

YOUTHQUAKE

NEWSLETTER

(For Internal Circulation Only)

NAAC ACCREDITED GRADE-A



A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF SCD GOVT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA

From The Editor's Desk...

In the year 2015, the United Nations General Assembly launched 17 *SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)* to be achieved by the year 2030, encompassing various social and economic developmental issues headed towards ***The Future We Want***. The U. N. Secretary General from 2007-2016 Ban Ki-Moon made an emphatic statement when he stated that ***we don't have a Plan B because there is no Planet B***. The 193 countries of U. N. General Assembly adopted the 2030 agenda and have been seriously working towards the same.

Dear students, this is true with all of us. There is only one life and we all ***have promises to keep and miles to go before we sleep***. We cannot afford to squander the precious years in recklessness. Time is constantly making a march, and this is a juncture when you have the fullest of energy, amalgamated with a ripe brain. The SCD patio offers you a wonderful learning environment, replete with a plethora of activities taking place throughout the year to hone your skills and enhance your personality. Make the most of it and add panache to your persona.

Your short-term goal is to fare well in your semester exams and your long-term goal is to carve out a favourable niche for yourself in the society through good deeds and a successful career. Move a tad closer to both these goals each day through proper planning and time management. Discipline yourselves, be punctual, be honest, and be consistent. Nothing can stop you short of success and happiness. So well put by ***Vince Lombardi***,

The price of success is hard work, dedication to the job at hand, and the determination that whether we win or lose, we have applied the best of ourselves to the task at hand.

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CAMPUS BUZZ



Campus Buzz

- The Postgraduate Dept. of Hindi facilitated the celebration of **Hindi Diwas** in the college in collaboration with Hindi Parishad Ludhiana and Nagar Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti (NRKS) Income Tax Department Ludhiana on 14th September, 2018. The students of the Hindi department showcased their talent through varied cultural performances. 51 meritorious students were honoured during the function.
- The **Annual Convocation** for graduate students of various courses was held on 15th September, 2018. The function was presided over by Prof (Dr) Parvinder Singh, Controller of Examinations, Panjab University, Chandigarh. Academic Roll of Honour was conferred upon 13 students; 28 students were bestowed the Cultural & NCC Roll of Honour. 33 students were honoured with the Sports Roll of Honour. 7 sportsmen were given Jagdev Singh Olympian Trophy for exceptional achievement. On this occasion the college magazine **SATLUJ** was also released. This was followed by the giving away of degrees to 465 graduate students of various courses who had scored 60% or more marks in the university examination.
- The PG Dept of English organised a **Literary Quiz** for the undergraduate students on 26th September, 2018. 9 teams participated in the preliminary written round in which 4 teams qualified and they were appropriately named after four major literary ages, viz. Elizabethans, Augustans, Victorians & Moderns. The quiz consisted of six rounds in which the participants' knowledge of literature, grammar and vocabulary was tested. Visual, Do or Die & Rapid Fire rounds added to the vigour of the brainstorming session.
- A **one day Symposium** was organised by the Punjabi Dept in collaboration with the Sahitya Academy on 29th September to commemorate the birth anniversary of noted poet and novelist Surinder Singh Narula.
- **The Zonal Youth & Heritage Festival** Zone Ludhiana-A 2018 was hosted by SCD Govt. College from 2nd to 5th October, 2018 under the supervision of Dr. Nirmal Jaura (Director, Youth Welfare Department, Panjab University); Convenor, Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu (Principal, SCD Govt. College Ludhiana) and Organizing Secretary, Prof. Kamal Kishore. The Vice Chancellor of Panjab University Chandigarh, Prof. Raj Kumar, presided over the function. Students

from 14 affiliated colleges participated in the festival. A significant benefit for participating in the Youth Festival is that the winners in the different items of the Youth Festival would get a bonus in the form of seats being reserved for them in various courses of Panjab University and they would also be granted scholarships. The Youth Festival commemorated the birth anniversary of two great personalities of the nation--Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

A Poster Making Competition was also organized on the topic **Swachh Bharat**. The theme of this year's Youth Festival was **Yeh Desh Hai Veer Jawano Ka** in order to recognize, acknowledge and pay our tribute to the profound sacrifices of our soldiers. On the first day group Shabad/Bhajan; Classical Music (Vocal); Geet-Ghazal Singing; Traditional Heritage Crafts of Punjab and Creative Writing competitions were organized. On the second day, Drama Items, Fine Arts, Music (Instrumental), Quiz and Photography were organized. The third day of the festival was marked by boisterous Bhangra performances, talented Skit presentations, vibrant Classical & Group dances, colourful & intricate Embroidery, mesmerizing Mehndi & Rangoli designs; breathtaking Classical & Group Dances from all over the country were also presented by the participants. In order to promote interest in our rich cultural heritage and keep it intact, the Heritage Quiz was also organized. The fourth day was of the Folk dances of Punjab - Jhumar, Malwai Giddha, Ludi, Sammi, Giddha. Other items like Vaar, Kali, Kavishri, Debate, Elocution, Poem Recitation, Ladies Traditional Songs & Muhavredar Vartalap were also performed. The overall trophy was lifted by SCD Govt. College, Ludhiana. Arya College, Ludhiana and National College, Doraha stood second and third respectively.

The visitors and the students also enjoyed the creative work of the participants in fine arts and traditional crafts of Punjab in the exhibition that was on display in the campus. The Youth Festival was graced by a number of dignitaries viz. Member of Parliament elected from Ludhiana S. Ravneet Singh Bittu, DPI(Colleges) S. Gurloveleen Singh Sidhu (IAS), DIG Sukhnain Singh Gill Commissioner of Police, Ludhiana, Col. Arvind Rishi, Lft. Gen. Narinder Pal Singh Heera, Chairman PPSC, MLA Sh. Kuldeep Singh Vaid and MLA Sh. Surinder Dawar, Syndicate and Senate members, Principals and teachers from other colleges.

- Punjab State AIDS Control Society & Youth

Services in Ludhiana jointly organised a meeting cum seminar in the college to generate awareness among the students regarding AIDS, Drugs & Blood Donation on 22nd October, 2018. Every year more than 2 lakh people die of AIDS in India. It is a dreaded disease which completely breaks down the immune system of the body and leaves the infected person vulnerable to ordinary ailments which become fatal for the patient.

