



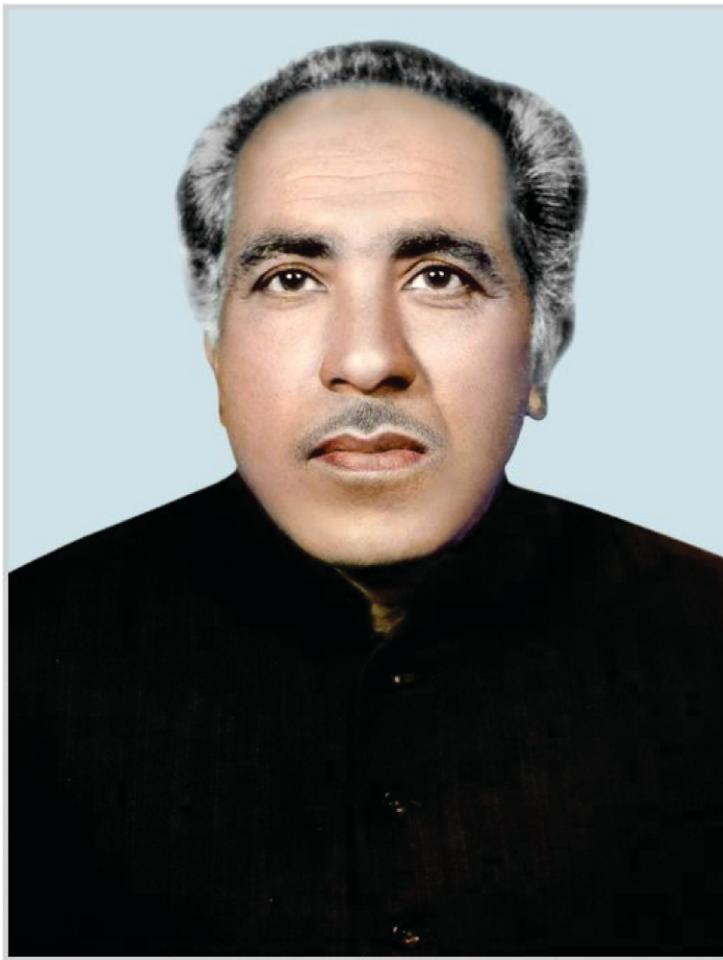
श्री पंचानन

2020-2021

**SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE
HOSHIARPUR**

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 *Our Inspiring Spirit*



Late Pt. Amrit Anand Ji

(Bhrigu Shastri)

Founder Secretary,
New S.D. College Managing Committee, Hoshiarpur.

 *Our Beacon Light*



Maa Sneh Amrit Anand Ji

Former President,
New S.D. College Managing Committee, Hoshiarpur.

Message

*"Arise, awake and stop not
till the goal is achieved"*

- Swami Vivekananda



A higher education institute does not only provide quality education to its students to enhance their employability, but also entuses them to unleash their hidden talents and equip them to acquire a wholesome growth. The college magazine Shree Panchanan offers the students an opportunity to exploit their talent. The true aim of education lies in recognizing, manifesting and improving your potential. According to English Poet Milton, it is almost sin to conceal the talent given to us by God. So let it consider our duty to give right direction and expression to our talents. I congratulate the contributors to various section of this college magazine for their flair of writing and urge all students all the students to write on issues of social and national interest which will bolster their confidence during the challenging times of COVID.

Mrs. Hema Sharma

**President
New S.D. College Managing Committee,
Hoshiarpur.**

Message



It is, indeed, a matter of pride to note that even during the most challenging conditions of life brought by COVID, our prestigious institute has continued to witness a strong blend of committed human resource to provide education with thrust on creativity and innovation and state of the art infrastructure.

In this 21st century, the education scenario is undergoing a dramatic change, as we move into a boundary less and inter-connected world, the common phrase 'sky is the limit' seems a bit of a cliché since the quantum of success has grown manifold. The syllabus must be enriched by incorporating a good pedagogy and integrated programs to create learning experiences and right interpretation of facts, the special emphasis is on Outcome Based Education and Experimental Learning. The academic activities concentrate on helping the students to gain an excellent theoretical knowledge base and in the development skills to implement them. We are constantly reviewing our set up to update and improve while making sure that students gain thinking skills, analytical framework, entrepreneurial skills, interpersonal and intra personal communication skills. Each and everyone of you will one day have to ascribe a meaning to your life. As Swami Vivekananda said, "Truth can be stated in a thousand different ways, yet each one can be true." Your education here, in this college and outside it, during your time here and long after your graduation and post graduation, will help you find that truth. The true hallmark of the education would be one "by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one's own feet." So, seek out that education, discover that truth and remember to use it well.

Dr. Nand Kishor
Principal,
Sanatan Dharma College,
Hoshiarpur.



Our Patron



Late Sh. Tulsi Bhimjyani Ji

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021



ORGANIZATION, CAMPAIGN, MONEY, FINANCE, CROWD FUNDING, INVEST, DOLLAR, COOPERATION, CASH, PROFIT, WEALTH, PAY, MANAGEMENT, ECONOMY, BANK, ACCOUNTING, PROJECT, WEALTH, FINANCING, SUCCESS, CURRENCY, REVENUE, PROFIT, INVEST, COMMERCE, WEALTH, ECONOMICS, INVESTMENT

COMMERCE



CORPORATE, DONATION, PROFIT, ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMICS, ADMINISTRATION, INVEST, FUND, PAYMENT, ACCESS, ACCOUNTING, BUSINESS, CAPITAL, PAY, WEALTH, IDENTITY, FINANCING, BANK, ECON, INVEST

Teacher Editor:
Ms. Manjit Kaur

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M.Com. I Year

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ICO vs IPO - What is better for companies and shareholders?

The advent of ICOs (Initial Coin Offerings) have been making headlines and gaining massive interest these days. They're said to be the revolutionary funding method to replace IPOs (Initial Public Offerings) with the use of blockchain technology and cryptocurrency. ICOs and IPOs are very similar for they are both lucrative methods of funding for newly established companies in which the public funds the project in exchange for something. However, one of the most important differences between the two is what the investor receives in exchange for funding. In the case of an IPO, the accredited investor is entitled to equity in the company (a company's assets minus its liabilities) and voting power relating to the company. While in an ICO, the ordinary investor will claim ownership and usage of the token issued in the ICO but will not have any equity or voting power in the underlying company. There are some important distinctions between an ICO and an IPO.

1. Stage An ICO typically occurs at a very early stage in the company/project. Often before it has any working products or services and is in need of working capital to bring their unproven concept/idea to life. Therefore, ICOs are riskier and should demand a greater return on investment than IPOs.

2. Regulation Another major difference between an ICO

and an IPO is regulation. Where as ICOs are largely self-regulated through smart contracts on the blockchain, and IPOs are highly regulated by government regulatory agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Therefore, it is generally safer to invest in IPOs rather than ICOs.

3. Listing Requirements An ICO can be commenced without their underlying token being available on exchanges. Meaning investors can invest in an ICO, receive tokens, and if they are never listed on an exchange they can never sell their crypto tokens. IPOs on the other hand must have their shares already listed on an exchange.

4. Beneficiaries (Middlemen) ICOs have managed to operate far more efficiently than IPOs by cutting out the need for middlemen (exchanges, brokerages, underwriters, regulators, etc.). Therefore, an ICO can be far more profitable which benefits the investor and the company/project doing the ICO. IPOs in comparison must payout up to 4% to brokers and various other fees and percentages to the middlemen involved.

5. Allocation One area in which many ICOs have failed to better themselves from IPOs is the allocation of investments. For instance, some ICOs have an unfair distribution of their crypto tokens because "whales" buy most of the coins which then distorts the price and allows for market manipulation.

6. Investor Type For an investor in participate in an IPO,

they must follow and meet the strict requirements outlined by regulators and brokers. This includes being compliant with KYC (know your customer) and AML (anti money laundering) laws. On the other hand, many of the ICOs do not have any requirements and anyone with access to the internet can participate.

What the future holds?

The way in which companies raise capital through investor funding has come along way in recent years with the likes of crowd funding campaigns and ICOs. For all we know, company funding via IPOs could very well be a thing of the past sooner than we think. ICOs present numerous benefits over IPOs such as their vast outreach, efficiency, decentralization, and large interest. While there are negative aspects of ICOs in which IPOs do not have, these things will soon be worked out with the advent of regulation and growth in the industry. All in all, the future looks bright for ICOs.

Manjit Kaur

Assistant Professor

HoD, PG Department of Commerce

Writing of Literature review

An essential phase of any research process is the review of literature. Literature

review helps the researcher to gain familiarity with problem to be studied and also helps in clearly defining the problem.. A researcher reviews all the available conceptual as well as empirical literature related to the problem under study. Literature Review is a process of converting Raw data into Useful Information Literature review includes three parts Introduction, A main Body and A conclusion.

1.Introduction: it includes the brief explanation of nature of topic under research and scope of the respective research. The scope should be very clearly defined in terms of what is included in the topic and what is excluded For example:- if our research topic is “ Investment opportunities “ then there should be a clear statement that what is included in the term Investment.

2.The Body: body of literature review is main part thus it should be include the following- A historical perspective of the research topic, various theories of research topic,The methodology used in past research, Objectives of the research and in last conclusions of various past researches. In the last there should be a section that will show the current research

efforts that are being done relating to the topic and how these efforts will contribute further and improve to knowledge base.

3. The Conclusion: This Part will of literature review should summarize the major findings that are drawn from the analysis of literature, divergence observed in these findings and the research Gap that the recent research relevance will be established.

Ms. DIMPLE

Assistant Professor
in PG. Department of commerce

Future of Work Intrapreneurs will hold the key in a post Covid-19 world

Being an “Entrepreneur” and having an “Entrepreneurial mindset are two different things. If you are an employee of any organization, you can still think like an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurial mind set leads you to have ownership feeling. Those who are employed but have entrepreneurial mindset, are referred to as “Intrapreneurs”. Those, who rather than investing and building their own business from ground zero, operate with an entrepreneurial zeal and mindset, for an organization, they are employed with. Work places of tomorrow

would see “Intrapreneurs” holding the centre stage and helping their organizations cope up with Digital and Artificial Intelligence disruption challenges. On top of it we now have, once in a century phenomenon - a COVID-19 disruption which is transforming the way we live and work. Several leading research studies in the world are pointing to massive changes in the jobs and job roles within next 10 years. It is estimated that by 2030, 80-85% of current job roles will be phased out and replaced with new-age roles. This would mean that within this decade, we will see the new jobs, radically different from, what we see today. Are you prepared for this mega transformation? Are you ‘Future-Ready’?

What could an Intrapreneur do to make herself/himself relevant in her/his current organization as well as job market. Let us have a look:

1. Ideation & Innovation -Everyone in the organization will be looked as an Intrapreneur, which also means innovation will be everyone's business in the workplaces of tomorrow. The new ideas primarily would relate to technology, org practices, culture, man machine dynamics

(including leveraging Artificial Intelligence). turbulent business environment. The Ideation would become a key performance indicator (KPI) of every employee. Intrapreneurs will finish one assignment and move to another - at times the two successive assignments being radically different in nature.

2. Scaling up -Incubation of ideas and making sure it dies faster, if it is not worth or moves up in the funnel, will be Intrapreneurs responsibility. Fail-Fast is a key to rapid progress. Like an Entrepreneur, Intrapreneurs will ask senior Leadership for funding their ideas and the onus will be on Intrapreneurs to demonstrate that their ideas deserve funding and these innovative ideas, are in synch with strategic vision of an enterprise. Next, idea owners (Intrapreneurs) will have the responsibility to scale up and transform the ideas coming out of a funnel, to full-fledged projects, which will have a potential to contributing to the top line of their organization. Taking the ideas to the stage of fruition will entirely be Intrapreneur's responsibility.

3.Life span of Assignments- Intrapreneurs will outgrow their assignments faster than ever before, which means that the new job roles will have much shorter lifecycles. This churn would be key to organizations to stay relevant in a highly disruptive and

4.Virtual Teams- The concept or practice of hierarchical teams would vanish. Intrapreneurs will form virtual teams depending upon the requirements of a given assignment or project which has come into being as a result of a new innovative idea, Intrapreneur had thought of, at first place. Virtual teams would be flat having temporary reporting relationships. Such teams would be location agnostic" and will get disbanded as project is completed.

5.Digital Quotient Digital is not all about technology- It is a blend of Left brain-Right brain thinking - which means a judicious blend of AI& Digital technologies with Creativity, Human intelligence & Leadership. Learning this human-machine dynamics will be a key skill-set for an Intrapreneur. Digital Quotient would be another key parameter for an Intrapreneur in addition to Social, Emotional and Intelligence quotients.

6.Personalized Learning - Upskilling & Learning will become highly personalized

and centric to the assignment Intrapreneur would have in hand. That would mean, Enterprise Digital Learning eco systems would need to acquire sufficient intelligence to provide what's needed at a particular point in time by the learners. (Intrapreneurs). What's your Future readiness- are you preparing for the Intrapreneurial challenge?

Harjyot Kaur

Assistant Professor
PG Department of Commerce
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

*Managing your career in the age
of uncertainty*

Nikhil (29) started his career as a computer instructor in a small computer education institute a franchisee of an Indian IT major, famous for their quality education packages in the field of information technology, Nikhil with a masters in commerce also holds post graduate diploma in computer applications. Within few years of taking up his first job, Nikhil started getting attractive job offers from corporate sector. Nikhil has lately developed customised financial accounting packages for few local companies. Nikhil today is all set to take a big leap in terms of salary package as well as professional opportunities. A couple of years

of continuous self learning and ability to make use of his knowledge for providing effective solutions to clients has done wonders. Arti Gupta (26), a product of a leading business school of the region was selected from campus as sales executive (trainee) by a leading FMCG company in the cosmetics division. After completing her six months training, Arti is given charge of a local territory to sell and promote, some of the new brands launched by the company. Within a span of just three years, Arti is able to push most of these new brands in the market. Arti, today has a reputation of having an excellent network of relationships with customers, dealers and her own front line staff. People around her jokingly say she has a special hard disk memory in her brain Arti knows the names, telephone numbers of hundreds of customers, dealers and their staff by heart. There is always a personal touch in her professional dealings and that's the main reason, why she has been able to build such a huge social network. Do you see anything common between Nikhil and Arti, as far as their careers are concerned? Both have

enhanced their market value as professionals in just few years. Both are willing learners and are continuously building up what has come to be known as 'human capital'. The world of work has changed completely in the last few years. Normal is no longer normal now. Everything is in a state of flux -the only

thing which is constant In every professional's life is the change. In this new world of work, only those who can keep pace with these changes can make most of their careers, irrespective of the field they are working in. Your personal human capital has three distinct components: Intellectual, Social and Emotional. The intellectual capital means latest knowledge, social capital includes ability to cultivate sound relationships in your professional sphere whereas emotional component includes positive attitude, leadership qualities, ability to take risks and managing your time effectively. Nikhil is high on intellectual capital - he has acquired a special knowledge about developing custom built financial accounting packages. He has maintained good relationships with his Arti have done. corporate clients. Likewise Arti is very high on social capital-she has a big network of relationships in her professional sphere.

Both Nikhil and Arti with continuous efforts have been able to build up their personal capital. Personal human capital appreciates with continuous learning and self development. On the other hand it depreciates for those who believe that learning is over, once they leave university or professional institutes. You are the sole owner of this capital. It's a capital which grows as you use it unlike financial capital which diminishes with usage. Focus on all the three components of your personal capital so as to gradually build it up, the way Nikhil and Arti have done. The job market today is highly sensitive to your personal capital. higher the value better the chances of pocketing prime jobs.

Mrs. Baljinder Kaur

Assistant Professor
in PG. Department of commerce

Impact of Covid - 19 on Education in India

In India, educational institutions (schools, colleges, and universities) are currently based solely on traditional learning methods, that is, they follow the traditional classroom setup of face-to-face lectures.

Despite the fact that many academic units have begun to use blended learning, many are still using outdated practices. The rapid emergence of Covid-19, a devastating disease caused by the Corona Virus (SARS-CoV-2) startled the entire world. In India, over 32 crore students were unable to transfer schools or universities, and all educational activities were halted. The COVID-19 epidemic has shown us that change is unavoidable. It has acted as a drive for educational institutions to expand and use platforms using technology that were not previously available before the World Health Organization proclaimed the epidemic. This event posed a challenge to the global education system, forcing instructors to switch to an online form of instruction overnight. Many academic institutions that had previously been hesitant to adapt their traditional pedagogical method now have no choice but to fully embrace online teaching-learning but, Virtual learning materials can

transform the teaching-learning process, but they will never be able to entirely replace the teacher. So the various suggestions for education can include the following:

1. India should accept full technology for educational growth.
2. The Indian government should implement strong legislation for private schools to ensure that there is no discrimination with the professors.
3. Because the internet is a fundamental right of citizens, it should be available to everybody without restriction.
4. India needs to invest more in education.
5. Schools should begin teaching pupils how to utilize the internet so that they can use it in the event of a disaster.

Isha Tiwari

Assistant Professor in commerce
S D College

The Happiest Days of Your Life?

School days should be a happy time in young person's life. Bullying is a quite common thing in schools. It can effect students of any age, and both boys and girls.

Bullying can be nightmare but there are things we can do to prevent it. Hopefully, one day all students will be able to go to school without fear of being bullied.

Shahnaaz Kaur
B.Com.-I

*“If you continue
to think the way
you’ve always thought,
you’ll continue to get what
you’ve always got”.*

Drug addiction

The word, “addiction” brings to mind different images for different people. It can be difficult for someone. Suffering with an addiction or potential to identify with the term “addict” and it can be especially trying for a young person.

Teens commonly associate addiction with movies images of people they have seen at the absolute lowest worst point about what an addict look like : desperate, homeless, suicidal criminal with these in mind, its heard for them to understand how their drug or alcohol use is a problem after all their consequences seem less extreme.

Palak Sharma
B.Com.-I

Environment

Environment is the surrounding in which we live. But the contamination of our environment by pollutants is environmental pollution. The human force has created and destroyed life on earth ***Effect of pollution on the health=>** The environmental pollution, directly and indirectly, affects the lives of humans and other species . These living beings co-existed on the earth with human from centuries.

***Effect on Air**

Carbon and dust particles string up with the air in the from of smog ,damaging respiratory, system, haje and smoke. these are caused by the emission of industrial and manufacturing units by burning of fossils fuels, vehicle combustion of carbon fumes.

***Effect on water**

Water gets contaminated easily with any pollutant whether it is human waste or chemical discharge from factories. Also, we use this water for irrigation of crops and drinking, but because of infection they become contaminated too.

Anshul Aggarwal
B.Com.-I

Noise Pollution

***Noise Pollution** is generally defined as regular exposure to elevated sound levels that may lead to adverse effects in humans or other living organisms. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) sound level should less 70 db. One of the primary causes of house pollution is industrialization.

Especially in urban areas. Industries use heavy equipment such as generators compressor, mill etc. which makes high pitched sounds, which are unpleasant is adverse usages of bulky high profile horns like Roots. Iron clutch horn etc which makes a lot of Noise pollution.

*The other cause of noise pollution is overtime usage of DJ nights family functions which overuse the time-limit and cause the surrounds.

*That cause should be reduced the norms should be prohibited and there should be limited time of DJ night and function etc. with this only the mouse pollution will be controlled.

Jaskaran

B.Com-I

Drug Addiction

Drug addition is bad. Doctors give us drug when we are unwell. We don't take drugs without a doctor's advice. Parents give us medicines to light germs. They give drugs in fever, cold and cough. Taking too much medicine is bad. Green vegetables keep us healthy. Eating apples keeps doctors away. We drink milk daily to light germs. We wash our hands before we eat and sleep. Drug addiction has become a major cause of concern all over the globe. It is a devastating state that has been running a riot for a decade and there is an urgent need to put an end to it. Drug addiction is synonymous with substance that affect a person's brain function and behaviour.

Lovepreet

B.Com.-I

Impact of Outsourcing Material

Availability in Decisior Making:-

Objective :- To determine the criteria used while deciding to outsource material availability along with strategizing the outsourcing process.

Article :- Outsourcing is a beneficial practice but at same time, it poses a variety of challenges. Every industry seeks low labour cost, however, numerous other aspects require attention when outsourcing.

Although outsourcing is done at various levels, if you have a clear set a goals and strategies, more often than not, it will prove to be advantageous. It is important to understand that the performance of a company and its outsourced aspects do not have a connection because it does not impact the material availability directly.

Usually, two challenges are seen:-

- 1.the first one being the time challenge where the production process is slowed
- 2.the second, more pressing financial challenge.
- 3.Through this, you can find solutions to both challenges.

Kritika Ahuja

B.Com.-III

Economy of India

The Economy of India is characterized as a middle income developing market economy. It is the world's Sixth- largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on a per Capita income basis, India ranked 145th by GDP (nominal) and 122th by GPP from independence in 1947

until 1991, successive governments promoted protectionist economic policies, with extensive state intervention and economic regulation. This is characterized as dirigism the form of the license Raj. The end of the cold war and an acute balance of payment crises in 1991 led to the adoption of a broad economic liberalization in India.

Since the start of the 21st century annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7%, and from 2013 to 2018, India was the world's fastest growing major economy, surpassing China. Historically, India was the largest economy of the world for most of the two millennia from the 1st until the 19th century.

Nancy

B.Com III

Banking System of India

In India the Banks and Banking have been divided in different groups. Each group has their own benefits and limitations in their operations. They have their own dedicated target market. Some have concentrated their work in rural sector while other in both rural as well as urban. Most of them are only

catering in cities and major towns. The Banking System of India consists of the Central Bank (Reserve Bank of India-RBI), Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Development Banks (Development Finance Institutions). These institutions, which provide a meeting ground for the savers and the Investor, form the core of India's Financial sector. Through Mobilization of resources and their better allocation, bank

play an important role in the development process of Underdeveloped Countries. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in 1949 followed by the nationalization of Imperial Bank of India. (Now the State Bank of India - SBI) in 1955. Prior to Economic reforms initiated in early 1990's Banking business in India was a Near-monopoly of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bandna Viridi

B.Com.-III

Importance of Education in Our Life

Education is a constitutional right of every citizen that prepares an individual to play their role as a sophisticated member of society. The importance of Education can be implied by habituating the lack of its existence.

The importance of education and its significance can be understood through the life of an ignorant and illiterate person, who has never had the chance of visit the school and is experiencing the bane of illiteracy could value the answer to the question - 'why is Education an essential factor in our life?' Education changes in an individual's life.

The enormous hardship of illiteracy is its constant dependency issue. An illiterate individual depends on others for survival. Education build individuals, educated. Individual build better societies and better build great nations.

Nikita Bhatia

B.Com.-III

Wedding Culture in India

Wedding in India vary according to the religion, the region, the community and the personal preference of the bride and groom. These are festive occasions in India, and in most cases celebrated with extensive decorations, colour, dresses, music, dances, costumes and rituals that depend on the community, region and religion of the bride and the groom, as well as their preferences. India celebrates about 10 million weddings per year, of which about 80% are Hindu Weddings.

In the past, the age of marriage was young. The average age of marriage for women in India has increased to 21 years, according to 2011 census of India. Even today, the majority of Indians have their marriages planned by the parents and other respected family members fewer marriages are purely arranged without consent and that the majority of surveyed Indian marriages are arranged with consent.

Rtika

B.Com.-III

What Farm Laws Repeal Means For Farmers, & PM

Farm laws repealed : A look at why and how the government had pushed their laws, why it has now withdrawn them, and the implications of the move politically and economically.

PM Narendra Modi has announced the repeal of the three contentious farm laws, which had witnessed protests from farmers, mainly from Punjab, Haryana, on the

borders of Delhi for more than a year.

- The Farmers produce Trade and Commerce Act 2020, which is aimed at allowing trade in agricultural produce outside the existing APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) mandis.
- The Farmers agreement on Price Assurance and Farm services Act 2020, provide framework for contract farming.
- The Essential commodities Act 2020, aimed at removing cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onions and potato from essential commodities.

The protest started in summer 2020, the protest gained momentum when the center pushed the Bills in Parliament in the Monsoon session.

In the middle of November, 2021 PM orally stated the repeal of Farm Laws. The SKM has said it will assess all recent development in the next meeting and take the necessary further decisions.

Vasudha

B.Com.-I

The Rise & Impact of COVID-19

The Corona virus disease (Covid-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wohan, China, has quickly spread to various countries with many cases having been reported workload. As of May 8th 2020, in India, 56342 positive cases has been reported India, with a population of more then 1.34 billion — the second largest population in the world - will have difficulty in controlling the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome Corona Virus among its population. The Ministry of Health and

family welfare of India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and has taken necessary action to control the spread of Covid-19. The central and State Govt. are taking several wartime protocols to achieve this goal. Moreover, the Indian government implemented a 55 days lock-down through the country started on March 25th 2020 to reduce the transmission of the virus. Because people worldwide are currently cautious about engaging in business in the affected regions.

Taniya
B.Com.-I

Health

The word health refers to a state of complete emotional and physical well-being. Health care exists to help people maintain the optimal state of health.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) healthcare costs in the limited state were \$3.5 trillion in 2017.

However, define the expenditure people in the U.S. have a lower life expectancy than people in other developed countries. This is due to a variety of factors, including access to healthcare and lifestyle choices.

Good health is central to handling stress and living a longer, more active life. In the article, we explain the meaning of good health, the types of health a person needs to consider and how to preserve good health.

In 1948, the "World Health Organization" (WHO) defined health with a phrase that modern authorities still apply.

Davinder
B.Com.-I

Failure of Educational System of India

Indian education system was built with a motive to develop creativity, curiosity, and independence among the general public, like the educational system of other countries too. But the highlighting fact here is Indian education system has failed to fulfill its purpose as when we look around we see lots of students, workers, employers etc. or many such professional people who are still in process of learning their professional expertise. You may find tons of people who are in academics but you may rarely find a student who is actually curious about what he is studying, he is curious about knowledge. Even the great scientist Albert Einstein once said, "If you measure my intelligence than you will find I am 99% curious and only 1% intelligent."

It is the power of curiosity one possesses, which makes him capable of asking questions, helping him to learn things more better and the one who is curious can only possess creativity - to create something new and surprising. But Indian education system has failed to develop this curiosity in its student rather it develops attachment to short-term achievement like scoring top grade marks. Topping the class etc.

As in the fields of excellence we are very far from the level of real education. Real education is one which gives us innovation, revolution and noble expertise not short-term goals like 90% marks in our board exams.

Vineet Singh

Crypto-currency Regulation

Expert continued conservation about Crypto-currency regulation Law markers in Washington D.C. and across the world are trying to figure out how to establish laws and guidelines to make crypto-currency safer for investor and less appealing to cyber-criminals.

“Regulation is probably one of the biggest overhangs in the crypto industry globally”, says Jeffery Wang, head of the America at Ambes Group, a Canada based crypto finance firm “We would very much welcome clear regulation.” China announced in sep that all crypto-currency transaction in the country are illegal, effectively pulling the brakes on any crypto related activities within Chinese borders. In the U.S. things are less clear.

Naman Kumar
B.Com.-I

My College Life

*My heart peevish for some time,
So beautiful were college life,
No one can ignore to discuss,
That how was his college life,
At the time of admission we said,
So long is our college life,
The 1st step was to admit at college,
The 2nd was to retire from college life,
Then to sat in class 1st year,
We take start for college life,
But after very little period of time,
1st year were ignored for college life,
Then on promoting to next class,*

*I felt the beauty of college life,
But the time has to go on and so on!
And never wait to enjoy college life,
Now before ending the session,
To shares activities of college life.*

Abhi Malik
B.Com.-I

Humanity is the Best Religion

Humanity refers to “the quality of being humane and benevolent”. Thus humanity is nothing but the act of being helpful to our brothers and sisters in need, rather than acting as agents of devil for one’s own material gains. It is the act of tirelessly striving to give the others what they don’t have.

It is the act of giving hope to the hopeless and home to the homeless. It is also the act that takes us one step closer to an eternal bliss and peace of mind.

As God made this earth, he gave numerous opportunities to each one of us and made us unique with special talents and abilities of our own.

Navjot Singh
B.Com.-I

Mother

*Mother Mother Mother!!
A caretaker and a teacher
who taught me things
Better! Better! Better!
A secret keeper and
a friend who never
Betray, the special one*

*who cares and loves me
Unconditionally!!!
You are a super woman
you are the one who manages
all the work on time.
which makes you the super
MOTHER!!*

Tamanna Saini
B.Com.-I

Importance of Education in our life

Education is a constitutional right of every citizen that prepares an individual to play their role as a sophisticated member of society. The importance of Education can be implied by habituating the lack of its existence.

The importance of education and its significance can be understood through the life of an ignorant and illiterate person, who has never had the chance to visit the school and is experiencing the bane of illiteracy could value the answer to the question.

Why is education an essential factors in our life?

He/she knows the prominence and importance of Education and it changes in individuals life.

Karandeep Singh
B.Com.-I

Health is Wealth

A well-known and old saying is that “Health is Wealth”. This is saying we’ve all heard since we were children, implying that health is more important than money. A healthy

man can perform any task. A wealthy guy suffering from any sickness, on the other hand is unable to work, but he’ll never buy health.

A healthy body is one that is in good physical, emotional and mental health, our health is more valuable than anything else we have. It is a secret of a happy man. It is essential to have a health and disciplined lifestyle because happiness and success are impossible to achieve without good health. Good health brings joy to our life.

Arsh
B.Com.-I

Child Labour

Child labour is an illegal act of forcing young children to work. In India, multiple industries force children to work illegally. Among many sectors, the agriculture sector attracts more children to engage in agricultural activity to earn their living. Eighty-five percent of children are from Indian rural sectors, which are employed due to various social factors

Against child labour and Cruelty only enacted provision by the Indian constitution is the child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. Other provisions like the factories Act, 1948, the Juvenile Justice (care and protection) of children Act 2000, and so on for prevention against child labour lacks proper implementation and enforcement

.Children are our future

Let Them Grow...!

Maanat
B.Com.-I

Crypto-currency

Demand of Future

Crypto-currency is a form of payment that can be exchanged alone for goods and services. Many companies have issued their own currencies often called tokens.

More than 14500 different Crypto-currencies are traded publicly according to reports and Crypto-currency continue to proliferate the total value of all Crypto-currencies on Nov. 19, 2021.

But question is why Crypto-currency are so popular. Crypto-currency appeal to their supporters for a variety of reasons Supporters see Crypto-currencies such as Bitcoin as the currency of the future and are racing to buy them now presumably before they become more valuable.

Crypto-currency may go up in value, but many investors see them as mere speculation not real investments. Just like real currencies, Crypto-currencies generate no cash flow

At last, Now questions arise that are they legal? In India these currencies are soon going to be illegal.

Now let's wait and watch that what would be the future of this future currency.

Saurav Gupta

B.Com.-I

Drugs Addiction

The word "addiction" brings to mind different images for different people. It can be difficult for someone suffering with an addiction or potential addiction to identify with the term "addict".

Teens Commonly associate addiction with movie images, or people they've seen at the absolute lowest, Worst point about what an addict looks like; desperate, homeless, suicidal criminal with these ideas in mind, it's hard for them to understand how their drug or alcohol use is a problem.

With parents, kids and other sharing this stigma about addiction, many drug problems slip through the Cracks and that allows for worst case scenario circumstances to develop when the warning might have been there years earlier.

Khuspreet

B.Com.-I

Study related

*Education is the passport
to the future,
for tomorrow belong to
these who prepare for
it today.*

OR

*Every morning you.
have two choices : continue
to sleep with your dreams,
or wake up and chase them.*

Anchal Sharma

B.Com.-I

How to stay motivated?

*Take it one day at a time
surround yourself with positivity
create your dreams board
ask yourself what you want and
make realistic goals accordingly
reward yourself*

*believe in yourself
acknowledge your attribute
recognize your progress
visualize accomplishing your goals
be kind to yourself
don't compare yourself to others....*

Bipasha
B.Com.-I

Friendship

*On what joy it is
to have a friend like you
for giving me strength
the way you do.
For lifting me up
when I'm feeling down
and putting a smile on my face
when I'm wearing a frown
Thanks for being there
and helping me grow
Your friendship means a lot
this I'd like you to know..*

Sakshi Saini
B.Com.-I

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

Social Science

Human Geography

Linguistics Economics

Political Science

Anthropology

Communication

Translation Studies

Sociology

Psychology

Criminology

Law

Development Studies

Cultural Studies

Education

10/21/2012

Social Sciences: Importance and Scope by :
Dr. MKM Zafar

22

Teacher Editor:
Dr. Deepika Thalia

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Contribution of a leader for his country

A leader is who knows the way, goes the way and shows the way.

- John C. Maxwell

Leaders are the torch bearers for their respective fraternity, acting as a friend, philosopher and guide for all.

“When the word leader strikes the mind, the image that appears is of a person standing on a raised platform, surrounded by people all around, listening to his words carefully to be able to abide by the instructions.”

This leader may be adorned or simply dressed but one thing is certain that he is definitely adorned with great caliber, vision and foresightedness, feeling of empathy and welfare for people.

Many leaders in this real world exactly fits into this definition - like Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Martin Luther, Barak Obama, Nelson Mandela, etc. However, it does not mean that politics is the only source of producing good leaders. Leaders may range from different fields and different walks of life. In the world of technological revolution, Steve Jobs, Mark Zuckerberg, in the field of social media revolution, Greta Thunberg in environment concerns, Mother Teresa in field of service to Man kind, Kailash Satyarthi in abolishing child labour, and numerous others. They all are leaders and impact the destiny of the country in one or the other way.

All leaders have a few things in common i.e. 4 E& - Envision, Enable, Empower, Energize. Every leader has a vision like Mahatma

Gandhi had of a non-violent, peaceful or harmonious society with self controlled individuals. He enabled masses through empowering ways like self sufficient villages, charakha, labour, sarvadharm - sambhav to keep them energized until the goal is achieved.

In present time Modi, engage the masses through various initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan etc. Even during Covid-19 induced lockdown, he consistently gives tasks like lighting up lamps, clapping and expressing ‘Abhaar’ to express unity, gratitude towards front-line fighters of Covid. This also drives out depression and builds up trust among masses.

India has been an ardent supporter of ideas of democracy, non-proliferation, world peace and universal brotherhood. India believes in the oneness of all human race across the world, sharing the same spirit of Vasudev Kutumbakam and Atithi devi bhava. All these values have been reinstated timelessly by leaders across the time frames - Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gandhi, J.L. Nehru, Indira Gandhi or Modi, carrying it as the culture of India society.

This land is also known for scientific discoveries and revolutions by leaders in respective fields like Vikram Sarabhai, APJ Abdul Kalam and mathematician like Ramanujan etc. They all together shaped the destiny of the country which today is emerging as the leader of the world.

As, “the greatest leader is not necessarily the one who does the greatest things. He is the one who gets the people to do the greatest things.

Dr. Deepika Thalia

Asstt. Professor

Pol. Sci. & Public Admin. Deptt.

Gender and stereotype

Stereotype refers to the cognition aspect of feeling towards a given group of people. It is the picture that most people engulf in their about other people. However the picture painted by people with regard to other people is not necessarily a true depiction of the reality. Stereotypes hold the fixed view that people of a certain community or group exhibit specific character traits, which influence their behavior in general. Stereotypes as regards gender, refer to certain traits presumably adhered to males and female in the society, that define and distinguish these genders. According to Mynhardt, the two genders (males and females) portray traits which are both negative and positive. Gender stereotypes have far reaching consequences and cannot be taken only on face value. The issue of gender stereotyping is deeply entrenched in our society, that it has gone to an extent of defining the status of people and the positions people hold depending on gender. For instance, the character traits associated with women are regarded to be unfit for positions of a higher stature. This kind of attitude is not new even in the developed world. For instance at the height of campaigns in the United States, there were numerous debates on and off the media on whether America was ready for a woman president. This certainly illustrates the biased perceptions that more often than not

prevent women from reaching the positions at the highest level, simply because of the gender.

There are certain aspects of everyday life that are traditionally attributed to males and females in the society. The manner in which the men and women carry themselves around is fundamental to the definition and distinction of gender in general. There are acts both of omission and commission that are associated with each gender. However as days go by, the society undergoes transformation and so do the traditions and cultures that shape and influence the society as whole. In the family set up for example, the different roles are distributed depending on gender. There are also perceptions relating to the behavior of people that distinguish what are expected and what is not expected from people of a given gender. For example sensitivity, dependence and expression of emotions are considered feminine in nature. The men on the other hand are expected to exhibit traits such as bravery, independence, assertiveness and none of those traits that are associated with the women. However these cultures that build perceptions continue to fade with each passing day. As a result, there are many incidences of deviation from gender roles prescribed by society. The violation of these gender role stereotypes are accompanied by consequences largely due to the perceptions held by the society.

Violation of gender role stereotype:-

The reception to those who deviate from the normal traits associated to their respective genders is no bed of roses. The manner in which the violators are treated is not doubt

unfavorable is most aspects. There is the general perception that the masculine traits occupy a higher stature than feminine traits. Looking at the issue of sexual orientation, for women behaving in a masculine way, it does not raise eyebrows, however if a man were to behave like a women, this will no doubt be a big deal. The man will most certainly be referred to as a homosexual. In the work place however it is the women on the receiving end in the event deviation. A woman who is charge of a given organization will most likely receive an unfavorable evaluation compared to a man, if she acts in a manner that violates the perceived traits of women and takes the route of a leader which is authority and commanding results in the work place.

Social perception of males and females who violate gender role stereotypes:-

There are numerous perception as regards the question of gender role violation. However according to Sirin, Selcuk R., McCreary, Donald R., Mahalik, and James R. authors of the journal of mena..... studies, to notable social perceptions revolve around social status, sexual, orientation and the dissimilarity of value. The perceptions exhibited are most of the time firmly in the grip of culture and are subsequently fuelled and driven bu the traditions of the people in the society. The issue of culture and tradition set aside, expectations also play a significant role. There is general expectation from both genders on the manner in which the other gender should behave. One thing cut across the divide and this is the fact that women anchor the expectation that men should display masculinity. The same is anticipated

by men who are of the view that women should be feminine. Any sort of trait that does not meet the above expectations, it is considered a violation of gender role stereotype, which is accompanied by negative perceptions.

For a long time, gender has maintained a significant influence in the manner in which people conduct themselves in the society. The issue of status as regards the males and the females is what dictates the way in which males and females are regarded in the event that they violate the prescribed code conduct that is attributed to their respective genders. According to Feinman, in relation to the social status model, he writes that the men have a status that is superior to that of women. Going by the model on social status, then men will more often than not face an unfavorable evaluation, should they violate the prescribed code of conduct for their gender this is because, the violation means that they lose class when they deviate from a status of a higher nature to a status that is low. For women whenever they deviate from perceived traits are assumed to be transforming from a lower status to a higher status. Hence the social perception with regard to the violation of gender role stereotypes is positive to a large extent. This is no doubt something that is rife in the society, as a matter of common societal law, to whom mush is given a lot, is expected. For instance women who dresses and behaves like a man will most likely go unnoticed or may even command respect from people around. This however is not the case in men. A man who dresses and behaves like a women will most likely be despised. To a

large extent this is all attributed to the distinction of the social status between the men and women. According to Feinman the male role is more valuable than that of the female. He further writes that it is acceptable for women to adopt the roles of men rather than men take up the roles of women.

Violation of the gender role stereotype has consequences for both the males and the females. However there is no denying the fact that, the reception received by the males as regards their transgressions is more hostile compared to the women. If anything the women may in some instances be perceived in a positive way. The issue of desire is the other frontier for the perceptions of gender stereotypes. According to Sadalla, Kenrick, and Vershure (1987), men who show traits of not being dominant are deemed to be undesirable. This perception is however not just directly related only to the dominance aspects, but to all traits in general. There is the general perception that, men who exhibit traits that are a deviation from the known male traits are not desirable especially from the women's point of view.

The other perception that is anchored in the minds of the people is the issue of respect in the society. The directly affects men in a negative way and does not have any negative impact on women who violate the gender role stereotype. It is perceived that, men who deviate from the normal societal norms lose respect from their peers and even the society in general. For women on the contrary, the perception is that, they will command respect and admiration from their peers in the event that they deviate from the

prescribed societal code for the female gender. The perceptions on women who violate the gender role stereotype is not at all constant, it keeps changing depending on the environmental set up. For the men however, the perceptions when they deviate from the gender role stereotype are the same and fixed, at no time will the transgression committed by men receive a positive evaluation.

Prabhkiran Kaur

Asstt. Prof.in Department of History

The Uses and abuses of history deptt.

No discussion on political science is complete without a study of how power is wielded, its uses and abuses in the modern nations. Indeed, power is the glue that holds nation's together and gives them a semblance of control, as without the exercise of power, it would be difficult to keep chaos at bay. The point here is that unless power is exercised by the rulers, there are no standard to follow and no order to be enforced. Of course, this does not mean that power is the only thing that is relevant in modern nation states. On the contrary, the abuse of power is a serious issue that often leads to revolutions and social movements. In other words power has to be exercised with great responsibility and accountability and unless, there is a Judicious application of power, there cannot be viable and functioning modern nation state. Implication for modern nation states are that power must be accompanied by accountability.

Ishan Sharma

B.A.-I

Gupta age: Classic age

Gupta Dynasty, ruled of the Magdha (now Bihar) state in north eastern India. They maintained an empire over northern and parts of central and western India from the early 4th to the late 6th century C.E. Historically and once regarded the Gupta period as the classical age of India - during which the norms of Indian literature, art, architecture, and philosophy were established - but many of these assumptions have been challenged by more extensive studies of Indian society and culture between the Mauryan and Gupta periods. Among the products traditionally thought to be from the Gupta era were the decimal system of notation, the great Sanskrit epics, and Hindu art, along with contributions to the sciences of astronomy, mathematics, and metallurgy. Administratively, the Gupta kingdom was divided into provinces and these in turn were divided into smaller units called *pradeshas* or *wishayad*. The provinces were governed by high imperial officers or members of the royal family.

Ishan Sharma

B.A.-I

Journals by Mahatma Gandhi

Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English started by Mahatma Gandhi. Through this work, he desired to popularize India's demand of self-government or *Swaraj*. It was published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1931.

Gandhi wrote various quotations in this

journal that inspired many. He used *Young India* to spread his unique ideology and thought regarding the use of Non-violence in organizing movements and to urge readers to consider, organize and plan for India's eventual independence from Britain.

In 1933 Gandhi Ji started publishing a weekly newspaper, *Harijan*, in English. *Harijan*, which means "people of God", and was also Gandhi Ji's term for the untouchable caste - lasted until 1948. During this time Gandhi also published *Harijan Bandu* in Gujarati and *Harijan Sewak* in Hindi. All three papers focused on India's and the world's social and economic problems.

Muskan Sharma

B.A.-II

Freedom Struggle of India

The Indian Independence movement was a service of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending British rule in India. It lasted from 1857 to 1947.

The first nationalistic revolutionary movement from India independence emerged from Bengal. It later took root in the newly formed Indian National Congress with prominent moderate leaders seeking only the right to appear for Indian civil service examination in British India, as well as more rights (economical in nature) for the people of the soil. The early part of the 20th century saw a more radical approach towards political self-empowerment by leaders such as Lal Bahadur Shastri, Aurobindo Ghosh and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.

The last stages of the self-rule struggle from the 1920's were characterized by Congress

adoption of Gandhi's policy of Non-Violence and civil disobedience. Nationalists like Subash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh and Bagha Jatin preached armed revolution to achieve self-rule. Poets and writers such as Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chottopadhyay spread political awareness. Female leaders like Sorajini Naidu, Pritlata Waddedar and Begum Rokeya promoted the participation of the Indian women and their participation in National politics. B.R. Ambedkar Championed the caused of disadvantage section of India society. The peak of the campaigns by the Quite India Movement was during world war-II led by congress and the Indian National Army movement led by Subash Chandra Boss with the help of Japan.

The Indian Independence movement encompassed all section of society. It was in constant ideological evolution. Although the underlying ideology was anti-colonial, it was supported by a vision of independent capitalist economic development coupled with a secular, democratic, republican and civil liberation political structure. After the 1930s, the movement took on a strong socialist ultimately led to the Indian independence Act 1947, which ended suzerainty in India, and created Pakistan.

India remained a crown dominion until 26 January 1950, when the constitution of India came into force, establishing the Republic of India; Pakistan was a dominion until 1956 when it adopted its first republication constitution. In 1971, east Pakistan declared Independence as the people's Republic of Bangladesh.

Muskan Sharma

B.A.-II

Youth and Politics

India is a young country with about 65% of its population under the age of 35, thus making youth the power of our nation. Hence, we call India "Youngistaan". But what Indica is a young country with about 65% of its population under the age of 35, these making youth the power of our nation. Hence, we call India "Yongistaan". But what is youth? Youth comprises people who have a clear vision, creative ideas, awareness about the current situations, and an ability to change the world.

