



Sri Guru Gobind Singh College SECTOR 26, CHANDIGARH

भागीभी ज़ैड **2020-21**

ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ

ਰਾਗੂ ਗਉੜੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯

ਸਾਧੋ ਮਨ ਕਾ ਮਾਨੁ ਤਿਆਗਉ॥
Sadho Man Ka Maan Tyago
ਕਾਮੁ ਕ੍ਰੋਧੁ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਦੁਰਜਨ ਕੀ
Kam Krodh Sangat Durjan Ki
ਤਾ ਤੇ ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ ਭਾਗਉ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ॥
Taan Te Ahnis Bhago (Pause)

ਸੁਖੁ ਦੁਖੁ ਦੋਨੋ ਸਮ ਕਰਿ ਜਾਨੈ ਅਉਰੁ ਮਾਨੁ ਅਪਮਾਨਾ॥ Sukh Dukh Dono Sam Kar Janai Aur Man Apmana ਹਰਖ ਸੋਗ ਤੇ ਰਹੈ ਅਤੀਤਾ ਤਿਨਿ ਜਗਿ ਤਤੁ ਪਛਾਨਾ॥੧॥ Harkh Sog Te Rahe Atita Tin Jag Tat Pachhana ਉਸਤਤਿ ਨਿੰਦਾ ਦੋਉ ਤਿਆਗੈ ਖੋਜੈ ਪਦੁ ਨਿਰਬਾਨਾ॥

Ustat Ninda Daoo Tyage Khoje Pad Nirbana ਜਨ ਨਾਨਕ ਇਹੁ ਖੇਲੂ ਕਠਨੂ ਹੈ ਕਿਨਹੂੰ ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ ਜਾਨਾ ॥੨॥੧॥

Jan Nanak Eh Khel Kathhan Hai Kinhu Gurmukh Jana

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ, 219

Sri Guru Granth Sahib, 219

ਭਾਵ ਅਰਥ:

ਐ ਸਾਧ ਜਨੋ! ਆਪਣੀ ਹਉਮੈ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰੋ, ਕਾਮ ਕ੍ਰੋਧ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰਹੋ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੁੱਖ-ਸੁੱਖ, ਮਾਨ-ਅਪਮਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਖੁਸੀ-ਗਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਰਲੇਪ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਜਗਤ ਵਿਚ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਭੇਤ ਸਮਝ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਉਸਤਤ ਨਿੰਦਿਆ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੇ ਨਾਨਕ, ਇਹ ਖੇਡ ਬਹੁਤ ਕਠਿਨ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਸੰਤ ਜਨ ਜਾਂ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਪਛਾਣਿਆ ਹੈ।

O saints, renounce the Ego, and always flee from lust, wrath and evil company. One should consider pain and pleasure, honour and dishonour the same. One should renounce both praise and blame (flattery and slander) and even the search for salvation. This is a very difficult path and rare is a (Gurmukh) pious person who knows how to tread it.

ਭਾਵ ਅਰਥ ਸਲੋਕ, ਮੁੱਖ ਪੰਨਾ:

ਜੋ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਡਰਾਵੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਡਰਾਵਾ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਾਨਕ ਆਖਦਾ ਹੈ, ਹੇ ਮਨ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਤਮਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਜਾਣ।

Meaning of Slok, Cover page:

One who does not frighten anyone, and who is not afraid of anyone else - says Nanak, listen, mind: call him spiritually wise.

Cover Designed by: Dr Khushbeer Dhaliwal, Ms Gursheek Kaur, Dr Seema Chopra and Mr Amrinder Singh

ग्रागुभी जेंड 2020-21

Message



On the momentous occasion of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji's 400th Birth Anniversary, I am humbled by the legacy of the great Guru. He exemplified true courage and became a crusader for the oppressed. He not only stood up for his own faith but for others as well and laid down his life for the cause. Guru Sahib stood up against tyranny and promoted religious freedom. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was the epitome of peace and the defender of all religions.

In these unprecedented times, we can take comfort in the teachings of the great Guru. Guru Sahib was a pacifist by nature but did not hesitate to put his life on the line to defend his vision of a world where everyone could practice true liberty. He stands today as a symbol against religious persecution.

This year's issue of *Agammi Jyot* is dedicated to the great Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. This document is a repository of talent of the students of our College. It will encourage students to excel both in their academic as well as personal lives.

It is due to the tireless commitment of Guru Sahib, to elevate the condition of the society that he was rightly bestowed with the title of 'Hind Di Chadar'.

Sardar Gurdev Singh, IAS (Retd) President, Sikh Educational Society Chandigarh

लामी मेड 2020-21 Message



It is a matter of great pride that we belong to a land of a Saint-Prophet like Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. His legacy inspires us to commit and dedicate our lives toward a worthy cause. Guru Sahib was a beacon of faith and brotherhood and possessed the heroic spirit to fight against the tyranny and bigotry of cruel and unjust rulers.

400 years have passed since the earth was graced with the fragrance of this great saint and saviour, yet his principles stand fresh in our minds. His teachings are like precious heirlooms that have been passed for generations to be held sacred and to be applied in our daily lives. He was a redeemer of the oppressed and continues to be an ideal of Sikh principles both in precept and practice. It is our good fortune that we stand in his shadow.

A College Magazine is an important academic document as it provides a platform to students to express their views. It is not only informative but also lends great educational value. It represents the efforts of the faculty and students who have worked tirelessly to bring this issue of the magazine to fruition.

The students will certainly benefit immensely from the contents of this year's issue and imbibe the principles of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji in their lives.

With a line of brilliant editors, since the founder editor, Prof HS Mehta, Agammi Jyot can be proud of it's high calibre issues during the last six decades of its existence. I heartily congratulate Ms Gursheek Kaur, Dr Seema Chopra, Dr Khushbeer Dhaliwal and all Staff and Student Editors of this issue of the magazine.

> Col Jasmer Singh Bala (Retd) Secretary, Sikh Educational Society Chandigarh

ਜੋਤ 2020-21

Message



The year 2020 was the most challenging year for all of us. There have been so many stressful experiences but the dedication and consistency towards work have made us go on. As they say "Never stop learning, because life never stops teaching", the extended lockdown for the Covid-19 pandemic has closed schools and colleges; and also paved the way for teachers and students to enter into a new world of virtual classrooms. I want to congratulate both teachers and students for investing their immense efforts and making the most of the situation.

This year's College Magazine commemorates the 400th Birth Anniversary of the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji. Known as 'Hind di Chadar', meaning the 'Shield of India', Guru ji was the saviour of the weak and sacrificed his own life for the protection of the greater good. He taught the ideals of secularism, humanitarianism and guided towards the path of peace by spreading the idea of attaining Jiwan Mukti. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji believed everything in the world is "Nanak's doing" and preached his disciples to be content with their life.

I take pride in sharing that Sri Guru Gobind Singh College promotes the spirit of love, humanity and equality. The College has always tried to imbibe the qualities of unity, equality, secularism and universal brotherhood in students. The College thrives on its students' overall growth. Dear students, follow the path of peace and fight against discrimination and prejudice, considering everyone equal. The path of unity and brotherhood will lead towards the path of prosperity and success.

I extend my gratitude to our worthy management, the Sikh Educational Society for always being our guiding light. Nothing would have been possible without their constant support and encouragement. True to its name, this magazine provides a glimpse into the scope and nature of the ingenuity and creativity of our students and faculty members. I thank the Editorial Staff for the hard work and commitment they have invested in achieving this goal and wish luck in all possible efforts of my dear students. It gives me tremendous joy to know that even after overcoming various challenges this year, our College Magazine 2020-21 is ready.

> Ms Sarabjeet Kaur Principal

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लामी नेड 2020-21 Editorial



ਸਖ ਦਖ ਦੋਨੋ ਸਮ ਕਰਿ ਜਾਨੈ ਅੳਰ ਮਾਨ ਅਪਮਾਨਾ ॥

sukh dukh dono sam kar jaanai a-or maan apmaanaa. One who knows that pain and pleasure are both the same, and honor and dishonor as well.

ਹਰਖ ਸੋਗ ਤੇ ਰਹੈ ਅਤੀਤਾ ਤਿਨਿ ਜਗਿ ਤਤ ਪਛਾਨਾ ॥੧॥

harakh sog tay rahai ateetaa tin jag tat pachhaanaa. who remains detached from joy and sorrow, realizes the true essence in the world.

Sri Guru Granth Sahib, pg 219

Greetings to all our readers on the auspicious occasion of the 400th Birth Anniversary of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji!!

As we compile this edition of Agammi Jyot, the college annual magazine commemorating the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, it becomes an apt occasion to delve deep into his exemplary and inspirational life from birth to death. Born to Mata Nanaki and the sixth Sikh Guru, Guru Hargobind ji, Guru Tegh Bahadur was marked for greater things in life. He inherited compassion and a highly elevated spiritual conscience with a proclivity towards martial art from his mother and father, respectively.

Various facets of Guru Tegh Bahadur's life have been discussed in the first section of the magazine comprising of articles by guest contributors as we hope to introduce our students to new and varied perspectives on the Guru's life. Comprising of the valued and customary nine sections, an additional section of articles by prominent and erudite members of the society have been curated for this special issue by which we also expect to have a wider reach of our magazine.

The most fascinating aspect of Guru Tegh Bahadur's life, undoubtedly, is his martyrdom for the cause of a faith or religion, not personally practised by him. History tells us that there has been no other example in the precincts of civilisation which displays another such unique sacrifice.

It is a well-known fact, that in the mid seventeenth century, the Mughal dynasty under Aurangzeb was forcing Hindus to convert and adopt Islamism. An agonised group of Kashmiri pandits who were being forced to convert, went to seek recourse to Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Tegh Bahadur's belief in the Sikh faith as espoused by Nanak, the first Sikh Guru, was touching the chord of humanity and increasing his following. He was growing in spiritual and social stature.

In order to protect the Hindus from persecution, the Guru confronted Aurangzeb who after inflicting mental and physical torture for days, finally ordered to behead Guru Tegh Bahadur for defying his orders and wanting to protect the Hindus from forceful conversions to Islam. The Guru willingly accepted to lay down his life rather than compromise with his belief.

At this juncture, it becomes compelling to understand the belief and the process that encouraged Guru Tegh Bahadur to accept martyrdom for the sufferings of fellow humans practising a faith separate from his own. Paradoxically, Guru Tegh Bahadur was an extension and a believer of Nanak's philosophy, like all the other eight Sikh Gurus, who shunned the ritualism attached to Hindu practices. Nanak's rejection of wearing a 'janeu', the sacred thread adorned by upper caste Hindus, was symbolic of his liberation from

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rituals and embracing the pursuit of the Divine or the 'Akal Purakh' (Timeless Being). Probing further and expanding on the Nankian philosophy, one discovers that the first sermon of Guru Nanak, 'There is no Hindu, there is no Musalman' meant that man is essentially same and religious differences are superficial. He further stated that without good deeds, all end up in grief. He shunned the caste and class differences and conceived of God of not one denomination, race or colour, but of one humankind. In fact, he even addressed gender discrimination.

Hence, if we understand the core value of Sikhism, it perceives of creation as a manifestation of the 'Akal Purakh' which binds us all in indestructible brotherhood. Furthermore, the naturalist theory of empathy, gives a further impetus to the martyrdom incurred by Guru Tegh Bahadur. The theory explains that the ever-robust survival instinct conjoined with empathy, fights to save the endangered human race. Coupled with the ideals of eternal truth and allegiance to faith, a strong and steadfast believer can even court death. The unswerving commitment to protection of his or anybody's freedom of conscience compels the martyr to struggle spiritually and morally; and consequently, suffer death.

This could in part, also explain the Sikh practise of 'seva' or 'serving' humanity, whether friend or foe, which is deeply ingrained in the Sikh ethos. In fact, a glimpse of this was visible in the recent farmer's protest where all were given food and comfort, even the police authorities who were clashing with the farmers to diffuse their movement. Even during the Corona hit times, we have seen innumerable Sikhs braving the disease and helping the ones in more distressful situations than theirs.

In times, when differences are emphasized and not celebrated; plurality is opposed and uniformity is propagated; groups are 'othered' and not seen as 'alternate to the self', where 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam' (the world is one family) is orally chanted but not followed; the study of Guru Tegh Bahadur's martyrdom becomes even more significant than ever before. I sincerely hope that the core values learnt from Guru Ji's life and his hymns serve as a beacon of light and illumine our minds to create a better and a happier world.

I would like to extend a warm gratitude to President S Gurdev Singh and Secretary Col (retd) JS Bala of Sikh Educational Society for their inspiration; Principal Sarabjeet Kaur and Vice Principal Dr Ginny Kang for their unstinting support; the conscientious and delightful editors of each sections, Dr Sukhjinder Kaur, Dr Jagdeep Singh, Ms Suchreet Kaur Sandhu, Dr Kamaljeet Kaur, Dr Kanwaljeet Kaur Marwaha, Dr Taranjit Rao, Dr Ruchira Sen, Dr Saranjeet Kaur, Ms Poornima; our student editors and contributors who have delightfully given the magazine their heart and hard work. Thanks are also due to my diligent colleagues, Dr Shelly Narang, whose bountiful contribution is highly valued; Dr Seema Chopra, Assistant Editor-in-Chief and Dr Khushbeer Dhaliwal, Registrar Publications for the successful completion of the magazine. The assistance provided by Amrinder Singh for the cover design and the ease of work provided by the publishers have been very important for us to achieve our goals in the times of Covid-19.

I wish all the readers derive as much pleasure reading the magazine as we had while compiling it!

Editor-in-Chief Ms Gursheek Kaur **Assistant Professor** PG Department of English

"Genius is the ability to independently arrive at and understand concepts that would normally have to be taught by another person."

--Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)



लामी मेड 2020-21 Editorial

It is perhaps not imprudent to call Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, the ninth Sikh Guru the greatest humanitarian this world has ever seen. His entire life journey and the hymns composed by him speak of love, charity, brotherhood and peace over and beyond ritualistic tokens.

It is both befitting and necessary that memorials and events are being conducted everywhere in order to rekindle his values and his ideals of faith and humanity. The reminder and inspiration are rather significant, particularly in the post pandemic world crippled by doubt and despair. But more importantly a detailed revisitation of his life is important for our youth who have come to inhabit times torn by uncertainty and hatred. The life of the ninth Guru is indeed an ideal example of humility, piety and compassion which we must instil into the young minds.

In this issue of Agammi Jyot, the edition dedicated to the glorious life of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, we hope we are able to present a glimpse into his inspirational journey through his life and poetical compositions. In an otherwise fragile world, rare but significant things like good deeds and good writing are timeless. This edition seeks to accomplish both these goals. In its intention to immortalise those good deeds, we have compiled articles that will suitably sensitise the young minds. Since these writings are tinged with the beautiful memory of the Guru, we hope it will inspire us in countless ways and in the course of reading it, we will be able to form so many logical and intuitive connections too.

The editors of different sections have worked hard to bind the musings of the students and faculty alike. We hope you all delight in the topical articles as well as in the evocation of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji's memory which forges in every possible reader an angst about his suffering while leaving an almost lasting impact.

> **Assistant Editor-in-Chief** Dr Seema Chopra **Assistant Professor PG Department of Commerce**

"Creativity is intelligence having fun." -- Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

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Sovereign Patshah Nanak IX, Guru Tegh Bahadur: Childhood Influences and Impact

Born to Mata Nanki and the Sovereign Patshah Nanak VI Guru Hargobind Sahib ji in the year 1621 on 1st April at Amritsar, Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib was the sixth child. He had four elder brothers Gurditta, Ani Rai, Suraj Mal, Atal and an elder sister Bibi Veero. By the time Guru Tegh Bahadur, whose name at birth was Tyag Mal is born at Amritsar, Amritsar had already become the political and the spiritual capital of Sikhism. The atmosphere of the city had a significant influence on the child Tyag Mal, who was also in the company of his father Guru Hargobind Sahib, an extremely charismatic personality and a great warrior. Tyag Mal was a witness to the battles being fought by his father at a very young age. The first battle he witnessed was at an age of seven in 1628. The second battle was fought at Hargobindpur Sahib in 1629. Guru Hargobind Sahib wore two swords, one of Miri (Military) and the other of Piri (Spirituality). While fighting this battle Guru Hargobind Sahib broke his sword of Miri but he did not consider it appropriate to use the sword of Piri to kill anyone symbolizing that the sword of spirituality was meant to kill one's own frailties that were impediments in the spiritual growth. Therefore, he fought vigorously with his hands, without any weapon, to defeat the enemy and stood victorious. Child Tyag Mal was also a first-hand witness to this. Despite watching the father's valorous acts in the battlefield, the child Tyag Mal also observed his father's stability of mind, equipoise in conduct and the self-control. This had a great impact on the child's mind. Tyag Mal was known for his politeness and soft-heartedness that he acquired from his father, later on, he also evolved as a great warrior and an able master of sword. It was in 1635, at an age of fourteen years when Tyag Mal displayed his bravery and artistry of sword in the battle of Kartarpur, his father called him Tegh Bahadur (meaning a brave warrior of the sword), since then he was called Tegh Bahadur.

The child Tyag Mal was also shaped in the company of Baba Budda Ji and Bhai Gurdas Ji. Baba Budda Ji was the only person who had been able to serve eight Guru Sahibs of the Sikh tradition. His age was about 125 years, around the time, when the child Tyag Mal was growing. Baba Budda Ji was born in the year 1506. He remained in good health till the end of his life. He was self-dependent and lived on the principles taught by the Sikh Gurus specially by Sovereign Patshah I Guru Nanak Sahib's idea of 'Kirat Karo' (i.e every individual should work to earn and share one's earnings with others (Vand Chako) while remembering the name of God (Nam Japo)). Child Tyag Mal was highly inspired by Baba Budda Ji who left for the heavenly abode in the year 1631. The author of Guru Bilas has stated that Guru Hargobind Sahib along with Bhai Gurdas ji, Ajita Randhawa and Baba Bhana shouldered the dead body of Baba Budda Ji for cremation. Guru Hargobind Sahib, in reverence, performed the last rites of Baba Budda Ji on placing the body on the pyre, tears flowed endlessly from the eyes of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji.

The child Tyag Mal was extremely observant of his father's magnanimity and humility. Moreover, Bhai Gurdas ji also had a great influence in shaping the tender mind of the child Tyag Mal. His education was supervised by Bhai Gurdas Ji. Bhai Gurdas Ji had been preaching the Sikh faith since Sovereign Patshah Nanak III Guru Amardas ji. He also wrote Vars, that was an explanation of the precents of Sikh faith. Sovereign Patshah Nanak V Guru Arjan Dev called these Vars as the key to Guru Granth Sahib. He paid much attention to an overall development of the child Tyag Mal who shaped him as an expert in religious philosophy with knowledge of Punjabi, Braj Bhasha and Sanskrit. He was not just proficient but par excellence in the field of music and literature.

Growing up, Tegh Bahadur looked much like his father, the physique of a warrior, with a heavy chest, tall and robust. Known for his politeness, philanthropy and love for solitude, were attributes acquired from his mother, Bibi Nanki. Bibi Veero, his sister also had a great influence on her brother as she is known for having showered immense love on her brother who might have learnt to love fellow human beings selflessly from her. Prof Fauja Singh states that, "Guru Tegh Bahadur owed not a little to his parents and teachers in respect of his qualities of head and heart". He notes the influence of his mother, father, Bhai

Budha and Bhai Gurdas in the holistic development of his mind and personality.

In *Mahima Prakash* it has been described that Guru Tegh Bahadur was extremely benevolent, humble, action-oriented, brave and kind, always in a state of equipoise and of a meditative nature. He would spend several days in meditation right from his childhood. He was married to Gujri, daughter of Lal Chand Khatri and Bishan Kaur of Kartarpur, who was just about eleven-twelve years old then. Now referred to as Mata Gujri with utmost reverence, Gujri's contribution and martyrdom for the Sikh faith is unmatchable. She gave birth to Sovereign *Patshah* Nanak X Guru Gobind Singh after 34 years of her marriage at Patna in the year 1666.

Towards the conclusion, it is important to mention that the supreme sacrifice of laying his life for the welfare of humankind was possible only because of the pain Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib felt for the suffering of fellow beings. His martyrdom is discursive about reinforcing human rights and human justice equally to all communities and individuals. It enforces the right to live and practice one's religion with freedom of choice, without any constrain or limitations of the ruling majority, conferring him to the title "Shrishti Ki Chadhar" (A shelter or cover for the world). The martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib signifies the fight against injustice and a voice against the unwarranted forces oppressing the common citizens not just against the Mughal forces but against any oppression and unjust agency.

One wonders how Guru Sahib was able to lay his life and become an epitome of supreme sacrifice! The strength, power and preparation for what was to come in future is visible in the life of the child Tyag Mal itself. Satbir Singh explains that Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib could never watch any person in pain. He was amazingly sympathetic and action-oriented that he took immediate steps to bring the underprivileged at ease. Many a times, he would give away expensive belongings from his own house in charity. There is an incidence from his childhood that at an age of four, on the occasion of his brother Baba Gurdittaji's marriage, he was dressed in the best clothes and was made to wear expensive jewellry: a bangle and a necklace. The child Tyag Mal came across a small child who was naked. He ran towards him and removed his clothes and jewellry and gave it all to the child. Surprised at the act, Bibi Nanki, his mother approached him. He explained that the child's need was more than his. Bibi Nanki must have blessed her little child at such an act that he was able to lay his own life for the human rights of the entire human race on growing up. The child Tyag Mal couldn't bear the site of a naked child; how could he, now the Guru Tegh Bahadur, have borne the injustice on his land, at the hands of external Mughal forces! Only a saint-warrior like him could have thought about others and sacrifice selflessly for the sake of humanity. I would like to conclude by quoting from poet Surject Singh Panchi who has poeticized Guru Sahib's martyrdom through a conversation between Guru Sahib and the executioner who hesitated executing Guru Sahib. Rather Guru Sahib in a state of equipoise, had accepted the command of Ik Onkar and in return, he assured Jalal-u-Din Jalad and asked him to perform his duty to martyr him: a martyrdom that would eventually be considered as the greatest of all sacrifices in the world:

Jalad (Executioner)

(Jalal-u-Din Jalad, came near Satguru ji)
I have executed innumerable [people],
[but] today my heart is not firm
The sword keeps falling from my hand, even if,
I hold it with full strength
This is a testing time;
the misfortune is weighing heavy

Guru Ji

Don't hesitate my dear one, no need to get worried
Having completed the *Paath* [prayer], I will bend
my head towards [mother] earth
Then you perform your duty, will full force
Neither will you be accounted as a sinner, nor do
you need to fear.

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हिन्द की चादर- गुरु तेग बहादुर

गुरु तेग बहादुर जी का जन्म एक अप्रैल 1621 को अमृतसर में हुआ था। वे गुरु हरगोबिंद जी तथा माता नानकी जी की किनष्ठ संतान थे। बचपन में ही उन्हें युद्ध कला, घुड़सवारी, तलवारबाजी तथा धर्म की शिक्षा बाबा बुढ़ा जी तथा भाई गुरदास जी से मिली थी। उनका विवाह लालचंद और बिशन कौर की बेटी गुजरी जी से तीन फरवरी 1633 को 12 वर्ष की आयु में हो गया था। अल्पायु में ही तेग बहादुर जी ने अपने पिता गुरु हरगोबिंद जी, जो सिखों के छठे गुरु भी थे, के साथ मिलकर कई युद्ध लड़े थे। सन् 1635 में करतारपुर के युद्ध में भीषण नरसंहार देख गुरु हरगोबिंद जी का हृदय विचिलत हो गया था तथा वे ध्यान-त्याग के पथ पर चल पड़े थे। अपने जीवन का बाकी समय शांति व ध्यान में बिताने के लिए जब गुरु हरगोबिंद जी कीरतपुर में कुछ समय के लिए बस गये थे, तब नौ वर्षों तक तेग बहादुर जी भी उनके साथ वहां रहे थे। तत्पश्चात वे एक दूर-दराज के बक़ाला नामक गांव में सन् 1656 में ध्यान-मनन के उद्देश्य से चले गये थे। आगे चलकर उन्हें 'त्यागमयी' अर्थात त्याग के गुरु के रूप में जाना जाने लगा था। इस स्थान पर तेग बहादुर जी ने कई वर्ष प्रार्थना-आराधना में बिताये थे।

समय आने पर भी गुरु हरगोबिंद जी ने अपने पुत्र तेग बहादुर को गुरु गद्दी नहीं सौंपी थी। उन्हें लगा था कि उनके उत्तराधिकारी बनने के सभी गुण अभी तेग बहादुर में नहीं आए हैं। सिक्ख संप्रदाय को एक योद्धा चाहिए था, न कि ध्यान-मनन में व्यस्त रहने वाला त्यागी व्यक्तित्व का गुरु, इसलिए गुरु हरगोबिंद जी ने अपने पौत्र हरिराय जी को सिक्ख पंथ का सातवां गुरु चुना था। फिर गुरु हरिराय जी ने अपने कनिष्ठ पुत्र गुरु हरिकृष्ण जी को आठवां गुरु बनाया। सन् 1664 में दिल्ली में गुरु हरिकृष्ण जी की तबीयत काफी खराब हुई। वे ठीक से बोल तक नहीं पा रहे थे। उन्होंने सांकेतिक भाषा में गुरु तेग बहादुर की ओर इशारा करते हुए सिक्खों के नौवें गुरु के रूप में पंथ को बाबा बकाला को प्रतिष्ठित करने का आदेश दिया। तेग बहादुर जी 11 अगस्त 1664 से सिक्खों के गुरु रूप में समर्पित हो गये थे। उन्होंने कीरतपुर, तरन-तारन, खड़र साहिब, गोबिंदवाल समेत कई स्थानों की यात्राएं कीं। अमृतसर के पवित्र सरोवर में उन्होंने स्नान किया, परंतु पृथीचंद नामक सिक्ख के पौत्र हरजी ने उनको स्वर्ण मंदिर परिसर में घुसने नहीं दिया था। मन मसोस कर गुरुजी कीरतपुर लौट आये। यहां भी उन्हों कुछ लोगों का विरोध झेलना पड़ा था। तब गुरुजी ने एक नया शहर बसाने का फैसला किया। कहलुर के राजा से उन्होंने एक भूखंड प्राप्त किया और सन् 1665 में चक नानकी नामक शहर की नींव रखी। यह नामकरण उन्होंने अपने माताजी के नाम पर किया था, जो आगे चलकर आनंदपुर साहिब के नाम से विख्यात हुआ।

अपनी पत्नी तथा माता के साथ पंजाब-हरियाणा के कई शहरों की यात्रा करते हुए, सिक्ख धर्म का प्रचार करते हुए, गुरु तेग बहादुर जी दिल्ली पहुंचे। वह जहां-जहां गये, वहां कुएं खुदवाये तथा लंगर की रीत चलायी। वे कुरुक्षेत्र, आगरा, इटावा व इलाहाबाद भी गये थे। उन्हें जहां से जो दान मिलता, उसे वहीं के विकास में लगा देते थे। बाद में वे हिन्दूओं के पवित्र स्थल बनारस तथा गया होते हुए पटना पहुंचे। अपने परिवार को कुछ समय के लिए पटना में छोड़ वे पूर्वी भारत के सुदूर स्थानों की यात्रा पर चले गये। वहां सिक्खों के प्रथम गुरु व संस्थापक, गुरु नानक देव जी ने भी उदासी (धार्मिक यात्रा) की थी।

गुरु तेग बहादुर जी ने तत्कालीन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (वर्तमान में बांगलादेश) के ढाका शहर में जाकर वहां के नानकशाही गुरुद्वारे में अरदास की थी। इस यात्रा के दौरान उन्हें एक पुत्र रत्न की प्राप्ति होने का शुभ समाचार मिला था। उसका नाम गोबिंदराय रखा गया था। पूर्वी भारत की तीन वर्षों की यात्रा के दौरान गुरुजी ने सन् 1668 में असम प्रवास पर अहोम के शासक तथा औरंगजेब द्वारा अंबर के राजा राम सिंह के नेतृत्व में भेजी गयी विशाल सेना के बीच ऐतिहासिक शांति संधि करवायी थी। सन् 1669-70 में गुरु तेग बहादुर पटना की ओर लौटे तथा अपने पुत्र गोबिंदराय को पहली बार देखा। यहां करीब एक वर्ष रहते हुए उन्होंने बेटे गोबिंदराय को शस्त्र विद्या, घुड़सवारी, तलवारबाजी, तीरंदाजी के साथ-साथ संस्कृत व फारसी की शिक्षा भी दी। इसके बाद वे अपने परिवार को पंजाब लौट जाने की बात कहकर धार्मिक यात्रा पर चले गये थे। सन् 1672-73 में वे अपने निवास स्थल, श्री आनंदपुर साहिब लौटे।

जिन दिनों वे यहां अपने अनुयायियों को शांति, सिहष्णुता व सद्भाव की शिक्षा दे रहे थे, उन दिनों देश की स्थिति मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब के जुल्म-सितम से बद-से-बदतर होती जा रही थी। उसने अपने वालिद (पिता) को बंदी बना कर भाइयों का कत्ल कर दिया था। करीब 10 वर्षों के शासन से औरंगजेब अपना प्रभाव सारे भारत में करना चाहता था। अति महत्वाकांक्षी

होने से वह न्याय-अन्याय, उचित-अनुचित का भेद भूल गया था। देशभर में उसके कारिंदे इस्लाम धर्म अपनाने की मुहिम छेड़े हुए थे। हिन्दू मंदिरों व अन्य धार्मिक स्थलों को तोड़ कर असंख्य मस्जिदें बनवायी जा रही थीं। विरोध करने वाले का बेरहमी से सर कलम कर दिया जाता था। सन् 1665 में औरंगजेब ने दीपावली पर रौशनी करने पर पाबंदी लगा दी थी। सन् 1668 में हिन्दू यात्राओं पर अंकुश लगा दिया गया था। सन् 1669 में उसने हिन्दू शिक्षा संस्थानों में पढ़ाई और हिन्दू पूजा स्थलों पर धार्मिक क्रिया-कलापों पर भी रोक लगा दी थी। सन् 1671 में औरंगजेब ने आदेश दिया कि उसके जमींदार सिर्फ मुस्लिम होंगे तथा सभी वायसरायों को बुला कर कहा गया कि सभी हिन्दू लिपिकों को तत्काल बर्खास्त किया जाये। सन् 1674 में गुजरात के लिए धार्मिक उद्देश्य से दान में दी गयी भूमि को वापस ले लिया गया था।

कश्मीर के वज़ीर इफ़्तिकार खान जबरदस्ती पर वहां की हिन्दू जनता का इस्लाम में धर्मांतरण करवाने लगा था। वहां के ब्राह्मण सबसे शिक्षित व अटल निष्ठावाले थे। औरंगजेब को लगा िक कश्मीरी पंडितों ने इस्लाम कबूल कर लिया, तो शेष हिन्दू जनता का मनोबल भी टूट जायेगा। उसे तिलक व जनेऊ से खासी चिढ़ थी। इस विपदा की घड़ी में करीब 500 कश्मीरी पंडितों का एक दल मदद की फिरयाद लेकर गुरु तेग बहादुर जी से मिलने आनंदपुर साहिब पहुंचा। इस दल का नेतृत्व पंडित कृपाराम दत्त कर रहे थे। जो बाद में गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी के संस्कृत शिक्षक बने थे। पंडित से शिक्षक व शिक्षक से योद्ध बने इस व्यक्तित्व ने चमकौर के युद्ध में सिक्ख सिपाहियों के साथ औरंगजेब की सेना से लोहा लिया था। कश्मीरी पंडितों की विकट समस्या पर गुरु तेग बहादुर जी विचारमग्न थे। तभी खेलते-खेलते गोविंद राय आ पहुंचे तथा पिता को चिंतित देख पूछ बैठे कि क्या बात है? गुरुजी बोले यदि कोई महान व पवित्र व्यक्ति अपने प्राणों की आहुति नहीं देगा, तो इन हिन्दू पंडितों के तिलक व जनेऊ की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी। बालक गोविंदराय ने झट से कहा, इस महान कार्य हेतु पिताजी आपसे ज्यादा सच्चा, पवित्र व योग्य व्यक्ति और कौन होगा? यह सुन वहां उपस्थित सभी गद्गद् हो गये और प्रसत्रचित गुरु तेग बहादुर जी ने कहा, पुत्तर (बेटे) तू अभी छोटा, मैं चिंतित था कि पंथ की रक्षा कौन करेगा, पर तेरे विचार सुन मैं निश्चित हो गया हुँ कि सिक्ख पंथ को संरक्षक के रूप में एक योद्धा मिल गया है। दिल्ली रवाना होने से पहले गुरुजी ने कहलवाया कि उनके उपरांत गोविंदराय ही सिक्खों के गुरु होंगे।

दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में गुरु तेग बहादुर जी को अकथ व असहनीय यातनाएं दी गईं और अंत में औरंगजेब ने 11 नवंबर 1675 को उनका सिर कलम करवा कर उन्हें शहीद कर दिया था। विश्व के इतिहास में यह एकमात्र ऐसी अनुठी शहादत की घटना है जिसमें किसी एक धर्म के गुरु ने किसी दूसरे धर्म के रीति-रिवाजों की रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति प्रदान की हो, इसलिए गुरु तेग बहादुर जी को 'हिन्द की चादर' भी कहा जाता है।

जगमोहन सिंह खोखर (रिटा.) संकेत एवं दूरसंचार विभाग, हावड़ा मंडल, पूर्वी रेलवे

ਧੰਨ ਧੰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ॥

ਧੰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜਿਸ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਲਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿਆ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਏਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਰਾਜਸੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ, ਖੱਤਰੀ, ਵੈਸ਼, ਸ਼ੂਦਰ, ਹਿੰਦੂ-ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਊਚ-ਨੀਚ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਜ-ਸੱਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਹਿ ਸਕੇ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਉੱਚ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਹੂਲਤਾਂ ਨੀਵੀਂ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਕਹਿਣ ਨੂੰ ਲੋਕ ਪੰਦਰਵੀਂ-ਸੋਲ੍ਹਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਜਾਤ-ਪਾਤ, ਮਜ਼੍ਹਬ, ਨਸਲ ਭੇਦ-ਭਾਵ ਦਾ ਰੋਗੀ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਰੋਗ ਨੂੰ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਟਾਉਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।

ਇਸ ਵਕਤ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੀ ਚਲਾਈ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਲਹਿਰ (ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਲਹਿਰ) ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਰਾਮ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਛਾਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਜਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਅੰਧੇਰਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਦੀਵੇ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਅੰਧੇਰੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਤੂਫਾਨ ਵੀ ਚੱਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਤੂਫ਼ਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੀਵਾ ਕੌਣ ਬਾਲੇ? ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਧੰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਦੀ ਤੂਫਾਨ ਰੂਪੀ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਅੱਗੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਿਰ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਤੂਫਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਤੇ ਏਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਦੀਵਾ ਬਾਲ ਕੇ ਬਚਨ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਭੈ ਕਾਹੂ ਕਉ ਦੇਤ ਨਹਿ ਨਹਿ ਭੈ ਮਾਨਤ ਆਨ॥ ਕਹੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਨਿ ਰੇ ਮਨਾ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਤਾਹਿ ਬਖਾਨਿ॥

ਗੁਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜੰਮੂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਕ ਐਸ.ਜੀ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।

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ग्रावीभी मेंड 2020-21

Guru Tegh Bahadur Martyrdom - A Universal Message

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was the ninth Guru who followed and advocated the ideology of Guru Nanak. He was named Tyag Mal, at his birth in the year April 1, 1621 AD (Vaisakhi 5, 1678 Bik). Looking at the newborn, his youngest son, Guru Hargobind said, "This son of mine will be very brave and an expert swordsman". He was 14 years old when he fought a battle against the Mughals along with his father Guru Hargobind and displayed great valour in the field at Kartarpur. He was bestowed the title 'Tegh Bhadur' by his father when he showed supreme skills at the battle. Guruji spent his childhood at Amritsar. He got his early education and Gurbani education under the expert guidance of Bhai Gurdas Ji. Baba Budha Ji made him an expert in horse riding, swordsmanship and martial art.