- On November 6, 2018, the teachers and students of the postgraduate Punjabi department paid a visit to the old age home near Threake. Students were also taken to the Museum of Punjab Agricultural University and also the Mahinder Singh Randhawa Library.
- The postgraduate department of Punjabi organised a seminar on 19th November on the occasion of the 550th Parkash Utsav of Guru Nanak Dev ji. Scholars Dr. Sarabjit Singh from PAU and Prof. Balwinder Pal Singh from Gurusar Sudhar College were the chief speakers. The main objective of the seminar was to connect with the birthstories of Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji and his teachings. On this occasion Anmol Wadhwa and Deepak Verma of BA-I recited their self-composed poems on Guru Nanak. The seminar served to spread awareness on the relevance of Guru Nanak's teachings in an engrossing manner.
- A new MSc Chemistry lab was inaugurated on 16th Nov 2018. MSc Chemistry course was started as a self-finance course of Panjab University in July 2018.
- The Red Ribbon Club organized a poster making contest on HIV/ AIDS in the college premises on 16th Nov 2018. The purpose was to spread awareness among the youth and to sensitize them towards the seriousness of the issue. 30 students participated with full enthusiasm. Amanpreet and Kajal got the first and second prizes respectively. Deepak Thakur and Karan shared the third prize.
- Higher Education Institute Society & Internal Quality Cell of the college organised a one day Extension Lecture cum Panel Discussion on 'Alternative Education Policy' on 22nd November, 2018. It was presided over by Dr. Subhash Sharma, member Syndicate. The keynote address was delivered by Sh. Atul Kothari, an eminent scholar. Sh. Kothari emphasised the importance of intoning the Sanskrit invocation - OM KAR and the sanskrit verse 'Tamso ma'... for focussing the mind and making it receptive to the task at hand. He informed that NASA scientists have discovered that the sun's rays also make the sound of omkar.

Connecting it to the goal of education, he said that education should be such that it focuses on drawing the learner from every kind of bondage to freedom. Education must empower us and not leave us on crutches waiting for jobs to happen.

- The college celebrated Constitution Day in the campus on 27th November 2018. The visionary contribution of Babasaheb Dr. B R Ambedkar who is known to have been a staunch and unflinching supporter of the rights of women and abolition of the shameful practice of untouchability was emphasised by the speakers. The audience were apprised of many other amazing facts like right of the public to good health and nutrition, proper sanitation etc

NSS:

The NSS unit of the college celebrated Gandhi Jayanti by holding a prayer session and cleanliness drive. On 29th October the volunteers took the integrity pledge. A poster-making contest and a lecture on cancer awareness was also held. The volunteers celebrated the **Rashtriya Ekta Diwas** on 31-10-2018 by taking a pledge to preserve the unity, integrity and security of the nation.

INTER COLLEGE CONTESTS :

1. College Quiz team of Tejas, Mayank and Amarjeet won the first prize in **GYAN MANTHAN** contest held at PURC, Ludhiana on 13th Sept, 2018.
2. College Quiz team won the 1st prize at Inter college General Knowledge Quiz held at Kamla Lohtia College on 26th Sept, 2018.
3. The Overall Trophy was lifted by Sedians at **EHSAS** cultural fest at PCTE on 11th Oct, 2018. Harsimrat Chawla won the 1st prize in **JAM- Just A Minute**. Mahima Goel and Simranjeet Kaur won the 1st prize in picto and 2nd prize in dumb charades. 1st prize in quiz was won by Tejas and Amarjeet
4. Team of Tejas and Amarjeet won the quiz competition at National Literary Fest, Abhivyakti, at Chandigarh University on 13th October, 2018. Harsimrat Chawla won the 2nd prize in Punjabi poetry championship here.
5. Tejas won the "Who's the Quizionaire at Continental Group of Colleges Landran on 14th Oct, 2018.
6. Team of Tejas, Mayank and Amarjeet won the quiz competition organised by GCG on 23rd Oct, 2018.
7. College students brought laurels in the **EXPRESSION FEST** held at Rajiv Gandhi National Law University. Naman Garg won the 1st prize in Elocution, Ritika Rattan won the 1st prize in Book Talk and Savnoor Singh was entitled as *the brand ambassador*. Overall 1st Runners up trophy

was bagged by SCD college.

8. Anmol Sharma won the 3rd prize in Debate competition on *Eradicating Corruption* held at Panjab University Chandigarh, organised during the Vigilance Week on 29th Oct, 2018.
9. Harsimrat Chawla won the 1st prize in district level Declamation competition organised by Nehru Yuva Kendra at Arya College on 29th Nov, 2018.

SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS:

- The Volleyball team of the college won Panjab University inter-college tournament by defeating SGGGS College Chandigarh in the final match on 7th Oct at PU campus Chandigarh. Six students of our college Davinder, Deepak, Harish, Hardeep, Pawandeep and Gurpreet got selected for coaching camp of Panjab University team to participate in North zone inter university at Kanpur. The above said camp was held at Guru Nanak stadium under the supervision of Physical Education Dept. Volleyball team of our college also won district level tournament.
- Our college weightlifter Deepak Kumar bagged third place in inter-college level tournament organised at Panjab University Chandigarh.
- The college team secured 2nd position in the inter-college Basketball competition held at Guru Nanak Stadium Ludhiana from 1st October to 3rd October, 2018.
- Four players of the college - Sahil, Gurbaz Sandhu, Gurnoor Singh and Vishavjeet Singh were selected to participate in the North Zone Basketball championships which were held in Chennai from 29 Oct to 5th Nov 2018. They won gold medal in the game.
- The Basketball team won the first position in the state level tournament held at Guru Nanak Stadium Ludhiana from 15th Nov to 18th Nov 2018.
- Vinay of B.Com III won gold medal in State Taekwondo Championship held at Noorpur from 11th Nov to 13th Nov 2018.
- Intercollege Judo Competition was held at Panjab University Chandigarh on 24th Nov and 25th Nov 2018. Aryan of BA II got silver medal while Chetan Sharma of BBA III got bronze medal.
- Mandeep, Tushar, Yogesh, Vijay, Anil and Sahil of the college Handball team won bronze medal in the Punjab Senior State Handball Championship from 9th to 11th Nov 2018.
- Rajanvir, Anil, Dildeep and Sonu won gold medal in Punjab Junior State Handball Championship from 8th to 10th Sept 2018.

Across the World

- **Kilogram gets a New Definition**
Scientists have changed the way kilogram is defined. Currently kilogram is defined by the weight of a platinum based ingot called *e Grand K*. Researchers voted to get rid of it in favour of defining a kilogram in terms of electric current. Scientists at the General Conference on Weights and Measures defined a Kilogram in terms of the amount of electricity needed to counteract the weight.
- **Mary Kom clinches record sixth Gold medal in Women's World Championships**
Mary Kom defeated Ukraine's Hanna Okhota in Women's 48 kg boxing final to clinch her 6th World title. This victory has made the Manipuri boxer the most successful boxer (Men and Women) in the history of World Championships. Later, Sonia Chahal settled for silver in the 57 kg final.
- **Train 18 developed by Chennai-based ICF**
T18 is India's first indigenously built engineless train. T 18 is set to hit the tracks for the trials. It is driven by a self-propulsion module sans a separate locomotive and can run up to the speed of 160 kmph. Each T 18 vehicle costs about 100 crore and has inbuilt facilities like automatic doors, GPS based passenger information and diffused lighting.
- **Prime Minister Narendra Modi conferred with Seoul Peace Prize**
Prime Minister Narendra Modi was awarded Seoul Peace Prize for his contribution towards international cooperation and towards regional-global peace. He's the 14th recipient of the award after Kofi Annan and Angela Merkel.
- **World's tallest statue, Statue of Unity Inaugurated**
World's tallest statue of Sardar Patel was inaugurated on 31st Oct, 2018. The height of the Statue of Unity is 182 metres and is located around 3.5 km downstream from Sardar Sarovar Dam on islet Sadhu Bet on the bed of the river Narmada. It cost about Rs.2898 Crores and it took 34 months to build this structure. It can accommodate 200 visitors at a time, besides providing an expansive view of the dam and its surrounding environment.
- **Hima Das appointed as the first Youth Ambassador of UNICEF India**
The Dhing Express of Assam, Hima Das, has been appointed as the first youth Ambassador of UNICEF India. The heart of UNICEF's work is in the field and each country office carries out UNICEF's mission through a unique programme of

cooperation developed with the host government. Country programmes focus on practical ways to realize the rights of children and women

