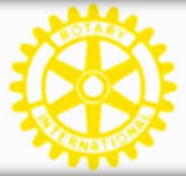




CREATE HOPE  
in the WORLD

# Rotary

Club of Mohali Midtown  
Rotary International District 3080



Wish you happy birthday

### Inside This Issue

- *The President Writes*
- *58th Meeting*
- *DRISTI*
- 

# Shubh. Karman

*Inspiring good deeds*

# *The Board*

- **President:** Rtn Amarjit Singh Virk
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  - **Vocational Service:** Rtn Aameep Sinha
  - **New Generation Service:** Rtn Kuldip Singh Dhody
  
  - **International Service:** Rtn Dr. Aditya Sharma
  
  - **Club Service:** Rtn Manjit Singh Kohli
- 

*Editor – Shubh Karman :*

PP Rtn Sukhpreet Singh Giani  
[www.rotarymohalimidtown.org](http://www.rotarymohalimidtown.org)

*Any correspondence concerning this newsletter  
(Shubh Karman) may be directed  
[mohalimidtown@gmail.com](mailto:mohalimidtown@gmail.com)*



“ Be there a theme for the year to follow or there is no theme, there is continuity and consistency in the Rotary movement world over.

## The President Writes

To have a theme every year or not ?

The Rotarians world-wide work selflessly with the Motto ‘service above self’. Still the beauty of Rotary is that Rotary International President every year before assuming office declares “Theme for the year” for the Rotarians to excel in service to community with clear vision. This year the Rotary International President Rtn. Gordon R McInally declared theme ‘Create Hope in the World’. In the same fashion Rotary International President-elect Stephanie Urchick revealed the 2024-2025 presidential theme, The Magic of Rotary. Be it ‘Serve to Change Lives’ the theme of RY 2021-22, ‘Imagine Rotary’ of RY 2022-23 or ‘Create Hope in the World’ the theme of this year or even the theme for next year ‘The Magic of Rotary’ signifies the core theme of Rotary, selflessly serving the society without any discrimination based on caste, creed, gender or religion. It motivates the Rotarians globally to serve the Society selflessly with even more vigour. Even if the tradition of announcing theme every year is dispensed with as being widely discussed and circulated it will not diminish the real spirit behind the Rotary which has withstood for the last more than 118 years since the First Rotary Club was formed in 1905. Be there a theme for the year to follow or there is no theme, there is continuity and consistency in the Rotary movement world over. We as Rotarians must follow the noble principles of Rotary.



# 58<sup>th</sup> Meeting Saugat!

The 58th meeting of Rotary Club of Mohali Midtown was held on Friday Feb 9 2024 at ZOCA Cafe, Phase X, Mohali, at 5.00 p.m. Sergeant at Arms, PP Rtn.



Harcharan Singh Marwah collared the President.

The President called the meeting to order. Sergeant at Arms, PP Rtn. Harcharan Singh Marwah initiated the National Anthem which was sung by all, recited the 4 way Test and then passed on the

mike to President. The President welcomed the Rotarians.

The president apprised the members of the forthcoming District Conference and urged members to join the same.

Also, the details of the tieup with Sahibzada Ajit Singh Free Polyclinic Trust at Village Perchh, Distt. Mohali to run the eye clinic and provide free cataract surgeries with the help of Rtn. (Dr.) Aditya Sharma. The details of the same can be read under the column “ Project Dristi” in this issue.

The members enjoyed the fellowship and celebrated anniversaries Rtn. Kulwant Singh & Ann Jagjit Kaur; Rtn. Kuldip Singh Dhody & Ann Gurdeep Kaur Dhody falling in the first fortnight of the month of



February by cutting the Cake. A cake was cut to celebrate the launch of Project Drishti in the gracious presence of Dr. Aditya Sharma.

## *Why is the month of February so important in Rotary?*

The month of February is very special in the Rotary calendar since it commemorates the anniversary of the first meeting of Rotary held on February 23, 1905. The day is marked as World Peace and Understanding day which came about as a way to mark the anniversary of that first Rotary meeting.