He also learnt raag vidya and had a deep interest in it. He would often sing shabads relating to his love for God. He was a saintly person who spent most of his time in reverence, adoration and praying to God (i.e. Naam Simran). He wrote 59 shabads and 57 shlokas in 15 ragas. Raag Jai Jai Vanti was introduced by him and got inducted in Sri Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru. A poet, thinker and warrior, Teg Bahadur carried forward the knowledge and teachings of Guru Nanak and also of the subsequent Gurus in a very realistic and dedicated manner.

He got married to Mata Gujri Ji, at the age of 12 years. After the death of Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru in 1644 he moved to Baba Bakalae along with his mother Mata Nanki and wife Mata Gujri. Guru Har Krishan, the eighth Sikh Guru, at his deathbed did not name the next Guru, but he just said, "Baba Bakalae", which meant that the next Guru would be found at Baba Bakalae. Makhan Shah Lubana, a businessman, discovered him and announced "Guru Ladho re, Guru Ladho re," amongst 22 other claimants who were falsely claiming the right of Guruship.

Guru Ji's term ran for 10 years, 7 months, 22 days from March 20, 1665 to November 11, 1675.

The holy city of Anandpur Sahib in the foothills of Himalayas was founded by Guru Tegh Bahadur. He then set for travels towards various corners of the country. From Kashmir, North-West Frontier to Dhaka and Assam to preach the teachings of Guru Nanak who did not believe in any form of rituals or ceremonies. He refused to wear *janeu*, the sacred thread, which is the practice of upper caste Brahmins. Nanak's practice was followed by the subsequent Gurus. Guru Nanak asked the *pandit* what was the use of wearing a *janeu*, the thread made of cotton that would break in due course of time. The couplet by Guru Nanak addressed to the pandit states -

Give me the sacred thread of the soul, if you have it then go ahead and put it on me.

Make compassion the cotton, contentment the thread, modesty the knot and truth the twist.

Sri Guru Granth Sahib, pg 471

Treading the path of truth we see that Sikh history is full of martyrs and martyrdom. Guru Arjun Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru, grandfather of Guru Tegh Bahadur was tortured and martyred by the orders of Mughal Emperor, Jehangir. When Tegh Bahadur became Guru in the year 1664, conflict with Mughals once again increased partly as a result of Tegh Bahadur's success as a preacher, and partly because of rather orthodox line of Sunni Islam espoused by Aurangzeb. Temples were getting demolished and taxes/jazia were levied on non-Muslims. General masses were tortured and were being converted into Islam. Governor of Kashmir, Iftikar Khan started mass conversion of Kashmiri Pandit to Islam and thousands of Hindus were compelled to convert to the Muslim faith. Son of Guru Tegh Bahadur, Gobind Rai (later known as Guru Gobind Singh) was barely nine years of age, when 500 Kashmiri Pandits along with their leader Kirpa Ram came to seek help from Guru Tegh Bahadur and related their story of woes. On hearing that to stop the atrocities of the Mughal Empire, sacrifice of a virtuous person is required, Gobind Rai asked his father, 'Who can be more virtuous than you?'

Guru Tegh Bahadur, a follower of Guru Nanak's philosophy, doctrine and tradition of not wearing janeu,



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was also an ardent believer of Nanak's thought that 'all mankind is one', decided to confront the Mughal Emperor to save Kashmiri Pandits and all Hindus from cruelty of the Mughal administration. He believed that a person has a right to worship and practice any religion and faith of his own choice. After bestowing Guruship to Gobind Rai, his son, he set out to confront Aurangzeb and got himself arrested. Teg Bahadur's three companions Bhai Mati Das, Bhai Dayala Ji and Bhai Sati Das were tortured to death before his eyes when Guru Tegh Bahadur refused conversion to Islam. Guru Ji was beheaded on November 11, 1675 AD (Maghar 12, 1732 Bik) in Chandni Chowk Delhi, where Gurdwara Sis Ganj stands. Gurudwara Rakab Ganj stands, where his body was cremated by Bhai Lakhi Shah Vanjara in his own house in village Raisana (near Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.). He had put his house on flame to camouflage cremation of the body.

Amid the storm Bhai Jaita Ji picked up Guru Ji's head. Hiding it under his old shawl, he reached Anandpur Sahib and presented it reverently to Gobind Rai who hugged Bhai Jaita Ji and affectionately declared, 'O Rangreta, you are Guru's son.' Guru Gobind Rai arranged a cremation of the head in the compound of his residence. There stands a magnificent Gurdwara today, where thousands visit daily and bow their heads. Guru Tegh Bahadur made the supreme sacrifice to protect the *tilak* (saffron mark on forehead) and *janeu* (sacred thread) of the Hindus. The Guru is also known as *Dharam ki Chadar*, savour of humanity. Guru Tegh Bahadur, like the warmth of the Divine Incarnate, sacrificed his whole life for universal welfare and redemption. Being the *Jagat Guru*, he showered like rain on all alike. Consequently, Guru Gobind Singh had come to the conclusion that the tyranny of the ruling Mughals had to be resisted. Creation of Khalsa Panth was the outcome of this very martyrdom.

In the universal message of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, Sikhs are encouraged to be brave, courageous and fearless in their pursuit of a just society. He proclaimed, "he who holds none in fear, nor is afraid of anyone, is acknowledged as a man of true wisdom". The Guru's martyrdom has been the first and perhaps the only instance in the religious history of humankind, when a person has courted death not for his followers or coreligionists but for the religious freedom of humanity at large.

Narpinder Kaur Principal, Springfield International School, Kolkata

Guru Tegh Bahadur: From Simran to Shahadit

Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675) was the 9th Sikh Guru. He assumed this exalted status after Guru Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan. Being the son of his deceased brother, the former was his nephew and the latter his grandson. His assumption was, no doubt, late. There is nothing on record to show that he ever objected to the practice that was followed in this regard.

To ponder over the reasons that the practice involved, can both be interesting and instructive. They are several and of various kinds. The domestic situation was tinged with sorrow of which his acutely sensitive mind could not be oblivious. The martyrdom of his grandfather, illustrious for several achievements, most of all for the compilation of *Adi Granth*, was excruciating beyond words. Though Guru Hargovind had assumed the mantle of *miri* along with *piri*, nowhere did prevail the reign of partnership (*sanjhivalta*) wherein all were equal partners. Rather Harimander Sahib, its religious and spiritual epitome, had come under the control of those who strove to appear sanctimonious but essentially went against the sanctity it symbolized. So much so, on one occasion, before he became Guru, Tegh Bahadur went there to pray but was denied entry into its precincts. It is not on record if later he either went there on his own or was beseeched to do so.

In such a situation, the best thing for him to do was, to concentrate on the Bani of Guru Nanak. It formed the basis of *Adi Granth* and Bhai Gurdas was there to act as his guide and teacher. Since he had collaborated



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with Guru Arjan to prepare *Adi Granth*, he was the best person to do so. He whole-heartedly helped Tegh Bahadur in delving into the depth of Guru Nanak's oeuvre. This impelled the young Tegh Bahadur to assume *simran* as way of living a fruitful life. This involved meditation, essentially different from asceticism and renunciation. For asceticism, it was essential to renounce bodily comforts. Not only renunciation, their discomfiture was the next option. For renunciation, denial of domestic, more so of marital life was so very essential. As opposed to them, *simran* advocated simple living and high thinking. For Guru Nanak, this meant to overcome all worldly constraints, so as to deserve the Almighty's benign benediction. This dictum became so essential that in all the couplets and quatrains he composed, reiteration of Nanak became a categorical imperative. More than a poetic device, it was meant to emphasize that absolute adherence to what Guru Nanak had illumined was so very essential.

For leading life in the true and authentic sense, Guru Nanak had put emphasis upon not fearing any worldly agency, whether social, political or religious. Instead, it was essential to fear the Almighty, kindhearted, merciful and benevolent. This became Guru Tegh Bahadur's life-principle, particularly after he became the Guru. Since the time of Guru Arjan, the authorities were biased and signals to this effect were regularly received by his predecessors. They faced no serious danger because for them discretion was the better part of valour. Nurtured upon the teachings of Guru Nanak and in the deepest recesses of his heart pondering over Guru Arjan's martyrdom, he neither evaded nor avoided the fact that his actions and activities were under close scrutiny.

The orthodox and bigoted sections of Islamic dispensation, based in Sirhind not far from Anandpur, were keeping a close eye upon them, meant to alleviate the misery and poverty of the people living in the villages. Historical records tell that at least two times, warrants to arrest him were issued, nullified by certain well-meaning persons in authority. No wonder, he was aware of all that posed a danger to his well-being. The courage and sobriety he embodied endeared him to people living far and wide. The result was that laying down his life for people began to figure in his mind with great deal of urgency. The coming of the Kashmiri pandits beseeching for protection from persecution, might not have happened exactly as it has got enshrined in the commonsense of the people. But to borrow from William Shakespeare the expression "readiness is all" was for what he prepared himself for at a very crucial juncture.

More current and appealing is the popular version that beseeched by the Kashmiri Brahmins and urged on by his son Gobind Rai, later to emerge as illustrious Guru Gobind Singh, he journeyed to Delhi to lay down his life as guarantee against religious persecution. Historical records, doubtfully reliable, tell that he was apprehended, kept in prison in Sirhind for months together and taken to Delhi,

After a month's stay in prison, he was beheaded. As in life so in death, glory was his for a follower of his cremated his dead body by putting his cottage on fire and brought his head to Anandpur where his illustrious son received it in all its glory.

During his tenure, Guru Tegh Bahadur composed *dohras*, comprising lines, varying from two to six in number. Life being mortal, human relations fragile, wealth, power and authority short-lived are their themes. They come to end while a person is alive, marital bond also ends but essentially after death. It is not without reason to feel that Mata Gujri eminently deserved this exceptional consideration. After all her fidelity when he was alive and more so after his martyrdom has no parallel in history. Unparalleled in veracity are those *dohras* of his which figure as epilogue in *Guru Granth Sahib*, while Guru Nanak's *Japuji* is prologue in all its magnificence and eminence. Most remarkable are the two, of which the dialogic relation postulates optimism of hope and will against pessimism of loss and despair.

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Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib Ji

ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਕਰੀ ਨ ਕਿਨਹੂੰ ਆਨ ॥ 15॥

None else could perform such a remarkable feat as Guru Tegh Bahadur did. (15)

The history of humanity is glittering with gems of the immortals – the names of great men and women who have placed the imperishable footprints of their august presence upon the sands of time. Martyrs, Patriots, Saints, Philosophers, Soldiers, Generals, Statesman – the very narration of their names kindle a spark of inspiration in the heart of the chronicler.

However in the entire Pantheon of honours, the most resplendent name is that of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. Verily he is the brightest star glowing in the heaven of human history and ever shall be. This is not to discredit or belittle the achievements of others. We respect all true prophets and all great men. However Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji's life is unique among the entire scroll of immortals.

What did Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji die for? The great Guru is the only solitary example in the history of humanity who died for a cause to which apparently he did not belong – he died to protect the Hindu and Hinduism from the tyranny of Aurangzeb – he died to uphold the honour of a religion which was not his. And that makes him unparalleled among all the martyrs of history.

In the broader context, he martyred himself for the cause of total religious freedom and for the sake of human liberty in its highest sense irrespective of caste, creed, religion or country. The great Guru is rightfully called the 'Shield of Hind' (Hind ki Chadar).

However, there is not the slightest doubt he would have sacrificed himself to save Muslims if they were persecuted by Hindus or Christians, if they were persecuted by Muslims or Jews, if they were persecuted by Christians. No wonder the memory of this greatest of all martyrs will be eternally enshrined in the temple of our hearts.

Greater than the greatest, true Victor, truest protector – Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was God's own divine Lightning Conductor who took the millennium's thunderbolts and shocks upon his own person to save Hindus, Hind and Humanity.

"Great men are a part of the infinite Brothers of the Mountains and the Seas"

Bhupinder Singh Kohli Retd. Sr. Officer SBI, Mumbai Philanthropist, Social Activist and Motivator

Guru Tegh Bahadur as 'Srisht-Di-Chadar' (Protector Of Humanity)

Guru Tegh Bahadur (Mighty of the Sword), a son of Amritsar, Punjab, is remembered as the man who championed the rights for religious freedom. He was born on April 1, 1621 and was the youngest son of Guru Hargobind Sahib, the sixth Sikh Guru. During the reign of the Mughal emperor Aurangazeb, Islam was imposed on all by the directive of the emperor. During his time a large number of temples were demolished and were turned into mosques. Non-muslims were bound to pay huge extra taxes, as noted in a report of BBC. The emperor even persecuted those who did not conform to Islamic law.

Kashmiri Brahmins came to Anandpur Sahib to seek help from Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Tegh Bahadur listened to their woes and proclaimed that sacrifice of a saintly person was required to emancipate them from the tortures of Aurangazeb. Guruji's son, Gobind Rai (later known as Guru Gobind Singh) heard his father's response. He responded by telling his father that he himself was the apt person for such a sacrifice,

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after which Guru Tegh Bahadur left for Delhi to confront the torturers. At Delhi, when confronted with Mughals, he was asked to demonstrate a miracle for proving his nearness to his God. In reply, the Guru said "occult powers were not a proof of one's nearness to God". After his refusal to exhibit a miracle, he was asked to convert to Islam. William Irvine described that Guru Tegh Bahadur was tortured over the weeks to abandon his faith and convert to Islam. When he refused to do so, three of his colleagues, who also were arrested with him, were put to death in front of him.

As a matter of fact, he was ultimately beheaded at Chandni Chowk in Delhi in 1675 where Gurdwara Sisganj was later built. The body of Guru Tegh Bahadur was secretly taken by a Sikh devotee Bhai Lakhi Shah Vanjara to his home and burnt so that the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb could never find the body. It was a stormy night when Bhai Jaita ji picked and hid his head under his torn shawl and presented it to Gobind Rai, his son. The head of Guru ji was cremated with full honours at Anandpur Sahib.

Gobind Rai later became Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhs.

The present president of India, Ram Nath Kovind paid tribute to him with heartfelt words, "Guru Tegh Bahadur made supreme sacrifice to protect the faith, belief and rights of the people". His martyrdom is considered as the Shaheedi Divas of Guru Tegh Bahadur every year on 24 November, following the Nanakshahi calendar.

Some Remarkable Contributions of Guru Tegh Bahadur

The term of Guru Tegh Bahadur's as Guru ran from 1665 to 1675. Gurudwara Sis Ganj Sahib and Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib in Delhi are the two sites of his execution and cremation. He was not just a principled and fearless warrior but looking at the Guru Granth Sahib we find that there are one hundred and sixteen hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur. (Pages: 219–1427). These include a considerable range of topics covering the nature of God, human attachments, mind, body, service, dignity, death, sorrow and deliverance. As for example, in Raag Sorath, Guru Tegh Bahadur described an ideal human being:

"jo nar dukh mein dukh nahin manney,
sukh snehh ar bhey nahi jakai, kanchan maati manney
na nindya na usttat jakai lobh moh abhimana
harakh sog tey rahey niaro nahen maan apmana,
aasa mansa sagal tyagey jagg tey rahe nirasa,
kaam krodh jeh parsai nahin
teh ghatt brahma niwasa"

"One who is not perturbed by misfortune, who is beyond comfort, attachment, and fear, who considers gold as dust - He neither speaks ill of others nor feels elated by praise and shuns greed, attachments, and arrogance. He is indifferent to ecstasy and tragedy, is not affected by honors or humiliations. He renounces expectations and greed. He is neither attached to worldliness nor lets senses and anger affect him. In such a person resides God."

His selfless service to people will be remembered forever so long we have human civilization.

He travelled from one part of the country to the other part with the teachings of Guru Nanak. He had set up wells and community kitchens for the local people wherever he went. The well-known holy city, Anandpur Sahib, a place of global tourist attraction in the foothills of Himalayas was founded by Guru Tegh Bahadur.

To Spread the Sikh ideas and Messages

Guru Tegh Bahadur moved widely in various corners of the country, including Dhaka (now in Bangladesh) and Assam (in India), to preach the teachings of Nanak. In 1672, he visited Kashmir and the North-West Frontier, to meet the masses.

The places he stayed in became sites of Sikh temples. During his travels he spread the Sikh ideas and message to the community in a greater details. Historians clearly mentioned that Guru Tegh Bahadur had



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become a socio-political challenge to the Muslim rule and Aurangzeb. The Sikh movement was growing very rapidly in the rural Malwa region of Punjab and the Guru was encouraging Sikhs to, "be fearless in their pursuit of a just society: he who holds none in fear, nor is afraid of anyone, is acknowledged as a man of true wisdom". This statement is recorded in the Guru Granth Sahib [p. 1427]. Observing that the influence of Guru Tegh Bahadur was rising, Aurangzeb immediately had imposed Islamic laws and by the power of these laws he demolished Hindu schools and temples and also enforced new taxes on non-Muslims.

The eighth successor of Guru Nanak, Tegh Bahadur, became a man of authority with a huge number of followers. Several thousand persons always accompanied him when he moved from one place to another.

According to Teg Bahadur varieties of religious questions were mainly based on the extent of the individual's faith, beyond the externalities related to the religion. In fact, such a lesson always becomes important. We see people yelling themselves hoarse over extremely inconsequential matters and more importantly, in today's time, religious freedom has become even more constricted and this is perhaps the best time to remember Guru Tegh Bahadur and follow his path of tolerance and sacrifice.

AB Bhattacharya Pro Vice Chancellor, JIS University, Kolkata

Spiritual Union of Martyrs for the Cause of Human Rights: Protecting Plurality and Tolerance

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) proclamation of UNO came into existence on December 10, 1948; setting out the fundamental rights of all human beings, including their right to practice their own religion which should be universally protected. The foundation of this was laid down much before when the ninth Sikh Guru, Tegh Bahadur Ji, sacrificed his life on November 11, 1675 for the cause of the protection of religious freedom. Being a Sikh and a propagator of Guru Nanak's (the first Sikh Guru) philosophy, he gave up his life to protect the Kashmiri Hindu Pandits from the Muslim conversionists under Aurangzeb, who were threatening and forcing the Hindus to convert. It might appear strange that he died protecting the rights of wearing the 'janaeu' (sacred thread) and 'tilak' (sacred mark on forehead) by Hindus as these were the very same ritualistic practices that Nanak had revolted against.

The explanation to the above dilemma may be sought in the Sikh philosophy of pluralism, inclusion, and religious tolerance; the very values on which the Human Rights Declaration is based. Guru Nanak preached the doctrine of equality and non-discrimination, which is the fundamental vision of Human Rights.

The fortitude and conviction of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji can be traced to a life of meditation and austerities for 26 years at Bakala along with his wife, Mata Gujri Ji who accompanied him and fulfilled her call of duty as a wife and a befitting companion. Subsequently, the Divine Spirit of Guru Nanak was transfused into him by his grandnephew, the Eighth Nanak, Guru Har Krishan Ji after which he was anointed the Ninth Nanak in 1665.

The only child of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji and Mata Gujri Ji (married on 3 February 1633) Guru Gobind Singh ji was born at Patna on 22 December 1666 and later settled in Anandpur Sahib, the town built by his father Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. Right from childhood he showed the signs of a prophet, warrior, humanist and a great commander.

In 1705, Anandpur was under heavy siege from the Mughals and the family abandoned the city. Guru Gobind Singh Ji accompanied his two older sons, Sahibzada Ajit Singh, 18 years and Sahibzada Jujhar Singh, 14 years along with other devotees left to fight the Mughals at Chamkaur. His younger sons, Sahibzada Zorawar Singh, 9 years and Sahibzada Fateh Singh, 6 years, accompanied their 81 year old grandmother, Mata Gujri Ji. They were captured and imprisoned by the Mughals in the cold open platform (Thanda Burj)

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of Sirhind without any warm clothes in the very cold month of December.

Mata Gujri Ji was an inspiration to the young grandsons who inculcated in them the courage and determination to live and die for the cause of human sovereignty like their grandfather and great grandfather. It was because of her dedication, faith and a resilience, similar to Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji's conviction of freedom of humans and their right to practice their religion, that the young kids were so staunch in their faith and were able to stand up to the mighty Mughal empire. Inspite of their alluring persuasions, the young and brave Sahibzadas defied the Mughals by refusing conversion and preferred to accept the capital punishment of being bricked alive. This is the fulfillment of Guru Nanak's philosophy of prime belief in the Divine Lord and to live as *Nirbhau* and *Nirvair*, without fear and enmity (Sri Guru Granth Sahib, Pg1).

Mata Gujri Ji was so willed to live to witness the unique martyrdom, supreme and bold sacrifice of her little grandchildren for human sovereignty of expression, faith, belief and thoughts and to practice the religion of their own choice. Only after the loss of her grandsons, she gave up her life and renounced the world without any remorse, singing *Guru ki Bani* in gratitude of the Divine, on the same dayas her little grandchildren sacrificed their precious lives but did not give up their Sikh faith.

The ultimate fulfillment of life is well described in Gurbani by Guru Tegh Bahadur ji -

Meditate on the Virtues of the Divine Being, renounce the worldly bondages and remain in complete obedience to the Will of Almighty.

The worldly possessions are only illusions while love for the Divine is an Eternal Bliss. (SGGS Pg. 1352)

S Tejinder Singh Madan

Founder Mentor, Spiritual Study Centre, JIS University Calcutta Life Patron, The Sikh Culture Centre (Publisher of Sikh Review) Core Member, Group Interfaith Alliance (an initiative of Unicef Calcutta)

गुरू तेग बहादुर के नाम एक श्रद्धांजलि

वो एक जमाना था औरंगजेब का, साल १६७५ जब तेग बहादुर नाम के गुरु ने अपनी बहादुरी दिखाई अपने आध्यात्मिक बल से हिन्दू मुस्लिम समन्वय की धारा को आगे बढ़ाया गुरुनानक के सिखाये आदर्शों से।

कितनी सदियाँ बीत गई लेकिन वो नाम अमर है आज भी गुरुद्वारों पे गूँजता है वो नाम गुरू तेग बहादुर का।

जिन लोगों ने तुझ पे वार किया हिंसक पशुओं से बद्तर जिस शासन व्यवस्था के आप शिकार हुए वह था अति निन्दनीय, बहुत ही दर्दनाक। राजनीतिक साजिशों ने आप से जीने का अधिकार छीना आप शहीद हुए कट्टर धार्मिक रूढ़ियाँ, सामाजिक व्यवस्थाएं और राजनीतिक षड़यंत्र ने आपका सिर काट डाला।

यह तो इतिहास के पन्ने पे एक काला धब्बा है खून की नदियाँ बही हजारों मारे गए चारों ओर कोलाहल मचा भाग दौड़ का माहौल फैला ऐसे साजिशों के ख़िलाफ नारे बढते गये।

जो अत्याचार करते साधारण जनता पर हिंसा फैलाते धर्म का राजनीतिकरण करते

और करते जनता को गमराह। ऐसे संदर्भों में गुरू तेग बहादुर आज भी जीवित हैं उनकी ११५ गुरु वाणियाँ गुँजती है हमारे हृदय जब धर्म के नाम पर विनाश की ज्वाला धधकती है चारों ओर तब तेग बहादर की गरुवाणी हमारे जीवन की राह दिखाने की सच्चाई और न्याय पर चलने की अध्यात्मिक, नैतिक और मानवीय मल्यों की मशाल है उनको शत नमन आज उनकी वाणी अमर हो।

फादर सुनील रोजारिओ निदेशक सर्वधर्म सम्भाव आर.सी.चर्च, कोलकाता प.ब. क्षेत्रीय सचिव, प्रवास स्वतंत्र सम्पादक

A Clarion Call

Behold, these brave farmers marching on with dreams, dissenting in chilly Delhi!

Carrying courageous histories on burdened backs, erasing ignorance with humility, seizing those twinkling fireflies, they hope for an unfettered morrow. To dispel the foggy futures of their children, their protests imagine a world glistening with justice. Confidently they speak up, resounding a clarion call.

Newsmakers seem distracted by their age and wrinkles. Some want to hijack their voice, some ridicule their courage with sharp darts of insults and arrows of fearful rhetoric. They do not know their warrior histories...

Many have joined in unison to amplify their calls for justice. Others have thrown spears of doubt from high ivory windows to stab in the back. Yet bravely they speak up to live on.

Will revolutionary wheels burrow into fallow minds to germinate new fruits of labor? Or will they simply be stuck in secret rabbit holes?
Will voices resound with ripples of radical love? Or simply fizzle by cacophonies of elitism diluting their logic of justice?
Are there hopes in their dreams—or simply fuzzy castles in air?

Today We Rise on

They think they can hold us afraid and down, chained in a cave of dark shadows brown.

Instead, we must come out to see the light waiting to embrace us in love and might.

They think we can forget our callous suppression the hangman tightening the noose after false confessions. Instead, we remember those disappeared in haste even their last breath exhaled in unknown waste. They think they can lead us as passive, meek herds with no goals of our own, no plans, no words Instead, we resist cowering and lionize as free birds with our songs, and bridges for brave worlds. They think they can color us copper brazen

They think they can color us copper brazen with mischievous, blind strokes of devious abrasions. Instead, we gleam through in golden hues and rays an artist's pure imagination to peruse with marveled gaze.

They think they can speak for us in hollow cacophony, Instead, we resound our own narratives of symphony. They think they can concoct and spread a liar's tale Instead we weave truth with threads of courage to prevail.

They think they can tear the pages of our warrior souls instead, we soothe our hearts heavy with grievous tolls.

They think they can condemn us, beat us, hush us, hurt us with smears, and even cruelly crush us.

Instead, we gather all differences together to speak, to be heard, and seen in fair measure.

Abandoning fear and darkness we simply march on the righteous path, yes, today we rise on, to claim our rightful share and to live and adorn a haven of strength for all born and yet to born.

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ਅਗੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ 2020-21 ਜਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ, ਦਰਗ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



'ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਭਏ ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ, ਸਗਲ ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ ਪੈ ਢਾਪੀ ਚਾਦਰ'

(ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਸੋਭਾ)

ਬੜੇ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀਆਂ ਮਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ ਗੁਲਜ਼ਾਰ' ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ ਕੌਮੀ, ਧਾਰਮਕ, ਭਾਈਚਾਰਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਆਸਰਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ ਚੁੰਬਕ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਖਿਲਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕਠਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਟੁੱਟਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੋੜਦੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਛੜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੇਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਗਤ ਗੁਰ ਬਾਬੇ ਨਾਨਕ ਦਾ 2019 ਈ. ਵਿਚ 550 ਸਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪੁਰਬ ਮਨਾ ਕੇ ਹਟੇ ਹੀ ਸਾਂ ਕਿ ਚੰਗੇ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਜਾਮੇ ਦਾ 2021 ਵਿਚ 400 ਸਾਲਾ ਮਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਹੜਾ ਰੁਸ਼ਨਾਇਆ ਤਦ ਪਿਤਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਮੀਰੀ-ਪੀਰੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਖੇ ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਸਰਵਣ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਖਬਰ ਮਿਲਣ ਤੇ ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਾਲਕ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰ ਆਪ ਨੇ 'ਦੀਨ ਰਛ ਸੰਕਟ ਹਰੈ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਉਚਾਰ ਨਮਸਕਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ। ਕਰਦੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ, ਇਸ ਬਾਲਕ ਨੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਮੀਰੀ ਦੀ ਖੜਗ ਜੋ ਵਾਹੁਣੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੀਰੀ ਲਈ ਸੀਸ ਦੇਣਾ ਸੀ।

ਕੁਝ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੋਏ ਤਦ ਭ੍ਰਾਤਾ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਨੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪੁਸ਼ਾਕ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਹਣੇ ਗਹਿਣੇ ਪਹਿਨਾਏ। ਆਪ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਿਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲੇ ਹੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਗਰੀਬ ਬੱਚਾ ਠੰਢ ਵਿਚ ਠੰਰੂ-ਠੰਰੂ ਕਰਦਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਆਏ। ਘਰ ਆਉਣ ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਨੇ ਵਸਤਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਹਿਣਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੁੱਛਿਆ ਤਦ ਆਪ ਤਾਂ ਚੁਪ ਹੀ ਰਹੇ ਪਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਾਲਕ 'ਅਜਰ ਜਰ ਉਰ ਧੀਰ ਧੁਰੰਧਰ' ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਇਸ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਬਾਲਕ ਦਾ ਨਗਨ ਕੱਜਿਆ ਹੈ, ਸਮਾਂ ਆਉਣ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਨ ਰੂਪੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਨਾਲ ਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਦੀ ਪੱਤ ਢੱਕੇਗਾ।

ਇਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਹੋਇਆ, ਵੱਡੇ ਯੋਧੇ ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਪੁਤਰ ਨੇ ਗੁਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੀ ਨੌਵੀਂ ਜੋਤ ਬਣ 1675 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਂਕ ਵਿਖੇ 'ਠੀਕਿਰ ਫੋਰਿ ਦੀਲੀਸਿ ਸਿਰਿ, ਪ੍ਰਭ ਪੁਰ ਕੀਯਾ ਪਯਾਨ' ਦੇ ਕਥਨਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਮਜ਼ਲੂਮ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਧਰਮ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਤਨ ਦਾ ਠੀਕਰਾ ਭੰਨਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਲਯੁਗ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਾਕਾ ਕਰ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਮਜ਼ਲੂਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਧਰਮ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਲੀਹ ਪਾਈ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਫਰਜ਼ੰਦ ਨੇ ਨਿਮਾਣਿਆਂ–ਨਿਤਾਣਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਿਦੜਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਬਣਾ ਇੱਕ–ਇੱਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਵਾ–ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਨਾ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ। ਪੌਤਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਰਹਿੰਦ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੀਂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਪਾ ਦਿਤਾ ਤੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਕਿ 'ਹਮਰੇ ਬੰਸ ਰੀਤਿ ਇਮ ਆਈ॥ ਸੀਸ ਦੇਤਿ ਪਰ ਧਰਮ ਨ ਜਾਈ॥'।

ਹਾਂ, ਗਰੀਬ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀਆਂ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਕਰਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਪੁਤਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਲਈ ਸੀਸ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਾਦੇ ਦੇ ਪੋਤਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਗ਼ਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਟਾਕਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੀ ਸੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਦਾਦੇ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ ਸੀ:

ਬਾਂਹ ਜਿਨਾ ਦੀ ਪਕੜੀਐ ਸਿਰ ਦੀਜੈ ਬਾਹਿ ਨ ਛੋੜੀਐ। ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਧਰ ਪਈਐ ਧਰਮ ਨ ਛੋੜੀਐ।

ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪ ਵਾਰ ਕੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦਾ ਸਬਕ ਸਿਖਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੇ 400 ਸਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪੁਰਬ ਦੀ 'ਅਗੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ' ਰਸਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਈ। ਇਸ ਰਸਾਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਖ, ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਭਵਿਖ ਦੇ ਲੇਖਕ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰੋਫ਼ੈਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ।

> ਡਾ ਸੁਖਜਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਧਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ग्रागी मेंड 2020-21

"ਜਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ", (ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ)

Tracing the Foot Steps of Guru Tegh Bahadar's Travels: 'Pragat bhaye Guru Tegh Bahadar, sagal srisht pe dhapi chadar' *

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸਤਿਗਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਿਜਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਸਗਾਹ ਦਰਿਆ ਵਗ ੳਠੇ, ਝਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਰਾਵੀ ਤੇ ਸਤਲਜ ਤੇ ਬਿਆਸ ਤੇ ਜੇਹਲਮ ਤੇ ਕਟਕ ਸਭ ਬਲ ੳਠੇ; ਗਰ ਦਾ ਜਪ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਉਂਦੇ। ਇੱਓਂ ਅਥਾਹ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਹੋਇਆ, ਸੱਕਾ ਨਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਕੋਈ ਥਾਂ। ਹਿੰਦ, ਮਸਲਮਾਨ, ਪੰਛੀ, ਪਸ, ਆਦਮੀ ਸਭ ਭਿੱਜਿਆ ਡੁੱਬਿਆ ਅੰਮੂਤ ਉਸ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਥੇ ਜਾਨ ਆਈ, ਰੂਹ ਆਇਆ, ਰੱਬ ਆਇਆ, ਗੀਤ ਅਸਮਾਨੀ ਆਇਆ, ਦਿਲ ਆਇਆ ਬਖਸ਼ ਦਾ;

These profound lines of poetry by Prof Puran Singh Bahadar's personality. For this reason, even after he across Punjab and beyond.

