Nanak Dev University hosted a symposium to mark the conclusion of ongoing celebration relating to the 350<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh on the theme '**Guru Gobind Singh and His Legacy**'. This symposium focused upon the legacy of Guru Gobind Singh and was held in the auditorium of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Bhawan on 22nd December, 2017. Besides the symposium, an exhibition on the relics of the Tenth Master was also organized. Scholars and students belonging to various institutions took part in the discussion over this symposium.
- **Bhai Vir Singh Flower and Plants Exhibition** was inaugurated at Botanical Garden of Guru Nanak Dev University in December. This exhibition was organized by University for the first time to associate students with nature and to promote floriculture and plantation in the society. The exhibition dedicated to eminent poet and philosopher Bhai Vir Singh was inaugurated by Senior Gardner Sh. Tarsem Lal in presence of Professor Jaspal Singh Sandhu, Vice Chancellor, Prof. Kamaljit Singh, Dean Academic Affairs, Prof. K.S. Kahlon, Registrar and other officials of the university. Dr. J S Bilga, Horticulture consultant and Dr. M. S. Bhatti, Head, Department of Botanical and Environmental Sciences, with other faculty members were also present on the occasion. A potted plant competition was held on the occasion in which 532 entries were received for 27 different categories. A Ragoli competition was also organized on the occasion, for which, about 22 entries were received for 2 categories viz., Rangoli with flowers and Rangoli with artificial materials. The winners for various



- The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India under the aegis of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) has identified UGC-HRDC of Guru Nanak Dev University as one of the centres for upgradation to Faculty Development Centre (FDC). This centre will be established with a grant of Rs. 2.70 Crores by the MHRD, Government of India under its launched Scheme (PMMMNTT). This proposal was approved in 10<sup>th</sup> Project Approval Board (PAB) under the chairmanship of Shri. Kewal K. Sharma (Secretary HE, MHRD), Shri. Anil Swaroop (Secretary SE, MHRD) and has been sanctioned for a period three years. Earlier, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has already sanctioned “MYAS-GNDU” Centre for Sports Sciences” with a support of Rs. 25 crores for the period of five years to the University. This is the only Centre setup by MYAS outside Ministry and will be the second Centre in India other than the one in Gwalior.
- The Vice Chancellor Prof. Dr. Jaspal Singh Sandhu, took an initiative of reviving the University campus so as to scale the new heights of success. Under his innovative and visionary outlook, the University campus got new look with the implementation of students & employees beneficiary schemes, landscaping & eco-friendly innovations etc. Efforts have been made to promote student-centric activities, student-run clubs in the university to encourage the social activities among students. The University will invite international fame company SPIC MACAY for performing in campus without any charges. To groom the students for the interview etiquettes, small videos have been made by the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, Regional Campus, Jalandhar.
- To reach out to the Alumni of the university throughout the country and abroad, a new website for Alumni Association has been launched. The University has increased the Internet Bandwidth Scheme to 1Gbps. Along with this Research Portal, Online Leave Portal, Online Admission Portals, e-Transcript portal, regular e-Magazine have been started. Dedicated email for feedback from students has been launched. The paper less examination system has been improved. University in an important decision would involve meritorious students in their examinations in the process of syllabus amendment of their respective classes. The syndicate of the university has already accorded its approval to this decision. Guru Nanak Dev University will become the first University of the Country which involves students in the process of modifications of syllabi.

- The attempts have been made to improve the learning environment of students. The student's wall in each department has been introduced so that the students can present their issues. The University is likely to introduce the induction courses for the students from the next session. The organogram has been set up for addressing the grievances of the students relating to the issues regarding hostel mess cleanliness issues and medical care in hostels.
- During 2017, more than 600 students from various departments had been selected through campus placements and the highest package offered was 15.20 per annum.

## Upcoming

- Geological Survey of India has selected Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar as one of the test centers for conducting the entrance test for International Earth Science Olympiad - 2018 (IESO-2018) for students who will be studying in X, XI, XII standards in September 2018 and were born after 01-07-1999. Prof. Avinash Kaur Nagpal, Deptt. of Botanical and Environmental Sciences has been appointed as the Co-ordinator of this test at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The main aim of IESO is to encourage students' interest in Earth Sciences and increasing public awareness about Earth Sciences along with enhancing Earth Science teaching/learning at school level. IESO -2018 is a rare opportunity to foster friendly relationship among young learners from different countries and promoting international cooperation in exchanging ideas and materials on Earth sciences and Earth sciences education.