Paul Harris wanted to create a group of people that would meet to exchange ideas whilst also building long-lasting friendships. Paul Harris and three others, Gustavus Loehr, Silvestor Schiele, and Hiram Shorey, met in a downtown office building in Chicago for the first meeting. They decided to call their club Rotary because the locations for their meeting would “rotate.”

To observe this day many clubs, arrange speakers to club meetings, arrange discussions on international Issues, present entertainment with an international cultural or artistic theme and schedule other programs with an international emphasis.

Many clubs take the opportunity to launch an international community service activity or make contact with a Rotary club in another country. It is a good month to initiate a Rotary Fellowship Exchange, a 3-H project or encourage support for PolioPlus and other Rotary Foundation programs.

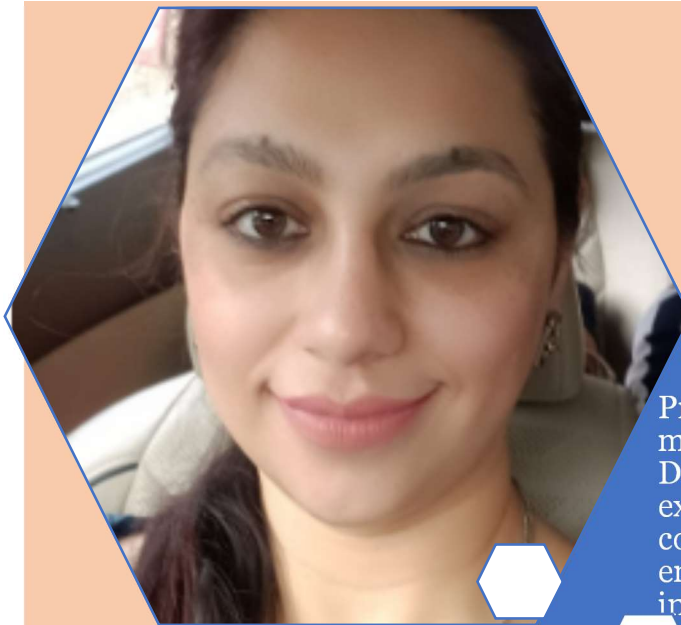


# Glimpses of “Anand”

## The district conference



# New Member Inducted



## Rtn. Prabhjot Kaur

Prabhjot Kaur joins the club as a spouse member, being the better half of Rtn. Damandeep Singh. She is a mother of two extremely talented sons. She is a mindset coach and is passionate about empowering women to rediscover their individuality and authentic selves amidst the myriad of life roles they play. Through tailored strategies and support, she is dedicated to guide women on their journey to self discovery, personal empowerment and embrace their individuality which may have been overshadowed by societal pressures and obligations. Rtn. Prabhjot celebrates her birthday on Nov 22nd.

## ਪ੍ਰਭਜੋਤ ਦੀ ਕਲਮ ਤੋਂ

ਹਰ ਵੇਹਲੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਆਉਂਦਾ

ਤੇਰੀ ਹਰ ਨਿਕੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਨਿਹਮਤ ਦਾ

ਮੇਰੀ ਔਖਾਦ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਆ,

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਾਨ ਤੇਰੀ ਹਰ ਰਹਮਤ ਦਾ

ਬਸ ਹੱਥ ਫੜ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਚਲਾਉਣਦਾ ਰਹੀ,

ਕਿੱਥੇ ਮਹੱਤਾਜ ਨਾ ਜਾਵਾਂ ਸੋਚ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ

ਸਬਕ ਚੇਤੇ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਵਾਂ ਹੱਥੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਮਹਨਤ ਦਾ



# Accolades



PP Rtn. Harjeet Singh awarded for "Avenues of Service" at the District Conference



*Past President writes*  
*Know The Mother Earth 12*  
*Geological Time Scale of India*  
*By PP Rtn. Harcharan Singh Marwah*

