

# YOUTHQUAKE

## NEWSLETTER

(For Internal Circulation Only)



A NEWSLETTER OF SATISH CHANDER DHAWAN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA

# MESSAGE

Dear Students,

Yours is the most technologically connected generation where any kind of information is only a 'finger-click' away. This has brought about a heightened sense of awareness about almost every aspect of one's being. However, knowledge in itself is not enough. It needs to be transformed into practical wisdom. Define your aspirations clearly for yourselves, know your true worth in order to realize your full potential, whether it is in academics, sports, vocational activities or in any field of your choice. Empower yourselves to unleash your brilliance so that you can spearhead the change that our society and our country at large needs today. The entire world has high hopes from you. Commitment and dynamism are the key words. The world celebrates 12<sup>th</sup> August as International Youth Day to draw world-wide attention to youth issues. This year's theme is 'Safe Spaces for Youth'. SCD Government College is one such inclusive and conducive space for the youth who converge here from diverse backgrounds. We strive to provide opportunities so that you can explore ways and means to unlock the tremendous possibilities lying latent within you.

Keep striving!



**Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu**  
Principal

1.	What is Generosity ?	1
2.	Main Traits of A Generous Person	1
3.	A Tribute to Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul	2
4.	Be Your Own Hero!	3
5.	Trends in Post-Rushdie Fiction	3
6.	Nobel Laureates--Kazuo Ishiguro	4
7.	Five Decisions by Atal Bihari Vajpayee that Changed India	4
8.	Economy: Where To ?	6
9.	Demonetisation	7
10.	The Supremacy of America and American Currency	7
11.	Chinese Textile Influx	8
12.	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਲੁਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਣ	9
13.	ਪੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਫਨਾ	10
14.	भारत ही बतन मेरा	10
15.	विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन	11
16.	A Journey to Sun	12

# CAMPUS BUZZ



➤ As a tribute to Nobel laureate V.S. Naipaul, a Literary Quiz was organized on August 12, 2018 by the PG Dept. of English.

➤ An Extension Lecture on "Career Prospects in Research" was conducted by Dept. of Physics on August 24, 2018. Dr. Sumit Mehan, Scientific Assistant at the Institute of Soft Matter and Functional Materials, Berlin, Germany, an old alumnus of the college, delivered the lecture.

➤ A Tree Plantation Drive was carried out as a joint venture of Environment Society, NSS and NCC on August 30, 2018

➤ A volume of poetry entitled **Tu Intezaar Na Kar** by Prof. (Dr.) Ashwini Bhalla was released on August 18, 2018.

➤ The Dept of Commerce organised an informative lecture on GST on August 7, 2018.

➤ Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Ludhiana Chapter, organized a Career Counselling Programme on August 28, 2018 in the Dept. of Commerce.

## ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਦਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਿਹ "ਤੂੰ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਾ ਕਰ" ਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਅਰਪਣ

ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, 19 ਅਗਸਤ (ਬਲਰਾਜ ਖੰਨਾ). ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਬਿੰਬ ਕਾਵਿ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਿਹ "ਤੂੰ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਾ ਕਰ" ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਅਰਪਣ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਹਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਉਘੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਆਲੋਚਕ ਡਾ ਦੀਪਕ ਮਨਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਕਾਦਮੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਭੱਠਲ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ। ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਉੱਪਰ ਕਵੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਜਫਰ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਵਰਲਡ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ



ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਸਥਾਪਕ ਫੈਲੋ ਦਾ ਦੀਪਕ ਮਨਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ "ਤੂੰ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਾ ਕਰ" ਕਾਵਿ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਿਹ ਦਾ ਸੁਆਗਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਡਾ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਘਾ ਚਿੱਤਕ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਦ ਵੀ ਹੈ, ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਗੱਲ ਬੋਧਾਕੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਰਥਾ ਵੀ। ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਯੂਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਡਾ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਜੋੜਾ, ਸਹਿਜਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਮਾਂਗਟ ਆਦਿ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

## VALUE OF THE MONTH (GENEROSITY)

### WHAT IS GENEROSITY ?

*Sometimes when we are generous in small, barely detectable ways, it can change someone else's life forever.*

– **Margaret Moran Cho**

In a layman's term generosity means 'goodness'. It is the gesture of offering gifts and sharing your belongings with others. Generosity is extending help in the form of time, money, support etc. whenever it is needed by someone. It is the quality of remaining detached from worldly belongings.

Generosity is not God-gifted. It is a quality that an individual develops with time. In most of the cases, family plays a vital role in inculcating the value of generosity in an individual. If a child grows up in such an atmosphere where parents and other family members are generous, he or she is certain to turn into a generous individual. Peers also have a great influence in building the trait of generosity. An individual understands the significance and necessity of being generous mostly when he observes this attribute in others.

We are always told to work hard and be honest if we want our nation to progress. Nevertheless we should try to mportant as any other positive attribute in an individual. If we take a close look into the lives of successful individuals, such as Bill Gates, Laxmi Mittal, Steve Jobs and the like, we will find one quality as being common amongst them - the quality of generosity.

Generosity brings harmony in the lives of the individuals as a result of which they achieve incredible success in their lives. Though somewhat difficult to be generous in all the situations of life yet in the end, generosity brings peace, success and happiness in the lives

of individuals.