India is a representative democracy, which means that the elected MP's are the reflection of us. Unfortunately, though this reflection comes with a contradiction with 75% of our MPs over the age of 50. It is as if older people represent the youth of India. This does not mean that one should never elect for older people. While the young are important because of their enthusiasm, these members are essential because of their experience. When we look at today's politicians, while we do find the likes of Rahul Gandhi, Aditya Thackeray, Rohit Pawar, Pritam Munde, or Rajesh Pilot, the fact remains that they all come from political dynastic. So, why is the youth not visible in politics.

The question that, then, remains is that why does today's youth not make it to frontline Politics. To understand this problem, let us view some points:-

Poverty— A large segment of our Society is

below poverty and the current political situation is nothing more than a game of capital.

Crime— It is one of the main reasons for the youth not to want to take part in Politics. About 30% of MPs and 31% of MLAs have one or another criminal record. Many of them are charged with serious crimes, and over time, it changes the people's view of politics as the occupation of criminals.

General Views— Generally, today's youth is also aware of extensive government efforts to suppress any form of Mass agitation, which further discourages them from taking the step.

History of Youth Politics In India— While talking about youth and politics, we must look at the history of "Youth Energy". During the time of the emergency, the Indian Political scene saw the rise of many current political stalwarts like Arun Jaitley, Lalu Prasad Yadav, Prakash Javadekar, Mulayam Singh Yadav and many more, JP Narayan had named them as "Yuva Shakti" or the "Youth Power". These young leaders carried out many rallies and agitations under the leadership of JP Narayan. And on many occasions these student agitations were not peaceful. They included setting canteens on fire and destroying public property through stone pelting, but they were characterized as anti-nationals. Student agitations on a hike in the canteen fees ended with the fall of the congress government in Gujarat and Bihar.

Conclusion— If we look at some of the agitations in the last decade. Anna's anti-corruption Protests, the Maratha Morchas

multiple protests in universities, and more the youth are participating in large numbers. But this is not reflected in their presence on the frontline of political action. To change this situation, we have to elect good literate non-criminal representatives who can enable the government to handle criticism diplomatically.

Ruby
B.A.III

Democracy

Origin of Democracy—

The term democracy is derived from the Greek words *demos* (the people) and *Kratia* (Rule). The first democratic forms of government development in the Greek City-states during the 6th century B.C. Although *demos* is something said to mean just "the poor". Aristotle's constitution of Athens shows that in Athens all citizens, rich and poor, participated fully in government; miners, women, slaves and foreigners, however - perhaps 90% of the population - were not citizens.

Greek democratic institutions collapsed under the imperial onslaught first of Macedonia and later of Rome. Republican Rome had popular assemblies (*comitia*), in which the citizen met to elect officials and make laws. The *Comitia* lost their power, however, first to the aristocratic Roman senate and ultimately to the Roman emperor. Democratic ideas did not reappear on a significant scale until the 17th century. The barbarian invasions and the fall of Rome in the 5th century A.D. produced a European society that was primarily concerned with

security rather than with democratic institution. This gave rise to the rigidly hierarchical system of feudalism and manorialism. Political attitudes were, moreover, shaped by the powerful Christian church, which taught, in effect, that existing institution had divine sanction.

Democratic ideas & practice —

An increase in popular participation in government has often come about because the ruling group sees political advantages in it. For example :- when Cleisthmen Created Athenian democracy about 510 B.C., he was apparently packing the assembly with the new voters. In the united states several major expansion of the electorate occurred for similar property qualification to win the votes of the very poor;

Republicans passed (1870) the 15th Amendment (on black voting) to win black's votes in southern and border states; progressive reformers in the early 20th century pushed the women's suffrage, expecting that women, more frequently than men, would support humanitarian causes such as temperance; and Republican and Democrats vied with each other in 1950s and A ½, sto promote black voting in the south in order to win black votes.

Not every expansion of the electorate is so consciously self - serving, however. The colonial America, participation widened almost by accident. Most colonies initially adopted the traditional English property qualification for voting : the 40 - shilling freehold. This represented an income that was very high in late medieval times and still fairly high in the 17th century. By 1776,

inflation and prosperity had enable the vast majority of adult males to qualify as electors. In the 20th century some countries, such as Turkey and India, greatly expanded their electuates incidental consequence of the decision to adopt democratic form. In the cases, democracy was adopted because it represented on ideal.

Muskan Sharma

B.A.-II

Perspective on India's

Foreign policy

As the new year begin on an uncertain notes, India's foreign policy establishment is looking to progress along the Chosen path of realist nationalism, bearing in mind the profound and disruptive change in the international order, which is today marked by the weakening of multilateral structure in the mind-set of great power contestation of dominance across the entire spectrum of global geopolitics, commerce, connectively, and technology.

India's External Affairs Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar, has signaled that the era of risk averse passivity has receded, giving rise to expectations of greater realism backed by political will. India sees itself as a stabilizing power which finds benefits in multiple external engagements, hoping to build momentum for a multipolar world with a multipolar Asia at its core. India's balancing posture and its growing military and strategic capabilities are seen to provide a degree of reassurance against global turbulence and competitive geopolitics.

An Indo-Pacific Vision with an India

ocean-centric locus is taking shape as the principle driver of the India's strategic interest. The main elements of its border hedging strategy appear to be the following:-

* Seeking greater alignment based on converging interest with the U.S., soft balancing through management of difference with China.

*Co-operation with middle powers to maintain a regional order that does not pose a strategic challenges to India.

Globally, India wants to remain a relevant and influencing power on issue ranging from climate sustainability to fair trade, digital technologies to the space and cyber commons, through national interest based multilateral engagement.

In his already cited policy address; Minister Jaishankar had argued that India's foreign policy perspective must be set within a realist understanding of global contradictions. Unquestionably, multiple engagement of all major power to sustain an open, co-operative and rules - based order is a sound strategy. But Juggling several balls in the air is easier said than done. How much strategic independence can be realistically exercised in the midst of rampant great power competition and conflicting demands from multiple partners, not to speak of coercive pressure from adversaries? Moreover, Dr. Jaishankar rightly contends that India is looking for partnership based on strategic convergences, not merely tactical convenience. Are our policymakers willing to pay the price that this demands.

Muskan Sharma
B.A.II

Issue in the study of Political Culture - The Example of communist party stars

It needs title rehearsal that the concept of political culture was introduced into political science in 1956 by Gabriel Almond, who saw it as the 'particular pattern of orientations of political action' in which 'every political system is embedded.' The first use of the concept as research tool was by Almond and Sidney Verba in their study. The civic culture. Many detailed criticism of the methods of this study have since been made, some of them accepted by the authors, and it is not the purpose of this essay to review them. Two points need perhaps to be noted: that opinion survey data provided the raw material for the analysis and that these data were used to explain the stability or otherwise of the countries considered by assessing how closely they approximated to the model or ideal type of political culture hypothesized by the authors, the 'civic culture'. It was the mediation of political cultural explanation through this model which led to the subsequent decline in popularity of the concept as a research tool : in this and other of the Princeton behavioural studies of the early 1960s there was a tendency, sometime explicit, to link the study of political culture with that of political development or modernization. 'Civicness'- to which, unsurprisingly, the British and American political cultures most closely approximated - was, for these theorists, like 'modernity' a standard against which other polities were to be posted.

It Antony's college, oxford, I wish to thank Archie Broun and the anonymous referees of this article for their helpful comments on earlier drafts. The article was written while the author was in receipt of an ESRO Research studentship.

Nisha Kumari
B.A.-II

Democracy

Democracy means rule by the people. The name is used for different forms of Government where the people can take part in the decisions that affect way their community is run.

In modern times, there are different ways this can be done :

1. The people meet to decide about new laws and changes to existing ones. This is usually called direct democracy.
2. The people elect their leaders. These leaders take this decision about laws. This is commonly called representative democracy . The process of choosing is called selection. Elections are held periodically or when an office holder dies.
3. Sometimes people can propose new laws or changes to existing laws. Usually, this is done using a referendum, which needs certain number of supporters.
4. The people who make the decisions are chosen more or less at random. This is common, for example- when choosing a jury for a trail. This method is known as sortition or allotment. In a trail, the jury will have to decide the question whether

the person is guilty or not.

Democracy is the opposite of a Dictatorship

Dictatorship :- A type of Government, in which the ruling power is centralized on the hands of a single person who rules the nation, lacks political pluralism the people have no participation in the local politics.

Kind of Democracy:

1. Direct democracy:- Everyone has the right to make laws together one modern example of direct democracy is a referendum which is the name for the kind of way to pass the law where everyone in the community votes one it.

2. Indirect democracy :- People choose representative to make laws for them. These people can be mayors, councilmen, member of parliament or other Government officials. This is much more common kind of democracy. Large communities like cities and countries use this method, but it may not be needed for small group.

Siddharth
B.A.-I

Public Private Partnership

Public-private partnerships [PPPs] and cooperative institutional arrangement between public and private sectors, have received considerable attention over the past 40 years/ PPP has been widely used in the field of infrastructure and public sector such as transportation, protection, public health, water and sewage, energy, environmental protection and others. Many countries and regions have been prompting PPP to overcome the public procurement of

traditional drawback of public procurement. The US, Australia, Portugal, Spain and other development countries have witnessed a steady growth in number of PPP project.

Developing countries are also using PPP's to build and operate their own infrastructures. For instance, until 30 September 2016, China had witnessed no fewer than 10, 471 PPP project. The total investment in these project has amounted to 12.46 trillion Yuan.

The PPP phenomenon has attracted considerable attention from many scholars and many area of interest, including discipline ranging from economics to management sciences and public administration [PAI] spielman, Hartouch, and Grebmer 2010. The approach to study of PPP's, particularly when it comes to the disciplines of economics and management science, is from the perceptive of PPP being a kind of micro-level partnership. Researchers from these two fields focus on how to design, tender, operate, and maintain PPP projects.

Dvinashi Gupta

B.A.-II

ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ

ਸੰਬੰਧ

ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹਨ। ਦੋਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਰਣਨੀਤਕ ਭਾਈਵਾਲੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਸਾਝਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸਨ। ਦੋਵੇਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਮੰਡਲ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਸਿਆਸੀ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਡ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਬਸਤੀਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ, ਕ੍ਰਿਕੇਟ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਇੱਕ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ

ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਬਣੇ ਹਨ। ਅਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਮਿਲਟਰੀ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਵੀ ਹੈ

ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸੰਬੰਧ 1788 ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਯੂਰਪੀਅਨ ਬੰਦਬੋਸਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ। ਇੱਕ ਸਬਦ ਪੋਰਟਮੈਨਟੋ ਸਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਅਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਉੱਤੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਇੰਦਰਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਨੇ 1968 ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਰੋਗ ਚਿੜੀਆਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਆਲਾ ਫੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਹਾਈ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਆਰਥਰ ਟਾਂਗੋ ਹਨ। ਦੂਜੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਯੁੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ, ਬੇਨ ਚਿਫਲੇ ਦੀ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦਵਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ। ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ, ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਬਣਾਈ ਰੱਖੇ। ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ 2007 ਵਿੱਚ 50 ਮਿਰਾਜ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ।

ਵਪਾਰ ਸਮਝੌਤਾ- ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਅਪਵਾਦ ਇੱਕ ਮੁਕਤ ਵਪਾਰ ਸਮਝੌਤਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦਰਮਿਆਨ ਨਿੱਘੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਮੁਕਤ ਵਪਾਰ ਸਮਝੌਤਾ ਅਸੰਭਵ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ, ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਮੈਲਕਮ ਟਰਨਬੁੱਲ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਮਰੁਤਬਾ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਮੋਦੀ ਨਾਲ 2017 ਢੇਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸੁਝਾਆ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਕੱਢਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਾਰਟੀਆ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੂਰ ਹਨ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਮੰਡਲ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਖੇਡ ਜਨੂੰਨ ਪੇਸ਼ੇਵਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਹੈ। 1945 ਵਿੱਚ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਸਰਵਿਸਿਜ ਕ੍ਰਿਕੇਟ ਟੀਮ ਨੇ ਡੋਮੋਬਿਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸਨ ਲਈ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਵਾਪਸੀ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਦੌਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਅਕੈਡਮੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਵਜ਼ੀਫੇ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਿੱਟਾ - ਸਾਰਾ ਕੁੱਝ ਲਿਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਿੱਟੇ ਤੇ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਹਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤ

ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਮੋਦੀ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਸਕੋਰਟ ਸੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਬਣਾਈ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਸਮਝੌਤੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

Taranjot Singh
B.A.-III

Color Psychology

Color psychology is the most interesting topic which can get attention of human being. Color is the most powerful communication tool and can be used to signed action, influence mood, and cum influence physiological reaction. Certain colors have been associated with increased blood pressure, increased metabolism.

Every color is associated with emotion. The worm color like red, orange, yellow evoke emotions ranging from feeling of warmth and comfort to feeling of anger and hostility.

The cool color which include blue, purple, green describe the feeling of calmness and also call to mind feeling of sadness or indifference.

Colourlogy is still used today as a holistic or alternative treatment.

- Red is used to stimulate the body and mind and to increase circulation.
- Yellow is thought to stimulate the nerves and purify the body.
- Orange is used to heal the lungs and increase energy level.
- Blue is believed to soothe illness and treat pain.
- Indigo shades are thought to alternate skin problem.

Color can play an important role in conveying information, creating certain

moods and even influencing the design and decision people make color performance and preference also exert an influence an the object people choose to purchase, the color they wear, and the way they adorn their environment. Room color can also be used to evoke specific moods, such as painting a bedroom a soft green to create a peaceful mood. One should choose a color very efficiently because it effect our life intensely.

Divanshi Gupta
B.A.-II

Different Era's of Indian Politics

India is the largest democracy in the world. India is the only country in Asia to have its democratic status unchanged, ever since it attained its independence on 15th August, 1947 from the British rule. Exception to it is the emergency time of 1975-76 when democracy had a halt. Many people around the world were apprehensive about the success of democracy in India. Especially when the countries in the same region like Pakistan failed at democracy and chose the path of authoritarian and militarist government. But India has come a long journey of more than half a century years. Being a democratic country and facing all the challenges in its way. In India, it's the ballot not the bullet which reigns the supreme. In this journey after independence, the Prime Ministers of our country have been the head of our country and tried their best to provide their citizens with the best, wether it was a war or peace. Lets analyse the role of major prime ministers in the making of new India after independence:-

Nehru - Era:-

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. He played a major role in the pre-independence India and Post-Independence India. He was the Prime Minister of India from 1947-1964. His main achievements as the Prime Minister were:-

1. Helping in framing the constitution. He helped framing the drafting committee as well as the constitution.
2. Convinced princely states to join India. Though Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the one who convinced everyone but it was all under Nehru.
3. Fought the war of 1947-48 against Pakistan and was successful in bringing Hari Singh's state i.e. Jammu & Kashmir in India.
4. Infrastructures. He got many structures built under his tenure. Some of them are:- Bhakra Nangal Dam, Bhabha Atomic center, Bhilai Steel industry, Bokaro iron industry etc.
5. Five step directive policy was also introduced by him.

In all these works, 1962's Indo-China war was a blemish to his career, otherwise it was all smooth.

Lal Bahadur Shastri Era:-

After the death of our first P.M. on 26th May, 1964, he succeeded him on the 9th of June the same year. Lal Bahadur Shastri was also a great leader and freedom fighter. This slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" is still alive. His main achievements included:- Appeasement of non-hindi speaking states, he also completed the completed works of Nehru. But the highlight was the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, and its treaty at the Tashkent.

Indira-Gandhi Era :-

She was the first female Prime Minister of India. She is also known as the Iron lady of India because of her works which are as following:-

1. She fought the 1971 war between India & Pakistan. India was victorious.
2. The treaty at Shimla after the war was also attended by her which proved to be impactful.
3. Smiling Buddha operation, led by her was the first atomic test operation of India.
4. Blue star operation from 1st June-8th June 1984 impacted her life.
5. The emergency of 1975-76 was the biggest move of all.

Rajiv Gandhi Era :-

He was the son of former Prime Minister and he succeeded him. He was the Prime Minister who focused on education a lot. That is why he introduced IT and many different education programs and policies for the students. He also visited different countries like Sri Lanka for making the relations among the two countries strong. He also settled many refugees from Sri Lanka. He is one of the reasons for the success of IT in India.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Era:-

He was the first non-congress Prime Minister and was also a great poet and patriot. His main works include:-

1. The war of 1999 Kargil against Pakistan, where Indian emerged victorious.
2. The Atomic Bomb test at the Pokhran Range and established an Atomic state in India.

3. He also completed the work of Rajiv Gandhi regarding IT which was left.
4. He also tried his best to maintain the GDP.

Manmohan Singh Era:-

He is the Prime Minister who is highly disregarded as the Prime Minister for being the puppet of Sonia Gandhi. But he is praised by the economists. He introduced NREGA, SEZ policy and many more to improve the economic state of the country. GDP was also good at his time.

Narendra Modi Era:-

He is the most loved head of state according to the latest reports. Ever since Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister of India. The 'New India' started. He introduced many policies and his works are as following:-

1. Swachh Bharat.
2. Make in India
3. Article 370
4. Teen-Talak Bill
5. Surgical Strike
6. Empowering the Navy, Airforce & Army.
7. India's relation with our countries are the best.
8. His role as the Prime Minister in the covid time was spectacular.

His tenure continues and even today in U.N. he is leaving a great impact.

This was a bird's eye view of India after independence. But still, the minds of Indians are filled with selfish and ulterior moves. Nation first is not the cry patriotism and respect for the nation should dominate every mind. Citizens need to be honest and responsible towards their country. Only then

we can retain the coveted 'Jagatguru' again.

Jai Hind

Agrima

B.A.-I

E-Governance

E-Governance is generally understood as the use of information and communication technology at and the level of the Government in order to provide service to the citizens interaction with business enterprises and communication and exchange of information b/w different agencies of the Government in a speedy convenient efficient and transparent manner.

E-governance is one of the subjects allocated to the Department of Administrative Reform & Public Grievances under the second schedule to Govt. of India Allocation of Business Rules 1961. This task mainly involves conceptualization and overall coordination for governance related issues in collaboration with Department of Electronics and Info Technology for Technical expertise.

The parliamentary standing committee on Information Technology 2005-2006 in its twenty second report examined the subject matter of E-governance. The committee recommended that DIT should coordinate with all the line an effective integrated delivery mechanism for single window delivery for various public services under E-governance projects.

Minakshi

B.A.-I

Non-Verbal Communication

Non-Verbal communication is the transmission of messages or signals through a non-verbal platform such as eye-contact, facial exp, gestures, posture body language. It includes the use of social cues, kinesies, distance and environment appearance of voice and touch. It can also include the use of time and eye contact and the actions of looking while talking, frequency of glances, patterns of fixation pupil dilation and blink rate.

Non-verbal communication involves the conscious and unconscious processes of encoding and decoding.

Culture plays an imp. role in non-verbal communication and it is one aspect that helps to influence how learning activities are organized. It is non-verbal comm. which serves as primary means of only organizing interpersonal interactions but also conveying cultural values and children learn how to participate in this system from a young age.

Rupali Sharma

B.A.-II

4 Sahibzaade

The unforgettable history of
Sikh heroism & sacrifice

Indian history is replete with the stories of sacrifice and martyrdom. Right from kings to common men, people have done so much that generations feel inspired even now. Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the 10th Guru of Sikhs, is one such personality who have inspired the whole nation. In order to save common people from the tyranny of

Aurangzeb, the sacrificed almost all of his family members, ultimately himself too.

As it happened starting from his father, he had to sacrifice the 4 sons too. But he did not hesitate, for he said: Thousands are still alive-considering every devotee as his son.

Through this article, we will pay our homage to the Guru and his sons who stood steadily on the path of righteousness.

Th four Sahibzaade. Khalsa warriors princes were the leader of the Sikhs in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent during the Mughal Empire (1526-1857) . In 1699, Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa, an elite warrior band of initiated devout orthodox Sikhs to protect innocent from religious persecution. His sons were initiated into the Khalsa and all were executed by Mughal forces before the age of 19. The ‘Vaade Sahibzaade’ or the older sons, aged 18 and 14, died fighting a battle at Chamkaur Sahib. The younger sons, ‘Chotte Sahibzaade attained martyrdom at the ages of 6 and 9.

Guru Sahib, 4 Sahibzaade, Mata Gujari Kaur, Guru’s Mahil, Mata Jeeto Ji, his wife, 5 Piaras and a few hundred Sikhs left Anandpur Sahib on chilly night of 20 December 1704 towards Ropar (in present day Punjab).

On the intervening night of 20-21 December, the Mughals breached the vows and attacked Guru’s entourage at a site on the Sarsa sivulet some 25 kms from Anandpur Sahib. The Guru’s family was separated and broken away. This spot is now known as ‘Pariwar Vichora and the Gurudwara Sahib is also built up there in their honorx as ‘Gurudwara Pariwar Vichora Sahib’.

Guru Sahib with his 2 elder sons, 5 Piaras and 40 Sikhs proceeded towards Chamkaur and reached there 21st Dec. afternoon.

Ajit Singh, the eldest son was taught Sikh theology, history and philosophy as well as martial arts like swordsmanship, horse-riding and archery. He fought his 1st battle when he was only 18 years old. He laid down his life fighting heroically in the battle of Chamkaur. The 2nd Sahibzaada, Jujhar Singh, was fearless and a great warrior. He also, like his brother sacrificed this life, fighting for a noble cause..Zorawar Singh, 3rd son of Guru Sahib, was only 9 years old when he attained martyrdom. Fateh Singh, the youngest son, lost his mother in 1700. He was very close to his grandmother Mata Gujri, who brought him up inculcating typical Sikh values.

Mata Gujri, along with both the Sahibzaadas, was consigned to the cold tower (thanda burj) and on their refusal to forsake their faith, Zorawar Singh, aged 9 and Fateh Singh, only 6, were ordered to be bricked alive in a wall. But as masonry reached above chest height, it crumbled. The next day the Sahibzaadas were again given the choice to convert or to accept death. They choose death and attained martyrdom.

The martyrdom of 'Char Sahibzaadas' is remembered everyday during Ardas and the week from December 21 to 26 is observed as 'Shahidi-hafta' by the Sikhs.

For Christians, December is the time of year to send love ones warm wishes and celebrate Christmas but for Sikhs it was about fighting for their religion.

The incidents that took place on 21st and

27th Dec., 1704 are the days that hold very dear memories for the Sikhs around the world.

Sikhism has a long history of Shahidi or martyrdom, which is regarded as supreme sacrifice for right cause.

Simran

BCA-I

Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment is the process of empowering women. It may be defined in several ways including accepting women's viewpoints or making an effort to seek them, raising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy and training. Women's empowerment equips and allows women to make life-defining decisions through the different problems in society. They may have the opportunity to redefine gender roles or other such roles, which in turn may allow them more freedom to prove desired goals.

Women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. Economic empowerment allows women to control and benefit from resources, assets and income. It also aids the ability to manage risk and improve women's well-being.

It can result in approaches to support trivialized genders in a particular political or social context.

While often interchangeably used, the more comprehensive concept of gender empowerment concerns people of any gender, stressing the distinction b/w biological and gender as role.

Rupali Sharma

B.A.-I

ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਨਵਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਲਗਭਗ 72 ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਆਖ਼ਿਰ 15 ਅਗਸਤ 1947 ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਪੂਰਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਗਲਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਹੋਈ। ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਤਾਂ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰੀ ਸੂਬਾ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਇੱਕ ਚੁਣੌਤੀ ਸੀ। ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਸੀ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਭਾਰਤ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਰਿਹਾ ਅੱਗੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ।

ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪੜਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ:-

ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੜਾਅ:- 1947-1967

ਦੂਜਾ ਪੜਾਅ:- 1957-1977

ਤੀਜਾ ਪੜਾਅ:- 1977-1987

ਚੌਥਾ ਪੜਾਅ:- 1987-2016

ਪੜਾਅ ਪਹਿਲਾ :- (1947-1967) :- ਇਸ ਪੜਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ:-

• ਸੰਪੱਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ :- ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਪੱਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੀ। ਸੰਪੱਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਵੰਡ ਕਾਰਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ

500 ਕਰੋੜ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ।

• ਸ਼ਰਨਾਰਥੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ :- 1947 ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਸ਼ਰਨਾਰਥੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਸੀ। 1947 ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 5.5 ਮਿਲੀਅਨ ਗੈਰ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਏ। ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗੈਰ-ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ 500 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ ਸੰਪੱਤੀ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਸਨ ਜਦਕਿ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਰਫ਼ 100 ਕਰੋੜ ਦੀ ਸੰਪੱਤੀ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ।

• ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਦਾ :- ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ (ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ) ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਦੂ-ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਬਹੁਤ ਚਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ, ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੋਨਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੀ। ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਲਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ।

• ਭਾਰਤੀ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ :- 1952 ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਲਾਲ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਅਕਤੂਬਰ 1951 ਤੋਂ ਫਰਵਰੀ 1952 ਤੱਕ 4 ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ।

• ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਪੁਨਰਗਠਨ :- ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਪੁਨਰਗਠਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਵੱਖਰੇ-ਵੱਖਰੇ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਬੋਲੀਆ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਹਰਿਆਣਾ,

ਮੱਧ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਆਦਿ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਪੁਨਰਗਠਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

.ਸਿੰਧ ਜਲ ਵਿਵਾਦ :- ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਿੰਧ ਨਦੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣੀ। ਸਿੰਧ ਨਦੀ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਿੰਚਾਈ, ਉਦਯੋਗ ਆਦਿ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਸਿੰਧ ਨਦੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ।

.ਪੜਾਅ ਦੂਜਾ (1957-1977):- ਇਸ ਪੜਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ :-

.1957 ਦੀ ਚੋਣਾਂ :- 1957 ਵਿੱਚ ਫਰਵਰੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਭਾਰੀ ਬਹੁਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੱਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਈ।

.ਨਕਸਲ ਲਹਿਰ :- ਨਕਸਲ ਲਹਿਰ ਨਕਸਲਵਾੜੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਲਹਿਰ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਲਹਿਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਹਿੰਸਕ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਓਵਾੜੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਆਧਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ੀਮੂਕੁਮਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਦਿਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਇੱਥੇ ਮਾਓਵਾੜੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਸੀਐੱਨਸੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦਾ ਗਠਨ ਹੋਇਆ।

.ਜੇਪੀ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ :- ਇਹ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਕੰਮ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੁਝ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ

ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਜੈ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਰਿਟਾਇਰਮੈਂਟ ਸਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਗੂ ਬਣਾਇਆ। ਜੈ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਕਾਫੀ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਚਲਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ।

.ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ :- 5 ਜੂਨ 1963 ਨੂੰ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਜੇ. ਪੀ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਜੋ ਕਿ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਅਰਥ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਸੰਕਟ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਇਆ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਘੱਟ ਗਿਆ।

.ਪੜਾਅ ਤੀਜਾ (1977-1987):- ਇਸ ਪੜਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ :-

.ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ :- ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੜ ਸੱਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਕਠਿਨ ਸੀ। ਫਰਵਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਭਾਰੇ ਬਹੁਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਜੇਤੂ ਰਹੀ। ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦੇ ਹਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਲਾਲ ਨਹਿਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਲਾਲ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਵਧੀਆ ਨੇਤਾ ਸਨ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਸੀ।

.ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦੀ ਸੱਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਪਸੀ :- ਭਾਰਤੀ ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਬੇਸ਼ੱਕ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਜਿੱਤ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੱਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਦ ਤੇ ਕਾਇਮ ਨਾ ਰਹਿ ਸਕੀ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸੀ। ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਖਰੀ ਨਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਸਕੀ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਅਗਲੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਹਾਰ

ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ 2-3 ਬਹੁਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਮੁੜ ਸੱਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਤੀ।

.ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੰਕਟ :- ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਹਾਰ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਤੀਵਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ-ਸਿੱਖ ਮੁੱਢੇ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ ਉਠਾ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੜਕਾਇਆ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਹਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਲੌਂਗੋਵਾਲ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ।

.ਸਾਕਾ ਨੀਲਾ ਤਾਰਾ:- 1984 ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੰਗੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ। ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਨਤਾ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਤ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਭਿੰਡਰਾਂਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਮੇਤ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੇਵਕ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੀ ਗੋਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਬਣੀ।

ਤਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ

B.com I

SHREE PANCHANAN

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Emergence Of Biotechnology

Hub In India

Each and every sector from agriculture to healthcare, biotechnology domain has provided assistance. Biotechnology has been the breeding ground for so many path-breaking inventions.

Biotechnology Industry in India is one of the fastest growing industries in India. Currently India is ranked among top 12 biotech players in the world and third biggest industry in Asia Pacific in terms of number of companies in this sector. India contributes 2 % of global biotech industry. Roughly 325 companies in India operate in biotechnology sector employing an estimated 20,000 scientists. The industry achieved an annual turnover of US\$ 2.5 billion in 2007-2008 which touched US\$ 3 billion in 2009-2010. About 50% of biotech market in country is captured by leading 20 companies.

India is gaining prominence as a partner of choice in bilateral cooperation in this field. India is emerging as a vaccine hub and vaccines manufactured in India is procured in large quantities internationally. Export contribute majorly to India's vaccine sales. Domestic companies have developed strong capabilities in vaccine development. Several multinational companies are tying up with Indian companies to market their vaccines in India. Domestic Indian companies have acquired expertise to indigenously develop and manufacture seven recombinant biotech products namely Hepatitis B Vaccine, Streptokinase, Human Insulin, G-CSF, Erythropoietin, Human Growth Hormone

and Interferon alpha 2b. The companies include Bharat Biotech, Dr. Reddy's Labs, Panacea Biotech, Shantha Biotechnics, Wockhardt, Biocon and Intas Pharmaceuticals. Bio services, Second largest pie of Indian biotech sector, has acquired reputation of leading destination for conducting clinical trials, contract research and contract manufacturing.

Ms. Anu

Asstt. Prof.

The Man Who Knew Infinity

This is the story of a mathematical prodigy and his amazing ability to understand message and meaning lying in numbers and his genius and extraordinary brilliance in number theory and pattern of the number brought the focus of entire world towards India.

The effect that words have on a poet, was the same that the Principles of Mathematics had on S. Ramanujan. According to him—

“Mathematics is not about numbers, equations, computation or algorithms: it is about understanding.”

Let's begin the life story of this legendary being. S. Ramanujan was a largely self-taught pure Mathematician. His highly original work has considerably enriched number theory. December 22nd is celebrated as **National Mathematics Day** as he was born on that day in 1887. He lived a short life of only 32 years. We can't control everything that happens to us. But we can control how we respond to things that we can't control.

It is said that the numbers 1-10,000 were his best “personal friends”. He could

effortlessly tell their factors, divisors, how the number can be split & each part of number can be squared / cubed etc. to produce interesting numbers, and much more.

One time, G.H. Hardy (Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University) was paying a visit to Ramanujan, who was ill and undergoing treatment. Hardy mentioned to him that he rode a taxi cab, whose number was 1729. Hardy said to Ramanujan, "the number seems to me rather a dull one". Ramanujan on his comment replied, "No sir, this is the smallest number expressible as the sum of the two cubes in two different ways—

$$1729 = 1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3$$

Later, 1729 came to be known as RAMANUJAN NUMBER. He discovered many other interesting facts, a solution of infinite root equations and the sum of positive numbers is a negative number—

$$1+2+3+4+5+\dots = -1/12$$

It was his insight into algebraic formulae, the transformation of infinite series and so forth, that was amazing. He used to say—

"An equation for me has no meaning unless it represents a thought of GOD".

One more interesting thing about Ramanujan is that he discovered so much, and yet he left so much in his garden for other people to discover.

"SUCCESS IS NOT JUST A MEASURE OF HOW BIG YOU CAN DREAM. IT IS ALSO A MEASURE OF HOW MUCH YOU CAN DO".

Shivani
Asstt. Prof.

A Touch of Madness, The Stroke Of Genius

Throughout history, the greatest scientific minds have not only demystified the world with their discoveries but helped shape it too with their ingenious inventions. John Nash, one of the great Mathematicians of the 20th century, has made influential contributions to pure Mathematics and Economics. In 1994, he received Nobel Prize for Economics for his landmark work, first begun in the 1950s, on the Mathematics of game theory. In 2015 Nash won the Abel Prize for his contributions to the study of partial differential equations.

In addition to his hard work in Mathematics, what makes him so inspiring is the strength with which he coped his mental illness on his own and won a notable award for his work despite it.

In 1959, Nash began showing clear signs of mental illness 'schizophrenia'. Nash was certainly delusional and evidently hallucinated as well. He filled the blackboards of Fine Hall at Princeton with indecipherable scribbling and wandered about the campus in an apparent daze. He became known as "The Phantom of Fine Hall." Over the next several decades, he was hospitalized several times and was on and off anti-psychotic medications. After 1970, he was never committed to a hospital again, and he refused any further medication. His condition improved when he stopped listening to the "voices" in his head.

Dr. Nash died in car accident while returning from a trip along with his wife. His

death comes over two decades after he won the Nobel Prize, and just a week after he received the Abel Prize. It was a tragic end to a very tragic yet beautifully meaningful life.

"People are always selling the idea that people with mental illness are suffering. I think madness can be an escape. If things are not so good, you maybe want to imagine something better."

Radhika Gupta

Asstt. Prof.

Senolytic drugs:

from discovery to translation

Ageing is associated with increasing risk for developing multiple chronic diseases, the geriatric syndromes, impaired physical resilience and mortality. These risks increase exponentially in the last 25% of the lifespan. Amongst the diseases for which chronological age is a leading risk factor are congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, dementias, strokes, most cancers, diabetes and metabolic diseases, renal dysfunction, chronic lung diseases, osteoporosis, arthritis, blindness and many others. The geriatric syndromes include frailty, sarcopenia, falls, incontinence and mild cognitive impairment amongst others. Decreased resilience can be manifested as delayed recovery following myocardial infarction, strokes, injuries or surgery, increased severity of infections such as influenza and corona-viruses and impaired development of antibodies after immunization. Combinations of several of

these diseases, geriatric syndromes and resiliency impairments frequently occur in older people. Indeed, the incidence of multi-morbidity, with 3 or more conditions being present simultaneously, increases exponentially beginning in adulthood. Analogous increases in disease burden occur with increasing age across multiple species.

The Geroscience Hypothesis posits that fundamental ageing mechanisms are 'root cause' contributors to the increasing burden of disorders and diseases with advancing age that are responsible for the bulk of morbidity, mortality and health costs in the developed and developing worlds. These fundamental ageing processes include:

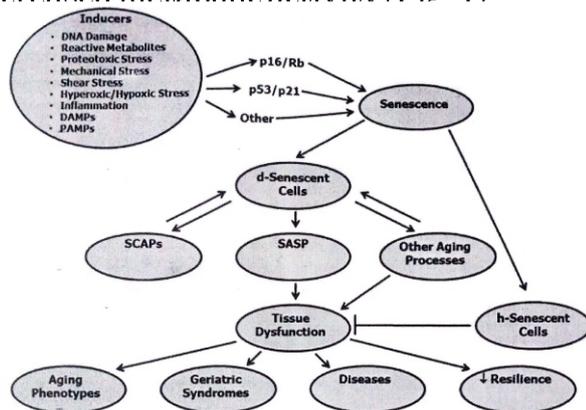
- 1) chronic low grade 'sterile' (absence of bacteria, fungi, etc.) inflammation often accompanied by fibrosis,
- 2) macromolecular dysfunction (e.g. DNA damage, telomere uncapping, protein misfolding and aggregation, decreased autophagy, increased advanced glycation end-products [AGEs], lipotoxicity and accumulation of bioactive lipids) and organelle dysfunction (altered nuclear membranes related to deficient lamin B, mitochondrial dysfunction leading to reduced fatty acid metabolism, higher glucose utilization, depletion of NAD⁺ and increased reactive oxygen species [ROS] generation, etc.),
- 3) stem, progenitor and immune cell dysfunction (including altered proliferative capacity and dysdifferentiation with failure to develop into functional mature cells, declines in 'geroprotective' factors [e.g.-Klotho], contributing to stem and progenitor

cell dysfunction) and

4) cellular senescence. Our Unitary Theory of Fundamental Aging Processes hypothesizes that these fundamental ageing processes may be interlinked. If this Unitary Theory is correct, then accelerating or targeting any one fundamental ageing process (e.g. cellular senescence) genetically or with drugs should affect many or perhaps all of the rest. Indeed, consistent with the Unitary Theory, senescent cells contribute to inflammation, fibrosis, DNA damage, development of protein aggregates, failed autophagy, lipotoxicity, mitochondrial dysfunction, depletion of NAD⁺, ROS generation and stem, progenitor and immune cell dysfunction.

Cellular Senescence

Cellular senescence, first reported in 1961 by Hayflick and Moorehead, is a cell fate that entails essentially irreversible replicative arrest, sustained viability with resistance to apoptosis, and frequently, increased metabolic activity (Fig 1)



Cellular senescence: causes, mechanisms and consequences.

Intra and extracellular signals that can contribute to cells' entering the senescent cell fate mainly include signals related to

tissue or cellular damage and/or cancer development. These include DNA damage, telomeric uncapping or dysfunction, exposure to extracellular DNA, oncogene activation, replicative stress or inducers of proliferation (such as growth hormone/IGF-1), protein aggregates, misfolded proteins, failed protein removal through decreased autophagy, presence of AGEs due to the reaction of reducing sugars with amino groups in proteins (e.g. Haemoglobin Alc is an AGE), saturated lipids and other bioactive lipids (bradykines, certain prostaglandins, etc.), reactive metabolites (e.g. ROS, hypoxia or hyperoxia), mechanical stress (e.g. bone-on-bone stress in osteoarthritis or shear stress such as occurs on the venous side of AV fistulae for haemodialysis or around atherosclerotic plaques), inflammatory cytokines (e.g. TNF), damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs, e.g. released intracellular contents signalling breakage of neighbouring cells), and pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs e.g. bacterial endotoxins). These inducers active one or more senescence-promoting transcription factor cascades, in some cases involving P16INK4a-retinoblastoma protein (Rb), in others, p53 and P21CIP1", both of these pathways, or other pathways. These transcription factor cascades enforce replicative arrest and cause altered expression of hundreds of genes as well as epigenetic changes in DNA. Cellular senescence takes longer to become established than other cell fates, such as replication, differentiation, apoptosis or necrosis. From initiation to the attainment of a completed state of cellular senescence

takes from 10 days to 6 weeks, at least in cell culture, depending on the cell type and the inducers driving the cell into the senescent fate.

Targeting Senescence

The idea of therapeutically targeting senescence traces its roots back to the mouse transgenic and knockout core facility at the Mayo Clinic for over 20 years.

In the early 2000s, a strain of mice with low levels of the mitotic checkpoint protein BubR1, which helps maintain the proper segregation of chromosomes during cell division. The resulting chromosome instability led to tumor formation. But hardly any mice developed cancer. Instead, they just seemed to age prematurely. By the time the mice were a few months old, their eyes were poked with cataracts, their skin was wearing thin, their muscles were wasting away, and — conspicuously — their organs were chock-full of senescent cells, trapped in a state of long-term cell-cycle arrest like mosquitoes in amber. The cells had stopped dividing, but refused to die.

At the time, this zombie-like state of cellular existence — first described by biogerontologist Leonard Hayflick and cytogeneticist Paul Moorhead at the Wistar Institute in 1961 — was chiefly understood as a defense mechanism against cancer. In the face of replicative stress, cells were thought to enter senescence as a way to avoid becoming malignant.

But in experiment's mice, the cells seemed to have a dark side. They kept tumors at bay, but also fueled the aging process through a toxic brew of secreted

interleukins, chemokines, growth factors, enzymes and other molecules that were arousing local inflammation and damaging nearby cells. This complex network of immune-modulating molecules, gave the phenomenon a name: the senescence-associated secretory phenotype, or SASP₃ (Fig. 2).

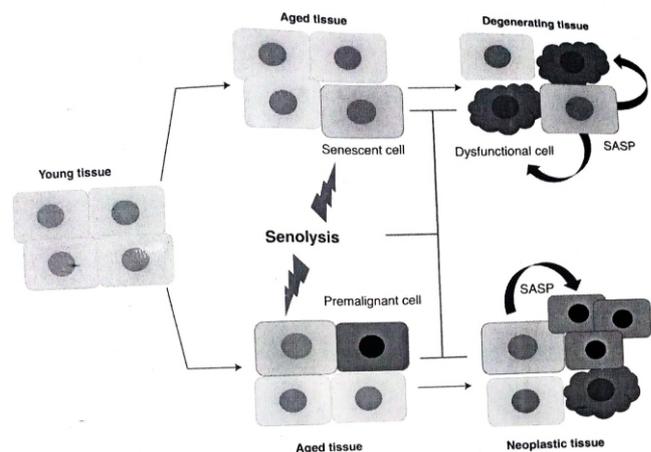


Fig 2. Targeting Senescence. One strategy to interfere with aging is to prevent senescent cells from releasing SASP-associated factors that contribute to cancer and age-related disease.

Cancer Biology Research

Research on the biology of cancer starts with the simplest of questions : What is and is not normal? To understand how cancer develops and progress, researchers first need to investigate the biological differences between normal cells and cancer cell, This work focuses on the mechanisms that underlie fundamental processes such as cell growth, the transformation of normal cells to cancer cells, and the spread of cancer cells.

Virtually all major advances against

cancer originate with discoveries in the basic sciences. Basic research reveals new concepts about the causes of cancer and how it develops, progresses, and responds to therapy. More than 40 years ago, Scientists studying how retro viruses cause cancer discover the first human oncogene. This novel and unexpected insight into cancer development and other insights that followed, opened previously unexplored areas of cancer biology ultimately leading to the era of precision oncology and new approaches to cancer prevention, detection, and treatment.

- The cancer genome Atlas cataloged the genomic changes associated with 33 different types of cancer. These efforts have revealed numerous insights into the genetic basis of cancer. Building on this, NCI's clinical proteomic Tumor Analysis Consortium is pioneering the integrated proteogenomic analysis of a growing number of cancer types.
- More than 3 decades of NCI- funded basic research in cancer immunology and genetics Contributed to the first "tumor agnostic" precision medicine of cancer. The drug pembrolizumab is an immune checkpoint inhibitor , a class of drugs that are used to treat patients with more than 15 types of cancer. In 2017 pembrolizumab was approved by the food and drug administration to treat patients with any type of cancer Whose tumor has a certain genetic feature called high micro satellite instability or mismatch repair deficiency.

Priya kumari
BSc Biotech Hons

The connection between Your brain and Gut

If you've ever "gone with your gut" to make a decision or felt "butterflies in your stomach" when nervous, you're likely getting signals from an unexpected source: your second brain- the Gut. Hidden in the walls of the digestive system, this "brain in your gut" is revolutionizing medicine's understanding of the links between digestion, mood, health and even the way you think.

Unlike the big brain in your skull, the main role of ENS is in controlling digestion, from swallowing to the release of enzymes that break down food to the control of blood flow that helps with nutrient absorption to elimination. The enteric nervous system doesn't seem capable of thought as we know it, but it communicates back and forth with our big brain-with profound results.

The ENS may trigger big emotional shifts experienced by people coping with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and functional bowel problems such as constipation, diarrhea, bloating, pain and stomach upset. For decades, researchers and doctors thought that anxiety and depression contributed to these problems. But the studies show that it may also be the other way around. Researchers are finding evidence that irritation in the gastrointestinal system may send signals to the central nervous system (CNS) that trigger mood changes.

Ms. Sakshi Jaswal
Asstt. Prof.

Potential of Micro algae as a sustainable

feed ingredient for aquaculture

An increase in fish consumption, combined with a decrease in wild fish harvest, is driving the aquaculture industry at rapid pace. Today, farmed seafood accounts for about half of all global seafood demand for human consumption. As the aquaculture industry continues to grow so does the market for aquafeed. Currently, some of the feed ingredients are coming from low value forage fishes (fish meal) and terrestrial plants. The production of fish meal can't be increased as it would affect the sustainability and ecosystem of the ocean. Similarly, increasing the production of terrestrial plant-based feed leads to deforestation and increased freshwater use. Hence, alternative and environmentally sustainable sources of feed ingredients need to be developed. Micro algae biomasses represent potential feed source ingredients as the cell metabolites of these microorganisms contain a blend of essential amino acids, healthy triglycerides as fat, vitamins and pigments in addition to serving as bulk ingredient in aquafeed, their unique array of bioactive compounds can increase the survivability of farmed species, improved coloration and quality of fillet, Micro algae has the highest area biomass productivities among photo synthetic organisms, inclusion fodder crops and thus has a high commercial potential .