- **President Kovind honours Virat Kohli and Mirabai Chanu with Khel Ratna 2018**

President Ram Nath Kovind conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2018 upon Indian cricket skipper **Virat Kohli** for 23 centuries and 19 half centuries in Test Cricket. The President also conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2018 upon Indian woman weightlifter **Mirabai Chanu**. She has won Gold medals in CWG 2018 and IWF World Championship 2017.

- **China topped the Medals table in 2018 Asian Games**

The 18th Asian Games ended with the China topping the list of Medal tally with 132 Golds. India won a total of 69 medals including 15 Gold, 34 Silver and 50 Bronze Medals. Women's hockey captain Rani Rampal was the flag bearer of India for 2018 Asian Games.

Youth Speaks...

CRAZE AMONG STUDENTS TO GO ABROAD

India is the second most populous country on this planet. No prize is for guessing that a vast majority of population belongs to the middle class. Every individual works to create a better future for himself. Poor political reforms and extensive corruption accumulated over the years has breached the trust of people for a better life and in search of better chances, we youngsters have developed a craze to go abroad. Moreover, students face immense competition while seeking admission in the reputed institutions. The cut off marks in many of these institutions is beyond the reach of most of them. Hence the afflux of students out of the country.

Prabhdeep Mangat
B.Com II (4736)

Indian youth are in dire need to live up to the principles of Gandhi (self-help being one of them). This principle was followed by Martin Luther King, Barack Obama and the likes of Bill Gates. India needs to raise its own Obamas and Gates which is only possible if everyone realises that working abroad is mere slavery, working in India is self-help with dignity. Remember what John F. Kennedy said:

Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

Harsimrat Chawla
MSc Maths (6630)

The reason behind Indian youth moving to foreign countries lies in our education system. A student finds himself in dire straits after scoring 95 percentile in CAT exam as there is a dearth of government approved educational institutions and not in place educational loan schemes.

Moreover the standard of living in India as compared to foreign countries is extremely low and the long-term impact like old age pension in most of the western countries is luring Indians across the borders.

Piyush Jain
B.Com I (4471)

There is a Buddhist proverb which says *When the student is ready, the master appears*. This seems utterly proverbial as most students of India have no breath for patriotism and fraternity in their lungs as also no willingness to participate in the change they want to see in their country. It is high time students realise that neither Canada nor America gives you degree on the platter. All comes with a price. So why not work tirelessly in your own country rather than cursing the absence of opportunities in India?

Baltej Singh
BA II (2029)

In the underdeveloped countries like India, the ambitious and highly educated people find it very difficult to reach the top because of numerous barriers and mismanagement in bureaucracy. Hundreds of talented youth emigrate to the U.S.A. and Europe which assure them of great opportunities for reaching the top, and acquire secure and comfortable living and subsequently seek satisfaction and glory in their respective fields. Kalpana Chawla could never have become Kalpana Chawla, had she not been in America.

There are a number of factors responsible for brain drain in India. Rampant corruption in every field is the barbed wire undermining the progress of our country.

Also, India lacks job opportunities. The government of India must create job opportunities in the country and offer social security to one and all. Population explosion in India along with mass illiteracy is the biggest challenge facing us currently. The glaring gap between the haves and the have-nots is another major factor. Moreover, India lacks facilities for advanced research. Countries like the U.S.A., Britain, Canada and Germany, offer our people a much higher standard of living along with health facilities and social security.

Sukriti Gupta
MA Ist English (5039)

प्रतिभा पलायनता, आज बेहद गंभीर परन्तु हल्के में लिए गए मुद्दों में से एक बनकर रह गया है. समाज के तथाकथित समझदार

लोग जब अनेकों प्रकार की समस्याओं को गिना कर विदेश जाने की बात करते हैं तब मुझे उनकी नासमझी पर दुःख होता है। ऐसे लोगों को तो मैं यही कहता हूँ कि मान लीजिये, आपके घर में कोई बीमार है, तो क्या आप उसे उसी हालत में छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे? समझदारी तो यही कहती है कि बीमार का इलाज करवाएंगे, उसकी देखभाल करेंगे और जितना बन पड़ा उसे ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे। फिर यही भावना हमारे अपने देश के प्रति क्यों नहीं? यदि आपकी नजर में देश में कुछ संसाधनों की कमी से कुछ समस्याएं हैं, इसमें कुछ बदलाव की जरूरत है तो उसे अपने परिवार के उसी बीमार सदस्य की तरह उपचार क्यों नहीं करते? अपना देश छोड़कर विदेश चले जाने का निर्णय लेने से परहेज क्यों नहीं करते? मेरे ख्याल से ऐसे लोगों के खाने के दांत और दिखाने के दांत अलग-अलग होते हैं जो हमेशा अपना हित ही देखते हैं। इनके लिए देश-हित नाम की कोई चीज नहीं। एक ओर तो हमारे सैनिक देश की अस्मिता-अस्तित्व बनाए रखने के लिए चौबीसों घंटे तत्पर रहते हैं, अपने लिए नहीं, अपनों के लिए, हमारे लिए। उनके लिए अपने का मतलब देश होता है। वहीं आज-कल देश के तथाकथित समझदार किस्म के लोग अपना तन-मन विदेश को समर्पित करने हेतु तत्पर दीख पड़ते हैं। जाने को तो डाक्टर कलाम भी विदेश जा सकते थे मगर उन्होंने देश हित को महत्व देते हुए भारत में रहना उचित समझा। विदेशी ताकतें हमारी ही प्रतिभा को, जो हमारे ही द्वारा विकसित की गयी है, हमारे ही खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहीं हैं और हम भेड़ बनकर एक के पीछे एक जाकर उनको यह करने का आमंत्रण दे, प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। वाह रे हिन्दोस्तानियों! शर्म करो! अगर यह तुम्हारी समझदारी है तो मुआफ करना मैं बेवकूफ रहना पसंद करूँगा। जय हिन्द!