It is rightly said that success in life does not come from what we have, but from what we give. Giving someone a gift is one type of generosity, but giving your time, your talents or your friendship can make an even bigger difference. You can give time to a friend in need, someone who is struggling, or to your community. The great thing about giving is that you can do it anytime and anywhere. You just need to think about how you can help them. The quality of being kind and understanding, the willingness to give others those things that have value, is often defined as an act of selflessness.

Generous people are happier. As you give more to others, you will see more happiness coming to you. Generosity brings us closer to God too. It can soften even the hardest of hearts. So we should try to develop the value of generosity in us.

**Jagshaan Singh Sekhon**  
**B A Sem I (1240)**

### MAIN TRAITS OF A GENEROUS PERSON

Generosity in general terms means kindness, big-heartedness, liberality, benevolence and charity. The bitter truth is that in this 21st century, it is hard to find a generous individual; but still we can always wish to have a silver lining in the darkest cloud. A generous individual possesses certain distinct characteristics.

- I. A generous person will always respect the old and show love and care for the young.
- II. A generous individual will always have kindness for the poor and any other individual who suffers from any kind of

disability.

- III. A generous individual will never destroy the reputation of any institution or any organization whether or not he or she is associated or disassociated with the same
- IV. A generous individual will always put in efforts for the progress of his or her society and nation instead of just fulfilling his own desires and selfish interests.
- V. Whatever the circumstances be, a generous individual will never show disrespect and anger even to individuals who deserve such treatment. Instead of finding fault in others, generous individuals find their own flaws and try to overcome their weaknesses and put efforts to adapt themselves to every situation.
- VI. A generous individual does not blame the external situations or people for any wrong situation in his or her life. Such individuals understand the fact that they themselves are responsible for the troubles in their lives and so they don't blame others.

Generosity brings stability in the life of the individuals as a result of which they are bound to accomplish incredible success in their lives. We should realise the fact that though it is difficult to be generous in all the circumstances in life but at the end generosity procures the fruits of peace, success and happiness in the lives of persons who embrace it.

**Imran Hussain**  
**B. A. Sem III (1827)**

### **A TRIBUTE TO SIR VIDYADHAR SURAJPRASAD NAIPAUL**

Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul, Trinidad-born author of Indian origin, is known for his critical commentary on colonialism, decolonization, religion, politics and the struggles of people in

developing word. He died at age of 85, on August 11, 2018 on Sunday in his London home.

V.S. Naipaul was born on August 17, 1932 in Trinidad into an Indian Hindu family. He married Patricia Ann Hale in 1955. After her death in 1996, Naipaul married divorced Pakistani journalist Nadira Khannum Alvi, many years his junior.

Naipaul has to his credit more than 30 books of fiction and non-fiction during his career. His non-fiction provoked much anger and many were offended by his views about Islam and India. He won **Man Booker Prize** for his fiction in 1971 titled *In a Free State*. He was the second Indian after Rabindranath Tagore to win **Nobel Prize for Literature** in 2001 for having *united perspective narrative and incorruptible scrutiny in works that compel us to see the presence of suppressed histories*. His contribution towards literature is noteworthy. He wrote books like the *Mystic Masseur* (1957), *The Suffrage of Elvira* (1958) and *Miguel Street* (1959), his masterpiece, however, was his most famous fiction *A House For Mr. Biswas* (1961). This story is about a character based on Naipaul's father who begins his life as a sign painter and rises to become a journalist. This novel brought him international fame. After this the most readable book was *In A Free State* in which three short stories, "One out of Many", "Tell me Who to Kill" and the title story, "In a Free State" was written. His novel *Magic Seeds* (2004) is a sequel to his book *Half A Life*. He criticised India in many of his books like *India: An Area of Darkness* (1964) and *India : A Wounded Civilization* (1977) and Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and Malaysia in *Among The Believers* (1981). These books raised a lot of controversies and hence he made a lot of enemies from various countries which he criticised. Nevertheless he had a lot of defenders. He overcame all the obstacles in his

life. He had determination and a sense of destiny. "I knew the door I wanted", he wrote . "I knocked."

**Harshil Jolly (5015)**  
**Sukriti (5039)**  
**MA I English**

### **BE YOUR OWN HERO!**

Life is full of complexities and to deal with them, everyone seeks a constant companion. Every person tends to depend on others. Be it his friends, family or any other person. And then, sometimes circumstances beyond your control may make you feel all alone and get in the way of reaching towards your goals. You may feel disheartened or broken. But remember, some sort of melancholy is important to make you better than you used to be. Even this very feeling of being broken is beautiful in itself. It gives you a chance to grow for the better. All you need to do is to believe in the power of your originality. Let go of all your doubts and insecurities. Let life surprise you when nothing goes the way you expected. Keep faith in yourself and your dreams. People may come and go. But you must have the courage to walk alone and stand for your beliefs. Don't overthink about the uncertainties of tomorrow. Cherish the beauty now and learn to live in this moment. Wherever life takes you, no matter how dark the situation is, be the sunshine you seek. Be your own hero.

**Niharika Pal**  
**M.A.II English (6050)**

### **TRENDS IN POST-RUSHDIE FICTION**

The period of eighties marked a momentous shift in the course of Indian literature, infused

with significant revelations and revolutions; a new phase heralded with the Booker Prize win of Salman Rushdie's *Midnight Children* in 1981. Thus surfaced a new epoch, the *Post-Rushdie Era*, especially noticeable for its trends favouring metafiction.