Also, Micro algal production has a low water and arable-land footprint, making micro algal-based feed environmentally sustainable.

Navjot Kaur

Bsc (Hons) Bio-tech

Research contributions on oral cancer in India

An Analysis of citation count :-

oral cancer is any malignant neoplasm which is found on the lip, floor of the mouth cheek lining gingiva, palate or in the tongue. Oral cancer is among the top three types of cancers in India. The incidence of oral cancer is highest in India, south and south east Asian countries. In India, 90-95% of the oral cancers is squamous cell carcinoma. India rank 4th in the world in terms of research paper output. About 75% of the Indian Publication appeared during the period 2010-17 Tata Memorial hospital, All India Institute of Medical sciences Science and Annamalia University are the three institutions publishing the highest number of papers during the period. Chaturvedi and nagini are the most productive authors in India contributing relatively higher number of publications in oral cancer.

Siya

B.Sc.-II

Bacterial enzymes involved in lignin degradation

Lignin forms a large part of plant biomass. It is highly heterogeneous polymer of 4-hydroxyphenylpanoid units and is

embedded with in polysaccharide polymers forming lignocellulose. Lignin provides strength and rigidity to plants and is rather resilient towards degradation. To improve the processing of lignocellulosic feedstocks, more effective degradation of lignin are in demand. Nature has found ways to fully degrade lignin through the production of dedicated ligninolytic enzyme systems. While such enzyme have been well thoroughly studied for ligninolytic fungi , only in recent years biochemical studies on bacterial enzymes capable of lignin modification have intensified. This has revealed several types of enzymes evitable to bacteria that enable them to act on lignin. Two major classes of bacterial lignin modifying enzymes are Dyp-type peroxidases and laccases. Yet, recently also several other bacterial enzymes have been discovered that seem to play a role in lignin modifications. In the present, advances in the identification and use of bacterial enzymes acting on lignin or lignin derived products.

Mehak sahota

Bsc Bio-tech

RNA as therapeutics RNA delivery with a human Virus-like particle

RNA is emerging as a powerful therapeutic modality in applications ranging from vaccines to protein replacement therapies. Yet in many applications beyond vaccines, a central obstacle to clinical development is the lack of efficient methods to deliver RNA to specific tissues and cells. In a recent paper in science,

Segal et al. Reported a novel RNA delivery strategy that is borrowed from human genome. The approach uses a protein derived from a human retrovirus with the rare capacity to package its RNA and transport it outside the cell in virus like particles (VLPS). The authors show that their approach, called 'selective endogenous encapsidation for cellular delivery' (SEND), enables such as cre and cas 9, in vitro without the use of non-human components. Although this delivery strategy is still in its infancy, as a fully human system it may prove to be a safer alternative to current methods.

Future work should also determine SEND system compare to existing mRNA delivery systems, including the lipid nanoparticles used in SARS- coV-2 vaccines and many other approaches now in clinical testing. It will be important to understand whether the system possesses intrinsic cell-type specificity and whether such cell-type specificity could be engineered. The next generation of lipid nanoparticle include targeting strategies that have recently shown cell-type specificity potent efficacy and safety in various animal model of inflammation, cancer and genetic disorders using mRNA alone or in combination with Sy RNA to knockout cancer genes. Nonetheless, the SEND system could become a safer and even more efficient alternative. After further development, It may have advantages in addressing biological questions, delivering vaccines and treating diseases, with particular relevance to chronic diseases that require lifelong therapies.

Navjot kaur

Bsc (Hons) Bio-Tech-3rd*Facts***The sun doesn't change color during sunset.**

We only see it that way because the sun's wavelength react with the difference in the atmosphere.

Gelatin doesn't break if you tap it because of surface tension.

The outer gelatin layer serves as an elastic membrane, which is why it only bounces and jiggles.

Water slows down light.

Each water molecule has individual surface tension, which distorts the image you see. This is why your face would look cartoonist behind a glass of water.

Sound creates heat.

Sound waves generate heat when they travel and are absorbed by materials.

You can yell at your soup to warm it.

However, sound waves carry minimal energy, so the effect would not be noticeable, You're better off with a stove or a microwave.

Time goes faster at the top of the building than at the bottom.

According to Einstein's theory of Relativity, the farther an object is from the Earth's surface, the faster time passes.

Transparent objects are visible because they reflect light.

This is why we can still see glasses and ice.

You can't sink in the Dead sea.

The Dead sea has a very high density because of its salt content, which would

make it impossible for you to sink.

Dead people float because of gasses.

When a person drowns, their lungs fill with water, which makes them sink, They float back up because the human body releases gas when it dies-making them lighter than the water.

Touch phones don't detect certain materials because of electrical charge.

A typical smart phone would not detect touches from fingernails, rubber, or certain fabrics because they lack the ions needed for the interaction.

Space is restless.

I think we've all established space is pretty weird, but this is one of the weirder physics facts: particles are constantly popping in and out of existence in space. Picture a glass of soda with the carbon bubbles rising up.

Scientists call this phenomenon "Quantum foam".

Sharanjit kaur

Bsc (Non Med)-II

Bacterial Cellulose & its Potential for Biomedical applications

Bacterial cellulose (BC) is an important polysaccharide synthesized by some bacterial species under specific culture conditions which presents several remarkable features such as microporosity high water holding capacity good mechanical properties & good biocompatibility, making it a potential biomaterial for medical applications.

Since its discovery, BC has been used for wound dressing, drug delivery, artificial

blood vessels, bone tissue engineering & so forth. Additionally, BC can be simply manipulated to form its derivatives or composites with enhanced physicochemical & functional properties. Several polymers, carbon based nanomaterials & metal nanoparticles (NPs) have been introduced into BC by ex situ & in situ methods to design hybrid materials with enhanced functional properties.

Ruksana

B.Sc. Bio.Tech. (Hons.)

Eating alone can be bad for your heart or Not?

With increasing age of women, their risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) exceeds men's largely due to decreased levels of estrogen that regulate vascular function. As a result, much research is focused on various risk factors. A new study suggests that eating alone may contribute to an increased risk of heart disease in older women as compared to others.

When eating alone, people tend to eat faster, which often leads to increases in body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, blood pressure, and blood lipid levels, all of which can contribute to an increase in the risk of metabolic syndrome and CVD. Eating alone also can affect mental health and has been reported as a risk factor for depression, which is also linked with the increased risk of CVD. Although these findings suggest that eating alone is a risk factor for CVD in older women, few studies have investigated the

relationship between eating alone and the prevalence of CVD. Older women aged more than 60 years eating alone were 2.58 times more likely to have angina, a type of chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart and a symptom of coronary artery disease when compared to others.

Shamli Thakur

B.Sc. (Hons.) Bio.Tech.II

Heart Transplant

A heart transplant is an operation in which a diseased, failing heart is replaced with a healthier donor heart. Heart transplant is a treatment that's usually reserved for people whose condition hasn't improved enough with medications or other surgeries.

While a heart transplant is a major operation, your chance of survival is good with appropriate follow-up care.

Why it's done —

Heart transplants are performed when other treatments for heart problems have not worked, leading to heart failure. In adults, heart failure can be caused by (1) A weakening of the heart muscle (2) Coronary artery disease (3) Heart valve disease (4) A heart problem you're with (5) Failure of a previous heart transplant.

Multi organ transplant include

- **Heart-kidney transplant:-** This procedure may be an option for some people with kidney failure in addition to heart failure.
- **Heart-liver transplant:-** This procedure may be an option for people with certain liver

and heart conditions

- **Heart-lung treatment:-** Rarely, doctors may suggest this procedure for some people with severe lung and heart diseases if the conditions cannot be treated with only a heart transplant or a lung transplant.

A heart transplant is not right for everyone, how-ever. You might not be a good candidate for a heart transplant if you :

- Are at an advanced age that would interface with ability to recover from transplant surgery.
- Have an active infection.
- Have a recent personal medical history of cancer.

Priya Kumari

B.Sc. (Bio.Tech.) Hons.

Biotechnology

Applications in Medicine

Many people consider “biotechnology” as a new term. The term itself is largely believed to have been coined in the Karl Ereky book in 1919 for the first time. Biotechnology is applications of scientific and technical methods in the transformation of some substances through biological agents (microorganisms, plants and animal cells) to be used in agriculture, food production and medicine industries.

Modern biotechnology allows to achieve the technology needed to fight rare and disabling diseases, reduce environmental impacts, obtain a cleaner and safer energy use and more efficient manufacturing processes. Modern biotechnology period of

development in which genetic science is used to make changes in human life. Currently, biotechnology is developing with time and date. This time period began since 1976 with the transfer of genes from one micro-organism to another micro-organism. A real correct understanding of biotechnology developments can be obtained by a quick look at the turning points of biotechnology development history.

Vanshika

B.Sc. (Bio.Tech.)-II

Therapeutic glycoprotein production in mammalian cells

Over the last years, the biopharma ceutical industry has significantly turned its biologic production towards mammalian cells expression systems. The presence of glycosylation markers within these systems & the fact that the monoclonal antibodies represent today the vast majority of new therapeutics candidates, has largely influenced this new direction. Recombinant glycoprotein, including monoclonal antibodies, have shown different biological properties based on their glycan profiles.

Thus, the industry has developed cell engineering strategies not only to improve cell's specific productivity, but also to adapt their glycoprotein profiles for increased therapeutic activity. Additionally, the advance of 'omics' technology has recently given rise to new possibilities in improving these expression platforms & will significantly help developing new strategies in particular for CHO.

Ruksana

B.Sc. (Bio.Tech.) Hons.

Microbial Inhibition

Carbon dots (CDs) and their doped counterparts including nitrogen-doped CDs have been synthesized by bottom-up or top-down approaches from different precursors. The attractiveness of such emerging. 2D - Carbon based nanosized materials is attributed to their excellent biocompatibility, preparation, aqueous dispersibility, and functionality. The antimicrobial, optical and electrochemical properties of CDs have been advocated for two important biotechnological applications- bacterial eradication and sensing/ biosensing CDs. as well as No CDs acts as antimicrobial agents as their surfaces encompass functional hydroxyl, carboxyl, and amino groups that generate free radicals. As a new class of photo luminescent nanomaterials, CDs can be employed in diversified analytical, CDs with surface carboxyl or amino groups from nanocomposites with nanomaterials or be conjugated with biorecognition molecules toward the development of sensors can be used biosensors. The development of conductive CDs in electrochemical sensing has also increased significantly because of their quantum size, excellent biocompatibility, enzyme-mimicking activity, and high surface area. The reviews also addresses the ongoing challenges and promise of CDs in pathogenesis and analytical. Perspectives on the future possibilities include the use of CDs in microbial viability assay.

Yashpreet Saini

B.Sc. (Bio.Tech.) Hons.

DNA Technology, Genes and Genetic Engineering

The detailing physical and chemical bases of the DNA molecule in 1953 by Watson and Crick, followed by the complete description of its structure and mechanisms of replication and gene expression, allowed the development of recombinant DNA technology. The development of techniques used to transfer foreign DNA into new host cells proved successful and nowadays is commonly implemented in different areas of knowledge, such as microbiology, biochemistry and immunology. Moreover, recombinant DNA technology allowed the identification and sequencing of important genes, and provided a set of techniques developed with the purpose organism to manipulate organism and produce hybrids capable of expressing useful molecules for human health. One example is the genome editing and molecules cloning technique that are widely used in basic and applied research. Genetic engineering is a valuable tool for (I) the study of genomes, (ii) the construction of genetically modified organisms that can produce portions of biotechnological organism with new properties.

Kirti Pathania

B.Sc. (Bio.Tech.)-II

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021



नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

हिंदी

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कविता- मुकाम मिलेगा

मिटाओ ना ख्वाहिशो को मुकाम मिलेगा
 हर हुनर को अपना-अपना नाम मिलेगा
 बड़ी भीड़ है तुम जैसो की उसके दर पर
 मगर जरूर उसे तेरा हर पैगाम मिलेगा
 नेक राहो पर चलता है जब कोई हमदर्द
 उसे दर्द का सिलसिला तमाम मिलेगा
 बुरे हालातों में कभी भी बुरे मत बनिए
 वरना सालों तेरा नाम बदनाम मिलेगा
 औरों की खुशियों की जो नीलामी करेगा
 उसका जर्जर मिट्टी में नीलाम मिलेगा
 कतराता है जो तेरी गरीबी की वजह से
 वही शख्स एक दिन तुझसे आम मिलेगा
 ईमान बेचना कभी ना इस दिल का करिश्मा
 देखना फिर खुदा से एक दिन ईनाम मिलेगा।

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष

हर भाषा से प्रेम करो

हर भाषा से तुम प्रेम करो
 हर भाषा को मन में धरो
 पर भूल जाओ अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा
 किसी भाषा पर इतना ना मरो
 क्योंकि खुशी देकर किसी को रूलाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी मातृभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए
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 वो फूल नहीं फिर शूल पाता है
 मिलती नहीं उसे वतन की खुशबू
 गुलामी का झूला वो झूल जाता है
 इस सच को मेरे दोस्तों कभी झुठलाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी मातृभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए

हिंदी तो हिन्द की जान है
 हिंदी तो हिन्द की शान है
 वो पूरा हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं
 वो हिंदी से अनजान है
 जी भर कर बोलो हिंदी यूं ही शरमाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए
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 इस सच को मेरे दोस्तों कभी झुठलाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए
 अपनी मातृभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए

हिंदी तो हिन्द की जान है

हिंदी तो हिन्द की शान है

वो पूरा हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं

वो हिंदी से अनजान है

जी भर कर बोलो हिंदी यूं ही शरमाना नहीं चाहिए

अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए

माना कि जग हो गया अग्रेज

पर बिन राष्ट्रभाषा कोई हो ना सतेज

क्यों कि जबतक हिंदुस्तान रहेगा

अफनी हिन्दी का सम्मान रहेगा

इतनी मधुर भाषा को कभी गवाना नहीं चाहिए

अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए

अपनी मातृभाषा को कभी भुलाना नहीं चाहिए

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष

हिंदी भाषा

हिन्दी ने हमें विश्व में एक नई पहचान दिलाई है। हिन्दी दिवस भारत में हर वर्ष 14 सितम्बर को मनाया जाता है हिन्दी भाषा सरल भाषा होने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रभाषा भी है। हिन्दी भाषा विश्व में

सबसे ज्यादा बोली जाने वाली तीसरी भाषा है। सन् 1953 से संपूर्ण भारत में प्रतिवर्ष 14 सितंबर को हिन्दी दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाएगा। धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी भाषा का प्रचलन बढ़ा और हिन्दी भाषा ने राष्ट्रभाषा का रूप ले लिया। इसका एक कारण है कि हमारी भाषा हमारे देश की संस्कृति और संस्कारों का प्रतिबिंब है। एक हिन्दुस्तानी को कम से कम अपनी भाषा यानि हिन्दी तो आनी ही चाहिए साथ ही हमें हिन्दी का सम्मान भी करना चाहिए। साक्षर से निरक्षर तक प्रत्येक वर्ग का व्यक्ति हिन्दी भाषा को आसानी से बोल समझ लेता है। यही इस भाषा की पहचान है कि इसे बोलने और समझने में किसी को कोई परेशानी नहीं होती।

आजकल अंग्रेजी बाजार के चलते दुनियाभर में हिंदी जानने और बोलने वाले को अनपढ़ या एक गंवार के रूप में देखा जाता है या यह कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दी बोलने वालों को लोग तुच्छ नजरो से देखते हैं। यह कतई सही नहीं है हम हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी के गुलाम बन बैठे हैं और हम ही हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी के गुलाम बन बैठे हैं और हम ही अपनी हिन्दी भाषा को वह मान सम्मान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, जो भारत और देश की भाषा के प्रति हर देशवासियों के नजर में होना चाहिए। आज हर माता पिता अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा के लिए अच्छे स्कूल में प्रवेश दिलाते हैं। इन स्कूलों में विदेशी भाषाओं पर तो बहुत ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन हिन्दी की तरफ कोई खास ध्यान दिया जाता। लेकिन हिन्दी दिवस मनाने का अर्थ है गुम हो रही हिन्दी को बचाने के लिए एक प्रयास लोगों को लगता है कि रोजगार के लिए इसमें कोई खास मौके नहीं मिलते। ये कतई सही नहीं है।

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष

सोचता हूँ

के कमी रह गई शायद कुछ या
जितना था वो काफी ना था,
नहीं समझ पाया तो समझा दिया होता
या जितना समझ पाया वो काफी ना था,
शिकायत थी तुम्हारी के तुम जताते नहीं
प्यार है तो कभी जमाने को बताते क्यों नही,

अरे मुहब्बत की क्या मैं नुमाईश करता
मेरे आँखों में जितना तुम्हें नजर आया,
क्या वो काफी नहीं था

सोचता हूँ के क्या, कमी रह गई,
क्या जितना था वो काफी नहीं था

करिश्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष

आर्टिकल- 370

जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत के अभिन्न अंग होने के बाद भी धारा 370 की वजन से अब तक पूर्ण रूप से भारत का हिस्सा नहीं बन पाया था। भारत का हिस्सा होने के बाद भी उसे स्वराज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त है, जिसके तहत आए दिन वहाँ आतंकवादी गतिविधियों की अधिकता थी अलग कानून अलग झंडे के साथ ही उसे एक विशेष राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त था, यही सबसे बड़ी वजह भी है कि आज आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद भी वह जगह विकास से कोसों दूर है। हाँलाकि वहाँ से अब धारा 370 हटा ली गई है। इसके लिए सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति की मंजूरी के साथ अधिसूचना जारी की और राज्यसभा में इससे जुड़ा संकल्प भी पेश किया। उसके तहत जो प्रतिबंध थे, उन्हें हटाया गया है। मतलब इसके तहत कश्मीर को जो स्वायत्तता मिलती थी, जो अलग अधिकार मिलते थे, वे सब हट गए हैं, जिस वजह से कहा जाता था कि एक देश में दो निशान, दो विधान, दो प्रधान ये सब खत खत हो जाएंगे- कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है।

जाने क्या बदलेगा इसके बाद :- धारा 370 के हटाए जाने के साथ ही कश्मीर भारतीय संविधान के दायरे में आ जाएगा इसके साथ ही उसे वो हर नियम मानने होंगे जो हर भारतीय अब तक मानता आया है, राष्ट्र नियम ध्वज या राष्ट्र का प्रतीक का अपमान देशद्रोह के अन्तर्गत आएगा और जैसा की अब तक कोई भारतीय वहाँ जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता था अब जमीन खरीदना भी संभव होगा। साथ ही कोई भारतीय नागरिकता लेकर मतदान में भी भूमिका निभा सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति के नोटिफिकेशन में अब जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो संविधान सभा थी, उसका नाम अब विधान सभा कर दिया गया है। पहले उसका नाम संविधान सभा इसीलिए था, क्योंकि भारत की संसद की तरह ही वह कई संवैधानिक निर्णय

करती थी। जैसे दिल्ली में है, पुडुचेरी में है, वैसे ही जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी विधानसभा होगी। यानि कश्मीर में चुनाव होंगे। विधायक होंगे, मुख्यमंत्री होगा, लेकिन पुलिस, सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था आदि पर केन्द्र का अधिकार होगा। यानि हर जगह से जम्मू-कश्मीर केन्द्र के अधीन ही होगा।

सबकुछ बदल जाएगा। जम्मू-कश्मीर के जो तीन सत्ता परिवार हैं, अब्दुल्ला परिवार, मुफती परिवार और तीसरा कांग्रेस परिवार, उनके हाथ में कुछ नहीं रह जाएगा। जब तक यहाँ की बागडोर आतंकवाद वहाँ की प्रमुख समस्या के रूप में खड़े थे। शिक्षा और रोजगार के अभाव में अपने लोग अपने परिवार को पालने के लिए कई आतंकवादी संगठन से जुड़ने लगे थे इस नए बदलाव के साथ ही देशभर के लोगों के कश्मीर में बसने और वहाँ बिजनेस करने का रास्ता खुल जाएगा। सबसे बड़ा बदलाव यह भी आएगा कि सेना की वहाँ उपस्थिति और उस पर खर्च धीरे-धीरे कम होता जाएगा। लद्दाख के अलग होने से वहाँ विकास तेजी से होगा। अभी तक घाटी के नेता इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देते थे।

मुस्कान शर्मा

कविता

यदि हाल मेरी माता पूछे तो,
जलता दीप बुझा देना !
युद्ध में जख्मी सैनिक साथी से कहता है
साथी घर जाकर मत कहना,
संकेतो में बतला देना;
जलता दीप बुझा देना !
इतने पर भी ना समझे तो,
दो आँसू तुम छलका देना;
यदि हाल मेरी बहना पूछे तो,
सूनी कलाई दिखला देना !
यदि हाल मेरे पापा पूछे तो,
हाथों को सहला देना;
यदि हाल मेरा बेटा पूछे तो;
सिर उसका ,सहला देना !

इतने पर भी ना समझे तो,
सीने से उसको लगा लेना;
यदि हाल मेरा भाई पूछे तो,
खाली राह दिखा देना !

इतने पर भी ना समझे तो,
सैनिक धर्म बता देना।

प्रियंका

हिन्दी भाषा

प्रकृति की पहली ध्वनि ऊँ है
मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी, इसी ऊँ की देन हैं।
देवनागरी लिपि है, देवो की कलम से उपजी
बंगला, गुजराती, भोजपुरी डोगरी, पंजाबी और
कई हिन्दी ही है इन सब की जननी?
प्रकृति की हर एक चीज़ अपने में सम्पूर्ण है
मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी अपने में सम्पूर्ण हैं।
जो बोलते हैं वही लिखते हैं,
मन के भाव सही उभरते है।
हिन्दी भाषा ही तुम्हें, प्रकृति से मिला देगी,
मन की शुद्धि तन की शुद्धि, सहायक यह बन जाएगा।
कुछ हवा चलती है ऐसी यहाँ
कहते है इस मातृभाषा को बदल डालो।
बदल सको क्या तुम अपनी माता को?
देवो की भाषा का क्यों तुम तिरस्कार करो।
बदल सको तो तुम अपनी सोच को बदल डालो
हर एक भाषा का तुम दिल से सम्मान करो
हिन्द की जड़ों पर आओ हम गर्व करें
हिन्दी भाषा पर आओ हम गर्व करें।

करिश्मा

बेटी

जब-जब जन्म लेती है बेटी,
खुशियाँ साथ लाती है बेटी।

ईश्वर की सौगात है बेटी,
 सुबह की पहली किरण है बेटी।
 तारों की शीतल छाया है बेटी,
 आंगन की चिड़िया है बेटी।
 त्याग और समर्पण सिखाती है बेटी,
 नये-नये रिश्ते बनाती है बेटी।
 जिस घर जाए, उजाला लाती है बेटी
 बार-बार याद आती है बेटी।
 बेटी की कीमत उनसे पूछो,
 जिनके पास नहीं है बेटी।

मुस्कान शर्मा

अनमोल वचन

वाणी में सूई भले ही रखो, पर उसमें धागा
 डालकर रखो, तांकि सूई केवल छेद न करे,
 बल्कि आपस में माला की तरह पिरोकर भी रखें।
 तेरे गिरने में तेरी हार नहीं,
 तू इंसान है, अवतार नहीं।
 गिर, उठ चल दौड़, फिर भाग क्योंकि जीत संक्षिप्त है,
 इसका कोई सार नहीं।
 मंजिल मिल ही जाएगी एक दिन भटकते-भटकते ही सही,
 गुमराह तो वो है, जो घर से निकले ही नहीं।
 खुशियाँ मिल जाएगी एक दिन, रोते-रोते ही सही।
 कमजोर दिल के हैं वो, जो हंसने का सोचते ही नहीं।
 पूरे होंगे हर वो ख्वाब, जो देखे हैं अंधेरी रातों में।
 ना-समझ है वो, जो डर से पूरी रात सोते ही नहीं।
 फर्क होता है खुदा और फकीर में,
 फर्क होता है किस्मत और लकीर में।
 अगर कुछ चाहो और वो ना मिले,
 तो समझ लेना की कुछ और भी अच्छालिखा है तकदीर में।

मुस्कान शर्मा

आत्महत्या

आत्महत्या सुनने में ही भयानक लगने वाला ये शब्द जाने किस तरह लोगो के दिमाग पर इस कदर हावी हो जाता है कि वे जान लेने जैसा कदम उठा लेते हैं।

हाल ही में फिल्म अभिनेता सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की मौत ने ना सिर्फ फिल्म जगत बल्कि पूरे देश को हिला कर रख दिया कि आखिर क्या हुआ की हमेशा मुस्कुराने वाला, हर कदम पर लोगों का मनोबल बढ़ाने वाला, सपनों को पूरा करने की बातें करने वाला और जिंदादिली से जीने वाला सिर्फ 34 वर्ष के व्यक्ति के जीवन में ऐसा कौन सा दुख आ गया। उसको मर जाना ज्यादा आसान लगा।

सुशांत की आत्महत्या के बाद से ही लोग दो भागो में बंट गए हैं। एक तबका वो जिसे लगता है कि ये कायरता पूर्ण कार्य है, कोई परेशानी थी तो उसे उनसे लड़ना चाहिए था, वहीं दूसरी तबका वो जो आहत है जो समझ नहीं पा रहा की किस कदर दर्द में रहा होगा वो शख्स जिसने ऐसा कदम उठा लिया।

खैर क्या फर्क पड़ता है कुछ दिन बातें होंगी पर फिर लोग सब भूल जाएंगे। लोग आत्महत्या तो कर लेते हैं, साथ ही छोड़ जाते हैं ऐसे कई सवाल जिनका जवाब तलाशते-तलाशते उनके अपने टूट जाते हैं, अगर जाना इतना जरूरी था तो जवाब तो दे जाते की क्यों जा रहे हो। वो बाप अब सारी जिंदगी इस आत्मग्लानि में बिता देगा कि मेरा बच्चा परेशान था, उनकी बहनें, दोस्त सारी जिंदगी खुद को कोंसेगे की हमें अपनी तकलीफ बताने लायक नहीं समझा।

बस छोड़ गया ऐसे सवालियों को साथ जिनके जवाब सिर्फ उसी के पास थे। क्यों सुशांत क्यों किया तुमने ऐसा?? सब से इतना प्यारा रिश्ता बनाने के बाद छोड़ जाने का हक किसने दिया तुम्हें। अपने पूरे जीवन से तुमने लोगों की सीख दी और मौत से भी उम्मीद है कि अब लोग सोशल मीडिया के आधार पर लोगों को जज नहीं करेंगे।

शायद अब लोग समझ पाए की हमेशा हसते हुए चेहरे के पीछे भी दर्द हो सकता है, किसी के पास पैसा, प्यार, नाम सब होने के बाद भी वो अकेला हो सकता है, बैंक बैलेंस आपको खुश नहीं रख सकता।

आपको अगर कोई जिंदा रख सकता है तो ये बस वो लोग है जिनकी आपकी जिंदगी में जगह है। आज के समय में जरूरी है कि सोशल दुनिया से हट कर भी लोगो के फिजिकल टच में रहा जाए, आस पास के लोगो को महसूस किया जाए। उनकी मानसिक परेशानी को दूर करना चाहिए।



अगर किसी व्यक्ति का दिमाग उसे इस कदर परेशान कर रहा है तो ये परेशानी नहीं, ये तो जरिया है ये बताने का की वो व्यक्ति जिंदा है। जिस का दिमाग उसका सबसे अच्छा दोस्त है, वहीं उसका सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन भी होता है।

सुशांत सिंह राजपूत इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। बस हमें दिमाग का दोस्त बनने की जरूरत है, ओवर थिंकिंग जैसी किसी तकलीफ को हल्के में ना ले और आखिर में जैसा की सुशांत ने कहा था, जिंदगी में अगर कुछ सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है तो वो खुद जिंदगी है, तो बेहतर है उस जिंदगी का ख्याल रखे।

मुस्कान शर्मा

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

PUNJABI



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ਸਹਿਤ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਨਿਵੇਕਲਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਮੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੈਦ, ਸ਼ਿਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬਟਾਲਵੀ, ਵਾਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਦਮੋਦਰ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਰਗੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨਗੀਨੇ ਹਨ। ਵਾਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਤੇ ਦਮੋਦਰ ਦੇ ਕਿੱਸੇ ਹੀਰ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਨਿਵੇਕਲਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਵਾਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਕਿੱਸੇ ਹੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਅਮਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਸੋ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸੁਭਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ “ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ” ਦੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ ਲਿਖਾਂ ਸੋ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਕੱਢਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਕੱਲ ਦੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਬਣਨਾ ਹੈ। ਸੋ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਚਾਈਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੂਹਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਲਿਖਤ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹੀ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੰਗੇ ਸਹਿਤਕ ਬਣਨਗੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਓ! ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਕਿਰਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੌਲਿਕਤਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਆਕਰਨਕ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸੋ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਛੱਡਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦਾ ਪੱਲਾ ਫੜ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਪੱਕਤਾ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਮਹਿਕ ਰੂਪੀ ਬਾਗ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਕਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਤਹਿ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਸ਼ੁੱਕਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਆਖਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਡੂੰਘੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਨ।

ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਸਹਿਤ
ਪ੍ਰੋ, ਐਸ. ਪੀ. ਐਸ ਕੰਗ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤਤਾ

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ, ਭਗਤਾਂ, ਸੂਫੀ ਫਕੀਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਧਨਾ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤ ਹੋਈ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਮਾਣ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਬਲਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ ਸਰੋਤ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਸੂਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਬੰਨਣ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਦਾਚਾਰਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਹੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਆਸਰੇ ਉਹ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਚ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ ਵਧਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਹੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜਜ਼ਬਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਈਚਾਰਾ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਜਿੰਨੇ ਵਧੀਆਂ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ-ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ-ਬੋਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸੰਵੇਦਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਅਤੇ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਤਾਕੀਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ ਵੱਸ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਨਿਖੇਧੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਫੁਰਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ :-

“ਖੜੀਆ ਤ ਧਰਮੁ ਛੋਡਿਆ ਮਲੇਛ ਭਾਖਿਆ ਗਹੀ ॥

ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਮੁਗਲ ਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦਾ ਇਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਗਹਿਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਿਆ ਸੀ। ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਪਿਆ, ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੇੜਿਉਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਸੀ। ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹਨ :-

“ਘਰਿ ਘਰਿ ਮੀਆ ਸਭਨਾਂ ਜੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਅਵਰ ਤੁਮਾਰੀ ॥” ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਚੇਤਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਨਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਅਪਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ। ਉਕਤ ਪੰਕਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਕੱਢਣਾ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਕੇਵਲ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਹੀ ਪਾਬੰਦ ਰਹਿਣ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ 'ਗੁਲਾਮੀ' ਦੇ ਭਾਵ ਅਧੀਨ, ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਬੋਲੀ, ਮਰਯਾਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ ਨੂੰ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਬਿਰਤੀ ਅਧੀਨ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨ ਵੱਲ ਰੁਚਿਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਦੁਨਿਆਵੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

‘ਪੰਜਾਬ’ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਖਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼-ਵੰਡ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਸਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ-ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਲਹਿੰਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ। ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਲਹਿੰਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਹਮੁਖੀ (ਉਰਦੂ) ਲਿਪੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੋਵਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਲਹਿੰਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਦਰਜ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਸੇ ਲਿਪੀ ਨੂੰ ਠੋਸ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਗੇ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਧ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਅਪਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੇ ਜਨ-ਸਧਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਮਾਰਥ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਝੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੇ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਭਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਭੱਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਰੋ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਦੈਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਨਿਆਵੀ ਅਮੀਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਦੀਵੀ ਤੌਰ ‘ਤੇ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਦਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਹੋਏ ਸ਼ਬਦ ‘ਧੁਰ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ’ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕਰਕੇ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜਿਥੇ ਵੀ ਗਏ, ਉਥੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਕਰਾਤਮਕ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਜਸ਼ੀਲੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ-ਬੋਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਚੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਚੈਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਥੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਝੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਰਹਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕੇ। ਭਾਰਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹਰਿਸ਼ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਇਕ ਉਘੇ ਕਵੀ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਜਨਮਦਾਤਾ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ‘ਮਾਤ੍ਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ’ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਅਧੀਨ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰਚਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਕਾਸ ‘ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਅਧਾਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮਨ ਦੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਵਾਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਅਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ:

“ਨਿਜ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉਨਤੀ ਅਹੈ ਸਭ ਉਨਤੀ ਕੇ ਮੂਲ।
ਬਿਨ ਨਿਜ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਕੇ ਮਿਚਕ ਨ ਹਿਯ ਕੋ
ਸੂਲ।” ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਉਘੇ ਕਵੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ
ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ

ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਉਲਾਰਵਾਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਗਲੇ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਬਿਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ:-

“ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਜਦਪਿ ਸਭ ਗੁਨ ਹੋਤ ਪ੍ਰਵੀਨ।

ਪੈ ਨਿਜ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਬਿਨ ਰਹਤ ਹੀਨ ਕੇ ਹੀਨ।” ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਿਆਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁੱਕ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਵੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਯੂਨੈਸਕੋ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਹਿਤ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬਹੁ-ਭਾਸ਼ੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੂਝ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤਿੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ:

1. ਯੂਨੈਸਕੋ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਵਜੋਂ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
2. ਯੂਨੈਸਕੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਸਮਾਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਤੱਤ ਵਜੋਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੱਧਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਦੋਭਾਸ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ / ਜਾਂ ਬਹੁ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

3. ਯੂਨੈਸਕੋ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸਮਝ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅੰਤਰ-ਸੰਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼-ਵੰਡ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਅਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੋਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤਾ ਘਟਿਆ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਘੇਰਾ ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਫੈਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਦੂਰ-ਦੁਰਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਥਾਨ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਕਾਸਮੁਖੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਗੇ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਭਾਗ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਟੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਇਹ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਲ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਮਿਹਨਤੀ, ਉਦਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਗਤੀਸ਼ੀਲ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੰਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਅਪਣਾਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਲਸਰੂਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਰਮ-ਭੂਮੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਲ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਨਿਵਾਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬਾਖੂਬੀ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਹੈ, ਕਿ ਜਨਮ-ਭੂਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਮ-ਭੂਮੀ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਜੰਮਪਲ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੰਮ-ਕਾਜ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਦੂਰ-ਦੁਰਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰ ਗਏ ਹਨ,

ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਬਚਨਾਂ, ਪੀਰਾਂ-ਫਕੀਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਧਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੋ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਾਈ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰ ਗਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਹੁ-ਗਿਣਤੀ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ, ਸਦਾਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਭਿਆਚਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਆਪਣੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਨਾ ਜਾਣ। ਪਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਕੂਲਾ ਬਣਵਾ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣੀ ਆਰੰਭ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਲ ਮਕਸਦ ਵੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ ਸੋਝੀ ਦੇ ਮੰਦਰ 'ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਦੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਐਤਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਪਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਪਣਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਨਿਭਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਹਿਤ ਰਚਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਪਣਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਫ਼ਰਜ਼ ਨਿਭਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰਚਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਹ ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਜਜ਼ਬ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਪਾਰ, ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਪੈਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਸੀ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ 'ਤੇ ਮਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਧਰਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਨੁਕਤੇ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋਣ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਖ਼ਤਰਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਨੁਕਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ 'ਤੇ ਪੂਰਬ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਬੇਚੈਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਸ਼-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸਦੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਝੁਕਾਅ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵੱਲ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਗੌਰਵ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ। ਦਾਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਪੋਤੇ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਘੱਟ ਰਹੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਹੀ ਚਿੰਤਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਕੋਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੂੰਹ-ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਬਾ ਫ਼ਰੀਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮਿਠਾਸ, ਹਲੀਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੁੱਧਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ, ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਨਵੇਂ ਬਦਲਦੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵਿਚ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨ ਦੀ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਹਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਨੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਵਰਗ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਇਸ ਵੱਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਆਕਰਿਸ਼ਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਬਹੁਤੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਫੋਨ 'ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰਤਾ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਵੱਧਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਘਟੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ 'ਗੂਗਲ ਬਾਬਾ' ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲੱਭਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣੀ, ਉਸ ਨੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਆਕਰਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਰੁਝਾਨ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵੱਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। 'ਕੋਵਿਡ' ਦੌਰਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਜਾਂ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਘੜ ਲਈ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸੰਕੇਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ 'ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਮੂਹ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਯਤਨ ਸਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੂੰ ਇੰਟਰਨੈਟ ਦੇ ਹਾਣ ਦੀ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਚੁਣੌਤੀ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਕਾਰਜ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਵੱਲ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਲਿਜਾਉਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਹਿਮ ਰੋਲ ਅਦਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ, ਅਮਰੀਕਾ, ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ, ਆਸਟਰੇਲੀਆ ਅਦਿ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ੱਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਕਾਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਤਾ ਲਈ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ, ਗੋਸ਼ਟੀਆਂ, ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕ-ਮੇਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਾਣ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ।

ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਈਚਾਰਾ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ, ਉਥੇ ਉਹ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਮਾਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਾਂਝ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ 'ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਾਰਸ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵਾਰਸ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ-ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ ਦੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਮੋੜ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਹਨ।

ਡਾ. ਕਮਲਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ
ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ,
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ।

ਬਹੁਤ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਆਕਰਸ਼ਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ

ਸਮਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਗਵਾਚੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤਾਂ ਹੱਥ ਆ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਬੀਤਿਆਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਧਨ ਜਾਂ ਕੀਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਵਾਪਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਤੋਂ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਅੰਸ਼ ਦਾ ਲਾਭ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਂ ਨਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਤਾਂ ਸੱਪਸ਼ਟ ਹੀ ਹਨ। ਜ਼ਰਾ ਸੋਚੋ, ਜੇਕਰ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਨਾ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ? ਜ਼ਰਾ ਸੋਚੋ, ਜੇਕਰ ਰੇਲ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਨਾ ਆਉਣ ਜਾਂ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ? ਜੇਕਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ, ਬੈਂਕ, ਡਾਕਖਾਨਿਆਂ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਤੇ ਰੇਡੀਓ ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਡਿਊਟੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਨਾ ਪੁੱਜਣ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ? ਜੇਕਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਸੱਚਮੁੱਚ ਹੀ ਬੜੀ ਗੜਬੜ ਮਚ ਜਾਵੇ ਤੇ ਚਾਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਦੁੱਖ ਤਰਲੀਫ਼ਾ ਫੈਲ ਜਾਣ। ਸੋ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਸ਼ਟ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਧੋਖਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਭਾਰੀ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਦੇ ਭਾਰੀ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਨਾ ਕਦਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਤੇ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਇਕ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਕਾਹਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਉਹ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਸਿਰੇ ਚਾੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਵਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਟ ਵਜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਆਦਮੀ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਨਾ ਚਿੱਠੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਲਈ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੈ, ਨਾ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਸੁਣਨ ਲਈ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਇਕਰਾਰ ਪੂਰੇ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ। ਸਿਆਣਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਥਨ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੇਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾਣਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੇਵਲ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਕੰਮ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ ਨਿਰਾ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਛੱਤੀ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੇਵਲ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਮਿੰਟਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਨਿਬੜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕੋਮਲ ਬੀ. ਸੀ. ਏ—॥

ਤੂੰਬੀ ਦਾ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ

ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਯਮਲਾ ਜੱਟ ਤੂੰਬੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਜੋਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਇੱਕ ਤਾਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਪੋਟੇ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰਾਂ ਜਗਾਣ ਦਾ ਨਵਾਂ-ਨਿਵੇਲਾ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸਦੇ ਹੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ। ਜਦ ਉਹ ਤੂੰਬੀ ਟੁਣਕਾਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਸਰੋਤੇ ਮੰਤਰ-ਮੁਗਧ ਹੋ ਬਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਸਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਜਾਦੂ ਹੀ ਸੀ, ਜਦ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਸੰਗੀਤ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਅਲੌਕਿਕ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਬੱਝਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆ ਖਲੋਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸਟੇਜ ਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਖਲੋਤਾ ਯਮਲਾ ਜੱਟ ਜਦ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਗੰਜਾਰਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਜ਼ੂਮ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੀ ਰੂਹ ਮਸ਼ਿਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ, ਜਦ ਉਹ ਗਾਉਂਦਾ-ਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਪਲ ਇਉਂ ਲੱਗਣ ਲੱਗ ਪੈਂਦਾ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਫਕੀਰ ਗੁਮੰਤਰੀ ਵਿਖਿਆਨ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਜਨਮ ਸਥਾਨ— ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 1910 ਦੇ ਲਾਗੇ-ਚਾਗੇ (28 ਮਾਰਚ 1910) ਚੱਕ ਨੰਬਰ 384 ਟੋਬਾ ਟੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਲਾਇਲਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ, ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਇੱਕ ਰਹਾਣੀ ਛੁਪੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਹਰਨਾਮ ਕੌਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਆਹ-ਮੁਕਲਾਵੇ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ, ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਖੂਹੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਘੜਾ ਭਰਨ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਪੀਰ ਕਟੋਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਫਕੀਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ ਸੀ। ਨਾਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਆਖਿਆ, “ਨੀ ਨਾਮੋ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣ ਭੈਣਾ, ਆਹ ਪੀਰ ਤੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁਰਾਦਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਦੈ, ਤੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੁੱਖ ਲੈ ਕੋਈ ਸੁੱਖਣਾ।” ਹਰਨਾਮ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਦਾਤ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖੀ ਸੀ। ਜਦ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਜਨਮਿਆਂ, ਹਰਨਾਮ ਕੌਰ ਹਰੇ ਰੰਗ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਚਾੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਆਈ ਪੀਰ ਕਟੋਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ ਉੱਤੇ।

ਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਚੇਟਕ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦੀ-ਪੀਰ ਕਟੋਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ ਉੱਤੇ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ ਹਾੜ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੇਲਾ ਭਰਦਾ, ਬੜੀ ਰੌਣਕ ਹੁੰਦੀ, ਦੂਰੋਂ-ਦੂਰੇਡਿਉਂ ਵੀ ਰਾਗੀ,ਢਾਡੀ, ਗੁਮੰਤਰੀ ਤੇ ਗਵੱਈਏ ਆਉਂਦੇ। ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਹਾਲੇ ਸੱਤ-ਅੱਠ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੀ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਗਾਉਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੂਹਰੀਆਂ ਉੱਠਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਈਆਂ। ਮੇਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਰਿਆ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਉਹ ਗੁਮੰਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਦਾ। ਜਦ ਉਹ ਨੌਂ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰ

ਉਸ ਮੇਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਾਇਆ। ਸਾਲ 1919 ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਦਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਖੇੜਾ ਰਾਮ ਚੱਲ ਵਸਿਆ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਤੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਨਾ ਗੂੜਾ ਰਾਮ ਕੋਲ ਚੱਕ ਚੂਹੜ ਸਿੰਘ 224 ਵਿਖੇ ਆ ਗਿਆ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਦੇ ਲਾਇਲਪੁਰ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਪੇਸ਼ਾਵਰ ਗਾਇਕਾ ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ ਬੇਗਮ ਦਾ ਗਾਣਾ, ‘ ਅੱਖੀਆਂ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਸੜੀਆਂ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੱਜਣ ਦੇ ਲੜੀਆਂ’, ਸੁਣ ਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਟੁੰਬਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਉਹ ਬਾਰ-ਬਾਰ ਉਹਦੇ ਘਰ ਅੱਗੋਂ ਲੰਘਦਾ, ਮਤਾਂ ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ ਬੇਗਮ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਮੁੜ ਕੰਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈ ਜਾਵੇ, ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਲੰਘਦਾ-ਲੰਘਦਾ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਗੀਤ ਗੀਤ ਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾਂਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ, ਤਾਂ ਬੇਗਮ ਨੇ ਸੁਣ ਲਿਆ, ਉਹ ਖਿੱਝ ਗਈ, “ ਸੁਣ ਵੇ ਛੋਕਿਰਆ ਜੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਗਾਲੀ ਆਣਾ ਈ ਤਾਂ ਏਡਾ ਬੇਸੁਰਾ ਗੀਤ ਨਾ ਗਾਣਾ।” ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਦੇ ਸੀਨੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਵੱਜੀ। ਗੁਣ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਨਾ ਗੂੜਾ ਰਾਮ ਪਾਸ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਬੱਧੀ ਰਿਆਜ਼ ਕਰਦਾ। 1930 ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਲਾਇਲਪੁਰ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਆਲ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਤਾਦ ਧਾਰਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ, ਸਾਰੰਗੀ ਵਜਾਉਣੀ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਨੇ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਲਈ। ਢੋਲਕ ਤੇ ਦੋਤਾਰਾ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਆਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ। 1938 ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਰਾਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਲਾਇਲਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਚੱਕ ਨੰ :224 ਫੱਤੇ ਦੀਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਮਜ਼ੀਦ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਧਾਰ ਲਿਆ।

ਮਾੜੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ‘ਚ ਜਿਉਣ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ-

ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਮੇਤ ਏਧਰ ਆ ਗਿਆ। ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਆਣ ਡੇਰਾ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਕੈਂਪ ਵਿੱਚ, ਇਹ ਉਧਰੋਂ ਆਏ ਸ਼ਰਨਾਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਕੈਂਪ ਸੀ। ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਨਗਰ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਆਬਾਦ ਹੋਇਆ ਇਹ ਨਗਰ। ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਇੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਕੱਢੀ। ਦੇਸ਼-ਵੰਡ ਕਾਰਨ ਉੱਥਲ-ਪੁਥਲ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ, ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਲੱਭ ਰਿਹਾ। ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਉਹ ਸਟੇਜੀ ਸਵੀ ਰਾਮ ਨਰੈਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਆਇਆ, ਹੱਥ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਅਰਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ, “ ਜਨਾਬ ਉਧਰੋਂ ਉੱਜੜ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਆਂ। ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ-ਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰੋ, ਕਿਧਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਦਿਲਵਾ ਦਿਓ।” ਦਰਦੀ ਨੇ

ਪੁੱਛਿਆ, “ਕੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੇਂਗਾ?” “ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਲਾਓ, ਰੋਟੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਆਲ ਏ”, ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਦਰਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਉੱਤੇ ਤਰਸ ਆ ਗਿਆ। ਉਸਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਲੀ ਰੱਖ ਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਝੁੰਗੀ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵੀ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ, ਸਵੇਰੇ ਉਠ ਕੇ ਖੂਹ ਜੋੜਦਾ। ਜੁਆਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਠਕੇ ਨੁਹਾਉਂਦਾ। ਫਿਰ ਫੁੱਲ ਤੋੜਦਾ, ਹਾਰ ਪਰੋਂਦਾ ਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਚੌੜੇ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਚਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਚੱਲਣ ਲੱਗਿਆ। ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ, ਰਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਝੁੰਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠ ਸਾਰੰਗੀ ਵਜਾਕੇ ਗਾਉਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਦਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੁਲਵੰਤ ਨੇ ਸੁਣ ਲਿਆ, “ਪਾਪਾ ਜੀ, ਦੇਖੋ ਮਾਲੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਗਾਂਦਾ ਪਿਆ ਐ। ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਜ਼ ਵੀ ਵਜਾਂਦੇ, ਪਤਾ ਨੀ ਕੀ ਏ।” ਦਰਦੀ ਸੁਣਕੇ ਦੰਗ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦਿਨ ਹੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਬਰਸੀ ਸੀ, ਉੱਥੇ ਦਰਦੀ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਦੀ ਸੱਸੀ ਗਾਈ। ਫਿਰ ਦਰਦੀ ਨੇ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਗੀਤ ਚੇਤੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਕੋਰਾ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪ ਲਿਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸਕਦਾ। ਗੀਤ ਸੀ: “ਕੋਮਲ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਨਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੱਥ ਬੇਦਰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਈਆਂ।” ਪਟਿਆਲੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ ਕਵੀ-ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ। ਜਦ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਗਾਇਆ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਜਾਦੂ ਫੈਲ ਗਿਆ। ਬਾਵਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਵੀ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਦੇ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਸਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ 35 ਰੁਪਈਏ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਏਡੀ ਵੰਡੀ ਰਕਮ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਬਾਗੋਬਾਗ ਸੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ ਆਸੀ ਨਾਲ ਉਸਦਾ ਮੇਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਗੁਰੂ ਧਾਰ ਲਿਆ। ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਆਸੀ ਕੋਲ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਹੋਰ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ, ਉਹ ਕੁਝ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਆਸੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਬਕ ਆਪੋ-ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਾਪੀਆਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਲਿਖ ਲਿਜਾਂਦੇ, ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਏਧਰ-ਉਧਰ ਤਕਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ। ਗੋਲ-ਮਟੋਲ ਚਿਹਰਾ ਭੋਲਾ-ਭਾਲਾ। ਆਸੀ ਛੇੜਦਾ, “ ਉਏ ਤੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਯਮੁਲਾ ਈ ਏ.....ਯਮੁਲਾ ਜੱਟ।” ਤੇ ਬਸ ਉਸੇ ਦਿਨ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਯਮੁਲਾ ਜੱਟ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।

ਤਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ ਕੌਮ-III

ਨਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਨਿਰਸਦੇਹ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਰਹਿਣ ਹੀ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਂਦਾ, ਕੱਖੋਂ ਹੌਲਾ ਕਰ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਹੈ-ਨਾ ਘਰ ਆਦਰ-ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਮਾਣ, ਪਦ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਆਦਤ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਪਕੜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ, ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹੋਸਟਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਸਟਲਰਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹਨ। ਹੋਸਟਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਨਾਂ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਭੂਤ ਹੀ ਸਵਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਰੀਸ ਤੇ ਭੇਡ ਚਾਲ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਸ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਹੋਸਟਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਸ਼ਰਾਬ, ਚਰਸ, ਗਾਂਜਾਂ, ਕੋਕੀਨ, ਭੰਗ, ਐਲ. ਐਮ. ਡੀ. ਦੀਆਂ ਗੋਲੀਆਂ ਆਦਿ ਕਈ ਕੁਝ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਆਦਰ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਗ਼ਲਤ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਨੱਸ਼ਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੂੰਹ ਤੱਕ ਦਿਖਾਉਣੋਂ ਝਿੱਜਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਝੂਠ ਬੋਲਣਾ, ਝੂਠੀਆਂ ਸਹੁਆਂ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ, ਚੋਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨਾ, ਡਾਕੇ ਮਾਰਨੇ ਤੇ ਠੱਗੀ-ਠੱਗੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਿੱਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਸ਼ੱਈਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਤੇ ਤਰਕ-ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਚੰਗੇ ਮੰਦੇ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਹੋਸਟਲ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਸ਼ੇਬਾਜ਼ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਬਰਦਸਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਿਗਰੇਟ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਪੀਣਾ ਉਹ ਇਕ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਉਹ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਦੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨਸ਼ੀਲੇ ਪਦਾਰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ, ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਉਥੇ ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਹੈ।

ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਕਾਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਸੌਖਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਹੈ। ਕਿ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ

ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਸ਼ੀਲੇ ਪਦਾਰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਪਾਬੰਦੀ ਲਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਵੀ ਚੋਰੀ ਛਿਪੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ੀਲੀਆਂ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਸਜ਼ਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ, ਕਲਾ ਪਿਆਰ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਆਦਿ ਦੀਆਂ ਰੁਚੀਆਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ। ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਹੋਸਟਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਇਹ ਆਦਤ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ-ਪਿਉ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਤੋਂ ਸੱਖਣੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਦਾਰੀਆਂ ਪੂਰੀ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਨਸ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਇੱਕਲੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ। ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਹੰਭਲਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ ਪਏਗਾ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਚੱਜੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਾਇਆਂ ਜਾਵੇ। ਮਾਂ-ਪਿਉ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਰੱਖਣ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਦਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ। ਇਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਰਸਤਾ ਵਿਖਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਹੈ।

ਜੇ ਇਹ ਕੁੱਝ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਨਿੱਤ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਠੱਲ ਪੈ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ; ਸਮਾਜ ਨਰੋਆ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਤੇ ਹਵਾਈ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਸੀ ਨੱਸ਼ਈਓ! ਨਸ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਏ, ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਾਣ ਕੇ ਹਵਾਈ ਘੋੜੇ ਨਾ ਦੁੜਾਈ ਜਾਉ। ਜੁੜ ਜੁੜ ਕੇ ਮਰਨ ਦੇ ਵਰੰਟਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਦਸਤਖ਼ਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ? ਇਹ ਛੂਤ ਦਾ ਰੋਗ ਏ, ਕੋਈ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਢੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਰਾਜ਼ੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏਗਾ। ਕਦੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਟੈਂਹਰਾਂ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਨੇ? ਇਹ ਲਾਹਨਤ ਏ, ਖ਼ਾਹ-ਮਖ਼ਾਹ ਜੀਅ ਜੀਅ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਫਿਟਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾ ਲਉ। ਇਹ ਬੁਰਿਆਈਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਏ; ਜੇ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਜੂਨਾਂ ਭੋਗ ਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਜਨਮ ਨਸੀਬ ਹੋਇਆ ਏ ਤਾਂ ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆਂ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਬਣੋ।

ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖੋ:

ਜਿਤਨੇ ਨਰਕ ਇਹ ਮਨਮੁਖ ਭੋਗੇ, ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਨਾ ਮਾਸਾ
ਹੋ ॥

ਆਪਣਾ ਜਨੰ ਸੰਵਾਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਜੱਸ ਖੱਟ ਕੇ ਜਾਉ :
ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ ਜਨਮ ਸਵਾਰ ਦਰਗਹ ਚਲਿਆ ॥
ਸਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ ਜਾਵਿ ਸਜਾ ਪਿੜ ਮਲਿਆ ॥

ਸਿਮਰਨ ਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ
ਬੀ ਬੀ ਏ —9

ਦੋਸਤੀ

ਕਿੰਨ੍ਹਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਅੱਖਰ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਇਹ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਪਰ
ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਡਾ ਹੈ।
ਦੋਸਤੀ ਮਤਲਬ ਕਿਸੇ ਐਸੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਯਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਜੋ ਹਰ
ਹਾਲਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੜੇ। ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ
ਵਾਲੇ ਹੋਣ ਜਾਂ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ। ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰੀ ਸਾਂਝੇਦਾਰੀ
ਹੋਣਾ, ਚਾਹੇ ਝੂਠ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਸੱਚ ਚਾਹੇ ਗਲਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ
ਸਹੀ। ਪੂਰਾ-ਪੂਰਾ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਇੱਕ-ਦੂਜੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ।

1. ਨਿੱਕੇ-ਨਿੱਕੇ ਪੱਲ ਇੱਕ-ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਬਿਤਾਉਣੇ।
ਬਚਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਬੁਢਾਪੇ ਤੱਕ ਇੱਕ-ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਤੇ
ਲੱਖਾਂ-ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਭੀੜ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਉਸ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝ
ਰੱਖਣੀ ਜੋ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਹਿੱਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹੇ। ਨਿੱਕੀ-ਨਿੱਕੀ ਗੱਲ
ਪਿੱਛੇ ਲੜਨਾ, ਪਰ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ ਵੀ। ਹਾਂ ਰੁੱਸ
ਵੀ ਜਾਣਾ, ਜਦ ਕੋਈ ਗਲਤੀ ਕਰ ਜਾਣਾ, ਪਰ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ
ਵੀ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪਤਾ ਜੋ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਸਮਝੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਾ-ਸਮਝੇ
ਪਰ ਦੋਸਤ ਸਮਝ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

2. ਦੋਸਤੀ 'ਚ ਕੋਈ ਰੰਗ, ਕੋਈ ਜਾਤੀ, ਕੋਈ ਧਰਮ, ਕੋਈ
ਲਿੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਦੋਸਤੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਹੋ
ਸਕਦੀ ਐ, ਚਾਹੇ ਕੋਈ ਗੋਰਾ ਏ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਲਾ, ਕੋਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ
ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ। ਕੁੜੀ ਵੀ ਦੋਸਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਤੇ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਵੀ
। ਮਾਇਨੇ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਬੱਸ ਯਾਰੀ। ਯਾਰੀ 'ਚ ਹਾਸਾ, ਮਜ਼ਾਕ,

ਮਖੌਲ, ਬੇਇਜ਼ਤੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਆਮ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਦਾ
ਮਤਲਬ ਹੀ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੱਸਣਾ-ਖੇਡਣਾ ਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ
ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਫ਼ਲ ਲੱਗਦੀ
ਤਾਂ ਖੱਪ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਰੋਲਾ ਤਾਂ ਇੰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਕੁੱਝ ਸੁਣੇ ਨਾ।

3. ਚਾਹੇ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਹੋਣ, ਪਰ ਦੋਸਤ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੀ
ਕਰਕੇ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ
ਮਨ ਵੀ ਸਾਡਾ ਜੋ ਇੰਨਾਂ ਭਾਰ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਫਿਰਦਾ, ਉਹ ਵੀ ਹਲਕਾ
ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਜਦ ਵੀ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਉਸ
ਦੋਸਤ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਜੋ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ
ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਭ ਨਾਲ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਦੋਸਤ
ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਝਿੱਜਕ ਦੇ ਸਾਂਝੀ
ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਸੋ ਦੋਸਤ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਨੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ
ਆਪਣੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੋਸਤ ਲਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਖੜੋ।

ਵਿਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ ਬੀ ਏ —9

ਦਾਜ ਇੱਕ ਲਾਹਨਤ

ਭੂਮਿਕਾ-ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਗੀਤ ਚਲਦੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ
ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਆਹ ਵੇਲੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਇੱਛਾ
ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਗਾਤ ਵਜੋਂ ਕੱਪੜੇ, ਗਹਿਣੇ ਅਤੇ ਘਰੇਲੂ
ਸਮਾਨ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਲਾਹਨਤ,
ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਲੰਕ ਅਤੇ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਹੈ।
ਵਿਆਹ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਰੂਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੇਲ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਹ
ਇੱਕ ਦਿਖਾਵਾ ਤੇ ਸੋਚੇਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਦਾਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ
ਵੱਡੀ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ
ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਸਮਾਜ ਸੁਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ। ਪਰ ਉਸ
ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ। ਬਲਕਿ

ਦਿਨ ਪਰ ਦਿਨ ਹੋਰ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਰੂਪ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ। ਇਸ ਕੁਰੀਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੋਚੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਸਿਰ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਨਾਲ ਝੁੱਕ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
 ਦਾਜ ਕੀ ਹੈ- ਦਾਜ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ, ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਲੜਕੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਗਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਦਾ ਬੋਲ-ਬਾਲਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਲੋਕ ਲੜਕੀ ਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰੋਂ ਖ਼ਾਲੀ ਹੱਥ ਜਾਣਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੇ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਤੰਗੀ ਨਾ ਆਵੇ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਦੀ ਫਿਕਰ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਨੂੰ ਲੋਕ ਦਾਜ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਲਾਲਚ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਬਣਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤੇ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਾਲਚ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਪਣਾ ਘਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੰਪਤੀ ਤੱਕ ਵੇਚ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਾਲਚੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਡ ਨਹੀਂ ਭਰਦਾ। ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਲੋਕ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੋਡਰਨ ਹਾਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਹੈ ਫਿਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਦਾਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾਵਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੁੜੀ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੇ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਣਦੇਖਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਪੁਛਦੇ ਹਨ ਕੀ ਦਿਓਗੇ। ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸ਼ਰਮਨਾਕ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ। ਇਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਿ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਹਫ਼ਤਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਹੀ ਇੱਕ ਕੇਸ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹੁਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੇ ਦਹੇਜ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਕੁੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੱਚੇ ਸਮੇਤ ਬਾਰ ਕੱਢ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਪਤਾ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਦਾਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ ਦੇ ਜਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਖ਼ਰਾਬ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ, ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਵਾਰੇ ਗੱਲ ਕੁੜੀ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਦੋਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਘਰ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਮੀਰ ਲੋਕ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਕਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਣਗੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਪੈਸਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਖਰੀਦ

ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤੇ ਦਿਖਾਵਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਵੇਚ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ। ਦਾਜ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਖੁਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਦਾਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਦਾਜ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਦੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਦੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੋਂ।

ਦਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਉਪਾਅ- ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਲਾਹਨਤ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਟੀ.ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਵਨ ਸਟਾਪ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਲਏ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਭ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਹੈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਸ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਬਲਮ ਦਾ ਹਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਸਾਰ-ਅੰਸ- ਦਾਜ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਗਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਇੱਕ ਕੋਹੜ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਨੂੰਹ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤਸੀਹੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣ। ਆਓ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਲਾਹਨਤ ਤੋਂ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਇੱਕਠੇ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਯਤਨ ਕਰੀਏ ਤੇ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕੁਰੀਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਟਣ ਲਈ ਲੱਕ ਬੰਨ ਲਈਏ। ਕਿਸੇ ਕਵੀ ਨੇ ਠੀਕ ਹੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ

“ਛੱਡੋ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਾਸੀਓ ਭੈੜੇ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਨੂੰ
 ਸਵੇਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਚਾਨਣ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਦਲੋ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ।”
 ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ

ਮਾਨਵਤਾ

ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ

ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦਇਆ ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਆਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਇਸ ਚਲਦੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਵੱਸ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਈ ਅਮੀਰ ਹਨ, ਕਈ ਗਰੀਬ ਹਨ, ਕਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਨਰਮ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੜਬ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੋਂ ਗਰੀਬ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਨਰਮ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਦਿਲ ਦਾ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਚੰਗੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਖੇਗਾ। ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਵਧੀਆ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਵਾਲਾ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਅੜਬ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦੂਜੇ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਬੁਰਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਚੰਗਾ ਸਲੂਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਵੱਸਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਯੋਧੇ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਭਾਈ ਘੱਨਈਆਂ ਜੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਯੁੱਧ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਖ਼ਮੀ ਹੋਏ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਲਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਖ਼ਮਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਮੱਲ੍ਹਮ ਪੱਟੀ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਯੋਧੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਨ ਵਾਰ ਗਏ। ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ ਇਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਨ ਵਾਰ ਗਏ। ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ ਇਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਰਾਧ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਅਪਰਾਧ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ

ਰੱਖਣਾ ਕੋਈ ਗਲਤ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਸਗੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰਲੀਨ ਕੌਰ
ਬੀ ਕੱਮ-1

ਕੁਦਰਤ ਅਕਾਲ ਅਕਾਲ ਜੀਉ

ਅੱਜ ਨੂਰ ਬੜਾ ਏ ਜੱਗ ਤੇ,
ਮੈਂ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਅੰਬਰ ਚਮਕੇ
ਅੱਜ ਧਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਚਾਅ ਏ,
ਮੈਂ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਨੂਰ ਚਮਕੇ।
ਅੱਜ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਮਿਲਕੇ,
ਰੋਸ਼ਨ ਕਰੀ ਏ ਸਾਰੀ ਖਲਕਤ,
ਅੱਜ ਪਾਣੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਮਿਲਕੇ,
ਨਵੀਂ ਕਰੀ ਏ ਕੋਈ ਹਰਕਤ।
ਅੱਜ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵੀ ਰੰਗ ਵਿਖਾਵੇ,
ਕਦੇ ਧੁੱਪ ਤੇ ਮੀਂਹ ਵਰਸਾਵੇ,
ਅੱਜ ਰੁੱਖ ਵੀ ਰੰਗ ਵਿਖਾਵੇ,
ਹਵਾ ਹੀ ਹਵਾ ਵਰਸਾਵੇ।
ਅੱਜ ਪਰਬਤ ਵੀ ਸੀਸ ਝੁਕਾਵੇ,
ਪੰਛੀ ਵੀ ਪੈਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਵੇ,
ਅੱਜ ਤੇਗਾਂ ਵੀ ਚਮਕਾਂ ਮਾਰਨ,
ਪਾਪਾ ਦੇ ਪਾਪ ਤਾਰਨ।
ਅੱਜ ਅੰਬਰ ਵੀ ਲਿਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਮਾਰੇ,
ਇਨਸਾਨ ਵੀ ਦੌੜਾ ਜਾਵੇ,
ਉਸਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਝਲਕ ਦੇ ਅੱਗੇ,
ਲੱਖਾਂ ਹੀ ਤਾਰੇ ਚਮਕੇ।
ਅੱਜ ਮਾਲਕ ਕੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਜਹਾਨ ਦਾ,

ਨੂਰ ਰੂਪ ਹੋ ਆਵੇ,
ਧਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਠੰਡਿਆਂ ਕਰਦਾ,
ਮਿੱਠਤ ਹੀ ਵੰਡਦਾ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਨੂਰ ਹੀ ਜਾਪੇ,
ਧਰਤੀ ਵੀ ਸਤਿਨਾਮ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜਾਪੇ,
ਅੰਬਰ ਵੀ ਫੁੱਲ ਵਰਸਾਵੇ,
ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵੀ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਜਾਵੇ

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਚਾਰੇ ਵੇਦ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਰਚੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਇਥੋਂ ਹੀ ਸਿੰਧ ਘਾਟੀ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ।

ਇਹ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਦਸ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ ਨੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਕਾਰਜ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਚਾਰੇ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾਦਾਇਕ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ। ਇੱਥੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਮੁੱਖ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨਾਇਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਸੰਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰਗਰਮੀ ਨਾਲ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਦਾਇਆਂ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਅਨਾਜ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋਹੜੀ, ਵਿਸਾਖੀ, ਹੋਲੀ, ਦੁਸਹਿਰਾ ਦੀਪਾਵਲੀ ਆਦਿ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ' ਤੇ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੇਲੇ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਥਾਂ ਹੈ। ਮੁਸਲਿਮ ਸੂਫੀ ਸੰਤਾਂ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ, ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹੇਸ਼ਾਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ, ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦਮੋਦਰ, ਪੀਲੂ, ਵਾਰਿਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸ਼ਿਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬਟਾਲਵੀ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਆਦਿ ਕਵੀ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਰਗੇ ਨਾਵਲਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ ਹੈ।

ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਹੀ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਵਾਂਗੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਸਦਾ ਜੀਵਿਤ ਰਹੇ।

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ

ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਲਲਕ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਕਰ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਵਸਣ ਦੀ ਲਲਕ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਉਸਲਵਟੇ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਉਸ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਦਾਅ ਤੇ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਹਰ ਢੰਗ-ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਜਾਇਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਅਨੈਤਿਕ, ਸੁੱਰਖਿਅਤ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮ ਭਰਿਆ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਇੱਛਾ ਇੰਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਬਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਇਸਦਾ ਵਪਾਰੀਕਰਨ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਥਾਂ-ਥਾਂ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੇਜਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਏਜੰਟਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਲਾਈਸੈਂਸ ਤੇ ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ ਲਈ ਚੁਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਪਤੀਨਿਧਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤੀ ਹਾਸਲ

ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਝੂਠੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਬਾਗ ਦਿਖਾ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਝੂਠੇ ਪਾਸਪੋਰਟ ਝੂਠੇ ਨਿਯੁਕਤੀ-ਪੱਤਰ ਤੇ ਕਾਗਜ਼ੀ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਤੇ ਲਾੜੇ-ਲਾੜੀਆਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਬਟੋਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਪਰ ਸਿਤਮ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਜਲ-ਖੁਆਰੀ ਦੁਰਦਸ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਹਸ਼ਰ ਨੂੰ ਤੇ ਇਰਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਨ ਗਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦਹਿਸ਼ਤਗਰਦ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੋਏ ਕਤਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਰਜ਼ਾਈ ਹੋ ਚੁਕੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਕਸ਼ਟਾਂ ਤੇ ਸੰਤਾਪ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਲਲਕ ਮੱਠੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੁੱਝ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੁਕਮਰਾਨ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਵਸਣ ਤੇ ਅਣਖੀਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੱਠਣ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਸਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਏਜੰਟ ਉੱਚ ਅਫਸਰ ਤੇ ਵਡੇ-ਵਡੇ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਲੋਕ ਹਨ।

ਅੱਜ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯੁਗ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਆਪਣੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ, ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਲਈ ਜਾਂ ਪੱਕੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵਸਣ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਉੱਚ-ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਜਾਂ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੋਂ ਵੀਜ਼ੇ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣ। ਇਸ ਮਕਸਦ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਏਜੰਟ ਕੋਲ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਉੱਤੇ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ।

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ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ- ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਹਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ

ਦਿਮਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਚਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦੇਣਾ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਸਵੈ-ਕਾਬੂ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਸਿੱਖੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਤੇ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਸੱਤਾ ਦਾ ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਬਣਨ ਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰੇ। ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਣਨਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਬੰਧਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਮਾਣ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਜ਼ਰਾਂ ਭੀੜ ਵਾਲੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਖੱਬੇ ਹੱਥ ਚੱਲਣ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੀ ਉਲਘੰਣਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਤਾਂ ਦੇਖੋ ਫਿਰ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੱਜੇ ਹੱਥ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪ ਵੀ ਸੱਟ ਖਾਉਗੇ ਤੇ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਖੜ੍ਹੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ।

ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਅੰਗ- ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨੀਣ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ।

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਲੋੜ- ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਉਹ ਪੜਾਅ ਹੈ, ਜਦ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਆਚਰਨ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਉਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦੀ ਅਤਿਅੰਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਅਫਸੋਸਨਾਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ- ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬੜੀ ਅਫਸੋਸਨਾਕ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਕੇਵਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਭਗ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨਹੀਣਤਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੈ।

ਕਾਰਨ- ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਅਫਸੋਸ ਜਨਕ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਇਕੱਲੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਦੋਸ਼ ਦੇਣਾ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ-

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦਾ ਵਧਣਾ- ਪਿਛਲੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤ ਕਰਨ ਰੋਲਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੱਲ ਬੇਧਿਆਨੇ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

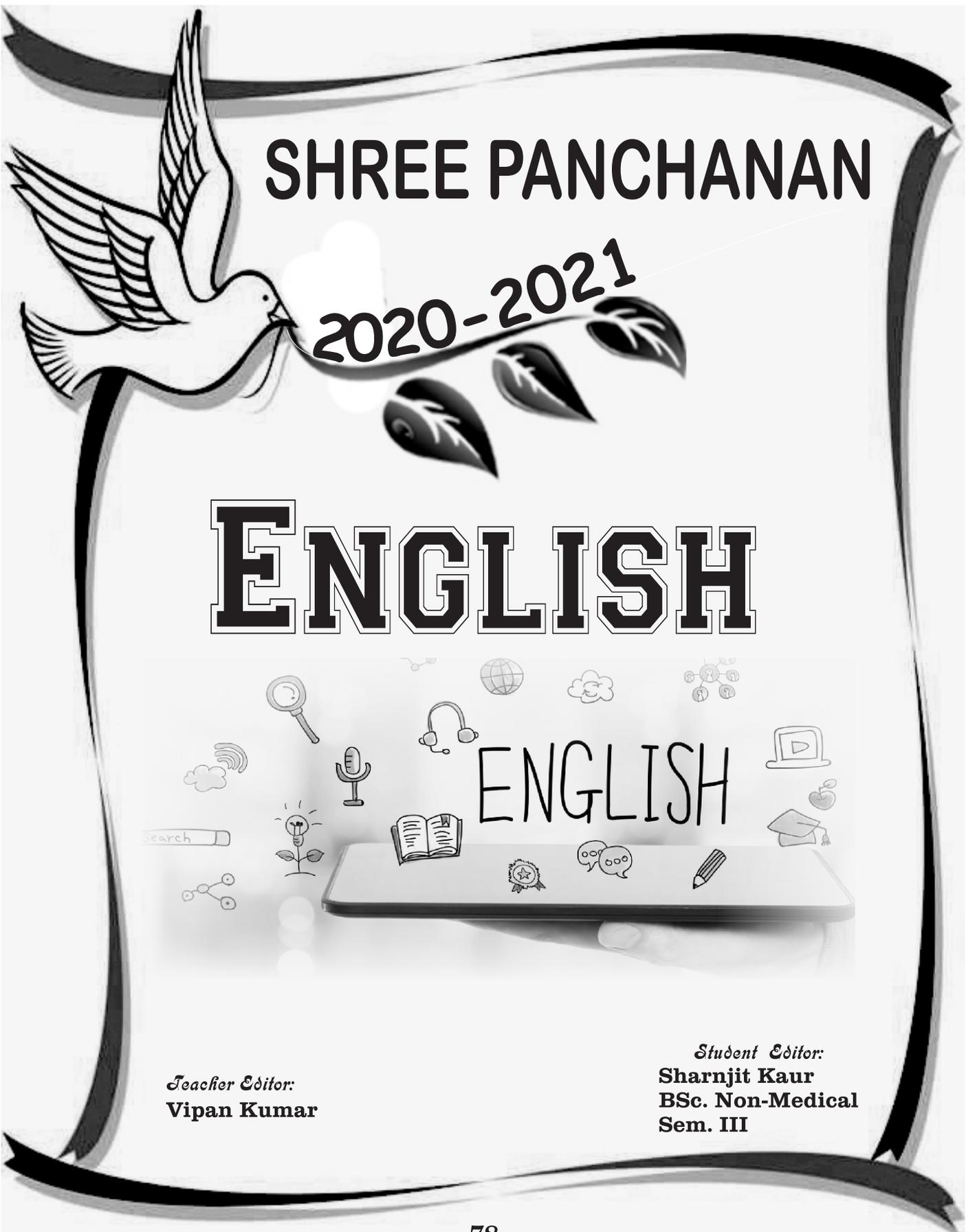
ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਘੱਟਣਾ- ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਭਰ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਦਾਰਥਕ ਰੁਚੀਆਂ ਵਧਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਚਰਨਿਕ ਤੇ ਸਦਾਚਾਰਕ ਮਾਣ-ਮਰਯਾਦਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀ। ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ, ਪਿਆਰ ਤੇ ਨੇੜਤਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸੰਕਟ - ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨੀਤਾ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸੰਕਟ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦਿਨੋ-ਦਿਨ ਵਧ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਲੋਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਉਚਾਟ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵੱਲ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ- ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਚਾਹੁਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਵਾਨ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਜੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕੱਲ ਦੇ ਆਗੂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡਾ ਭਵਿਖ ਸਾਡੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਸ ਕਾਰਣ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਤੇ ਬੇਚੈਨੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਹਨ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਭਵਿਖ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਉਸਾਰੂ ਪਾਸੇ ਵੱਲ ਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਬੀ ਬੀ ਏ ॥



SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

ENGLISH



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Flow With the Times

Dear students,

Covid has left an indelible mark on the humanity. People have seen the scary face of death from a very close distance. The very paraphernalia of societal give and take has seen a substantial drift from the excessive involvement in epicurean pleasures to basic sustenance. Families that were spending a sizeable amount of their income on luxurious items were seen squeezing their expenses and taking out just a small chunk of their commodities and sustaining themselves on it. In short, people went back to their previous situation where they lived a simple life with small needs.

This is an awakening that needs to strike our minds and make us contemplate over base lifestyle and involving in, what is gross and insensible. People came to grasp the gist of life that a simple, complication free, life with less of the mad race of earning and spending is taking its toll upon the present modern humanity. Trying to adjust with the present set up with minimum of cribbing and letting the life take its course was what the elderly did and they were happy with it. The number of casualties in the countries with the best health facilities in the world is a reminder that the closer we are to the nature and its ways, the stronger we are on the physical and mental fronts to tackle situations like covid.

It is time humanity needs to understand that we should be close in connection with the natural sights and sounds. The simpler

is the lifestyle, the easier it is for us to sail through the channel of life. Always flow with the times and emphasize on the inner development of self. Live the life of an ascetic and you will find the life easy and more satisfying.

Assoc. Prof. Parshant Sethi
Head of Dept. of English

Be Emotionally Intelligent

Probably we all know or come across the people who always know how to react and what to say even during the worst circumstances. They are excellent decision-makers and do not lose their cool when there is every reason to feel angry or upset.

They are ostensibly good listeners and practice empathy. They leave one feeling more hopeful with their words during the troubled times whilst one is unable to find and clear solution to a problem. They are aware of their feelings and emotions and of those around them. They always know how to articulate their thoughts and feelings and how to respond to the emotional need of others. Such people are deemed to be emotionally intelligent. Emotional intelligence is a desirable skill required not only on professional front but also in personal life. Emotionally intelligent people have self-awareness, patience, empathy and social skills. Self-aware person knows his strengths and weaknesses and does not let his feelings overpower him. He takes criticism positively and is able to regulate his emotions to suit his needs. Patience helps us to become more adaptive which

makes us less susceptible to the urge of reacting negatively in the moments of anger,

frustration and hard knocks. Empathy makes us more humane and strengthens our relationship with others. It helps us to understand the viewpoint of others and avoid prejudices and stereotyping. Social skills facilitate interaction and communication with others. People with pleasant social skills can easily convince others and manage disputes effectively. It is easier for them to come up with just the right words to get through any situation. We all face challenge every day, however, emotionally intelligent people overcome these challenges easily due to their peculiar attitude towards men and matters. This skill can be developed with a little practice and by being more mindful.

It adds to the charm of our personality and also help to make our lives better.

Asst. Prof. Monika Kanwar
Dept. of English

The Significance of Abandoned Linguistic Skills

Francis Bacon, a famous 16th century English essayist says, "Reading maketh a fullman, conference a ready man and writing an exact man." The well-known statement of the great essayist of the yester years still holds good in the global village, where communication is playing a prominent role. It is a fact that the four skills - Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing (LSRW) – must be practiced to use any language reasonably well. English is a language that gained greater prominence

for global communication in the wake of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. It is no longer just a library language but a language of opportunities.

A fairly high degree of proficiency in English and excellent communication skills enhance employability of our young professional graduates. Though all the four skills are needed to be focused on, only two skills, reading and writing, are stressed in the article as these are the areas neglected most denying the employment opportunities to our young graduates pursuing professional courses. Reading is to mind what listening is to ears. Today, we live in the world of knowledge. We are expected to retain a great deal of written information quickly and attentively as our needs and purposes have become more diverse. The growing number of books and magazines show that we should read more than before. Besides, science and technology too have given us considerable leisure to enjoy reading. It is obvious that the academic success of students primarily depends on their good reading habits. Hence, the quality and quantity of reading have become an important part of the study skills to be imparted to our professional graduates. But most of these students do not have regular reading habits. A few students, who have the habit, read passively failing to comprehend whatever they read. This gradually makes them dislike their reading and make it a necessary evil. Hence, the students should master reading skills which will enable them not only gain knowledge but also face the cutthroat

competitive world confidently and survive successfully in their professions. The students are to be practically exposed to different types of reading like - Search Reading, Critical Reading and Exploratory Reading, etc. Writing

We need to write in order to communicate in English in our social, educational and professional areas. It is the vital means of communication within an organization too.

But, unfortunately, writing is the most ignored one among all the language skills.

According to a survey, 30% of work is accomplished through written communication.

In an organization, it is not possible to conduct all transactions by speech alone. If there is a business project, one needs to send written proposals. Electronic mail has become a very popular means of communication in the globalised and highly privatized world today. This kind of communication is used to send business correspondence addressed to customers, clients, associates, business partners and employees within and the outside the organization. Written communication has also become the deciding factor in one's career planning. The various exams like GRE, GMAT, TOEFL etc., assess the verbal and written communication skills of the candidates. Very often, in fact, candidates who are good at Mathematics and analytical abilities believe that good communication skills are important for students applying for higher education. Hence the skills of positive and tactful writing are prerequisite for achieving career and business goals. Clear, fluent and

effective writing skills include grammar, syntax, context, organization of ideas, content, purpose etc.

In the world of competition, communication skills help in all professional fields. An impressive store of vocabulary, well-organized thoughts, beautifully embedded sentences, and attractive and fitting quotations certainly entail positive and successful results in professional and personal spaces. The dawn of this positive change is heralded by reading and writing.

Vipan Kumar
Assistant Professor
Department of English
S.D. College, Hoshiarpur

A Girl, Without Education

Why don't you educate me?

I am not just born to make coffee and tea.
My heart pains badly,
When I say this sadly.

I would like to go,
To schools where children get everything to know.

You don't know how I feel,
When children carry bags and meal.

I am just a small child,
Who is so gentle and mild.

At least now let me go to school,
For I don't want to be a fool.

Then before you parents we will glow like pearls

So at least now please educate girls.

Alisha
Asstt. Prof.

Deptt. of English

Rocks, Pebbles and Sand

Once a professor entered the classroom with a glass jar rocks, pebbles and sand. The students were amused to see what he was up to. First, he started filling the rock parts into the jar until he couldn't add any more.

He asked the students if the jar was full and everybody nodded yes. He then started putting the pebbles inside the jar which went inside through the small gaps and he shakes the jar to allow the pebbles to get into those vacant spaces in between the rocks.

He asked the same question to the students and they again said that the jar was full. Finally, he powered the sand inside the jar which went through the minute gaps and got filled in the jar.

The professor explained that this is how you should set priorities in life. Rocks is life your family, while pebbles are like your career while sand is like the least priorities in life and unnecessary quarrels and egos.

If you put sand on the jar first, it will get easily filled up leaving no space for rocks and pebbles.

Moral:— You should identify your priorities in life and develop a good strategy to work towards fulfilling it rather than wasting your time and effort on unnecessary aspects of life.

Alisha
Asstt. Prof.
Deptt. of English

Dust if you must

Dust if you must, but wouldn't to letter
To paint a picture, or write a letter,

Bake a cake, or plant a seed,

Ponder the difference between want and need?

Dust if you must, but there's not much time,

With rivers to swim, and mountains to climb,

Music to hear, and books to read,

Friends to cherish, and life to lead.

Dust if you must, but the world's out there
With the sun in your eyes and the wind in your hair

A flutter of snow, a shower of rain,

This day will not come around again.

Dust if you must, but bear in mind,

Old age will come and it's not kind,

And when you go and go you must

You, yourself, will make more dust.

Sharnjit Kaur
BSC(Non- Med 2nd Year)

How to make women feel safe

Women feel unsafe on road, at their place to work and even at home. This is an urgent need to change the male mindset in its attitude toward women.

Women in India are considered to be goddess Laxmi most of the families. However, some unfortunate incidents, which took place in the recent past, have made women feel unsafe on the road, at work places and even at home. Women are treated as the weaker sex in the

patriarchal society. There is an urgent need to change the male mindset and attitude towards women.

There are many problems women are facing in the society. Cases of domestic violence, rape, eve teasing etc. are not only limited to the metropolitan cities but also to the villages too. Women are unsafe everywhere. Even the public places each women safety. The government on the police alone cannot solve these problems. It is the problem of the nation and should be addressed by each and every citizen of India.

To change the male mindset in its attitude towards women, parents should inculcate in boys, respects for women at young age. The contribution of each and every individual for the betterment of the society is a must. Only then one can hope that the atrocities committed towards women will eventually reduce.

Diwanshu
BBA-II

Mother

Mother Mother Mother!!
A caretaker and a teacher
who taught me things
Better! Better! Better!
A secret keeper and
a friend who never
Betray, I special one
who cares and loves me
unconditional!!!
You are a super woman
you are the one who manages

all the work on time.

Which makes you the super mother!!

Diwanshu
BBA 2nd year

Education of girl child in the country

Girl education is identified with the development of the country. Education for girls is a relevant subject. Each country is concerned about it. Practically all nations of the world have a non-centric framework. We need to change this framework in the entire world.

10 lines on girls education :—

1. Girl education brings equality in society by bridging the gap of gender inequality.
2. Education can make girls self-reliant which the society used to think a burden.
3. Education a girl helps to share the responsibility of her family and reduce the burden of the head of the family.
4. Girl education can also help uproot social evils like child marriage, honour killing, dowry, domestic violence etc.
5. As per UNESCO, around 66 million girls do not attend school globally.
6. Malala Yousafzai, an education and the youngest noble prize laureate. She survived a deadly attack of the terrorist group fighting for girl education in Pakistan.
7. An educated mother more likely

- sends her children to schools to increase the literacy rate of country.
8. Several other states like Haryana has introduced “Ladli” scheme, aiming to control female feticide and improve gender quality.
 9. “Sabla” scheme was launched by ministry of women and child welfare which aims to empower adolescent girls through education.
 10. “Beti Bachao Beti Padho” scheme was launched in 2015 for the welfare of women and restricting the female feticide.

Ramanpreet
BBA-II

The Flower

Once in a golden hour
 I cast to earth a seed,
 UP there come a flower,
 The people said, a weed.
 To and fro they went
 Thro my garden flower,
 And muttering discontent
 cursed me and my flower.
 then it grew so tall
 It wore a crown of light,
 But thieves from O'er the wall
 stole the seed by night.
 Sow'd it far and wide
 By every town and tower,
 till all the people cried,
 “splendid is the flower!”
 Read my little fable:

He that runs may read
 Most can raise the flowers now,
 for all have got the seed.
 And some are pretty enough,
 Ans some are poor indeed;
 And now again the people
 call it but a weed.

Ramanpreet
BBA-II

Impact of the Covid-19

Pandemic on the Mental Health

Communicable diseases such as herbs and legionnaires disease in the 1970s, HIV, Ebola, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and currently, COVID-19, continue to be devastating for global health, creating increasing pressure on people worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has kindled a 21st century “viral scare”, following the “microbe panic” of the 20th century, Public health acts as such as quarantine, physical distancing, wearing of face masks in public places, and hand hygiene are being executed globally to reduce the spread of infection. Although these measures are efficient to mitigate the pandemic, they may be detrimental to people’s mental health.

The transmission of COVID-19 cases in India started to upsurge in the second week of March 2020. Therefore, to prevent community, the Government of India announced a complete lockdown from March 25, 2020, restricting the movement of the entire population of 1.38 billion people

in India, this lockdown was initially intended to last 21 days but was extended to May 31, 2020 with conditional relaxation from May 3, 2020. During this period, all academic institutes were completely closed, and from December all schools and universities were slowly reopened to resume a normal mode of teaching. University students, compared to the general public, have been found to be more susceptible to the adverse effects of the quarantine. Mental health disorders are always a topic of concern among youth, and their incidence has been increasing significantly worldwide. According to a World Health Organization report published in 2008, 1 in every 5 adults has experienced mental health disorders in the past year. However, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered an even more rapid upsurge in mental disorders among adults.

Recent studies showed that feelings of anxiety and depressive symptoms, distress and sleep problems are typical signs of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, a study conducted by Zhang et al found that 38% of the Chinese population experienced some level of anxiety during the first wave of COVID-19, of whom 16% had depression symptoms, and 14% had severe depression symptoms.

Important reasons for these increases in anxiety and depression include the fear of COVID-19 and more specifically, the fear of becoming infected, along with the loneliness caused by social isolation. These findings suggest a negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's mental health.

Therefore it is urgent to study the scope and source of this impact.

Sharnjit Kaur

B.Sc. (Non.Medi.) -II

Poem of life

Life is but a stopping place,
A pause in what's to be,
A resting place along the road,
To sweet eternity
We all have different journeys,
Different paths along the way,
We all were meant to learn some thing,
But never meant to stay
Our destination is a place,
For greater than we know,
For some, the journey's quicker,
For some the journeys slow.
And when the journey finally ends,
We'll claim a great reward,
And find an everlasting peace,
Together with the Lord.