*This is twelfth part of series being written by Rtn. Marwah*



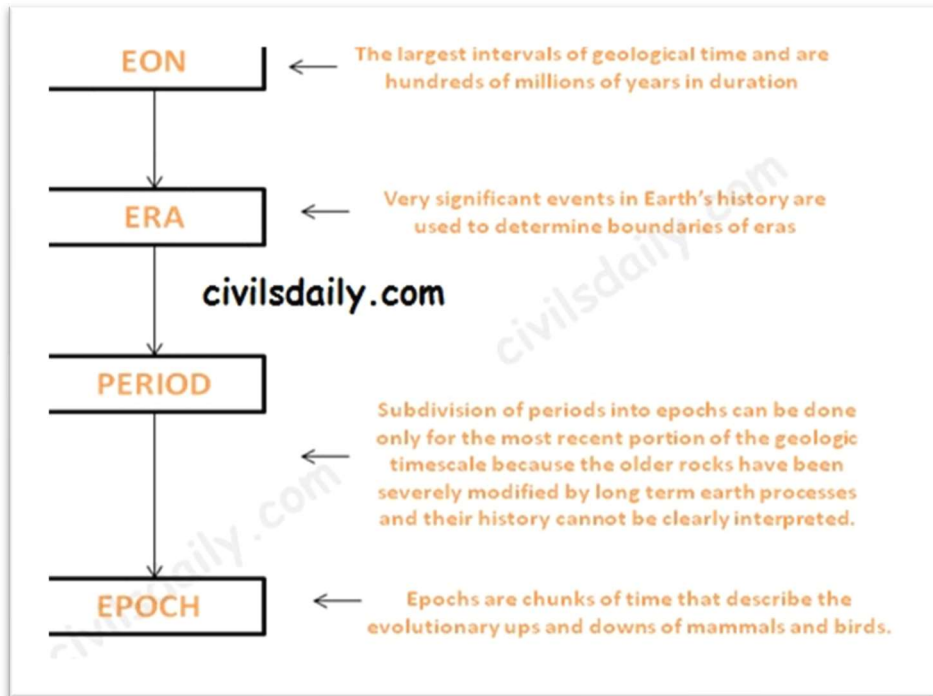
India has its own geological eras and periods that correspond to the standard geological eras of Pre-Cambrian (over 570 million years old), Paleozoic (245-570 million years old), Mesozoic (65-245 million years old) and Cenozoic (65 million years old to the present).

*The geological structure of a country helps in understanding the types and character of rocks and slopes, the physical and chemical properties of soils, the availability of minerals, and the surface and underground water resources. but before we can study the geological structure of India, it is important that we understand what a geological time scale means:*

### ***The Geological Timescale***

When did the dinosaurs get extinct? When did the birds first appear on earth? What about the beginning of life itself?

To answer these questions, geologists use a special timeline called **the Geological Time Scale**. It is a record of Earth's Geologic history based on radiometric dating and the record of ancient life preserved in layers of rocks. The geological timescale is broken up into larger and smaller subdivisions which help us understand how the various historical events fit together. These time intervals are not equal in length like the hours in a day. Instead, the time intervals are variable in length because geologic time is divided using significant events in the history of the Earth. The various intervals are:



*Subdivisions of the Geological timescale*

*The geological timescale thus looks like:*

EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	Some Imp. Boundary Events
Phanerozoic Eon	Cenozoic Era (65 mya – today)	Quarternary	Pleistocene	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"></div> <div style="width: 55%; text-align: right;"> <p>End of Dinosaurs</p> <p>First Dinosaurs, mammals, birds</p> <p>First Fishes</p> <p>Appearance of first multi-cellular organisms</p> <p>Formation of Earth</p> </div> </div>
			Holocene	
		Tertiary	Pliocene	
			Myocene	
			Oligocene	
			Eocene	
			Paleocene	
			Mesozoic Era (230mya – 65mya)	
	Jurassic			
	Triassic			
	Permian			
	Carboniferous			
	Paleozoic Era (600mya-230mya)	Devonian		
Silurian				
Ordovician				
Cambrian				
Precambrian Eon				