The postmodernist novels, armed with their self-reflexive narrator, expounded a particular ideology and questioned the metanarrative of past centuries. Mark Curie highlights metafiction's self critical tendency by calling it a 'borderline discourse', and rightly so, as this branch of writing places itself on the border between fiction and criticism: the 'border' is the subject. Contemporary metafictional writing is both a response and contribution to a sense that history or reality are provisional. More accurately, they are a series of constructions, artifices and impermanent structures which are nothing more than ideological products of the times. Thus, in the current trend of Indian writing in English language, writers have contested the features which were considered essential in the conventional novel. Moreover, a rewriting of certain events in history has been undertaken to unearth the truths that have been swept under the rug of metanarrative for too long.

Salman Rushdie's contribution is of paramount importance as his prolific, multifarious oeuvre and avant garde techniques epitomize the metafictional and self-critical tendency of postmodernist Indian literature. His novels and stories are the studies in the style of magic realism through which he has tackled the thorny issues with unflinching and frank veracity. His *Shame* centres its ethos around the ruling class of Pakistan and explores the feeling of shame and shamelessness born out of violence.

Another exponent of this Indian postmodernist tradition, Arundhati Roy who has been lauded for her consummate skill of language and poignant portrayal and exploration of daunting

paradigms of caste, gender and power. Her *The God of Small Things* is an insightful study of class relations and cultural tensions via the story of fraternal twins whose lives are destroyed by the “Love Laws” that lay down “who should be loved and how. And how much.”

Amitav Ghosh, another Indian writer of postmodernist sensibility, has produced ambitious novels with postcolonial themes, rigour of scholarship and thick intertextuality, which often delve into the shifting spectres of 'truth' and 'identity'. In his first novel, *The Circle of Reason*, he follows his Indian protagonist to Northern Africa and the Middle East in a picaresque fashion, meanwhile focussing on the sense of alienation born out of the suspicion of being a terrorist.

Thus, the contemporary class of Indian writers have continuously challenged and dismantled the earlier conventions of unity, continuity and objectivity while incorporating the tangible and burning questions which plaque of Indian consciousness into their writing.

**Simranjeet Kaur**

**M.A. II English (6071)**

## **NOBEL LAUREATES--KAZUO ISHIGURO**

British author **Kazuo Ishiguro**, best known for his novel *The Remains of the Day*, which also won the Man Booker Prize in 1989, won the **Nobel Prize in Literature** on October 5, 2017.

Born in Nagasaki, he moved to Britain with his family when he was five years old. The 62 year old writer, “in novels of great emotional force, has uncovered the abyss beneath our illusory sense of connection with the world”, the Swedish Academy cited.

Ishiguro's novels are mostly first person, and told by an unreliable narrator. They tend to revolve around a single traumatic idea that the narrator is not entirely capable of confronting

head-on.

With names including Margaret Atwood, Ngugi Wa Thiong'O and Haruki Murakami leading the odds at the bookmakers, Ishiguro was a surprise choice and he admitted one of his first thoughts had jumped to follow living authors he felt were equally deserving the prize.

Sara Danius, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy, described Ishiguro's style of writing as a mix of Jane Austen and Franz Kafka. “But you have to add a little bit of Marcel Proust into the mix, and then you stir.”

Ishiguro is loved by his readers for the way he simultaneously captures the banality and horror of being alive. His novels are quiet and dreadful. His characters, too, are often mystified by their own memories.

Throughout his works, Ishiguro, slowly, yet precisely and painfully, makes your stomach turn- through a “mist of forgetfulness.” His fiction leaves the readers with the nostalgia of something felt but unknown or something once known but long lost.

“The themes 2017 Literature Laureate Kazuo Ishiguro is the most associated with are: memory, time and self delusion”, the academy said.

Ishiguro, overwhelmed by the magnificent honour, dedicated his win to the greatest authors ever lived.

**Mahima Goel**

**M.A. II English (6035)**

## **FIVE DECISIONS BY ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE THAT CHANGED INDIA**

Firm in his political convictions and a man of the masses, Atal Bihari Vajpayee is still considered the most beloved politician in India.

He was widely respected as a statesman both within the country and abroad. Also known as the *Bhishma Pitamah* of Indian politics, Atal Bihari Vajpayee's personality was able to win over not only all the countrymen but also his opposition leaders. Following are some of his big decisions that changed India—

### 1. Telecom Revolution

When Atal Bihari Vajpayee assumed office in 1998, India's telecom sector was static and lacked momentum. The monopoly of the government-owned telecom companies ended and private players infused life in the moribund sector. Vajpayee introduced a win-win telecom formula. The government got more revenue from the profits made by the private companies. The old telecom department was turned into a corporation - BSNL. The government's monopoly on international calls brought to an end. Competition among private telecom companies led to lowering of tariff. Foreign companies suddenly arrived in India with their latest phones.

### 2. Connecting India

Atal Bihari Vajpayee envisaged a highway network to connect the corners of the country. This is the **fifth largest highway project** in the world.

The significance of the **golden quadrilateral** project of Atal Bihari Vajpayee can be gauged from the fact that road connectivity has largely remained ignored in the history of India.

### 3. Rich And Healthy Government

Doors were opened to private sectors in all fields except those related to national security but by the time, Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Prime Minister, the government was still the single largest job provider and guarantor of the economic well-being of the

masses. Vajpayee undertook the task of *disinvestment* as a mission.