Mohammad Asif

B.Sc.-II

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a nation wide cleanliness drive, a cleanliness drive launched by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi**. It has been implemented with the vision of Swachh Bharat. Mahatma Gandhi had a dream that India should become a clean country, hence it was started by the Government of India on the occasion of his birth anniversary. Mahatma Gandhi in his time tried to inspire everyone through narrows and poem, but he failed due to less

interest of the people. But after a few years to make this Swachh Bharat mission a success, some steps were again taken by the Government of India and it was decided to complete it by the 150 th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. It started on 2 October 2014, on the occasion of the 145 th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. This is a major challenge for all citizens of India. This is possible only if everyone living in India understands their responsibility for this campaign and makes a concerted effort to make this mission a success. Celebrities from India conducted awareness programs about this initiative. We should also move forward and contribute to the progress of the country. Keep the environment around you clean and always put garbage in the dustbin. Swachh Bharat Mission or Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a massive mass movement launched on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on 2 October 2014 and was targeted to be completed in 2019 on the occasion of Gandhi ji's 150 th birth centenary. Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi had a dream of a clean India and always strived for it. Keeping the dream of the Father of the nation and the over all development of India in mind, the Government of India started this campaign. This objective of this mission is to spread awareness about cleanliness in all rural and urban areas. So that we can present an example of an ideal country to the world. Some of the objectives of the mission are to make open defecation free, repair of unhealthy toilets, reuse of solid and liquid waste, spread awareness among people about cleanliness motivate good habits, sanitation in urban and rural areas lend

themselves. To make this campaign even more effective, Modi ji chose 9 people and requested them to add 9 more people in this series ahead of them and give them knowledge of cleanliness and promote cleanliness around them, It was thus intended to connect every India to this series. We have been successful in this cleanliness drive to a great extent. So far 98% of toilets have been constructed across India. Sikkim has the title of first open defecation free state. The whole of India has completed this plan together and showed the truth once again that if the whole of India comes to gather, You can complete even the toughest tasks.

Chirag
BCA.I

Reservation In Education

Globalization has increased the premium associated with a well-educated work force and if India does not cut the quality of its labor force them it can lose a great deal.

Democracy is the rule of equality where all persons are considered equal whether they are majority and minority. It has been argued are that the fact is that the minorities are being treated equally and that they should also satisfy them through a fundamental right and authority and protect them and in no sense violate their rights needed.

There is no doubt that democracy is ultimately considered a rule of majority, but at the same time, inbuilt safeguards have to be done to ensure that a rule of majority is not the appressed by a majority. It is in this context that the right of minorties receive significant importance.

The decision to reserve some seats in India's higher education institutions for "other backward classes" gives importance to minority's existence. The **President's** consent was received on 3-1-2007 at the central Educational institutions (Reserve in Admission) Act, 2006.

The Act provides for reservation in admission of students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes of the students who are in central educational institution, maintained or assisted by the central government. Paved way to implement the policy of reservation from the academic session of the Act 2007

The provision of the act, inter alia will not be applicable.

1. A central educational institution established in tribal areas specified in the sixth schedule to the constitution.
2. Institutions of excellence, research institution, national and strategic importance specified in the schedule of this Act, and
3. Minority educational institutions have been referred to in clause (1) of article 30 of the constitution,

In the original constitution there was not any express provision for the reservation of seats in educational institutions. Government used the dictum of the directive principles of state policy for the formulation of reservation policies for educational institutions.

Nupur
BCA-I

Plastic and Cash-less Society

The concerned companies also attach a number of facilities with their services to the costumers. The costumers may get cashback schemes. Life insurances.

Security covers etc. Having plastic money has a lot of other benefits. There is no threat of your pocket being picked. You don't need to carry life threatening cash. There is the transparency in all types of transactions. No use of black money. No flow of back money and therefore, no corruption. Easy to use. No inconvenience of standing in long queues for filling electricity bills for gas refills paying school and college fees. Even the Prime Minister in the same talk show said "Let your mobile be transformed in to e-wallet."

There may be some problems in transforming India in to cash-less India.

First, there is the majority of people living in rural areas. They are mostly illiterate. So they are not technology. Savvy they have phobia of technology. It is ironical they don't believe in such things. So for such people awareness drive must be initiated. Even such people are also in the cities. Here, the young brigade of India as the PM addresses them must come forward. They must start this work out of their busy schedule. Each youngster must teach 4 or 5 people in his neighbourhood the use of cards. Gradually it can be changed in to mass movement. As for having the smart phones the companies shall certainly come out with cheaper sets. Everybody shall afford this very useful facility.

And the day will not be off when the whole of Indians shall use plastic money for each and every transactions. Then Indian shall also become cash-less money. Rome was not built in day.

Priya
BCA-I

PUBG Addiction Harmful effects on students

PUBG is a term you must have probably heard by now. It is the abbreviated form of Player Unknown's Battleground. Basically it is a video game which is a multi player battle royale game. It is very famous all over the world. However, the entertainment factor does not mean it is all good. The game has become viral and is played by billions of people. The players have become addicted to this game. Moreover it is hampering their quality of lie.

Impact of PUBG Mobile Game

Addiction.... When the game get released for windows, it received rave reviews. Further upon being released on mobile phones, it caught wildfire. The craze for this game spread amongst all the age groups. What started as a recreation game has how turned into an addiction. It is severally impacting the lives of the players and also resulting in various crimes. For instance a boy killed himself due to PUBG mobile game addiction. The game interferes greatly with the studies of a person. The students who should be studying waste their time on this game. This results in neglecting studies and also introduced levels of concentration. It is so because this PUBG mobile game addiction slows down their brain activity. Their ability to grasp things and focus just lowers. Even research suggests that the academic performance of PUBG players is dropping massively similarly the people who are working are also addicted to this game. It hampers their work and makes them lose the target of their goals. They are busy playing PUBG instead of focusing on their careers. Even more than the players take leaves or skip meetings just to play this game endlessly. Due to this addiction they also their deadlines and don't fulfill their duties.

Harmful effects on students.... Further more, PUBG Mobile game addiction ruins the relation ships of people. It has even done so as there have been cases of breakups and divorces due to this game. People spend all their time on this time of instead of with their family and friends. It strainstheir relationships and causes pain. Similarly, it has also resulted in many crimes of murder and suicides.

How to control PUBG Mobile fame addition....

We all know that excess anything it bad, be it a video game or anything. However, one must also know that we can control any addiction by proper measures to begin with try to lessen the time you spend on the game. Having it all of a sudden is impertical so set aside a fixed time and try to play it in that specific one.

Similarly try to divert your mind. Do not always stay indoors. Go out and indulge in physical activities. When you will have other things to do, your mind won't go towards the game. So, meet your friends and take up other hobbies. Moreover, try to spend time with your family instead of scrolling through the phone or playing your game. When you will be surrounded by your loved ones, you will not care about anything else. So, utilize your time carefully instead of playing PUBG.

Sugam Marwaha

BCA-I

Role of youth in nation building

It is a well-known fact that the youth of any country is a great asset. They are indeed the future of the country and represent it at every level. The role of youths in nation building is more important than you might think. In other words, the intelligence and work of the youth will take the country on the pathway of success. As



every citizen is equally responsible, the youth is too. They are the building blocks of a country. The youth is important because they will be our future. Today, they might be our partner, tomorrow they will go on to become leaders. The youths are very energetic and enthusiastic. They have the ability to learn adopt to the environment. Similarly, they are willing to learn and act on its as well to achieve their goals.

Our youth can bring social reform and improvement in society. We cannot make do without the youth of a country. Furthermore, the nation requires their participation to achieve the goals and help in taking the country towards progress.

Like wise, we see how the development of any country requires active participation from the youth. It does not matters which field we want to progress in, whether it is the technical field or sports field, youth is needed. It is up to us now to help the youth in playing this role properly. We must make all the youth aware of their power and the role they have to play in nation-building.

There are many ways in which we can help the youth of our country to achieve their potential for that, the government must introduce programs that will help in fighting off issues like unemployment, poor education institutes and more to helps them prospers without any hindrance.

Similarly, citizens must make sure to encourage our youth to do better in every field when we constantly discourage our youth and don't believe in them, they will lose their spark. We all must make sure that they should be given the wind beneath their wings to fly high instead of bringing them down by tying chains to their wings.

Sharukh

BCA-I

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

COMPUTER SECTION



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Introduction and Applications of Blockchain Technology

The blockchain is a technology that enables moving digital currencies from one side to other. Some important facts related to blockchain are given below:-

1. It was firstly introduced by Santoshi Nakamoto in 2008.
2. It works on cryptography and uses peer-to-peer networks.
3. Blockchain basically built by using 3 technologies which are Private Key Cryptography, Peer to Peer Network, Program (the blockchain's protocol).
4. The main use of Blockchain is in Cryptocurrencies.
5. The database of blockchain is managed by peer to peer network and by a distributed time stamping server.
6. It can be described as a value-exchange protocol.

Top 5 applications of Blockchain are as follow:-

1. Bitcoin

The major applications of blockchain is in Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin. Bitcoin is a decentralized digital currency introduced by Santoshi Nakamoto.

2. Banking

With the help of blockchain, one can transfer the fund from one to another person in a second because the validation of the transaction will take place with blockchain and cryptography. It's a possibility that blockchain is going to cut down 19.8 Billion Dollar which is going

for middleman cost/year. Because of the blockchain, the hacking of accounts will become impossible. Blockchain also solves the problem of double-spending.

3. Payment and transfer:-

The payment done with the help of blockchain will be highly secure with no transfer fees. For blockchain transfer, no bank account is needed.

4. Healthcare:-

Healthcare is also domain where the uses of Blockchain technology has been used for storing the details of the patients. This database will be highly secure and for checking the doctor has to log in with public key to view the details of the patients.

5. Law Enforcement:-

The law enforcement agency is now applying the blockchain technology so that they can create a common database of the criminal and the crimes commits by them and with all the biometric details. Since its highly secure nobody can do the changes in it without proper access.

Nisha Arora

HOD, Deptt. of

Computer Science and Applications

Machine Learning in Education

Nowadays, Machine Learning (ML) is one of the most promising applications areas in a field of Information Technology where its applications scope is almost unlimited. The application of machine learning is an education area is currently very interesting

to researchers and scientists, and it is the main focus of this study. Teaching industry is adopting new technologies to predict the future of education system. It is Machine learning which predict the future nature of education environment by adapting new intelligent technologies. This work explores the applications of Machine Learning in teaching and learning for further improvement in learning environment in higher education. Customized teaching and learning consider student background, individual student aptitude, learning speed, and response of each student. This customized teaching and learning approach provide feedback to teacher after real time processing of the data. This way a teacher can easily recognize student attention and take corrective measures. This will improve the student participation and hence the overall results. Individual student concepts and goals can easily be track with the help of the data. This way a teacher can easily recognize student attention and take corrective measures. This will improve the student participation and hence the overall results. Individual student concepts and goals can easily be track with the help of Machine Learning by taking real time feedback. Based on the feedback, topics and methodology can be improved. In simple terms, Machine learning makes the process automatic for decision making process and analyzed the individual student result.

Machine Learning and its application in education area:-

The goal of machine learning is to program computer to use example data or past experience to solve a given problem.

Today's classroom use digital resources and are investing in machine learning.

- **Assessment of evaluation:-** It considers individual student aptitude, learning, background, response other variables. It processes the data in real time and provide the feedback to the teacher so that the teacher can recognize flagging student attention or poor response immediately and take corrective actions. This can potentially improve student participation, and in process, the overall results.

- **Lesson plans:-** Lesson plans have been made in the same plan for all the students. However, students have different types of learning ability, so the same lesson plan may not be able for all students. With the help of AI applications, custom lesson plans can potentially result in better learning because the technology can assess student data and determine the best methods in which students can lean. It will also determine a better mapping of subjects based on student interest.

- **Feedback:-** Feedback is an important part of any leaning systems. In teaching as well, feedback is one of the most important components. Feedback is applied to both student and teacher. Machine learning analyses the student's data (grading, score card, behaviour etc.) and provide the feedback and analyses the teacher's data (subject taught, method of teaching, acceptance etc.) and prepares feedback.

- **Career Prediction:-** It is one area where students can get confused and make a decision that may not work out for the best.

The career path of a student is very important for their future. AI and machine Learning can play a major role here. Machine learning applications for career path prediction are able to track student interest, aptitudes, and dislikes. It analyses student behaviour and reactions. Based on the analysis, it can fairly predict interests in which the student can excel. This is achieved by multi-view multi tasking learning. It uses the graph based approach.

• **Career Planning :-** For the career planning, data related to the qualification, present and past experience of the user is collected and based on the profile, best career option is provided to the user. To create this model, k-means clustering is done to identify the users with similar backgrounds and the Markov's chain model is used to estimate transition probability matrix. It makes an assumption that next state depends upon the present state.

Mrs. Pooja

Asstt. Prof. in Computer Sci and Applications.

Computer Vision

Digital images stores in matrix from an each cell is known as pixel. Computer vision use each pixel value to determine the type of object and analyze deeply. Machine learning and deep learning technique use in such way that Machines work automatically and getting smarter day by day. Computer vision have very vast area of applications as follows.

Computer vision in object detection:-

Detection of handwritten text, vehicles and any other physical object is done by this technique.

Computer vision in agriculture:- The camera and computer can be used instead of Human eyes to identify growth of fruits and vegetables.

Driver less Cars:- Self-driving car use lots of sensors and cameras to move car on roads. The cameras capture the real time images, then these images are processed immediately to perform actions whether to start, stop and give direction to car.

Computer vision in Healthcare:- Image related to healthcare are processed at pixel level and large dataset are used to analyze the detection of cancer and brain tumor. The most recent use of computer vision is to detecting COVID-19 using a chest x-ray.

Computer vision security:- Computer vision can be used to monitor live or recorded video to analyse the crimes in public area. The footage from a public area to identify harmful objects such as weapons.

Prof. Keshav

Asstt. Prof. in Computer Deptt.

Quantum Computing

Quantum computing is an area of computing focused on developing Computer technology based on the principle of quantum theory. Computer used today can only encode information in bits that take the value of 0 or 1 restricting their ability.

Quantum computing, on the other hand, uses quantum bits or qubits. It harnesses the

unique ability of subatomic particles that allow them to exist in more than one state.

The field of quantum computing started in 1980s. It was discovered that certain computational problem could be tackled more efficiently with quantum than with their classical counterparts.

Quantum computing could contribute greatly in the field of finance, military affairs, intelligence, drug design and discovery, aerospace designing, polymer design, artificial intelligence and big data search and digital manufacturing.

Radhika
BCA-I

5G Network

In telecommunications, 5G is the fifth generation technology standard for broadband cellular networks, which cellular phone companies began deploying worldwide in 2019, and is the planned successor to the 4G networks which provide connectivity to the most current cell-phones 5G networks are cellular networks in which the service area is divided into small geographical areas called cells. All 5G wireless devices in a cell are connected to the internet and telephones network by radio waves through a local antenna in the cell.

The main advantage of the new network is that they will have greater bandwidth, giving higher download speed eventually upto 10 gigameters per second. Due to the increased bandwidth, it is expected the networks will increasingly be used as general internet service providers for laptops and desktop computers and machine to

machine areas.

5G uses an adaptive signal coding system to keep the bit error rate low. If the error rate is too high the transmitter will switch to a less error prone coding mechanism. The main advantage of the 5G are a greater speed in the transmissions, a lower latency and therefore greater capacity of remote execution, a greater number of connected devices and the possibility of implementing virtual networks providing more adjusted connectivity to concrete needs.

Nitika Aggarwal
BCA-III

Amazing facts about computers

1. Typewriter is the longest word that you can write using letters only on one row of the keyboard of your computer.
2. The first computer mouse was made with wood in 1964 by Doug Englbort.
3. Around 1 million new domains are in the way to be registered in next month and this happens every month.
4. The companies- HP, Microsoft and Apple sums to be friends because they all started their business in Garage at first.

Abhi Jaggi
BCA-III

CPython

CPython is the reference implementation of the Python programming language Written in C and Python. CPython is the default and most widely used implementation of the language.

CPython can be defined as both an interpreter and a compiler as it compiles

Python code into bytecode before interpreting. It has a foreign function interface with several languages, including C, in which one must explicitly write bindings in a language other than Python.

Seven months ago, Guido van Rossum left a brief retirement to work at Microsoft. He was given the freedom to pick a project and decided to work on making CPython faster. Microsoft will be funding a small team consisting of Guido van Rossum, Mark Shannon, Eric Snow, and possibly others.

A particular feature of CPython is that it makes use of Global interpreter lock (GIL) on each CPython interpreter process, which means that within a single process, only one thread may be processing Python byte code at any one time.

Komal
BCA-II

Angular

Angular is an application design framework and development platform for creating efficient and sophisticated single-page apps.

Angular Generic Features:-

Cross-Platform-

With angular, you can develop progressive web applications (PWA). PWA offers an app-like experience to the audience using modern web capabilities. As per your needs, you can deploy an app as native as well as progressive. The hybrid mobile SDK called Ionic can ship your apps to the app store and deploy the same to the mobile web as PWA. In addition, you can develop apps for the desktop with Angular.

High Speed & Optimum Performance :-

Angular redefines the modern JavaScript virtual machine by turning templates into code. Thus, your hand-written code can leverage on a productive framework. The best thing about Angular is that you can render the code into HTML & CSS and have the first view of the application on any other platform like Node JS, Net, PHP, etc.

The loading time to Angular apps is faster than any other front end framework in the industry. It loads in the speed of Cheetah with any new component router. Further, the code gets split automatically as per user's loading and rendering requirements.

Angular Technical Features :

Less Code Framework-

Angular is a low code framework comparing to the other front end technologies. You don't need to write separate code to link the MVC layers. And you don't require specific code to view manually also. In addition, the directives are isolated from the app code. These all together automatically minimize the development time.

Efficient Two-Way data binding-

The most effective Angular feature is its two-way data binding system. The view layer exactly represents the Model layer and they stay in perfect synchronization. If you make any change in the model, the users can see in the view model automatically. Thus, it decreases important development time.

Virtual Scrolling-

Angular Virtual Scrolling helps the code react to various scroll events. Besides loading and unloading visible DOM

elements, virtual scrolling enables an effective way for items simulation.

Prabhleen
BCA-II

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a wide ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. AI is an interdisciplinary science with multiple approaches but advancement in machine learning are creating a paradigm shift in virtually every sector of the tech industry.

How is AI used-

Artificial intelligence generally falls under two broad categories:

Narrow AI— Sometimes referred to as ‘Weak AI’ this kind of artificial intelligence operates within a limited context and is a simulation of human intelligence.

Few examples of Narrow AI includes-

- Google search
- Self-driving cars
- Assistants
- IBM’s Watson

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)— AGI sometime referred to as “Strong AI” is the kind of intelligence we see in the movies like the robots from west world or Data from Star Trek.

Few examples of AGI—

- Smart Assistants (like Siri and Alexa)
- Disease mapping and prediction Tools.
- Manufacturing and drone robots.
- Conversational bots for marketing and

customer service.

- Spam filters on email.
- Song or TV show recommendations from Spotify and Netflix.

Jaspreet Singh
BCA.-II

Computer Magazines

1. **CTO Forum:** This is one of the IT based magazines Popular in India. It covers all the topics related to Cyber Security, about new technology, test and maintenance and data analytics. It was launched in the year 2005. This magazine is published by 9.9 media publisher.
2. **Data Quest:** This magazine covers all the topic related to information technology. It was launched in the year 1982. Their main purpose is of Cyber Securities and data analytics. It also talks about open source softwares.
3. **Digit:** This magazine is also published by 9.9 media publisher. Their first edition was launched in the year 2001. They mainly focus on Web Publishing, Photoshop and open source software. This magazine have given the space for beginners, intermediate as well as advanced level.
4. **Electronics for you:** This magazines publishes an article related to R and D department, test and maintenance and about IC circuits. It also talks about new technology in the field of electronics and communications. They also focuses on data analysis.
5. **Intelligent Computing Chip:** It was launched in the year 2013 and available

monthly. It is basically an Indian edition of German based magazine known as chip. It include article related to softwares, games, chip archives and about news in the technical world.

6. **PC Quest** : The first edition was published in the year 1987. This magazine belongs to the cyber media group. It also talks about cloud computing, networking and new software. It also publishes articles on cyber security.
7. **Fast Track** : This magazine belongs to the 9.9 media work Pvt.Ltd. It was launched in the year 2005 and provides information regarding open source software and product. Photoshop is one of their main section.
8. **Computer World**: It was launched in the year 1967. It publishes an article on latest technology and news. It also encourages readers to build their career in this field. It focuses on IT infrastructure and hardware, IT infrastructure and software networking and data analytics.
9. **Computer Shopper** : This magazine deals with the different electronics product, their performance information and specifications. It also focuses on networking and data analytics.

Raushan Kumar
BCA-I

20 Computer Facts You Probably don't Know

Computers are a critical part of our daily lives. In the last two decades, computers have revolutionized business, relationships, and shopping, and given rise to a whole new era of marketing and connection. By now, you probably know a computer is an incredible machine, but did you know just how amazing? Here's a list of the top 20 computer facts you might not know:

1. **The First Computer Weighed More Than 27 Tons**— It was named ENIAC, and it took up a modest 1800 square feet of space.
2. **About 90% of the World's Currency Only Exists on Computers**— This means only about 10% of the global currency is actually cash.
3. **The First Computer Mouse was Made of Wood**— Doug Engelbart invented it in 1964.
4. **About 70% of Virus Engineers Work for Organized Crime Syndicates**— This gives new weight to the importance of anti-virus and anti-malware software, and excellent virus removal services.
5. **The First Known Computer Programmer was a Woman**— Her name was Ada Lovelace, and she lived in England, where she worked as a mathematician and writer. She is famous for working on the "Analytical Engine."
6. **Some of the Biggest Computer Brands Started in Garages**— This is true for Apple, Microsoft, and HP.
7. **People Blink Less When They Use Computers**— While the average person blinks about 20 times a minute under normal circumstances, people on

computers only blink about seven times a minute.

8. **Hackers Design About 6,000 New Viruses Each Month**— These viruses are designed to target a wide selection of operating systems, so learning to avoid viruses and malware is essential!
9. **More Than 80% of Daily Emails in the U.S. are Spam**— To keep your data safe, delete these emails immediately and don't click any links or attachments they might contain.
10. **My Doom is the Most Expensive Computer Virus in History**— The virus cost an estimated \$38.5 billion in damage and came about in January of 2006. Shortly after that, it earned a name for itself as the fastest-spreading virus ever.
11. **The Parts for the Modern Computer Were First Invented in 1833**— A man named Charles Babbage put them together, but the first modern computer came about 120 years later.
12. **The First Gigabyte Drive Cost \$40,000**— It was released in 1980 and weighed 550 lbs. How's that for a portable drive?
13. **The Case of the First Macintosh Computer Includes 47 Signatures**— On the inside of the device, Macintosh's entire 1982 division signed the case.
14. **The Worst U.S. Security Breach of All Time Happened Because of a USB Stick**— Someone found the stick (which a foreign intelligence agency infected) in a parking lot and plugged it into their computer. The computer had links to the U.S. Central Command. The attack happened in 2008 and resulted in the theft of thousands of classified and unclassified documents. The Pentagon spent about 14 months cleaning up the damage from the worm.
15. **A Single Computer Catches 50% of all Wikipedia Vandalism**
16. **Computers Sort 95% of Mail** — The U.S. Postal Service still hires individual employees to sort through addresses that are too sloppy for computers to make sense of.
17. **MIT Has Computers That can Detect Fake Smiles**— These computers can tell between genuine smiles and frustrated smiles.
18. **Computers Might Soon be Able to Tell What Dogs Think**— These computers are under development by a Scandinavian company. A prototype is purported to be available.
19. **Russia Engineered a Computer That Ran on Water**— The computer was built in 1936 and was meant to solve partial differential equations.
20. **Disney Fired John Lasseter for Pushing Computer Animation**— He's now the CCO of Pixar. Computer Facts Everyone Should Know Computers have come a long way in recent decades, and these computer facts showcase all the weird, wild, and unbelievable aspects of that transformation!

Gurleen
BCA-I

Computer Crime - Cybercrime

Cybercrime, also called computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Cybercrime, especially through the Internet, has grown in importance as the computer has become central to commerce, entertainment, and government.

Defining Cybercrime:

New technology create new criminal opportunities but few new types of crime. Criminals do use a computer to commit fraud, traffic in child pornography and intellectual property, steal an identity, or violate someone's privacy. Cybercrime, especially involving the Internet, represents an extension of existing criminal behaviour alongside some novel illegal activities.

Most Cybercrime is an attack on information about individuals, corporations, or government. Although the attacks do not take place on physical body, they do take place on the personal or corporate virtual body, which is the set of informational attributes that defines people and institutions on the Internet.

Ranjana
BCA-I

Web Conferencing

Web conferencing is any type of online meetings that involve two or more participants in different locations. These participants could be anywhere in the world. With a reliable internet connection and

conferencing software, they can see, talk and hear each other in real-time.

Web conferencing is an online service by which you can hold live meetings, conferencing, presentations and training via the internet particularly on TCP/IP connections. You can connect to the conference either by telephone or using your computer's speakers and microphone through a VOIP connections. A web conferencing platform can have built-in advanced features. These include screen sharing, instant messaging, desktop sharing, remote control, file sharing and an interactive whiteboard. Web conferencing platform also need to include security features.

Web conferencing software can be part of a unified communication system. Typically, businesses will save more an integrated web conferencing tools.

Why use web conferencing :

A web conferencing solution provides many benefits over in person virtual meetings or voice-only conferencing.

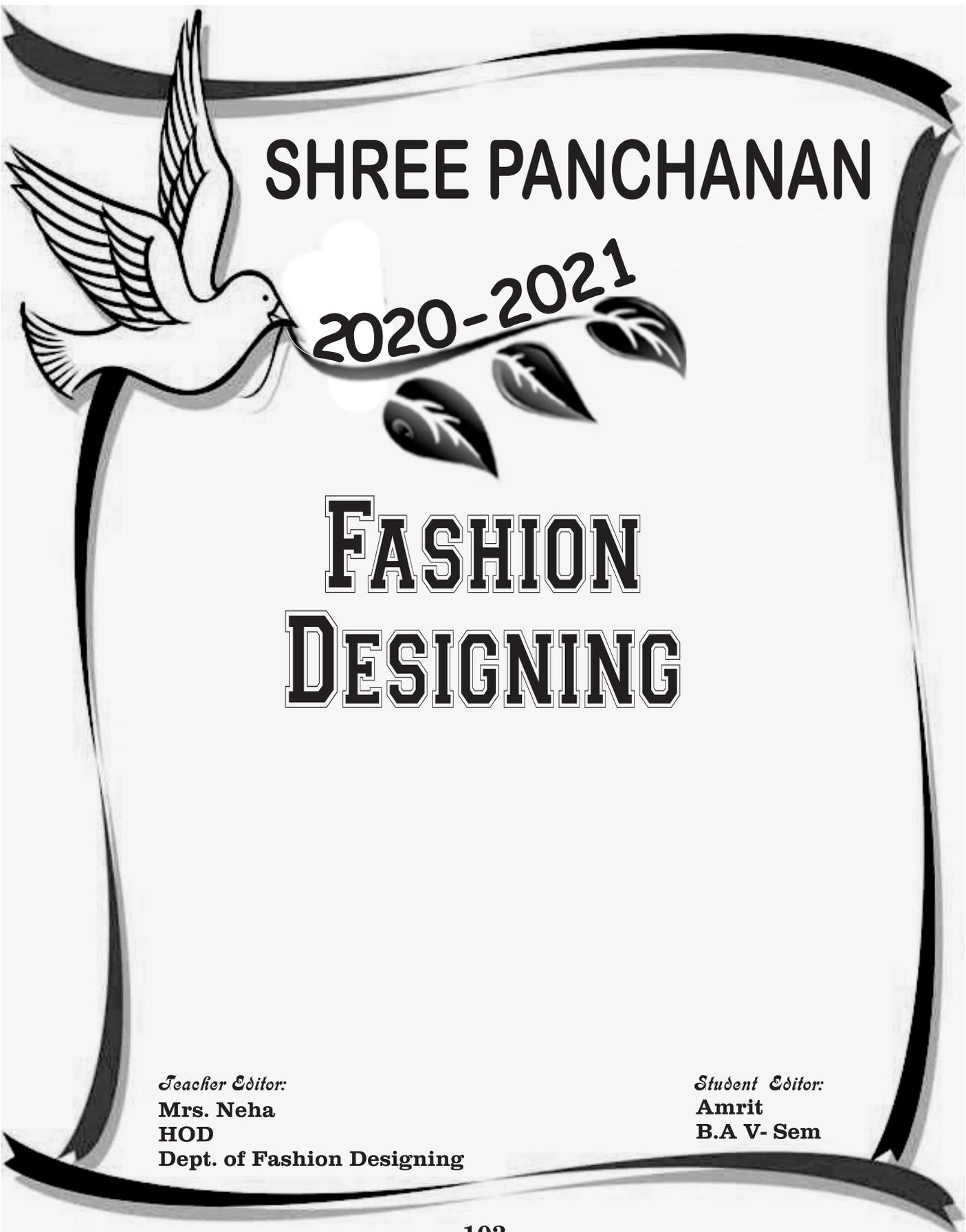
- **Remote meetings:** Remote workers or offices are a reality for many organizations. Web conferencing allow for face-to-face meeting with team members or clients from anywhere with an internet connection.
- **Balancing busy schedules:** Even when teams are in the same location, a video conferencing system makes it easier to get together on the fly.
- **Virtual Conference room:** Robust Web Conferencing platform allows for collaborative meetings online with screen

sharing, built in white boards and ability to share files.

- **Easy mobile access:** Since web conference are over the internet, mobile apps allow users to connect while on the road.
- **Save on travel costs:** Not only can business save on community costs, but they can also avoid costly boardroom rentals.

Tripam

BCA-III



SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

**FASHION
DESIGNING**

Teacher Editor:

**Mrs. Neha
HOD
Dept. of Fashion Designing**

Student Editor:

**Amrit
B.A V- Sem**

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Role of Fashion designing in student's life.

Fashion facilitates social change by providing a transitional stage from one custom to another. It tends to modify the rigidity of custom and the belief in its importance. It prepares the mind for a change so that people may not feel a jerk on changing to customs. In addition to drawing and sewing skills, most also expect students to have some basic knowledge of color theory and the composition and qualities of different types of fabric. Create your own designs. Fashion is regularly observed as the crucial aspect of student's life. It has been following from the old time, as time passes by, the fashion evolves and changes its pattern, fashion industry grows with the passages of time, now a days people can make the most of their opportunities in the fashion designing, fashion was considered the skill for the high class individuals who party each day but now the case has been changed, even from middle class families youngsters are coming and emerging in the field of fashion. This is a whole lifetime learning thing.

Fashion and role of fashion designing in student's life

As the competition increases everyone has to become multidimensional for being successful in present time. In reality, fashion designing is significant in our life as it gives a decent career to students those who are keen to lead in fashion industry. Fashion designing course will extensively enable you to understand the working of the fashion

industry collaboratively - fashion design history, clothing textiles, sketching and drawing of outfits, fashion events, managing a fashion house etc. Fashion is unfathomably an adorable art.

Other benefits of doing a fashion designing course

Students who have completed their fashion designing Course can work in fashion industry but his course has some other advantages as well, you. Can even open your own boutique, and design the dress at your own level, this is really helpful for the fresher's in fashion designing. Fashion designing is not a cutting and sewing, it's also a very artistic and technology department. Fashion design has become highly competitive today. If you want to pursue a career in this industry, you will have to work harder and develop several other skills. Fashion designing is one of the topmost and highly preferred fields that gain more popularity among young students because of its unbelievable growth. The most favorite and specialized industry helps young population to know about the latest fashion accessories and apparels in the present world. Along with this, it also brings students excellent career as well as employment opportunities. For this reason, most of the students want to pursue the most outstanding and superior fashion designing course.

Build your career in fashion designing

The best and effective fashion designing course not only improves your creative skills and knowledge, but also allows you to know about the changing trends. These are the

most useful and significant skills that help you to obtain a bright future in this fashion designing industry.

Neha
(Asstt. Prof.
M.Sc. Fashion Tech.)

The Value and importance of Fashion

Fashion has the ability to change and shape lives through its personal connection to us all. We all have to wear clothes and every piece of clothing we buy represents a personal choice. It is this intrinsically human relationship between us and our fashion that makes it political. Fashion is important because it changes with me and it changes with the world. Fashion can also be a part of people's culture. It helps people to show what they stand for and can even aid in honoring their faith and values such as turbans, heaps, and other accessories that symbolize people's way of life. Simply put, it's a popular clothing trend. My personal definition of fashion is a little different. Fashion is wearing what is popular at the moment. The trends that I partake in are ones that make me feel confident and excited. For instance, right now plaid is everywhere and on everything, so naturally, my wardrobe and living space reflect the trend. Fashion is a form of self-expression and creativity. In a world where people are regimented in primary and secondary schools, then devote years of their lives to post-secondary education to prepare for their professional lives and careers, choosing how to dress each day can be the best opportunity to find a way to express one's inner self and values. People love and respond to color and

form. Fashion is an outgrowth of that. Every modern culture wears clothing. They wear clothing for protection, for comfort, for modesty and many other practical reasons before the concept of style, trend or artistic statement are even considered. Clothing therefore has to be functional. Like any other product designer, fashion design needs to solve problems. Can the wearer get in and out of the garment easily? Is it warm? Lightweight Soft Comfortable Practical for the intended consumer Affordable and easy to manufacture A designer has to be able to create a pattern and give directions to a factory, often in another county where the workers speak a completely different language. That means the designer's communication has to be perfect in order for the collection to be made properly. If the item is intended for performance capabilities, like athletic wear, is it constructed properly? Does the fabric allow for movement? Breathability. These are only a small fraction of what a competent fashion designer needs to consider. An incompetent fashion designer can easily fail at all of the above. If they can not accomplish the above, it doesn't even matter if they can sketch, has taste, and likes pretty things, if they cannot product a functional product that people want to pay money for. The concept of "fashion design" in the media is drastically different. For publicity and editorial purposes is to inspire the imagination of the buyer. Everybody already owns clothes. What is the purpose of explaining the function of a t-shirt to someone who already has many? In editorial, a designer brand wants to show that even though you already

have many t-shirts, that their new t-shirt is more special, more interesting, more stylish and makes you look better than the ones you have, otherwise, they would be out of business.

Neha
Asstt. Prof.
Deptt. Fashion Designing

History of Fashion Design

History of Fashion design refers specifically to the development of the purpose and intention behind garments, shoes and accessories, and their design and construction. The modern industry, based around firms or Fashion houses run by individual designers started in the 19th century with Charles Frederick Worth who beginning in 1858 was the first designers to have his label sewn into the garments He created. Fashion started when humans began wearing clothes. These clothes were typically made from plants, animals skins and bone. Before the mid-19th century the division between haute couture and ready-to-wear did not really Exist. But the most basic pieces of female clothing were made-to-measure of by dressmakers and seamstress dealing directly with the client.

Kajal Tiwari
B.A. I sem
Roll. No. 211011

Fashion Design

Fashion Design is the art of applying design aesthetics, clothing construction and natural beauty to clothing and its accessories. It is influenced by culture and different trends, and has varied over time and place. "A Fashion designer creates clothing, including dress, suits, pants and

skirts and accessories like shoes and hand bags for consumers. He or she specialize in clothing, accessory, or jewelry design, or may work in more than one of these areas".

Kajal Tiwari
B.A. I sem
Roll. No. 2111011

Never Out of Style

I buy my clothes from the second hand store
I'll pay a dollar or two but never more.
Don't care that others laugh at my fashion
I learned to ignore those without compassion.
They'll laugh and share at the way I dress
Funny how my clothes make others obsess
Some will rudely say to my face I have no style.
I just shake my head and turn with a smile.
By those overpriced clothes for so much more
Tomorrow I'll buy them at the secondhand store.

Rajni
B.A. I Sem
Roll. No. 2111010

Religion and Dress

The Interaction between religion culture, and dress is fascinating dress can be a window into the social world, which is bound by a tacit set of rules, customs, conventions and rituals that guide face to face interaction. To many religions organizations, clothing is an important symbol of religious identification. However, for most groups, the regulation of personal appearance goes beyond clothing. The term dress as it is used here includes clothing, grooming and all forms of body. Such as dieting, Plastic Surgery and Cosmetics, Holistically, then, dress Functions, as an effective means of nonverbal communication

ideas concepts and categories. Fundamental to a group such as age, gender, ethnicity and religions, help to define a person's dress because people use self - presentation and self promotion to visually present identify that is congruent with their belief systems.

Amrit
B.A. V- Sem.
Roll. No. 2151604

Categories of Indian

Textile crafts

Indian textile were extremely popular in the ancient world of trade. Inscriptions Middle East for example that of king Sharrukin of Akkad-suggest the trade of textiles of the Indus Valley civilizations from as early as 2350 B.C. They were exported to many ancient civilization, mainly thought the port of Guzarat. The records of the Greek geographer strakes mention the Guzarat part as exporting various. Indian textiles. Greeks and Baby Ionians called Indian as Sind and Sindon. Indian silk was popular in Rome during the early Christian era, and Egyptian tombs from the 5th century exhibit hoards of fragments of cotton material.

The Indian textile crafts can be divided into broad categories of structure and surface. By structure I mean the craft in which product while being constructed. The example of these are the various woven shawls, sarees and other brocaded textiles - like Banras Brocadas, Kashmir shawls, Naga, Kullu and Manipuri shawls, Jamdenis, Baluchares, Venkatagiri and ikats like pochempalli. Telia Rumal, sambalpuri saries, patola and the like. A part from these beautifully work on textiles

Indian has a range of hand painted printed hand embroidered as well as resist dyed textiles, which range from embroidered shawls of Kashmir and Punjab to fine Chikankari of Lucknow, from simple Kantha to complicated Rerdozis and Sindhi Kadhasis to Kalam Karis, ajrakh, bagh and bagru prints to bandhains and lehriyes. Indian traditional textiles crafts are probably move versatile then anyone could ever imagine.

In the early 20th century due to mechanization and industrialration, India's textile crafts saw a decline. The Indian cotton was expected to Britian were imported in India. These were mass produced, mill made garments and were much cheaper than anythings that Indians had seen before. The result was as expected. Indians started buying than anything the Indians had seen before. The result was as expected. Indians started buying these cheaper garments and rejected their traditional garments completely. The economy was at a decline. It was at this time that Mahatma Gandhi introduced home spun Khadi and encouraged people to make and wear their own clothing. India's textile crafts suffered in the early years of independence, but they were finally revived due to the pride that Indians had in their own heritage.

The entire study of Indian textile crafts is too vast; a few example are given below to highlight some of the common Indian textile design techniques. The artisans are spread all over Indian but mostly the name of the craft is derived from their place of origin.

Fashion Marketing

Definition :

Fashion marketing is the branch of marketing in which the industry deals with advertising campaigns and promotional events of the items of clothing and accessories to the targeted customers. Fashion marketing can be carried out by advertising through print media or through online platforms. Fashion marketing is the management of advertising brands and fashion products focused on cultivating potential customers.

Marketing:

The process of developing, promoting, and distributing products to satisfy customers needs and wants.

- starts at the very beginning of product development and continues until a consumer purchases the product.
- A series of activities that fashion business under take so that customers will buy products from them instead of their competitors. Thus fashion marketing, in general, is related to the marketing of the fashion industry where the items of clothing and accessories are marketed keeping in mind the different sectors of the demographics. There are various methods for marketing one can use both the offline and the online marketing strategy to reach out to the maximum number of customers. In the offline mode, various options print media newspaper, templates, television and radio. In online mode through internet provides several social media Facebook, Twitter can be done. But in the case of fashion marketing, there are targeted customers but there isn't

just one single groups of targeted customers. in fashion industry sells clothing & accessories. Here the parameters that are chosen are gender, age, generation, location, occasion, income etc. In industry there is enormous variation in the size & structure etc. serving the needs of customers. Marketing vital parts are leadership, finance etc.

Amrita

BA - 5 Sem.

Roll. No. 2151605

Patola of Gujrat

Introduction:

Patola is a double ikat women sari, usually made for silk, made in Patan, Gujrat, India. The word Patola is the plural form, the singular is patolu. Patola is a double that woven sari, usually made for silk made in patan, Gujrat, India. Patola saris are popular among those who can afford the high prices.

The weave:

To create a Patola sari, both the warp and weft threads are wrapped to resist the dye according to the desired pattern of the final woven fabric.

Designs and patterns:

They are four district woven primarily in Gujrat by the salvi community. In Jain and Hindu communities, double ikat saris with entire designs of parrots, flowers, elephant and dancing figures are generally used.

Priyanka

B.A. (III- sem)

Roll. No. 2131401

Creatively with papers

A collage is a form of visual art in which

usual elements are combined to create a new image that conveys a message or idea.

Collagers can draw these images from newspapers clippings or print advertisements or will them from different materials, the photographs, fabric, wood, and even ephemerals.

“I say that I can’t make anything up. I think of myself as a collage artist. I am cutting and pasting memories of my life and I say I have to live a life in order to tell a life. I would prefer to tell it because telling you’re always in control you’re the God”.

Priyanka Thakur

B.Com. IIInd yr.

Roll. No. 2132009

Categories of India Fashion

In India Fashion has truly evolved, we are more conscious now of what we wear and what we carry and how we carry ourselves as well. In a broad sense fashion is the culture of time a set of learned beliefs values, attitudes, habits and forms of behaviour that are shared by the society. The major thus fashion in India like anywhere else on the globe today can be divided into.

Clothing / apparel- This category can further be divided into menswear, womenswear and kidswear. Kidswear market in India has recently seen a boom. Menswear, and kidswear are broad categories of apparel based on the age and gender. Each of these categories can further be classified into.

Casual wear:- This is the kind of clothing that mostly worn in and out of the house, for going out shopping meeting. Friends or anywhere else in a casual atmosphere.

Work wear office, school, special uniforms etc.):- based on kind of work a person does, this category can either be uniforms for school children, office wear, executive wear uniforms for armed forces, drivers, police, airlines. This is mostly functional, smart and easy care.

Evening wear, Party wear:- As the name suggests this is the type of clothing when going out for parties, clubbing etc. Since this is mostly to be worn in evenings and night under artificial light. It is more elaborate and decorative than casual wear. Here it is beauty that matters more than functionality.

Night wear:- As the name suggests it is for relaxing and sleeping but no less or note.

Active wear & sports wear:- This category mostly comprises of knits due to their stretchability comfort and ease of movement along with breathability and adour resistance are underlying factors when it come to active wear.

- f. **Beach wear:** Meant for swimming and relaxing on the beach.
- g. **Occasion wear or ceremonial clothing:-** The most expensive clothing. This is meant for mostly a single occasion like marriages. Award functions or any other special occasion.
2. **Home Fashion:** Another area where textile crafts play prominent role is home fashion. From the soft furnishings of the lounge to the towels in the bath, there is a lot going on in terms of fashion. Some necessities. Some comforts and some luxuries.
3. **Accessories:** Personal or table top, accessories, also make up a huge market

in terms of fashion. These include mobile cases to book cases, headgear, footwear, ties and belts, bags for books and laptop to handbags and purses.

Bimal

B.A. (I-Sem.)

Article on Art

Art is a diverse range of human activity and resulting product, that introduced creative or imagination talent expressive of technical proficiency, beauty, emotional, power or conceptual idea.

There is no generally agreed definition a what constitutes art, and ideas have changed our time. The there classical branches of ususal art are painting. Sculpture and architecture. Theater dance and other performing art as well as. There is no generally agreed definition of what constitute out include broader definition of the art. 17th century art refereed to any skill or mastery and was not differentiate from craft or science.

In modern usages after the 17th century, where aesthetic consideration are paramount, the fine art are separated and distinguished from acquired skill in general and such as the decorative or applied art.

The nature of art and related concepts, such as creativity and interpretation are explored in a branch of philosophy know as aesthetics the resulting artwork are studied in the professional field of art criticism and the history of art.

Isha

B.Com. (I- Sem)

Phulkari

A Rich Heritage of Punjab

*“Eh phulkari meri maa ne khadhi,
iss noo ghutt ghutt japhiyan paawan”*

Phulkari: means ‘flower craft’. Phulkari, the rural embroidery tradition of Punjab, is like an embroidered shanel but very vibrant and attractive. Traditionally, Phulkari was made of thick fabrics especially a thick cotton fabric known as Khaddar. Four colours of khaddar were generally used where each colour had its own significance white used bu old women or widows, red used by young girls and brides - to- be, blue and block were kept for daily use. The khaddar fabric was then covered all over with striking floral patterns. Phulkari that is covered immensely with embroidery so that you cannot see the fabric beneath it is known as ‘Bagh’ - A garden.