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# Poetry Section

## Life

Like a dice we are tossed and tumbled,  
Like the autumn leaves we are crushed and crumbled,  
And the winds of change will blow,  
And carry our dandelion souls to places unknown,  
But let the tik-tok draw its perfect circle of time,  
And the white beauties will blossom again from the seeds once sown.

You will have to rumble with the rocks,  
And sometimes the closed doors will display complete failures,  
But you have to get up,  
Dust yourself off and knock,  
For a smooth sea doesn't make a perfect sailor.

Immaculate sometimes but life's surely a mess,  
Roadblocks tend to make you crippled and suppressed,  
But you got to live the full life of mind,  
Exhilarated by new ideas,  
Inebriated by soulful happiness.

Don't try to be a tree  
For they are uprooted in the dark storms,  
I say be the moss which never gets deformed,  
Grow in the cracks of dirt and nothingness,  
Strive and survive,  
And when the sun shines,  
Push out your tendrils and thrive!

**Mishel Gupta**

B. Pharmacy (2<sup>nd</sup> Year)

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Registration No. 2016.BP/A.2

## Inspiration

Through all hardest days,  
she always prays and prays,  
for me and for my wellbeing  
whenever I fell sick and says  
come child and always embrace,  
food that daily she serves tasty,  
delicious what she makes,  
And that melodious cradle song,  
when I don't get sleep she sings,  
everything she does to me,  
Is my fortune and  
what I got from childhood to adulthood.-

**Anjali Kumari**

M.A . (1<sup>st</sup> Year)

Department of English

Roll No.: 25

## Winter Air

My words won't speak of you anymore.  
And the ink won't spill your name.  
The scenarios would be different.  
But the warmth would be same.  
When you'll be gone, my summer hue.  
The winter air will help me survive.  
The monsters of pain.

### **Surbhi Rawat**

B.A. Hons. (Social Sciences - 1<sup>st</sup> year)  
Department of Social Sciences  
Registration No.: 0378666



## A Bird In The Zoo

He doesn't like to admire himself,  
in that dead pot filled with water,  
remembering the time,  
when he almost touched the sky,  
People are so kind here,  
want to keep him safe,  
we are trying to help, but it's who,  
who left only one choice, the zoo,  
is it me, us or you?  
Who's behind, the culprit and why?  
Pondering!! A bird in Zoo.

**Abhinav Jaiswal**

M. Sc. Environmental Sciences (Sem-II)  
Department of Botanical and Environmental Sciences

## Stop! Stop! Stop!

What are you thinking about?  
Is it making you happy  
Or tearing you apart  
Is it giving you peace  
Or making you miserable?

Ask yourself what is so wrong  
What makes you feel so lonely  
Is it someone else's mistake ?  
Or is it the confidence that you fake ?

What makes you think so much  
About the people who don't care  
Is it in the hope of being loved back?  
or is it the fear of being judged?

**Arshpreet Kaur Bhatia**

MBA (FYIC) Semester -II  
University Business School  
Registration No.: 301710002758

## ਜਿੰਦਗੀ

ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚੁੱਭਦੀ ਏ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਢਲਦੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਠੰਡੀ ਚੰਨ ਦੀ ਚਕੋਰ...  
ਜਾਂ ਦਿਨ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਕਦੀ ਚਾਨਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਰਜ ਦੀ ਤੱਪਦੀ ਲੋਰ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਉੱਡਦੇ ਪਰਿੰਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਪਤੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਿੱਖੀ ਡੋਰ...  
ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚੁੱਭਦੀ ਏ...

ਮੇਰੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਦਲ ਗਈ ਏ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਫਰਜ ਸਾਰੇ ਛੱਡਕੇ ਬਦਲ ਗਿਆ ਕੋਈ ਪੁੱਤ...  
ਜਾਂ ਹਰ ਵਰੇ ਬਦਲਦੀ ਰੁੱਤ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਬਦਲਦੀਆਂ ਰੀੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਹਿੰਦੀ ਉਹਦੀ ਮੁੱਕਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬਣ ਗੁੱਤ...  
ਮੇਰੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਦਲ ਗਈ ਏ...