The PSUs like BALCO, Hindustan Zinc, IPLC, and VSNL were freed from government control. It was Vajpayee government that made it a legal responsibility to bring fiscal deficit under control. **The Fiscal Responsibility Act** was passed in 2003 making it mandatory for the government to keep the finances in good health.

### 4. Nuclear India

The nuclear powers including China, meanwhile, had taken their nuclear technology to the next level and India clearly lagged behind. Atal Bihari Vajpayee government revisited **Pokhran in 1998 with five nuclear explosions in May**. With this, Vajpayee declared India's nuclear capabilities to the world with **no-first-use policy**. Vajpayee's move was to create deterrence against China, which was amassing nuclear weapons at the time. It is no surprise that following nuclear tests by India, China showed greater intent to engage with India commercially.

### 5. Education For All

Atal Bihari Vajpayee government came up with a simple yet novel scheme called **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan** or campaign for universal education. Vajpayee government launched the scheme in 2001 with the objective of achieving the goal of universal literacy in India.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee government also **made education a fundamental right** of all children between **six and 14 years**. The result was that the school drop-out rate came down by 60 per cent in just five years.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee is no less than a superhuman. He was a communist, class topper, poet, a good orator, strategist, radical and a total rebel.

He was an intellectual and a polymath. His

charismatic personality has a lot more other things worth knowing.

**Rishika Sharma**  
**M.A. I Economics (5348)**

## **ECONOMY: WHERE TO ?**

With the New Year bells ringing, good news is underway for India as its economy is poised to win back its tag of the fastest growing economy in the world. India has emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world as per the **Central Statistics Organization** and **IMF** and it is expected to be one of the top three economic powers of the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its strong democracy and partnerships.

### **GDP Growth**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is on a recovery path after slowdown in the first quarter of 2017-18, and real GDP growth for the second quarter (2QFY18) increased to 6.3% from 5.7% in the previous quarter, likely fallout of the introduction of GST.

### **SECTORAL GROWTH**

The agricultural sector registered recent flooding in states like Kerala and Assam which has hampered the agricultural production of various significant and primary crops.

Industrial growth accelerated sharply and jumped to 6.9% , on account of a sharp increase in manufacturing and electricity, gas, water supply and utility services in FY2018. Manufacturing registered an impressive growth at 7% in 2QFY18.

Services sector grew only marginally at 6.6% in the second quarter as compared to 7.8% in the previous quarter.

### **Inflation**

The economy saw high inflation during

October 2017 owing to elevated food prices. The GST Council's decision to cut tax rates on 177 items is also expected to partially ease the inflationary pressure, as the companies start passing the benefits of lower prices to consumers.

### **External Sector**

Healthy foreign fund inflows caused the rupee to strengthen during the latter half of the year. On the other hand, the impact of the decision in the US to raise interest rates and introduce tax cuts may work the other way. In any case, India's consumer markets are expected to remain a strong incentive to FDI.

As far as the current scenario is concerned, fallout from the U.S.–China trade dispute is being felt in India, on Aug.7,2018, the world's biggest producer of cotton, doubled the import tax on 328 imported textile products to 20% to provide relief to the domestic textile industry against the flooding of imported cheaper chinese goods.

### **Monetary Policy**

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) kept policy rates unchanged in its fifth bi-monthly monetary policy meeting on 6th December, 2017. However, industry is hopeful that going forward, RBI would lower interest rates to boost broad-based investment and consumption activity which in turn would promote economic growth.

### **Credit Growth**

Credit growth to the non-food sector shows encouraging signs of pick-up and Recapitalization of Public Sector Banks may ease their stressed assets situation.

### **Challenges**

Agricultural growth has a question mark over it



owing to deficiency in rainfall and decline in kharif acreage.

Efforts to increase the figure of 1.8% of exports by way of providing export credit to manufacturers, increasing the capital base of Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGC).

Along with it, Sino-US war has threatened Indian economy with the pressure of high level of Chinese imports.

Bank credit growth hit a 20 year low in 2016-17 with NPAs at 9.9% & India has been ranked fifth on the list of countries with highest NPAs.

The infrastructure deficit is a major concern and infrastructure investment needs to be stepped up as currently it is not in par with the needs of the economy.

Inflationary pressures are mounting due to external factors like high crude oil prices and domestic issues like rise in MSP rupee depreciation and industrial slowdown.

### **Road Ahead**

India's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to reach US\$ 6 trillion by FY27 and achieve upper-middle income status on the back of digitisation, globalisation, favourable demographics, and reforms. India is also focusing on renewable sources to generate energy.

It is planning to achieve 40 per cent of its energy from non-fossil sources by 2030 which is currently 30 per cent and also have plans to increase its renewable energy capacity from 57 GW to 175 GW by 2022. India is expected to be the third largest consumer economy as its consumption may triple to US\$ 4 trillion by 2025, owing to shift in consumer behaviour and expenditure pattern, according to a Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report.

**Tanvi Kaura**  
**M.A. I Economics (5361)**

## **DEMONETISATION**

Demonetisation is the act of divesting a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It is a tool to handle black money in the economy by lowering the cash circulation in the country which is directly or indirectly connected with corruption. It influences various sectors. The affect of taking out so much money from the market will obviously create disturbance in various sectors, which are in someway driven by black economy such as real estate, construction, etc. But this move has also affected the sectors which are driven by cash because when so much money suddenly removed from the system or circulation a temporary stagnation prevails in the market. This has also effect the Indian stock market. In India, the demonetization of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 was done on 8th November 2016 by the central government. Indian economy is cash based economy where 90% of transactions are done in cash only. The recent abrupt move to demonetize Rs.500 & Rs.1000 currency notes is not new in India. Rs. 1000 and higher denomination notes were earlier demonetized in January 1946 and again in 1978. As per RBI data ,the highest denomination notes were demonetized in January. To check undisclosed black money, corruption and fake currency, the government of India on the 8th November 2016 announced demonetization of high denomination currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 . A newly redesigned series notes of Rs.500 and Rs.2000 are in circulation since 10 November 2016.