In western Punjab (Pakistan), khaddar is stitched after completing the embroidery so one can notice a slightly distorted design whereas in east Punjab (India) khaddar is stitched before the embroidery. Embroidery is done on the wrong side of khaddar with silk threads known as pat.

Types of Phulkaris

Bagh - The Garden

The Phulkari that is covered all over with the embroidery is known as bagh and it came into existence in the second half of the 19th century when people become passionate about Phulkari work. Traditionally, the bagh was kept only for special occasions.

Thirma

The distinguishing feature of thirma is its

white khaddar that is a symbol of purity. Because of its white colour, it was often worn by elderly women and widows.

Darshan Dwar

Darshan Dwar was a typical and special Phulkari created to be offered at Gurudwaras. Darshan dwar literally means “the gate to see God”. This type of Phulkari was made in East Punjab. Along with floral pattern, figures of human and animals were also made on this.

Sainchi Phulkari

Village life of Punjab was depicted in sainchi phulkari and this style was restricted to very few areas of Punjab such as Ferozpur and Bathinda districts. This pattern used to range from local animals, farmers, westerns, weaver to trains and other means of transport.

Vari-da-bagh

Vari-da-bagh was given as gift to the bride by her in laws upon entering her new home. It was always made on orange red khaddar and, for embroidery only a single golden-or orange coloured pat was used all over the khaddar except for borders.

Bawan Bagh

In Punjabi, bawan means 52. This means that 52 different patterns were made to complete this phulkari.

Chope

Chope phulkari is made by the bride’s maternal grandmother (nanni). She starts marking chope at time of her grand-daughter’s birth. Both sides of chope phulkari was made by using the holbein stitch.

Panchranga Bagh

Panchranga means five colours. This bagh used to be embroidered with five different colours. On the same pattern, ‘satranga bagh was also created that consists to seven colours.

Modern Day Phulkari

Handmade phulkari has almost disappeared in Punjab and so only industrially made phulkaris can be see in the market. Not only phulkari but you can now buy a phulkari suit, phulkari bedsheets, phulkari cushions and so on.

Hope the phulkari making tradition keeps going in Punjab!

Republic Day Celebration



Activities Under NCC



NO Stubble Burning Awareness Drive By NCC .



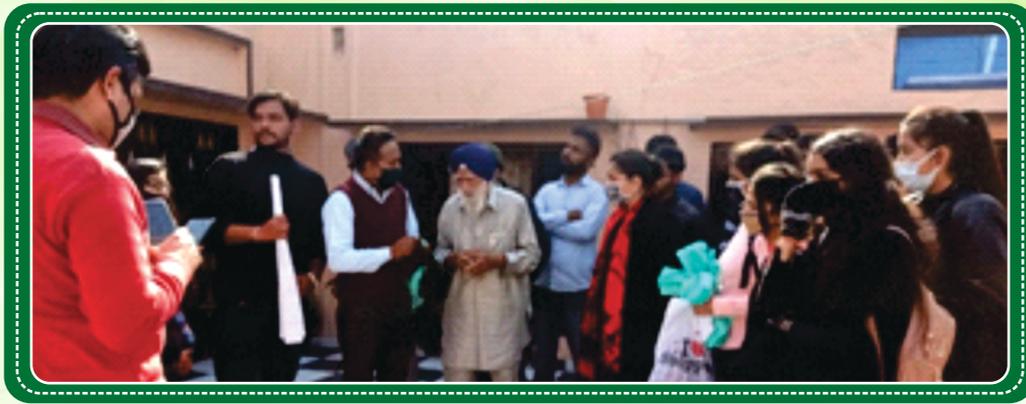
NCC Cadets Actively Parties in Republic Day Celebration



Actively Participation in Nukkad Natak 27 feb 2020.



Activities Under NSS



Corona Awareness by NSS Unit in the Society



NSS Volunteers spreading message of
“ No Crop Residue Burning”



Covid Vaccination Awareness Drive



NSS Volunteers Conducting Covid- Mask Awareness Drive And
Distributing Free Masks To Needy.



Participations, Workshops & Seminars



Workshop on surface ornamentation
(16, April, 2021 -17 April, 2021).



Webinar on Career Prospect in Fashion Designing
(30th June, 2021)



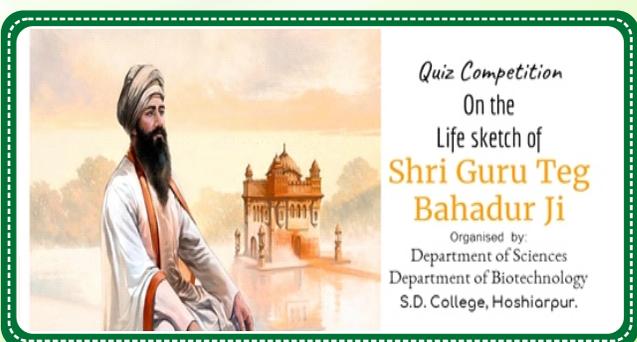
Workshop On Bioinformatic Tools
On 25th Jan. 2021



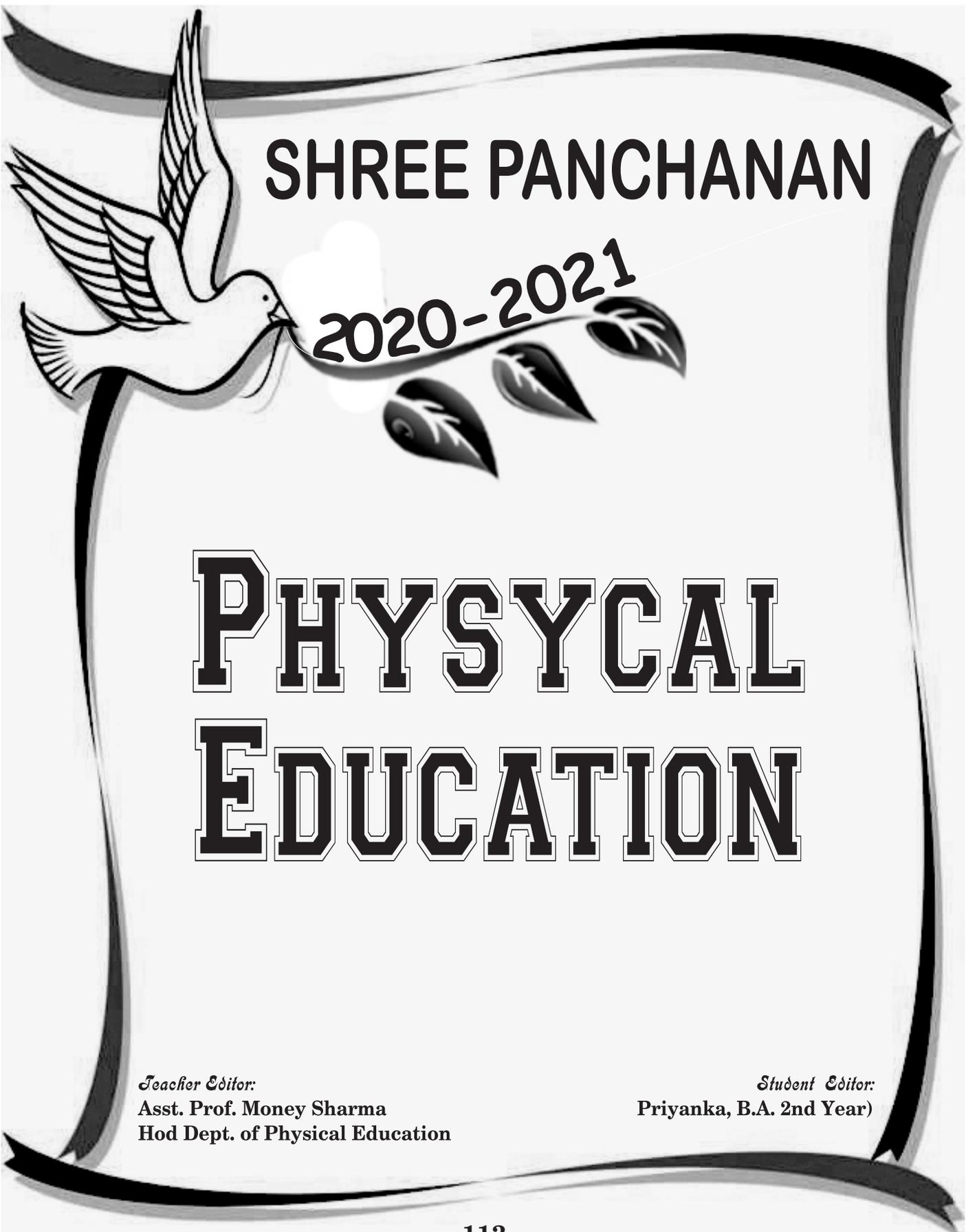
Workshop On Food Quality Testing
And Preservation 02 days , from 12/feb/2021



Poster Making Competition On World
Leprosy Eradication Day On 30 Jan 2021



Quiz Competition On 400th Birth Anniversary
of Shri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
On 16/ jan/2021



SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

**PHYSICAL
EDUCATION**

Teacher Editor:

**Asst. Prof. Money Sharma
Hod Dept. of Physical Education**

Student Editor:

Priyanka, B.A. 2nd Year)

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Career aspects in Physical Education

Physical Education is the study and practice of recreational activities, physical fitness, healthy life-style issues, and sports and interpersonal skills. In olden days physical education was confined to only teaching and coaching in schools, colleges and universities. The physical education personnel were limited to games and sports but now it has a vast area. A physical education professional may be a teacher, a trainer, a sports specialist or a scientist whose primary responsibilities address health and physical fitness. Apart from physical activities, the specialized training in the field of physical education has many career avenues like sports management, sports media, sports medicine, bio-mechanics, designing, testing sports equipment, etc. The other specialized branch like exercise physiology helps in getting employment in health clubs, hospitals and rehabilitation centers, etc.

A) Trained graduate teachers / DPEs in Schools

The trained graduate teachers are required for junior schools and they are assigned to teach games and sports to keep young kids fit. Physical drills/ Callisthenics/ Rhythmics/ minor games are taught by Trained Graduate Teachers.

b) Postgraduate Teachers / Lectures in schools

The Postgraduate teachers / lectures in schools teach physical education in theory and practical classes. Many development like physical, mental, branches like health education are integral part of physical education curriculum.

c) Lecture at college level:

The physical education in India has become very popular at college level-every college has lecture in physical education who teaches and organizes. Physical education at college level.

d) Lecture at Universities:

The lecturer at Universities teach Post-

Career Options



1. Teaching as Profession

The physical education is required to be taught to every individual irrespective of age. So, the physical education teacher as a profession is in great need all over the world. In India, physical education is taught at many levels and accordingly teachers are appointed.

graduate classes of physical education. They also teach practical and theory for professional classes. For higher studies following branches have a career to teach:-

1. Biomechanics
2. Kinesiology
3. Sports Anthropometry

4. Sports psychology
5. Sports medicine
6. Philosophy of Physical education
7. Research Methodology in Physical Education
8. Exercise Physiology
9. Sports Sociology
10. Sports Nutrition

b) Coaching as Profession:

Physical Education is a different field of coaching. The coaches can opt games as per their previous experience as a player in that game. There are general player in the world and every game require specialized coaching. After doing, diploma of coaching in a particular game, a person get job as a coach of that game.

c) Fitness Experts as profession :-

Now a days every body has become fitness conscious. A fitness expert can have specialization in any of the following fields:

1. Aerobics Trainer
2. Calisthenics expert
3. Rhythmic expert
4. Yoga Instructor
5. Weight training expert

e) Sports Media :

All over the world sports is keenly watched. So lot of people work in the area of sports journalism. Following are the branches for which a person can opt as a career.

1. Sports journalist for print media like newspaper.
2. Sports journalist of electronic media working for television.

3. Sports photographer (still and video)

4. Commentators (for Radio & TV)

5. Sports magazine writers.

f) Sports Administration :

Due to increase in number of competitions and sporting events, need of sports administrators is felt. There can be following opportunities to opt as a career.

1. Manager of competitions
2. Manager for sports clubs
3. Manager for swimming pools
4. Director of Intra and extramurals.
5. Manager of various stadiums for their maintenance and function.
6. Tours/Trekking managers
7. Working as Manager of Professional Sports clubs.

Health Related Instructors /Therapists

Health Hazards are on the increase due to rapid increase in pollution and industrialization. Even lack of exercise, health awareness and obesity related problems are on the rise. A person can get into his career by working in weight control clubs, spa clubs, dance clubs etc.

Physiotherapy is also in great demand as for rehabilitation you need physiotherapy who works to regain the former fitness. Even injuries also require to restore fitness. The role of masseurs is also important in the field of sports.

Sports Marketing

Due to glittering world, lot of Money is spent on the conduct of championships. Since millions of rupees are spent on sports competitions so its requires a special person to deal in this field. Financial advisors and

marketing professional can work for getting more money into sports. To collect money and maintain expenditure lot of people are required.

Money Sharma
Asstt. Prof. Phy. Edu.

Meaning, Principles and Importance of Asanas

Meaning of Asanas:

Asanas can be defined as a physical posture or position that improves flexibility of muscles and joints. It is designed to improve the physiological functions of the body. Asanas are considered to be the essence of yoga. They develop strength, endurance, improves blood circulation and energy flow, helps in cleaning of organs and other systems, and improves flexibility of muscles and joints. All these benefits of the asanas are integral part of yoga. Asanas play vital role in reducing fatigue, muscles tension and stress. The body posture is directly related to sports efficiency and it gets improved with regular practice of yoga asanas.

Principles of Asanas:

It is necessary to follow some principles while performing yoga. These principles have been listed below:

- a. Breathing: It is important to breathe through nose, unless instructed otherwise. The breathing flow should be rhythmic and normal.
- b. Body awareness: In order to have maximum benefits it is necessary to have complete knowledge of anatomy and

physiology of the human being.

- c. Place for practice: The place for the practice of yogasana should be clean, well ventilated, quiet and pollution free.
- d. Clothing: During the practice of asanas it is better to wear loose, comfortable and light clothes. It is also recommended not to wear accessories like spectacles, watches and ornaments, etc.
- e. Limitations: It is recommended to have medical checkup, and practice under expert guidance of yoga therapist, in order to avoid any contractions as a result of chronic diseases such as ulcer, hernia, slipped disc, etc.
- f. Diet: It is always suggested to have light meals before practicing yoga asanas. After performing asanas it is important to have balanced diet, to recover energy loss.
- g. Avoid undue strain: Do not exert unnecessary force or strain while performing asanas, it may lead to injury; Regular practice will improve flexibility around joints and muscles. Always follow the principle of progression while performing asanas.
- h. Time for practice: Asanas should not be performed after meals. However, the best time to practice asanas is morning hours as atmosphere remain pure and quiet of the day.

Importance of Asanas:

Regular asanas can cure a number of ailments and deformities as detailed under:

- a. Physical ailment: The regular practice of asanas can prevent many diseases such as constipation, asthma, arthritis, diarrhoea etc.

- b. Postural deformities: Many asanas can prevent and cure postural deformities. The deformation of spine leads to many postural diseases which can be prevented through regulars practice of asanas.
- c. Muscular strength: Asanas develop the muscular strength of an individual. Almost all asanas are similar to isometric exercises which develops strength of muscles.
- d. Cardiovascular Endurance: Practice of asanas leads to the development of intercostal muscles and diaphragm due to which endurance of a person increases.
- e. Skeletal system : Asanas develop speed and flexibility which leads to the development of agility and coordination. Yoga makes a person flexible that helps to make from agile.
- f. Balance: Holding of body postures in difficult position improves the balancing quality of an individual. Improvement of balance is one of the major benefits of yoga.
- g. Peace of Mind : Many meditative asanas lead to development of mental peace. Through yoga, and gets free from stress, anxiety and depression which improves peace of mind.
- h. Agility : Asanas develop speed and flexibility which leads to the development of agility. Yoga makes a person flexible that helps to make him agile.

Navjot Singh
B.A. III Sem

Role of Yoga and Meditation in students life

The present day lifestyle among students calls for the need for yoga and Meditation, and these two should indeed be placed on an upper pedestal, in order to achieve the overall development of a students. As these two play an important role they should be inculcated in the students curriculum. Meditation and yoga can contribute directly to improve mental focus and concentration among students. It involves long, deep, slow breathing, as well as the coordination of mental concentration. Yoga combines strength and flexibility exercises with relaxation and meditation students have revealed that yoga has helped cure a wide range of mental and physical health problems, mainly among teens and childrens. If the present trend of lifestyle as mentioned above is again taken of lifestyles as mentioned above is again taken into consideration, it can be said that, in contrary to the olden times, children these days, rarely involve themselves in sports and with smart phones, video games, and other static entertainment. Hence, yoga and meditation becomes a matter paramount importance in student life.

Yoga: Yoga in simple terms can be defined as a spiritual science of self-realization. The origin of yoga dates back to over five thousand years in the Indian subcontinent. The Indian sage 'Patanjali' defined yoga as the process of spiritual development. In addition to this, he even came up with the different to this, he even came up with the

different postures, known as asanas and various breathing exercise, which are known as Pranayama. He also defined the four limbs of meditative stages, as follows:

1. Control of sense - Pratyahara
2. Concentration - Dharana
3. Meditation - Dhyana
4. Enlightenment - Samadhi.

If the present day situation is taken into account, it can be said that the concept of yoga has gained popularity in the western world due to the increasing awareness among people around the world and a need for balanced life style. Another vital phenomenon to be taken into consideration is Hatha Yoga, Hath yoga has become quite popular among health and well-being through physical exercise. The regular practice of asanas and breathing exercise makes the body strong. Supple and healthy.

Meditation: Meditation can be defined as a practice where an individual uses a technique, such as focusing their mind on a particular object, thought or activity, to achieve a mentally clear and emotionally. Calm state, it basically means transforming the mind. Even the origin of meditation has a thing with India, as the sages here were profoundly known for their meditating skills. Various Hindu religions like Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism give significance to yoga and follow it as a part of their religions practice. It encourages developing concentration, clarity emotional positivity and a calm seeing of the true nature of things. By engaging with a particular meditation practice you learn the patterns and practice offers a means to cultivate new,

more positive ways of being.

Yoga and meditation if practised regularly may yield very good results among the students community, which can be fighting depression, anxiety etc. which would prove to be beneficial to the students in a long run. Yoga improves physical as well as mental health of an individual while meditation provides peace of mind and control over the body.

Anmol Bhardwaj

B.A. (III Sem.)

Value of Games

Games are an important part of our life. Out door games helps us to keep healthy. The games teach us to work and enjoy together for no game can be played alone. Games create in us a spirit of disciplines also. While playing the games, we have to follow the rules strictly. These rules teach us the value of cooperation, trust and mutual help. These days, our country needs Good players. Our records in games has been far from Good so far. So in the interest of our ourselves as well as bar our country we should understand the value of games. In fact, the games should be made compulsory for every student.

Thus, the values of games can give such kind of success and achievement in the life of an individual. Now a days, the games are very important of everybody. Therefore, we should always keep in our mind that games are such essential for everyone and as well as an individual in the academic manners. They help in our physical, mental and moral development. Games help an individual learn discipline and sportsmanship. Games

getting bogged down by negative thoughts.

What's more when you're exercising, your body produces endorphins, which are a natural mood booster that can fight stress and depression.

3. Improve your sleep:- Exercise can improve your quality of sleep by helping you fall asleep move quickly and deepening the quality of your sleep.
4. Keep your mind sharp:- Sports can help improve your concentration and keep you mentally sharp as you age. Participating in a mix of aerobic and muscle-strengthening exercise for 30 minutes.
5. Increase your self-confidence :- Scoring that goal in your soccer match can give you more than just a boost on the field. As you build your strength, skills and stamina through physical activity this can also lead to improved self-image in all areas of your life.

Kajal
B.A.-I

Why physical education is necessary for every student.....

Students get a lot of benefits from physical education classes. P.E. classes can help students to become more aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle. The students can also retain a higher level of knowledge as a result of the overall health. This knowledge can help them to make wise decisions concerning their safety, health, and wellbeing.

Here are ways in which physical education can help to improve the life of the

students.

Physical fitness of the student:-

Physical fitness can be a key component of a healthy lifestyle. This is why P.E. is a key subject in all the leading universities in the world. When regular fitness activities are included in the lifestyle of a student, it is possible for them to maintain fit. Regular physical activity can help to improve the absorption of nutrients and improve the health issues. The heart plays an important role in pumping blood to the entire body. When students remain inactive throughout the day, they can be at a risk of various cardiovascular issues. Unlike adults, children don't have to spend a lot of their time in the gym to get the adequate amount of workout. All they need is ample playtime and running around the field.

Improvement of academic performance: There are studies that show that P.E. can help to improve the academic performance of a student. Many of the regular physical activities that students engage in are associated with higher levels of concentration and well-composed behaviour. Sports activities help to reinforce knowledge learned in the other subjects. For instance, one of the benefits of P.E. includes helping students to do better in social studies.

Himani
B.A.-I

ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਗਰ

ਭਾਵੇਂ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਨਾਂ ਹੈ,
ਪਰ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਗਰ ਵਿਚ ਪਈਆ ਅਥਾਹ ਹੈ,

अब उनको भी अपने खेल से चौकाने लगे हैं युवा ।

ਰੋਗਾ, ਅਰੋਗਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ
 ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸੁਨਹਿਰੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਹੈ,
 ਨਵੀਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਵੀ ਨੇ,
 ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾ ਹੈ,
 ਪਰ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਗਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਇਆ ਅਥਾਹ,
 ਇੱਕੋ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੰਨਾ ਸਭ ਕੁੱਝ,
 ਲਗਦਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇਕੋ ਡੱਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਦੇ, ਪੂਰਾ ਜਹਾਂ ਹੈ;
 ਭਾਵੇਂ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਨਾਂ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗਿਆਨ
 ਦਾ ਸਾਗਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਇਆ ਅਥਾਹ ਹੈ।

Priyanka
 B.A.-II

Role of Football game in our country

There are many kind of game in our country, of all games, I like football most. The modern football first played in England. Now it is played in all countries of the world.

Football is my favourite game because it has some advantages. It is not as costly. It gives us much pleasure. It is an existing game. It thrills both the players and the spectators. Football is an outdoor game. It requires a big field. It 120 yards long and 80 yards wide. There are two goal posts at each end. The game is played between two teams. Each team has eleven players of them one is goal keeper. Two full backs, three half back and five forwards. There is a referee to conduct the game. At the beginning of the game ball is placed at the centre on the field.

The referee whistles and the game begin. The each team tricks to pass the ball through the opposite goal post. But they cannot touch the ball with hands. Only goalkeeper can touch and catch it. There is an interval of 10 minutes. The sides are changed after the interval. The team which scores more goals wins the game. The game of football teaches us obedience to rules. It also teaches discipline. Co-operation and leadership. It improves the health of a player and makes him prompt careful strong and hardy.

Though the game of football has some risks of being injured. It is liked by all.

Tarun
 B.A.-II

How playing a sport can improve your mental health.....

It seems of obvious that getting regular physical activity helps you stay physically fit. But you may be surprised to learn about the more subtle ways that staying active can also benefits your mental body moving, you're able to also:-

1. Boost your mood:- You'll feel this effect immediately when you're physically active, your brain releases chemicals that make you feel happier and more relaxed. And when you participate in a team or group sports, you'll also get the added benefit of positive social interactive.
2. Reduce Depression and stress:- When you're immersed in a fun physical activity or team sports, you may find yourself totally distracted from the stress or and challenges of daily life. This temporary respite from stress can help you avoid

offer a good drill far playing the game of life. A true player is uncaring of joy and sorrows. Individuals learn to laugh in the face of failures if he plays games.

Amarjitpal Singh

B.A. (VI Sem)

Importance of Physical Exercise

It is correctly said that, "A healthy mind resides in a healthy body." Unless and until our body won't be fit our mind too won't be fit. It is essential for us to do regular physical exercise. Now a days youth is more interested in eating junk food rather than healthy food. We can't stop them from eating junk food but we can surely motivate them to do regular physical exercise.

We should do physical exercise to maintain youthfulness and delay the ageing, to prevent cardiac diseases, to improve immunity system, to prevent depression, to prevent insomnia, to improve mental fitness and to increase energy, strength and stamina. Generally, physical exercise are classified into - Aerobic, Anaerobic and flexibility under aerobic exercise comes exercises such as swimming and cycling, under anaerobic exercise comes exercises such as weight lifting and under flexibility exercise comes exercises. We shouldn't only do exercise to be fit but we should also eat healthy. Today's generation students are so much emerged in studies that they forget to take care of their health from an infant to an adult everyone should daily to proper physical exercise to stay healthy. It is very necessary for us to healthy as we are the future of the nation. We have to only move our nation forward.

It is greatly said by someone, "where there is will, there is definitely a way," until and unless you yourself don't have a will to make your body and mind healthy, you won't get successful. So, make will, make way. At last I would like to conclude by saying we have to be healthy to survive because its your body only where you have to spend your whole life.

Amarjitpal Singh

B.A. (II Sem.)

Introduction of Physical Education

Her bodily growth is stunted by the long want of exercise, and when, on attaining womanhood, she is brought, out, her complexion is pale and war-like. The coach has grown larger with each decade until, wrestler-fat, she travels to the hockey field.

In a gold cart rattled with whistles rockets, sticks, and cleats from behind the wheel, she metes out.

Laps like lashes, and terrified, they circle.

The school the way water, not yet furious.

Trains around an impatient drain run-run-you girls, you stupid stupid girls.

Priyanka

B.A.IIyr.

'खेल'

खेल में भी करियर बनाने लगे हैं युवा,

अपने हुनर का दम दिखाने लगे हैं युवा,

जी उनके खेलने के खिलाफ थे

अब उनको भी अपने खेल से चौंकाने लगे हैं युवा ।

मौका नहीं मिलता बेटियों को
 इस बात का गम है,
 जिन बेटियों को मौका मिला
 उन्होंने दिखाया अपना दम है,
 कुछ भी कर सकती हैं बेटियां
 उन्होंने ये कर के दिखाया है,
 कई गोल्ड मेडल लाकर
 पूरी दुनिया को बताया है
 अब हर कोई जागरूक होने लगा है,
 अब कोई खेल छोटा न रहा
 अब तो ये बड़ा होने लगा है,
 अब किसी बच्चे की पढ़ाई न हो अधूरी,
 पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ खेल भी है जरूरी।

Sumit Pulami

B.A 1st

Stay home stay safe stay healthy

Stay home stay safe stay healthy

Stay safe and stay at home.

Enjoy family time and don't roam.

Eat healthy home cooked food.

Try to stay in a positive food.

Wash your hands for 20 seconds

Order online and stop all your errands.

Sanitize groceries, sanitize veggies.

Sanitize fruits and sanitize munchies.

Indulge in some physical activity,
 It's high time you built your immunity.

Talk to your family in person.

It you're always use virtual connection.

Read a book or cook a recipe

Believe me it is a great therapy

Do whatever you may I like

But please stay inside.

As the evil corona is outside

Ready to give you a tough fight

It has spread across the world

Killing children, young and adult.

The virus is secular and dosen't differentia

Between Hindu, Muslims, Sikhs or any state.

Its favorite and become strong.

Doctor's and working day and night

Please understand their plight

They are risking their lives for us

So that we live without a fuss.

Lets pledge to help them

By staying home and take the helm

only you can stop it from spreading

Stay home, the world is begging.

Puneet Lamba

B.A 1st

Benefits of physical activity

1. Improve your memory and brain function call age groups.
2. Product against many chronic disease.
3. Aid in weight management.
4. Lower blood pressure and improve heart health.
5. Improve your quality of sleep.
6. Reduce feelings of anxiety and

depression.

7. Combat cancer-related fatigue.
8. Improve joint pain and stiffness.
9. Maintain muscle strength and balance.
10. Increase life span.

Physical therapists are movement experts who improve quality of life through hands on care, patient education and prescribed movement. Physical therapists treat people of all ages and abilities and empower you to take an active part in your care. After an evaluation, your physical therapist will create a treatment plan for your specific needs and goals.

Niraj Mishra
B.A.-Ih

Aim and Objectives of

Physical education is to influence the experience of persons to the extent that each individual within the limits of his capacity may be helped to adjust successfully in society, to increase and improve his wants and to develop the ability to satisfy his wants.

Aim:- Aim of the physical education is “wholesome development of personality”.

Objectives of physical education:- Physical education, using movements as its medium of learning and expression, is an integral part of the education process. It offer variety of movement experiences in such a way that each child is free to work within the limits and towards the limits of his own unique endowment. The following objectives are discuss below:-

1. Physical development:- Physical development deals with the program of activities that builds physical power in an individual through the development of the various organic systems of the body. The main focus of physical education is to develop child physical competence and basic movement perfection with safety and by utilizing these ability one can perform a wide range of activities resultant to improve healthy lifestyle and well being.
2. Mental development:- Physical activity has a positive effect on mental health and emotional well-being for both adults and children. Regular participating in physical activity has to reduce the symptoms of depression, anxiety, anger, tension stress and to improve positive mood state.
3. Social development:- Social development deals with helping an individual in making personal adjustments, group adjustment and adjustments as a member of society. The positive impact of physical activity on an individual is sharing, working together and celebrating together. The social aspect of physical activities help to develop a child’s sense of brotherhood, and other positive values.
4. Motor development:- Motor development depends on the interaction of experience with an individual’s physical, mental and social status. Motor development deals with making physical movement useful and with as little expenditure of energy as possible and being proficient, graceful

and aesthetic in the movement. The aim of physical education programs is to teach basic fundamental motor skills (running, hopping, jumping, leaping, throwing, catching, kicking and dribbling) and their application in games and sports meaningfully.

Neraj Mishra

B.A.-I

Inspirational Sports Quotes

- The only way to prove that you're a good sport is to lose. - Erine Banks
- When you're riding, only the race in which you're riding is important.
- Bill Shoemaker
- Age is not barrier. It's a limitation you put on your mind. - Jackie Joyner-kersee
- I always felt that my greatest assets was not my physical ability, it was mental ability. - Bruce Jenner
- A trophy carries dust. Memories last forever. - Mary Lov Retton
- One man practicing sportsmanship is far better than 50 preaching it. - Knute Rockne
- The five 5's of sports training are: Stamina, Speed, Strength, Skill and Spirit, but the greatest of these is spirit.
- Ken Doherty.
- It's not the will to win, that matters everyone has that. It's the will to prepare to win that matters. - Paul "Bear" Bryant
- Persistence can change failure into extraordinary achievement. - Marv Leuy
- I've learned that something constructive

- comes from every defeat. - Tom Landry.

Nitish Dobas

B.A 1st

ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ

ਖੇਡ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਲੋਕ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਹਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਰਜਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੀ ਬਚਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁਚੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਇੱਕ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਤ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਦੌੜਭਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ, ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਹਾਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਸ਼ਨ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਖੇਡ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਟੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੇਡੀਓ ਬੁਲੇਟਿਨ ਗੇਮਜ਼ ਦੀ ਖਬਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਸਪੋਰਟਸ ਸਪੈਸ਼ਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਪੋਰਟਸ ਅਪੈਂਡਿਸ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਲੇਖ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਸਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖੇਡਾਂ ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੋਰੰਜਨ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਹਨ।

ਜਾਣ-ਪਛਾਣ :- ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਉਮਰ, ਵਰਗ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਰੁਚਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਲੋਕ ਸਮੂਹ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਿਜ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਮਕੀਆਂ-ਵਿਰਾਸਦੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਚਾਨਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਖੇਡ-ਸਮਗਰੀ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਤ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਲੋਕ-ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਗੀਕਰਨ :- ਲੋਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਮਰ, ਲਿੰਗ

ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਤੇ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਲਾਟੂ ਭੰਬੀਰੀਆਂ ਚਲਾਉਣਾ, ਆਕੜ-ਬਾਰੜ ਬੇਟੇ ਖੇਡਣ ਆਦਿ। ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਮਰ ਦੀ ਸੀਮਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੀਟੇ, ਟਾਹਣਾ, ਕੋਟਲਾ-ਛਪਾਕੀ, ਖਿੱਚੋ, ਗੁੱਡੀ ਫੂਕਣੀ ਕਿੱਕਲੀ, ਛਟਾਪੂ ਆਦਿ।

ਕਬੱਡੀ:- ਕਬੱਡੀ ਕਈ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਲੰਮੀ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਜਾਂ ਜੱਫਲ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਆਦਿ। ਕਬੱਡੀ ਦੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਜੱਫਲ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਪਾਉਣ ਆਏ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਜੱਫਾ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੱਲ ਖਿੱਚਣ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਬੱਡੀ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੱਫਾ ਨਾ ਪਵੇ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੇਕਰ ਜੱਫਾ ਪੈ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉੱਥੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਗੁੱਲੀ-ਡੰਡਾ :- ਗੁੱਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਡੰਡਾ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਲੱਕੜ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁੱਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਘੜ ਕੇ ਤਿੱਖੀ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਦਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਛੋਟਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਟੋਆ, ਗਬ ਪੁਟ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਦੋ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਾਰੀ ਪੁੱਗਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਗੁੱਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਗਬ ਤੇ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਡੰਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੂਰ ਸੁੱਟਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਲੁਕਣ ਮੀਚੀ :- ਇਹ ਖੇਡ-ਛੋਟੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਤਿੰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜ ਤੱਕ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਢਕ ਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਕੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਲੁਕ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਫਿਰ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੱਥ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਬਾਕੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਭਣ ਲਈ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲੱਭਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ, ਵਾਰੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਕੋਟਲਾ ਛਪਾਕੀ :- ਇਹ ਖੇਡ ਬੜੀ ਦਿਲਚਸਪ ਤੇ ਕਸਰਤ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਗੋਲ ਘੇਰਾ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਬੈਠ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਿਰ ਨਿਵਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲਗ ਜਾਏ ਕੇ ਕੋਰੜਾ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਉਹ ਕੋਰੜਾ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਦੌੜਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪਿੱਠੂ ਗਰਮ :- ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜ-ਸੱਤ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਠੀਕਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਗੋਂਦ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜ-ਸੱਤ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਪਿੱਠ ਤੇ ਗੋਂਦ ਵੱਜ ਜਾਵੇ, ਠੀਕਰੀਆਂ ਜੋੜਨ ਦੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

Rahul

B.A (1st Sem)

Physical Education and Health

Physical Education: The Physical education curriculum uses a developmentally sequenced skill-based approach emphasizing students success through small classes and sequential motor skill development units covered no physical education include soecer, flag football, volleyball, recreational games basketball lasses and swimming in the summer. Skill practices in class are generalized to the residential a athletic activity period. Speed emphasis is placed on sportsmanship and participation in the activity

Emotional Health including anger depression frustration, affection and personal space

Physical Health including disease, exercise jitners, first aid and personal safety

Social Health include working with other leadership, acceptance of self and others.

Spiritual Health including separation interests and hobbies

Occupational Health including transfer School, college and jobs.

Intellectual Health including school interests goals and ambitions

Bimal Kumar

B.A (1st Sem)

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

Department of Management



Staff Editor:

Jyoti Bala

HOD

Dept. of Management

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Kumkum Singh



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Microfinance In India

INTRODUCTION

Microfinance is a financial service that provides finance to poor people for the upliftment of their social, political, and economic status. Microfinance is a very powerful tool for the development of the economy of any nation. It facilitates microloan to people who have no finance or who have low assess the ability to get finance to start their business. Microfinance helps the women by empowering them and a whole section of poor people get their status updated through employment generation with the help of microfinance. The above is narrating the micro finance beautifully. It is well said that microfinance is not just a loan rather it helps in providing financial safety, social security, improved health and education services, etc to people who were unable to get this facility before this.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MICROFINANCE

The microfinance borrowers are mostly entrepreneurs, small businesses, and individuals from poor sections of society.

- The amount lend to this borrower is generally very low.
- For getting microcredit there is no need for collateral security.
- Microfinance generates employment, income, and investment opportunities for the weaker section.
- Microfinance is served as a great poverty alleviation tool.
- Presently 200 million-plus clients availed themselves of microfinance services worldwide through a number of microfinance institutions.
- Microfinance also provides the services like insurance, savings, pension, healthcare, and education.

HISTORY OF MICROFINANCE

The concept of microfinance was derived by Muhammad Yunus, an economist of Bangladesh (Smt. S. Vijayalakshmi, 2021). In 2006, he was awarded the noble prize for his contribution to microcredit which help in the social and economic development of poor people. The Grameen Bank was also brought into existence by Muhammad Yunus in 1983, which was the first microcredit bank in the world. The concept of the micro fund in India is coming into existence in 1986 after finding the gap between rural people and the availability of financial services to them. The self-help group bank linkage scheme and microfinance concept come into existence almost at the same time. All these activities are inspired by the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh who has started these activities in 1976. and further development was take place in Latin America. During that time various NGOs and non-governmental organizations came forward to help the SHGs, arrange training programs and capacity building for them and also help the self-help group in internal audit.

NABARD was the first bank in India that supported self-help groups and bring the concept of microfinance to a large stage in 1998. After that in 1999, SIDBI through its program foundation for microcredit supported microfinance. In 2015 the micro-unit development and refinance agency limited (MUDRA) A non-banking financial institution was set up to provide microcredit to micro-enterprises, lending to individuals and groups of persons.

Presently 184 microfinance institutions are working in India in the mode of trust, cooperative societies, and nonbanking financial institutions.

APPROACHES OF MICROFINANCE

Microfinance works through mainly two approaches

- a) Self-help group -a bank linkage scheme
- b) Microfinance institutions.

A) SELF HELP GROUP -A BANK LINKAGE SCHEME

A self-help group is a group of an economically homogenous group of people that is made on a self-selection basis. Self-help groups follow the well-explained rule, maintain accounts and hold meetings for better performance of self-help groups. The main aim of NABARD's self-help group bank linkage scheme is to establish the relationship between banks and self-help groups so that self-help group members get knowledge about the formal financial system. NABARD help SHGs through refinancing their bank loan and also support the bank in technical assistance. Before the self-help group linkage scheme, many people had not their bank account. Through this scheme, people got knowledge about banking functions. In year 1992 bank linkage scheme worked as a pilot study and this pilot study was initiated by NABARD and since 1992 NABARD has been making efforts to promote self-help group bank linkage scheme. This approach got popular because, in the absence of a bank linkage scheme, members of self-help groups depend on the moneylender for microcredit and they gave credit on the high rate of interest. Sometimes members of self-help groups faced difficulty in repayment of the loan to the moneylender and in that case they had to face insult in front of all. (Smt. S. Vijayalakshmi, 2021)

The pilot study conducted by NABARD conclude the followings points regarding Self-help groups:-

- Women participation is more
- All members of the self-help group were from the poor section of the society.
- Credit demand was regular with a small credit amount and at any time.
- Poor were able to save their savings.

B.MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION

In India, microfinance intuitions provide various financial services like micro-credit, insurance, and pension to poor people so that in old age this pension is proved helpful for them.

Microfinance institutions include NGO-MFIs societies, trust, companies that come under section 8 of the company act, co-operatives, NBFCs, and SFBs. During the covid -19 pandemic when businesses were faced problems, microfinance institutions were also badly affected and they were unable to repay their loan. RBI issued the guideline to provide 90 days temporary suspension of payment for microfinance customers.

JYOTI BALA

Assistant Professor

Department of Management

Rules of Good Conversation

Nothingness, but still keep.& quot It is not necessary to pepper conversation with long words, classical phraseology and complicated constructions. It is on normal occasions, vulgar to do so, though when the conversation is purely intellectual or technical more elaborate and scholarly language is permissible. Sheridan has made genera Malaprop who became the laughing-stock of all her acquaintances because of her long words & quot so ingeniously misapplied". People are prone to use complicated language in a company which they know will not understand it, for they feel that by this means The qualities necessary for good conversation are clarity, brevity, simplicity, courtesy, tact, sincerity , originality and pleasantness of tone. Many people have excellent ideas but they fail to influence others because of their confused or vague expression. The necessity for clarity in business or professional conversation can be clearly recognised. The first essential for clarity in conversation is clarity of thought. If our thoughts are con fused, we shall render them in speech in a confused way. The English language is a very rich one, and we can adequately express the finest distinctions. and the most difficult ideas if we choose to. Lack of clarity is seen in the habit of not finishing a sentence, leaving it to the listener to

finish it himself mentally. This is the fault of "lazy" thinking. We find our expression confused through our own lack of mastery of the language. To overcome this, we should practise talking in very simple sentences. This will give us confidence. A more justifiable reason for lack of clarity is found when we try to simplify our thoughts. A professor is often guilty of confused explanation when he tries to present to less developed minds the profundity of his own ideas. A clear speaker is able to achieve a sense of harmony with his listeners, inspire confidence with his logical sequence of thought and command attention through the precision of its presentation.

The accurate thinker who has his thoughts at his finger-tips. Every subject cannot be dispensed within a few words, but one can say economically what there is to be said. An editor has to eliminate much written matter in journalistic articles, so that what the reader gets is a clear, comprehensive yet concise piece of writing. It is well for the speaker to edit his conversation mentally before he begins to speak so that his audiences can get more value for their listening. The talkative speaker is usually thought to be a boasting or conceited person who through the excess of his speech causes attention to be focused on him. Simplicity is the essence of all great art. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Its loveliness increases; it shall never pass into they can stamp themselves as "cultured" or superior. "Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word when a short one will do.... where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose In clearness, you lose in expression of your meaning; and in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability." Bluntness is often a negation of courtesy. One should of course say what one thinks and not what he feels the other person would like him to say, but at the same time he should say it courteously. The quiet, reasoned, well chosen words of the sincere talker make for a pleasant

relationship between himself and others. The agreeable atmosphere thus created is something to be sought after in conversational circles and only the disgruntled or embittered or intellectually snobbish would want to substitute the argumentative embarrassment caused by less courteous people. Courtesy forbids argument - it does not, but it encourages argument which seeks to enlighten, rather than that kind of argument which seeks to be boastful and petty. They assent with a shrug, and contradict with a twisting of the neck; are angry by awry mouth, the pleased in a caper or minute step.

They may be considered as speaking harlequins; and their rules of eloquence are taken from the Posture-master. These should be condemned to converse only in dumb show with their own persons, in the looking-glass. With these we may rank the tribes of mimics who are constantly taking off the peculiar tone of voice or gesture of their acquaintances, though they do such wretched imitations, that they are frequently forced to write their name under the picture before we can discover the likeness. Tact is "a combination of intellectual quickness with lively sympathy". It is necessary if conversation is to be agreeable and friendly. We find ourselves in embarrassing situations in conversation. The unfortunate topic we have opened which applies so fittingly to a member of the party, the hot-headed conversation of one whose opinions so greatly differ from those of his listeners, the painful subject which recalls to someone a bitter personal catastrophe-these are situations which require the assistance of tact. We should be quick to ascertain the feelings of the injured one, the hurt expression, or the uncomfortable glance, and to repair it appropriately as we can at the moment.

A tactful, not a blatant change of subject, a quick disregard of the importance of the incident, will usually remedy the fault. An apology in front of all will add fat to the fire: a private apology later if it is judged suitable, might make amends. Among people of intellect and reason,

no sincere opinion is worthless. It should never be necessary for us to put forward an opinion which is not our own, merely to impress those around. US. This insincerity is only appreciated by small-minded people. those who feel their own reputation is enhanced if they hear their friends voicing high sounding opinions. Sometimes insincerity may result from shyness or from a feeling of inferiority.

To compensate for this, one advances ideas which are not one's own, or adopts an attitude of affectation, or what is worst, states positive untruths. While all sympathy is due to the shy and nervous, yet such conversation is judged as worth less by right-minded people, and a person adopting it will soon find that he is socially boycotted. unless his society is that of pseudo-intellectuals or the half- educated. We should never be ashamed of our opinions if they are honest and considered convictions. To acquire an original conversational style requires, we need to be in the company of cultured speakers, to have studied the art of speaking, and to be acquainted with good literature. We express our ideas ordinarily, even on occasions and with subjects which offer great scope for original presentation. The ordinary conversation of the household or the casual conversation on our daily travels gives little occasion for originality, and to introduce it as such times would be pedantic. One would be rightly considered eccentric if one showed geographical scholarship about the weather in a passing conversation with a neighbour, or a chat in the bus. No, this is not the way to achieve originality. Originality belongs rather to more comprehensive conversation or discussion, not to the trivialities of casual talk. A prerequisite of originality of expression is originality of thought. We must have thought about a subject before we can submit it to original treatment. If we think we know all about a subject, it is a sign that we have not explored it sufficiently. Knowledge is dynamic, not static. We should see endless possibilities in subjects and ideas. just like the scientist who when he has come to the end of a piece of research, uses his results as a

starting off point for another scientific adventure. How tiring and depressing is the monotonous tone of a speaker; like the unvarying downs and plateaus, it never thrills, never inspires.