ऑंकार नागपाल (बी.कॉम. सेमेस्टर-तीसरा)

Book Review

‘लोक, आस्था और पर्यावरण’ – पंकज चतुर्वेदी

जीवन में ‘आधुनिकता’ (Modernism) और ‘उत्तर-आधुनिकता’ (Postmodernism) की मिली-जुली चिंतनधारा के बीच पैदा हुए विखण्डनवादी (Destructive) सोच ने मानव को ‘विकास’ (Development) को देखने की एक नई किन्तु विचित्र दृष्टि प्रदान की। इस दृष्टि से मानव ने समाज के बहुमुखी विकास के बारे में नहीं देखा बल्कि आर्थिक (भौतिक) विकास पर अधिक बल दिया। इसी आर्थिक विकास को पाने की होड़ में समूचा विश्व लग गया। इस प्रकार पूरा विश्व विकसित, विकसनशील आदि राष्ट्र के वर्ग में बंट गया। आज स्थिति यह है कि भौतिक सुख के प्रति बढ़ती लालसा ने अनेकों भयावह समस्या उत्पन्न कर दी है जो मानव जाति के लिए ही

खतरा बन गया है। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, ऐसी समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए मानव अब अपनी सारी संचित ऊर्जा, शक्ति और धन खर्च कर रहा है। हैरानी की बात तो यह है कि मानव जब आर्थिक मजबूती की रास्ते पर चलता है तब वह प्रकृति से खिलवाड़ और उपभोग करता ही है, जब जीवन का समूल नाश होने की स्थिति है तब भी वह प्रकृति के संरक्षण के स्थान पर इसका अति-दोहन करने पर तुला है। विखण्डनवादी सोच से उत्पन्न ‘विकास’ को देखने की दृष्टिकोण में कहीं भी प्रकृति से प्रेम, साहचर्य और संरक्षण का स्थान नहीं है जबकि हमारे प्राचीन शास्त्रों, धर्म-ग्रंथों तथा युगों-युगों से प्रचलित लोक-साहित्यों, मान्यताओं, परम्पराओं, पर्व-त्योहारों, धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों आदि में प्रकृति से प्रेम, उसकी उपयोगिता-महत्त्व आदि के बारे में न सिर्फ संकेत किया गया बल्कि व्यवहार में भी अपनाया गया, कहीं पर भी प्रकृति से छेड़-छाड़ का संकेत देखने को नहीं मिलता है। परन्तु आज के तथाकथिक आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक सोच रखने वाले समाज में पुरानी प्रथाओं और रीति-रिवाजों का मखौल ही उड़ाया गया। इस दृष्टिकोण से तो वन-वासी (आदिवासी) और प्राचीन मान्यताओं को अपनाने वाले वे लोग ही भले हैं जिन्होंने यह कल्पना की कि मानव हो या मानव से भिन्न कोई प्राणी, सभी को सांस लेने के साफ हवा तथा पीने के लिए स्वच्छ जल मिले, लाखों-करोड़ों किस्म के पेड़-पौधे, कीट-पतंगें, पक्षी-जानवर उन्मुक्त होकर जीवन-यापन करें। परन्तु आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है जिसके लिए तथाकथित आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक सोच रखने वाले लोग ही जिम्मेवार हैं। ऐसे समझदार लोगों की नजर में जो पिछड़े, अनपढ़, गंवार, वन-वासी, अन्धविश्वासी हैं, वास्तव में लोग ही अपनी जीवन-शैली से पर्यावरण का संरक्षण कर रहे हैं। यह पुस्तक पूर्णतः वैज्ञानिक चेतना और तार्किक अनुभव पर आधारित है जिसमें विकास के नाम पर पर्यावरण से होते खिलवाड़ तथा समाज की प्राचीन परम्पराओं, पर्व-त्योहारों आदि के माध्यम से युगों-युगों से होनेवाले पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर चिंतन किया गया है।

डॉ. सौरभ कुमार

(सहायक प्राध्यापक, स्नातकोत्तर हिन्दी-विभाग एवं शोध-केन्द्र)

ਨਾਨਕਾਇਤ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ

– ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ

ਧਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਨੇ ਅਲੌਕਿਕ ਸੁਰ ਅਲਾਪੇ ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਮੋੜ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਇਆ ਜਦੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਲਾਹੀ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਦੇ ਸੁਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੇੜਿਆ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਮਹਾਨ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਨਾਨਕਾਇਤ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਰਸ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੀ ਰਸਕਤਾ ਲੌਕਿਕ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਅਲੌਕਿਕ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਰਸਕਤਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਲਈ ਪਿਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਜਾਗਦੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਿਆਂ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਡਲਕ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ

ਜਨਮ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਲ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਚਿਤਰਨ ਅਤਿਅੰਤ ਮਰਮ ਸਪਰਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਦਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਪੁਰਾਤਨਤਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਬੜੇ ਸੁੱਚ ਜੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ, ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀ, ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਇਕੱਤਰਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਜੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਤੇ ਮਿਥਿਹਾਸਕ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੱਥਾ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਮਤਭੇਦ ਨਜ਼ਰੀ ਪਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਥੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਇਖਤਲਾਫਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਸਹੀ ਸੋਧ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੇਈ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਏ ਮੇਲ ਦੀ ਘਟਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਉਲੇਖ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਵੱਡੇ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ-ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ, ਮਿਹਰਬਾਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀ ਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੈਅ-ਮਈ ਰੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੰਝ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ-

ਏਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਦਸਦਾ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਾਖੀਕਾਰ,

ਕਥਾ ਬਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸਾਖੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ।

ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਹੋਈ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਆਣ,

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲੇ ਬਣੀ ਤੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਿਆ ਨਹਾਣ।

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦਾ ਬੜਾ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਵਰਨਣ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਉਠਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜੋ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਪਦਾਰਥੀ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ ਆਸਤਿਕ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇਹ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਹਰ ਯਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਗੁੰਝਲਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਲਝਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਸੋਧ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੇਈ ਨਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉਠਾ ਕੇ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੱਲ ਵੀ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਦੇ ਦੋਰਾਹੇ ਉਤੇ ਖੜੋਤੇ ਦੁਬਿਧਾ ਗ੍ਰਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਦਾ ਮਾਰਗ ਅਪਣਾ ਕੇ ਦੁਚਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਦਾ ਸਮੁੱਚਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਬੜਾ ਦਿਲ ਖਿੱਚਵਾਂ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬੜੀ ਸਰਲ ਪਰ ਠੇਠ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਸਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰਾ ਸਾਥ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਤੇ ਪਾਤਰਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਢੁੱਕਵਾਪਨ ਤੇ ਯਥਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਈ ਬੜੀ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵਨਾਮਈ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ ਉਕਤੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਦਾ ਸੂਰਜ, ਜਗ ਦਾ ਚਾਨਣ ਆਦਿ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਚਰਿਤਰ ਨਿਰੂਪਣ ਲਈ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਾਰਥ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਨਤਰ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦਿਆਂ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਨੂੰ 6 ਸਰਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਰਗ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਅਤੇ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਵਾਪਰੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੇ ਸਰਗ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਮੋਦੀਖਾਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਈ ਨਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਿਤ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਤੀਜਾ ਸਰਗ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਸੈਦਪੁਰ, ਹਰਿਦੁਆਰ, ਅਯੋਧਿਆ, ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ, ਬਨਾਰਸ, ਕੱਛ, ਗਯਾ, ਕਾਮਰੂਪ, ਪਾਲੀਪੁਰ, ਲੰਕਾ, ਗੁਜਰਾਤ, ਮਥੁਰਾ ਆਦਿ

ਸਥਾਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਚੌਥੇ ਸਰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੂਜੀ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ, ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ, ਕਾਰਗੀਲ, ਲੋਹ ਲਦਾਖ, ਆਦਿ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਿਆਨ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਵਾਂ ਸਰਗ ਤੀਜੀ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧੀਨ ਅਰਬ, ਇਰਾਕ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦਾ ਬਿਆਨ ਹੈ। ਛੇਵੇਂ ਸਰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਸਦਿਆਂ, ਗ੍ਰਹਿਸਥ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਰਚਨਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਖਾਸ ਮੀਲ ਪੱਥਰ ਬਣੇਗੀ।

ਮਿਤਾਲੀ ਤਲਵਾਰ

(ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ)

Creative Columns

BEWARE THE LANGUAGE POTPOURRI!

Language, a minefield of histories and practices, is often extolled as the carrier of cultures. One of the most astonishing and remarkable feats of humankind, it holds the reflection of its speakers' lives and values. Interestingly, linguists have estimated that around 20,000 languages were in practice during the time period of 8000 BC. This figure has dropped to 6900 in present times and is declining rapidly.

In modern era, the spoken language has assumed a life of its own, rife with peculiar idiosyncrasies and unusual combinations. In a country like India with multilingual population, a *language-mixing* is inevitable where the words and expressions from a regional language often bleed into the anatomy of English and vice versa. This phenomenon is especially observed in the current generation which has completely replaced innumerable words from their indigenous language with those from English. In this respect, one does not know the native counterparts of words like 'button', 'bed', 'switch', 'handle', 'cup', etc. In addition to this, there are some other words which are rapidly overpowering the local phraseology in the minds of budding speakers like 'water', 'time', 'walk', 'speech', and numerous others.

These examples may seem innocuous and trivial, but these developments are the ones which change the shape and pace of any language. Propelled by the factors of relentless globalization and urbanisation, a new kind of language-mutant has surfaced in the English-speaking Indian demographic. They don't speak Hindi or English or Punjabi but an interesting collusion of these which the linguists have succinctly termed 'Hinglish' or 'Penglish'. Language is a kind of witchcraft, a science, an organic entity which has grown and evolved with its users. So the question surfaces: Should this invasion and consummation of two languages be allowed to go

unchecked or reined in before it assumes the shape of a hollow, philistine 'language sham'?

Simranjeet Kaur
MA II English (6071)

DIASPORA

The term diaspora is of Greek origin, derived from a word in horticulture, *disperio* where *sperio* means to sow and *dia* refers to scattering and dispersal of seeds. In the context of literature, it refers to the writers settled abroad and writing from there. According to the **Global Migration Statistics (2017)**, India is believed to represent the largest diaspora of 16 million people across the globe.

This dispersal results in *desire, separation, inclination* and *nostalgia* towards one's homeland, nostalgia being one of the peculiarities of diaspora. *Home* thus becomes the focus, an abstract idea and most importantly without a particular signifier. It could be a faint image of memories in the mind of a past that will return no more, a loss of something that is *Neverhere*, according to *Lacan*, since *it is here when I search there, it is there when I'm here*.

The writings of Indian diaspora are based on the works of exile, and expatriate with themes such as *cultural dualism, identity crisis, racial abuses and a sense of alienation*. Robert Cohen, describes diasporas *as the communities of people living together in a country who acknowledge that the old country - a nation buried deep in language, religion, custom or folklore always has some claim on their loyalty and emotions*. The diasporic poetry can be best termed as an elaboration of the mixed history drawn from the cultural resources of the country of birth, where *plurality, compositeness, eclecticism* mark cultural pattern. Thus in the context of literature, the theme of exile is often marked by divided loyalty towards both the homeland and the host country, where the readers might even find the efforts of the poet to adapt into the culture of the host country.

Amitav Ghosh quotes in *The Shadow Lines*, *I could not persuade here that a place does not merely exist, that it had to be invented in one's imagination*. Writers in exile try to rebuild the lost home through their creative energies and their engagements with letters and words.

Agha Shahid Ali, the son of a distinguished and highly educated family of Kashmir was born in 1949. Though a Kashmiri Muslim, Ali is best known writer in the U.S English and considered himself to be in a *triple exile* from Kashmir, India and United States. While Ali chose to be in exile to pursue his career, in the land of dreams he had dreamed about his homeland. Ali is propelled by his memories of Kashmir and an account of incidents and

landscapes found abundantly in his poetry. In his poems, the desire to recover the historical- cultural identity is not due to any racial or cultural alienation faced by the poet in America but rather by an *exilic detachment* forced upon him by the tumultuous conditions of his gone yet etched homeland.

The diasporic experience is very sensitively portrayed by **Jhumpa Lahiri** in her short stories, *Interpreter of Maladies* and her novel *Namesake*. Her characters like Mrs. Sen, Boori Ma, Mr. Pirzada, Dev Leela, and Mr. Das bring out the predicament of Indians who trapeze between and across two traditions--one inherited and left behind, and the other encountered but not necessarily assimilated.

Bharati Mukherjee's novel, *Jasmine*, grounded in the diasporic experience, narrates the story of the disillusionment of a simple village girl in a foreign land. All the living diasporic writers try to relocate their culture and identities in context of an alien culture. They narrate India and India's culture from outside.

Sanya Behl
MA II English (6067)

WEAVING MAGIC THROUGH SHORT STORIES: A COUP D'OEIL AT JHUMPA LAHIRI

Born in London, England but belonging to the roots of India, this diaspora author has achieved notable awards for her works in the field of post-colonial literature. Born on 11th July 1967, Nilanjana Sudeshna "Jhumpa" Lahiri is a remarkable author who has talked about the Indian immigrants in America. Qualified from Barnard College, Boston University, she is an M.A in English, an M.F.A in Creative Writing and a Ph.D in Renaissance Studies who is currently a Professor of Creative Writing at Princeton University. Her works have grabbed her plenty of awards. She won the O' Henry award in 1999 for the short story "Interpreter of Maladies". Not only was it her debut fiction work but it also crowned her with *Pulitzer Prize for Fiction* in 2000. Her book *The Lowland* (2013) also got nominated for the Man Booker Prize and the National Book Award for Fiction. In 2003, she published her first novel *The Namesake*. Her *Unaccustomed Earth* released in April, 2008 was placed at first position on The New York Times best seller list. Her works greatly reflect the pain, struggle, anxiety, biases of the Indian immigrants in America. She has beautifully laced her work with traditions of India and displays the culture and the ethics practised by the Indian families living abroad. Her work reflects a shift from old norms to new ideologies of acceptance of

Western culture and the its influence on the youth which rips them from their traditional values. Lahiri is a brilliant gem in the field of literature who with her brilliance has given her readers incredible, inspiring and interesting masterpieces of literature.