**Damanjeet Singh**  
**M.Com Business Innovations (5909)**

## **THE SUPREMACY OF AMERICA AND AMERICAN CURRENCY**

From a century , America has acquired the position of a global leader. That is why it has a

great influence over world economies. Its economic policies like REPO rate policy etc. compel the world economies to change their policies.

Dollar currency is the one of the international currencies. It means, it is acceptable by all nations of the world for foreign exchange, foreign trade. Dollar has acquired a dominant position over other currencies after World war II. After the second world war, no other currency except Dollar was stable. So, Bretton Woods system was adopted, in which Dollar was exchanged with other currencies. This new exchange system had begun the economic supremacy of America over the world.

Dollar has also become the invincible weapon of America. Many of us have heard about the economic restrictions put by America on various countries like North Korea, Iraq and most recently on Turkey. Only America is capable to impose economic restrictions on a country just because of the supremacy of Dollar. A country bearing economic bars will have shortage of dollar and this will make the country incapable for foreign trade as Dollar is trading currency. As a result, value of those nation's currency falls. That is the case with Turkey. Value of Lira currency has fallen by 45% from the time America has imposed restrictions against Turkey.

Apart from these, America has sent shock waves across the world by revising its policies. Currently, America has increased its loan rate and announced to increase it three times in 2019. All this has led to fall in value of rupee by 9.78% from January to July 2018. It is true that other global conditions also value so much in making the currency of a nation weaker or stronger. But among all these conditions American dollar and American policies are most influencing. This is proved by the depression of 2008. In 2008, the depression of America sent its shock waves across the world

and hardly any nation was unaffected from these.

*American policies have a global impact.* This is proved by the current global situation. When America's Central Bank revised its economic policies, all the emerging economies of the world faced downfall in the value of their currency. Market value of emerging economies like South Africa, Brazil fell by 18% to 20%.

It is said that America is unaffected by other countries' policies. But it does not seem true. Its economy is also influenced by world economy. That is the reason that America indulges in Trade wars to keep its economy powerful. In present, China is creating a threat to American leadership. Although China's currency is not so powerful globally. But China is among the few countries of the world which trade in its own currency. America might have to lose its superior position due to developing economies like India, China, who want to see themselves as global leaders.

**Manvir Singh**  
**B.COM (4460)**

### CHINESE TEXTILE INFLUX

Times change and situations change with time. Be it good times or bad, they never last. Monarchy had to end at one point of time whereas Colonialism came to be abolished at another point. Similarly, the current scenario of the global textile industry is dynamic. Natural instinct of evolution have forced many importers to become exporters and exporters to become importers over a large period of time. Decisions taken by a single country may affect the entire textile value chain and the overall economies of many countries. Good or bad trade relations between two countries may also influence the global textile industry to a certain extent.

China is one of the fastest growing economies

of the world. Its textile industry is one of the largest textile industries of the world and very few countries can match up to the level of China. However, India has an equally competitive market when it comes to textiles. Textiles sector is one of the largest contributors to India's exports with approximately 13 per cent of total exports. The textiles industry is also labour intensive and has one of the largest number of employers working in it. India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world after China and also has a big hand in exporting jute, silk and other fabrics in large quantities. Textile industry has a huge role to play in the overall economic growth of the country. It has a vast reserve of natural resources and skilled labor. It attracts immense foreign investment on yearly basis.

No doubt, Indian textile industry walks hand-in-hand with the Chinese textile industry but as far as the current scenario is concerned, fallout from the U.S.–China trade dispute is being felt in India, with the country recently putting measures in place to blunt an influx of cheap Chinese textile imports that could threaten domestic production. On Aug.7,2018, the world's biggest producer of cotton, doubled the import tax on 328 imported textile products to 20%. This move is expected to provide relief to the domestic textile industry against the flooding of imported cheaper Chinese goods. According to a report provided by Reuters, Sanjay Jain, president of the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry said that it is expected that India's textile product imports could fall to \$6 billion in 2018/19 as a result of the tax hike to 20 percent.

However, the 20 percent duty will not be applicable to products sourced from countries like Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh due to the FTA and because of this, China will continue to ship its fiber to Bangladesh and process and export to India with zero duty.

Therefore, these loopholes need to be corrected through the measures taken, based on the principle of origin which is aimed at facilitating the provision of cross-border teleservices within the EU provisions. It is sufficient for the providers of such services to comply with their local laws, i.e. even if they sell their products to customers in another EU country, they need not check whether they comply with the laws of that other EU country as well.

No doubt India has all the required resources—technology, raw materials, skilled labourers at hand but it still falls short in accurate policy making and political willingness to implement correct laws. Skewed labour laws do not favour the creation of massive textile manufacturing units that could compete with the Chinese facilities in the economy of scale. The government must not rest easy after erecting tariff walls alone and should focus on rejuvenating the export engine of the economy. While there's no shortage of doom and gloom coming from corporate America about President Donald Trump's trade war with China, India needs to step up as a strong nation in the war zone by taking over the throne of the strongest textile market in the world.

