



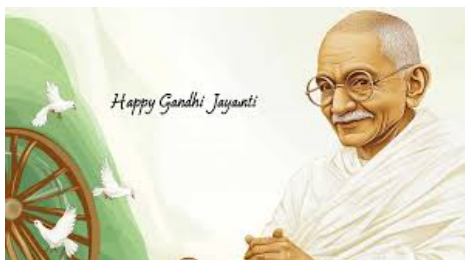
PARISPAND

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated every year on October 2 to commemorate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Father of the Nation" in India. Gandhi played the biggest role in India's independence. This significant event is a national holiday in India and is also recognized globally as the International Day of Non-Violence.

Mahatma Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat. He studied law in London and later practiced in South Africa, where he became deeply involved in the civil rights movement. Upon returning to India in 1915, Gandhi led the Indian National Congress, employing non-violent resistance to fight against British rule. His methods, including civil disobedience and non-cooperation, inspired millions.

Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence (Ahimsa) and truth (Satya) continues to inspire global leaders and movements. He emphasized simple living, self-reliance, community service, and social justice, leaving an indelible mark on Indian society and worldwide.



His legacy extends beyond India's borders, influencing civil rights movements in the United States, South Africa, and elsewhere. As Gandhi Jayanti, prayer services, tributes, and commemorative ceremonies are held across India, including at Gandhi's memorial, Raj Ghat, in New Delhi. Cultural events, non-violence campaigns, and awards for community service are also organized. The United Nations General Assembly declared October 2 the International Day of Non-Violence in 2007, recognizing Gandhi's influence on global peace and conflict resolution.

As Gandhi Jayanti, we reaffirm our commitment to promoting peace, justice, and human rights. Gandhi's life and legacy are a powerful reminder of the impact one can have through non-violent resistance and unwavering dedication to truth and compassion.

Simran

BA(JMC) 2nd Year

Navratri

Navratri, a significant Hindu festival, commemorates Goddess Durga's worship, symbolizing good's triumph over evil. Spanning nine days, it begins on the bright half of the Ashvin month. Devotees perform rituals like Ghatasthapana, installing a sacred pot to invoke Goddess Durga's presence and worship nine forms of the goddess. These nine forms

are Shailaputri, Brahmacharini, Chandraghanta, Kushmanda, Skandamata, Katyayani, Kalaratri, Mahakali, and Navami. Each embodies unique qualities, from nature's power to spiritual growth and protection. Traditional dances like Garba and Dandiya Raas showcase vibrant costumes and rhythmic movements, symbolizing joy and celebration.



Navratri honors Goddess Durga's victory over evil forces, celebrating feminine power and spirituality. It fosters family and community bonding, promoting renewal and fresh beginnings. The festival culminates on Vijayadashami, marking Goddess Durga's triumph. This day is auspicious for new beginnings, signifying knowledge's victory over ignorance and good over evil. Navratri celebrations vary across India, Nepal, and other countries. Gujarat's Garba and Dandiya Raas are renowned, while West Bengal's Durga puja

grand. Nepal's Navratri festivities showcase unique cultural traditions. Despite regional differences, the essence remains the same – honoring Goddess Durga and seeking blessings.

Navratri's significance extends beyond religious boundaries. It reminds us of the importance of female empowerment, spiritual growth, and community unity. Goddess Durga's victory inspires devotees to overcome obstacles and seek knowledge and wisdom. Navratri is a vibrant celebration of divine feminine power, spiritual growth, and community bonding. We seek blessings, empowerment, and renewal as we worship Goddess Durga and her nine forms. May Navratri's spirit inspire us to embrace goodness, knowledge, and wisdom.

Mansi Kapoor

BA(JMC) 2nd Year

Dussehra

Dussehra, or Vijaydashami, is a significant Hindu festival celebrated on the tenth day after Navratri. It marks the triumph of good over evil, commemorating Lord Rama's victory over Ravana, the demon king. According to legend, Ravana kidnapped Sita, Lord Rama's wife, and took her to Lanka. Lord Rama, aided by Hanuman and the monkey army, fought fiercely to rescue Sita.

After nine days of battle, Lord Rama killed Ravana on the tenth day, restoring justice and peace. This epic battle is retold in the Ramayana, a Sacred Hindu Text. Dussehra is also associated with

Goddess Durga's victory over Mahishasura, a buffalo demon. The festival symbolizes the triumph of good over evil, knowledge over ignorance, and righteousness over wickedness.