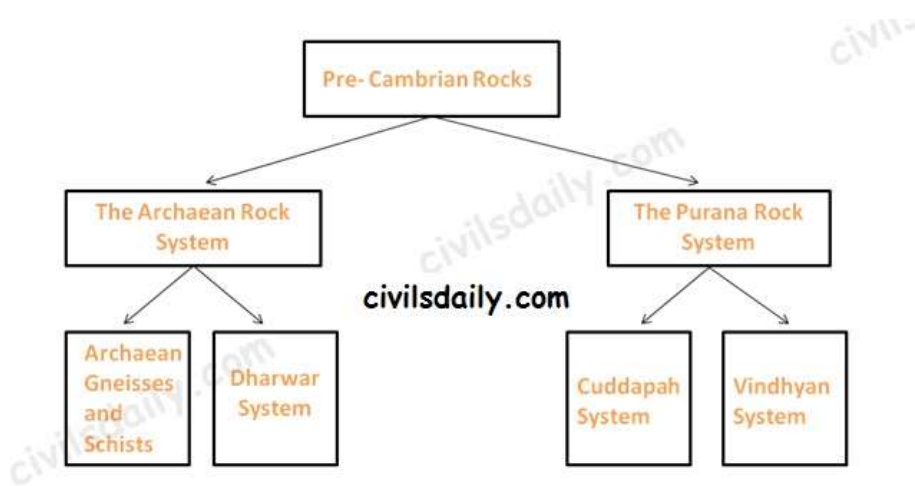
## The Indian Geological History:

Major events in the geological history of India:

- Peninsular India was a part of the old landmass since the formation of the Earth's Crust
- The upheaval of Himalayas in the tertiary period.
- Aggradational formation of the Indo-Gangetic plain during the Pleistocene period. It continues till today through sedimentation in the floodplains of the rivers and the lower part of the Gangetic plain.

Based on this complex and varied geological history, the Geological Survey of India has classified rock systems of the country into 4 major divisions:

	The Indian Classification	Corresponding period on the Earth's Geological timescale:
1.	Archaean	Early Precambrian Eon
2.	Purana	Late Precambrian (or Proterozoic Eon)
3.	Dravidian	600-400mya (largely coinciding with the Palaeozoic era)
4.	Aryan	400mya – present



The Pre-Cambrian Rocks – The Archaean and the Purana Rock System

## 1. The Archaean rock system (Early Pre-Cambrian)

The Archaean group of rocks consists of two systems-(a) Archaean granites and gneisses, and (b) Dharwarian sedimentary:

- **Archaean Gneisses and Schists** (pre 2500 million years)
  - The Archaean System contains the first formed rocks of the earth.
  - The rocks are primarily gneisses and granites, having no marks of fossils.
  - They often underlie the strata formed subsequently and the system is generally known as the **basement complex or fundamental gneisses**.
  - The Archaean rocks cover two-thirds of the peninsular India. They also occur in roots of the mountain peaks all along the Greater Himalayas, trans-Himalayan ranges of Zaskar, Ladakh and Karakoram.
- **Dharwar System** (2500-1800 million years ago)
  - The weathering of the Archaean rocks yielded the earliest sediments and formed the oldest sedimentary strata, the Dharwar system.
  - These are found today in metamorphic forms and do not contain fossils.
  - These rocks occur in scattered patches in parts of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, central and eastern parts of Chotanagpur plateau, Meghalaya plateau, Aravalis, Himalayan region etc as shown on the map.

The Archaean rocks are economically the most important rocks because they possess valuable minerals like high-grade iron ore, manganese, copper, lead, gold, quartzite, slates, mica, etc.

### 1. The Purana Rock System (Late Pre-cambrian):

The Archaean gneiss and the Dharwar rocks underwent further erosion leading to the formation of the Purana Rock system. The Purana rock system is further subdivided into (i) the Cuddapah and (ii) the Vindhyan

- **The Cuddapah**

- These rocks are generally without fossils
- These formations, named after the Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh are sedimentary metamorphic formations.
- These are found in Andhra Pradesh, southern Chhattisgarh, Odisha and along the main axis of Aravallis.
- The metallic content in ores of Cuddapah rocks is low and at places uneconomical for extraction.