ਮੇਰੇ ਖੁਆਬ ਟੁੱਟ ਗਏ ਨੇ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਅਰਸਿਆ ਦਾ ਖਿੜਿਆ ਤੋੜ ਲਿਆ ਕੋਈ ਫੁੱਲ...  
ਜਾਂ ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਟੁੱਟਕੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਰੁਲ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਟੁੱਟਦੇ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਭੁੱਲਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ...  
ਮੇਰੇ ਖੁਆਬ ਟੁੱਟ ਗਏ ਨੇ...

ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚੁੱਭਦੀ ਏ...  
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਆਮ ਜਿਹੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਖਸ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਚੁੱਭਵਾਂ ਸ਼ੋਰ...  
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ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚੁੱਭਦੀ ਏ...

**Surinder Singh**

Department of Physics ( Sem-III)  
Reg. No. 2016.PHY/A.62



## Articles Section

### Dwindling The Joys Of Life

A few days back, my mother got a call from my uncle. He sounded worried. The reason of the worry was common to the most of Indian parents. My cousin will be appearing for his 10<sup>th</sup> boards this year. I think, this has made his reason of worry clear. As his elder sister, I am certain of his perspicacity. But unfortunately, his marks don't reflect his intelligence. Therefore, according to the standards of our education system, he may not be considered intelligent.

A student will not be appreciated unless he has the marksheets that could be boasted of, among the relatives and peers. Every parent wants to have a meritorious child. Parents await the results of their children as investors await the quarterly results of a company to know its future prospects. As the share prices go up and down as soon as the company announces its financial results, similarly worth of the child varies as soon as their results are unleashed.

Instead of knowing the meaning of camaraderie, they are familiar with the term 'cut throat competition'. They are taught to cut the throats of their competitors to succeed. The irony is, we applaud Rancho and laugh at Chatur while in reality we all want our children to follow the footsteps of the latter. We enjoy the movie but fail to ponder upon the message it conveys.

In order satisfy our expectations, we are ruining their childhood. We are putting an end to the innocence of these budding souls. Let's not make this beautiful gift called life, a bane for them. Let them make memories so that they can have something to reminisce about. As Julian Barnes has said 'Memories of childhood were the dreams that stayed with you after you woke.'

**Naazkanwar Kaur**

M. Com.

Department of Commerce.

## **Overpopulation: A Dangerous Potent in Human Ecology**

Today, every nook and corner of India is a clear display of increasing population. Whether you are in a market, shopping mall, hospital, temple, airport, railway station or even in a religious gathering, we see all these places are overcrowded at any time of the day. This is a clear indication of overpopulation in the country. Overpopulation is one of the serious problem, which creates a great obstacle in the way of development. Moreover, overpopulation is fundamental issue and dangerous potent in human ecology that become biggest challenge for Indians to solve. Lack of Development implies high poverty, high discrimination, high illiteracy, lack of awareness, lack of medical facilities and thus in turn increased population growth. Therefore, there is need to develop these factors that may eradicate the problem like overpopulation.

According to the Indian census, 2011, the India population was exactly 1,210,193,422. Now, India's population is 1,33,91,80,127. This is the second most populous country of the world after China and the various studies have projected that India will be world's number one populous country, succeeding China in 2025. In spite of the fact that the population policies, family planning and welfare programmes undertaken by the Indian government have led to a continuous decrease in the fertility rate, yet the actual stabilization of population can take place only by various remedies.

There are many causes leading to over population in India that are, the birth rate is still higher than the death rate. We have been successful in declining the death rates but the same cannot be said for birth rates. The fertility rate due to the population policies and other measures has been falling but even then it is much higher compared to other countries. The above causes are interrelated to the many social issues. Even though the legally marriageable age of a girl is 18 years, the concept of early marriage still prevails and getting married at a young age prolongs

Another cause for the rapid growth of population is poverty. Impoverished families have this notion that more the number of members in the family, more will be the numbers to earn income. Some feel that more children are needed to look after them in their old age. Also hunger can be cause of death of their children and hence the need for more children.

India still lag behind the use of contraceptives and birth control methods. Many of them are not willing to discuss or are totally unaware about them. Illiteracy is thus another cause of overpopulation. Most of the people think that sons are the bread earners of the families. This age old thought puts considerable pressure on the parents to produce babies till a male child is born. Poverty has a direct relation to the population growth. In developing countries, child labor, slave trading is highly prevalent. People give birth to kids and sell them to rich people who in turn employ these kids in various laborious and unethical tasks. If not sell, these parents force their kids to beg or work so as to earn some extra money for the family. These people believe that more kids mean more hands for begging and work and thus more money. Not much result can be achieved from these if family planning and use of contraception remains optional instead of mandatory. Strict legal steps are required for child marriage, education, abolition of child labor and beggary and family planning to reap significant benefits from it. Proper enforcement of laws related to child labor, beggary and slavery will ensure that parents don't sell their children or send them out to work thus forcing them to raise lesser number of kids. Without concrete measures for growth and poverty eradication, other methods of population control may prove to be ineffective.