Manisha Goyal
MA I English (5043)

RAINBOW OVER THE SKY

The Supreme court scrapped the controversial section 377 – a 158 year old colonial law of consensual gay sex. The Supreme court reversed its own decision and rendered Section 377 irrational and arbitrary.

"History owes an apology to the LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer) community," said the Supreme Court.

Accepted social gender roles and expectations are so entrenched in our culture that most people can't imagine any other way out. As a result, individuals fitting neatly into these expectations rarely ever question what GENDER really means. They have never had to, because the system has worked for them.

The hatred and fear towards gays, bisexuals and queers sums up to a staggering amount of population causing people with alternative sexualities to live in fear everyday. Queer, isn't it? Some people just can't live without having themselves considered with other people's personal sex life, can you?

The fight for justice for LGBTQ is largely invisible to our fellow citizens. The discrimination towards trans people needs to be recognized and eradicated. Love wins, every time. There is a gender in your brain and a gender in your body. For 99% of people, those things are in alignment. But for trans people, they are mismatched. That's all it is. It's not complicated, it's not neurosis, It's a birth defect. Trans people are valuable, valid and an important part of our society.

*You mix BLUE and YELLOW together,
But it is not strong enough
to shatter the GREEN colored doors
that you are trapped within,
it needs the pain from the bruises
that color your skin VIOLET,
and the blood from them
that paints you RED,
it needs ORANGE from sun,
that always abandons you
when you need it the most
and yet,*

*All these colors,
are not strong enough
to color the mind
of the people like YOU!*

The most important thing is LOVE. It doesn't matter whether it is for one of your own sex or for the opposite. It must be understood that *Love comes first*.

I would advise every teenager who is being bullied for his/her ("?"?) sexuality. Humans, don't keep it secret, speak it – speak it to a trusted adult, a friend, a teacher or you can also contact child helplines. You should be proud of the person you are and you have nothing to be ashamed of!

Onkar Nagpal
B.Com Sem 3(4668)

RECOGNISE THE POWER WITHIN YOU

Every great dream begins with a hesitation and reams with the strength, the patience and the passion to see it through with the resolve of a dreamer. Nature has given us the power to change the world and the society. We all have the ability to build the path towards our goal.

Now is the time to act and review the obstacles in the way of your success. No one is going to help you in achieving your aspiration unless you yourself take the lead. Chalk out a daily timetable towards your goal and start taking forward strides towards it by working with full conviction and dedication.

Do not expect success to be quick. Do not get disheartened by initial failures. Failures are the stepping stones to success. Life is dreaming and moving on despite all hiccups. So well put by **Swami Vivekananda**,

Arise! Awake! And stop not until the goal is reached...

All the power is within you; you can do anything and everything...

Don't believe that you are weak, stand up and express the divinity.

Jaideep Singh
B A I (1585)

THE WEDGE BETWEEN THE NORTH BLOCK AND THE MINT STREET

The Mint Street and the North Block have been at loggerheads many times in the past. Be it interest rates,

exchange rate or foreign direct investment (FDI) in private banks, the government of the day looked for quicker solutions while the RBI preferred to play it safe. From the first governor of the RBI, Sir Osborne Smith, resigning because of serious differences with the then government to Raghuram Rajan announcing that he wouldn't be serving a second term as RBI governor, the bumpy ride has had its fallout.

Present Contention

For the North Block, growth and liquidity matter the most and for RBI, price stability is key; growth is secondary to controlling inflation. While the present government wants easier credit flow, RBI is wary that it will add to the burgeoning bad debts. In the latest move, the Reserve Bank of India made its disagreement with authorities public in a hard-hitting speech by Deputy Governor Viral – Acharya which he said had the backing of Governor Urjit Patel—defending the central bank's independence. Failure to do so would “incur the wrath of financial markets,” he said. Top reasons that have driven a wedge between them:

- RBI February 12 circular that asked banks for the provisioning of all NPAs, including those defaulted by one day.
- The government's blaming regulators for inadequate oversight of the financial sector, leading to bank frauds.
- The liquidity crisis at NBFCs after the fall of Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS).
- Demand by non-official directors on RBI Board for forbearance for MSME.
- RBI's unwillingness to spare part of its forex reserves as wanted by the government for recapitalisation of PSU banks.

Weak Banks

In an attempt to clean up the banking system, the RBI ring-fenced weak state-run banks. Currently, a total 12 banks—11 in the public sector and one in the private sector—are under the so-called prompt corrective action framework that places curbs on lending, expanding branch network and dividend distribution. As against it, the government wants some of these strictures to be eased so that banks can kick start lending and support growth.

Bad Loans

The RBI earlier this year introduced new rules forcing lenders to declare a delinquent borrower even if payments were overdue by a day. That was aimed at easing mounting bad loans, particularly from the power sector. On the other side, government officials along with those from the power sector have been lobbying the

central bank to ease those norms, but with little success.

More Money

The government is of the view that the RBI should part with most, if not all, of its profit as dividend. The central bank opposes this idea and says the government is undermining its independence by asking for a greater share of surplus at a time when there is a need to make the RBI's balance sheet stronger.

Payments Regulator

The RBI opposes an inter-ministerial panel's recommendation for the creation of a separate payments regulator.

Inflation Model

Inflation has recently undershot the RBI's projections but the central bank has shifted its policy stance toward tightening.

As an unprecedented fight plays out between the RBI and the government, it is the central bank's 18 board members who are being keenly watched for their next course of action—they are not only central bankers and government officials but also business leaders, economists and activists and as per the public utterances of the RBI and government officials so far, the contentious issues are—how to manage the huge surplus the RBI has accumulated, how should it deal with errant lenders and borrowers amid a persisting bad loan crisis and what could be the 'public interest' for the government to dictate directions so that it is not seen as an attack on the central bank's autonomy.

We need to realise that public trust in the Indian banking system is perilously low. Besides the scams and mismanagement post-demonetisation, there were fears that the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill would dilute the insurance protection of depositors' money. For now, the government has dropped the bill and the tug-of-war between the RBI and the finance ministry is only making matters worse.

Rishika Sharma
M.A.-I (Eco) (5348)

MAINSRING OF FALLING RUPEE

In ancient days, animals used to be counted as currencies. Horses and cows were the primary units of currency and measures of wealth. Then came the phase when gold and other precious metals played the role. Today, the US dollar holds that position. Rush for dollar decides the strength of other currencies including rupee. If we look Indian currency vis-à-vis other 36 currency trading partners, it has been appreciated nearly 20% but with the USD it has been depreciated more than 9% since the beginning of year and has crossed 70

against the dollar. As we know that our trade is shifted towards the dollar then surely it is the matter of concern. Let's look upon causes for the depreciation of rupee.