However, both the countries will continue to share a unique and diplomatic relationship as any other normal neighbours even after the tariff walls built by India.

**Rishika Sharma**

**M.A. I Economics (5348)**

## ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਲੁਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਣ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਬੱਚਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਂ-ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰ ਲਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ

ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਅਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਿੱਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ਹਿਦ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਮਿੱਠੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਉਤਪੱਤੀ ਕਦੋਂ ਹੋਈ, ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਇਸੀ ਹੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਲੋਕਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਾ ਘਟਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੋਲ ਰਹੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਝੁਕਾਅ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਇਕ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਸੁੰਘੜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਣ, ਲਿਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਲੋਕਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀਏ, ਪੜ੍ਹੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖੀਏ। ਅੱਗੇ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕੀਏ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਚਿੰਤਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚਿੰਤਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਘੱਟ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕਾਰਣ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਯੁੱਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ - ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਫੋਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗੀ ਪਾਈ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰਾ ਦਿਨ ਬਸ ਫੇਸਬੁੱਕ, ਇੰਸਟਾਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਵਟਸਐਪ ਤੇ ਲੱਗੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ

ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਕਨੀਕਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਵੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਛਾਈ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਝੁਕਾਅ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਤਕਨੀਕ ਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਦਿਨੋ ਦਿਨ ਘੱਟ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਤਕਨੀਕੀ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੇਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣੂ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਕਈ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰੱਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮਿੱਠੀ ਤੇ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਓਹਲਾ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਲੋਕਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਾ ਵੀ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਸਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਓਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾ ਸਕੀਏ। ਇਕ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਅਹਿਮੀਅਤ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਖੂਬ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ:-

ਸਿੱਖ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ,

ਇਹ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਅਮੀਰੀ,

ਪਰ ਨਾ ਭੁੱਲੀ ਜਿਉਣ ਜੋਗਿਆ ਓ, ਅ, ਏ।

Aman

BA-II (1712)

## ਧੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਫਨਾ



ਅੱਜ ਸੁੱਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਇਆ ਸੁਫਨਾ,  
 ਵਿਚ ਖੜੀ ਸੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ,  
 ਨਾ ਉਹ ਬੋਲਦੀ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਡੋਲਦੀ,  
 ਜਾਣੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਬੋਲੇ ਨਾ,  
 ਮੈਂ ਅੰਮੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਛਣ ਲੱਗੀ,  
 ਕਿਥੇ ਗਈ ਸੈਂ ਅੰਮੀਏ,  
 ਹੰਝੂ ਭਰੀ ਅੱਖ ਨਾਲ ਆਖੇ,  
 ਤੂੰ ਧੀ ਨਾ ਮੇਰੀ ਨਾ ਜੰਮੀਏ,  
 ਇਹ ਸੁਣ ਕਾਲਜਾ ਕੰਬ ਜਿਹਾ ਉੱਠਿਆ,  
 ਮਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਸੁੱਟਿਆ ?  
 ਆਹੰਦੀ ਲੋਕ ਬੜੇ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਨੇ ਏਥੇ,  
 ਤੂੰ ਏਸ ਧਰਤ ਨਾ ਆ,  
 ਇਹ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਜਦ ਅੱਖ ਖੁੱਲੀ ਤਾਂ,  
 ਯਾਦ ਆਈ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਂ,  
 ਸਿੱਲੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂੰਝਿਆ,  
 ਹਨੇਰਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਛਾ,  
 ਮਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਨੇ ਸੱਚੀ ਆਖਿਆ,  
 ਤੂੰ ਏਸ ਧਰਤ ਨਾ ਆ,  
 ਤੂੰ ਏਸ ਦੇਸ ਨਾ ਆ।

Upinderjeet Singh  
 BA-II (2009)

## ਭਾਰਤ ਹੋ ਵਤਨ ਮੇਰਾ



ਮੈਂ ਅਪਨੀ ਭਾਰਤੀਯਤਾ ਕਾ ਸਮਮਾਨ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੂੰ,  
 ਯਹਾੱ ਕੀ ਸ਼ਵਰਨਮਯੀ ਮਿਟੀ ਕਾ ਗੁਣਗਾਨ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੂੰ,  
 ਮੁਝੇ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਵਰਗ ਸੇ ਮੋਖ ਪਾਨੇ ਕੀ,  
 ਤਿਰੰਗਾ ਹੋ ਕਫਨ ਮੇਰਾ ਯਹੀ ਅਰਮਾਨ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੂੰ।  
 ਕਿਸੀ ਬਿੰਦਿਆ ਕੋ ਚਮਕਤੇ ਚੋਡ ਆਯਾ ਹੂੰ,  
 ਕਿਸੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਲਕਾਰੀ ਕੋ ਚਹਕਤੇ ਚੋਡ ਆਯਾ ਹੂੰ,  
 ਲਗਾ ਲੇ ਤੂ ਗਲੇ, ਸਿਟਟੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਟਰਸਾ ਹੈ, ਯੇ ਮਨ ਮੇਰਾ,  
 ਮੈਂ ਅਪਨੀ ਮਾँ ਕੀ ਬਾਹਾਂ ਕੋ ਟਰਸਤਾ ਚੋਡ ਆਯਾ ਹੂੰ।  
 ਹਰ ਪਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਆਖਾਂ ਮੇਂ ਹੋ ਸ਼ਵਜ ਮਾँ ਟੇਰਾ,  
 ਹੋ ਜਾਠੈਂ - ਗੁਰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਤਿਰੰਗਾ ਹੋ ਕਫਨ ਮੇਰਾ,  
 ਕੋਝੈਂ ਔਰ ਭੀ ਟੋ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਮੇਂ ਖ਼ੁਆਹਿਸ਼,  
 ਪੁਨਰਜਨਮ ਭੀ ਗਰ ਹੋ ਟੋ ਭਾਰਤ ਹੋ ਵਤਨ ਮੇਰਾ।