Guru TeghBahadar Sahib (1621-1675), ninth in the world. succession to the spiritual tradition initiated by Guru The newly appointed Guru was aware of the precarious Guru Nanak Dev ji.

ਜੋਤਿ ਓਹਾ ਜਗਤਿ ਸਾਇ ਸਹਿ ਕਾਇਆ ਫੇਰਿ ਪਲਟੀਐ॥ (ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗਰ ਗੁੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਨਾ: 966)

('They shared the one Light and the same way; the King just changed His body.' Sri Guru Granth Sahib, p 966)

Guru Tegh Bahadar was appointed as the ninth Guru of the Sikhs in the year 1664 (Guruship from 1664 to 1675) when there was disharmony within the Sikh community. The community was divided due to the claims of various descendants of the previous Gurus. Tegh Bahadar was the son of Guru Hargobind Sahib, the The stars shiver in their seats with joy as he goes riding his the Guru's lifetime, so Guru Har Rai, younger son of Sisters of the Spinning Wheel and other Sikh Poems) Baba Gurditta, was appointed as seventh Guru. Guru In October 1665, Guru Tegh Bahadur founded the town seclusion and meditation.

ਇਥੇ ਚਾਹ ਦੇ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਟੱਟੇ ਇਥੇ ਹਸਨ ਖਦਾਈ ਦਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਆਇਆ, ਇਥੇ ਦਿਲ ਚਭਣੀਆਂ ਮਰਤਾਂ ਨਿਗਾਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਤੀਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੀਂਹ ਇਥੇ ਦਾਤੇ ਬਲਕਾਰ ਆਏ, ਇਥੇ ਸਾਈਂ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਆਏ, ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਲਗੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਦੇ ਸੰਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਟਾਪ ਲਗੀ. ਇਥੇ ਸਤਿਗਰਾਂ ਸੱਚੇ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਹੈ। – ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਪੂਰਨੂ ਸਿੰਘ

("Jawan Punjab" from his work Khulle Maidan) capture was appointed the Guru, he remained deeply spiritual all evidences of our high spiritual ancestry. This living in nature. His poetry, which is included in Sri Guru emotional verse sets the tone of my humble effort to Granth Sahib, focuses particularly on the nature of trace the footsteps of Guru Tegh Bahadur's travels divinity, the role of the Guru, the triviality of the world, the liberation of the human soul and detachment from

Nanak Dev ji, is best known as the upholder of religious condition. In order to take control of the situation freedom. The Guru made supreme sacrifice to uphold Guru Tegh Bahadar travelled immensely, forging the lofty ideals of human brotherhood and dignified relationship with Sikh sangats of different regions social existence for all as envisioned by the first Guru, and forming new political alliances at the same time. Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh faith, had toured extensively to preach and propagate the Name of God. Guru Tegh Bahadar also decided firmly to proceed on journeys beyond Punjab in order to popularise the message of Guru Nanak and to re-establish liaison with all centres of worship established by Guru Nanak.

> 'Guru Tegh Bahadar rose and came like a thousand dawns and in his throat, we hear the song of the Father, in his form we see the ancient Nanak, whose witnesses are the sun and moon and whom the earth and sky are still witnessing.

sixth Guru but he had been bypassed for the Guruship splendid steed; his blue-hued horse stamping the worlds with earlier. His oldest brother, Baba Gurditta was to become thunder, and what an almighty thrilling of creation's Aura!-Guru after Guru Hargobind, but he passed away during -- (Prof Puran Singh in his poem "Guru Nanak" in The

Tegh Bahadur accepted the ascension of Guru Har of Anandpur in the Shivalik foothills after buying land Rai to the highest seat of Sikh power and retreated to in Makhowal village from Raja Deep Chand, ruler of the Bakala in Bari Doab, where he lived for twenty years in state of Kehloor. Thereafter, the Guru, accompanied by his mother Mata Nanaki ji and wife Mata Gujri ji, left The years spent in political isolation must have played on a tour of East India to spread the Divine Message an important role in the development of Guru Tegh for the welfare of humanity. Wherever the Guru

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HISTORICAL TRAVEL ROUTE MAP OF GURU TEGH BAHADARJI

stayed,

was established, which became a permanent centre of worship later on.On the way, wherever the Guru found scarcity of water, he arranged for digging of wells, at his expense. At some places He started free kitchens

in which people of all castes and creeds had their Dhaka to meals together. The pure and simple teachings of the blessings of Guru made a lasting impression on the minds of the Bahadur people. While travelling towards East India, He passed through Kurukshetra and travelling further on, arrived to Sahib commemorates His visit there. On reaching Kashi (Banaras), Guru Tegh Bahadar gave an illuminating addressed his devotees thus: 'You live at such a place Assam for Patna in January 1670. where the dead remain constantly in your minds. After staying for some time at Patna, He decided to Therefore, you should always remember death, which is as fragile as an earthen pitcher that can break in no time'. From Gaya, Guru Tegh Bahadar reached Patna in May 1666 where He enlightened the yogis towards yogi. The restless mind runs in every direction, but whoever steadily fixes it, says Nanak, only he is surely to be saved'. Leaving His family there, He continued His onward journey to Munger, Bhagalpur, Murshidabad rich man marred by worries about his wealth: 'In being culminated in martyrdom at Delhi in November 1675. detached from that which is subject to decay and death only one would attain real happiness and peace. Rely on Him only who is the support of the three worlds'. At Dhaka, Guru Tegh Bahadar received the news of the birth of his son Gobind in December, 1666. Raja Ram

The major travels of Guru Tegh Bahadar, at a glance, may be traced as follows (details to be followed on the map alongside):

- ➤ Majha areas ➤ Amritsar
- > Foundation of Anandpur Sahib
- ➤ Malwa and Bangar Tour
- > Tour of East India (Patna) > Dacca
- ➤ Assam ➤ Dhubri ➤ Return to Punjab

Guru Tegh and humbly requested Him to accompany him for his protection conquer Assam, where witchcraft and at Prayag in Allahabad, where Gurdwara Pakki Sangat black magic was widely practised in those times, and whoever attempted to conquer that province, paid with his life. They arrived there in February 1669 explanation to a learned pandit's query on intellect: and established a camp at Dhubri. When the witches 'Desire shadows our intellect, it emanates from pride perceived the divine power of Guru Tegh Bahadur, which causes all suffering, sorrow and misery. Destroy they fell at His feet and begged for forgiveness and this desire and there will be perfect peace of mind'. Raja Ram Singh became victorious. At Dhubri stands Next, He went to Sasaram and then Gaya where he a splendid commemorative Gurdwara. The Guru left

return to Anandpur in Punjab. A little later, He called is bound to come one day. Don't lose time and waste it his family from Patna to Anandpur. Under Aurangzeb's in doing things that distract us from this Reality, which orders, Kashmiri Brahmins were being forcibly converted to Islam. They went to Anandpur, where Guru Tegh Bahadar was occupying the divine seat of Guru Nanak Dev. For the divine cause of defending reality: 'And who is free from joy and sorrow is the true the freedom of conscience, for the freedom to follow one's chosen faith-path (Dharam het saka jin kia), Guru Tegh Bahadur left Anandpur in June 1675 and reached Agra. He was accompanied by five of his most devoted followers - Bhai Mati Das, Bhai Sati Das, Bhai Dayala, and Dhaka where the Guru pacified the anxiety of a Bhai Udai and Bhai Jaita. This was his last journey that

> Excerpts from my book Tracing the Footsteps of Guru Tegh Bahadar's Travels Dr Navjot Kaur Associate Professor, PG Department of English

* Bhai Nand Lal Goya in Ganjnama

ग्रावीभी जैंड 2020-21

Anandpur Sahib: The Cultural Manifestation of Sikhism

The history of Sikhism is intertwined with the the evolution and development of the city of Anandpur Sahib as the space where Guru Gobind Singh forged the mass of sikhs into a martial race. Commemorating 400 years of Prakash Purab of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ,it is pertinent to reflect on this Holy City of Bliss, which embodies the spirituality of Guru Tegh Bahadur and the vitality of the institution of the Khalsa ordained by Guru Gobind Singh.

The transition of the egalitarianism social order envisioned by Guru Nanak at Sultanpur Lodhi in 1499 to the institution of the Khalsa with a unique identity established by Guru Gobind Singh at Anandpur Sahib in 1699 was accompanied by great socio economic formations in the region of Punjab. Various nodal centres were identified for



ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਿਮਰਿਐ ਘਰ ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ ਆਵੈ ਧਾਇ॥ ਸਭ ਥਾਈਂ ਹੋਇ ਸਹਾਇ॥ The Holy verse of the Sikh Ardas recites the Spiritual bliss of the nine treasures bestowed on the person who contemplates on the name of the Ninth Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib

spread of the order of Sikh Faith; the spatial experiences were also reflected in the patterns of the cities which evolved over a period of time. Guru Nanak settled at Kartarpur Sahib in 1522 and institutionalised the order of Sikhism based on the bedrock of philosophy of *Kirat Karo, Nam Japo ,Vand Chakko*. Guru Angad Dev coined the definite script of Gurmukhi; he also strengthened the institutions of Sangat, Pangat and Langar; there by transforming the small hamlet of Khadur into Khadur Sahib as an important centre. Guru Amar Das founded the town of Goindwal and eventually the Holy city evolved as *Sikhi da Dhura*. Guru Ram Das laid the foundation of Chakk Ram Das which blossomed into important centre of pilgrimage. Guru Arjan Dev invited craftsmen and tradesmen to settle in the new urban centre which facilitated the evolution of the holy city of Amritsar with Harmandir Sahib in the midst of the sacrosanct Sarovar as the major centre of pilgrimage. The Great Guru is also associated with foundation of the townships of Hargobindpur, Tarn Taran and Kartarpur near Jalandhar. Guru Hargobind Sahib proclaimed the political suzerainty by the establishment of Akal Takhat, the Eternal



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Throne, in the precincts of Harmandir Sahib. He was also instrumental in establishing another centre, the holy Kiratpur Sahib in the foothills of the Shivalik hills. Guru Har Rai played major role in the development of the ecology of Kiratpur Sahib. It was during the times of Guru Harkarishan, Panjokhra, a small village near banks of river Yamuna, gained glory and the Guru turned the bungalow of Raja Jai Singh Mirza into Bangla Sahib.

The meteoric rise of the Sikh power alarmed the Mughals which led to the fiercely contested battles between the two at Guru Da Chakk Amritsar in 1634 and Kartarpur in 1635, in which Guru Tegh Bahadur exhibited great feat of swordsmanship. Meanwhile Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar had lapsed into the hands of the impostors like Harji Minas and when Guru Tegh Bahadur went to Amritsar in 1664 the *pujaris* closed the doors against him. The Guru forgave them and decided to leave Amritsar and crossing the Majha and Malwa region reached Kiratpur in May, 1665. He attended the last rites of Raja Dip Singh of Bilaspur and showed his inclination to buy a suitable land to build a new settlement near Kiratpur. The foundation stone at the present site of Guru De Mahal was laid down by Bhai Gurditta, the great grandson of Baba Buddha on June 19, 1665 and the Guru named the new town Chakk Nanaki after the name of his mother Mata Nanaki. The site chosen was very remarkable from strategic point of view; it was surrounded by Sutlej on one side, river Sarsa on the other side and a chain of hills with dense bushes and trees on the third side. The peace and serenity of the environment coupled with the fertility of the land, resulted in the self-sufficient town which soon evolved into an important centre of pilgrimage. It was in May 1675, a group of Brahmans from Kashmir came to Guru with their tale of persecution at the hands of the Mughal governor. Guru Tegh Bahadur resolved to go to Delhi, the seat of Mughal political authority to challenge the religious intolerance. Naming his young son Gobind Das, barely of nine years of age, as his spiritual successor; the Great Guru setup an exemplary courage and conviction sir dia par Sirar na dia, when he was publicly executed under the orders of Aurangzeb in the Chandni Chowk on November 1675. Along with him were tortured and martyred his devout sikhs Bhai Mati Das and Bhai Sati Das.

Back home at Chakk Nanaki, Guru Gobind Singh received and cremated with exemplary courage and composure, the severed head of his father brought home by a daring Sikh Bhai Jaita, an outcaste whom Guru embraced as *Rangretta Guru ka Beta*. Guru Gobind Singh began to assume the stately idioms, which aroused the envy of the local ruler, Raja Bhim Chand of Kahlur. To avoid an early conflict, Guru Gobind Singh, accepting an invitation from the chief of the hill state of Sirmur left Chakk Nanaki in 1685 to stay at Ponta on the bank of the Yamuna. Later Guru Gobind Singh chose the site on the ruins of the village of Makhowal in the vicinity of the Shivalik hills and conceived the Holy city of Anandpur in 1689. Bhai Chaupat Rai recited five Pauris of Anandpur Sahib as ceremonious laying down of the new Sikh stronghold. It was on the Baisakhi day in 1699, the great Guru carried out the sublime task of transforming the Sikh Sangat into the tradition of the Khalsa, avowed to live up to the highest ethical standards and be ever ready to fight tyranny and injustice. At present the Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib, symbolising the immortality, stands on a hillock and marks the site of the Kesgarh Fort. Perched on a low hill, the gurudwara affords a sweeping view of the hilly town, which is filled with white domes and spires in all directions. The relics placed in the inner sanctum of Takht Sri Kesgarh Sahib include a *khanda*, a *katar* (dagger), a saif (double edged straight tapering sword), a muzzle loading musket, a spear known as karpa barchha and a nagani.

A large number of Gurdwaras mark the bylanes of the holy town; Gurdwara Guru Ka Mahal bears testimony to the foundation stone of Chak Nanaki laid down by Guru Tegh Bahadur. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh, Mata Gujri, Mata Jit Kaur, Mata Sundar Kaur, Mata Sahib Kaur and four sons of the Guru Gobind Singh had stayed; it was here that Jujhar Singh, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh were born. Gurdwara Manji Sahib also called Damalgarh located close to the precincts of Takht Sri Kesgarh Sahib is dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh's sahibzadas, who used this place for learning and practising martial skills. Gurdwara Sisganj Sahib marks the site where the severed head of Guru Tegh was cremated in November 1675. A three-storey building, which was the residence of Guru Tegh Bahadur, is at present Gurudwara Bhora Sahib. Gurudwara Thara Sahib in front of Damdama Sahib marks the site where Bhai Kripa Ram Dutt along with other 16 Kashmiri Pandits sought protection from Aurangzeb and requested Guru Tegh Bahadur to save them from forcible conversions to Islam. Gurdwara Mata Jit Kaur commemorates Mata Jit Kaur, who was cremated near Quila Holgarh sahib.

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In the early eighteenth century the area between Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib and Kila Anandgarh Sahib. was full of wilderness and many Sikh soldiers laid their lives here during skirmishes between Sikh and the hilly armies of Bilaspur; hence this place is termed as Gurdwara Shaeedhi Bagh. Apprehending further trouble from the neighbouring states of the hilly states of Rajputs, who were alarmed by the presence of the rising Sikh power, Guru Gobind Singh undertook vigorous fortification of the Region with Quila Anandgarh Sahib, Qila Holgarh Sahib, Qila Lohgarh Sahib, Qila Fatehgarh Sahib and Qila Taragarh Sahib. The complete dip in the terrain immediately after Holgarh reinforced the defence mechanism of the new town. Anandgarh was the primary fort whose foundation was laid by the Guru in 1689 and he spent about 16 years in this fort. The water level of an old baoli, a stepped well 4 metre in diametre having 135 marbled steps is the remanant of the well which used to serve needs of the water of the Sikh army. Here, Guru Sahib had set up a factory for manufacture of arms. Bhai Ram Singh Sikligar was the in charge of this factory. Meanwhile Raja Bhim Chand and his son Ajmer Chand of Kahlur had not shed their chagrin over the defeat they had suffered at Bhangani at the hands of the Guru. They made an alliance with the Katoch ruler of Kangra and several other chiefs, attacking Anandpur more than once; but each time Guru Gobind Singh repulsed their onslaught. The hill chiefs then warned the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb of the new danger of the rise of the Khalsa as a political power. Since the emperor was engaged in a fiercely contested struggle with the Marathas in the Deccan, he deputed the governor of Lahore and the faujdar of Sirhind, whose combined forces marched upon Anandpur and laid siege to the town in May 1705. The Guru and his Sikhs put up a brave resistance; the besiegers were eventually tired out and offered on solemn oath a safe exit to the Guru and the Sikhs if they evacuated Anandpur. Guru Gobind Singh along with his family and a few followers left the town during the night of December 5-6, 1705. Before departing, the Guru directed one of his Sikhs, Gurbakhsh, an Udasi by faith, to stay behind to look after the local sangat and the shrines.

Holgarh, also known as Agamgarh because it was in the territory of Agamgarh village was built in order to protect Anandpur from the attacks of the Mughal army proceeding from Hoshiarpur and Nurpur side. This fort too came under the attack of the Hilly Rajas on August 31, 1700. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh introduced in the spring of 1701, the celebration of Hola on the day following the Hindu festival of holi. Unlike the playful sprinkling of colours as is done during holi, the Guru made hola an occasion for Sikhs to demonstrate skills in arms in simulated battle. The *mohalla* or the march on this occasion starting from the Takht Kesgarh Sahib on the concluding day of the week long festival ends at Holgarh, where sports like fencing and tent pegging are held. Another Fort Fatehgarh built in the territory of the village Sahota was named to rejoice the Birth of Sahibzada Fateh Singh to Mata Jeet Kaur. This fort too came under the attack of the hill army on August 30, 1700. Taragarh Fort had been built in the territory of the village of Tarapur to defend the city from the attacks by the armies of the hilly chiefs.

In recent years the Khalsa Heritage Complex has been conceived as as a reaffirmation of the roots for Sikhs and an inspiring journey into the Sikh heritage. Designed by Architect Moshe Safdie the Museum Virasat-e-Khalsa has been planned as an experiential space where history is narrated with an interesting juxtaposing of a series of paintings, oral narratives, traditional crafts integrated and multimedia . Anandpur Sahib is also home to one of the largest encampments of the Nihangs, the Sikh guerrilla army created by the Guru Gobind Singh. Dressed distinctively in electric blue and sporting tall and elaborately adorned turbans, the Nihangs were known for their ferociousness in battle, earning them the epithet of <code>sava lakhi</code>, encapsulating the living traditions of Guru period. Hundreds of Nihangs descend on the town for the 'Holla Mohalla', where they show their horse riding and skills with weapons with great dexterity and deftness. Thousands of devotees also throng Anandpur Sahib to celebrate Holla Mohalla, transforming the town into one large colourful celebration, bringing together joy and spirituality. Thus the small habitation of Chakk Nanki grew eventually into the flourishing pilgrimage town of Anandpur Sahib, an intricately carved settlement whose every node was predefined with sensuous and logical approach, articulated with symbols and manifested with localized meaning across culture and religious traditions.

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ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ: ਜੀਵਨ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ

ਜਾਣ-ਪਛਾਣ: ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤਵ ਬਹੁਮੁਖੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਸੀ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ 'ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ' ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਤਿਲਕ ਜੰਞੂ ਰਾਖਾ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਤਾਕਾ॥ ਕੀਨੋ ਬਡੋ ਕਲੂ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਕਾ॥

ਜਨਮ ਅਤੇ ਬਚਪਨ: ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ਼ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਖੋਂ 1 ਅਪੈਲ 1621 ਈਸਵੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੋਇਆ, ਆਪ ਦਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਤਿਆਗ ਮੱਲ ਸੀ। ਕੁਝ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੋਏ ਤਾਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਮੇਤ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਆ ਗਏ। ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਯੁੱਧ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਤੇਗ ਦੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਜੌਹਰ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਕਿ ਆਪ ਤਿਆਗ ਮੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਬਣ ਗਏ।

ਗ੍ਰਹਿਸਥ ਜੀਵਨ: ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ। ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਕੁਖੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਰਗੇ ਨੇਕ, ਸਰਬੰਸਦਾਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦ ਅਗੰਮੜੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੇ ਜਨਮ ਲਿਆ।

ਗੁਰਗੱਦੀ: ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤ ਸਮਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨਾਨਕੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਬਕਾਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਆ ਗਏ। ਉਥੇ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਇਕਾਂਤ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਭਜਨ ਬੰਦਗੀ ਕੀਤੀ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜੋਤੀ-ਜੋਤ ਸਮਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਗਲੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਬਾਰੇ 'ਬਾਬਾ ਬਕਾਲਾ' ਕਿਹ ਕੇ ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰਗੱਦੀ ਦਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਦੱਸਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਏ।ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਵਾਪਾਰੀ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਰ ਲੱਗਾ ਸੀ, ਆਪਣੀ ਸੁੱਖਣਾ ਦੀਆਂ 500 ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਬਕਾਲੇ ਪੁੱਜਾ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਭੇਖੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਪੰਜ-ਪੰਜ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਭੇਟ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਸੰਤੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ 'ਭਾਈ ਤੂੰ ਸੁੱਖੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜ ਸੌ ਮੋਹਰਾ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਭੇਟਾ ਕੇਵਲ ਪੰਜ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਨੇ' ਇਹ ਸੁਣ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਕਮਲਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਉੱਚੀ-ਉੱਚੀ ਰੌਲਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਲੱਗਾ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਲਾਧੋ ਰੇ, ਗੁਰੂ ਲਾਧੋ ਰੇ' ਭਾਵ ਸੱਚਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ: ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ 14 ਰਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ 59 ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਤੇ 57 ਸਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਆਪ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਮ ਸਿਮਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਚਲਾਇ ਮਾਨਤਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਨੇ ਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਬਾਦਰ ਕੀ ਛਾਈ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗ ਤ੍ਰਿਸਨਾ, ਧੁੰਏ ਕਾ ਪਹਾਰ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਜਲ ਤੇ ਬੁਦਬੁਦਾ, ਬਾਲੂ ਕੀ ਭੀਤ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਭਜਨ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਇਹ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਅਰਥ ਹੈ:

ਗੁਨ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਗਾਇਓ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਨਮੁ ਅਕਾਰਥ ਕੀਨੁ॥ ਕਹ ਨਾਨਕ ਹਰਿ ਭਜ ਮਨਾ ਜਿਹ ਬਿਧਿ ਜਲ ਕੳ ਮੀਨ॥

ਨਗਰ ਵਸਾਉਣਾ: ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਹਿਲੂਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਰਾਣੀ ਚੰਪਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਗਰ ਵਸਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਖ਼ਰੀਦ ਕੇ 'ਚੱਕ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ' ਨਗਰ ਵਸਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਹੀ 'ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ' ਦੀ ਸਾਜਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਕਾਰ: ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਮੁਗ਼ਲ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਬਰੀ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਬਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਦੇ ਦੁਖੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਡੁਬਦਾ ਧਰਮ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ ਕੀਤੀ। ਬਾਲਕ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਰਾਇ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਲੂਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਂਹ ਫੜਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ। ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਉਤੇ ਔਰੰਗੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਵਧਦੇ ਵੇਖ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਤਿਲਕ ਜੰਝੂ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਮੁਗਲਾ ਸੈਨਾ ਵਲੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੰਜ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਸਮੇਤ ਗ੍ਰਿਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਢੱਠੀ ਹੋਈ ਮਸਜਿਦ ਨੇੜੇ ਕੈਦ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਧਰਮ ਕਬੂਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਡਰਾਇਆ, ਧਮਕਾਇਆ ਤੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਪਰ ਆਪ ਅਡੋਲ ਰਹੇ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ: ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਹਾਕਮਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਸੀਹੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਈ ਮਤੀ ਦਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਚੀਰਿਆ, ਭਾਈ ਸਤੀ ਦਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੂੰ ਵਿਚ ਲਪੇਟ ਕੇ ਸਾੜਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਦਿਆਲਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਬਲਦੀ ਦੇਗ ਵਿਚ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਅੰਤ ਮੁਗਲ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਦੱਸਣ ਜਾਂ ਮੌਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਡਰਾਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਦਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਕਰਕੇ, ਜਪੁ ਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਅੱਗੇ ਸੀਸ ਨਿਵਾਇਆ, ਜਲਾਦ ਨੇ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਆਪ ਦਾ ਸਿਰ ਧੜ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਅਲੱਗ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਇੰਝ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਸੀਸ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਪਰ ਸਿਰੜ ਨਾ ਹਾਰਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਅੱਜਕਲ੍ਹ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 'ਸੀਸ ਗੰਜ' ਸੁਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ ਹੈ।

ਅੰਤਿਮ–ਸੰਸਕਾਰ: ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਸਿਰ ਅਤੇ ਧੜ ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਪਏ ਸਨ। ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸੀਸ ਜਾਂ ਧੜ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਅੰਤਿਮ–ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਭਾਈ ਜੈਤਾ ਜੀ ਕੁਝ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸੀਸ ਫੌਜੀ ਪਹਿਰੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਚੁੱਕ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਲ ਪੁੱਜ ਗਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਭਾਈ ਜੈਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਗਲ਼ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਇਆ

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ਤੇ 'ਰੰਘਰੇਟਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬੇਟਾ' ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਤਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਧੜ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਈ ਲੱਖੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੂੰ ਦੇ ਭਰੇ ਗੱਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਸਮੇਤ ਅੱਗ ਲਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਅੱਜ–ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 'ਰਕਾਬ ਗੰਜ' ਸੁਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁਗਲ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ ਦੇ ਪੋਤਰੇ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪੋਤਰੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਕ ਵਿਚ 11 ਨਵੰਬਰ 1675 ਈਸਵੀ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਧਾਰਮਕ ਆਗੂ, ਸਮਾਜਕ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ, ਦੇਸ-ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਸਨ। ਆਪ ਦੀ ਕਰਬਾਨੀ, ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਈ।

ਦਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ।

ਛੇਵੇਂ ਗੁਰ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਲਿਆ, ਤੇ ਭਾਗ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਦੀ ਕੁਖ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਇਆ ਏ। ਸੱਚ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ, ਤੇ ਨਾਮ ਰੌਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਏ । ਜਿਸ ਨਿਮਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਦਰ ਦਾ. ਕੀਤਾ ਏ ਆਦਰ ਜੀ। ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਜਿਨ ਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਰਾਤਾਂ ਨੰ, ਸੋਹਣਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਚਾਨਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਤੇ ਮੋਈਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਯਾਤਾਂ ਨੰ. ਸੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਅਨੋਖਾ ਭਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਰੋਂਦੀ ਕਰਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ, ਜਿਨ ਆਣ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੀ । ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਜੇ ਸਿਦਕ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਡੂਬਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਜਾ ਤਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਦਖੜੇ ਸੀ ਸਣਕੇ ਦਰਦੀ ਦੇ, ਕਰ ਭਵਜਲ ਵਿੱਚੋ ਪਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜੇ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਦੀ . ਮੰਨਦੇ ਨੇ ਆਖਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ ਜੀ। ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਦੁਖੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੁਣ ਫਰਿਆਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਵੱਲ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਚਾਲੇ ਮਾਰੇ ਨੇ। ਪਿੰਜਰੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਿੱਖੀਆਂ ਸੀਖਾਂ ਦੇ, ਨਾ ਦੱਖ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਨੇ। ਸਭ ਕਾਜੀ ਹਾਜ਼ੀ ਪਹੰਚੇ ਨੇ, ਬਣਦੇ ਨੇ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦਰ ਜੀ। ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਸੀ ਸਤੀ ਦਾਸ ਵੇਖ ਰਿਹਾ,

ਸਿਰ ਉਪਰ ਚਲਦੇ ਆਰੇ ਨੂੰ, ਲਹ ਛਮ ਛਮ ਸਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਚੋਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਰੋਣ ਆਂਵਦਾ ਆਰੇ ਨੰ, ਵਹਿ ਤੁਰੀਆਂ ਬੁੰਦਾਂ ਖੂਨ ਦੀਆਂ, ਨਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਦੇ ਨਿਰਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ. ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਆਸ਼ਕ ਮਤਵਾਲਾ ਵੇਖ ਲਿਆ . ਜੋ ਸਰਾ ਮਰਦ ਦਿਆਲਾ ਜੀ, ਅੱਗ ਮੱਚਦੀ ਦੇਗ ਦੇ ਥੱਲੇ ਹੈ, ਵਿਚ ਉਬਲੇ ਭਾਈ ਦਿਆਲਾ ਜੀ. ਜੋ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ ਲੜਦੇ ਨੇ, ਕਰਦੇ ਸਭ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਆਦਰ ਜੀ। ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਫੇਰ ਚੌਂਕ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਵੀ. ਇਕ ਨਵਾਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮਾ ਵਰਤ ਰਿਹਾ, ਹੱਥ ਫੜਕੇ ਤੇਗ਼ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਨੂੰ। ਇਕ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਜਲਾਦ ਸੀ ਪਰਖ਼ ਰਿਹਾ, ਫੇਰ ਪਾਕ ਕਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਫ਼ਤਵੇ ਦਾ, ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਿਰਾਦਰ ਜੀ , ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ। ਮਨਸੂਰ ਜੋ ਹੱਕ ਲਈ ਮਰਦੇ ਨੇ, ਅਣਖਾਂ 'ਚੋਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਗੜ੍ਹਤੀ ਜੀ, ਜੋ ਜਾਮ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਪੀਂਦੇ ਨੇ, ਓਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਲਕਤ ਝੁਕਦੀ ਜੀ। ਨਵਦੀਪ ਰਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਦੱਸਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਰਹਿਣੇ ਸਦਾ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਜੀ। ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਜੀ।

> ਨਵਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ग्रामी नेंड 2020-21

ਗੂਰਾਂ ਲਾਜ ਰੱਖ ਲਈ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਸੀ

ਹਕੂਮਤ ਵਧਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਤੇ ਜੋਧੇ ਡਟੇ ਰਹੇ। ਪਿੱਠ ਲੱਗਣ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਕਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਜੀ। ਵੈਰੀ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਢਾਲ ਬਣ ਗਏ। ਵਾਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਹਿੰਦ ਤੋਂ ਸੀ। ਕੀਤਾ ਹੁਕਮ ਸੀ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੇ ਜਦ ਰਹਿਣ ਦੇਣਾ ਨਾ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਵਿਚ ਜਹਾਨ ਸੀ ਜੀ। ਜ਼ਬਰ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਨੋਕ ਉਤੇ ਕਰ ਲੈਣੇ ਸਭੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਸੀ ਜੀ। ਅੱਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਜੀ। ਹੱਦ ਟੱਪ ਗਈ ਕਤਲੋਗਾਰ ਦੀ ਜੀ। ਪੱਲਾ ਅੱਡ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ ਸੀ ਜੀ। ਲਾਜ ਰੱਖ ਲਓ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਿਮਾਣਿਆ ਦੀ। ਹਸਤੀ ਮਕਣ ਤੇ ਆਈ ਸਾਡੀ ਨਿਤਾਣਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਜੀ। ਗੁਰਾਂ! ਨਾਲ ਠਰੰਮੇ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ ਸੁਣੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਲੋੜ ਆ ਅੱਜ ਬਲੀਦਾਨ ਦੀ ਜੀ। ਥੋਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਬਲੀਦਾਨੀ ਕੌਣ ਹੋਸੀ । ਕਿਹਾ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਰਾਏ ਦੁਲਾਰ ਸੀ ਜੀ। ਬਿੰਦ ਪਲ ਨਾ ਸੋਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ। ਬਣੇ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਢਾਲ ਸੀ ਜੀ। ਔਰੰਗ਼ਜ਼ੇਬ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਠੱਲ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਲੀਦਾਨ ਸੀ ਜੀ। ਦਿੱਲੀ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਂਕ ਵੀ ਕੰਬ ਉਠਿਆ। ਸੀਸ ਸਾਰੀ ਖਲਕਤ ਦਾ ਝੁਕ ਗਿਆ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਲਾਜ ਰੱਖ ਲਈ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰਾਂ ਲੱਜ ਰੱਖ ਲਈ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਸੀ।

> ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ-ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ

ਨੌਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦਨਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਦਾ ਕਵੀਸ਼ਰ ਨੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਜਗਤ 'ਚ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਵਰਤ ਦੇ ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ਰ ਨੇ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਬਣ ਗਏ। ਜ਼ਾਬਰ ਬਣ ਜਦੋਂ ਔਰੰਗਾ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਕਮਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਗਲੋਂ ਜਨੇਊ ਜ਼ੋਰਾਂ ਜਬਰੀ ਲਾਹ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਦੁਖੀ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਅਰਜ਼ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਵੀ ਦੇਣ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਲਈ ਕਰੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਏ। ਮਤੀ ਦਾਸ, ਸਤੀ ਦਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਦਇਆਲੇ। ਪਾਏ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਚਾਲੇ। ਲਾਇਆ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਵਥੇਰਾ ਜਿੱਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੁਰੀਦ ਗਏ। ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਸਜ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਗਏ। ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਸਜ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਗਏ।

ਸਿਮਰਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ-ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਪ੍ਰਥਮੇ ਮਨੁ ਪਰਬੋਧੈ ਅਪਨਾ

ਬਾਲ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਇਕ ਦੋਸਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਆਈ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਤੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਦੋਸਤ ਗੁੜ ਬਹੁਤ ਖਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਕੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਵਰਜੋ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਮਾਤਾ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਫੇਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਆਈ ਉਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ। ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਬੀਤੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਫੇਰ ਆਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਮੁੜ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਭਾਈ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਗੁੜ ਖਾਣਾ ਅੱਛਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਤਦ ਉਸ ਮਾਤਾ ਕਹਿਆ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੀ ਕਹਿਣੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਹਿਆ, ਮਾਤਾ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਵੀ ਗੁੜ ਖਾਂਦਾ ਸਾਂ। ਸੋ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪ ਵਾਚ ਕੇ ਮੁੜ ਸਾਲਾਹ ਦੇਣੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ

ਅਮਨ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ

ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਜਿਹਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ, ਨਾਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ।

ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਅਨਾਦਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਕੋਈ ਭੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਤਾਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੋ ਤੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਕਰ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਤੇ ਧੰਨ ਤੇਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਜੋ ਇੰਨੇ ਦੁਖ ਸਹਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਮੋਢਾ ਲਾ ਡੁਬਣੋਂ ਬਚਾਇਆ।

ਮੁੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਥੋਡੇ ਦਰ 'ਤੇ ਆਇਆ।

ਸੱਚੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾਣ ਨਾ ਪਾਇਆ, ਕਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਤੇਰੇ ਹੋ ਖੁਸ਼ਵਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਕੋਈ ਭੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਤਾਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੋ ਤੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ 'ਤੇ ਕਰ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਤੇ ਧੰਨ ਤੇਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਜੋ ਇੰਨੇ ਦੁਖ ਸਹਾਰ ਗਿਆ।

ਤੁਸੀਂ ਤਿਆਗ ਸਿਖਾਇਆ,

ਰੱਬ ਤੇ ਅਟੱਲ ਵਿਸਵਾਸ਼ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ,

ਦੂਰ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਰੱਬ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਵਿਚ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਤੂੰ ਸਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਕੋਈ ਭੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਤਾਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੋ ਤੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ 'ਤੇ ਕਰ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਤੇ ਧੰਨ ਤੇਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਜੋ ਇੰਨੇ ਦਖ ਸਹਾਰ ਗਿਆ।

> ਵੱਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਤੱਕ ਦਾਦੇ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਪੌਤੇ ਤੱਕ

ਸੰਤ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਯੋਧੇ ਤੱਕ ਹਰ ਧਰਮ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਕੋਈ ਭੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦਾ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਤਾਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੋ ਤੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੇ ਕਰ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਗਿਆ। ਤੇ ਧੰਨ ਤੇਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਜੋ ਇੰਨੇ ਦੁਖ ਸਹਾਰ ਗਿਆ।

> ਸੁਖਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਂਕ

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੇਲਾ, ਜਦੋਂ ਇਕ ਗਾਜ਼ੀ ਮਰਦ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਅੰਦਰ।
ਜਿਹਦਾ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਚਾ, ਜਿਹਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਉਚੇ, ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਦਿਸਦਾ ਏ ਨੂਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਅੰਦਰ।
ਤੇਗ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਾਲਮਾ ਮਾਣਨ ਖਾਤਰ, ਉਹਦੀ ਧਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਖੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ।
ਆਖ਼ਰੀ ਸਾਹ ਗਿਣ ਰਹੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਦੀਵੇ ਅੰਦਰ, ਖੂਨ ਤੇਲ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਭਰਨ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ।
ਸਾਹ ਹੀਣ ਹਿੰਦ ਜੋ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸਾਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਹ ਉਹ ਪਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।
ਸਿਰਲੱਥ ਜੋਧੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਬਣੇ ਰਾਹੀ, ਐਸਾ ਅਨੋਖਾ ਰਾਹ ਓਹ ਬਣਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।
ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਠੰਢੜੀ ਵਾਅ ਆਵੇ, ਬਣ ਰਹਿਮਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਬੱਦਲ ਓਹ ਵੱਸਿਆ ਸੀ।
ਬੁਲੀਂ ਹਾਸੇ ਮਜ਼ਲੂਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਦਾ, ਮੌਤ ਵੇਖ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਓਹ ਹੱਸਿਆ ਸੀ।
ਸਿੱਖ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕੀਤੇ, ਭਾਣਾ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਮੂੰਹੋਂ ਨਾ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਓਹ।
ਭਾਵੇਂ ਲੱਖ ਡਰਾਵੇ ਔਰੰਗੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਰਿਹਾ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਮਨੋਂ ਨਾ ਡੋਲਿਆ ਓਹ।
ਜਿਸ ਦੀਵੇ 'ਤੋਂ ਪੰਤਗੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋਣ, ਐਸਾ ਦੀਵਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਬਾਲ ਗਏ।
ਬੁਟਾ ਸਦਾ ਹੀ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਰਹੇ ਮਹਿਕਦਾ, ਸਿੰਜ ਖੁਨ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਪਾਲ ਗਏ।

ਸੋਨੂੰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ग्रावीभी जैंड 2020-21

ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ

ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ ਦਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਧਾਲੂ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਿਰਤ ਕਮਾਈ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 100 ਸੋਨੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਦਸਵੰਧ ਭੇਟ ਕਰਦੇ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਲਬਾਣਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸੱਕੇ ਮੇਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੂਣ ਦਾ ਵਪਾਰ ਕਰਿਆ ਕਰਦੇ ਸੀ। ਮੁੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੂਬਾਣਾ ਦੇ ਵਡੇਰੇ ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨਾ ਜੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੂਤਰ (ਅਰਥਾ) ਨਾਲ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ, ਖਡੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਇਆ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਹਿਮ ਰੋਲ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ। ਚੌਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜਦੋਂ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਚੱਕ' ਵਸਾਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਈ ਅਰਥਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਅਪਣੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸੋਨੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਭੇਟ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੂਤਰ ਭਾਈ ਦਾਸਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪਾਇਆ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਦੌਰੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਵੱਲ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਈ ਅਰਥਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦਾਸਾ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੋਤਰੇ ਮੁੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਤਹਿ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿ ਰਾਇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ 100 ਸੋਨੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਭੇਟ ਕਰਦੇ। 1661 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ 1664 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਜੀ ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤ ਸਮਾ ਗਏ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੂਬਾਣਾ ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ ਨਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਦਸਵੰਧ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਭੇਜਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ। 1664 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਬਾਬਾ ਬਕਾਲਾ ਆਖ ਕੇ ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜਦੋਂ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੂਬਾਣਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਸਲੋਜਈ, ਬੇਟਿਆ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ, ਚੰਦੂ ਲਾਲ ਅਤੇ 500 ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਬੇ ਬਕਾਲੇ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਧੀਰ ਮੱਲ ਦੇ ਹਾਮੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਆ ਦਲੀਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਗੁਰਿਆਈ ਬਾਬਾ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਧੀਰਮੱਲ ਪਾਸ ਹੀ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਹੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਦਿ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਸਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੂਬਾਣਾ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਸੁਣਦੇ ਰਹੇ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਤਾਂ ਦਾਤਾ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਮੰਗਤੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੰਗਤਾ ਕਦੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ। ਫਿਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਦਸਵੰਧ ਠੀਕ ਥਾਂ ਨਾ ਪੁੱਜਾ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੋਭਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਵੀਚਾਰ ਕੇ ਮੁੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਧਾਰੀ ਕੇ ਸਭ ਅਖੌਤੀਆਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਦੋ ਦੋ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਰੱਖੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਸੁਣਾ ਕੇ ਭੇਟਾ ਮੰਗੀ ਉਹ ਸੱਚਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ।

ਦੂਜੇ ਦਿਨ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ ਸਭ ਸੋਢੀਆਂ ਪਾਸ ਦੋ-ਦੋ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਰੱਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਦੱਸੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਪਾਸ ਜਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਦੋ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਰੱਖੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਭੇਟਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਰੱਖ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਾਸ ਨਾ ਰੱਖ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ-ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਕੋਠੇ ਤੇ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚੀ-ਉੱਚੀ ਕਹਿਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਸੱਚਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਇਧਰ ਹੈ, ਸੱਚਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਇਧਰ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਭੇਟਾਵਾਂ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਦੇਖ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਨਿੰਦਕ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੋਢੀ ਧੀਰ ਮੱਲ ਸਨ, ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਹਮਲਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਮਾਨ ਲੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਲੈ ਗਏ। ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੁਬਾਣਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੱਲਾ ਬੋਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਧੀਰਮੱਲ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਜੋ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਮਾਨ ਲੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਲੈ ਗਏ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੀ ਸਿਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਚੁਕਵਾ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਲੈ ਆਏ ਪਰ ਨਿਮਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕੇ ਸਭ ਧਨ ਮੋੜ ਦਿਓ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਦਿਓ। ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਤੇ ਫੁੱਲ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਭ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ।

22 ਨਵੰਬਰ 1664 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਦੌਰੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਮਿਹਰਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਹਰਿ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨੀ ਡਿਊੜੀ ਦਾ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਓਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ, "ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਹੋ", ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੂ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਾਤਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਆਇਆ ਤੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਨੱਸ ਗਏ। ਗਲਤੀ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਉਹ ਸਭ ਖਿਮਾ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਾਲ ਵੱਲਾ ਪਿੰਡ (ਜਿਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਠਹਿਰੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ) ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਅਤੇ ਭੁੱਲ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ਾਈ। ਹੁਣ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਈ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਹੱਥ ਜੋੜ ਵਿਦਾਇਗੀ ਮੰਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰੋ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵੀ ਰਹਾਂ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ।ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਫੁਰਮਾਇਆ, "ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਤਿਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਜਾਪ ਕਰਨਾ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਚਿੱਤ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਂਤੀ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ।" ਭਾਈ ਮੱਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੀ ਕਿਰਤ–ਕਾਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਲਾਲ ਦਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੁਟ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ 1674 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਭਾਵਨਗਰ (ਗੁਜਰਾਤ) ਵਿਖੇ ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ ਕਰ ਗਏ।

ਪ੍ਰਭਜੋਤ ਕੌਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਚਿਤ ਚਰਨ ਕਮਲ ਕਾ ਆਸਰਾ ਚਿਤ ਚਰਨ ਕਮਲ ਸੰਗ ਜੋੜੀਐ, ਮਨ ਲੋਚੈ ਬੁਰਿਆਈਆਂ ਗੁਰਸਬਦੀ ਇਹ ਮਨ ਹੋੜੀਐ॥ ਬਾਂਹ ਜਿਨਾ ਦੀ ਪਕੜੀਐ ਸਿਰ ਦੀਜੈ ਬਾਹਿ ਨ ਛੋੜੀਐ। ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਧਰ ਪਈਐ ਧਰਮ ਨ ਛੋੜੀਐ॥

ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ

ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਬਣੇ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਨਾ ਸੂਣੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਰਨ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਾ ਕੀਤਾ। 25 ਮਈ, 1675 ਦੇ ਦਿਨ 16 ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਜੱਥਾ ਨਗਰ 'ਚੱਕ ਨਾਨਕੀ' ਆਇਆ। ਉਹ ਇਕ ਮੋਹਤਬਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਆਗੂ ਭਾਈ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਰਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਸਨ। ਭਾਈ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਰਾਮ, ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਕਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਸਨ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਇਸ ਸਿੱਖ ਆਗੂ ਦੀ ਬਾਂਹ ਫੜ ਕੇ 'ਚੱਕ ਨਾਨਕੀ' ਆਏ ਅਤੇ ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦੀ ਹੋਏ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਸੀ ਕੇਦਾਰ ਨਾਥ, ਬਦਰੀ ਨਾਥ, ਪੂਰੀ, ਦੁਆਰਕਾ, ਕਾਂਚੀ, ਮਥੂਰਾ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਆਏ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਬਾਂਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਫੜੀ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਇਫ਼ਤਿਖ਼ਾਰ ਖ਼ਾਨ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਤੋਂ ਤੰਗ ਆ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਾਂ। ਉਹ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਸੈਂਕੜੇ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਬਰੀ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਬਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਦੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ-ਰਾਜਪੁਤ ਵਜ਼ੀਰਾਂ ਤਕ ਵੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਅਪਣੀ ਬੇਬਸੀ ਜ਼ਾਹਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਬਹੁੜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ। ਹੁਣ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਖ਼ਰੀ ਆਸ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਦਰ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ਼ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿੰਮੋਝੂਣਤਾ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ, "ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇ ਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਖ਼ਾਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਜਾਓ, ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਖ ਦਿਓ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਉਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਬਣਾ ਲਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਬਣ ਜਾਣਗੇ।" ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਨ ਆਈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਰਦ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ "ਜੋ ਸਰਣਿ ਆਵੈ ਤਿਸੂ ਕੰਠਿ ਲਾਵੈ" ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦਿਵਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬਾਬੇ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇ ਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਯੂਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰਤਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਡੂੰਘੀ ਸੋਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਡੁੱਬ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਫ਼ੁਰਮਾਉਣ ਲੱਗੇ ਕਿ ਅਜੇ ਧਰਮ ਯੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਇਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਆਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਡੁੱਬਦੇ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਬਚਨ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਨਾਟਾ ਛਾ ਗਿਆ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਪੁੱਤਰ ਬਾਲ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਸ ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੁੱਛਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਭਾਂਬੜ ਬਹੁਤ ਉੱਚੇ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਨਿਤਾਣੇ ਬਾਲਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਝੋਕੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਮਹਾਂਪੁਰਖ ਦੇ ਬਲੀਦਾਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਖ਼ੂਨ ਦੇ ਛਿੱਟੇ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਬਲਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਭਾਂਬੜ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ। ਬਾਲ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਮਹਾਂਪੁਰਖ ਕੌਣ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ? ਆਪ ਆਪਣਾ ਬਲੀਦਾਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਡੁੱਬਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਆਪਣੇ ਬਾਲ ਦੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਮੂੰਹੋਂ ਏਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਬਾਲਕ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹਰ ਔਖੀ ਤੋਂ ਔਖੀ ਘੜੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਨਿਸ਼ਚਿੰਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਜਾਓ ਤੇ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਦਿਓ ਕਿ ਜਾਹ! ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਬਣਾ ਲੈ। ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਧਰਮ ਕਬਲ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਮਸਲਮਾਨ ਬਣ ਜਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ਼ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੁਕਮ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੁਕਮ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਦੇਹ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਟੁਕੜੇ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਚਾਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਲਟਕਾ ਦਿਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਪਰ ਹਨੇਰਾ ਪੈ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਹੁਕਮ 'ਤੇ ਅਮਲ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਸਕਿਆ, ਉਧਰ ਭਾਈ ਜੈਤਾ, ਭਾਈ ਨਾਨੂ, ਭਾਈ ਤੁਲਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਊਦਾ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਸੀਸ ਚੁਕ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਤਰਕੀਬ ਘੜੀ। ਭਾਈ ਜੈਤਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਟੋਕਰੀ ਚੁਕ ਕੇ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਤ ਦੇ ਹਨੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਸੀਸ ਚੁੱਕ ਲਿਆਇਆ। ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ (ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸਹੁਰਾ) ਭਾਈ ਲੱਖੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਨੇ, ਅਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਂ ਭਾਈ ਨਿਗਾਹੀਆ, ਹੇਮਾ ਤੇ ਹਾੜੀ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ, ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਧੜ ਚੁਕ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ ਧੜ ਦਾ ਸਸਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। 'ਬਚਿੱਤਰ ਨਾਟਕ' ਵਿਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਫ਼ਰਮਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ:

ਠੀਕਰਿ ਫੋਰਿ ਦਿਲੀਸਿ ਸਿਰਿ ਪ੍ਰਭ ਪੁਰ ਕੀਯਾ ਪਯਾਨ॥ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਕਰੀ ਨ ਕਿਨਹੂੰ ਆਨ॥ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਕੇ ਚਲਤ ਭਯੋ ਜਗਤ ਕੋ ਸੋਕ॥ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਸਭ ਜਗ ਭਯੋ ਜੈ ਜੈ ਸੂਰ ਲੋਕ॥

ਵਿਸ਼ਵ-ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ, ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ, ਬਲਕਿ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਗੌਰਵਮਈ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਨੇ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਨਵਾਂ ਮੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ, ਸਗਾਂ ਪੂਰੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਕ, ਸੱਚ, ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਅਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਲਈ ਮਰ-ਮਿਟਣ ਦਾ ਜਜ਼ਬਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਮਜ਼ਲੂਮਾਂ, ਨਿਤਾਣਿਆਂ, ਨਿਓਟਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਮਾਣਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਿਰਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਰੂਹ ਫੂਕੀ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ ਸਮਾਜ ਲਈ ਬਲਕਿ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ-ਸਰੋਤ ਬਣੀ।

ਭੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਕੋਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ ग्रागुभी ज़ैंड 2020-21

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ

ਨੌਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੂਰਬੀ ਰਾਜਾਂ ਮਾਲਵਾ-ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਫੇਰੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਇਸ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਧਮਤਾਨ (ਜੀਂਦ) ਵਿਖੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ ਚਰਨ ਪਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਧਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਵਜੋਂ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਮੇਤ ਸੰਮਤ 1722 (ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ, 1665 ਈ.) ਵਿਚ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਨਗਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਪੁਜੇ ਸਨ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਤਬੇ ਚਲਿ ਆਏ। ਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ 'ਧਮਧਾਨ' ਬਤਾਏ। ਤਹਾ ਜਾਇ ਡੇਰਾ ਨਿਜ ਘਾਲੇ। ਸਯੰਦਨ ਅਰੁ ਢੋਰਾ ਨਰ ਨਾਲੇ।

(म्री गुरुपुडाय मुरान गुंध)

ਇਸ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ, ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਜੀ, ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਗਤ ਸਮੇਤ ਆਣ ਵਿਰਾਜਮਾਨ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ। ਇਥੋਂ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਜਿੰਮੀਦਾਰ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਦਗੋਂ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਦੁੱਧ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਇਆ, ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਖੁਸ਼ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਸ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਕਿ ਭਾਈ ਦਗੋਂ, ਦੁੱਧ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਮਿਲਿਆ, ਐਥੇ ਦੁੱਧ ਸਦੀਵ ਰਹੂਗਾ। ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਦਗੋਂ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਗਤ ਦੇ ਰੱਥ, ਡੋਲਾ, ਗੱਡੀ, ਊਠ, ਘੋੜੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਤਾਰੇ ਸਨ ਤਦ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੀ ਆ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗੀ। ਇਸ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਲੰਮਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਚ ਠਿਕਾਣਾ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਥੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਡੇਰਾ ਰਖਦਿਆਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਇਥੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਕ ਦੌਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵੱਲ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਦੂਰ-ਦੁਰਾਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਗਤ ਵੀ ਇਥੇ ਪੁੱਜਦੀ। ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਲਈ ਭੇਟਾ ਵੀ ਚੜਾਉਂਦੀ। ਕੁਝ ਸ੍ਰਤਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਰਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਜਿਮੀਂਦਾਰ ਦਗੋਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਖੂਹ, ਉਤੇ ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਗ ਲਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਹੁਕਮ ਕਰਯੋ ਬਡ ਕੂਪ ਖਨਾਵਹੁ। ਧਨ ਗਨ ਲਾਇ ਨੀਕ ਬਨਿਵਾਵਹੁ। ਇਸ ਥਲ ਧਰਮਸਾਲ ਚਿਨਾਵਾਵਹੁ। ਕੋ ਸਿਖ ਸਾਧ ਬਹੁਰ ਬੈਠਾਵਹੁ।

(म्री गुरुपुडाय मुरा गूँष)

ਪਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਦਿਆਂ ਦਗੋ ਨੇ ਖੂਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਨਿਆਈਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਵਾ ਲਿਆ। "ਤਦ ਖੂਹ ਨਿਘਰਿ ਗਿਆ, ਦੂਜੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਫੇਰ ਚਿਣਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਵਿੰਗਾ ਹੋਇ ਗਿਆ"। ਇਸ ਖੂਹ ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਹਾਲੇ ਤੱਕ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਮੌਜ਼ੂਦ ਹਨ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਸੋਭਣੇ ਦੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਭਾਈ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਨੇ ਜਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੰਗਤ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਜਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਾਗਰਾਂ ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਢੋਅ ਕੇ ਸੰਗਤ ਨੂੰ ਜਲ ਛਕਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਵਿਚ ਜਲ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਧੂੜ ਮਿਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਓ ਲਈ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਛਿੜਕਾਓ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੀਂਹ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ। ਹਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਸੇਵਾ ਲਈ ਉਹਦੇ ਤਤਪਰ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ ਹੋਏ। ਭਾਈ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੀਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ ਦਾ ਥਾਪੜਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਨਗਾਰਾ, ਨਿਸਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੱਖਣੀ ਬੈਲ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਲਈ ਤੋਰਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਭਾਈ ਮੀਹਾਂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਮਾਝਾ, ਮਾਲਵਾ, ਦੁਆਬਾ ਆਦਿ ਥਾਂਵਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਤ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਿਆ। ਦਸਮ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਮਾਖੋਵਾਲ ਵਿਖੇ ਇਕ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਇਕ ਬੀੜ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਦਿ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਜਾਏ ਦਸਤਾਰੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ ਭਾਈ ਮੀਹਾਂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਖਸਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਮੀਹਾਂ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਤਾਬ ਬਖਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਮੀਹਾਂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੀਹਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗਾ।

ਇਸ ਫੇਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਦੇ ਸੱਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸੰਮਤ 1722 (ਸਤੰਬਰ 1665 ਈ.) ਦੇ ਦੁਸਹਿਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਵਿਖੇ ਚਰਨ ਪਾਏ। ਕੁਝ ਸ੍ਰੋਤਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਗ੍ਰਿਫ਼ਤਾਰੀ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਣ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਚਰਨ ਛੋਹ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਧਮਤਾਨ (ਜੀਂਦ) ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਗਤ ਲਈ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸੇਸ਼ ਖਿੱਚ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪਵਿਤਰ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਵਿਖੇ ਆਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਮੱਸਿਆ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਸੰਗਤ ਜੁੜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਹੋਲਾ-ਮਹਲਾ, ਦੁਸਹਿਰਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ ਪੁਰਬ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵੀ ਕਰਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਵਾਇਤ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਤਖ਼ਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਜੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਥੇ ਆਣ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਥੋਂ ਹੀ ਤਖ਼ਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਜੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲਈ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਮ੍ਰਿਦੰਗ

ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਦਾਰ ਜੀ, ਪਟਨੇ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਾਪਸ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਰਾਹ ਵਿਚ ਜੋਨਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਥੇ ਆਸ–ਪਾਸ ਦੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਸਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਈ, ਸੰਗਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਇਕ ਸਿਖ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਵੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਇਆ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਨੰਦਮਈ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਦੋਂ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸੁਣਾਇਆ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ ਹੋਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਜਿਸ ਮ੍ਰਿਦੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਆਪ ਕੀਰਤਨ ਕਰਿਆ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਉਹ ਅਪਣਾ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਮ੍ਰਿਦੰਗ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਿਸ ਬਾਰੇ **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ** ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਇਕ ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਨਾਮ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਸਿੱਖ, ਕੀਰਤਨ ਗੁਰਹਿਂ ਸੁਨਾਯੋ। ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਇ ਗੁਰ ਤਿਸ ਕੋ ਬਖਸ਼ਯੋ, ਨਿਜ ਮ੍ਰਿਦੰਗ ਸੁਹਾਯੋ।

> ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਚਰਨ ਛੋਹ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ'

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ, ਘਨੌਲੀ, ਰੋਪੜ ਤੋਂ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ (ਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕੇਸ਼ੋ) ਪੁਜੇ ਜੋ ਥਾਣਾ ਬਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ। ਉਥੋਂ ਦਾਦੂ ਮਾਜਰੇ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਤੇ ਅਗਲਾ ਪੜਾਅ ਉਗਾਣਾ ਸਰਾਇ ਕੀਤਾ, ਫਿਰ ਨੌਲੱਖਾ ਪੁੱਜੇ। ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਇਕ ਵਣਜਾਰੇ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਨੌਂ ਮਨਸੂਰੀ ਟੱਕੇ ਭੇਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਜੋ ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਮੋਹਰਾਂ ਤੁਲ ਸਨ, ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਨੌਲਖਾ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ। ਇਥੋਂ ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ ਪੁੱਜੇ। ਇਥੋਂ ਦਾ ਨਵਾਬ ਸ਼ੈਫ ਅਲੀ ਖਾਨ, ਇਹ ਖੁਲਾ-ਖਿਆਲੀਆ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਵੀ ਰਹਿ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਨੇ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਵਾਸਤੇ 12 ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਜਿਹਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਇਥੇ ਇਸ ਖ਼ੁਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਸਦਕਾ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੌਣਕਾਂ ਲੱਗ ਗਈਆ ਸਨ। ਪੀਰ ਭੀਖਣ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਤੇ ਠਸਕਾ ਪੀਰ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਜਮਾਤ ਵੀ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਮੂਸਾ ਰੋਪੜ ਨੇ ਸ਼ੈਫ ਅਲੀ ਖਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਅਜ਼ਮਤ ਦੱਸੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜਦ ਸ਼ੈਫ ਅਲੀ ਖਾਨ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਆਉਣਾ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਆਪ ਲੈਣ ਆਇਆ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪੰਚਬਟੀ ਤੁਲ ਬਾਗ ਵਿਚ ਡੇਰਾ ਕੀਤਾ। ਸ਼ੈਫ ਅਲੀ ਖਾਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਆਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਹਿਆ ਅੱਜ ਮੇਰਾ ਜਨਮ ਸਫ਼ਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸਨੇ ਮਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਤਨਾ ਆਦਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਘੋੜੇ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਤਰਨ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਪੂੰ ਰਕਾਬ ਪਕੜ, ਪੈਦਲ ਹੀ ਚਲਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਡੋਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਬੈਠਾ ਮਹਲੀਂ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ, ਉਸ ਦੀ ਬੇਗ਼ਮ ਨੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮੱਥਾ ਟੇਕਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਮਸੀਤ ਡਿੱਠੀ ਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਸਿਫ਼ਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪੁਛਣ ਤੇ ਕਿ ਮਹੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਲਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਬਣਵਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ੈਫ ਅਲੀ ਖਾਨ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਘਰ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਡਿੱਠਾ ਕਿ ਇਕ ਭੇਡ ਪ੍ਰਸੂਤੀ। ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਘਿਆੜ ਪਏ ਮਾਰਨ। ਤਿਸ ਮਾਰ, ਨਾ ਖਾਧੀ, ਬਘਿਆੜ ਹਾਰ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਭੱਜ ਗਏ। ਮੈਂ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਘਰ ਇਥੇ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਾਂਗ ਬਣਵਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਅਜਿੱਤ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਵਜੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਬੂ, ਛੋਲਦਾਰੀਆ ਅਤੇ ਊਠ ਭੇਟ ਕੀਤੇ, ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਰੱਥ। ਜਦ ਉਸ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਹਿਆ, ਅਲਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਸਦਾ ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖਣਾ, ਫ਼ਕੀਰ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨੀ, ਬੰਦਗੀ ਕਰਨੀ, ਮਨ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਰੱਖਣਾ, ਤੁਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਦਾ ਅੰਨਦ ਰਹੇਗਾ।

ਨੌਂ ਦਿਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਉਥੇ ਟਿਕੇ ਸਨ, ਉਸ ਨੇ ਟੁਰਨ ਵੇਲੇ ਹੱਥ ਜੋੜ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ, ਗਰੀਬ ਨਿਵਾਜ ਜੀ ਫਿਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇਣਾ। ਇਤਨੀ ਗੂੜ੍ਹੀ ਮਿਤਰਤਾ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਪੂਰਬ ਨੂੰ ਗਏ, ਸੈਫ਼ਖਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਪਿਛੋਂ ਕਈ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਨੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਚਿਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਾਸ ਟਿਕਾਈ ਵੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਸੀ।ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ ਦੀ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਚਾਲੀ ਦਿਨ ਮਾਤਸੀ ਲਿਬਾਸ ਕਾਲੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਪਾਈ ਰਖੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਹਾਦਰਗੜ੍ਹ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਲਹਿਲ ਪਿੰਡ ਆਏ। ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਮਾਈ ਕਰਮੋ ਦਈ ਚੇਚਕ ਤੋਂ ਦੁਖੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਆਈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡ 'ਤੇ ਚੇਚਕ ਦਾ ਡਾਹਢਾ ਹਮਲਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ਨੇ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਰੋਗ ਕਟਿਆ ਗਿਆ, ਸਾਰੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਚਰਨ ਪਰਸੇ ਅਤੇ ਰੋਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਖ਼ਲਾਸੀ ਪਾਈ। ਉਥੇ ਹੀ ਪਿਛੋਂ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੂਖ ਨਿਵਾਰਨ ਬਣਿਆ। ਇਥੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਨੇੜਲੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਮੋਤੀ ਬਾਗ ਵਾਲੀ ਥਾਂ ਵੀ ਚਰਨ ਪਾਏ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਨਾ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਣਵਾਇਆ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਸੈਫ਼ਾਬਾਦ ਟਿਕੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਲਾਗਲੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਗਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਖਿੱਚਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੁੱਜ ਕੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਗਿਰਦ ਕਿਤਨੇ ਹੀ ਐਸੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਪਾਵਨ ਛੁਹ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੈ।

ਸਰਬਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ग्रावीभी नेंड 2020-21

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਸਾਮ ਦੀ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਥਾਂ–ਥਾਂ ਰੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਖੂਹ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਸਨ। ਪਟਨਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਵਾਬ ਹਰੀਮ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਕਰੀਮ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਦੇ ਬਾਗ਼ ਵਿਚ ਅਰਾਮ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਹ ਬਾਗ਼ ਸੁੱਕ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਚਰਨ ਪੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਮੁੜ ਹਰਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਮਗਰੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੋਵਾਂ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਬਾਗ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਟਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਗ਼ ਨੂੰ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਗ਼' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗਾ। ਇਸ ਬਾਗ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸਰੋਵਰ ਵੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਖੂਹ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਖੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਉਲੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਬਾਗ਼ ਵਿਚ ਫਲਦਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਛਾਂਦਾਰ ਬੂਟਾ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਨੋ–ਕਾਮਨਾ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇੱਥੇ ਇਕ ਇਮਲੀ ਦਾ ਦਰਖ਼ਤ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਘਣੀ ਛਾਂ ਥੱਲੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਆਰਾਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ। ਉਥੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਹੀ ਇਕ ਨਿੰਮ ਦਾ ਦਰਖ਼ਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਾਤਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਗੱਡਣ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਯਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੂਹ, ਬਾਉਲੀਆਂ, ਬਾਗ਼ ਆਦਿ ਲਗਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਘੁਕੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਦੋ ਕੁ ਫ਼ਰਲਾਂਗ ਦੂਰ ਸਹਿੰਸਰੇ ਵਿਖੇ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਰੁਕੇ ਸਨ। ਇਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਬਾਗ਼ ਲਗਵਾਇਆ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਬਾਗ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਗ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੂਰਬ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਟਿਕਾਣਾ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੀ ਗੋਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਤਲੁਜ ਦੇ ਕੰਢੇ ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲਕ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਹਾੜੀਆਂ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਸੀ। ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਫੇਰੀਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖੂਹ, ਬਾਉਲੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਰਖ਼ਤ ਵੀ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਚਕ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਨਗਰ ਵਸਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਦੂਰੋ-ਦੂਰੋ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਆਉਣ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਭੇਟਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਮਾਇਆ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਬੇ-ਘਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਘਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੂਹ ਲਗਵਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ:

ਕੂਪ ਲਗਾਵਹੁ, ਸਦਨ ਬਨਾਵਹੁ। ਖਰਚਹੁ ਪੁਰ ਕੇ ਹੇਤ ਬਸਾਵਹੁ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਮਾਲਵੇ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਅਨੇਕ ਬੰਦ ਪਏ ਖੂਹ ਚਲਵਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਵੀ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਸਨ। ਮਾਲਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੂਲੋਵਾਲ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਖਾਰੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸੱਮਸਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਹਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਬੰਦ ਖੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਰਵਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਖੂਹ ਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਰਤਣ ਦੀ ਹਦਾਇਤ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਵਚਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਖੂਹ ਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ, ਇਸ ਖੂਹ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਖੂਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਹੋਰ ਨੌਂ ਖੂਹ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਸਨ।

ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਰ ਸਰੋਵਰ ਦਾ ਟੱਕ ਲਗਵਾਇਆ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ "ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਥੁੜ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਔਖਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਥਾਂਈਂ ਖੂਹ ਤੇ ਤਾਲ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਸਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਰਬ ਭਲਾਈ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਆਪ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਸਿਖ, ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਜੋ ਨਕਦ ਖ਼ਰਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ, ਉਹ ਸ਼ਰਧਾਲੂਆਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਆਏ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਵੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ।" ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਠਹਿਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਬਸ਼ਿਆਣੇ, ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ, ਸਿੰਗਰੇੜੀ ਮੂਣਕ ਆਦਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਧਮਤਾਨ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਚੌਧਰੀ ਦਗੋ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਸਤਿਗੁਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਗੋ ਨੂੰ ਧੰਨ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਖੂਹ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ। ਦਗੋ ਨੇ ਸਵਾਰਥੀ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਖੂਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਾ ਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਬੀਜ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਦਗੋ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨਾਮੇ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਖ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਣ ਇਹ ਖੂਹ ਗਰਕ ਗਿਆ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਯਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਨੇਕ ਬਾਗ਼ਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਥਿਤ 'ਮੋਤੀ ਬਾਗ਼', ਉੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਮਿਰਜ਼ਾਪੁਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਅਰੋੜਾ ਵਿਚ ਸਥਿਤ 'ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਗ਼' ਆਦਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਾਗ਼ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਆਰਾਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂ ਚਰਨ ਪਾਏ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਯਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਬਾਗ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਟਿਕਾਣਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ।

ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਖਦਿਆਂ ਨਵੇਂ ਖੂਹ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਖੂਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਚਲਾਇਆ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇਕ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਪਾਣੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸੱਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਹੱਲ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ।

> ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਇਉ ਟੈਕਨਾਲੋਜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ग्रागुंभी ज़ेंड 2020-21

ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ

ਸਿੱਖ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਧਰਮ ਸੁਪਤਨੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰ ਕੌਰ ਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਯੋਗ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਨੂੰ 'ਸਾਕਾ ਸਰਹਿੰਦ' ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਉਹ ਮਹਾਨ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤੀ ਗੁਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਚਾਰ ਪੋਤਰੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਦਾਦਾ ਸਹੁਰਾ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਰਾ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਨਨਾਣ ਵੀਰੋ ਦੇ ਪੰਜ ਪੁੱਤ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਆਪ ਵੀ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਿਲਾਫ਼ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਇਸ ਜੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋਏ। ਇਹ ਸਭ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਰਾਜ ਲੈਣ ਤੋਂ ਉਲਟ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਦੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਤਿਰ ਹੋਈਆਂ।

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਸੀਸ ਤੱਕਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ 'ਹੇ ਪਤੀ ਜੀਓ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਸੁਆਸਾਂ ਸੰਗ ਨਿਭ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੀ ਵੀ ਨਿਭ ਜਾਏ'। ਇਹ ਮਹਾਨ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ ਭਾਈ ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ ਸੁਭਿਖੀਏ ਖਤ੍ਰੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਮਾਤਾ ਬਿਸ਼ਨ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਖੋਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਤਿਥ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਤਭੇਦ ਹਨ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਈ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 1623 ਈ. ਜਾਂ 1624 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਕਈ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ 1627 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਹੋਇਆ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਥ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ 34 ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਵਰਗੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਤੇਜਸਵੀ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਪਟਨਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਉਦੋਂ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਤੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਢਾਕਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਗਏ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਗ਼ੈਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਰਾਏ (ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ) ਦੀ ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਖੋਵਾਲ (ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ) ਆਉਣ 'ਤੇ ਆਪ ਮੁੜ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਰਾਏ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਮਾਖੋਵਾਲ ਆ ਗਏ। 11 ਨਵੰਬਰ 1675 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਮਨੁਖਤਾ ਦੀ ਹਿਫਾਜ਼ਤ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਜਾ ਉੱਤੇ ਵਧ ਰਹੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਤਨਾਉ ਵਧਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਸੀ।

ਮਈ 1705 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਮੁਗ਼ਲ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਨੇ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਘੇਰਾ ਪਾ ਲਿਆ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ 5 ਤੇ 6 ਦਸੰਬਰ 1705 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਛੱਡਣਾ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ। ਸਰਸਾ ਨਦੀ (ਰੋਪੜ) ਦੇ ਕੰਢੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਰਾ ਕਾਫ਼ਲਾ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੋ ਪੋਤਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਕਾਫ਼ਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਛੜ ਗਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਰਸੋਈਆ ਗੰਗੂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਖੇੜੀ (ਸਹੇੜੀ) ਲੈ ਗਿਆ। ਗੰਗੂ ਨੇ ਧਨ ਦੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਕਾਰਨ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ 7 ਅਤੇ 9 ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਪੋਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਗ਼ਲ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਕੋਲ ਸਰਹਿੰਦ ਫੜਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਖੇ-ਭਾਣੇ ਪੋਹ ਦੀ ਸਰਦੀ ਵਿਚ 'ਠੰਢੇ ਬੁਰਜ' ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ।

ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਸਨ, ਕਿ ਮੁਗ਼ਲ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਲਚ ਜਾਂ ਡਰਾਵੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਛੋਟੀ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਦਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ 'ਸੀਸ ਦੀਆ ਪਰ ਸਿਰਰ ਨ ਦੀਆ' ਵਾਲਾ ਵਚਨ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਅੱਲਾ ਯਾਰ ਖਾਂ ਯੋਗੀ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਲਾੜਿਆਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ।

ਜਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਆਓ ਗਲੇ ਸੇ ਲਗਾ ਤੋ ਲੂੰ। ਕੇਸੋਂ ਕੋ ਕੰਘੀ ਕਰੂੰ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਧੁਲਾ ਤੋ ਲੂੰ। ਪਿਆਰੇ ਸੇ ਸਰੋਂ ਪੇ ਨੰਨੀ ਸੀ ਕਲਗੀ ਸਜਾ ਤੋਂ ਲੂੰ।ਮਰਨੇ ਸੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਤੁਮ ਕੋ ਦੁਲਹਾ ਬਨਾ ਤੋ ਲੂੰ।

ਕਚਿਹਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਝੁਕਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ-ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਮੀ ਧਰਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਸਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦੇ ਨਾ ਮੰਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਡਰਾਵੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ। ਸਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਦੁਅਰਾ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਕਿ 'ਹਮਰੇ ਬੰਸ ਰੀਤਿ ਇਮ ਆਈ ॥ ਸੀਸ ਦੇਤਿ ਪਰ ਧਰਮ ਨ ਜਾਈ ॥' ਦੋ ਦਿਨ ਲਾਲਚ ਤੇ ਡਰਾਵੇ ਦੇਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਦੇ ਪੋਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਾ ਨੀਂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਿਨਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੁਕਮ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਬਹ ਕਰਕੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੰਗੂ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ:

ਹੁਤੋ ਉਹਾਂ ਥੋਂ ਛੁਰਾ ਇਕ ਵਾਰੋ, ਦੈ ਗੋਡੇ ਹੇਠ ਕਰ ਜ਼ਿਬਹ ਡਾਰੋ, ਤੜਫ ਤੜਫ ਗਈ ਜਿੰਦ ਉਡਾਇ, ਇਮ ਸ਼ੀਰ ਖੋਰ ਦੁਇ ਦਏ ਕਤਲਾਇ।

ਪੌਤਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਜੀ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 80 ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਤਸੀਹੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

> ਡਾ ਕੰਵਲਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਅਰਥ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਅਗੁੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ 2020-21 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਸਾਹਿਤ ਇਕ ਸੂਖਮ ਕਲਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਸੁਹਜ-ਸੁਆਦ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਚੰਗੇਰੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵੱਲ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਤਿ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਸਾਹਿਤਯਮ' ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੇ ਕੋਸ਼ਗਤ ਅਰਥ ਸੰਯੋਗ, ਮਿਲਾਪ ਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੁੰਦਰ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਲਿਖਣ ਢੰਗ ਦਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ। ਕਈ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਦੇ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਤੁਲਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਲੱਛਣ ਗਿਣਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ; ਸੱਤਿਯਮ, ਸ਼ਿਵਮ, ਸੁੰਦਰਮ। ਭਾਵ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸੱਚਾ, ਸੁੰਦਰ ਤੇ ਕਲਿਯਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਰੂਪ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਕਹਾਣੀ, ਨਾਵਲ, ਨਾਟਕ ਤੇ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਆਦਿ।

ਅਗੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵਸੀਲਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਲਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਗਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਵਸੀਲਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰੀਝਾਂ-ਉਮੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ੁਬਾਨ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਯਤਨ, ਪੁੰਗਰਦੇ ਹਰਫ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਬੋਈ ਲਈ ਕਾਇਨਾਤ ਦਾ ਪੰਨਾ, ਪਹਿਲੜੇ ਕਦਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਰਜ਼ਮੀਨ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਤਾਰੀ ਕਰਮ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸੱਚ, ਨੇਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਹਜ ਦਾ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਹੈ। ਸਹਿਜ−ਸੁਭਾਅ ਮਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁੰਦਰਾਂ 'ਚੋਂ ਫੁੱਟਦਾ ਚਸ਼ਮਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੇ ਜਲਵੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਮਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ; ਸੱਚ ਦਾ ਸਾਖਸ਼ਾਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਸਾਖਸ਼ਾਤ ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਇਬਾਰਤ, ਇਬਾਦਤ ਹੈ, ਪੈਗ਼ੰਬਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸੱਚ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਪਾਕ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜ ਨਾਲ, ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਕਸਾਰਤਾ ਦੀ, ਪਿਆਰ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਅਸਲੀ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਬਣਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਮੁਜੱਸਮਾ, ਵਚਨ ਤੇ ਕਰਮ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਸੱਤਿਯਮ, ਸ਼ਿਵਮ ਤੇ ਸੁੰਦਰਮ ਦੇ ਨੇਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੇਰੀ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ 'ਅਗੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ' ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੇ ਪੂਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਬਣ ਵਿਚਰਣ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਲਮ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਨਾਲ ਬੇਗਮਪੁਰਾ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੋਣ।

> ਡਾ ਜਗਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ

ਕਿਸਾਨ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਰਤ ਦੀ ਕਾਰ ਕਮਾੳਂਦਾ ਏ, ਮੰਨਦਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਹੁਕਮ ਤੇ ਰੱਬ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਮਨਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਡ ਭਰਨ ਲਈ, ਹੱਥੀਂ ਅੱਟਣ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਛਾਲੇ ਨੰਗੇ ਪਿੰਡੇ ਵਕਤ ਟਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਹਾਕਮ ਰਤ ਚੁਸਣ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਕਾਹਲੇ ਨੇ, ਉਹ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਦੀ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਹੀ ਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਤੋਪਾਂ ਗੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਪਰਖ਼ ਰਹੇ, ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਕੱਚੀ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਵਾਰਸ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਨਾਮ ਜਪਦਿਆਂ ਠੰਢ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠਾ ਠੰਢੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ 'ਤੇ, ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਘੁੱਟ-ਘੁੱਟ ਜੱਫੀਆਂ ਪਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਤੇਰ ਮੇਰ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਵੰਡ ਕੇ ਛਕਦਾ ਏ, ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੀ ਹਿੱਕ 'ਤੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਲੰਗਰ ਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਹਾਕਮ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਕਈ ਇਲਜ਼ਾਮ ਨੇ ਮੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ, ਪਰ ਉਹ ਨਗਾਰੇ ਚੋਟਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਧੁੰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਈ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕ ਲਈ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਖਾ ਕੇ, ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਕਰਾ ਕੇ, ਪਰ ਗਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਗਦਾਰ ਹੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਮੌਤੋਂ ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਨਾ ਮੰਨੇ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਵਿਚ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਜਸ਼ਨ ਮਨਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਸਿਦਕ ਹਲੀਮੀਂ ਹੌਂਸਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਤੁਰਿਆ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨੂੰ, ਬਘੇਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਉਹ ਤਾਜਾ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ। ਫ਼ਤਿਹ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਹਾਕਮ ਲੱਭਣੇ ਨਹੀਂ, ਯੂਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਏ।

> ਡਾ. ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੁਣ−ਖੁਣ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਹਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ

ਅਣਖ ਸਾਡੀ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਪਈ ਵੰਗਾਰਦੀ ਏ, ਸਿਖ਼ਰ ਦੁਪਹਿਰੇ ਹੱਕ 'ਤੇ ਡਾਕੇ ਮਾਰਦੀ ਏ। ਦਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਬੋਹਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਸੀ, ਮਾੜੀ ਨੀਅਤ ਇਹਦੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ। ਕਦੇ ਡੋਬਾ ਕਦੇ ਸੋਕਾ ਜੱਟ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰ ਗਿਆ, ਇਹ ਲੜਾਈ ਬੇੜੀ ਤੇ ਮੰਝਧਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ। ਪੁੱਤ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੈ ਹੋਇਆ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਹੀ ਬਾਰਡਰ ਤੇ, ਬਾਪੂ ਨੂੰ ਏਥੇ ਪੁਲਸ ਪਈ ਡੰਡੇ ਮਾਰਦੀ ਏ। ਸ਼ਰਾਬੀ, ਨਸ਼ੇੜੀ, ਨਚਾਰ ਜੀਹਨੂੰ ਗਰਦਾਨਦੇ ਸੀ, ਅੱਜ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਉਹ ਸਿਦਕ, ਸੇਵਾ ਕਿਰਦਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ। ਦੋਹੀਂ ਪਾਸੀਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਹੀ ਪੱਤ ਮਰਨੇ ਨੇ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੰਡ ਕੇ ਮੌਜਾਂ ਮਾਣਦੀ ਏ। ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਗੱਫ਼ੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਬਾਬੇ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇ, ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਰੱਖਣੀ ਅਸਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਣ ਦਸਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ। ਬਾਬਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਝੰਡਾ ਗੱਡਿਆ ਏ, ਲਲਕਾਰੇ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਉਧਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਮਾਰਦੀ ਏ। ਪੰਥ ਖ਼ਾਲਸਾ ਪਿਆ ਜੈਕਾਰੇ ਛੱਡਦਾ ਏ. ਧਾਰ ਤਿੱਖੀ ਪਿਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਉਹ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ। ਮਾੜਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਤੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੀਏ, ਪੈਂਦੀ ਪਈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਲਾਹਣਤ ਕੁੱਲ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਹੱਕ ਖੋਹ ਲੈਣੇ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਸਿਰ ਧੜ ਦੀ, ਜੰਗ ਸਾਡੀ ਹੁਣ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਆਰ ਜਾਂ ਪਾਰ ਦੀ ਏ।

> – ਡਾ ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ* ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ

ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਨੌਵੇਂ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ, ਨਾਮ ਹੈ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਖ ਜ਼ਰ ਗਏ, ਬਣੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਮੁੱਢ ਤੋਂ ਸਨ ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ, ਦੁੱਖ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਸਹਿੰਦੇ, ਗੁਰ ਪਿਤਾ ਵਾਂਗ ਜੰਗ ਵਿਚ, ਡਾਹਢੇ ਜ਼ੌਹਰ ਵਿਖਾਏ। ਲੈ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਿਤ, ਵਿਚ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਏ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸੀ ਉੱਪਰ, ਬਹੁਤੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਕਮਾਏ। ਮੰਦਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਢਾਈ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਕਰ ਨਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਪੂਜਾ ਨਿੱਤ ਜਨੇਉ ਲਾਹ ਲਾਹ ਸੁੱਟੇ, ਕੰਮ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਦੂਜਾ। ਝੱਟ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵੱਲ, ਚਾਲੇ ਸੀ ਜਦ ਪਾਏ, ਸਿਦਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਦਾ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਰੱਖਣਾ, ਸਿਰ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਜਾਏ। ਹੱਸ ਕੇ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਗਲ ਲਾਉਂਦੇ, ਨੋਵੇਂ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਦਾਨੀ, ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਬਚਾਵਣ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ, ਜਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਕੀਤੀ, ਬਣ ਕੇ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ, ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਆਖੂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਧੰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ।

> ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ग्रावीभी जैंड 2020-21

ਧਰਤੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ

ਸਰਖ ਰਾਤ ਦੀ ਚੁੰਨੀ ਮੈਂ ਦਰਦਾਂ ਸੰਗ ਵਿਛੰਨੀ ਮੈਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਹਾਂ ਧਰਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਈ ਵਾਰਦਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਖ਼ੌਫ਼ਨਾਕ ਕਿੱਸੇ ਤੇਰੀ ਕਲਪਨਾ ਦੀ ਹੱਦ 'ਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਣੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਿਸਮ 'ਤੇ ਪਈਆਂ ਖਰੋਚਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਵਾਰਿਸ ਤੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਆਏ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁਣਾਉਣੇ ਕਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਨੀਂਦ ਟੱਟੀ ਏ ਕਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ 'ਚੋਂ ਰੱਬ ਸਿਸਕਦਾ ਜਾਪਿਆ ਏ ਬੜੀ ਵਾਰ, ਬੜੀਵਾਰ ਸਰਜ ਦਾ ਛੰਨਾ ਭੱਜਿਆ ਏ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਚਾਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਪੋਟੇ-ਪੋਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਿਆ ਏ ਮੈਂ ਧਰਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਤ ਦੀ ਚੰਗੇਰ 'ਚੋਂ ਚੰਬਾ ਚਣਦੀ-ਚਣਦੀ ਸਵੇਰ ਦੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਕਾਲਾਂ ਤੀਕ ਆਹਰੇ ਲਾਈ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਸਾਂ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ, ਹੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਰਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਉਧੇੜਣਾ ਏਂ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਹ ਦਾ ਵਸਤਰ ਲੇੜਣਾ ਏ ਕਾਂਤੀਆਂ ਕਦੇ ਮਰਦੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਬਸ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਦੇਰ ਲਈ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਸੂਹੀ ਸਵੇਰ ਦੇ ਅਕਾਸ਼ 'ਚੋਂ

ਬਗਾਵਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਚਿਣਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਰਮਾਹਟ 'ਚ ਲਪੇਟ ਕੇ ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਆਦਤੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੰ ਇੰਝ ਹੀ ਕਾਂਤੀ ਫੱਟੇਗੀ ਇਕ ਨਾ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਇਹ ਜਰੂਰ ਗੰਦੀ ਸਿਆਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਟੇਗੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਈ ਪੱਤ ਬਾਕੀ ਨੇ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਉਧਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਿਹੇ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਬਥੇਰੇ ਨੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਰੂਹ ਦਾ ਵਸਤਰ ਲੇੜਣਾ ਏ ਤੰ ਵੇਖੀ ਜਾਈਂ ਕਾਂਤੀ ਜਦ ਆਈ ਕਈ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੜ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ, ਨਨਕਾਣੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਲੀਹ-ਲੀਕ ਮਿਟ ਜਾਊ ਪੱਲ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਰੇਖਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਰੜ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਇੱਕ ਜੱਟ ਹੋਈ ਜਦ ਜਨਤਾ ਮਕਾਬਲੇ ਲਈ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਥੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਮੈਂ ਧਰਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਬਸ ਐਨਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਫਿਰ ਦਿਨ ਮੇਰੇ ਰੰਗਲੇ ਮੜ ਆਉਣਗੇ ਹਾਂ ਮੜ ਆਉਣਗੇ, ਹਾਂ ਮੜ ਆਉਣਗੇ।

> ਅਮਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਐਮ.ਏ. (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਭਾਗ –ਦੂਜਾ

ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼

ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਮੇਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਝਮੇਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹਾਂ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਆਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੂਰਜ ਜਦ ਡੁੱਬ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਦ ਹਰ ਲਮ੍ਹਾਂ, ਹਰ ਪਲ, ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਤਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਚੁੱਪ ਚਾਪ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸਹਿਮ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਫਿਰ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਣਜਾਣ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਫਿਰ ਉਸ ਵਕਤ ਖਿਆਲ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਰਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਦ ਨਵਾਂ ਦਿਨ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਕਿਰਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਵੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਫਿਰ ਜਾਗ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਬੀਤਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਛੱਡ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਗਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਫਿਰ ਚਲਦੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਸਣ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹਾਂ ਹਾਰ-ਜਿੱਤ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸਤਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਮੇਰੇ ਉਸਾਰੇ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਤੋੜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

> ਸਵਾਤੀ ਰਾਣੀ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ-ਦੂਜਾ

ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦੇ

ਮੈਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਰ ਬਹਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੜਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਾਗ ਵਿਰਾਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਹੱਥੀਂ ਛਾਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਪੁਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਭਾਵੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਾਲ ਕਰਬਾਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਿੱਤੇ।

ਉਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸਦਾ ਲਈ ਉਮਰ ਤੂੰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮੌਤ ਦੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿਚ ਝੋਕ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਚੌਹਾਂ ਜੁੱਗਾਂ ਤਕ ਲੱਭਿਆਂ, ਲੱਭਣੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾ, ਲੱਭਣੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੋ ਤੂੰ ਲਾਲ ਚਮਕੌਰ ਨੂੰ ਤੋਰ ਦਿਤੇ।

ਦੋਹਾਂ ਨਿੱਕਿਆਂ ਲਾਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਦ ਉੱਤੇ, ਵੱਡਾ ਸਿਦਕ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ਼ ਉਸਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਚਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਤਾਹੀਉਂ ਹੀ ਆਖਿਆ ਸੀ, ਸੱਚੇ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਵੱਡੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਚਮਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਜੰਗ ਅੰਦਰ, ਲੜਦਿਆਂ ਲੜਦਿਆਂ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ। ਉਹ ਪਿਆਸੇ ਲੜਕੇ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਦੋ ਬੂੰਦਾਂ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ।

ਛੋਟੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਰਹੰਦ ਦੇ ਬੁਰਜ ਵਿਚ ਬੈਠੇ, ਦਾਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਪੋਹ ਦੀ ਠੰਡ ਸਹਾਰਦੇ ਨੇ। ਸਿੱਖੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਏਨਾਂ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ, ਜਿੰਦ ਧਰਮ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਾਰਦੇ ਨੇ।

ਨਹੀਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਲਾਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਹਾਰ ਮੰਨੀ, ਹਿੱਕ ਤਾਣ ਕੇ ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਖ਼ਾਨ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਤਵਾ ਕਬੂਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਕਾਹਲੇ ਸੀ ਲਾੜੀ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਹੁਣ ਲਈ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਨੀਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਿਣਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

> ਪਰਵੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਦਲਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਰੂਪ

ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਤੇ ਕੋਮਲਤਾ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਿਆਰ, ਮਿਠਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਨਿੱਘ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ, ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ, ਗਮੀਆਂ, ਵਿਛੋੜੇ, ਮਿਲਾਪ ਤੇ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਮੁਹਾਰੇ ਫੁੱਟੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜੋ ਇਕ ਸੰਗੀਤਕ ਲੈਅ ਵਿਚ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਆਨੰਦ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਪਣੱਤ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਮਲਤਾ ਦੇ ਅੰਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹਿਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਜਦ ਇੱਕਠੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਕੱਤਦੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਕਢਾਈ ਕੱਢਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਉਪਜੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਸੰਗੀਤਕ ਲੈਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਾ ਕੇ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇੱਕ ਮੁਟਿਆਰ ਦੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਖਿਆਨ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਫੁੱਲ ਕੱਢਿਆ ਜੇ ਫੇਰਵਾਂ, ਫੁੱਲ ਕੱਢਿਆ ਜੇ ਤੋਰੀ ਦਾ। ਤੋਰੀ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਰੰਗ ਸਲਾਹੀਏ, ਰੰਗ ਸਲਾਹੀਏ ਗੋਰੀ ਦਾ।

ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਮੂੰਹ ਬੋਲਦੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਗੀਤ ਦਾ ਖਾਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਬੜੇ ਢੁੱਕਵੇਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਗੀਤ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਛੋਟੇ ਆਕਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਖ਼ੁਬਸੂਰਤ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਕਲਪਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਮੰਨਿਆਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਨਮ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਮਰਨ ਤਕ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪੱਖ ਬਾਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਥੋਂ ਦਾ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਸੀ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਜਨਮ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮਰ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਚਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪ ਮੁਹਾਰੇ ਫੁੱਟਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਚਨਹਾਰਿਆਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਲਬੇਲਾਪਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਅੰਤਰੀਵ ਭਾਵ, ਕਲਪਨਾ ਤੇ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਬੇਜੋੜ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ-ਗ਼ਮੀ, ਸੰਜੋਗ-ਵਿਜੋਗ ਭਾਵ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਓ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੁਟਿਆਰ ਦਾ ਡੋਲੀ ਚੜਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਗੀਤ ਹੈ:

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ਸਾਡਾ ਚਿੜੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚੌਬਾ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਅਸਾਂ ਉੱਡ ਜਾਣਾ। ਸਾਡੀ ਲੰਬੀ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਦੇਸ ਜਾਣਾ।

ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਹਾਗ, ਘੋੜੀਆਂ, ਸਿੱਠਣੀਆਂ, ਮਾਹੀਏ, ਟੱਪੇ ਆਦਿ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੁਹਾਗ ਕੁੜੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੋਲੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਦਕਿ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ-ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਘੋੜੀ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਬੰਦ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ:-

> ਨਿੱਕੀ-ਨਿੱਕੀ ਬੂੰਦੀ ਨਿੱਕਿਆ ਮੀਂਹ ਵੇ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਮਾਂ ਵੇ ਸੁਹਾਗਣ ਤੇਰੇ ਸ਼ਗਨ ਕਰੇ। ਦੰਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਰੀ ਤੇਰਾ ਬਾਬਲ ਫੜੇ। ਹਾਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਗਲ ਤੇਰਾ ਬਾਪ ਫੜੇ। ਮਾਂ ਵੇ ਸੁਹਾਗਣ ਤੇਰੇ ਸ਼ਗਨ ਕਰੇ।

ਜਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੁੜੀ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਜੰਞ ਆ ਢੁਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਨਿੱਕੀਆਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਇੱਕਠੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਜਾਂਞੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਠਣੀਆਂ ਦੇਣ ਲੱਗ ਪੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ:

> ਅਸਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸੁਣਿਆਂ, ਲਾੜਾ ਡੇਲੀਆਂ ਚੀਰਦਾ। ਲਿਆਵਾਂ ਵੇ ਲਾੜਿਆ, ਟਿੱਕਾ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਦਾ, ਹੋਇਆ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ। ਸਾਡੀ ਤੇ ਬੇਬੇ ਦੇ, ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀੳਂ ਆਉਣਾ। ਨਿਲੱਜਿਓ ਲੱਜ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਬਣਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਜਿੰਨਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਤੇ ਅਪਣੱਤ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿਰਜੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀ, ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਇਹ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਵੀ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਜਿੰਨੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀ, ਅੱਜ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਧੁਰਾ ਗਆ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਪਿਆਰ ਭਰੇ ਜ਼ਜਬੇ ਨੇ ਸਿਰਫ ਰੌਲੇ-ਰੱਪੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਹਿਜ-ਸੁਭਾਅ ਉਪਜੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੜਕ-ਭੜਕ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਸਾਫ਼ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਸਮਝ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੋਈ ਠੋਸ ਅਰਥ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਵੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ, ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕਿੱਥੇ?

ਅਜੋਕੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਲੱਚਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਸ਼ਲੀਲਤਾ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਗੁਆ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਟੀ.ਵੀ. ਉੱਤੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਣ ਤੇ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਸੁਣਿਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਪੈਸੇ ਦੀ ਦੌੜ ਨੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਯਾ ਜਿਹੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛਿੱਕੇ 'ਤੇ ਟੰਗ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਿੱਥੇ ਕੁ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ? ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹਿਲ ਗਾਇਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਸ੍ਰੋਤੇ ਨੱਚ ਉਠਦੇ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸ੍ਰੋਤਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨੱਚਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਗਾਇਕ ਹੀ ਨੱਚਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ, ਸਗੋਂ ਗੀਤ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਉੱਤੇ ਫ਼ਿਲਮਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹਿਲ ਇਹ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਮਾਂ−ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲਣਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਤਾਂ ਗੀਤ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੇ।ਬੋਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਗੀਤ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਉਚਾਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅੱਧਾ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਤੂੰ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਿਸ ਇੰਡੀਆ, ਚੁਰਾ ਕੇ ਲੈ ਗਈ ਨਿੰਦੀਆ।

ਵੀਡਿਓ ਦੇ ਦੇਖਦੇ-ਦੇਖਦੇ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਸਲੀ ਸਰੂਪਤਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਅਸਾਂ ਹੀ ਹਾਂ। ਅਸੀਂ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪਾਗਲਪਨ ਭਰੇ ਤੇ ਅਸ਼ਲੀਲਤਾ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਮਨ ਪਰਚਾਵਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਚੀਜ਼ ਉਦੋਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਦ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਭਿਅਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਰੂਪ ਏਨੀ ਤੇਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਦਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲੋਕ-ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਥਕਤਾ ਮੂਲ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ।

> ਗੁਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ−ਦੂਜਾ

भुवीभी *ने*ड 2020-21

ਮਲਵਈ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿੱਧਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਉਹ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤਾ ਜਿੱਥੇ 'ਮਲਵਈ' ਉਪਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, 'ਮਾਲਵਾ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ,ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ,ਮੋਗਾ,ਮਾਨਸਾ,ਬਠਿੰਡਾ,ਸੰਗਰੂਰ,ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ,ਮੁਕਤਸਰ,ਪਟਿਆਲਾ,ਨਵਾਂਸ਼ਹਿਰਅਤੇਫ਼ਤਹਿਗੜ੍ਹਸਾਹਿਬਆਦਿ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਲਵਈ ਉਪਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਵੱਡੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਲਵਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਉਪਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਖੇਤਰ ਮਾਝਾ, ਮਾਲਵਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਆਬਾ, ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਮੂਲ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਅੱਗੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ-ਆਪਣੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉਪ– ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਹਨ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮਾਝੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ–ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਪਨ ਸਿੱਖ–ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਤੇ ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ, ਲੋਕ–ਜੀਵਨ ਤੋਂ ਨਿੱਖੜ ਕੇ ਪਰਦੇਸੀ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਗਏ, ਉਥੇ ਮਾਲਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ, ਪਰੰਪਰਕ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਤੇ ਰਜਵਾੜਾਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨਾਲ ਪੀਡੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੱਝੇ ਰਹੇ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਮਾਲਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਖਰੀਆਂ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਹੋਇਆ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਹੈ ਮਲਵਈ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿੱਧਾ, ਜੋ ਮਾਲਵੇ ਦੀ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਹੈ।

ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਲੋਕ-ਨਾਚ ਹੈ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਮਾਲਵਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਹੈ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੇ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਲਵਈ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਏਨੀ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਜਰੂਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ-ਮਰਦ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਣ, ਹਾਸੇ-ਠੱਠੇ ਦੀ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਮਾਣਨ 'ਤੇ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਪਿੜ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਜੁੜਨ। ਮਾਲਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ, ਪੱਤਲਾਂ, ਹੇਅਰਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਠਣੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ-ਮਰਦ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਖ਼ਾਤਬ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਾਲਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਦੀ ਜੰਞ ਵਾਪਸ ਮੁੜਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਰਾਤ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਾਲੇ ਘਰ ਮੇਲਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਭੜਥੂ ਪੱਟ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਆਹ ਦੇ ਚਾਅ ਵਿਚ ਭਿੱਜੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਮਲਵੈਣਾਂ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਲੀ ਪਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਲਲਕਾਰਵਾਂ ਸੱਦਾ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਕਈ ਚੋਬਰ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਪਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਮੁਟਿਆਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਿੜ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਦ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਥੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਿਦ-ਜਿਦ ਕੇ ਬੋਲ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ:-

ਇਕ ਧਿਰ :

ਸੁਣ ਨੀ ਮੇਲਣੇ ਨੱਚਣ ਵਾਲੀਏ, ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਜੱਸ ਗਾਵਾਂ। ਮੰਦਾ ਬੋਲ ਨਾ ਬੋਲਾਂ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿਚ, ਵਧ ਕੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਪਾਵਾਂ। ਪਾਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਂ ਸੋਹਣੀਏ, ਮੈਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ 'ਚ ਖਾੜੇ ਲਾਵਾਂ। ਪਿੰਡ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਖਾਸ ਢੁੱਡੀਕੇ, ਸਭ ਗੱਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਸੁਣਾਵਾਂ। ਬਾਗ 'ਚ ਫੁੱਲ ਖਿੜਿਆ, ਕਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਤੋੜ ਲਿਆਵਾਂ....। ਦਾੜ੍ਹੀ ਵਾਲਿਆ ਪੌਨੈ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ, ਆਹ ਤੇਰਾ ਕੰਮ ਮਾੜਾ।

ਦੂਜੀ ਧਿਰ :

ਤੇਰੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਪੋਥੀਆਂ, ਤੜਕੇ ਫੇਰਦੇ ਮਾਲਾ। ਮੇਰੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ, ਮੋੜ ਕਰੀਂ ਸਰਦਾਰਾ....।

ਮਲਵਈ ਚੋਬਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦਾ ਅਸਲੀ ਰੂਪ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ 'ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਢਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਾਲਵੇ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ, ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਢਾਣੀਆਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮਲਵਈ ਗੱਭਰੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਲੰਮੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਲੜੀਵਾਰ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ, ਇਕ ਢੋਲਕ ਵਾਲਾ, ਇਕ ਬੁਗਚੂ, ਦੋ ਚਿਮਟਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ, ਤਿੰਨ ਗਿੜਦਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਾਜ਼ੀ, ਦੋ ਕਾਟੋਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਇਕ–ਦੋ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹ ਢਾਣੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਉਂ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ:

ਦੇਵੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੌਣ ਬਖ਼ਸ਼ਦੀਂ, ਨਾਮ ਲਏ ਜੱਗ ਤਰਦਾ। ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਪਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਹੋਗੀ ਮਨਸਾ, ਆ ਕੇ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੜਦਾ। ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਦੇ ਪਾਵਾਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਨੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਤੋਂ ਡਰਦਾ। ਨਾਉਂ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਰ ਦਾ, ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੜਦਾ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ 'ਪਟੜੀ ਫੇਰ' ਦੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਪਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ 'ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਦਾ' ਨਾਂ ਥੱਲੇ ਮਾਹੀਏ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਗਿਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ:-

> ਖ਼ੁਰਦ ਮਾਣਕੀ ਕੋਲੋ-ਕੋਲੀ, ਦੀਨੇ ਕੋਲ ਸੁਹਾਣੇ। ਉਰਲੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਸਫਾਲਾ, ਬੈਠੇ ਨੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਿਆਣੇ। ਵੱਡੀ ਬਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਨੇੜੇ, ਡੁੱਬਗੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਆਣੇ। ਢਾਂਡੇਆਲ ਪਿੰਡ ਸਰਦਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ, ਜੀਨੂੰ ਆਮ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਵੀ ਜਾਣੇ। ਟਿੱਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵੈਲੀਆਂ ਦਾ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਬੁੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਠਾਣੇ। ਉੱਜਲ ਮਨਾਲ ਗਿਆ ਫੇਰ, ਢੋਅ ਲੈ ਜੱਟਾਂ ਨੇ ਦਾਣੇ। ਪੰਜ ਗਰਾਈਆਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਹਮਾਰਾ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵਧੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਚਲਦੇ ਲਾਣੇ। ਪੱਟ ਤੇ ਠੇਕੇ ਨੇ, ਧਰਮ ਰਾਜ ਨਾ ਜਾਣੇ......। ਨਮਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਗਲ ਲਗ ਕੇ, ਭੁੱਲਗੀ ਯਾਰ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ......।

ग्रावीभी मेड 2020-21

ਆਰੰਭਿਕ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਹਾਲ−ਚਾਲ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਖੈਰ−ਸੁੱਖ ਪੁਛੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਫਿਰ ਤੱਤੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਦੌਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਲੀਕਾਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਲੋਹੜਿਆਂ ਮਾਰੀ ਮੁਟਿਆਰ ਦੇ ਕਾਤਲ ਹੁਸਨ ਦਾ ਚਰਚਾ ਛੇੜਦੇ ਹਨ:−

ਭੌਰ ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਤੁਰਗੇ, ਖਾਲੀ ਬਗੀਚਾ ਬੋਲੇ।
ਜੇੜ੍ਹੇ ਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਮਾਣ ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦੀ, ਇਹ ਨੇ ਹੁਸਨ ਦੇ ਝੋਲੇ।
ਆਊ ਝਾਂਜਾ ਝਾੜਜੂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਉੱਡਦੇ ਕਬੂਤਰ ਗੋਲੇ।
ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੇ, ਮੌਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਪਟੋਲੇ......।
ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਦੋਹਣੀ ਦੁੱਧ ਦੀ ਚੁੱਕੀ, ਝੁਮਕੇ ਲੈਣ ਹੁਲਾਰੇ।
ਕੰਠੀ ਤੇਰੀ ਅੱਗ ਬਣਗੀ, ਬੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਗਿਆਰੇ।
ਮੱਥਾ ਤੇਰਾ ਰੂੰ ਦਾ ਫੰਬਾ, ਜਿਉਂ ਅੰਬਰ ਵਿਚ ਤਾਰੇ ।
ਗੱਭਰੂ ਮੁੱਲ ਵਿਕਦੇ, ਛਾਂਟ ਲਾ ਪਤਲੀਏ ਨਾਰੇ...।
ਘਰ ਤਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੋਲੋ-ਕੋਲੀ, ਖੇਤ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਆਈਆਂ।
ਕੋਲੋ-ਕੋਲੀ ਮਣੇ ਗਡਾ ਲਏ, ਗੇਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਪਰਾਈਆਂ।
ਉੱਚੀਆਂ ਚਰ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਸੰਘਣੇ ਬਾਜਰੇ, ਖੇਡਣ ਲੁਕਣ ਮਚਾਈਆਂ।
ਨੰਦ ਕੁਰ ਥਿਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ, ਪੈਰੀਂ ਝਾਂਜਰਾਂ ਪਾਈਆਂ......।
ਫਾਤਾਂ ਨਿਕਲੀ ਲੀੜੇ ਪਾ ਕੇ, ਹਾਕ ਹੁਕਮੀ ਨੇ ਮਾਰੀ।
ਨਿੰਮ ਕੋਲ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ, ਹਾਕ ਹੁਕਮੀ ਨੇ ਮਾਰੀ।

ਬੋਤੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰੀ।
ਹੀਰ ਕੁੜੀ ਦਾ ਪਿੰਡਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕੇ, ਨੂਰੀ ਸ਼ੌਕੀਨਣ ਭਾਰੀ।
ਕਿਸ਼ਨੋ ਬਿਸ਼ਨੋ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਭੈਣਾਂ, ਕਿਸ਼ਨੋ ਹਾਲੇ ਕੁਆਰੀ।
ਬਿਸ਼ਨੋ ਚੰਨ ਵਰਗੀ, ਉਹਦੀ ਗਿੱਧੇ 'ਚ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ।
ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਂਦਾ, ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਂਦਾ ਖਾਰੀ।
ਖਾਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਸੁਣੀਦੀਆਂ, ਇਕ ਪਤਲੀ ਇਕ ਭਾਰੀ।
ਪਤਲੀ ਉਤੇ ਲਾਲ ਡੋਰੀਆ, ਭਾਰੀ ਸਿਰ ਫੁਲਕਾਰੀ।
ਹਾਕਾਂ ਘਰ ਵੱਜੀਆਂ, ਛੱਡ ਮਿੱਤਰਾ ਫੁਲਕਾਰੀ......।
ਆਰੀ-ਆਰੀ-ਆਰੀ।
ਹੇਠ ਬਰੋਟੇ ਦੇ, ਦਾਤਣ ਕਰੇ ਕੁਆਰੀ।
ਦਾਤਣ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਰਦੀ, ਦੰਦ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਮਾਰੀ।
ਦੰਦ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਰੱਖਦੀ, ਸੋਹਣੀ ਬਣਨ ਦੀ ਮਾਰੀ।

ਸੋਹਣੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਬਣਦੀ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਲਾਉਂਣ ਦੀ ਮਾਰੀ।

ਨਿੰਮ ਨਾਲ ਝੂਟਦੀਏ, ਲਾ ਮਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਯਾਰੀ।

ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਲਵਈ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਮਾਲਵੇ ਦੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਮ ਅੰਗ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਲੀ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮਲਵਈ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰਜ਼ਮਾਨੀ ਹੋਈ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।

> ਅਮਨ ਐਮ.ਏ. (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਭਾਗ ਦੁਜਾ

ਬਦਲਣਾ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਵਾਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ

ਜਵਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਜੋਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਉਂ ਸਮਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ? ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵੱਲ ਕਿਉਂ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ? ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਗੱਭਰੂਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਜੋਸ਼, ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਕੱਲ ਦੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ, ਕਿਉਂ ਖ਼ੋਹ ਬੈਠੇ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੋਸ਼। ਅਫ਼ੀਮ, ਸ਼ਰਾਬ, ਚਰਸ, ਤੰਬਾਕੂ ਬੀੜੀ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰਦਾ, ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਰਦਾ? ਕਿਉਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ ਅੱਜ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਲ? ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ!

ਖਰਚ ਕੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਨੇ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਗਰੀਬ, ਕਿਉਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ? ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਮਰੀਏ। ਖੁਦ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲ ਕੇ ਅੱਜ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਸੋਚੀਏ! ਆਉ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਰਕ ਵੱਲ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕੀਏ। ਕੋਈ ਇਕ ਜਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਨੇਕਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ, ਏਕਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ ਬਲ

ਰਲਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਅੱਜ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਸੰਵਾਰੀਏ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਾਰੀਏ।

ਹਰ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡੇ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਬੱਚੇ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਦੇ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਕਰਦੇ ਨੇ ਵੱਡੇ। ਇਕੱਲਾਪਨ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਲਈਏ।

ਆਉ ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀਆਂ ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਅਸੀਂ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਕਹੀਏ।ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਇੱਕ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ , ਮਨਰਾਜ ਕਹੇ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਿਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ।

> ਮਨਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਐਮ.ਏ. (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

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ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ

ਅਦਬ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ।ਸੰਸਕ੍ਤਿ ਚਿੰਤਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਤਿਅਮ, ਸ਼ਿਵਮ, ਸੁੰਦਰਮ ਦੀ ਤਿੱਕੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੰਨਿਆ ਹੈ।ਅਤੀਤ, ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਤੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਬਾਰੇ ਡਾ. ਰਾਧਾ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਨ ਨੇ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਅਤੀਤ, ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਤੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਦੇਹੀ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਹੈ।ਅਰਸਤੂ ਨੇ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਨਾਟਕ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ 'ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਕਰਨ' ਅਤੇ ਮੈਕਸਿਮ ਗੋਰਕੀ ਨੇ 'ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਦਰਪਣ' ਮੰਨਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਗੂੜ੍ਹਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਹੀ 'ਸਾਹਿਤ' ਬਣੇ ਹਨ। ਪੋ. ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਮੋਹਨ! ਕਿੰਜ ਬਣਦਾ ਤੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ, ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਨਾ ਮਰਦੀ

ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪਤਨੀ 'ਬਸੰਤ' ਦੇ ਵਿੱਛੋੜੇ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ 'ਬਸੰਤ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ' ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਦੁੱਖ, ਤੜਪ ਤੇ ਵਿਜੋਗ ਜਿਹੜੇ 'ਜਿੰਦਗੀ' ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਤਬਾਹ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਅਦਬ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਯਾਨੀ/ਭਾਵ ਦੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਕੁਠਾਲੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਕਵੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੇ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਵੀ ਸ਼ਿਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਉਰਦੂ ਕਵੀ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਵੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਮੱਨੁਖ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਦੁੱਖ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਫੇਰ 'ਸਾਹਿਤ' ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਅਨਿੱਜੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਦੁੱਖ ਦੇਖ ਦੇਖ, ਦਿਲ ਦਬਦਾ ਦਬਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਅੰਦਰਲਾ ਪੰਘਰ ਵੱਗ ਟੁਰਦਾ, ਨੈਣੋਂ ਨੀਰ ਵਸਾਂਦਾ।

ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਹੈ:

ਹੌਲੀ ਹੌਲੀ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ, ਮਿਤਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਮ

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੋਹਣ ਵਰਗੇ ਗ਼ਮ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਬਰਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਹੋਣਗੇ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਸਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਸ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੁੱਖ ਵੰਡਾਂ ਕੇ ਦੁੱਖ ਹਲਕਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤੇ ਇਹੋ ਕੰਮ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। 'ਸਾਹਿਤ' ਮੱਨੁਖ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਖ-ਸੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਸੰਤੂਲਨ ਤੇ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਗਮੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਤੋਲ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਵੇਂ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਨਾਇਕ ਚਿਤਰੇ ਹਨ! ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਾਡਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਲਏ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਲੇਖਕ ਬੋਰਿਸ ਪੋਲੋਵੇਈ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਮਰ ਰਚਨਾ 'ਅਸਲੀ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ' ਵਿਚ ਅਸਲੀ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਜਾਗਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਅਲੈਕਸੇਈ ਮਾਰੇਯੋਸੇਵ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਲਈ 'ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ' ਹੀ 'ਸਾਹਿਤ' ਦਾ ਬਦਲ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਵੈ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਆਨ ਪਾਥਸ ਆਫ ਲਾਈਫ ਰੱਖਿਆ, ਜਿਸਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਰਾਹਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਰਾਸ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਡਾਂਟ, ਸਾਂਵੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਆਦਿ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਦੀ ਤਰਜ਼ਮਾਨੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਮੱਨੁਖ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਮਨੋਸਖਿਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ−ਨਾਲ ਦੁਬਿਧਾਮਈ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬੰਦੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਇਕੋ ਵੇਲੇ ਲੋਅ ਲੱਗ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ 'ਸਾਹਿਤ' ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੁਬਿਧਾਮਈ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੁਬਿਧਾਮਈ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਰਿਆ, ਪਰੰਤੂ, ਨਾਟਕਕਾਰ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਪੀਅਰ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸਦੀ ਸਿਖ਼ਰਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਉਸਦੇ ਨਾਟਕ 'ਹੇਮਲਿਟ ਦਾ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੇਮਲਿਟ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜਾ 'ਟੁ ਬੀ ਔਰ ਨਾਟ ਟੁ ਬੀ' ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਹਰ ਪਲ ਘੁੰਮਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਦੁਬਿਧਾਮਈ ਪਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਉਦਾਰੀਕਰਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਪਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਚਤਮ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਖ਼ੁਬਸੂਰਤ ਹੋਵੇਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਇਦ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਾ ਪਵੇ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਬੰਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਦੁੱਖ-ਸੁੱਖ, ਰੁੱਸਣਾ-ਮੰਨਣਾ, ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ-ਉਦਾਸੀ। ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਜਗ ਬੁੱਝ ਰੌਸ਼ਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਨੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਣਾ ਸਿੱਖੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਖ਼ੁਬਸੂਰਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਪੱਖ ਦੀ ਤਰਜ਼ਮਾਨੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰਬਖਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ:

ग्रावीभी जैंड 2020-21

ਕਿੰਨੀ ਸੁਹਣੀ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ, ਇਸਨੂੰ ਜਿਉਣ ਦੀ ਜਾਚ ਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਰੈਲਫ਼-ਫਾਕਸ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਥਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ, 'ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਊਣਾ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਜੀਅ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੀਅ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਦਾ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਣ ਦੀ ਜਾਚ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕ ਲੇਖਕ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਲੇਖਕ ਜਿਉਣ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਖਣ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਇਕ ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਇਕ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੇਖਕ ਬੋਰਿਸ ਪੋਲੋਵੇਈ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ 'ਅਸਲੀ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ' ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਅਲੈਕਸਈ ਵਰਗੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਇਕ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਆਈ 'ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਧਾਰਨਤਾ' ਵਿਚੋਂ ਆਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਵਾਂਗ ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਿਰਜੀ ਮੱਨੁਖਤਾ ਦੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ, ਦੇ ਮੱਨੁਖ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਿਰਜੀਆਂ ਮਸੀਨਾਂ 'ਰੋਬਿਟ' ਪ੍ਤਿਰੂਪ ਤਾਂ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਜੀਉਂਦੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਇਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਨਾਇਕ ਹਨ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਣ ਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਗੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਨਾਇਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਉਂਦਾ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਪੋਂਹਦੀ ਹੈ।

> ਗੁਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਐਮ.ਏ. (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਸੁਪਨੇ ਦੀ ਉਮੀਦ

"ਕੋਈ ਘਰ ਹੈ ਭਾਈ? ਦਰਵਾਜੇ ਵਿਚ ਖਲੋਤੇ ਡਾਕੀਏ ਨੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਵੱਲ ਝਾਤੀ ਮਾਰਦਿਆਂ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਲਗਾਈ। ਐਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਹਰਲ ਹਰਲ ਕਰਦੀ ਆਈ ਅਤੇ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਡਾਕੀਏ ਕੋਲ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਈ। "ਹਾਂ ਭਾਈ ਅੱਜ ਕੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ ਖਬਰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਇਆਂ?" ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੁੱਛਿਆ।" ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਾਡਲੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਤ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ।" ਡਾਕੀਏ ਨੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ। ਇਹ ਸੁਣਦਿਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਪੈਰ ਥੱਲੇ ਨਾ ਲੱਗੇ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਝੂਮ ਉੱਠੀ। ਉਸਨੇ ਡਾਕੀਏ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ, "ਆ ਜਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਚਾਹ–ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀ ਕੇ ਜਾਈਂ।" "ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਬੜੀ ਮਿਹਰਬਾਨੀ, ਅੱਜ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ, ਕਦੀ–ਕੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਹਲਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਵਾਂਗਾ।" ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਡਾਕੀਆ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਈਕਲ 'ਤੇ ਸਵਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ।

"ਤੇਰਾ ਲੱਖ-ਲੱਖ ਸ਼ੁਕਰਾਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ! ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡਾ ਚੇਤਾ ਆ ਹੀ ਗਿਆ।" ਬਸੰਤੀ ਮਨੋ-ਮਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਧੈਨਵਾਦ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗੀ। ਅੱਜ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਮੁਰਝਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਬਾਗ਼ ਵਿਚ ਬਹਾਰ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੋਵੇ। ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਏ ਖ਼ਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਇੰਝ ਨਿਹਾਰਦੀ ਰਹੀ, ਜਿਵੇ ਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੰਤਾਨ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਹਾਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਫਿਰ ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਦਾ ਚਿਹਰਾ ਘੁੰਮਣ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਸੋਚਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਰਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਾਰਿਕ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਝ-ਬੂਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ। ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਨਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਆਉਣ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਘੜੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਕੁੱਖੋਂ ਜਨਮ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ, ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤੀ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਜਾਪਦੀ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਇੱਕਦਮ ਹੀ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਪਲ ਯਾਦ ਆਇਆ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਸੱਤ-ਸਮੁੰਦਰੋਂ ਪਾਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਉਚੇਰੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਪਲ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੀ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇੱਕ ਪੱਤਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਟਾਹਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਹਵਾ ਦੇ ਵਹਾ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਬੜੇ ਚਾਅ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਤੋਰਿਆ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਸਤਾਉਂਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਤਾਂ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਾ ਨਹੀਂ। "ਭਾਗਵਾਨੇ ਆਈਂ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਆਹ ਕੁੰਡੀ ਖੋਲੀਂ।" ਬੇਅੰਤ ਨੇ ਆਵਾਜ ਲਗਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ। ਹੁਣ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਟੁੱਟ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਬਾਹਰ ਬੁਹਾ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣ ਲਈ ਤੁਰ ਪਈ।

"ਅੱਜ ਤਾਂ ਰੱਬ ਨੇ ਹੱਦ ਹੀ ਪਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ।" ਮੁੜ੍ਹਕੋ-ਮੁੜ੍ਹਕੀ ਹੋਏ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਨੇ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਬਰਾਂਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੱਖੇ ਥੱਲੇ ਬੈਠ ਗਿਆ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਗਲਾਸ ਫੜ੍ਹਾਉਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਖਤ ਵੀ ਨਾਲ ਫੜ੍ਹਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ "ਦੇਖੋ ਜੀ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਦਾ ਖਤ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਜਲਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਜੀ, ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਮੈਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੁੱਤ?" "ਹਾਂ−ਹਾਂ ਭਾਗਵਾਨੇ ਰੂਕ ਕੇ ਸੁਣ ਫਿਰ।"

"ਮੈਂ ਇੱਥੇ ਠੀਕ ਠਾਕ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਵੀ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਤੋਂ ਕੁੱਝ 'ਕੁ ਦੂਰੀ 'ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ

ਵੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਅਚਾਨਕ ਹੀ ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਮਿੱਠੀਆਂ ਮਿੱਠੀਆਂ ਸੋਚਾਂ ਆ ਕੇ ਫਿਰ ਘੇਰਾ ਪਾ ਲੈਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਨੇਰ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਰਾਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੁੱਧ ਗਰਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਿਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਮੇਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜੀਰੀ ਵੀ ਰਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਕੰਮ ਧੰਦੇ ਨਿਬੇੜ ਕੇ ਜਲਦੀ ਵਿਹਲੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ, ਪਰ ਉਹ ਰਾਤੀਂ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਕੱਤਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ। ਅਚਾਨਕ ਹੀ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਦਾ ਪੈਰ ਮੰਜੇ ਥੱਲੇ ਪਏ ਗਲਾਸ ਤੇ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਖ਼ਿਆਲਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਐਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਖਤ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਛੱਡਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕੰਧਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੈਲੰਡਰ ਬਦਲਦੇ ਗਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਫਤਾਰ ਫੜਨੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਜਿਉਂ-ਜਿਉਂ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਬਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਤਿਉਂ - ਤਿਉਂ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਬਿਰਧ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਅਕਸਰ ਉਸ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿਚੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਉਡੀਕਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਤੇ ਉਸਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਰਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਗਜ਼ਾਰਦੇ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਉਪਰ ਕਮਰੇ ਦੇ ਕੋਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਏ ਮੇਜ਼ ਤੇ ਕਰਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ ਸਾਫ ਕਰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਲ ਉੱਤੇ ਲੱਗੇ ਜਖਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ। ਉਸ ਕੁਰਸੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਇੱਕੋ ਦੁੱਖ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗੁਜ਼ਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ। ਕੁਰਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕਦੋਂ ਉਹੀ ਬਚਪਨ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਉਪਰ ਬੈਠਦਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਅੱਜ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦੇਵੇ। ਦੋਵੇਂ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੇ ਭੇਤ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਲੜਦੀਆਂ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਵੀ ਕਰਸੀ ਨਾਲ ਇੰਝ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਹੀ ਉਸਦੀ ਸਹੇਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ, ਉਸਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਫਰੋਲਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਅੱਜ ਸਵੇਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦਾ ਜੀਅ ਮਚਲਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਿਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਈਂ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲੀ "ਜੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਅੱਜ ਮੇਰਾ ਆਖ਼ਰੀ ਦਿਨ ਹੈ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਰਾਂ ਫੋਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਰ ਲਉ।" "ਐਵੇ ਨਾ ਪੁੱਠਾ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਇਆ ਕਰ।" ਬੇਅੰਤ ਨੇ ਥੋੜਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਖਿਝ ਕੇ ਬੋਲਿਆ। ਪਰ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਦਹਰਾਉਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ। ਪਰ ਬੇਅੰਤ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਜੂੰ ਨਾ ਸਰਕੀ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਕ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਫੋਨ ਕਰ ਹੀ ਲਿਆ। ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਫਿਰ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਦੇਰ ਗਰਚਰਨ ਨੇ ਟੈਲੀਫ਼ੋਨ ਨਾ ਉਠਾਇਆ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਹੁਣ ਉਮੀਦ ਛੱਡ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਸੀ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੌਤ ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਪਤੀਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਹੌਂਸਲਾ ਢਾਹ ਕੇ ਮੰਜ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਨਿਢਾਲ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਲੇਟ ਗਈ। ਉਸਦੇ ਮੰਜੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਪਏ ਮੇਜ਼ 'ਤੇ ਪਏ ਫੋਨ ਦੀ ਘੰਟੀ ਵੱਜੀ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਮਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਨਾਲ ਉੱਠਕੇ ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਫੋਨ ਉਠਾਇਆ। "ਹੈਲੋ! ਹਾਂ ਭਾਈ ਕੌਨ ਐਂ" ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਪੱਛਿਆਂ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਦਮ ਨਮ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਉਹ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੀ-ਕਰਦੀ ਚੱਪ ਕਰ ਗਈ। ਇਹ ਫੋਨ ਉਸਦੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਗਰਚਰਨ ਦਾ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ "ਅਗਲੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਉਹ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਘਰ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਸਦੀ ਪੜਾਈ ਪਰੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ।"

ਬਸੰਤੀ ਖ਼ੁਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਚਿਲਾਈ "ਮੈ ਕਿਹਾ ਜੀ ਸੁਣਦੇ ਹੋ!" ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਮਾਰੀ। ਬੇਅੰਤ ਹਫੜਾ ਦਫੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਥੇ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਪੁੱਛਿਆ "ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਭਾਗਵਾਨ ਨੇ?" ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਦਾ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ, ਉਸਨੇ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ---।" ਲੈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਪਤਾ? "ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਟੋਕਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ। "ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸੁਣ ਤਾਂ ਲਉ।" ਬਸੰਤੀ ਬੋਲੀ। "ਲੈ ਸਾਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਤੇਰੀ ਸੁਣਦਾ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ, ਬੋਲ ਕੀ ਬੋਲਣਾ।" ਬੇਅੰਤ ਨੇ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਵੱਲ ਤੱਕਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਲਿਆ।

"ਅਗਲੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਘਰ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।" ਬਸੰਤੀ ਬੋਲੀ।

"ਅੱਛਾ।" ਬੇਅੰਤ ਬੋਲਿਆ।

"ਉਸਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।" ਬੋਲਕੇ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਚੁੱਪ ਕਰ ਗਈ। ਅੱਜ ਤਾਂ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਖ਼ੁਸੀ ਦੀ ਝਲਕ ਲਿਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਮਾਰ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਕੁਰਸੀ 'ਤੇ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ। ਦਿਨ ਵੀ ਹੱਦੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਲੰਬੇ ਲੱਗਣ ਪਏ ਸਨ, ਪਰ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਮੀਦ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਰ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਨਾ ਆਇਆ। ਇੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਸੰਤੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਮੀਦ ਨਾਲ ਜੀਅ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਘਰ ਆਵੇਗਾ, ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ ਬੜਾ ਲੰਬਾ ਗਿਆ। ਵਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗੇ ਦਰਖ਼ਤ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਬੈਠੇ ਪੰਛੀ ਚਹਿਚਹਾ ਰਹੇ ਸੀ, ਪਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਧੁਨ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਇੰਝ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਕਰ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸਦਾ ਮਗਜ਼ ਖਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਉਠਕੇ ਪੱਥਰ ਉਠਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਵਗਾਹ ਕੇ ਦਰਖ਼ਤ ਉੱਪਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਪੰਛਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਿਆ। ਪੰਛੀ ਉੱਡ ਕੇ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਪੈ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। "ਖੜ੍ਹ-ਖੜ੍ਹ" ਦਰਵਾਜਾ ਖੜ੍ਹਕਿਆਂ। ਬਸੰਤੀ ਨੇ ਭੱਜਕੇ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਿਆ, ਅੱਗੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਦਮ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਗਲਵੱਕੜੀ ਪਾ ਲਈ। ਇਹ ਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਮੀਦ ਹੀ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਘਰ ਖਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਈ ਸੀ। ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇੰਝ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਛੀ ਉਸਦੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਦਰੱਖਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਚਹਿਚਹਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਘਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੁਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਰ ਚੰਦ ਲਗਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

न्नानी नेंड 2020-21

ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਅੰਦਰ ਆਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਮਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕੁਰਸੀ ਤੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਖਲੋਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਬੈਠਦਿਆਂ ਬੋਲਦਾ ਹੈ। "ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਸਦਕਾ ਹੀ ਮੈ ਅੱਜ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਮੁਕਾਮ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਬਚਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਮੇਰਾ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਸੀ।" ਕੁਰਸੀ ਵੀ ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਉਮੀਦ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਵੇਖ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਢੇਰ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਸੀਸਾਂ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਘਰ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਆ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਨੁਹਾਰ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਕੁਰਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਸੇ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਰੱਖਕੇ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਬੈਠਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਲੈਂਦਾ। ਇਹ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਉਮੀਦ ਹੀ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰੋਂ ਪਾਰ ਖਿੱਚ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਲੈ ਆਈ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਉਸਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਵਸਤੂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਸਿਮਰਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਬੀ.ਐਸ.ਸੀ. (ਨਾਨ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ) ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕਾਲਜ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ

'ਕਾਲਜ' ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਥੇ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜਿਉਣ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਟੀਚਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਸਹੀ ਮੁਕਾਮ 'ਤੇ ਪੁੱਜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਵਿਕਸਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੂਬੀਆਂ ਉੱਭਰ ਕੇ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਮਾੜੇ ਪੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰਨ ਦੀ ਜਾਚ ਸਿੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ 'ਕਾਲਜ' ਨਾਮੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਦ ਆਸ਼ਕੀ ਦੇ ਅੱਡੇ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਇਨੇ (ਅਰਥ) ਅਸਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡਾ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਗਲਤ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ, ਭਾਵ ਗਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜਕਲ੍ਹ ਜੋ ਨਵੇਂ-ਨਵੇਂ ਗਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਟੀ.ਵੀ. ਉਪਰ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਇਸ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਫ਼ਹਿਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਕੀਰਨ ਸੋਚ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਕੀਰਨ ਸੋਚ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਗੀਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਗਲਤ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਨਿਕਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਇਕ ਗਲਤ ਮੋੜ ਲੈ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੋਚ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਜੋ ਘੱਟ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਕਾਲਜ' ਵਰਗੀ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜਣ ਤੋਂ ਡਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖ਼ਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਹਾਲਤ ਵੇਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਭੇਜਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਸੋਚਣਾ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਮਿਆਜ਼ਾ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਭੂਗਤਣਾ ਪੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਅਣਗੌਲੇ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਸੁੱਤੇ-ਸਿੱਧ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਗਲਤ ਫ਼ਹਿਮੀ ਦੇ ਵਹਿਣ ਵਿਚ ਵਹਿੰਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਗਹੁ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਗਲਤ-ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੀਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ 'ਤੇ ਝਾਤ ਮਾਰੀ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਹ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਬੱਸ ਆਪਣੀ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰੀ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਗ਼ਲਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਥੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਉੱਪਰ ਬੂਰਾ ਅਸਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਥੇ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੋਣਹਾਰ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅੱਜ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ-ਗ਼ਲਤ ਦੀ ਪਰਖ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਜ਼ਿਹਨ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਠਾ ਲੈਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਟੀ.ਵੀ. ਚੈਨਲਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਗਾਣਿਆਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਸਰਾਸਰ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਇਕ ਜੁੱਟ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਗਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਗੀਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਪੂਜਣ ਯੋਗ 'ਕਾਲਜ' ਰੂਪੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਸ਼ਿਕੀ ਦਾ ਅੱਡਾ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੀ ਭੁੱਲ ਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਗਹੁ ਨਾਲ ਤੱਕਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

> ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਐਮ.ਏ. (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਨੌਜੁਆਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਝੁਕਾਅ: ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ

ਦਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦੀ ਪਾਵਨ ਚਰਨ-ਛੋਹ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਨੌਜੁਆਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੌਸ਼ਨ ਦਿਮਾਗੀ ਸੋਚ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਰੌਸ਼ਨ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਬਾਰੇ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਪਰ ਵੀਹਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਲੇ ਦਹਾਕਿਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਿਆਸੀ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਨੌਜੁਆਨੀ ਦਾ ਘਾਣ ਪੂਰੀ ਰੀਝ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਟੇ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਅੱਜ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਨੌਜੁਆਨੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਲਪੇਟ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁੱਲ-ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸੋਚ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੀ ਝਲਕ ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਾਵਿ – ਸਤਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ:

> ਇਹ ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ, ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੋਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ, ਮਰਨ ਥੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦੇ

ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜੁਆਨੀ ਵਿਚ ਖੁੱਲਦਿਲੀ, ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਅਤੇ ਜੁਝਾਰੂਪਣ ਆਦਿ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਆਖਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਆ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਲਪੇਟ ਵਿਚ। ਕੌਣ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਆਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਮੁਕਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ? ਸਾਨੂੰ ਲੋੜ ਅੱਜ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਗੌਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਲੱਭਣ ਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਤਾਕਤਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਲਣ ਲਈ ਗਤੀਸ਼ੀਲ ਹਨ ਹੀ ਪਰ ਅੱਜ ਸਾਰੇ ਚੁਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਲੀਡਰ ਵੀ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਖਾਤਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਦੀ ਬਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਦਿਲਚਸਪ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੀਡਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਨਾਮ ਲੈ ਵੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਲੀਡਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਦੇ ਜੋਰ 'ਤੇ ਉਸ ਸ਼ਖਸ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਹਾਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਕਲਮ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਿਖਦੀ ਹੈ–

ਜਾਨੇ ਵੋ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਖਸ ਥਾ, ਸੱਚ ਬਾਤ ਕਹਿ ਗਿਆ, ਪੀਛੇ ਹੈ ਸਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਅਬ ਪੱਥਰ ਲੀਏ ਹੂਏ।

ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਉੱਚੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੁੱਕਦਾ। ਅੱਜ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਤੋਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਚੇ ਰਹਿਣ। ਪਰ ਕੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਰੱਖ ਸਕਾਂਗੇ? ਜੇਕਰ ਅੱਜ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੱਲਦੀ ਹਨੇਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਠੱਲ੍ਹ ਨਾ ਪਾਈ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਧੇਗੀ ਹੀ, ਘਟੇਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਕੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ? ਇਸਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਖ਼ੁਦ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਸੋ, ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਅਤੇ ਚਮਕਦਾਰ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਖ਼ਾਤਮੇ ਲਈ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰੀਏ। ਇਸ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਰੇਖਾ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਸੀਮਤ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਾ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਸਗੋਂ ਪੂਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਕੋਨੇ–ਕੋਨੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਰਹਿਤ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਹੋਣੋ ਰੋਕੇ।

ਸੋਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਟੀਚਾ ਸੱਚ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਤੇ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਹੜ ਕੱਢਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਇਸ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਸੇਵਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਸਫਲ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਟੀਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਨਾ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ, ਪਰ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਖਾਤਮੇ ਲਈ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਦਮ ਕੁਝ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਜਰੂਰ ਘਟਾ ਦੇਣਗੇ, ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਕਲਮ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੇ ਇਹ ਸਬਦ ਸੱਚ ਹੋਣਗੇ:-

> ਮਾਨਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਚਮਨ ਦੋ ਗੁਲਸ਼ਨ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕੇ ਕਾਂਟੇ ਤੋਂ ਕਛ ਕਮ ਕਰ ਗਏ, ਗਜ਼ਰੇ ਜਿਧਰ ਸੇ ਹਮ।

> > ਅਮਨਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

गुर्गभी नेंड 2020-21

ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ∕ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ: ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਧਾਨ

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ ਰੂਪ ਤਾਂ ਉਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਿਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਵਿਤਰ ਧਰਮ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ, 'ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ (Sri Guru Granth Sahib) ਦੇ ਮੁਕੱਦਸ ਸਰੂਪ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਧਰਮ-ਪ੍ਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਆਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਖ ਰਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਿਪੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ 'ਧਰਮ-ਪ੍ਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ' ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ ਪਾਠ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਸਮਗਰੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ, ਉਸਦਾ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਲ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਇਕ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਅਰਸੇ ਤਕ ਦਾ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਵਿਧੀਵਤ ਆਰੰਭ 1916 ਈਸਵੀ ਵਿਚ ਛਪੇ ਉਰਦੂ ਦੇ 'ਆਦਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ' ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਿਥਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਰਦੂ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਛਾਪ ਦਾ ਤਰਜੁਮਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਛਾਪੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਨਿਜੀ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ 6 ਉਰਦੂ ਤਰਜੁਮੇ (ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ) ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦੋ ਛਾਪੇ ਉਕਤ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸੁਸ਼ੋਭਿਤ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਤਰਜੁਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਹੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਦਰਅਸਲ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਮੁਖ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਹੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਿਪੀ (ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ) ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਤੇ ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਰੂਪ ਅਜੇ ਤਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਿਆ।

ਉਰਦੁ∕ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਇਸੇ ਲੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਅਨਵਾਦ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ (ਸਬਦ ਅਤੇ ਸਲੋਕ) ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ³ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਗਰ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਰਦ /ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਤਰਜਮੇ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੂਲ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੂਲ ਪਾਠ ਦਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਿਗੜ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਜੋਂ ਉਰਦੁ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ /ਸ/ ਧੂਨੀ ਲਈ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ - ਸੇ (ਹੈ), ਸੀਨ (ਨ੍ਹਾਂ), ਸੁਆਦ (\mathscr{O}) । /ਜ਼/ ਲਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ – ਜ਼ਾਲ (\mathscr{I}) ਜ਼ੇ (\mathscr{J}) , ਜ਼ੋਏ (\mathscr{J}) , ਜ਼ੁਆਦ (\mathscr{O}) । ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ /ਤ/ਲਈ ਦੋ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਤੇ (ੱੱ), ਤੋਏ (الله) ਹਨ ਅਤੇ /ਹ/ਲਈ ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹੇ (ਨੂ), ਛੋਟੇ ਹੇ (ه), ਦੋ ਚਸ਼ਮੀ ਹੇ (ਐ) ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਆਦਿ, ਮਧ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਹੈ (੍ਰ) ਲਿਪੀ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ। ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਿਪੀ ਦੇ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ ਪਾਠ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੀ (ਹੋਰ) ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਿਤ (ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਿਤ) ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਅਨੇਕ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਿਯਮ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਇਕ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਲਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਅਪਣਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਔਖੀ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਾਮਮਕਿਨ ਵੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ /ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਵਧਾਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਖ਼ਿਆਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਖੋਜ-ਪਰਚੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਉਰਦ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਾਨਣਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਦੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਸ਼ੁਧ-ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਪਰਖ (ਕਸੌਟੀ) ਕੀ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਬਾਬਤ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਨੁਕਤੇ ਇਥੇ ਦਿਸ਼੍ਫ਼ੀਗੋਚਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਹਥਲੇ ਖੋਜ-ਪਰਚੇ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਿਤਾਬ 'جَارِر جَي مَهاراج '(ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ) ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ:

ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦਾ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ (عنوان):
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬ 'ورويِّغ بَہادر بَي مہاراے' (ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ) ਦੇ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਵਿਚ ਦੋ ਅਲਫ਼ਾਜ਼ 'ری '(ਸ਼੍ਰੀ) ਅਤੇ 'ورو' (ਗੁਰੂ) ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਰਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਤਿ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਦਭਵ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ 'ਸ੍ਰੀ' ਅਤੇ 'ਗੁਰੂ' ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਧਿਆਨਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ 'ਗੁਰ', 'ਗੁਰੂ' ਅਤੇ 'ਗੁਰੂ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਵਿਚ ਆਏ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੋਨਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤਕ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਆਪਣੇ ਧੁਨੀ-ਉਚਾਰਣ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ 'ری' (ਸ਼੍ਰੀ) ਅਤੇ 'ورو' (ਗੁਰੂ) ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਖ ਤੋਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਧੀਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ 'ریر) (ਸ੍ਰੀ) ਅਤੇ 'ورو' (ਗੁਰੂ) ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ 'ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ।।:

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ '੧ਓ' ਵਿਸ਼ਸ਼ੇ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਮੁਖ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਜਾਂ ਲਿਪੀ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਲਖਣ ਮਹਤਤਾ ਦਾ ਲਖਾਇਕ ਹੈ।ਇਸ ਨੁਕਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਨਹਾਇਤ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਕ '੧' ਅਤੇ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ '੧ਓ' ਦੇਨੋਂ ਅਖੰਡ ਹਨ,ਵਖੋ-ਵਖਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ।ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਉਪਰਲੀ

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ਚਾਪਨੁਮਾ ਰੇਖਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ (ਬਗ਼ੈਰ) ਬਾਕੀ ਬਚੇ ਹਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਥਾਤ '੧ਓ' ਵੇਖਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ 'اؤل' ਨਹੀਂ ਉਚਾਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰਲੀ ਚਾਪਨ੍ਰਮਾ ਰੇਖਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਅੰਗ ਹੈ, ਨੂੰ ਵਖਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ 'اؤل' ਨਹੀਂ ਉਚਾਰਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਅੰਕ '੧' ਇਸ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ '੧ਓ' ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ (ਏਕਤਾ) ਇਕ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। '੧ਓ' ਦਾ ਤਤ-ਸਾਰ ਹੈ – ਉਹ ਹਸਤੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਵਾਚਕ ਧੁਨੀ 'اؤل' ਹੈ, ਇਕ ਹੀ ਹੈ; ਭਾਵ "ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਇਕ ਹੀ ਹੈ।"

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ "ੴ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਘੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ 'الِيُ اوْنَار ' الوَنَار ' سَالُ الله' ' ਇਕ ਸੁਕੱਦਸ ਅਤੇ ਰਹਸਮਈ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੂਲ-ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਖਣਾ ਹੀ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲਾਜ਼ਮ ਵੀ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ-ਰੂਪ ਅਰਥਾਤ "ੴ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਯੋਗ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ' الْمَا الله' ' فَا وَلَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَلَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَلَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَلَا اللهُ الل

ਨਾਸਕੀ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ (ਅਖੰਡ ਧੁਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ) ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ:

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ, 'ਟਿਪੀ' () ਜਾਂ 'ਬਿੰਦੀ' () ਨਾਲ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਨੂਨ ' ਉ' ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਨੂਨਗੁੰਨਾ ' ਉ' ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚ ਆਖ਼ਰੀ ਅਖਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ ਧੁਨੀ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਧਿਆਨਯੋਗ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਬਿੰਦੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਦ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਨੂਨ ਦੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ' ਉ' , ' ਉ' , ' ਦ' ਵਖ-ਵਖ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਨੂਨਗੁੰਨਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ – ' بندهپ' (ਬੰਧਪ), ' بندهپ' (ਬੰਧਪ), ' (ਗੋਬਿੰਦ) ਅਦਿ। ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਣ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ (ਘ, ਝ , ਢ, ਧ, ਭ) ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ:

ਘ: ਕਠਨ ਕਰੋਧ ਘਟ ਹੀ ਕੇ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਜਿਹ ਸਧਿ ਸਭ ਬਿਸਰਾਈ॥

इ: ਡੂਠਾ ਤਨੁ ਸਾਚਾ ਕਰਿ ਮਾਨਿਓ ਜਿਉ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਰੈਨਾਈ॥

ਢ: ਤਾ ਕੋ ਦੂਖੁ ਹਰਿਓ ਕਰੁਣਾਮੈ ਅਪਨੀ ਪੈਜ ਬ**ਢਾਈ**॥

ਧ: ਸਾ**ਧੋ** ਮਨ ਕਾ ਮਾਨੂ ਤਿਆਗਉ॥

ਭ: ਕਾਮੂ ਕ੍ਰੋਧੂ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਦੂਰਜਨ ਕੀ ਤਾ ਤੇ ਅਹਿਨਿਸ **ਭਾ**ਗਊ॥

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਾਣ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ (جرد عن معن بعة بعة بعة بعة بالمائة) ਨਾਲ ਅ਼ੈਕਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ: إِ

گھ: کٹھ ن کرودھ گ ھٹ ہ ی کے بھیت رجہ سُدھ س بھ بِسرائی (صفحہ: ۳۳) جھ: جھوٹ ھاتن ساچا کر مان یؤ جی ؤسُپ نارَین اٹی (صفحہ: ۳۲) ڈھ: تاکو دُوکھ ہرئی و کرن ام ہے اپ ن می پ می چی بڈھائی (صفحہ: ۹۷) دھ: س ا د ہو تم ں کا مان ت می اگو (صفحہ: ۳۰) بھ: کام کرودھ سنگت دُرجن کی تاتے ایہہ نِس بہاگو (صفحہ: ۳۰)

ਪੈਰ ਅਖਰ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ:

ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਵਰਣ (ਅਖਰਾਂ), ਮਾਤਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ (ਉਚਿਤ) ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਬਦਲ (substitute) ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ, ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ 'ਪ੍ਰੇਤ' ਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ 'پُرِت' ਗੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ 'پُرِت' ਜਾਂ 'پُرِت' ਲਿਖਣਾ ਅਸ਼ੁਧ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਮਾਤਰਾ (ਉਚਾਰਣ-ਕਾਲ) ਦਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਪੈ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਦੀ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਰਦੂ ਜਾਂ ਅਰਬੀ-ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਰਤਣੀ-ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਰੂਪ ਬਦਲਣ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਮੂਲ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਪਾਠ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਰਦੂ-ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਦੇ ਤਤਸਮ ਲਿਪੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਉਂ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਂ ਲਿਖ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਸਾਹਿਬ' ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ 'سابب', 'سابب' 'ਲਿਖਣਾ ਅਸ਼ੁਧ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ-ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ 'ون 'ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ون 'ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਕਾਰ 'ون 'ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ 'ਦੀਨ' ਦਾ ਉਚਿਤ (ਸਹੀ) ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ 'ون 'ਹੀ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

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ਪੈਰ ਬਿੰਦੀ ਅਖਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ:

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ /ਸ਼/ (ثُ عَ /ਜ਼/ (ثُ ثَ ضُ, ظَ , ثُ أَ) ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਮੂਲ ਕੋਈ ਅਖਰ ਨਿਧਾਰਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਧੁਨੀਆਂ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ (ਭਾਵ ਗੁਰੂ-ਕਾਲ) ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ। ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਅਜਕਲ ਕੁਝ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਸਮਝਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ 'ਸ' (ص، ص) ਅੰਕਿਤ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ /ਸ਼/ (ث) ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ 'ਜ' (ح) ਸੂਚਕ ਹੈ, ਉਥੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ /ਜ਼/ (رُ ضَ, طُ, ثُر ثُر أَ)ਉਚਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ, 'ਸਬਦ' (سبد), 'ਸਰਨਾਈ' (رُرِّسنا), 'ਤਿਸਨਾ' (رُرِّسنا), 'ਤਿਸਨਾ' (رُرِّسنا), 'ਤਿਸਨਾ' (رُرِّسنا)

ਦਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ 'ਸ਼ਬਦ' (شَبِد), 'ਸ਼ਰਨਾਈ' (شَرِنَائ), 'ਤਿਸ਼੍ਨਾ' (تَرِشُنا), 'ਤਿਜ਼' (تُرُشُنا) ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਭਰਮ–ਪਾਊ ਪ੍ਚਾਰ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਲਈ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਖੜੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਕਾਰ ਇਸ ਭੁਲੇਖੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ ਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ?

ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਾਹਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਰੂਪ ਉਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਠੀਕ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਉਸੇ ਮੂਲ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਰਦੂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ 'ਸ' (س، س) ਦਾ ਬਦਲ 'ਸ਼' (الله) ਲਿਖਣਾ ਸਹੀ (ਉਚਿਤ) ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ 'ਸ' ਦਾ ਉਰਦੂ /ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਹੀ ਬਦਲ '، س ' ਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਅੰਤਮ ਲਗਾਂ 'ਉ' ਅਤੇ 'ਇ' ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ:

ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣਕਾਰ ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਦੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ, ਮਿਧ, ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਵਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ (ਐਰਾਬ) ਨੂੰ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਹ੍ਸਵ-ਸਵਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਉਚਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਹਰਗਿਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ-ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹ੍ਸਵ-ਸਵਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਬਦਿਕ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਚ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹ੍ਸਵ-ਸਵਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਬਦਿਕ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਅਸਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਚ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹ੍ਸਵ-ਸਵਰ $\langle E/(J) \ \hat{g} \ / \hat{g}/(J) \$ ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਿਜੇ (ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੀ) ਉਚਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸਵਰ ਉਸ ਕਾਲ (ਸਮੇਂ) ਦੇ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਠੀਕ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੁਕੱਦਸ ਲਿਖਤ-ਰੂਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੂਲ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਹੀ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ (ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼) ਕਰੀਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਪਾਠ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ $\langle E/(J) \ \hat{g} \ / \hat{g}/(J) \ \hat{g}$ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਲਗੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ (ਐਰਾਬ) ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ੁਧ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਬਹਾਨੇ ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ (ਐਰਾਬ) ਨੂੰ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਅਸ਼ੁਧ ਲਿਖਤ ਮੰਨੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

ਇਸੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਹੋਰ ਨੁਕਤਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣਯੋਗ ਹੈ। ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਾਲੇ ਵੀ ਵਰਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ - 'ਬਰਦ' (رَئُ فُل), 'ਗਾਫਲ' (فُوٹ), 'ਗੁਮਾਨੁ' (فُلُ)। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਇਕਿਹਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਤਸਮ ਜਾਂ ਤਦਭਵ ਰੂਪ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਆਮ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਇਹ ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ (ਐਰਾਬ) ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਹਟਾਈਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ।

ਦੁਤ ਵਿਅੰਜਨ:

ਦੁਤ ਵਿਅੰਜਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਜਾਂ ਬਲਾਘਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਧੇ ਚੰਦ ਵਰਗਾ ਇਕ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ 'ਅੱਧਕ' (ੱ) ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਈ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ (ਅਵਸਥਾ) ਨੂੰ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ ਧੁਨੀ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਥਿਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਚੰਗਾ' ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਰੂਪ ਜਿਵੇਂ – 'ਚੰਗੇਰਾ' (وَرُيُّ), 'ਚੰਗਿਆਈ' (وَرُيُّ) ਆਦਿ ਲਿਖਣ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਨਾਸਿਕ ਧੁਨੀ ਕਾਇਮ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਵੱਡਾ' (وَرُوُ) ਤੋਂ 'ਵਡੇਰਾ' (ورُيُّ), 'ਵਡਿਆਈ' (ورُيُّ) ਆਦਿ ਬਣਾਉਣ 'ਤੇ ਦੂਹਰੇ ਵਿਅੰਜਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਕਾਇਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਖ–ਵਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਖੋ–ਵਖਰੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਦੂਹਰੇ ਵਿਅੰਜਨ ਭਾਵ ਬਲਾਘਾਤ ਇਕ ਅਸਥਿਰ ਜਾਂ ਅਨਿੱਚਿਤ ਧੁਨੀ ਹਨ।

ਬਾਣੀ ਮਹਲਾ ੯ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੂਹਰੇ ਵਿਅੰਜਨ ਵਰਗਾ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਜਾਂ ਦਬਾਅ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਗ ਤੇ ਲੈਅ-ਬਧ ਗਾਇਨ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਦਬਾਅ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਛੰਦ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਵੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰੰਤੂ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਸੰਭਾਵਿਤ ਉਚਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਈ ਉਲਝਣਾਂ (ਸਮਸਿਆਵਾਂ) ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਅਲੌਕਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਮੂਲ-ਰੂਪ ਕਾਇਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਅੰਜਨ-ਦੁਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਉਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ-ਪਾਠ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਜ਼ ਹਨ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਿਚ 'ਸਚਾ' ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਦਲ ਵਜੋਂ 'ਦ੍ਰ' ਹੀ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਨੂੰ 'ਦ੍ਰ' ਲਿਖਣਾ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਚਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਟਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਅਸੀਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦੇ ਅਖਰਾਂ, ਮਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ, ਅੰਕਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਦਾ ਉਚਿਤ

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(ਅਨੁਕੂਲ) ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਪਾਠ ਉਸੇ ਮੂਲ-ਰੂਪ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਕਸਵੇਂਟੀ (ਕਸੌਟੀ) ਉੱਤੇ ਪੂਰਾ ਉਤਰੇ ਭਾਵ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਰਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਲਿਪੀ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਦੂਜਾ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਇਸ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਿਤ (ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਿਤ) ਰੂਪ (ਰਚਨਾ) ਨੂੰ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਉਸ ਮੂਲ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਜਤਨ ਕਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਰਚਨਾ ਦਾ ਠੀਕ ਉਹੀ ਰੂਪ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਮੂਲ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਸੀ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ "ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਾਹਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ" ਨੂੰ ਮੂਲ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਤੋਂ ਉਰਦੂ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਿਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਇਸ ਉਰਦੂ/ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਵਿਚ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਿਤ "ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਾਹਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ" ਦਾ ਫਿਰ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਕਰੇ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ "ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਾਹਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਸਮੂਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ" ਦਾ ਖਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਮੂਲ ਰੂਪ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲਿਪੀਅੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਹਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ

ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

- 1. ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ (سرى گوروگر تھ صاحب), ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਮੁਖੀ-ਉਰਦੂ, ਗੁਰਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੇਦੀ, ਕੁਲਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਥਿੰਦ, ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਓਟਾਵਾ, ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ (سرِي گوروگر تھ صاحب), (ਸ਼ਾਹਮੁਖੀ) ਕਿਰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੰਨੂੰ, ਆਨਟਾਰੀਓ, ਕੈਨੇਡਾ.
- 2. ਆਦਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ (آڊ سرِي کوروکر تھ صاحِب), ਉਰਦੂ ਤਰਜੁਮਾ, ਬਾਵਾ ਉਧਮ ਸਿੰਘ, ਛਾਪਾ, 1916.
- 3. ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ, ਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੀਤਲ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, 1975.

ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫ਼ੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਅਨਮੋਲ ਬਚਨ

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਕੋਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਹਰ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਹੱਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ: ਇਸ ਲਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਘਬਰਾਉ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਨਾ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਤੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਕੋਈ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ।

ਜੀਵਨ ਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਖਿੜਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਫੁੱਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਫੁੱਲ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਵਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ – ਖਿੜਨਾ, ਮੁਰਝਾਉਣਾ ਤੇ ਝੜਨਾ।

ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਘਬਰਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਤਮਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਤਮਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਝੂਠ ਤੇ ਫਰੇਬ ਦਾ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਅਸਲੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਉਸਦੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਦੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਆਤਮਕ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਪੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸੱਪ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਵਿਚ ਤੇ ਬਿੱਛੂ ਦੀ ਪੂਛ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗੰਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਆਦਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਡਰੋ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਰੱਬ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦਾ।

ਸਮਾਂ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਉਹ ਸ਼ੈਅ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਤੇ ਬੇਕਦਰੀ ਸਦਕਾ ਹੀ ਆਪਸੀ ਵਖਰੇਵੇਂ

ਮਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਾਲਸਾਵਾਂ ਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੁੱਕਦੀਆਂ, ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਬੂ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਣ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋ, ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਝੋ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਪਾਰਸ ਪੱਥਰ ਹੈ। ਗੁੱਸੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਕੇ ਰਹੋ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਅੰਦਰਲੀਆਂ ਦੈਵੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਟ ਕਰ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖੋ ਕਿ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਛੋਟੇ ਨਾ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦੇਣ ਲੱਗਣ। ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਵਿਚ ਚੰਗੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਮੰਜਿਲ ਆਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਘੱਟ।

> ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ग्रागुंभी ज़ेंड 2020-21

हिन्दी विभाग

संपादकीय



धर्म के अवतरण, धर्म के संरक्षक, मानवता के उद्घोषक, समदर्शी दृष्टि, परदुखकातरता के गायक श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर का प्राकट्य निसंदेह त्रस्ति मन को ऋण देने वाला था। विश्व इतिहास में धर्म, मानवीय मूल्यों, आदर्शों एवं सिद्धांतों की रक्षा के लिए प्राणों की आहुति देने वालों में गुरु तेग बहादुर साहिब का स्थान अद्वितीय है।

एक यायावर के रूप में आपने अनेक स्थानों का परिभ्रमण कर सौमन्यस्ता एवं समरसता का संदेश दिया। आपके मुखारविंद से निःसृत वाणी विश्वकल्याण की भावना से ओतप्रोत हैं। हिंद की चादर गुरु तेग बहादुर शौर्य एवं पराक्रम की साक्षात श्री विग्रह थे। आतताविदों के आतंक से निरापद एवं निर्भीक गुरु तेग बहादुर ने इस्लाम धर्म को अपनाने से मना कर दिया। उनकी इस अटलता, अङ्गिता, दृढ़ता, स्थिरता एवं अविचलता को आत्मसात् करने की या यूं कहें अंगीकार करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रतिकूल परिवेश में भी व्यक्ति को अपना साहस एवं प्रण नहीं त्यागना चाहिए।

गुरु तेग बहादुर का मानना था कि उत्तम स्वभाव वाला व्यक्ति किसी से भयभीत नहीं होता न ही किसी को भयभीत करता है गुरु वाक है:-

भै काहु कउ देत निह निह भै मानत आन।। कहु नानक सुनि रे मना गिआनी ताहि बखानि।।

संपादकीय दायित्व का निर्वहन करते हुए मैं विद्यार्थियों को पावन संदेश देना चाहती हूँ कि गुरुओं की वाणी सदैव अनुकरणीय है। हमें अपने गुरुओं की वाणी से जो अधिकतम सीखना है वो है क्षुद्र जातिगत भेद को त्यागकर मानवता का संरक्षक का प्रहरी बनाना। विश्वबंधुत्व की अलख जगाना ही हमारा ध्येय होना चाहिए। इस घोर महामारी में प्रत्येक जन का यह अभीष्ट होना चाहिए। कि वह नाम का बल प्राप्त करें। गुरु वाणी साहस एवं शांति का पुंज है। प्रत्येक जन को उस जाप का आह्वान करना चाहिए। मैं अगमी जोत के संपादक मंडल एवं हिन्दी अनुभाग के छात्र संपादक विशाल सिंह बंगा को अनंत शुभकामनाएं और आर्शीवाद अपनी संपादकीय के माध्यम से प्रेषित करती हूँ जिसने ऑनलाइन क्लासेस के माध्यम से छात्र संपादक के दायित्वों का निर्वहन किया और इस रचना की धार को शिथिल नहीं होने दिया। इस प्रशंसनीय उपक्रम के लिए सभी को हिन्दी विभाग की ओर से साधुवाद और मंगलमय जीवन का शुभाशीष....