Overpopulation-Biggest challenge to solve! The increasing rate of enormous population is the biggest challenge faced by the India and there is big need to solve this problem. Moreover, India should have to adopt a policy of one family, one child prevailing in china seemed to be very good solution to the problem. So "one family, one or two child" policy will help India to control its population.



Most of the problems that we think are associated with population can be tackled with awareness and education. It has been found out that economic development and education are directly linked to each other. More economic growth means improvement in poverty, health and sanitation issues and other such socio-economic matters that are related to population. Lowering infant mortality rate can also help in solving the problem of population. It has been seen that mortality rate among poor children is high, and because of this poor couples tend to have more kids.

In order to increase the mortality rate there should be proper medical facilities which must reach to poor families on time so that they no longer wish to have more kids. Educate and empower women to solve the problem of population in India. It is one of the most important step that must be taken with zeal and zest and with dedication. Provide family planning facilities to poor people living in rural areas which is easy available in urban areas at present.

The Government of India, policy makers should initiate a bold population policy so that the economic growth of the country can keep pace with the demands of a growing population. Major steps which have been already implemented but still need to be more emphasized to control population. By increasing the welfare and status of women, spread of education, increasing awareness for the use of contraceptives and family planning methods, sex education, spacing births, free distribution of contraceptives and encouraging male sterilization, encouraging female empowerment can play a vital role in controlling population.

In the global world, India's participation in various fields cannot be ignored, whether in science and technology, medicine and health care and many more. Various experts are hopeful that by educating and increasing public awareness and enlisting strict population control norms by the Government will definitely lead the way for the control of population and development of country.

So, in the end a piece of advice for the whole mankind that all these governments efforts are in vain unless people themselves are awakened from within and they put their efforts to eradicate this problem from its root. Only join efforts of the two can remove this problem from the society.

**Varinderpal**

BA. LLB (2nd year)

Department of Law

Registration No.: 2016.L/A.34

## Drugs Addiction: A Curse in Punjab

Drugs are quite prominent in Punjab these days. Over the past decades, drug consumption has been observed to be increasing at alarming rate in Punjab. Some experts have even used the term 'epidemic' to describe the drug addictions in Punjab. Yet not even a single study reports on the exact number of cases/ families who are undergoing the trauma of this curse. A study, commissioned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Government of India, in 2015, to estimate the numbers of opioid dependent individuals in Punjab, however, was conducted for 10 districts including Bathinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Moga, Patiala, Sangria and Tarn Taran. It was observed that about 2,32,856 persons were the drug addicts. What was even more surprising was that 89% were literate and educated. 83 % of 99 % male addicts had the jobs while about 56 % addicts were from the rural areas.

Although there is general assumption that people become drug addicts under stressed conditions but there are cases where some people just tasted the drugs for the first time and got habituated or some had just consumed because their friends advised them to taste. Once consumed, they got addicted to the culprit. The sorrow part of the story is that most of the addicts are under the age of 25 who get addict from the institutions itself. In my view, the major reason of people becoming drug addicts is that these drugs are easily available in the markets with no checks. Every now and then we hear the ceiling of drugs in Kgs from different sources but no one bothers to know what the ultimate market of these drugs is. Drugs are swallowing the youth of Punjab like the termites and if no action will be taken at the right movement, it will turn out to be a great curse in Punjab. We all should come forward and join hands to curb this curse in order to save the dawning future of Punjab.

**Areet Kaur**

B.Sc. Sem-II

Department of Chemistry



## **Deteriorating Water Table and Quality: An Alarm**

Water is Mother Nature's most cherished blessing and it is the foundation of all living systems on the planet earth. It is one of the most essential requirements of man, plant and animal for their survival. It is the fact that without water there can be no life. Man and animal for their survival, depend upon vegetation which in turn requires water of good quality for sound growth. It is the most vital natural source and crucial for life, as it affords habitation for different sorts of aquatic life in rivers, lakes and oceans. It is difficult to imagine productive human activities such as agriculture or forestry, livestock, farming or fisheries, trade or industry without water. Water resources including surface water (river and lakes), ground water, and marine and coastal waters nurtures all alive things including human beings. Today the concern of all nations is on water resources and environment. Many natural processes and human activities affect water quality. Water is said to be of good quality when it satisfies in terms of its physical, chemical and bacteriological parameters (WHO, 2004).