- **The Vindhyan**

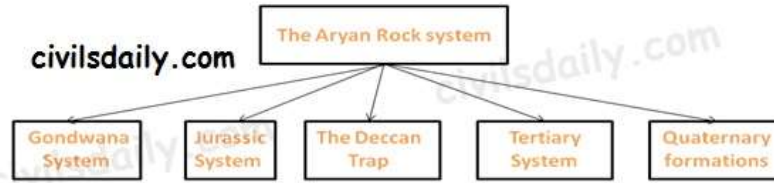
- This system derives its name from the Vindhyan mountains
- Consists of enormous sedimentary deposits. In some tracts, Vindhyan rocks are buried under the Deccan lava.
- It stretches from Sasaram in Bihar to Chittorgarh in Rajasthan with the exception of the central tract of Bundelkhand gneiss.
- The well-known diamond mines of Panna and Golconda lie in the Vindhyan region.
- This rock system is well known for red sandstone, sandstone, durable stones, ornamental stones, raw materials for lime, glass, cement and chemical industries.
- 

## **2. The Dravidian Rock system (Cambrian to middle carboniferous)**

- These formations do not occur in the peninsular plateau as it was above the sea level at that time but are found in continuous sequence in the Himalayas.
- They contain abundant fossils in them
- Coal formation started in the Carboniferous age. Carboniferous in geology means coal-bearing. [Most of the coal found in India is not of the Carboniferous period; High-quality coal of Great Lakes Region-USA, U.K and Ruhr region is Carboniferous coal].



### 3. The Aryan Rock system (Upper Carboniferous to recent)



The Aryan Rock System

- **The Gondwana System:**

- The peninsula during the Upper Carboniferous period experienced crustal movements, which led to the formation of basin-shaped depressions. These depressions had countless terrestrial plants and animals, which were buried to form coal deposits in India known as the Gondwana Rocks.
- These rocks have also marks of climatic changes from arctic cold to tropical and desert conditions.
- These Rocks are found mainly in the Damodar, the Mahanadi and the Godavari valleys of the peninsula.
- Gondwana rocks contain nearly 98 percent of India's coal reserves. Gondwana coal is much younger than the Carboniferous coal and hence its carbon content is low.

- **Jurassic System:**

- The marine transgression in the latter part of the Jurassic gave rise to thick series of shallow water deposits in Rajasthan and in Kuchh.
- Coral limestone, sandstone, conglomerates and shales occur in Kuchh.
- Another transgression on the east coast of the Peninsula is found between Guntur and Rajahmundry.

- **The Deccan Trap:**

- Towards the end of the Mesozoic era, intensive volcanic activity took place, which flooded with lava vast areas of Maharashtra and other parts of the Deccan known as the Deccan traps.

- The volcanic rocks contain some thin fossiliferous sedimentary layers found between the lava flows. This indicates that the lava flows was not continuous. The volcanic activity led to two great events
  1. Breakup of the Gondwanaland masses
  2. Uplift of the Himalayas out of the Tethys Sea.
- Present Deccan Trap covers about 5 lakh sq km mainly in parts of Kuchchh, Saurashtra, Maharashtra, the Malwa plateau and northern Karnataka.
- The weathering of these rocks for a long time has given birth to black cotton soil known as ‘regur’.
- **Tertiary System**
  - Eocene to Pliocene about 60 to 7 million years ago.
  - The tertiary is the most significant period in India’s geological history because the Himalayas were born and India’s present form came into being in this period.
- **The Pleistocene and recent formations (The quaternary period)**
  - Quaternary is the name proposed for very recent deposits, which contains fossils of species with living representatives
  - These include Satluj-Ganga-Brahmaputra plains and Karewa formations of the Kashmir valley.