- **INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL:** India can produce only 20% of the crude oil for its country's consumption and rest has to be imported from Saudi Arabia, Iran and Gulf countries. According to the report of energy research and consultancy firm Wood Mackenzie, the demand will be increased to 190,000 barrels in 2018 from 93000 barrels last year. It will result to increase the import bill for India which will further lead to the outflow of Indian currency.
- **TARIFF WAR SCARE:** President of U.S.A Donald Trump unfolded the trade war with China, India and European countries by imposing the tariff on exports and these countries also retaliated with tariffs on USA products. But for India it is not favorable because India still is dependent on USA for many crucial products such as nuclear reactors, boilers, mineral fuels, aircrafts, space crafts, medical equipment etc. Therefore, the higher the duty on these products, The higher will be the cost we have to pay in dollars and this drought of dollar can be seen in the domestic market.
- **U.S FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY:** Benchmark Interest rate was increased to between 1.50% -1.75% in March which was again increased to 2.00% - 2.25% in November. It will strengthen the dollar and weaken rupee because increase in interest rate will cause a rise in the US treasury. Thus, investors will be less attracted towards the Indian Foreign Portfolio (F.P.I) and it will prompt them to disinvest in India and make investment in the market of U.S.A. Thus there will be capital outflow from India .
- **TRADE DEFICIT:** When bill of imports exceed the exports, it is called trade deficit. So, obviously in this situation, capital again outflows from country. Gap between August 2018 and August 2017 was recorded at \$17.39 billion and it was \$12.72 billion respectively.
- **CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT:** This is a measure of the country's trade when the import value of goods and services exceeds the export value of goods and services. It includes net income, interest, dividend and remittance. Higher the CAD, higher will be the vulnerability in an economy. CAD is measured as a percentage of GDP. In 2011-12 , when prices of crude oil shot up, CAD increased from 2.7% in 2010-11 to 4.7% in 2011-12. But in recent years, it has been declining—1.3 % , 1.1%, 0.6 % in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 respectively. Currently it has again increased to

1.6 % in 2017-19 and if prices do not stop declining then the gap can increase to 2%-2.25%.

- **UNCERTAINTY OF POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE :** Political atmosphere is also very uncertain in India. Many foreign investors are pulling out their investments, due to insecurities caused as a result of upcoming Centre Elections(2019). Besides this, there is a free fall in Turkey's currency Lira but this situation is not to be worried about because India and Turkey have minuscule trade. Therefore, fall in the rupee value means that buyers have to shell out more money to buy dollar. The intervention of Reserve Bank of India can play an important role in influencing the value of currency by regulating it. They can directly control the supply of money and interest rate via its monetary policy. Besides this it has already taken the step by selling foreign reserve (\$400 billion approx.) in the currency market from reserve. Further a check on government policy can also be kept.

Goldi Bhagat
M.A. I Eco (5314)

PARKER SOLAR PROBE – THE MISSION TO TOUCH THE SUN

NASA's first mission to touch the sun, the Parker Solar Probe, a robotic spacecraft is named after Eugene Parker, who first came out with a theory that the sun constantly sends out a flow of particles and energy called the solar wind. The spacecraft having a dry mass of about 555 kg was launched on August 22, 2018. It is being used to examine the outermost region of the sun's atmosphere called Corona which is also visible during a solar eclipse. The main intention of this mission is to trace the flow of energy that heats and accelerates the sun's atmosphere and solar wind, determine the structure and the dynamics of the magnetic fields at the sources of solar wind and to learn why the Corona of the sun is hotter than the surface of the sun itself.

On October 29, the solar probe was at just 15 million miles away from the sun's surface which surpassed the current record of a distance of 26.55 million miles from the sun. At this distance, the probe was heated to about 820 degrees Fahrenheit and reached with a top speed of 213,200 miles per hour, also setting a new record for a spacecraft speed. To withstand the intense heat of the sun, Parker Solar Probe makes use of a heat shield called the 'Thermal Protection System' made of reinforced carbon – carbon composite. So, it can stand firmly against a heat about upto 3000 degrees Fahrenheit which is the reason why the spacecraft won't melt despite of

being so close to the sun.

Parker Solar Probe is going to answer questions about solar physics that we have puzzled over for more than six decades. It is a spacecraft loaded with technological breakthroughs that will resolve many of the largest mysteries about our star, said Parker Solar Probe project scientist, Nicola Fox, of the John Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. This solar probe was so designed that it could take care of itself without any control from the Earth—that means if there were any minor issues during the operation, they were resolved autonomously by the spacecraft. It is estimated that it will take nearly seven years for the solar probe to gradually bring its orbit closer to the sun and reach the sun. It will revolutionise our understanding of the sun.

Prerna Jolly

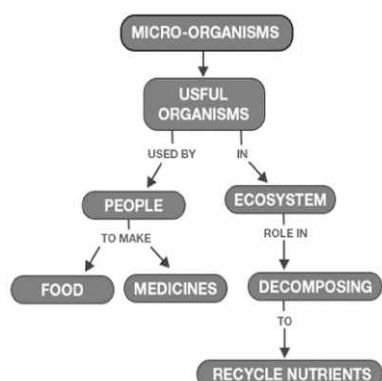
B.Sc Sem II Non-Med (4215)

MICROORGANISMS AS FRIEND AND FOE

A microorganism is any living organism like bacteria, protozoa, or even fungi that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Microorganisms can only be viewed through a microscope and are extremely important to plant, animal and human life.

Microbiology is a branch of science which deals with the study of microorganisms, their characters, applications and other related concepts. The knowledge of microbiology is also used for prevention of diseases, diagnosis, sterilization and drug production. Microbiology has been a boon to control the mass human population and eradicate epidemics like rabies, smallpox and other infectious diseases. Microorganisms are friendly as well as harmful. The main microorganisms in and on our bodies are **protozoa, algae, fungi, bacteria and viruses**.

A. Friendly Microorganisms: Microorganisms are useful in various ways to plants and animals. No plant or animal could live without the beneficial microorganisms at work in nature.



Examples of **Microorganisms** which acts as **friend**:

- 1 **Bacillus thuringiensis** in mosquito control.
- 2 **E. Coli** is found in the intestines of humans and it

aids in digestion. It also helps in production of insulin and vitamins.

- 3 **Streptomyces** is used in making antibiotics.
- 4 **Rhizobium** are helpful bacteria found in the soil. They help in fixation of nitrogen.
- 5 **Lactobacillus** is used for making curd. It also keeps our gut healthy. Many other microbes are responsible for healthy gut.
- 6 **Pseudomonas** helps in waste water treatment.
- 7 **Saccharomyces cerevisiae** is commonly used in production of wine by fermentation.
- 8 **Spirulina** is used as food and protein supplement.
- 9 **Blue green algae** clean up the environment by decomposing the organic matter of dead plants, dead animals and animal wastes into useful and harmless simple substances.
- 10 **Bacillus thuringiensis** helps in controlling pests like American bollworm in cotton and stem borers in rice.