It is estimated that about 90% of diseases are caused due to polluted water. Major source of water pollution are domestic wastes, industrial wastes and agricultural wastes dumped into the stream. Polluted water causes pollution of not only surface waters (stream/rivers and sea) but also of underground waters. Due to the industrial development and the green revolution, most of the freshwater resources have been increasingly contaminated with sewage, agricultural chemicals, oils, heavy metals, radioactive materials, detergents and many other products of the human settlements in India. Surface water is used for countless drives such as household, industrial, agrarian etc. Water streams play an important role in assimilating municipal and industrial effluent as well as runoff from agricultural land and the surrounding area in watershed.

Rapid growth of population, increasing of agricultural practices, urbanization and industrialization has brought in many interventions in the State of Punjab. The intense agricultural activity has prompted excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides for better crop yield. This has resulted in both ground water and surface water pollution over space and time. Water quality problem has posed serious health hazards and people are affected by various water borne diseases.

The water table is depleting at an alarming rate in the entire State. The industrial effluents discharged into the natural environment are causing water pollution. Besides, a huge amount of municipal wastes is being generated and disposed off without any treatment, which is being reported in the 5 mega towns in the state i.e. Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Bathinda and Patiala.

Water quality is deteriorated nearly at all locations in river Ghaggar followed by Sutlej and Beas due to disposal of industrial and municipal wastes into them. Incidences of water borne diseases has been reported from a number of places like Moga, Jalandhar, Barnala, SAS Nagar due to the presence of microorganisms in water. Ground water quality at few places has higher concentrations of heavy metals such as lead, chromium, cadmium, copper, nickel etc. around the industrial hubs like Ludhiana, Amritsar, Mandi Gobindgarh and Kapurthala.

A study by the State government in collaboration with ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) has indicated the high incidence of cancer disease, especially in Malwa region. The heavy metal pollutants cause direct toxicity both to humans and aquatic biota due to their presence beyond specified limits. Today, the need of the hour is to develop suitable techniques either to prevent or reduce water pollution. Every individual on this earth has the duty to safeguard the precious resources of mother earth.

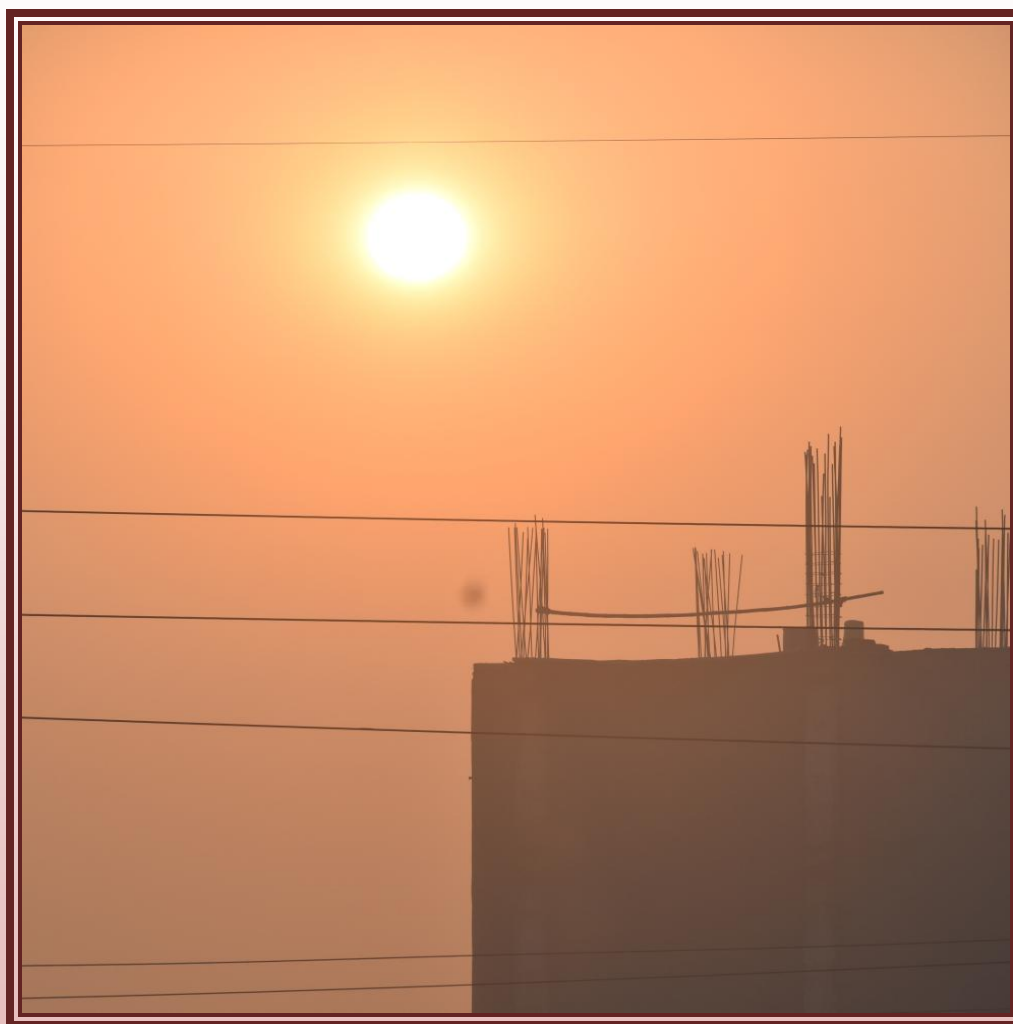
Let us take a notice of leaking tap and close it to save a single falling drop. Let us not contaminate the water with toxic chemicals by direct releasing of them into the aquatic bodies. Let us stop the surface runoffs from pesticide/fertilizer fed farms or fields to enter into surface water bodies. Let us take a necessary action against the direct sewage disposal to any water body. Mother earth nurtures us from cradle to grave...it is our prime duty to save It.