No good speaker speaks monotonously. The & quot drier subject can be interesting if the speaker's tone is modulated with emphasis and fluctuations of the voice. A tactful, not a blatant change of subject, a quick disregard of the importance of the incident, will usually remedy the fault. An COMPETITION AFFAIRS, FEB, 2022 apology in front of all will add fat to the fire: a private apology later if it is judged suitable, might make amends. Among people of intellect and reason, no sincere opinion is worthless. It Should never be necessary for us to put forward an opinion which is not our own, merely to impress those around. US. This insincerity is only appreciated by small-minded people. those who feel their own reputation is enhanced if they hear their friends voicing high sounding opinions. Sometimes insincerity may result from shyness or from a feeling of inferiority. To compensate for this, one advances ideas which are not one's own, or adopts an attitude of affectation, or what is worst, states positive untruths.

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A voice, full of life, is always engaging and draws the attention of listeners, and one is often attracted to it even if the substance of the speech is some what thin. There are three stages in our mental development; the first stage when we are simple through ignorance the second stage when we become complex through the process of

- learning, and the third when we become simple again through knowledge.

Cheasta Bhardwaj
Department: Management

Income Tax

What is Income Tax and how does it work?

Income Tax in India is a tax paid by individual or entities depending on the level of earnings or gains during a financial year. There are following step in taxes:-

- 1) Tax able Income of Individuals and business firms
- 2) Classification of business expenditures
- 3) Individual Tax rates/ corporate Tax rates
- 4) Federal and state Taxes
- 5) Capital Gains and Losses
- 6) Economic Analysis before and after taxes

Benefits of income Taxes:-

- 1) Easy loan approval filling the ITR will help individuals when they have to apply for a vehicle loan house loan etc.
- 2) Claim Tax Refund.
- 3) Quick visa Processing
- 4) Carry Forward your Losses
- 5) Avoid penalty.

Ritika

BBA 2nd year
2133201

G.S.T

What is G.S.T

GST is a comprehensive value added tax on goods and services. It is collection on value added at each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain

Goods and services tax (GST) is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, Sale and consumption of goods and service at a national level. GST is the tax on goods and services with value addition at each stage. **GST Benefits of in India :-** The goods and services tax (GST) is imposed on the supply of products and within the country.

It subsumes multiple Indirect taxes that are imposed by the state government or the central excise duty, value added tax, entry tax, luxury tax, local bady taxes, etc.

GST offers benefits to the government the industry as well as the citizens of India the price of good and services is expected to reduce under

Ramanpreet
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2133203

Indian Economy

Introduction:- India has emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of the top three economic power in the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its robust democracy and strong partnerships.

Market Size:- India's gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices stood at Rs. 5123 lakh crore in the first quarter of financial year, as per the provisional estimates of gross domestic product for the first quarter of 2021-2022.

India is the fourth largest unicorn base in world with over 21 unicorn collectively valued at US \$73.2 billion, as per the Huron Global unicorn list. By 2025, India is expected to have 100 unicorns by 2025 and will create 1.1 million direct jobs according to the Nasscom- Zinnov India report Tech start up

Recent Development:- With an improvement in the economic scenario, there have been investments across various sections of the Economy. Some of the important recent developments in Indian economy are as following In August 2021, the manufacturing purchasing manager's Index (PMI) India stood at Rs. 112,020 crore in August 2021 India's Index of Industrial production for July 2021 stood at 131.4 against 122.6 for July 2021. Consumer food price Index (CFPI) combined inflation was 3.11 in August 2021 against 3.96 in July 2021. Foreign portfolio investors (FPIS) invested US \$ 2.5 billion in India.

Rohini
BBA 2nd year

Grow more Trees to Reduce Pollution

"Trees are poems the earth writes upon the sky"

Trees and plants are of the main reasons. Why Mankind came into existence. The importance of planting trees has been emphasized time and again. This is because of the numerous

benefits they offer They Make the world a better place to live in. They exhale oxygen and inhale carbon dioxide to maintain the ecological balance in the environment. They also absorb all the harmful gases and give us fresh air to breathe.

As a Chinese provoke state the best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now.

Shivam Chaudhary
BBA 5th Sem

Environmental Pollution

The introduction of a substance into the environment which has harmful or poisonous effects is called pollution. Air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, soil pollution etc are some examples of pollution. Pollution causes imbalance in the environment Burning of fuel, burning of plastic, smoke from factories and vehicles etc causes air pollution. Nuclear explosions and nuclear tests also cause air pollution. This radio active pollution can cause cancer in human. The quality of water is lowered by water pollution. This causes danger for aquatic life and other micro organisms. Use of polluted water causes different diseases in people. Use of public transport, avoiding crackers as during festivals, say no to plastic, planting more trees, not throwing wastes in places etc are some methods to reduce pollution

Balwinder Singh
BBA 3rd Year

The Farmers

My life and my labour are bound to the hand call me a farmer, call me a hand I've fed and I've clothed most of the while insults and curses around me are ruled by tens of millions who refuse to see their fortune rests on my industry. I hold firmly to a simple creed. That allows a

profit for fulfilling a need jet, bam victim more often than not of politics, nature and market- lot. But we who fight hunger are sustained by a body that weak men cannot see beyond. Still a miracle have done shifting the soil thought my hands be red lining things from seeds long dead. As a touch my plants cusith humble caress, I am filled with a sense of holiness. That my Task is awesome, Let the world understand. The farmers, like Atlas, suppose this land.

Vaneet Thakur

Class BBA
Roll No. 509

Banking System In India

The Banking system of India consists of various banks (RBI, Cooperative banks, etc). These institutions provide a meeting ground for the savers and the investors and it also form the core of India's financial sector. In India, the banks and banking has been divided in different groups. Each group has their own benefits and limitation in their operation. They have their own dedicated

target market Some has concentrated their work in rural sector while others operate in both rural as well as urban. Most of them only caters cities and major towns.

The banking system plays an important role in promoting economic growth by channeling savings into investments. The recent empirical evidence in fact suggests that banking system contributes to economic growth more by improving than by channeling the resources from savers to investors. An efficient banking system is now regarded as a necessary pre-conditions for growth.

Diwanshu
BBA 2rd Year
2133307.

Provident Fund

To encourage savings for the social security of employees, the Government has set up various kinds of provident funds. The employee contributes a fixed percentage of his salary to wards these funds and in many cases employer also contributes. The whole contribution along with interest is credited to employee's account. He will get payment out of this fund at time of retirement and at some other important occasions. If the employee dies, his heirs will get the full payment. Provident Fund is of 4 types that is Statutory Provident Fund, Recognized Provident Fund Unrecognized Provident Fund and Public Provident Fund.

Anshul Thakur

BBA 3rd (Sem)
(2133302)

Creativity is a Process Not an Event

Creativity enables us to communicate with ourselves. The creation of something new pertains to not just imaginative leaps but moreover cognition, thinking and creativity. At the best, there is a large commitment that creativity pertains to a human process that oversees creative and imaginative development.

Much of the contention about illustrating the creative process outcomes from the central place given to an important event the so called "creative leap", an immediate insight that is nearly instantly recognised as the answer to creating something new. Cognized as the answer creating something new. Creativity and creation are often pushing us forward in terms of all the fields including technology, science etc. Creativity and ideas don't come on authority, they appear to spring up when we least want it- like a road of lightning bending our mind in surprising ways showing us the path.

Creativity is a process, not an event.
Creative thinking needs our brain to give rise

to relations between seemingly independent ideas.

Kumkum Singh
BBA 5th (Sem)
Roll No.2153408

Deforestation

The rainforest is slowing disintegrating,
Getting chopped down for our needs,
And whilst we are all debating,
we need to plant more seeds.
So when we cut down the trees,
We should help the animals around,
What you need to plant is an extra three,
For when that hits the ground.

They help us with medicines, when we are ill,
However we still chop them to the ground,
Think about all those poor creature will
Petrifying them with the sound.
Provide homes for people that live there,
Or make things around the house,
From tables to even the kitchen chair
But this can kill cast to even a mouse.
And there are many things that we can do,
Not just sit there and let it materialize,
We can some those animals to,
And to the world we have to open our eyes.
The rainforest is slowing disintegrating,
Getting chopped down for all our needs,
And whilst we are all debating,
We have to Stop These Bad Deeds.

Kajal
BBA 5th (Sem)
Roll No. 405

Personality

Personality is the characteristic sets of behavior, cognitions and emotional patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors, While there is no generally agreed upon definition of personality most theories focus on motivation and psychological interaction with the environment is surrounded by Trait-based

personality that predict an individuals behavior on the other hand, more behaviorally- based approaches define personality through learning and habits nevertheless, most theories view personality as relatively stable. The study of the psychology of personality called personality psychology, attempt to explain the tendencies that underline differences in behavior

Sahil Vohra
BBA 1st (Sem)

India and W T O (World Trade Organization)

India has a chequered relationship with world Trade Organization (WTO). To understand its full nature one needs to go the very beginning the launch of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations at Punta Del Este, Uruguay in 1986, vast in scope and far reaching in its implications, the talks took nearly eight years to conclude on its conclusion, the WTO entered into force in 1995 with a binding dispute settlement mechanism and will aggrement going well beyond good, to include service and intellectual properties rights (IPR) while there were some gains for some developing countries priperty such as India in the field of textile and clothing the outcomes was unfair to these countries and far more favorable to developed countries like US & EU.This much was abundantly of the Uruguay Round. In India's case, this led to' negotiation resentment' which persisted for beyond the Uruguay Round. Yet India enthusiastically joined the WTO in 1995. India has taken on onerous obligations, evident from the fact that it have to change its democratic law completely to bring itself in line with the trade. RelatedAspect of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement. The developed

countries however wanted to push some of their advantage and at the ministerial conference in Seattle in 1999 there was talk of launching 9 new millennium round by this time though, the WTO fell foul of all shades of non-government ones like (OXFAM) environment focused (Like friends of the earth) labor related (like teamsters) or third world' NGO (like Third World Network). All of them congregated at Seattle and played a role in sinking the Ministerial conference of course there were other substantive reasons why the Seattle dialogue failed. Yet Indian mathematically joined the WTO in 1995.

Shivansh Thakur

BBA 1st (Sem)
Roll No 2113113

Money Market

The money market and capital market are two major components of the Indian financial system, The money market caters to short term liquidity need, while the capital market provides a platform for long term investing. The instrument of the money market have a maturity of less than one year.

What is a Money Market?

A market for securities that have maturity of less than one year is a money market. The securities in the money market are short term in nature, highly liquid. A few of the money market instruments are treasury bills, certificates of deposits and banker's acceptances.

The primary function of the money market is to cater to the immediate cash needs of the economy. This is usually done by adjusting the cash position of different players in the market. The money market also helps in mobilizing fund across different sectors of the market. When investors have excess funds in the short term they invest in the money market. Other players in the market use these funds to fulfil their short-term cash needs. Due to the high liquidity of money market instruments channelize the savings to investments is easier. **Features of Money**

Market

1) Liquidity- Money Market instruments are highly liquid assets that generate fixed income for investors. The short term maturity of the instruments makes them a highly liquid asset. Hence they are quite close substitute to holding cash

2) Safety- The issuers of the money market instruments have a high credit rating and the returns is almost zero. Therefore, these instruments are one of the safest and secure options available in the market.

3) Returns- Money market instruments are issued at a discount to their face value and the maturity amount is decided in advance. Unlike the capital market the returns are fixed from these investor can easily anticipate how much they can earn through the investment. As a result they can choose an option that suits their investment needs and horizon.

Simranjit Kaur

BBA 1st (Sem)
Roll No 2113002

Science and Technology

Science and technology is the ultimate need of an hour. It has changed the over all perspective of the human towards life. Over the centuries there have been new inventions towards the field of science and technology that helps in modernizing right from connecting with people to using digital products everything involves science and technology. In other words it has made life easy and simple. More over, there is modern equipment explored by tech experts to find something new for the future.

Science and technology have now expanded its wings to medical education manufacturing to cities but also rural areas for educational purposes Everyday new technology is invented making life easier and comfortable Benefits

1) Life is much simpler with science and technology

2) Interaction is more comfortable and faster

3) Human is more sophisticated Disadvantages
With the progress in science and

technology be humans have become lazy More over, several semi- automatic rifles are created using the latest technology, which takes maximum life.

There is no doubt that the third world was will be fought with missiles crested using Technology

- 1) Man has misused the tech and used it for destruction purposes.
- 2) Man uses them to do illegal stuff
- 3) Technology such as a smart phone etc have adverse effects on children
- 4) Terrorists use modern technology for destructive work.

Harmanjit Kaur
Roll No 001

Organization Business

Organization Behaviors is the study of human behaviors in organizational setting, the interface between human behaviors and the organization and the organization itself. Organizational Behavior researchers study the behaviors of individuals primarily in their organizational roles. One of the main goals of organizational behaviors is to revitalize organizational theory and develop a better conceptualization theory and develop a better conceptualization of organizational life. As a multi disciplinary field organizational behavior has been influenced by development in a number of allied disciplines including sociology, psychology, economics and engineering as well as by the experience of practitioners.

History and Evolution of organizational Behaviors studies: Origin of organizational Behaviors can trace its roots back to Max Weber and earlier organizational studies. The industrialization revolution led to significant social and cultural change,

including new forms of organization. Human relation movement from the 1930 to 1950 contributed to shaping the organizational Behaviors studies.

Prabhjeet Singh
Class BBA 1st years

Sales and Marketing Management

1) Characteristics that make a Great salesperson.

Recruiting great salespeople is a surprising by difficult task, considering have popular and attractive sales roles can be why? because great salespeople have a sough after mix of characteristics that contribute to their natural sucess in the role

2) Home sales and marketing can work together:-

Sales and marketing teams has always been known to have a frayed relationship at best But there are ample benefits to be found when the two departments but their heads together and work in sync.

3) Tips for improving your sales persuasion skills:-

A sale is a negotiation between you and the customer. It's the sales person's aim to persuade the customer that purchasing that purchasing this product or service is the best option.

Lovepreet Singh
BBA 1st year
Roll No. 2113116

Economy of India

The economy of India is characterized as a middle income developing market economy. It is the world's sixth largest economy by nominal GDP and the third largest economy by

purchasing power parity (PPP) According to the international monetary fund (IMF) on a per capita income basis, India ranked 145th by GDP (nominal) and 122th by GDP (PPP) from independence in 1947 until 1991 successive governments promoted protectionist economic policies with extensive state intervention and economic regulation. This is characterized as dirigism in the form of the license Raj. The end of the cold war and an acute balance of payments crisis in 1991 led to the adoption of a broad economic liberalization in India since the start of the 21st century annual average GDP growth has been 6% to 7% and from 2013 to 2018 India was the world's fastest growing major economy surpassing china. Historically India was the Largest economy in the world for most of the two millenia from the 1st until the 19th century. The long term growth perspective of the Indian economy remains positive due to its young population and corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates increasing globalization in India and integration into the global economy. The economy slaved in 2017 due to shocks of demonetization in 2016 and the introduction of the goods and services Tax in 2017. Nearly 60% of India in GDP is driven by domestic private consumption. The country remains the world sixth largest consumer market. A part from private consumption India's GDP is also fueled by government spending, investment and exports. In 2019 India was the world's ninth- Largest importer and the twelfth- Largest exporter. India has been a member of the world trade organization since 1 January 1995. It ranks 63rd on the ease of doing business index and 68th on the global competitiveness report with 500 million workers the Indian labour force was the world's second- Largest as the 2019. Indian has one of the world's highest number of billionaires and extreme income inequality. Since India has a vast informal economy, barely 2% of Indians pay income taxes. It is also the world's second Largest coal producer the second Largest cement producer the second steel producer and

the third LARGEST electricity producer.

Simranjeet Kaur

BBA 1st year

Roll No. 2113005

Education System

The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the oldest systems, it is still not that developed when compared to others, which are in fact newer. This is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential.

Problem with Indian Education System:-

Our Indian education system faces a lot of problems that do not let it prosper and help other children succeed in life. The biggest problem which it has to face is the poor grading system. It judges the intelligence of a student on a basis of academics which is in the form of exam papers. That is very unfair to students who are good in their overall performance but not that good at specific Subjects.

Moreover, they only strive to get good marks not paying attention to understanding what is taught. In other words, this encourages getting good marks through mugging up and not actually grasping the concept efficiently.

Furthermore, we see how the Indian education system focuses on theory more only a little percentage is given for practical. This makes them run after the bookish knowledge and not actually applying it to the real world. This practice makes them perplexed when they go out in the real world due to lack of practical knowledge. Most importantly, the Indian education system does not emphasize enough on the importance of sports and arts. Students are always asked to study all the time for other activities like sports and arts.

Gitanjali

BBA 1st year

Roll No. 2113018

G S T

GST stands for 'goods and services tax'. GST bill was passed in the lok sabha and Rajya Sabha. On 1st July 2017 GST come into force.

What is GST?

Basically, GST is categorized under value added tax. It is an Indirect tax which is applicable all over India.

GST came into force to replace the all indirect taxes that were levied before pre-GST tax regime.

It is a comprehensive, multi stage, destination based tax which is levied on every value address

Classification of GST:

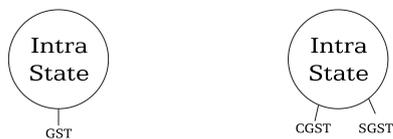
On the basis, GST is classified in 2 groups



What is Inter State & Intra State?

Inter State:- Here, refers to out side or the state country

Intra State:- Refers to within the state



Integrated Rated GST
Here, Rate of GST is collective
For eg: 18% 1GST

Central GST

State GST

Share, Rate of GST is distributed among the two

For eg:- 9% CGST
9% SGST

Why GST in India?

In pre GST tax regime, there were several taxes like:- Excise duty, service tax, additional customs duty, surcharge octroi etc. But now a single GST has replaced all these taxes and have left no soon for confusion or cascading effect tax Basic Rates of GST

5%, 12%, 18%, 28,%

0.25% - Cut and semi polished stones

5% - Household necessities

12% - Computers / Processed food

18% - Hair oil, toothpaste, cosmetics.

28% - Luxury Items.

Gursimran Kaur

BBA 1st year

Roll No. 2113010

Importance of Leadership

Leadership is a process by which an executive can direct, guide and in influence the behavior and work to others towards the specific goals/ a given situation. Leadership is the ability of a manager to induce the subordinates to work with confidence and zeal.

According to Keith davis, leadership is the ability to persuade others to seek defined objectives enthusiastically. It is the human factor which binds a group together and motivates it towards goals.

Moreover, leadership is an function of management which play a significant role in maximizing the efficiency and to achieve organizational goals. Leadership is a word which it self a very powerful term. Leaders are the one to give motivation to their employers etc. Various leaders have their own point of view regarding their term.

There is a common belief that leadership is vital for effective organizational and social functioning and success. Leadership create commitment and enthusiasm among followers to achieve goals. In brief we can conclude that leadership is the backbone of all companies without good leadership organizations cannot perform well.

Jasmeet Singh

BBA 1st year

Roll No. 2113106

Decision Making In Management

Decision making is an integral part of modern management. Every manager takes hundreds and hundreds of decisions subconsciously or consciously making it as the key component in the role of a manager

. Decisions play important role as they determine both organizational and managerial activities. A decision can be defined as a course of action purposely chosen from a set of alternatives to achieve organizational or managerial objectives or goals. Decision making process is continuous and indispensable component of managing any organization or business activities. Decisions are made to sustain in the activities of all business activities and organizational functioning

Aryan Verma
BBA 1st year
Roll No. 2113111

Educational Management

Educational management refers to the administration of the education system in which a group combines human and material resources to supervise, plan, strategies, and implement structures to execute an education system. Education is the equipping of knowledge, skills, values, belief, as well as altitude with learning experiences.

The education system is an ecosystem brief, has it's a Neal attitude with of professionals in educational institutions, such as government ministries, unions, statutory, boards, agencies and schools. The education system consists of political heads, principles, teaching staff, non-teaching staff, administrative personnel and other educational professionals working together to enrich and enhance. At all levels of the educational ecosystem, management is required, management involves the planning, organizing, implementation, review, evaluation and integration of an institution.

National Examples:- Australia Education in Australia is bureaucratic in nature. The national and state departments of education are responsible for the regulation of funding

of education. Australia's educational system is governed by the department of education and training, which is responsible for national policies and programmes.

The department reports to two ministers, secretaries are responsible for the delivery of departmental services which include corporate strategy, early- childhood education and childcare, higher education, research, and skills and training. Each state is responsible for the delivery and coordination of its programmes and policies.

- 1) Department of education (New south wales)
- 2) Department of education (Western Australia)
- 3) Department of education and Training (Queensland)
- 4) Department of education (South Australia)
- 5) Department of education and Training (Victoria)
- 6) Department of education (Tas maria)

Saraswati Saini
BBA 1st year
Roll No. 2113003

Business Management

Business Management is managing the coordination and managing the organization of business activities. This typically includes the production of materials, money, machines and involves both innovation and marketing. Management is charge of planing organizing directing and controlling the business's resources. So they can meet the objectives of the policy. Business management system is used for tactical implementation and strategic planing of practices, processes, policies, guidelines and procedures to use in the deployment, execution and development of business strategies and plans as well as any associated management activities. They provide a foundation for both tactical strategic Business decisions when it comes to consent process tasks activities and procedures with the goal of meeting all objectives of an organization satisfying customer exceptions and needs. The best way to evaluate

a company's future and current worth depends upon the experience of and qualities of the management . The goal of the management is to get people together to achieve the same desired objectives and goal's by using the resources that are available in effective and efficient way. Management function includes the following:-

- 1) Planning
- 2) Organizing
- 3) Staffing
- 4) Directing or leading
- 5) Controlling an organization:-

Management is necessary to facilitate a united effort towards achieving the company's goals

Vikram Singh

BBA 1st year
Roll No. 2113108

Motivation

Motivation is the power that activates the engine of success and moves you towards accomplishment. You have most probably experienced several time burst of short motivation after reading a book, attending a lecture, playing a game on while watching movie. Motivation has to be constant Maintaining a constant state of the motivation is a tough challenge for most of the people reading motivational article is another effective way to maintain a mind set of motivation.

- 1) There are many slogans that motivate us to get your dreams that make us feel like " My dream comes true".
- 2) Don't wait for perfection, Start Now
- 3) Your determination determines your destiny.
- 4) Problem:- From of Challenge:- Opportunity to grow
- 5) Set you dreams. Ride on motivation and get your dreams

Motivation Thought

THINK BIG
TRUST
YOURSELF
AND MAKE

IT HAPPEN

Shruti Kaul

BBA 1st year
Roll No. 2113006

Customer Service Communication and team work

Customer service involves more than just solving customer problems, it's really about communicating effectively. To set the right expectations with a customer and build trust, you, need to develop communication skills that are effective in all situations. This post, from business 2 community, has 5 (five) great communication tips that will have a positive impact on your customer service engagements. Three key takeaway from 5 communication tips that will boost customer trust:

- 1) Be transparent with your customer at all times
- 2) Offer multiple communication, channels to your customers.
- 3) Consider adding a live chat to your website for immediate availability.

Customer survey are still one of the ways to collect feedback on your products and services formally. Surveys can help you understand customer motivations and learn about any changes in buying preferences over time. The team at Hedger has put together this great guide about survey questions, including over 70 example questions and a detailed FAQ. You're sure to find at least a few ideas for your next customer survey. Any customer service team will receive a lot of different questions over time, and it's normal to hear a question occasionally that is difficult to answer. It's a major problem, however if the team repeatedly stuck by a single problem that keeps coming up. Making sure that your team is aware of solutions involves continuous training. The post from Hub spot explains

how marketing content can help your service team.

In the era of digital communication, one major challenge that modern companies face is how fragmented the various channels have become. With a mix of email, social media, phone and chat options, there are countless ways that customer expect to have access to a company

A customer is an individual or business that purchases another company's goods or service. Customer are important they drive revenues, without them business cannot continue exist

Sukhwinder Kaur

BBA 1st year

Roll No. 2113016

Indian Army

Indian army is the real protector of this country. As we all know that India is the land of courageous people where people don't hesitate to defend their country and sacrifice their life for the nation. Indian Army is also carrying this league of being friendly with the good ones and dangers for the enemies. Ensuring national security and national unity is the main focus of the Indian army. Our army is fighting against external aggression and internal threats and maintain peace and security, within Indian borders. There are three informed parts of the Indian army the Indian army, the Indian navy and the Indian Air force. Indian army is the second largest in the world with approximately 1.23 million personnel are on active basis and 9.6 lakhs as reserve Indian army is very big in size as well as an courage, bravery and gallant it is divided into various divisions called as regiments Indian army also plays the role of humanity by conducting rescue operations during natural calamities within the border of the nation. To commemorate the valour and sacrifice of Indian Army. Army day is celebrated on 15th January at India Gate, New Delhi.

Various activities like military parade, cultural programs, events are organized on

Army day to Amar Jawan Jyoti near India Gate. Indian army is the uniting force which binds whole country in single thread of patriotism as it has people from every religion and caste. It is believed that everything can fail but Indian army can not be it courage and victory in war as well as handling internal conflicts. We all salute our Indian heroes and pay homage to the supreme sacrifice which our army brothers are doing every day.

Monika

BBA 1st year

Roll No. 2113011

SHREE PANCHANAN

2020-2021

Planning Forum Section



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Agro Business: A Remedy For Youth Unemployment

One of the major social and economic problems in India is unemployment. As per statistics made available by the state Skill Entrepreneurship department, the total number of unemployed including educated, skilled, uneducated and unskilled in India is higher as compared to many advanced countries. The lack of skill-based education in schools and colleges is the main reason for unemployment. Our education system is primarily concerned with the quality and knowledge and written examination more than practical based tasks. For these reasons, after completion of graduation, while facing interview, students find themselves lacking in confidence and skills. The rapid growth of population also being the burden on cultivation, low productivity in the agriculture sector, defective economic planning, lack of capital etc are also some of the for most Imp reasons for unemployment. The overall result of the unemployment is rate is already not so good; while now due to the corona virus effect, it has left a devastating impact on the economy of India. The world has changed in the last few months, because of the rare disaster corona virus pandemic has resulted in a tragically large number of human lives being lost.

India is a land of villages and famous for food production. More than 50% of India population work in Agriculture related activities. Agro industries convert raw materials like grains or meat into food for domestic and foreign consumption Food processing units acts as a link between agriculture and industries. Agro Business has good potential for employment

generation. Most of the Agro Business is located in rural areas and these industries can be expected to use maximum of Labour intensive techniques of production which can solve the problem of unemployment facing the country. However, the main constraints hindering the development of agro industries and agro business, especially of SMEs, are: inadequate institutional credit; poor infrastructure; non availability of appropriate technologies; weak market linkages inadequate skilled workforce, need-based training programs, and post training guidance; lack or unreliable supply of quality raw materials; lack of a conducive policy environment, high tax rates; and lack of access to export markets. In order to remove these hindrances effective steps should be taken. The private sector should be offered incentives to establish agro-industries in rural areas. However, such incentives should be coupled with appropriate regulatory mechanisms to prevent overexploitation of natural resources and protect the rights of local people/ communications. Development and strengthening of infrastructure, such as power, transport, communications, cold chain facilities, water, marketplaces, and other social/logistical infrastructure require the immediate attention of all concerned. R&D as well as effective technology transfers, and improved access to existing technologies. Need-based training followed up with on-site guidance to meet the specific needs of rural agribusiness enterprises is essential to stimulate industrialization and employment generation in rural areas. More training institutes should be established and existing ones upgraded.

Dr. Monika
Staff Editor
Planning Forum Section

Sustaining Livelihood of People: The Role of MSMEs

One of the key sectors of Indian economy is MSME. The sector has been very well known for being one of the major sectors for the creation of job opportunities and is the backbone of the national economic structure. The sector makes a contribution of about 40 percent to the overall exports of India. The MSME sector is by and large the largest provider of employment after agriculture, providing employment to over 120 million people with about 51.2 percent living in the rural areas. The higher rate of economic growth requires to reach a high degree of productivity in almost all the industries and providing a greater life to the masses which can only be possible by way of productive employment. India's bond with MSMEs is very old and the focus has been on the ideologies of various esteemed personalities like Mahatma Gandhi on whose back alongside several other things. When the industries were only a handful and India needed the right amount of fuel in terms of the upliftment of the economy.

The MSME sector is governed by Micro, Small and medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The Indian government announced various policies for the promotion of MSMEs in India. MSMEs have experienced massive growth over the last few decades despite the use of technology. It has potential to scale up by way of effective utilisation of technology and the implementation of e-markets and digitalisation in the manufacturing process.

MSME's are the key to US\$ 5 trillion Indian Economy. However the need on the part of country, for the growth in the next decade MSMEs must mature into large scale corporations. Financial support

from state and central governments and favourable policies can put India into becoming a high growth manufacturing based economy. India can meet its goal of achieving sustainable fiscal and socio-economic growth by way of a clear vision and concrete plans which involve MSMEs. Another major importance of MSMEs lies in their great calibre of employment generation, low capital and technology requirements. They are also of great importance for the promotion of industrial development in rural areas, use of traditional or inherited skill, use of local resources and mobilisation of resources and exportability of products. To exemplify Khadi and Village Industries require low per capita investment and employs a large number of women in rural areas.

In nutshell, we can conclude that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have emerged as an engine of growth in Indian economy. They have emerged as a vibrant and dynamic component of the economy by virtue of their considerable contribution to GDP, industrial production and exports. However, the most significant contribution of this sector is towards employment generation which is second only to agriculture in India. The experiences of recent years has shown that employment in agriculture sector has been declining as well as large industries are also experiencing jobless growth. In such a situation, the main responsibility for job creation rests with unorganized sector including small and medium enterprises and the service sector. A technologically vibrant, internationally competitive small and medium industry should be encouraged to emerge, to make a sustainable contribution to national income, employment and exports. It is essential to

take care of MSME sector to facilitate it to take care of the Indian economy.

Ms. Megha Dua,
Asst Prof, Department of Economics

Problem of Inflation

Inflation is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time when the general price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services consequently, Inflation also reflects erosion in the purchasing power of money a loss of real value in the internal medium of exchange and unit of account within the economy A chief measure of price inflation is the inflation rate the annualized percentage change in price inflation is the inflation rate, the annualized percentage change in a general price index over time.

Inflation effects on an economy are various and can be simultaneously positive and negative effect of inflation includes an increase in the opportunity cost of holding money, uncertainty over future inflation which may discourages investment and saving and if inflation is rapid enough, shortages of goods as consumers begin hoarding out of concern that prices will increase in future Positive effects includes ensuring that central bank can encourage investment in non-monetary capital projects Inf.

Currently the quantity theory money is widely accepted as an accurate model of inflation in the long run consequently there is no broad agreement among economists that in the long run the inflation rate is essentially dependent on the growth rate of money supply relative to the growth of the economy however in the short and medium term inflation may be affected by supply and demand pressure in the economy and influenced by relative elasticity of wages

price and interest rates.

If economic growth matches the growth of the money supply inflation should not occur when all else is equal. A large variety of factors can affect the rate of both. For example, Investment in market production, Infrastructure, education and preventive health care can all grow an economy in greater amounts than the investment spending

Asstt. Prof Rimmy Sharma
Department of Economic

Make in India Program

The make in india initiative was launched by prime minister in september 2014 as part of a wider set of nation-building initiatives. Make in India is an initiative by the Government of India to encourage companies to manufacture in India and incentive dedicated investments into manufacturing. The policy approach was to create a conducive environment for investments, develop a modern and efficient infrastructure, and open up new sectors for foreign capital. The initiative targeted 25 economic sectors for job creation and skill enhancement and aimed "to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub."

Objectives of Make in India Campaign:-

- 1) To Transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub .
- 2) To introduce new initiative for the promotion of foreign direct investment
- 3) To implement intellectual property rights.
- 4) To develop the nation's manufacturing sector.
- 5) To boost the confidence of investors and manufacturers to build and invest in India
- 6) To improve India's rank on the Ease of Doing Business Index.
- 7) To eliminate the hassles of laws and

regulations in the bureaucratic process of business.

8) To promote job creation and innovation in the limits of the country.

9) To make government transparent and accountable its working

10) To encourage the avenues of skill development.

11) To improve the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector.

12) To promote the sustain ability of growth

Ankita Sharma
M.Com 2nd year

Green Products

Introduction:- In the past 50 years, human have consumed more resources then in all previous history. This and other eco facts like:-

(a) 9 out of 10 people world wide breathe polluted air.

(b) 500 billion to 1 trillion plastic bags and in landfills each year world wide etc has draw great attention of the and consumer towards green products and their benefits.

A study from 2015 says that 73% of consumers across 60 countries are willing to pay more for sustainable products.

What is Green Products:- A green products is sustainable product designed to minimize its environment impacts during its whole life cycle and even after it's of no use. They are manufactured using toxic- free ingredients. and environmentally friendly procedures and are certified by recognized organizations.

The Green Product are usually identified by having two Basic goods Reducing Waste Maximizing Resource efficiency

Examples of Green Products:-

a) Tesla electric cars

b) Eco- Friendly Dish washers

c) cloth Napkins

d) Cloth or cotton shopping bags

e) Rechargeable battles

f) Reusable water bottles

g) Solar Speakers

h) LED Lights

i) Stainless Steel Drink Bottles

j) Recycled Floor Mats and many more things

Importance:- Importance to the brands:-

a) Access to new Markets:- Developing green products opens the doors to an all new market of green consumers who buy only green products

b) Competitive:- It's proven fact that going green is a big competitive the market

c) Positive:- When a brand does something for society its brand image automatically enhances

Importance of green products to customers

(a) Low Maintenance:- If operated responsibly and maintained properly , the green products results in low maintenance costs.

(b) Improves Health:- Since green products are made from materials that are free from harmful chemicals they not only improve physical but also mental Health.

(a) Generate more jobs:- According to a study by IRENA, the renewable energy industry has created almost 5 lakh new opportunity

(b) Prevents over use of resources:-

Green products reduce the threat of overuse of resources and fossil fuels.

Challenges for Greem Pproducts:-

1) Green Products require renewable which is costly

2) Problems of deceptive advertising and false claims.

- 3) Requires technology, which requires Huge investments.
- 4) Majority of people are not aware of green products and their uses
- 5) Majority of consumers are not willing to pay a premium for green products.

Kritika Ahuja

B.Com 5 sem 3 year.

Roll No.:- (2152233)

Women Empowerment in Indian Economy

Development organizations researchers, practitioners and consulting agencies across the world have started measuring women's contribution to the economy. Several studies and projections have stated that if women harness their full economic potential economic growth will be manifold alongside changes in social norms and biases that impact their well being .In 2015 Mckinsey company stated if women had the same financial incentives, skills opportunities and access to technology enabling them to participate in the labour force as men do global gross domestic product (GDP) could increase by up to 26% by 2025. The food agriculture organization posted that when men and women farmers have equal access to resource and service yields can increase by 20 to 30% raising total agriculture output in developing countries by between 2.5 and 4% making it possible to reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12 to 17%.

Women's active participation in the India economy has the potential to generate us \$ 100 billion of added GDP 2025 create around 50 to 60 million job through women run and / or owned enterprises by 2030 improve health and education on comes for households given spend 90% of income on

families. Once women can harness their full potential with equal rights and opportunities within the economy it will improve their intra and inter household socioeconomic status decision making and bargaining power and have a positive intergenerational impact on health and education. This potential has made women's economic empowerment (WEE) an important step growth and an inclusive environment

Despite this opportunity and need women's participation in the Indian economy is extremely low and declining.

The approach to women's economic empowerment should bring about systemic and normative changes. Here systemic change will impact institution He public and private for the promotion of gender equality and equity and work on the systemic inequalities that persist for women such as under representation in decision making gender bias for work opportunities etc. There change will reset the gender power gap with in the economy political systems and corporations.

On the other hand normative changes will assist in redefining social and gender norms and conceptions of being a women or a man the expectations from both genders such changes will help women and men in questioning and altering traditional norms that impede their economic growth and opportunities. To achieve such change the approach to interministerial coordination has to be beyond policy allocations. It will have to entail the formation of a robust action plan/strategy for all ministries that will start from understanding gender specific problem statements to implementation of gender-inclusive policies with clear roles and responsibilities of every institution

.Such models can integrate interventions that enable women's economic empowerment. Women empowerment initiatives span across multiple ministries such as women and child development, Health and family welfare, Education, Rural Development, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Social Justice and Empowerment and Finance to name a few, A holistic approach will help in leveraging all miniseries to advance the mechanism for gender inclusive policymaking. This can help in keeping gender issues at the forefront of political discourse, prevent duplication of efforts to achieve same targets and allow for cross-learning through shared experience models.

Shivangi

B.Com 3 year.

Roll No.:(2152201)

Famous Economics Authors And Their Books

Author	Name of the Book
Adam Smith	The wealth of Nations, The Invisible hand, The Money game
J.M. Keynes	The General theory of employment. Interest and Money, Indian currency and finance.
Milton Friedman	Capitalism and freedom, Money Mischief, Price Theory.
Karl Marx	Theories of Surplus value, Wage, Labour and Capital, Principles of Economics.
Alfred Marshall	Money, Credit and Commerce
Thomas Malthus	Principles of Political Economy
F.A. Hayek	The pure theory of Capital, The Constitution of Liberty

Name :- **Nancy**

Class B.Com (3 year)

2152242

Impact of Child Labour In Indian Economy

Child Labour is the illegal Act of forcing young children to work. In India multiple industries force children to work illegally. Among many sectors the agriculture sector attracts more children to engage in agricultural activity to earn their living. 58% of children are from Indian rural sectors which are employed due to various social factors that fail to meet their lifestyle. According to data from Census 2011 the number of child labourers in India is 101 millions of which 5.6 million are boys and 4.5 million are million girls and 88 millions boys are estimated to be in child labour globally accounting for almost one in ten of all children worldwide

Child labour and exploitation are the result of many factors, including poverty, social norms, condoning them lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration and emergencies. These factors are not only the cause but also a consequence of social inequities reinforced by discrimination

The continuing patience of child labour and exploitation poses a threat to national economies and has severe negative short and long term consequences for children such as denial of education and undermining physicals are mental health

Child labour and other forms of exploitation are presentable through integrated approaches that strong then child protections systems as well as addressing poverty and inequity improve access to and quality of education and mobilize public support for respecting children's right protect children and can alert other stakeholders such as

social workers to situation where children display signs of distress or indicate they work long hours. UNICEF works with government and for profit agencies to put in place the necessary policy frame work to end child labour. UNICEF supports state government to integrate programmers at would end child labour.

A key message in the UN convention on the rights of child is that children have a right to voice their views on matters affecting them and to have them taken into account. Children have the power to play a significant role in preventing and responding to child labour. They are key actors in child protection and can give valuable insights into how they perceive their involvement and what they expect from the government and other stakeholders. The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) Scheme should bring about changes going forward. A similar Grand can be found in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which found cases of adolescents working at worksites to supplement family income. Various other laws and the Indian Penal Code, such as the Factories Act 1948, The Mines Act 1952, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act 1986 seek to prevent the practice of child labour in India. Unfortunately, these laws and regulations lack active and proper implementation and enforcement.

Ritika

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Large Scale Industries

Introduction to large scale industries:

Industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower and influx of capital assets are called large scale industries. In India, large scale industries are the ones with a fixed asset of more than one hundred million rupees or Rs. 10 crores. Large scale Industries produce a bulk amount of job opportunities for Indians. Due to the export of the products manufactured in these industries of different countries it helps in the country's economic growth and also contributes to the generation of foreign currency.

Requirements for large scale industries

- 1) **Infrastructure:-** Large scale Industries work with machines heavier and bigger in size than in SSI. Infrastructure should be big enough to store and work with such huge equipments and also to have enough space for the storage of producing resources and work to perform their tasks.
- 2) **Capital:-** Producing in large quantities including for exports these industries need an influx of capital to run the industry. Payment to workers, machines and their maintenance, export, raw material, everything requires a huge amount of capital.
- 3) **Raw Material:-** Heavy output requires heavy raw material for its production. For example, in the paper industry trees should also be planted to check in the availability of production resources.
- 4) **Man power :-** Large scale industries require a lot of man power even with the highest technology. There is a lot of unemployment in India, yet not everyone can work in these industries. One will need proper knowledge, skill and its application for better results. These, above, were the main requirements for a large scale industry.

Advantages of large scale industries

1) Provides employment opportunities:

Development of these large scale industries help to remove the problem of unemployment by providing a large number of employment opportunities to semi- skilled and hight skilled human resources even an skilled get their opportunity to work in large scale industries thronged training

2) Transporation and communication:-

Large scale industries help to develop transportation an communication because these facilities are a basic infrastructure of industrial development. The means of transport are required to transport and distribute the industrial production to different places and the means of communication are required to have up to date market information.

3) Proper utilization of Resources:

Large scale industries com use natural resource like forest water mineral etc properly which prevent the available resources from exporting to forcing countries.

4) Development of basic industries:-

The Industries producing goods like from steel,copper, cement etc are callrd basic industries. These Industries help to establish andpromote other industries. Thus the establishment of large industries helps the development of basic industries.

5) Modernisation of agriculture

sector:- For the modernization of agriculture, modern tools and technoloy are needed. The medium and large scale industries produce the modern, machine, chemical fertilizers, material of irrigation and transportation. This establishment of large scale industries on agriculture base would help to increase the agriculture production and productivity

Large scale industries in India

- 1) Iron and steel Industries
- 2) Automobile industries
- 3) Telecommunication industries
- 4) Information Technology industries
- 5) Fertilize industries
- 6) Textile industries
- 7) petroleum and natural Gas industries
- 8) Silk industries
- 9) Jute industries
- 10) Paper industries
- 11) Cement industries

Role in Indian Economy :- Indian

Economy relieves highly on large scale industries for country's GDP and income to millions.

- 1) Presently, Indian is the Eighth largest steel producing country in the world.
- 2) Jute industry does not only earns foreign exchange but also provides sustainable employment opportunities in agriculture and industrial sectors India ranks Number 1 in raw Jute and jute goods protection and Number 2 inexport of jute goods in the world.
- 3) Cotton and textile industry employer largest number of workers in India it contributes a noticeable percentage of GDP and also manufacture Value added and 1/3 of total export earnings in country income
- 4) India has become the largest producer and consumer of sugar in the world.
- 5) India's fertilizer industry is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizer in the world.
- 6) India's paper Industry stands among top 15 global paper industries
- 7) India is the second largest country in the world in producing natural silk
- 8) India is the mojour producer as well as consume of tea. Tea industry in India produces maximum amount of tea

among all the tea producing countries of the world.

9) Software industry has emerged as one of the standout sectors of Indian economy, recording huge growth in production and exports of the country.

Palak Arora

B.com sem 1

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Impact of Social Media on Indian Economy

Social media has become a driving force behind every changes happening in the modern world. It has changed the way we communicate and the way celebrities, politicians and company brands try to catch the people's attention social media has helped to shorten distances across the world which other wise was not possible due to geographical and socioeconomic factor. Social media's an interactive platform where individuals, communities and organizations share, discuss, co-create and modify user generated contents It influences small and large companies to improve their image and interact in a new way with their business partners and clients.

In a country like India, social media apart from influencing companies have impacted the entire business and economic scenario. Social media has emerged as the key factor to change the dominant position, of established markets by creating new market by word of mouth information, customer empowerment and rating platforms.

Not reached the top yet but in the coming years when the economy society and cultures adopt the full potential of social media there will be large scale influence on

the economy of India.

In the coming years social media will open the door for knowledge flow in organizations which in turn will reduce the cost of software through open source collaboration. Social media will help in finding improved information quickly which will make organizations more aware, agile, active and responsive to their customers. Today when the consumers are more networked and know what he wants through the internet, traditional advertisements are becoming less effective which is having a harmful impact on major companies.

Consumer oriented websites and e-commerce sites have become the thing of the day with reviews expressed by independent consumers becoming trust worthier than traditional advertising. It has changed the consumers buying behaviors because of the choice available and access to information, which guides them in their buying process.

In a country like India, Social media has become a driving force in the modern economy where it has changed the whole concept of online marketing.

Geeta

B.com 3rd year

Covid 19 and an increasing poverty rate in India

The corona virus pandemic has devastated economies world wide. Although lock down are an effective measure to halt the spread of covid 19, many people around the world lost their jobs and livelihoods. As a result, some find it impossible to support themselves and their families. These effects are demonstrated by looking at India's economy which, was on the rise years prior to the

pandemic.