ਰਿੰਕੂ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ

ਏਸ.ਏ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਆਗ-1 (5237)

## ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸਮਮੇਲਨ

11ਵਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸਮਮੇਲਨ 18-20 ਅਗਸਤ 2018 ਕੋ  
 ਮੌਰੀਸ਼ਸ ਮੇਂ ਸਨਾਯਾ ਜਾ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸਮਮੇਲਨ

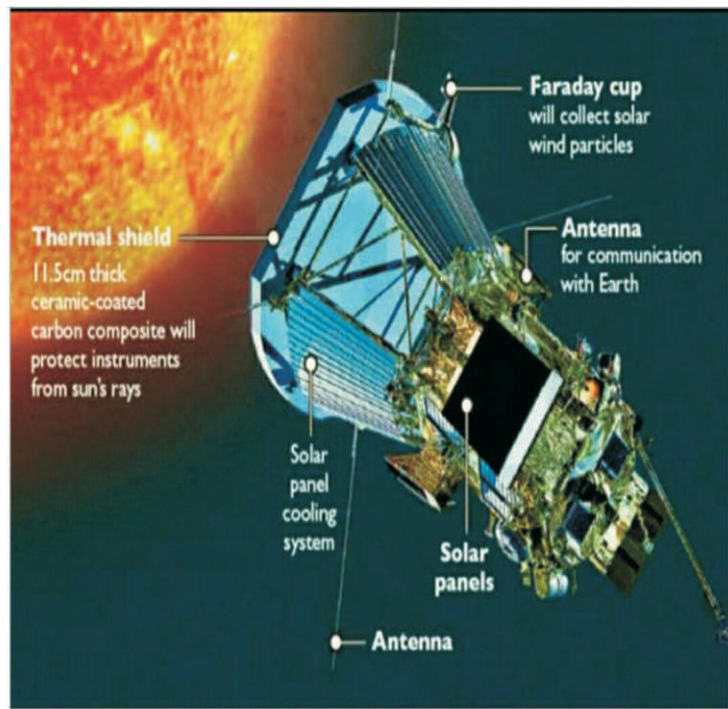
हिंदी भाषा का सबसे बड़ा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन है। जिसमें विश्व भर से हिंदी विद्वान्, साहित्यकार, पत्रकार, भाषा-विज्ञानी, विषय-विशेषज्ञ तथा भाषा-प्रेमी जुटते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हिंदी के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करने समय-समय पर हिंदी की विकास यात्रा का आंकलन करने लेखक व पाठक दोनों के स्तर पर हिंदी साहित्य के प्रति सरोकारों को दृढ़ करने जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हिंदी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा हिंदी के प्रति प्रवासी भारतीयों के भावुकतापूर्ण व महत्वपूर्ण रिश्तों को और अधिक गहराई व मान्यता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से 1975 में विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलनों की श्रृंखला आरम्भ की गयी। इस बारे में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी ने पहल की थी। पहला विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा के सहयोग से नागपुर में 1975 में संपन्न हुआ, जिसमें प्रसिद्ध समाजसेवी एवं स्वतंत्रता सेनानी विनोबा भावे ने अपना विशेष संदेश भेजा। जब पहला विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया, तब से विश्व के अलग-अलग भागों में 10 सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया जा चुका है। अभी तक पूर्व में आयोजित 10 सम्मेलनों के ब्योरे इस प्रकार हैं : प्रथम विश्व सम्मेलन नागपुर में 10-12 जनवरी 1975 को था। द्वितीय सम्मेलन पोर्ट लुई मॉरीशस 28-30 अगस्त 1976 को मनाया गया। तृतीय सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली 28-30 अक्टूबर 1983 और चतुर्थ सम्मेलन पोर्ट लुई, मॉरीशस में, 02-04 दिसंबर 1993 पांचवा पोर्ट ऑफ स्पेन में 04-08 अप्रैल 1996 छठा विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन लन्दन, यू.के में 14-18 सितम्बर 1999 को सांतवा सम्मेलन पारामिनिबो सूरीनाम