**Jaskaran Kaur**

Research Scholar

Department of Botanical and Environmental Sciences

### Light Tomorrow with Today's Morning

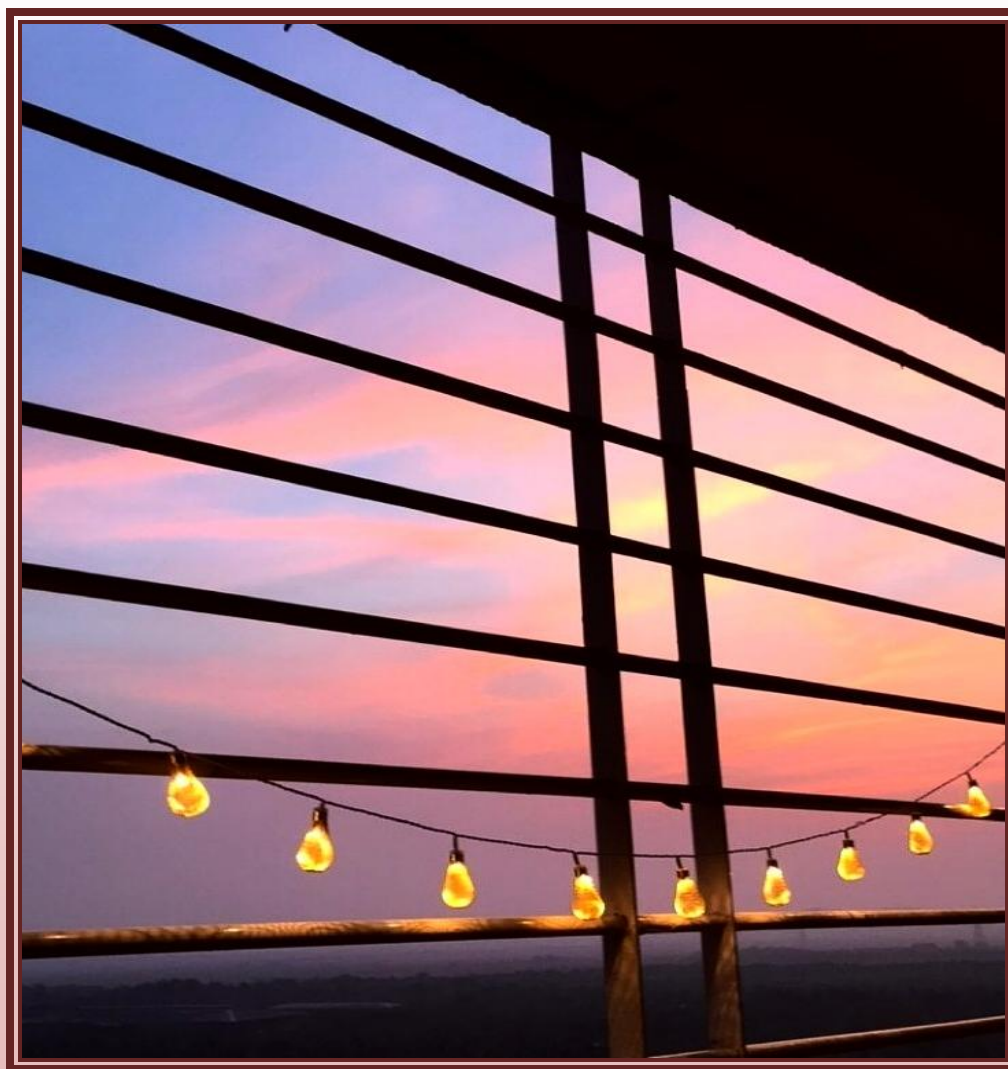


**Nikhil Kashyap**

B. Tech (1<sup>st</sup> Year)

Department of Electronics

## Let Lights Shine Out of Darkness



**Navneet Kaur**

Pharmacy (3<sup>rd</sup> Year)

Registration No.: 2015.BP/A.31



## Circle of Life



**Gurbachan Singh Manjh**

B.A. (H.S) Punjabi (3<sup>rd</sup> Sem)