During Dussehra, effigies of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, and Meghnad are burned, symbolizing the destruction of evil. People also exchange sweets, wear new clothes, and worship Lord Rama and Goddess Durga. The festival promotes unity, courage, moral values. It reminds us that good always prevails over evil and inspires us to follow the path of righteousness, justice, and compassion. Dussehra celebrations vary across India. In North India, giant effigies of Ravana are burned, while in South India, people worship Goddess Durga and Lord Rama. In some regions, Dussehra marks the beginning of the harvest season, symbolizing farmers' victory over natural challenges. The significance of Dussehra extends beyond religious boundaries. It teaches us valuable life lessons, such as courage, perseverance, and the importance of standing up against injustice. The festival also promotes cultural heritage and traditional values.

In conclusion, Dussehra is a celebration of good's triumph over evil. It inspires us to lead virtuous lives, cultivate courage, and promote unity. As we celebrate Dussehra, let us remember the timeless lessons of the Ramayana and strive to create a society that values justice, compassion, and righteousness.

Akash

BA(JMC) 2nd Year

Dhanteras

Dhanteras, a significant Hindu festival, marks the beginning of Diwali celebrations. Observed on the thirteenth day of the Kartik month's dark half, it honors Lord Dhanwantari, the god of health and medicine. Legend has it that Lord Dhanwantari emerged from the churning of the ocean, holding a pot of divine nectar.



On Dhanteras, devotees worship Lord Dhanwantari and purchase utensils, silver or gold items, and other precious metals. Rituals include cleaning and decorating homes, lighting diyas (earthen lamps), and offering prayers for health and prosperity. This festival symbolizes the importance of health and wealth, encouraging charity and generosity.

Dhanteras celebrations vary across India and Nepal. In India, people buy new utensils, jewelry, and decorative items, while in Nepal, devotees worship Lord Dhanwantari and Goddess Lakshmi. Globally, Hindus gather for prayers, cultural events, and family gatherings.

The significance of Dhanteras extends beyond religious

boundaries. It teaches valuable life lessons, emphasizing the importance of health and wellness, the value of wealth and prosperity, and the power of prayers and gratitude.

In conclusion, Dhanteras celebrates health, wealth, and prosperity, setting the tone for Diwali, the festival of lights. It reminds us to cherish the blessings of life and cultivate a sense of gratitude.

*Chandra Shekhar
BA(JMC) 2nd Year*

Diwali



Diwali, the festival of lights, is a joyous celebration honoring the triumph of light over darkness,

good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance. Observed over five days, Diwali is a significant Hindu festival that illuminates homes, hearts, and communities

Diwali commemorates Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya after a 14-year exile, symbolizing the victory of good over evil. The festival also honors Goddess Lakshmi, the embodiment of prosperity and wealth. Diwali lights symbolize the radiant glow of knowledge and understanding as the moon is in its new phase.

Preparations begin days in advance, with homes undergoing thorough cleaning, decorating, and renovation. Families gather to share traditional sweets, wear new clothes, and exchange gifts. The festival's highlight is the dazzling display of fireworks, lamps, and candles illuminating the night sky.

Diwali's significance extends beyond its mythological roots. It represents the universal struggle between light and darkness, hope and despair. The festival inspires us to cultivate inner light, overcome Fear, and embrace



knowledge. Diwali's message of unity, love, and compassion resonates globally. As the world celebrates Diwali, it reminds us that even in darkness, light can prevail. The festival's vibrant spirit promotes cultural exchange, community bonding, and spiritual growth. Diwali's essence is captured in the sacred mantra "Tamaso Ma JyotirGamaya," which leads us from darkness to light.

Diwali is a beacon of hope, illuminating our path towards a brighter future. As we celebrate this festive season, let us rekindle the light within, foster love and compassion, and radiate warmth to those around us

*Manisha
BA(JMC) 3rd year*

The banner features the Lingaya's LDIMS logo at the top center, which includes a stylized flame icon and the text "LINGAYA'S LDIMS". Below the logo are five circular accreditation and certification logos: NAAC A+ (Accredited with Grade), NCTE (National Council for Technical Education), a Sanskrit motto logo "ज्योतिर्गमोत तमसो विज्ञान", a logo with a book and the motto "ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये", and ISO 9001:2015 Certified Company.

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