## ***Geological Divisions of India:***

Geologic divisions are marked by geologists as regions of similar rocks, structures and geologic history. Geologically, India is divided into 3 major regions (also called the Triple Tectonic division):

1. **The Peninsular Plateau region** – It also includes the Shillong Plateau and the Kutchch Kathiawar region (Outliers)
2. **The Extra-peninsular region** – the mountainous region of Himalayas.
  - The Himalayas are young, weak and flexible in their geological structure, unlike the rigid and stable Peninsular Block.
  - Consequently, they are still subjected to the interplay of exogenic and endogenic forces, resulting in the development of faults, folds and thrust plains.
  - These mountains are tectonic in origin, dissected by fast-flowing rivers which are in their youthful stage.
  - Various landforms like gorges, V-shaped valleys, rapids, waterfalls, etc. are indicative of this stage.
3. **The Indo-Gangetic Plain** between the above two. In addition to these, there are 2 minor divisions:
  - **The Coastal Plains** (Eastern and western)
  - **The Islands** (Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar)

### *Physiographic divisions of India*

Physiography deals with the study of surface features. This includes the landforms (mountains and valleys, their shape and steepness), the way rivers flow across the land, and the way in which the land erodes. Geographers recognize physiographic divisions based on the shape of the land. There is a close relationship between India's physiographic and geologic divisions as geology affects the way the land erodes.



The Indian landmass can be divided into the following broad physiographic units:

- The Northern and Northeastern Mountains
- The Northern plains
- The Thar Desert
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands



## *Project Drishti*

***RCMM has recently joined hands with Sahibzada Ajit Singh Free Polyclinic Trust at Village Perchh, Distt. Mohali to run the eye clinic and provide free cataract surgeries with the help of Rtn. (Dr.) Aditya Sharma.***

***SAS Free Polyclinic Trust was established in the year 2000 by late Dr. (Brig) M.L. Kataria with the sole aim of rendering free quality medical services to poor and needy rural brethren. Major General M.S. Kandal (Retd), S. Bhag Singh, ex Sarpanch of Perchh, S. Balbir Singh, ex-President MIA, Mohali joined the bandwagon to serve the cause. Present trustees include S. RS Nibber, S. B. S. Anand , S. G. S. Bhatia both eminent industrialists and Rtn. G.S. Arora, Retd. G.M. P & S Bank.***

***Trust's Polyclinic runs for 6 days in a week with the support of eminent physicians, orthopaedician, pediatrician, gynecologist, eye surgeon, dentist and homeopath. It also has well equipped Path Lab and Physiotherapy Centre.***

# Know Rotary Even Better

## *INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS*

Each May or June, Rotary International holds a worldwide convention "to stimulate, inspire and inform all Rotarians at an international level." The convention, which may not be held in the same country for more than two consecutive years, is the annual meeting to conduct the business of the association. The planning process usually begins about four or five years in advance. The R.I. Board determines a general location and invites cities to make proposals. The conventions are truly international events which 20,000 to 35,000 Rotarians and guests attend. All members should plan to participate in a Rotary International convention to discover the real internationality of Rotary.

**You can join the next Rotary Convention on May 25<sup>th</sup> to May 29<sup>th</sup> 2024 in Singapore.**



# Did You Know?

## **Room 711 - Rotary's Birthplace**

The number 711 has a very special significance for Rotary. Room 711 of the old Unity Building, formerly located at 127 North Dearborn Street in downtown Chicago, Illinois, USA, was the birthplace of Rotary. It was in that historic room, which was the office of engineer Gus Loehr, where Paul Harris first met with several friends to discuss his new idea of a club for professionals and businessmen. It took extensive research and dedication by a few Chicago Rotarians to preserve the room and restore it to its 1905 authenticity. For years, Room 711 was preserved as a miniature Rotary museum by Rotarians around the world who voluntarily belonged to and contributed annually to the Paul Harris 711 Club, which provided funds for leasing, maintenance, and preservation. In 1989, when the Unity Building was about to be torn down, members of the 711 Club carefully dismantled the landmark room and placed its contents in storage. There it stayed until 1994, when the recreated Room 711 found a permanent home at the RI World Headquarters in Evanston, where this piece of Rotary's heritage is preserved.

## ***Forth Coming Events***

- **Handing over of 20 water filters -Date, time and venue will be shared on club's what's app group**

*Congratulations*

*Birthday Wishes*

*Rtn. Bhupinder Singh Feb 19*

**PLEASE NOTE**

*This newsletter is not to be used commercially or for any non-Rotary solicitation. This is for each member's private use, which intent to inform the events happening in the club.*