Department of Punjabi

**I Walk, I Look, I See, I Stop, I Photograph**



**Sahil Monga**  
MBA (FYIC)  
University Business School

## Shades of The Sky



**Nitesh Patel**

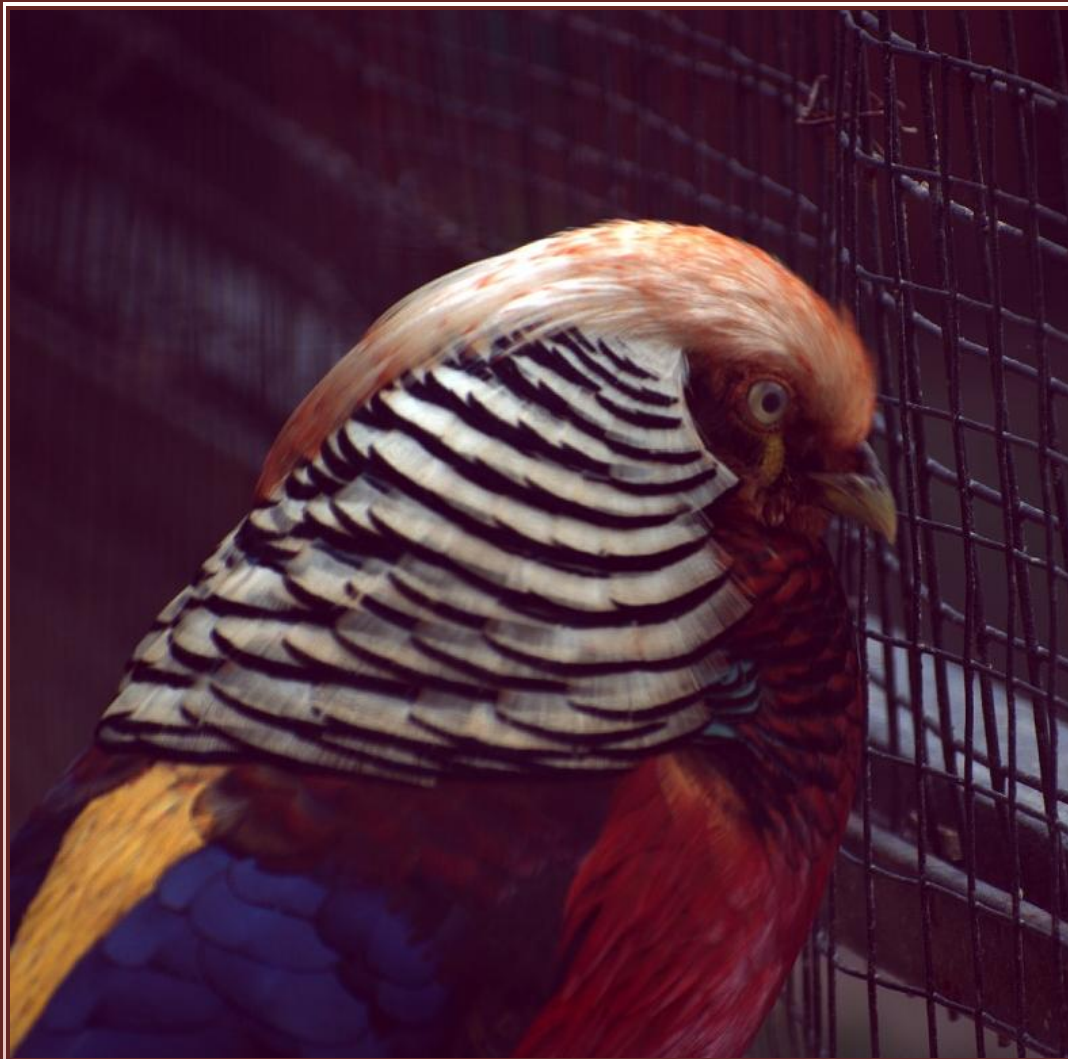
3rd Semester

Department of Sports Medicine and Physiotherapy

Roll No.- 2016SMB115



## A Bird in The Zoo with The Hope to Fly



**Abhinav Jaiswal**

M. Sc. Environmental Sciences (Sem-II)

Department of Botanical and Environmental Sciences

## Author Guidelines

**Pixels is ther monthly e-magazine which will showcase articles, poems, columns, and short stories in English, Hindi and Punjabi along with art, photographs, comic strips, paintings and cartoons. Please follow both the General and Submission article specific guidelines.**

### **General**

1. The content to be sent to e-magazine should be original.
2. Kindly send your content only at [emagazine@gndu.ac.in](mailto:emagazine@gndu.ac.in) and mention the topic in the Subject line.
3. Please include your name, Class, Department and University Registration number. Without this information, the submission would not be accepted.
4. The content of the submission should not be defamatory, offensive or unlawful in any way.
5. There is no deadline for any submission (except in case of special issues). The editorial board will review the received submissions once every month.
6. The contributor will be notified if his/her submission is accepted for publication.

### **Short Stories**

1. Submissions only in Microsoft Word file are acceptable.
2. The word limit for submitting Short Stories is up to 3000 words.
3. Use Calibri 11 point Font, with double line spacing and 1" margins.

### **Photography, paintings, cartoons and comic strips**

1. The photograph, painting, cartoon and comic strip should be original and self-created.
2. Photograph should be accompanied by a caption to describe it.
3. Photograph should be of high resolution, at least 300 ppi and of 1600 by 1200 pixels, so that it can be reproduced at 5 x 4 inches.
4. Photograph can be submitted in JPEG or TIFF format.
5. Please do not send printed digital photographs as these can not not be reproduced in good quality for publishing in magazine.