में 06-09 जून 2003 को और आठवां सम्मेलन न्यूयॉर्क अमेरिका साल 13-15 जुलाई 2007 को और नौवां सम्मेलन जोहान्सबर्ग दक्षिण अफ्रीका 22-24 सितम्बर 2012 को और दसवां विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन भोपाल में 10-12 सितम्बर 2015 को आयोजित किया गया था। अब 11 वें विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय नोडल मंत्रालय है। 11वें विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन के व्यवस्थित एवं निर्बाध रूप से सम्मेलन के आयोजन के लिए विभिन्न समितियां गठित की गयी हैं। यह सम्मेलन मॉरीशस सरकार के सहयोग से 18-20 अगस्त 2018 तक मॉरीशस में आयोजित किया जा रहा है। 11 वें विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन को मॉरीशस में आयोजित करने का निर्णय सितम्बर 2015 में भोपाल शहर में आयोजित 10 वें विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन में लिया गया था। सम्मेलन का मुख्य विषय "हिंदी विश्व और भारतीय संस्कृति" है। सम्मेलन का आयोजन स्थल "स्वामी विवेकानंद अंतरराष्ट्रीय सभा केंद्र" मॉरीशस है। इस सम्मेलन में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद द्वारा "गगनांचल" का विशेष अंक निकाला जायेगा, जो सम्मेलन को समर्पित होगा। सम्मेलन केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान की भी सराहना करता है कि वह उपर्युक्त पाठ्यक्रम और कक्षाओं का संचालन करके विदेशियों और देश के गैर हिंदी भाषी क्षेत्र के लोगों के बीच हिंदी का प्रचार प्रसार कर रहा है।

मानसी

एम. ए हिंदी भाग-2 (6222)

# A JOURNEY TO SUN



In order to unlock the mysteries of the sun, NASA has designed a robotic spacecraft called the **PARKER SOLAR PROBE**. It will travel through the sun's atmosphere, closer to the surface than any spacecraft before it, facing brutal heat and radiation conditions - and ultimately providing humanity with the closest-ever observations of a star. The project was announced in the fiscal 2009 budget year. Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory designed and built the spacecraft, which was originally scheduled to launch in 2015. The launch date was then rescheduled to August 2018. In 2017, the mission was renamed for Eugene Parker, the S. Chandrasekhar Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics at the University of Chicago. This is the first NASA mission that has been named for a living individual.

The spacecraft will approach to within 8.86 solar radii (3.85 million miles) from the surface (photosphere) of the sun, which is more than seven times closer than any spacecraft has come before. (Earth's average distance to the sun is 93 million miles.)

Parker Solar Probe will use Venus' gravity during seven flybys over nearly seven years to gradually bring its orbit closer to the sun. Flying into the outermost part of the sun's atmosphere, known as the

*corona*, for the first time, the spacecraft will employ a combination of in situ measurements and imaging to revolutionize our understanding of the corona and expand our knowledge of the origin and evolution of the solar wind. It will also make critical contributions to our ability to forecast changes in earth's space environment that affect life and technology on earth.

Parker Solar Probe will perform its scientific investigations in a hazardous region of intense heat and solar radiation, which is approximately 520 times the intensity at Earth's orbit. It will fly through the birthplace of the highest energy solar particles. To perform these unprecedented investigations, the spacecraft and its instruments will be protected from the sun's heat by the use of a solar shadow-shield. The solar shield is 11.4cm (4.5in) thick and is made of reinforced carbon-carbon composite, which is designed to withstand temperatures outside the spacecraft of about 2,511F (1,377C). The shield is hexagonal and is mounted at the sun-facing side of the spacecraft. The spacecraft systems and scientific instruments are located in the central portion of the shield's shadow, where direct radiation from the sun is fully blocked. If the shield is not between the spacecraft and the sun, the probe will become damaged and inoperative within tens of seconds. As radio communication with earth will take about eight minutes, the probe will have to act autonomously and rapidly to protect itself.

The primary power for the mission is a dual system of solar panels (photovoltaic array). A primary photovoltaic array, used for the portion of the mission outside 0.25AU, is retracted behind the shadow shield during the close approach to the sun, and a much smaller secondary array powers the spacecraft through closest approach. This secondary array uses pumped-fluid cooling to maintain operating temperature.

The launch occurred on August 12, 2018, at 3:31a.m. EDT, 7:31a.m. GMT. The spacecraft is operating nominally, and during its first week in space it will deploy its high-gain antenna, magnetometer boom, and its electric field antennas. Instrument testing will begin in early September, and its first science observations will start in December 2018.

**Ishnoor Behl**

**B.Sc. (NM) SEM-V 4152**

# GEMS OF SCD



**JYOTI SHARMA**  
M.A. Hindi - SEM II  
1st in P.U. Chandigarh



**BHARPUR KAUR**  
M.A. Hindi - SEM II  
5th in P.U. Chandigarh



**PRIYA**  
M.A. Hindi - SEM II  
6th in P.U. Chandigarh



**SIMRANJEET KAUR**  
M.A. English - SEM II  
5th in P.U. Chandigarh



**SHIVANI MITTAL**  
M.A. Economics  
1st in P.U. in SEM I  
10th in P.U. in SEM II



**PARULPREET KAUR**  
M.A. Economics - SEM II  
2nd in P.U. Chandigarh.



**PARVINDER KAUR**  
M.Com. - SEM IV  
2nd in P.U. Chandigarh



**MOHIT MAYER**  
B.Sc. - SEM II  
5th in P.U. Chandigarh



**HARSIMRAT CHAWLA**  
M.Sc. MATHS - SEM IV  
2nd in Inter College  
Declamation Competition



**KANWAR GURBAAJ SANDHU**  
**(BASKET BALL)**  
B.A. - SEM I  
Participated in SABA QUEST  
3x3 (Colombo, Sri Lanka)  
held on 5th and 6th August, 2018



**MANDEEP SINGH**  
**(HAND BALL)**  
M.A. ENGLISH - SEM I  
3rd in Bangladesh Premier League 2018  
held at DHAKA, Bangladesh  
22 July to 02 August, 2018