B. Harmful Microorganisms: There are a majority of microorganisms which cause a lot of diseases in man and other organisms. These include **bacteria, algae, fungi, archaea, and protozoa**. Even though viruses are very small and cause diseases, they are not technically classified as a microorganism as they are not considered to be “alive.”

Examples of **Microorganisms** which acts as **foe**:

- 1 **Salmonella** affects the intestinal tract of human beings.
- 2 **Norovirus (Norwalk Virus)** cause severe vomiting and diarrhoea.
- 3 **Bordetella pertussis** causes whooping cough.
- 4 **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** causes tuberculosis (TB)
- 5 **Plasmodium falciparum** causes malaria.
- 6 **Trichophyton rubrum** causes ringworm.
- 7 **Salmonella typhi** causes typhoid.
- 8 **Xanthomonas axonopodis** causes citrus canker in citrus plants like lemon, orange etc.
- 9 **Ustilago tritici** causes loose smut of wheat.
- 10 **Phytophthora infestans** causes late blight of potato.
- 11 **Albugo candida** causes white rust. Plants susceptible to this disease generally include members of the Brassica family.

Inderpreet Kaur Ubhi
B Sc III Med (3928)

THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS ON THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PATIENTS

Drugs are the chemical substances which are used in the treatment of many *chronic and acute diseases*. Drugs can be classified from the point of view of their action on

nutritional status. Here I will discuss the effects of drugs on appetite and food intake.

- **Anorectic drugs** are used to depress appetite. They function by acting on the appetite centre. Drugs are used to produce a calming effect on hyperactive children. Such drugs cause retardation of growth in children over a period of six months. Some drugs bring about alteration in *taste sensitivity*. Radiotherapy given to treat carcinoma of the mouth (i.e., tongue, tonsils or nasopharynx) reduces taste acuity by damaging the taste buds.
- Many drugs used in the *chemotherapy of cancer* produce this effect. The continued intake of such drugs reduces appetite and food intake. Several tonics containing *gastric stimulants* and *B-vitamins* are prescribed by doctors to improve the appetite of patients suffering from various diseases.
- In addition to some effects, there are some chemicals which adversely affect the absorption of nutrients in the small intestines. The effect may be due to the binding effect of the drug on the nutrient. Some drugs affect secretion of bile. Such drugs reduce the absorption of fat and fat soluble vitamins in the body.
- Some drugs cause damage to the intestinal mucosa. Such drugs alter the structure of the villi and the enzymes present, and also the intestinal transport systems. **Neomycin** is known to cause histological changes in the intestinal mucosa. It diminishes the absorption of *sucrose and xylose*. Drugs which act as *anti vitamins* interfere in the functioning of the enzymes used in the treatment of cancer. The cancer cells take up the antivitamin and as a result adversely affect their metabolism. This is because the coenzyme from the vitamin concerned cannot function in the presence of the antivitamin. Hence the cells cease to grow and die.
- Chelating agents like **D-Penicillamine** and **EDTA** are used in the treatment of lead and copper poisoning. These drugs also chelate with other essential metals such as zinc present in the blood and cause zinc deficiency.

Roop Lata Mehta
B Sc III Non-Med (4236)

ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪਿੱਛੜਾਪਣ

ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹਨ, ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ ਲੜਕੇ ਹੋਣ ਜਾਂ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ। ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਆਈ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਨੂੰ

ਦੇਖਦਿਆਂ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਔਰਤ ਮਰਦ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਗੋ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਚਨ ਲੋਚੀ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ—

ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੱਖਣੇ ਜੋ ਘਰ ਨੇ

ਉਹ ਘਰ ਕਾਹਦੇ ਘਰ ਨੇ ਉਹ ਦਰ ਕਾਹਦੇ ਦਰ ਨੇ।

ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਅੱਗੇ ਵੱਧਣਾ ਇੱਕ ਉਸਾਰੂ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੜਕੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੱਛੜ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਇਆ ਪਿੱਛੜਾਪਣ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਲੜਕਿਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਅਤੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੱਗੇ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੜਕੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਭੀਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਵੱਧਣ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ। ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਜਾਂ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਚਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ, ਜਿਸਦਾ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਤੇ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਬੋਰਡ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਮਾੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਣ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੰਭੀਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਸਿੱਖਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਨ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੇ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਭੀਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਮਥੌਲ ਨਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਲਾਪਰਵਾਹੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਚਰਣ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਔਗੁਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਹਾਨੀਕਾਰਕ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੱਛੜਨ ਦਾ ਹੋਰ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਣ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਘਰ-ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਪਾਲਣ-ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਘਰ-ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਸਹੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਣ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੁਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਕਮਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਜਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਇਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਸਾਥ ਟੁੱਟ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵੱਲ ਤੁਰਨਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਕਠਿਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲੀ ਹੋਈ ਵੱਡੀ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਸਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਚਲਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਧਾਰਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਗਨ ਘੱਟਦੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਪੈਸੇ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਵੱਲ ਲਗਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਇੱਛਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪੂਰਨ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਭਾ ਸਕਣ। ਜੋ ਕਿ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੱਛੜਨ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਣ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ।

ਦੇਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਭੋਲਾ
ਬੀ.ਏ.ਭਾਗ ਤੀਸਰਾ (2260)

Gems of SCD



SATINDER KAUR
M.A. English (Sem IV)
1st in University



RAMNEET KAUR
M.A. English (Sem IV)
2nd in University



BAGISHA SHARMA
M.A. English (Sem IV)
3rd in University



PARAMJEET KAUR
M.A. English (Sem IV)
6th in University



JASPREET KAUR
M.Com (BI) 1st Year
1st in University



MANPREET KAUR
M.Com (BI) 1st year
2nd in University



DHARNA JAIN
M.Com (BI) 1st year
3rd in University



SIMRAN KAUR
M.Com 1st year
1st in University



RAVNEET KAUR
M.Com 1st year
4th in University



GUNEET KAUR
M.Com 1st year
7th in University



RADHIKA JAIN
M.Com 1st year
8th in University



ISHU JUNEJA
M.Sc. Maths (Sem IV)
3rd in University



AKANKSHA SHARMA
M.Sc. Maths (Sem IV)
4th in University



DEEPAI
M.Sc. Maths (Sem IV)
7th in University



SIMARNJIT KAUR
M.Sc. Maths (Sem IV)
10th in University



GURKAMAL SINGH
B.A. 1st year
Silver Medal
in P.U. Inter-college 800m,
Bronze Medal in
4 X 400m



VINAY
B.Com IIIrd year
Gold Medal in
State Taekwondo
Championship