6. Painting should be clearly scanned at a resolution of at least 300 ppi and sent in TIFF or EPS format.
7. Cartoon and comic strip should be sent in the PDF format.
8. Comic strip should not contain more than 6 sequential panel images set on one A4 size sheet.
9. In addition, please closely follow the general guidelines for content submission.

### **Essays and columns**

1. Essay/Column length should be 3000-4000 words limit.
2. Line spacing should be 1.5
3. Please attach your essay as an MS-Word doc and paste the text into the body of the e-mail.
4. Send one e-mail with all elements of your submission, not multiple e-mails with various pieces and/or versions.
5. No pseudonyms (including the author), composite characters, or invented situations may be used.
6. Essays must be previously unpublished. Work that has appeared online, on blogs, etc., is considered to be previously published.

### **Punjabi Stories, Essays, Poems/Ghazals.**

1. Choose the AnmolKalmi Punjabi Font in point size 14.
2. Use 1.5-line line spacing in the entire manuscript.
3. Left margin as well as Right margin should be 1.3. cm.
4. Top and bottom margins should be 1.5 cm each.

### **Hindi Stories, Essays, Poems/Ghazals.**

1. Choose the KritiDev Hindi Font in point size 15.
2. Use 1.5-line line spacing in the entire manuscript.
3. Left margin as well as Right margin should be 1.3. cm.
4. Top and bottom margins should be 1.5 cm each.
5. No pseudonyms (including the author), composite characters, or invented situations may be used.

### **English Poems**

1. Each poem submitted must be the author's original work. Any discrepancies/plagiarized content will be the responsibility of the author.
2. Each entry must be submitted in the Times New Roman (12 font size) and 1.5 spacing
3. Please attach your poem as an MS-Word doc and paste the title into the body of the e-mail
4. Poems may be on any subject
5. No pseudonyms (including the author), composite characters, or invented situations may be used.

# Glimpses of GNDU Campus



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