Approximately 17.7% of world's population, COVID - 19 has resulted in an increasing poverty rate in India, affecting million living in the country.

BEFORE THE PANDEMIC

The 2019 global multidimensional poverty Index (MPI) supported that India lifted 271 million citizens out of poverty between 2006 and 2016.

The MPI indicates that India had the fastest growing poverty reduction rate globally

INDIAN ECONOMY DURING COVID 19

Due to effects of covid-19 in India, progress in poverty reduction has completely backtracked. The following is how the corona virus crisis has effected India's economy:

1) India's GDP contracted by 23.9% some attribute this decline to the extreme lock down measures. Because businesses were shut down so abruptly an estimated 140 million jobs were lost

2) The vulnerable population of India fell deeper into poverty

3) More women are estimated to live in extreme poverty in future.

According to the world Bank's projections, as many as 150 million people globally are expected to like below the poverty line in 2021.

THE GOOD NEWS

Although COVID -19 in India has halted the country's economic growth and impeded poverty reduction efforts. Corona virus cases have been on the downward trend compared to head of pandemic. Handling the COVID-19 pandemic has been no easy task and weighing out the economic costs of lock down to public health has nearly proven impossible

However, being the country to reduce poverty at fastest rate in history, there is always hope for recovery in India.

Nikita Bhatia
B.com (5th sem)

New Dimensions of Development Agriculture

Introduction:-

Agriculture is the main source of our national income. According to central statistics office the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors during the year 1960-61 was 52% agro product such as tea sugar, spice tobacco and spices contribute significantly in international trade and India exports these products in a big way. The proper development of the agriculture sector leads to increase in exports and reduction in imports. As a result it helps in balance of payments in favour of the country and also saves foreign currency. These savings can be utilised in the import of more essential items, raw material machinery equipment and other infrastructure related items needed for the country.

This accelerates the pace of the country.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PMFBY

1) "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" has been launched from the kharif season of 2016 to provide safety shield to farmers against the losses to crops due to natural calamities.

2) The maximum premium for kharif crops has been fixed at 2% and one and a half % for Rabi crops. Along with the starting crops, the risks involved before sowing and after harvest, are also included in it. Not only the payment of 25 percent of the loss claims is being made online immediately. This scheme has been very popular among the farmers.

and productive knowledge embodied in people.

Causes of brain drain in India:-

1) Higher Education:- The impressive increases in higher education has raised some questions over the adequacies of study resources institutional quantities and standards students morning to the abroad is keep increasing.

2) Employment:- Skilled workers aim to get pleasing salaries in return to their labour but the working condition in their home and don't fulfill their wishes therefore those workers prefer to move another country in order to have better living condition with high salaries.

3) Lack of opportunities:- Most scientists in under developed countries, do not possess laboratory facilities and researches can't set sufficient funds. The before when developed counties offers these facilities, researchers and scientists naturally prefer to migrate to these committees.

Implications:-

1) Salary structure should be redesigned in order to live a quality life for all level of workers

2) focus should be more on brain gain or brain circulation. Education system should be more practical than theoretical

3) Govt should design new policies to promote talent in India.

4) Good job opportunities for career growth and development.

5) proper balance of brain drain v/s brain gain.

Future scope:-

There is future scope to replicate this study within the govt and business organization to research with respect to improvement in the policies to retain talent n India. Further the research can also concentrate on how proper balance can be maintained between brain drain and brain pain there is also a scope to the understand the process of internationalization of the

expatriates belonging to India in host country with the aim to understand the differences in corporate and social policies of the host country.

Conclusion:-

Human capital flight leads to under development of any particular country region or area therefore, first of all the process to overcome the problem of under development should begin by identifying the nature of human capital required and the efforts to produce, retain and to diffuse the knowledge and skills. Brain drain has negative impact on the sending countries economic prospects and comparing. There is increasing awareness that migration can benefit both the sending and the receiving country in long run begin drain may be converted into brain gain which may lead to developed India.

Nancy

B.Com 3rd year (5th sem)

Roll No. 2152226

Fdi Reforms in India

Introduction:-

A part from being a critical driver of economic growth, foreign Direct investments has been a major non-debt financial resource for the economic development of India. Foreign companies invest in India to take advantage of technical know-how and generating complement. The Indian government favorable policy regime and rebust business environment has ensured that foreign capital keeps flowing into the country. The Government has taken many initiatives in recent years such as relaxing FDI norms across sectors. Such as defence PSU oil refineries, telecom power exchange and stock exchanges, among others.

Investments/Developments:-

Some of the significant FDI announcements made recently are as follows:-

3) The insured amount per harvest was 17,509 during last two years of the previous government, which got enhanced to Rs. 38,496, thereby recording an increase of 120% during last two years 2016-17 and 2017-18 of the present government

KEY EMPHASIS ON ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming is being focused and promoted under paramparagat krishi vikas yojana. The emphasis is on the maximum use of biochemicals, bio-pesticides and bio fertilizers, Besides promoting expansion in irrigation facilities, horticulture development agro forestry, bamboo mission, bee keeping, milk, fish and egg production, special emphasis has been laid on agricultural education, research and development. New initiatives have been taken to bring self dependence in pulses and oilseeds. The contingency plan has been provided to all the districts of the country and by a new central scheme called Agricultural mechanization promotion has been launched with the aim of decreasing the cost of farming increasing the crop yield and management of crop residues. It is being implemented in Punjab Haryana.

WAY FORWARD

Due to consistent research in agriculture 795 new varieties of crop have been released for farmers. These varieties of crops have the ability to withstand the effects of climate change

2) This will enhance production and thereby increase the income of farmers several new colleges of agriculture education, veterinary education have been opened.

3) In increasing the production of food grains, horticulture products crops, milk, fish and eggs.

4) Under the entrepreneurship development program trishi vigyan kendras are helping farmers on various aspects related to agriculture through training and technological resources enhancing the relief of amount of farmers affected by drought and hailstorms the interests of the farmers in the economy have been protected and given priority.

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

1) Agriculture and food security are one of the most important areas of for government of India. Its main objectives 90- to ensure food and nutrition security at effective prices in an environment friendly way.

2) Agriculture has much importance in the context of our country as the majority of our population is still entirely dependent on it for livelihood.

Agriculture also contributes significantly to our fast growing more of manufacturing sector terms of supplying new material 3) Agriculture sector in India is providing entrepreneurial and employment opportunities to a large number of rural people and youth. It is noteworthy that India has achieved great success and achievement in agriculture and allied sectors as compared to earlier time

Shruti

B.com 3rd year

Roll No. 2152223

Brain Drain in Indian Economy

Introduction:-

According to oxford advanced learner's dictionary brain drain is "the movement of highly skilled and qualified people to a country where they can work in better condition and earn more money." Brain drain is also known as human capital flight which refers to emigration of the human capital which contains stock of skills capital

- 1) IN BY 21, total FDI inflow amount to US\$81.72 billion, a 10% 404 increase
- 2) In April 2021, FDI inflows stood at US\$ 6.24 billion, registering an increase of 38%
- 3) In June 2021, urban company a home services market places, announced that has raised Rs 1.857 crore (us\$255 million) in a fund raiser round led by wellington management pros ventures and Dragoner
- 4) In April 2021 amazon, India launched the US\$ 250 million. Amazon sambhan Venture fund for Indian startups and enter openness to boost technology Innovations in the areas of digitization agriculture and healthcare.
- 5) In November 2020, Amazon web services (AWS) announced to Invest US\$ 2.77 billion Rs 20,761 crore in telegram to set up multiple data centres this is the largest FDI in the history of the state.
- 5) Since April 2020, the government has received over 120 foreign direct investment (FDI) proposals worth Rs. 12,000 crore (US\$ 1.63 billion) from china between. April 2000 and september 2020. India received US\$ 2.43 billion . F D I f r o m
- 6) According to the reserve Bank of India (RBI) India's outward foreign direct investment (FDI) in equity loan and guarantee issue stood at US\$ 3.77 billion in may 2021 vs. US\$ 3.43 Billion in April 2021.
- 7) In May 2021, Ernst & Young (E4) ranked India as the most at tractive solar markets for PV investments and departments.

Monetary System

Monetary System/ Policy is a system by which a government provides money in a country's economy. Modern monetary system usually consist of the national treasury the mint, the cental banks and c o m m e r c i a l b a n k .
Commodity money system:- A commodity money system is a monetary system in which a commodity such as gold or seashells is made the unit of value and physically used as a money. In some cases, a government may stamp a metal coin with a face, value or mark that incidates its weight or asserts its purity, but the value simains the same even if the c o i n i s m e l t e d down.

Fiat Money:- The alternative to a commodity money system is fiat money which is defined by a central bank and Government law as legal tender value if it has no intrinsic value. Originally first money was paper currency or base metal coinage but in modern economics it mainly exist as date such bank balances and records of credit of credit debit cards.

Commodity backed money:- One skip away from commodity money is "commodity backed money" also known as " r e p r e s e n t a t i v e m o n e y " many currencies have consisted of bank Issued notes which have no inherent physical value, but which may be exchanged for a previous metal such as gold (This is known as the Gold standard) The silver standard was widespread after the fall of the byzanite empire and lasted until 1935. When it was abandoned by china and hong kong. A 20 century variation was bimetallism also called the " double

Lalita Devi

Class: M.com 1sem
Roll No. 4203

standard" under which both gold and silver were legal tender.

Gunjan
BBA 2nd year (3rd sem.)
Roll No. 2133207

Country and Currency

Afghanistan	Afghan afghani
Austria	Euro
Belgium	Euro
China	Chinese Yuan
Denmark	Danish Krone
Estonia	Euro
France	Euro
Germany	Euro
Mexico	Mexico Peso
India	Ruppee
Oman	Omani rial
Pakistan	Pakistani Rupee
Portugal	Euro
Serlid	Serbian dollar
United State	US dollar
Turkey	Turkish lira
Thailand	Thai baht

Muskan
Class: B.com 3 year
Roll No. 4203

Small Scale Industries

Introduction of SSI:-

Essentially the small Scale industries are generally comprised of those industries which manufacture, produce and render services with the help of small machines and less manpower. These enterprise must fall under the guidelines, set by the government of India. The SSI's are the lifeline of the economy especially in (India) (like) developing countries. These industries are generally Labour- intensive and hence they play an important role

in the creation of employment SSI's are a crucial sector of the economy both help with the per capita income and resource utilization in the economy

Examples & Ideas of SSI:-

Bakeries	School stationers
Water Bottles	Small toys
Paper Bags	Photography

Characteristics of SSI:-

Ownership:- SSI's generally are under single ownership so it can be either a sale proprietor ship or sometimes a partnership.

Management:- Generally both the managements the control is with the owner/owners hence the owner is activity involves in the day to days activities of the business. **Labor Intensive:-** SSI's dependence on technology pretty limited. Hence they tend to use labour and manpower for their production activities.

Flexibility:- SSI's are ,more adaptable to the there changing business environment so In any case SSI is more flexible to adopt. **Limited Reach:-** Small scale industries have restricted zone of operations. Hence they can meet there local any regional demand.

Resource utilization:- They are use local and readily available resource which help the economy fully utilised natural resource with minimum wastage.

Objectives of SSI:-

The objectives of the small scale Industries are :-

- 1) To create more employment opportunities.
- 2) TO help develop the rural and less developed regions of the economy.
- 6) To adopt the latest technology aimed at producing better quality products at lower costs.

Role in the Indian Economy:-

Employment:- SSI's are a major source of

employment for developing

Countries like India because of the limited technology and resource available, they tend to use labour for their production activities.

Total Production:- These enterprises account for almost 40% of the total production of goods and services in India.

Make in India:- SSI's are the best examples for make in India initiative. They focus on the mission to manufacture in India and sell the products world wide. This also help create more demand from all over the world.

Public welfare:- These industries welfare have an opportunity to earn wealth and create employment. SSI's are also important for the social growth and development of our country.

Registration of SSI:- SSI registration is a registration provide by the ministry of MSMA. A business should obtain SSI registration in order to be eligible for a number of schemes subsidies and other incentive provided by the government to such SSI's registration can be obtained online too.

Eligibility criteria for SSI Registration:- SSI registration can be obtained for enterprises that are considered as micro and small enterprise under the MSME act, 2006 A micro enterprise is an enterprise whose investment in plant machinery and equipment does not exceed Rs.1 crore and turnover does not exceed Rs 5 crore. A small enterprise is an enterprise whose investment in plant machinery and equipment does not exceed Rs 10 crore and turnover does not exceed Rs. 50 crore.

Benefits of obtaining SSI Registration

1) There are various tax rebates offered to SSI's

2) A credit for minimum alternate tax (MAT) is allowed to be carried forward for up to 15 year instead of 10 years.

3) There are many government tenders that are only open to SSI They get easy access to credit

4) Once registered that cost of acquiring a patent or the cost of salting up the industry reduces as many rebates and concessions are available.

5) Business registered as SSI are given higher preference for government license and certification.

Amrit Kaur

B.com 1st Sem

Roll no. 2111861

Covid 19 may have doubled poverty in India

The outbreak of the novel corona virus last year led to mass havoc, feeling a global health and economic crisis, the death of millions, lock down of industries large scale job cuts and catastrophic income shocks it pushed the world in to a deep recession, which for the first time after the great depression is creating economic downturns in terms of job income and consumption loss. Across the globe around 3.9 million people have died and millions have been pushed into poverty India is no exception to this. In India the official death toll is 3.98 lakh. The Indian economy contracted by 7.3 per cent last year, the greatest contraction since independence. As per the CMIE report there was a net loss of 7 million jobs between february 2020 and february 2021. House holds experienced an average of 12 percent loss in income during the last fiscal year. The loss for the poor and middle class ought to be higher. In year 2021 the onset of the second wave of Covid

19 and its subsequent misery raised further uncertainty regarding the health of the India. Economy Although at this time the lock down was not imposed at the national level in the manner it was imposed last year yet the impact in terms of loss of life and livelihood is severe.

FICCI's (2021) survey shows that around 58 percent of businesses reported high impact and on other 38 percent reported moderate impact of the state level lock down of April May 2021. The reported state that unlike last year the weak demand for goods and services has not just been confined to urban areas as rural India to reported compression of demand this time round 71 percent of businesses reported a significant dip in their sales in rural markets. As per the CMIE's (June 2021) consumer pyramid household survey there was a loss of 22.3 million jobs during April and June 2021, of which daily wage earners were hit the worse.

Further, given other challenges that the businesses and people face, the economy is most likely to experience a lower G D P growth rate than experienced at the beginning of the year. Therefore considering the impact of the second wave of covid 19 crisis, most multilateral and international agencies have revised their 2021-2022 growth predictions for India.

A rising number of poor can lead to demand shocks in the economy which will further lead to the contraction in G D P growth. There for the identification of poor and vulnerable groups need of the hour so that directed intervention like national food security direct cash transaction and other social security programmes Prevent these groups from further falling deeper into penury and impoverishment. A large fiscal stimulus along with insurgency through M G N R E G A and other employment generation Programmes are urgent to

rein the adverse impact of covid 19 on the welfare of masses.

Ritika Kapoor
B com. (5th sem)

International Monetary Fund

United Nations specialized agency founded at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 to secure international monetary cooperation to stabilize currency exchange rates and to expand international liquidity.

Under its Articles of Agreement

The IMF is responsible for promoting international monetary cooperation facilitating the expansion and balanceable growth of international trade promoting exchange stability and providing resources available to members experiencing balance of payments difficulties.

Organization

The IMF is headed by a board of governors each of whom represents one of the organization's approximately 180 member states. The governors who are usually there countries finance ministers or Central Bank directors, attend annual meetings on IMF issues. Eight countries China, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Saudi, Arabia the United, Kingdom and the United States and other 16 represents the funds meaning members, grouped by world regions

Lagarde:- of France was appointed in June 2021.

Operation:- Since its creation the IMF's principle activities have included stabilizing currency exchange rate financing the short term balance of payments deficits of member countries and providing advice and technical assistance to borrowing countries.

Ritika Bansal
Roll No. 210
Class BBA 3rd Sem

Child Labour In India

In India Children are forced to work illegally in multiple industries. However agriculture is the largest sector that employs children to the family income. Indian due to various employ 85 percent of children due to various Social factors that fall to meet their lifestyle. Despite constitutional producer to aborad child labour many children remain exploited lender hazardous work conditions. Due to paid labour children abandon their students supports their familiar. They are made to forego all the wonders of childhood by the ruthless world.

Causes of child labour :-

The leading causes of child labour in India are social inequality lack of education and poverty According to UNICEF's report children from the impoverished and rural parts of the world have no available, alternatives such as teachers and schools

Many rural communities lack adequate school facilities and the availability of schools. The low paying economy bloomy with low cast easy to live and child labour Besides the reorganized. Agricultural sector child labour exits In unorganized assembly unorganized works, and unorganized trade sector Other factors of child labour indude the size of the informal economy the inability of most Indian industries to scale up lack of modem technologic and the structure and inflexibility of the india market.

Bonded child labour migrant everbers and these that belong to marginalized sections and dalits in the society are pledged to work in small production houses and factories in the urban areas. Child laborers on the bond are usually subjected to physical emotional mental and sexual abuse even leading to death.

Lock of implementation of laws:- The Child labour (prohibitions and _regulation)

Act 1986, was the only enacted provision by the India. Constitution other provisions started by the Indian constitution are 1) Article24 of the India constitution state that no. Child below the age of fourteen shall employ in any hazardous employment or factory but not in non hazardous Industries. 2) Article 39(f) of the Indian constitution states that children and young adults are to be protected against moral and material abandonment or any forms of exploitation Various other laws and the Indian penal code such as the factories Act1948 The Miner Act 1952. The low emile justice (Care and protection) of children Act 2000 and the child labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act 1986 seek to prevent the practice of child labour in India.

Unfortunately these laws and regulations lack active and proper implementation and enforcement

Anbush

B.com 3rd sem

Agricultural Loacons in India

Agricultural is the backbone of Indian economy and it definitely comes as no surprise to see financial institutions offer monetary aid to farmers all across the country. Agricultural loans are available for different kinds of farming related activities.

Types of Agricultural loans in India

One can avail a loan for the following activities related to agricultural.

- 1) Running day to day operations
- 2) Buying form machinery such as tractors, harvesters etc.
- 3) Purchasing land
- 4) Storage purposes
- 5) Product marketing loans
- 6) Expansion

Moreover these financial aids can be

offered in form of grants and subsidies too, which are usually meant to protect the farmer in an event of crop damage or loss of crops.

Agricultural loans in India are not only offered to farmers working towards the cultivation of food crops but they are available to anyone who is engaged in other agricultural related sectors like horticulture, agriculture, animal, husbandry silk farming and floriculture.

National Bank for agriculture and rural Development (NABARD)

In India all premier banking and financial organization, at all levels, offer a great deal of financial help to farmers. However this trend of boosting the rural economy and agriculture through financial credit was started by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) back in the early 1980. When it come to credit in the the field of agriculture, all other bank though out the country fall under the purview of the NABARD.

This financial institution is working in conjunction with the government of India to boost agriculture sector. It is credited with several innovative schemes that have immensely aided the farmers throughout the country. The most notable scheme launched by the NABARD is the kisan credit card (KCC). The Kisan credit Card is a scheme launched by the Indian banks Back in 1998 as a way to fulfil the financial necessities of the agricultural sector. This is done by giving monetary support to farmers, Which in turn come with various features and benefits. The quantum of the loan depends on several factors like cost of cultivation farm maintenance cost etc.

This has been particularly beneficial for those farmers who are not aware of the banking practices. More over it is meant

to protect farmers from harsh and informal creditors which may land them in a massive debt. The farmers can use the KCC card to draw funds for the purpose of crop production and domestic requirements.

Gurleen

B.Com 1st year

Covid 19 effect on the Economy

Since the covid 19 pandemic has entered our lives, It has caused a huge human and economic crisis amid the corona virus pandemic several countries resorted to lockdowns world wide, which resulted in so many people losing their jobs and huge downfall in their business growth statistics. The economy started following a downward trend with no growth.

For the more on analysis by IMF should that in many countries manufacturing output had a fall which induced a drop in external as well as growing expectations of a loss in domestic demand unemployment in India was at a 4-5 year high in 2019 and industrial output in the country 5.2 percent lost at the end of last year which was the worst scenario in the last 14 years.

The India govt require to constantly pay attention towards the swiftness as well as provide necessary assistance to the industries. Lastly even though economic activity has recommenced gradually, the situation will take some time to get back to normal. Coordination of broad monetary and effective communication on an international level shall create maximum impact and play a vital role in speeding up the recovery phase of economy.

Considering the pace at which the crisis have outstripped the global economy it may suggest an estimation regarding the depth of recession. The Agility of global growth

forecast demotes the probability and the demand for additional measures by policy makers to uplift remunerative activities

Jasmeet Singh

BBA 1st sem

Roll no 106

Indian Economy After Demonetization

India is mainly an agricultural economy. Agricultural activities contribute about 50% of the economy. Agriculture involve growing and selling of crops poultry fishing, cattle rearing and animal husbandry. People in India earn their livelihood by in coming them selves in many of these activities, These activities are vital to our economy

Govt Role in economic growth Majority of the working Indian population as and is still engaged in the agriculture sector growing goes fishing poultry and animal husbandry were among the tasks undertaken by then the manufactured handi Craft items that were loosing there charm with the introduction of the industrial goods.

The government identified these problems as hindering the economic growth of the country and established policies to curd them promotion of legendary producing enough means of livelihood to the people were sone of the policies laid by the government for the country's economic growth. Indian economy after Demonetization The words affected were the people rural areas who did not have access to internet and plastic money. This afraid manly big and all businesses in the entry very badly several of them were shut down as result of this while the short term effects of demonetization were detach, this decision did home a brighter side when looked at from long term perspective

the positive impact of a breakdown of black money, the decline in fake currency notes increase in bank deposits demonetization stopped the flor of black money in the real state sector to ensure a fair play increase in digital transactions cutting monetary support for terrorists activities.

Many of our industries are cash-driven and sudden demonetization left all these industries storming Many factories and shops had to be shut down. This did not only impart the business but also the workers employed there. General people especially the Laboures lost their jobs conclusion. The Indian economy under goes several positive changes since independence at is growing at a good vague. How ever, the rural regions of our country are still under developed. The govt must make efforts to improve the economic condition of their areas.

Prabjot Singh

B.B.A 2 year

Agro Based Industries

What is an Agro- based industry:- Agro based industries are industries that use plant and animal based agricultural output as their raw material. Also they add value to agricultural output by processing and producing marketable and usable products. To catalyze agro industrial growth in the country based on the principles of:-
Ecological sustain ability
Economic efficiency
Social equity

Examples of agro- based industries in India:-

- (a) Textile
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Vegetable Oil
- (d) Tea
- (e) Coffee
- (f) Leather goods industries

Importance of agro-based industries in India:-

Financial sector in the Indian economy has been having a checkered history.

The story of post independent Indian financial sector can perhaps be portrayed in terms of 3 distinct phases first phase spanning over 1950 and 1960 s exhilarated some elements of instability associated with lossy faire but undeveloped banking second phase covering 1970 s and 1980s began process of financial development across country under was government auspices but which was accomplished/ accompanied by a degree of financial repression and third phase since 1990s has been characterized by gradual and calibrated financial deepening and liberalization .

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was founded in 1935 under Reserve bank of India Act to regulate issue of Bank notes and keeping reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally operate the credit and currency system of country to its advantage. Apart from all this, RBI is regulator of all banking activity, including non banking sector, companies debt manager of government etc.

Regional rural banks (RRBs) were established in 1975 as local level banks in different states of India. They are co-onined by central & state governments and by sponsoring public sector banks. Unlike coopertine banks RRBs are structured established with a view to developing the rural economy.

Post office savings Bank (POSB) has a customer base of about 330 million account holders as on March 2015 thereby contributing significantly to financial inclusion on deposit side The POSB offers only deposit and remittance facilities but not any credit to account holders.

India continues its journey towards a financially inclusive regime the autoimmune policies involving a multi pronged approach. India has come a long way from financially repressive regime to modern financial sector where public sector financial institutions tend to compete with private sector finance. Indian authorities while reforming financial s e c t o r h a d t o constantly keep issues of equity andefficiency in mind.

Anshul Thakur
BBA 3rd sem

Impotence/ Role of Agriculture in Economic Development

Meaning of Agriculture:- Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and livestock. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization whereby farming food surplus that enabled people to live in cities.

Role of agriculture in economic:-

Development:- Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economic development. Over 70 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture. Agriculture is an important sector of Indian economy as it contributes about 17% of the total GDP and provide employment to over, 60% of the population.

Increase in agricultural production and the rise in the per- capita in income of the rural community, together with the industrialization and urbanization leads to an increased demand in Industrial production

Dr. Bright Singh

Here we discuss some role of agriculture in economic development these are explained as under:-

- 1) Contribution to national Income:-** The lesson drawn from the economic history to many advanced countries tell us that agriculture prosperity contributed considerably in fartering economic advancement. In India still 28% of national income comes from this sector.
- 2) Sources of food supply:-** Agriculture is the Basic sources of food supply of all the countries of the world- whether underdeveloped, developing or ever developed. Due to heavy pressure of population in underdeveloped and developing countries and its rapid increase the demand for food is increasing at fast rate. Raising supply of food by agriculture sector has great inference for economic growth of c o u n t r y
- 3) Pre- Requisite for raw material:-** Agriculture advancement is necessary for improving the supply of raw material for the agro- based industries especially in developing countries. It will impede the growth of country's economy.
- 4) Provision of surplus:-** The progress in agricultural sector provides surplus for in creasing the exports of agriculture product.
- 5) Shift of manpower:-** Agriculture progress permits the shift of manpower from agriculture to non- agricultural sector. The diversion of agricultural sector is more important from the point of view of economic development.
- 6) Relief from shortage of capital:-** The development of agricultural sector has minimized the burden of several developed countries who were facing the shortage of foreign capital. It reduces less capital for its development this minimizes growth problem of foreign capital.
- 7) Creation of Infrastructure:-** The development of agriculture requires road, market yard, storage, transportation

railways, postal services and many others for an infrature creation demand for industrial product and the development of commercial sector.

8) Helpful to reduce Inequality:- To reduce the inequality or income it is necessary to accord higher priority to agriculture. The prosperity of agriculture would raise the income of the majority of the rural population.

Conclusion:- From the above explanation agriculture development is a must for the economic development of a country. Even development countries emphasize agricultural development. Agriculture plays many vital roll in economic development of country.

Kirandeep
B.Com V sem
Roll No. 2152245

Women Empowerment Policies of Government

Government Schemes to Empower Women Schemes :-

- 1) Mahila E Haat
 - 2) Beti Bachao, Beti padhao
 - 3) One step center scheme
 - 4) Working women hostel
 - 5) Swadhar Greh
 - 6) Step
 - 7) Nari Shakti Puruskars
- 1) Mahile F Haat:- A direct online marketing platform launched by the ministry of women and child development this scheme is made to support women entrepreneurs. This is also part of the digital India initiative you can register ourselves at www.mahila-rmk-gov.in
- 2) Beti Bacha, Beti Padhao:- This social campaign is aimed at the eradication of

female foeticide. It also raises awareness of welfare services meant for young Indian girl. A joint initiative run by the ministry of women and child development the ministry of health and family welfare

3) One step center scheme:- This scheme is popularly known as satichi It was implemented on April, 2015 with the Nirbhaya fund one stop centers are established at various location all over the country to provide shelter police desk legal medical and counseling services to victims of violence under one roof integrated with a 24 hour help line. The does free help line number 181

4) Working Women hostels:- The main aim of this scheme is to promote the availability of safe and conveniently local accommodation for working women. It also has daycare facility for their children wherever possible from urban to semi urban or even rural areas where women have the opportunity to work. The details for the working women hostel scheme can be accessed on the department of women and child development official wrbsemi

5) Swadhar Greh:- The swadhar scheme was launched by the union ministry of women and child development in 2002 for the validation of women living in difficult situation. This scheme is meant to provide shelter food clothing and care to marginalized women and girls who are in need.

6) Step:- The support to training and employment programme for women (STEP) scheme exists to provide skills that give employability women and to prove competencies and salt that enable women to become self employed

7) **Nari Shakti Puraskar**:- The Nari Shakti purtskars are national level awards that recognized the efforts made by women and institution that make a differices in women's levis, especially

vulnerable and marginalized women.

Priyanka Thekur

Roll No.:-(2132009)

Importance of International Trade

International Trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across the international boarder or territories. In most of the country it represent a significant share of the domestic GDP of the country. International Trade consider as a backbone of our modern commercial world. Producers of the various nations try to make profit through expanding the market rather than be limited to selling within their own boarders. Lower production cost in one region specialized industries, Lack or surplus of natural resources and consumer tastes etc, are the various reasons for the occurrence of trade across the countries. Apart from these some importance of the international trade are as follows:-

- 1) International Trade encourages countries to compete with each other in the production of different kinds of goods at low cost of production competitiveness stimulates p r o d u c t i v i t y
- 2) It widens the extent of market. Every different goods in large quantity. This induces production on large scale and thereby generates economies of scale.
- 3) International Trade stimulates the spirit of competition among the entrepreneurs.

Partiksha

B.Com 2nd year
Roll No.:-(2132039)

Impact of Covid- 19 on Employment in India

The Covid-19 Pandemic in India has very severely impacted, rather negatively the employment figures of India since early 2020. We have seen

so many scenarios since March 2020 like corona infection in huge number, corona testing, containment zone mask, sanitize, ambulance and health personnel doctors, nurses, pharmaceutical staff, police, etc.

The other type of scenario which we have seen is lock down in industrial units, job loser labourers with hungry children, women, elderly family members carrying belongings heading towards their native villages.

Those who were lucky to get a public transport used it. But millions of helpless people including their families got to unknown place.

Several state governments have been compelled to clamp lock down around April this year in different modes and schedules to contain the onrushing pandemic. Almost all the commercial establishments, industrial units transport system, schools/colleges even government offices except emergency services, have come under lock down. Though good results have started coming in due to these lock downs, have started bleeding.

In April and may the poorest of households lost their entire income and the richer households suffered losses of less than a quarter of their pre-pandemic incomes.

We do not want the government to be misrepresented but it should now fully focus on vaccination of people, so that they again rush towards buses and trains and everything becomes normal and all of us get our victory

Shivanshu

Roll No.:- (2132117)

Agro Processing Industry in India

What is Agro- Processing:- Agro Processing is defined as a set of techno economic activities carried out for conservation and handling of Agricultural produce and to make it usable as food, feed, fibre fuel or industrial raw material, Hence the scope of Agro processing industry encompasses all operations from the stage of harvest till the material reaches the end user in the desired form packaging, quantity, quality and Price. Historical Perspective:- By the middle of nineteenth century, common agro processing industries including hand pounded rice, water power driven flour mills, paper making units, bullock operated sugarcane, ghee gharies, handloom units for weaving etc. In British India, during the year 1863, a note was written by the Government of Madras state, Sir William Denison to the Government of Madras for laying stress on the Agro- Processing. The demonstration continued at Saidapet near Madras till 1871 with little outcome. Importance of Agro- Processing:- Importance of Agro Processing sector was first realized and documented after the disastrous famine of Bengal during 1870's.

- 1) Agro Industry can help stabilize and make agriculture
- 2) Create employment opportunities both at the production and marketing stages.
- 3) Helps in processing agricultural products such as field crops, tree crops, livestock and converting them to edible and other usable forms.

AGRO PROCESSING SECTOR

Commodity	Fisheries	Dairy	Beverages	Convenience Food
Sugar	Fish Processing	Milk	Alcohol	Ready to eat Cook
Food Grains		Milk Products	Aerated Drinks	Processed Fruits Vegetables
Spices			Packaged Water	Bakery & Confections
Edible Oils			Packaged Water	
			Tea & Coffee	

Corruption in India

Corruption in India is an issue which affects the economy of central state and local government agencies in many ways. Corruption is blamed for stunting the economy of India. A study conducted by Transparency international in 2005 recorded that more then 62% of Indian had at some point or another paid a bribe to a public official to get a job done.

In 2008 an another report showed that about 50% of Indians has first hand experience of paying bribes or using contact to get services performed by public offices however in in 2020 this corruption perceptions index racked the country 86th place out of 180 reflecting steady decline in preception of corruption among people.

The largest contributor to corruption are entitlement programs & social spending schemes enacted by we Indian government. Examples induced the mahatma Gandhi. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act & the National Rural Health mission other areas of corruption index India's trucking industry which is forced to pay billions of rupees in bribe annually to numerous regulatory police stops on interstate light ways

The media has widely used of corrupt Indian citizen stashing millions of rupees in swiss banks. Swiss banks authorities denied these allegations which were later proven in 2015-2016. In July 2021 India's central board of direct taxes (CBDT) replied to Right to information (RTI) request standing under load assets of 20, 078 crore identified by them in India and abroad following the investigation till June 2021. The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, complicated tax and licensing system numerous

Problems faced by Agro- Processing Industry:-

- 1) An inconsistent and insufficient supply of raw material
- 2) Poor quality of raw material supply and high losses during transport from farm to factory
- 3) Seasonality of crops
- 4) Inappropriate processing and ancillary equipment. Some salient fact about Agricultural scenario:

- 1) Largest provider of livelihood in rural India.
- 2) It contributes 25% to India's GDP.
- 3) It still dependent on Monsoons
- 4) The growth of Agricultural Production has been stagnant from past several years.

Conclusion:- 1) Change is happening in rural India but it has still a long way to go
 2) Agriculture has benefited from improved farming techniques but the growth is not equitable.
 3) Land use is changing in rural areas as farmers are getting good value for their holdings.
 4) The govt has to step up efforts for a positive and equitable difference in the lives of the farmers and made agriculture occupy a price of place in the national economy.

Bindiya
 B. Com Sem 1
 Roll No. 2111849

Planning Forum Section

Shree Panchanan 2020-2021

government departments with opaque
bureaucracy and discretionary powers
monopoly of government controlled
institution on certain goods and services
delivery and lack of transparent laws and
process there are significant variations in
the level of corruption and in the
government efforts to reduce corruption
across India

Yogita

B.Com Final Year
Roll No.:- (2152243)

हार्दिक संवेदना

समय का चक्र अपनी अबाध गति से चलता रहता है तथा समय के इसी कालचक्र में कुछ पल ऐसे भी आ जाते हैं, जो हमें अपने प्रियजनों से दूर कर देते हैं। प्रियजनों के वियोग के इन्हीं क्षणों में हम परमात्मा से उन दिवंगत आत्माओं की शांति के लिए प्रार्थना करते हैं। बीते समय में हमें जिन श्रेष्ठ आत्माओं के सान्निध्य, मार्गदर्शन और उपस्थिति से वंचित होना पड़ा, उनके नाम हैं:-

श्री जय राम सेवानिवृत्त माली,
(सनातन धर्म कॉलेज,
होशियारपुर)

श्री नितिन मल्होत्रा सपुत्र
श्री विनय मल्होत्रा, वरिष्ठ सदस्य
(कॉलेज प्रबंधक कमेटी)

श्री अश्विनी कपूर पिता
श्री कनव कपूर, सदस्य
(कॉलेज प्रबंधक कमेटी)

श्री राजिन्दर राणा, चाचा जी
श्री सौरव राणा (लैब अटैडेंट)
(सनातन धर्म कॉलेज)

श्री सुभाषचन्द्र पिता
श्रीमती सेनिया अरोड़ा
(सहायक स्टाफ)

श्री बृज मोहन पिता श्री केशव
(सहायक प्रो. कम्प्यूटर)
(सनातन धर्म कॉलेज, होशियारपुर)

श्रीमती विद्या वती आदरणीय
दादी सास श्रीमती इशा तिवाड़ी
(सहायक प्रो. कॉमसे)
(सनातन धर्म कॉलेज, होशियारपुर)

श्रीमती कमलावती हांडा,
माता श्री के. के. हांडा
(वरिष्ठ क्लर्क)

श्रीमती सुनीता रानी माता
श्री अश्विनी कुमार
(बिजली संभाल विभाग)

श्री कर्ण सिंह राणा पिता
श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह
(कानुनी सलाहकार)

श्री त्रिलोकचंद वरिष्ठ सदस्य
(कॉलेज प्रबंधक कमेटी)

परमात्मा इन आत्माओं को अपने श्री चरणों में स्थान दे।

द न्यू सनातन धर्म कालेज प्रबंधक कमेटी, प्रिंसीपल,
कर्मचारी एवं विद्यार्थी वियोग ग्रस्त परिवारों के
दुःख में उनके सहभागी हैं तथा दिवंगत
आत्माओं की शांति के लिए प्रार्थना करते हैं।

From IV

(See Rule 8)

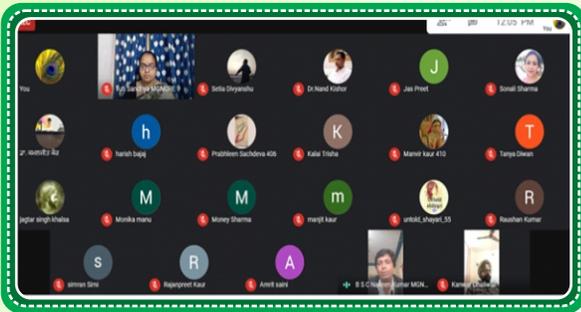
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I, Dr. Nand Kishor hereby declare that the particulars given here above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated :

Sd. /- Dr. Nand Kishor

Initiatives, Celebrations & Observance



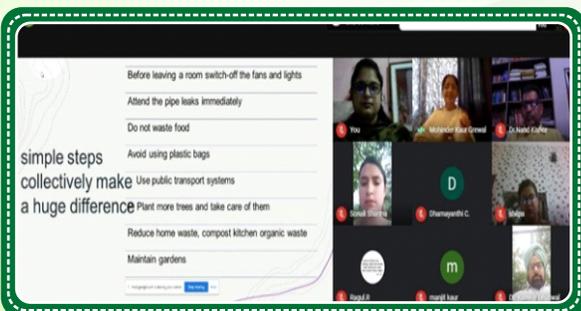
Workshop On Implementation Of Social Entrepreneurship, Swachhata and rural engagement business ideas On 04 march, 2021.



Seminar On World Health Day On 07/APR/2021



Webinar On Mathematica: An Introduction On 26th May, 2021



Workshop on Surface Ornamentation (16, April, 2021 -17April, 2021).



7 DAYS FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY HELD ON 6TH JUNE 2021 TO 12 TH JUNE 2021.

TEACHING STAFF



Sitting Left to Right: Prof. Jagtar Singh, Dr. Sachin, Prof. Monika Kanwar, Dr. Deepika Thalia, Dr. Gurcharan, Prof. Vipin Kumar, Prof. Money, Prof. SPS Kang, Prof. Prashant Sethi, Dr. Nand Kishor (Principal), Prof. Jyoti Bala, Prof. Manjit Kaur, Dr. Monika, Prof. Nisha Arora, Prof. Anu, Prof. Prabhkiran Kaur, Prof. Baljinder Kaur, Prof. Dimple, Prof. Megha Dua, Prof. Isha.

Standing Left to Right: Prof. Paramveer Singh, Prof. Mithilesh, Prof. Keshav, Prof. Saurabh, Prof. Sakshi Jaswal, Prof. Cheesta, Prof. Neha, Dr. Kamaljit Kaur, Prof. Krishma, Prof. Neha Gill, Prof. Radhika, Prof. Shivani, Prof. Harjyot, Prof. Priyanka, Prof. Deepti, Prof. Pooja, Prof. Amandeep Kaur, Dr. Palwinder, Prof. Alisha, Prof. Mehak, Prof. Renuka, Prof. Rimmi.

NON-TEACHING STAFF



Sitting Left to Right: Mrs Ritu Goyal, Mr. Kartik Kapil, Mr. Mohit Bhushan, Prof. Prashant Sethi, Dr. Nand Kishor (Principal), Mr. Ravinder Kumar, Prof. Manjit Kaur, Ms. Sandeep Kaur, Ms Pooja, Mr. Arun.

SUPPORT STAFF



Sitting Left to Right: Mr. Sewa Ram, Mr. Raghubir, Mr. Manjinder Singh, Mr Ramesh Lal, Mr. Ram Prakash, prof. Prashant Sethi, Dr. Nand Kishor (Principal), Prof. Manjit Kaur, Ms. Anju bala, Mr. Rajaram, Mr. Balwinder, Mr. Jaswinder Singh.

Standing Left to Right: Ms. Ashwini, Ms. Poonam, Ms. Sonia, Ms. Simmi, Ms. Priya.(Planning Forum), Ms. Rukhsana (Biotechnology), Ms. Manisha (Computers).

Academic Achievers 2020-21



Navneet Kaur
82.71% Marks
1st in Mcom Year Sem II



Gurpreet Kaur
81.78% Marks
2nd in Mcom Year Sem 4th



Shivani Verma
81.14% Marks
3rd in Mcom Year Sem 4th



Simranjit Kaur
82.64% Marks
1st in B.Com



Mandeep Kaur
81.82% Marks
2nd in B.Com



Suparna
80.07% Marks
3rd in B.Com



Simran
79.33% Marks
1st in II B.Com



Tania
78.7% Marks
2nd in II B.Com



Supreeti
78.% Marks
3rd in II B.Com



Robin
86.81% Marks
1st in II B.Com



Manisha
80.75% Marks
2nd in II B.Com



Ruchi Jain
80.60% Marks
3rd in II B.Com



Simran
87.33% Marks
1st in B.Com 4th Sem



Amisha Jolly
86.5% Marks
2nd in B.Com 4th Sem



Shubham Gupta
84% Marks
3rd in B.Com 4th Sem



Manpreet Kaur
478 Marks
1st in BBA 4th Sem



Priyanka
473 Marks
2nd in BBA 4th Sem



Muskan Jain
458Marks
3rd in BBA 4th Sem



Karamjit Kaur
485 Marks
1st in BBA 4th Sem



Tanish Bansal
444 Marks
2nd in BBA 4th Sem



MOHIT
435 Marks
3rd in BBA 4th Sem



Daisy Dutt
79.32%
1st in College
BBA Sem. III



Vaishali Seehra
76.88%
2nd in College
BBA Sem. III



Navjot Kaur
76.58%
3rd in College
BBA Sem. III



Anu Bala
81.5% Marks
1st in BCA 3rd Sem



Shabnam
80.17% Marks
2nd in BCA 3rd Sem



Amanpreet Kaur
79.9% Marks
3rd in BCA 3rd Sem



Jaspreet Singh
85.25% Marks
1st in BCA 2nd Sem



Jaspreet Singh
82.75% Marks
2nd in BCA 2nd Sem



Amit Kumar
76.25% Marks
3rd in BCA 2nd Sem

Academic Achievers 2020-21



Garima
85.6% Marks
1st in BCA 4th Sem



Abhishek Kumar
83.73% Marks
2nd in BCA 4th Sem



Amandeep Singh
82.93% Marks
3rd in BCA 4th Sem



Dolly Sharma
84.5% Marks
1st in PGDCA 2nd Sem



Arvinder Kumar
81.1% Marks
2nd in PGDCA 2nd Sem



Harjas Kaur
325 Marks
1st in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Isha Sharma
319 Marks
2nd in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Kirti Pathania
453 Marks
2nd in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Vanshika
439 Marks
2nd in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Siya
416 Marks
3rd in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Ruksana
64.44% Marks
1st in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Yashpreet Saini
63.8% Marks
2nd in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Navjot Kaur
62.4% Marks
3rd in B.S.C 2nd Sem



Siddarth Puri
75.3% Marks
1st in B.A 2nd Sem



Megha Sharma
74.6% Marks
2nd in B.A 2nd Sem



Yogita
74.4% Marks
3rd in B.A 2nd Sem



Lakshmi
66.7% Marks
1st in B.A 6th Sem



Abhishek Jain
62.0% Marks
3rd in B.A 6th Sem



Seerat Parmar
80.2% Marks
1st in B.Com 4th Sem



Sonu
76.4% Marks
2nd in B.Com 4th Sem



Kanika Bakshi
73.3% Marks
3rd in B.Com 4th Sem

SHREE PANCHANAN 2020-2021

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Sitting Left to Right: Ms. Neha (staff editor, fashion designing section), Ms. Krishna (staff editor, Hindi Section), Dr. Deepika Thalia (staff editor, Social Sciences Section), Mr. Vipin Kumar (staff editor, English Section), Mr. Money (staff editor, Physical Education section), Mr. SPS Kang (staff editor, Punjabi Section), Dr. Nand Kishor (Principal & Patron), Ms. Jyoti Bala (staff editor, Management Section), Ms. Manjit Kaur (staff editor, Commerce Section), Dr. Monika (staff editor, planning forum section), Ms. Nisha Arora (staff editor, Computer Science Section), Ms. Anu (staff editor, Biotechnology Section).

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