शुभाकांक्षी डॉ कमलजीत कौर सहायक प्रवक्ता, हिन्दी विभाग

हिन्दी साहित्य में गुरु तेग बहादुर का स्थान

गुरु तेग बहादुर का जन्म संवत 1678 में हुआ था और मृत्यु संवत 1732 में हुई। अतः कालक्रमानुसार गुरु तेग बहादुर उसी काल के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जिसे हिन्दी के इतिहासकारों ने 'रीतिकाल', 'श्रृंगारकाल' 'अलंकारकाल' अथवा 'कला काल' का नाम दिया है। चिंतामणि (जन्म संवत 1983), बेनी (रचनाकाल संवत 1700), मितराम (जन्म सं. 1674), बनवारी (जन्म सं. 1690), बिहारी (जन्म सं. 1600) आदि रीतिकाल के कुछ ऐसे किव हैं जो काव्य-रचना की दृष्टि से गुरु तेग बहादुर के समकालीन थे, किंतु चिंतनधारा, जीवन-दृष्टि काव्य, प्रवृत्ति, काव्य-पद्धित एवं काव्य शिल्प आदि की दृष्टि से गुरु तेग बहादुर इन सब से प्रथक श्रेणी के किव थे। इन किवयों की रचनाओं में श्रृंगार, रीति एवं अलंकरण की प्रवृत्तियां ही प्रमुख हैं, जबिक गुरु तेग बहादुर की रचना इन तीनों प्रवृत्तियों से सर्वधा मुक्त हैं। इन सभी किवयों की जीवन दृष्टि भौतिक सुखों एवं ऐषणाओं की सीमित थी, जबिक गुरु तेग बहादुर ने भौतिक पदार्थों की नश्वरता एवं सांसारिक ऐषणाओं के मिथ्यात्व का प्रतिपादन करके उनके परित्याग पर बल दिया है। इस युग के प्रतिनिधि एवं प्रतिष्ठि किव बिहारी की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में इस युग के रीति के जीवन दर्शन की झलक देखी जा सकती है-

तंत्रीनाद कवित्त रस सरस राग रित रंग। अनबूडे बूड़े तरे जे बूडे सब अंग।।

संभवतः 'रितरंग' में डूबना ही इस युग के किव के जीवन की सार्थकता थी। इसके विपरीत गुरु तेग बहादुर ने जीव को सांसारिक विषय वासनाओं से विरक्त होकर हिर-भिक्त में अनुरक्त होने की प्रेरणा दी है। उनकी जीवन दृष्टि निवृत्तिमूलक एवं आध्यात्मिक थी, और उनकी रचना में विरक्ति, विवेक एवं भिक्त की प्रवृत्तियां ही प्रमुख हैं। रीति किवयों ने अलंकृत शैली में काव्य रचना की है, जबिक इन्होंने सहज, सरस एवं अलंकृत शैली में काव्य रचना की है। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि कालक्रमानुसार रीतिकाल की सीमाओं के अंतर्गत आने पर भी गुरु तेग बहादुर उस काल के प्रभावों से सर्वथा मुक्त थे। चिंतनधारा, जीवन दृष्टि, काव्य प्रवृत्ति एवं काव्य पद्धित आदि की दृष्टि से वे पूर्णतः संत काव्य परंपरा के निकट पड़ते हैं।

गुरु तेग बहादुर जी का संबंध सिक्खों की उस गुरु परंपरा से है, जिन्होंने अपने युग की नृशंसतापूर्ण एवं निरंकुश यवन सत्ता की धार्मिक कट्टरता, असिहष्णुता एवं अत्याचारों का साहस के साथ सामना करते हुए भारतीय अध्याय एवं धर्म साधना की ज्योति को प्रज्जविलत रखा था। गुरु तेग बहादुर उस गुरु परंपरा में नवें गुरु हैं, जिसका प्रवर्तन गुरु नानक ने किया था। नानक के उत्तराधिकारी सभी गुरुओं ने गुरु नानक की सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक चेतना को अग्रसर किया और व्यक्ति मानवीय स्वतंत्रता की चेतना को दृढ़ करते हुए साहस एवं निर्भयता का परिचय दिया। उसके लिए उन्हें अनेक कष्ट सहने पड़े और कई बिलदान भी देने पड़े। गुरु तेग बहादुर ने भी इस पथ का अनुगमन किया और अपना बिलदान देकर दिखा दिया कि मानवीय स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए वे सर्वस्व न्यौछावर कर सकते हैं।

गुरु तेग बहादुर ने अपनी वाणी में यवनों के इस आतंक एवं हिन्दु जनका की असहाय अवस्था की ओर संकेत किया है-

बलु छुटिकओ बंधन परे कछु न होत उपाई।। कहु नानक अब ओट हिर गिज जिउ होहु सहाई।।

'तेग' के बहादुर श्री गुरु जी यवनों के अमानुषीय अत्याचारों एवं आंतक से न तिनक भी झुके न भयभीत हुए। उन्होंने अपना शीश देकर धर्म एवं मनुष्य के मानवीय अधिकारों की रक्षा की। इसिलए उन्हें 'हिन्द की चादर' कहा गया है। उन्होंने सच्चा 'बह्मज्ञानी' उसी को कहा है, जो न किसी से भयभीत होता है, न किसी को भयभीत करता है-

> भय काहू कउ देति नहिं नहिं भय मानत आनि।। कहु नानक सुनि रे मना ग्यानी ताहि बखानि।।

गुरु तेग बहादुर के जीवन व्यक्तित्व तथा वाणी से भी हमें यही संदेश मिलता है। गुरु तेग बहादुर का यही आदर्श एवं आचरण (भय काहु कउ देति निहं निहं भय मानत आिन) संत योद्धा गुरु गोविंद सिंह के लिए अतुलनीय प्रेरणादायक सिद्ध हुआ, जिससे उन्होंने शौर्य एवं आध्यात्मिक्ता के प्रतीक 'खालसा पंथ' की रचना की तथा भारत के मध्ययुगीन इतिहास में मानवीय स्वतंत्रता, साहस एवं निर्भीकता का एक विलक्षण उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया।

वस्तुतः गुरु तेग बहादुर की मानवीय स्वतंत्रता के मूल अधिकारों में ऐसी दृढ़ आस्था थी कि अडिग निश्चय एवं निश्चल संकल्प के साथ उन्होंने एक चट्टान की भांति स्थिर रह कर उसकी रक्षा की। उनकी वाणी (काव्य रचना) आज भी हमारे अंदर वही चेतना उजागर कर रही है। उसमें निर्बल, संत्रस्त एवं असहाय व्यक्ति में भी नया उत्साह, साहस, शक्ति एवं निर्भयता पैदा करने की अदभुत क्षमता है। गुरु तेग बहादुर ने अपनी वाणी में ऐसी ही 'निर्भयता' का प्रतिपादन किया है। जिस युग में गुरु तेग बहादुर ने काव्य रचना की है, उस युग में शायद ही हिन्दी के किसी अन्य किव (रीतिकिव) ने स्वातंत्रय चेतना एवं मानवीय मूल्यों में ऐसी आस्था प्रकट की हो, अथवा उनका प्रकाशन अपनी रचनाओं में किया हो। इस दृष्टि से भी गुरु तेग बहादुर का हिन्दी साहित्य में एक विशिष्टि स्थान एवं महत्व है।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि रीतिकाल के किव होते हुए भी जीवन दर्शन, काव्य चिंतन, काव्य प्रवृत्तियां एवं लेखकीय आदर्श की दृष्टि से गुरु तेग बहादुर भिक्त काव्य परंपरा के किव हैं तथा उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति एवं साहित्य परंपरा के दो प्रमुख मूलभूत तत्वों - आध्यात्मिक्ता एवं मानवीय स्वतंत्रता की रचना को दृढ़ता से प्रतिष्ठि किया है। कथनी और करनी में समानता के कारण उनकी वाणी में विलक्षण जीवंतता एवं प्रभविष्णुता आ गई है, इसिलए उनकी वाणी परिमाण में थोड़ी होते हुए भी हिन्दी साहित्य की अमूल्य निधि है।

भाषा की सहजता, सरलता, सरसता, मार्मिकता, प्रेषणीयता एवं शक्ति; पद रचना का साहित्य एवं माधूर्य तथा बिम्बों एवं प्रतीकों की कलात्मक्ता उनकी काव्य रचना की कुछ ऐसी अन्य विशेषताएं हैं जो उसे एक विशिष्ट व्यक्तित्व प्रदान कर देती हैं।

> डॉ संदीप कौर हिन्दी विभाग

माँ

माँ, शब्द सा मिठास कहीं नहीं, माँ, के प्यार जैसा प्यार कहीं नहीं, तेरी डाँट में भी प्यार है, तू है जन्नत की प्यारी मूर्त, तुझ जैसा अनमोल हीरा कहीं नहीं, घुटनों के बल सरक-सरक कर न जाने कब पैरों के बल खड़ा हुआ, तेरी ममता के आँचल में न जाने कब मैं बड़ा हुआ। कड़ी धूप में बन छाया तू साथ रही, हर मुश्किल में तू पास रही, बलिदान कर अपने सुखों का, हमारे सपने संजोती रही, पर जुबां पर सदा हँसी रही, असंख्य गलितयां होने पर भी, तू दुलारती,समझाती रही, तू जन्नत का एक फूल है, प्यार करना तेरा उसूल है, दुनिया की मोहब्बत तो फिजूल है, एक तेरी ही दुआ कबूल है, तुझको नाराज करना, हम बच्चों की भूल है, तेरे कदमों की मिट्टी उस जन्नत की धूल है, बच्चों की खुशी में हर पल खुश रहती है, माँ, आप जन्नत का फूल हो।

> विशाल सिंह बंगा बी.ए.तृतीय

जिन्दगी

ज़िन्दगी जीना सीखा देती है, धीरे-धीरे गम सारे भुला देती है। जब भी कोई उलझ जाता है अपनी तनहाइयों में, ये उसे भी रास्ता दिखा देती हैं। जो भी करता है मुश्किल रास्तों पर चलने की हिम्मत, ये उसे भी मंजिल तक पहुँचा देती है। जिन्दगी को जीने के लिए बस प्यार ही काफ़ी है, जिस से यह पराये को भी अपना बना देती है। हाँ, कभी-कभी लेती है इम्तिहान, लेकिन फिर उड़ने का हुनर भी सीखा देती है। जब भी कोई तन्हा होकर कलम उठाता है, यह उसे भी शायर बना देती है।

> मानसी गौतम बी.ए.प्रथम

राजनीति

हमारे देश के नेता जी, जिन्हें अपनी गद्दी प्यारी, खुद की जेब भरी रहे, भाड़ में जाए जनता बेचारी। राजनीति का मतलब इनके लिए मेवा है, फिर काहे को सोचे ये, कि करनी जनता की सेवा है। करते रहते नित-प्रतिदिन ये सत्य-अहिंसा की बातें वोट देकर फिर हम जैसे प्रतिदिन ही पछताते। भ्रष्टाचार की मूर्त ये, घोटालों के स्वामी इनको, फर्क नहीं पड़ता

चाहे हो इनकी बदनामी।

मैं-मैं करके लोकतंत्र को
इन्होंने मार डाला
इनकी सियासत ने जनतंत्र का
मुँह कर दिया काला।
सिर पर टोपी सफेद कुर्ता
मात्र दिखावी पहनावा
मन से मैले छल-कपटी
चाहिए बस इनको मेवा।
कुर्सी के लिए ओढ़ा है, हथकंड़ों का चोगा
राजनीति के खेल में, न जाने देख का क्या होगा।

सतविंदर कौर बी.ए.प्रथम

नयी सुबह

फिर फूल खिलेंगे फिर चांदनी रात होगी पतझड़ बीतेगी कल फिर बरसात होगी। सुनाई देगी किलकारियां पंछी फिर गाएंगे मुरझाए हुए ये चेहरे फिर से मुस्कुराएंगे। टूटेगी ये बेड़ियां हम फिर आजाद होंगे अपने पराए फिर एक दूसरे के पास होंगे। प्रार्थना और धैर्य अपना रंग दिखलायेगी चचा अजान करेंगे माँ भी मंदिर जायेगी। अमावस है आज फिर अंधेरी रात होगी पतझड़ बीतेगी कल फिर बरसात होगी।

> विकास बी.ए.द्वितीय

गुर्वोभी नेंड 2020-21

समाचार पत्र (कोरोना समय)

हुआ है इंसा इंसान का दुश्मन, क्या गज़ब का मुकाम आया है बद से बदतर हालत में समाचार हर सुबह - हर शाम पाया है। मेरे जानने वाले, बाजू वाले, तो कभी अनजान का नाम आया है मिलते थे रोज़ जिनसे अब उनसे भी दूरियां बनाना काम आया है। कहीं बरसते फूल, कहीं पत्थर तो कहीं, बदसलूकी का इंतेजाम पाया है फरिश्ते कर रहे इलाज पर जाहिलों को ज़रा नहीं आराम आया है। कभी अल्लाह, कभी ईशु, कभी गोविंद, कभी राम बनकर कोई आया है सारे मंदिर, मस्जिद बंद हो गए अब इंसा इंसान के काम आया है।

मुस्कान बी.ए.द्वितीय

आत्मविश्वास

परिंदे रूक मत अभी आसमान बाकी है तू उड़ना शुरू कर अभी पंखों में जान बाकी है मंजिल की परवाह किए बिना तू उड़े चल अभी तो तेरे पीछे काफिला आना बाकी है।

हुआ क्या जो आघात भीष्म महामारी का समय ने पल-पल देखा खेल महामारी का अपने छूटे, सपने टूटे पर परिंदों ने आसमान में उड़ना कब छोड़ा है। परिंदे का नहीं कायरों का काम रूक जाना है वीरों ने तो सदा आगे बढ़ना जाना है तीर तरकश से निकाल तू महामारी को मार क्योंकि आशावादी सुबह का आसमान अभी बाकी है।

> आरती बी.ए.द्वितीय

मैं हिन्दी

इंगिलश बनाना चाहते हो। करो प्यार मुझे, तोड़ो नहीं, मुझसे जुड़ना सीखो जुड़ना ही मेरा काम है गर हिन्दी को बचा सको तो यही मेरा सम्मान है, यही मेरा सम्मान है।

> आकाश बी.ए.द्वितीय

म ।ह

मैं हिन्दी, मेरी व्यथा सुनो, वर्तमान में कथा सुनो। हिन्दी दिवस बनाकर, याद मुझे ये करते हैं शायद ऐसा करके, सम्मान ये मेरा करते हैं। मुझ पर रंग चढ़ाकर जनता में जोश भरते हैं फिर क्यों तुम मुझे मेरी मिट्टी से, अलग करना चाहते हो। तुम तो मेरे अपने हो जो मुझे

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हिन्द की चादर

बात करते हैं लोग यहां जीते-मरते रहे लोग यहां निज प्राण दिया परमारथ में है धर्मवीर कोई और कहाँ

गुरुओं का मान रखा जिसने हिन्द का हमेशा ध्यान रखा निज मोह को त्याग दिया स्वाभिमान का ज्ञान दिया

इस बालक के मुख पर तेज था अपार दुश्मन भी बैठे थे तैयार पर गुरु-पिता की सीख थी संग और तेज बड़ी थी, उसकी तलवार समय के साथ बढ़ा बालक ली विद्या और बना पालक सहृदय, प्रेम, त्याग, बिलदान थे गुण उसमें ये विद्यमान

तब देश में था बड़ा अत्याचार पापी ने मचाई थी हाहाकार कहता था बदल लो ईमान अभी मिलेगा जीने का अधिकार तभी

इससे बढ़कर भी थे कई दुख थे लोग भी धर्म से बड़े विमुख थी नशाखोरी, दुखी था समाज गुरु ज्ञान को रखा सम्मुख बढ़ने लगा हद से जो दुराचार सृष्टि के निकट थी प्रलय साकार चिंतित समाज पहुँचा गुरुधाम मुख से निकला फिर त्राहिमाम

ज्ञानवान, व्यवहार कुशल देख कष्ट जनो का हो गए विकल, बलिदान की ठानी उस ऋषि ने देख अत्याचार हुए विह्नल

बालक उनका भी वीर ही था देख धर्म दशा वो भी अधीर था राष्ट्र को देख, आँखों में नीर था

विधर्मी को गढ़ में चुनौती दी दिया 'शीश'व धर्म की रक्षा की जगे लोग, वीर बने सभी बलिदान के अर्थ को साध लिया

हो रहा है धर्म का आज अनादर आते हो याद फिर राष्ट्र को सादर ले पुर्नजन्म आओ पुण्यात्मा एक बार फिर बनो 'हिन्द की चादर'

> मुस्कान बी.ए.तृतीय

कोरोनावायरस

कोरोनावायरस को विश्व स्वास्थय संगठन ने महामारी घोषित कर दिया है। कोविड-19 का संक्रमण बहुत जल्दी एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति में फैलता है। इसलिए इस वायरस से बचाव के लिए सरकार द्वारा सावधानी बरतने की सलाह दी जा रही है। कोरोना वायरस बहुत सूक्ष्म लेकिन प्रभावी वायरस है। कोरोना वायरस मानव के बाल की तुलना में 100 गुना छोटा है।

कोरोनावायरस क्या है:-

कोरोनावायरस यह एक ऐसा संक्रमण है जिसमें व्यक्ति को सर्दी-जुकाम और सांस लेने जैसी समस्या हो सकती है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को कोरोना हुआ है तो वायरस उस व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति में बहुत जल्दी ट्रांसफर होता है इसलिए इससे बचने के

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लिए सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग का पालन करने की सलाह दी जा रही है। इसके संक्रमण के फलस्वरूप बुखार, जुकाम, सांस लेने में तकलीफ, नाक बहना और गले में खराश जैसी समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती हैं। यह वायरस सबसे पहले दिसंबर 2019 में चीन के शहर बुहान में सामने आया। अभी तक इस वायरस को रोकने के लिए कोई टीका नहीं बना। कोरोनावायरस के गंभीर मामलों में निमोनिया, सांस लेने में बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी, किड़नी फेल होना और यहां तक कि मौत भी हा सकती है।

कोरोनावायरस का संक्रमण हो जाए तब:-

इस समय कोरोना वायरस का कोई इलाज नहीं है, लेकिन इसमें बीमारी के लक्ष्ण कम होने वाली दवाइयां दी जा सकती हैं। जब तक आप ठीक न हो जाएं, तब तक आप दूसरों से अलग रहें।

कोरोना से बचाव के लिए:-

- कोरोनो से बचाव के लिए सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग रखें।
- 2. हाथों को बार-बार धोना है और सफाई का पूरा ध्यान रखें।
- हाथ मिलाने की जगह नमस्ते करने की आदत बनाएं।
- मास्क का इस्तेमाल करें।
- 5. घर में लाई गई किसी भी चीज को पहले सैनिटाईज करें, फिर उसका इस्तेमाल करें।
- मोबाइल व लैपटॉप को भी समय-समय पर साफ करते रहें।
- 7. छींकते और खांसते समय अपनी नाक और मुँह को रूमाल या टिशू से ढकें। इस्तेमाल टिशू तुरंत बंद डिब्बे में फैंके।
- अपने इम्यून सिस्टम को मजबूत बनाए, जिसके लिए आप अपनी डाइट में पौष्टिक चीजों को शामिल करें। दिनभर में कम से कम एक बार हल्दी वाले दूध का सेवन करें। गुनगुना पानी पीने की आदत डालें।
- 9. अपने शरीर के तापमान और श्वसन लक्ष्णों की जांच नियमित रूप से करें।
- 10. स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय भारत सरकार ने कोरोनावायरस से बचने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं, उसका पालन करें।

उपसंहार:-

कोरोनावायरस से बचने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। शोधकर्ता वैज्ञानिक इस वायरस से छूटकारा पाने के लिए दवा बनाने में जुटे हुए हैं। सरकार द्वारा लगातार इस खतरनाक बीमारी से बचने के लिए कठोर कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तािक इस महामारी से निजात पा सके। इसिलए यह हम सब की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि हम नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन करें तािक हम अपने देख और विश्व को रोगमुक्त कर सकें।

विशाल सिंह बंगा बी.ए.तृतीय

नयी शिक्षा नीति

यह संसार नश्वर और क्षणभंगुर है। परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है, जो परिवर्तन को समझता है, वस्तुतः वही ज्ञानी है। यहाँ बात करेंगे भारत देश की नयी शिक्षा नीति की। शिक्षा समाज की दिशा तथा दशा का निर्धारण करती है कि अगर किसी देश तथा समाज में बड़े परिवर्तन करने हों तो शिक्षा को समय के साथ परिवर्तित करना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

नयी शिक्षा नीति में महत्वपूर्ण बातें:-

इस शिक्षा नीति में पूर्वत जारी संरचना 10+2 को 5+3+3+4 में बदल दिया गया। जहां पहले पाय को 3 वर्ष से 8 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए बनाया गया जिसमें बच्चा प्री स्कूल के साथ प्रथम और द्वितीय कक्षा में शिक्षा ग्रहण करेगा। वही 3 वर्ष से 8 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम का दो समूहों में विभाजन किया गया, जहाँ तीन वर्ष से 6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को प्री-स्कूल के माध्यम से मुफ्त, सुरक्षित और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने तथा 6

वर्ष से 8 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा 1 और 2 में शिक्षा प्रदान करने की योजना है। इसी प्रकार अगले चरण के तीन -तीन को छठी से आठवीं कक्षा के लिए बनाया गया है, जिसमें अब बच्चों को रोजगारपरक कौशल की शिक्षा दी जाएगी एवं इनकी स्थानीय स्तर पर इंटर्निशप भी कराई जाएगी। अंतिम चरण के चार को नवीं से बारहवीं कक्षा के लिए बनाया गया जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को दो बोर्ड परीक्षाओं से छुटकारा मिल सकेगा।

- प्रारंभिक शिक्षा को बहु-स्तरीय खेल और गतिविधि आधारित बनाने की प्राथमिकता दी गई है।
- 3. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का नाम बदल कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय किया गया।
- नयी नीति में मातृभाषा और क्षेत्रीय भाषा पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया।
- 5. मल्टीपल एंट्री एंड एक्जिट पालिसी जोड़ी गयी है, जो कि कॉलेजो में पढ़ रहे बच्चों के लिए है। जिसका उद्देश्य 2 साल की पढ़ाई कर चुके छात्र को सर्टिफिकेट, दो साल पर डिप्लोमा और तीन साल पर डिग्री देने का प्रावधान है।
- 6. अब एक साल का पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन व 4 साल का पीएचडी/एमफिल कोर्स को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
- अब कोई भी विद्यार्थी मनचाहे विषय चुन सकेगा यानि फिजिक्स वाला म्यूजिक भी पढ़ सकता है। इसका नाम मल्टी डिसिप्लिवरी एजुकेशन है।
- 8. नयी शिक्षा नीति में यूनिवर्सिटी की साथ-साथ संबंध कॉलेज को भी परीक्षा कराने की स्वायत्ता दी जा सकेगी। अब सभी प्रकार की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए एक ही रेग्युलेटर (भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा आयोग) होगी।
- 9. देशभर की सभी यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए शिक्षा के एक समान मानक होंगे। विश्व की टॉप युनिवर्सिटी को देश में अपने कैम्पस खोलने की अनुमित दी जाएगी।
- 10. नई शिक्षा नीति को 2040 तक पूर्ण रूप से लागू करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस शिक्षा नीति में छात्र को रोजगार कौशल की शिक्षा का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है। अब 2030 तक देश के प्रत्येक जिले में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान, डिजिटल साधनों, विर्चुअल लैब, डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी इत्यादि खोलने का फैसला लिया गया है। नई नीति पर सरकारी खर्च 43% से बढ़ाकर जीडीपी के 6 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
- 11. स्कूल के बाद कॉलेज में दाखिले के लिए एक कॉमन इंट्रेस एग्जाम कराने की बात की गयी है। रोजगार के लिए विभिन्न परीक्षाओं से निजात दिलाने के लिए नेशनल एजेंसी का गठन किया जाएगा। जो ग्रुप बी और ग्रुप सी (गैर-तकनीकी) पदों के लिए उम्मीदवारों को शॉटलिस्ट करने के लिए कॉमन एलिजिबिलिटी टेस्ट (सीईटी) आयोजित करेगी।

अंत में हम यह आशा करते हैं कि यह शिक्षा नीति राष्ट्र, समाज और सबसे छात्रों के भविष्य के लिए लाभकारी सिद्ध हों।

नीशू बी.ए.तृतीय

जीना मुश्किल करती महँगाई

संघर्ष का दूसरा नाम ही जीवन है। मनुष्य को जीवन में अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। इनमें कुछ समस्याएं तो अल्पकालिक होती हैं तो कुछ आजीवन चलती हैं। गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लिए ऐसी ही दीर्घकालिक परेशानी का नाम है- महँगाई।

वर्तमान समय में निम्न और मध्यमवर्ग महँगाई से सबसे ज्यादा परेशान है। यह मनुष्य की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं रोट्री, कपड़ा और मकान पर सर्वाधिक चोट पहुँचाती है। सरकारी आँकड़ों में यह भले ही स्थिर दिखे या अल्पकाल के लिए कुछ कम हो पर सत्य तो यह है कि महँगाई निरंतर बढ़ती ही रहती है। सरकार भी अपना पल्ला झाड़ने के उद्देश्य से पहले तो मौसम, प्रकृति आदि के प्रतिकूल होने का बहाना बनाती है, फिर इसका दोष दूसरे कारणों पर डालकर अपना पल्ला झाड़ लेती है।

चुनाव करीब आते ही हमारे नेता गरीबों का वोट पाने के लिए लालच में महँगाई कम करने के स्वप्न दिखाती हैं, पर चुनाव जीतते ही अपनी सुविधाएं व अपना वेतन भत्ता बढ़ाकर उसका भार आम जनता पर डाल देती हैं। चुनाव से पूर्व विभिन्न गुर्वोभी नेंड 2020-21

राजनीतिक पार्टियां, औद्योगिक इकाइयों के मालिक, अपने उत्पादों पर मनमर्जी की मूल्य-वृद्धि करते हैं। उन्हें रोकने वाला कोई नहीं होता है क्योंकि रिश्वत रूपी चंदा पहले ही दिया जा चुका है।

महँगाई बढ़ने का प्रमुख कारण है माँग और पूर्ति के बीच असंतुल होना। जब किसी वस्तु की आपूर्ति कम होती है और माँग बढ़ती है तो वस्तुओं का मूल्य स्वयमेव बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि अधिक क्रयशक्ति रखने वाले लोग उसे ऊंचे दाम पर खरीद लेते हैं। प्राकृतिक प्रकोप जैसे-बाढ़, सूखा, अतिवृष्टि भूकंप आदि महँगाई बढ़ाने में सहायक होते हैं। इनसे खेती की उपज घट जाती है और खाद्यात्र व अन्य वस्तुएं बाहर से मँगानी पड़ती है। जमाखोरी, काला बाजारी आदि भी इसके मानव निर्मित कारण है। इसके अलावा दोषपूर्ण वितरण प्रणाली, असफल सरकारी नियंत्रण तथा मनुष्य की स्वार्थपूर्ण प्रवृति भी इसके लिए उत्तरदायी है।

महँगाई रोकने के लिए सरकार और व्यापारी वर्ग दोनों को आगे आना होगा। सरकार को वितरण प्रणाली सुव्यवस्थित तथा सुचारू बनानी होगी। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से दैनिकोपयोगी वस्तुएं शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उपलब्ध करानी होगी। जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी करने वालों पर कड़ा जुर्माना लगाते हुए कठोर दंड का प्रावधान करना होगा। इसके अलावा सरकार को अपने खर्चे में कटौती करनी चाहिए। धनाढ्य वर्ग को अपनी विलासितापूर्ण जीवनशैली में बदलाव लाना चाहिए तथा ऐसे लोगों के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए जो अपनी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए संघंषरत हैं।

ऐसी महँगाई है कि चेहरा भी बेच के अपना खा गया कोई, अब तो न वे अरमान हैं न वे सपने हैं अब वो अरमान है न वो अपने जैसे कबूतर उड़ा ले गया कोई

> अंकिता भट्ट बी.कॉम.तृतीय

गुरु तेग बहादुर जी

ये कहानी बड़ी पुरानी है, ये वीरों वाली वाणी है।
ये शीश धरा पर धरा नहीं, ये शीश कटा पर झुका नहीं।
वो उनका धर्म मान था, सांस्कृतिक विरासत के लिए दिया
बिलदान था।
धर्म का झुकने नहीं दिया अभिमान कभी।
ये शीश, धरा पर धरा नहीं..
मुगलों ने अत्याचार किये, धर्म परिवर्तन के वार किये
फिर भी आँसू बहाये नहीं, हम कायर कहलाये नहीं
ये शीश, धरा पर धरा नहीं..
जब औरंगजेब आया था
कोशिश इस्लाम कबूल कराने लाया था

वो भी सिक्ख सपूत थे, वो शीश कटा सकते हैं केश नहीं ये शीश, धरा पर धरा नहीं.. शीश कटा कर अपने धर्म को बचा लिया अपनी विरासत का नाम जुड़वा लिया तभी तो अपना नाम गुरु तेग बहादुर कहलवा लिया ये कहानी बड़ी पुरानी है, ये वीरों वाली वाणी है। ये शीश धरा पर धरा नहीं, ये शीश कटा पर झुका नहीं।

> संजय बी.ए.तृतीय

ग्रागुभी ज़ेंड 2020-21

गुरु नानक देव जी के आशींवाद का रहस्य

गुरु नानक देव जी अपने शिष्यों के साथ एक गांव पहुँचे। उस गांव के लोग बहुत बुरे थे। वे हर किसी के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया करते थे। जैसे ही गुरु नानक देव जी गांव पहुँचे तो गांव के लोगों ने उनके साथ बहुत दुर्व्यवहार किया और उनकी हंसी उड़ाने लगे। गुरु जी ने गांव वालों को दुर्व्यवहार न करने के लिए समझाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उन पर कोई असर न हुआ। गुरु जी वहां से निकलने लगे तो गांव वालों ने कहा महात्मन, हमने आपकी इतनी सेवा की, जाने से पहले कम से कम आर्शीवाद तो देते जाईये। उन्हें आर्शीवाद देते हुए गुरु जी ने कहा 'एक साथ एक जगह पर रहो।'

उसके बाद गुरुजी दूसरे गांव पहुंचे। उस गांव के लोग बहुत अच्छे थे, गांव के लोगों ने गुरु जी की खूब सेवा की और भरपूर अतिथि सत्कार किया। जब गुरु जी के गांव छोड़ने का वक्त आया तो गांव वालों ने गुरु जी से आर्शीवाद मांगा। उन्हें आर्शीवाद देते हुए गुरु जी ने कहा तुम सब उजड़ जाओ। इतना सुनकर उनके शिष्य हैरान रह गए। उन्होंने पूछा गुरु जी आज हम दो गांवें में गए, दोनों जगह आपने अलग-अलग आर्शीवाद दिए, लेकिन यह आर्शीवाद हमारे समझ में नहीं आए। जिसके बाद गुरु जी ने कहा एक बात हमेशा ध्यान रखो - सज्जन व्यक्ति जहां भी जाते हैं, वो अपने साथ सज्जनता और अच्छाई लेकर जाता है। वो जहां भी रहेगा, अपने चारो ओर प्रेम और सद्भाव का वातावरण बना कर रखेगा। अतः मैंने सज्जन लोगों से भरे गांव के लागों को उजड़ जाने को कहा।

सौरव जैन बी.ए.द्वितीय

विद्यार्थी जीवन

विद्यार्थी जीवन तपस्या और साधना का जीवन है। यह चिरत्र निर्माण और ज्ञान को सुदृढ़ करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण समय है। विद्यार्थी जीवन संपूर्ण जीवन का स्वर्णिम काल है। इसी काल पर व्यक्तिका संपूर्ण भिवष्य निर्भर करता है। इस काल का सदुपयोग करने वाले विद्यार्थी अपना शेष जीवन लाभकारी और सुखमय बना सकते हैं। इस काल को व्यर्थ के कार्यों में नष्ट करने वाले विद्यार्थी अपने जीवन को अंधकारमय बना देते हैं।

विद्यार्थी शब्द अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण और व्यापक अर्थ वाला शब्द है। यह शब्द दो शब्दों के योग से बना है। विद्या और अर्थी का अर्थ हुआ विद्या को प्रयोजन के रूप में ग्रहण करना, वही विद्यार्थी है। इस प्रकार विद्यार्थी का एक मात्र उद्देश्य विद्या की प्राप्ति है। विद्यार्थी जीवन स्वतंत्र जीवन होता है। वह स्वाभिमान से ओत-प्रोत होता है। वह किसी प्रकार के दबाव और झुकावों से कोसों दूर रहता है। इस काल में एक विद्यार्थी के शारीरिक, मानसिक और नैतिक गुणों का विकास होता है। विद्यार्थी जीवन में व्यक्ति के चिरत्र का निर्माण होता है। अतः इस जीवन में बहुत सोच - समझकर कदम उठाने की जरूरत होती है। विद्यार्थी जीवन में व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन कुछ न कुछ नया जरूर सीखता है। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी अलग होता है, हर एक की खूबियां और कमजोरियां अलग-अलग होती हैं इसलिए न तो किसी और से तुलना करे और न किसी और के जैसा बनने की कोशिश करें। विद्यार्थी जीवन पांच वर्ष की आयु से शुरू हो जाता है। इस समय मनुष्य के अंतर्मन में जिज्ञासाएं पनपने लगती हैं। नए शिक्षक, नए सहपाठी और नया वातावरण उसे मिलता है। वह बखूबी समझने लगता है कि समाज में किस तरह रहना चाहिए? विद्यार्थी और शिक्षा का गहरा संबंध है। मनुष्य के जीवन का वह समय जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में व्यतित होता है विद्यार्थी जीवन कहलाता है। विद्यार्थी जीवन मानव जीवन का स्वर्णकाल माना जाता है। इस काल में उसे न कमाने की चिंता होती है और न ही घर-गृहस्थी की। विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनेक कष्ट भी होते हैं। कई विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा ग्रहण संबंधी कई कठिनईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। महंगी शिक्षा गरीब विद्यार्थियों के लिए मुख्य समस्या है, जिसके कारण कुशल विद्यार्थियों को अपने सपनों को

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त्यागना पड़ जाता है। विद्यार्थी-जीवन संपूर्ण जीवन की नींव है। इस जीवन में विद्यार्थी स्वयं के लिए अपने माता-पिता व परिवार के लिए और राष्ट्र के लिए तैयार होता है।

आलस्य विद्यार्थियों का सबसे बड़ा शत्रु है। विद्यार्थी जीवन का एक-एक क्षण अमूल्य है। विद्यार्थियों को जीवन में मूल्यवर्धक विद्या प्राप्त करने के लिए सदा तत्पर रहना चाहिए। प्रतिदिन कुछ न कुछ सीखने के कारण विद्यार्थी जीवन अनुभवों से भरा होता है। विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन का बहुत ज्यादा महत्व है। अतः विद्यार्थी जीवन के इस स्वर्णकाल को हर प्रकार की बुरी संगति से बचाते हुए, इसका पूरा आनंद उठाना चाहिए।

अजय कुमार बी.ए.तृतीय

ईमानदारी

किसी शहर में एक सज्जन रहते थे, वे अपनी ईमानदारी के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। एक बार वे समुद्री जहाज पर लंबी यात्रा करने निकले। उनके पास काफी पैसे थे, ताकि सफ़र में कोई भी परेशानी न आए। यात्रा के दौरान उनकी दोस्ती अन्य यात्रियों से हो गई। उनके अच्छे व्यवहार से सभी उनके दोस्त बन गए।

उन यात्रियों में से एक जवान व्यक्ति उनका खास दोस्त बन गया। एक दिन बातों ही बातों में उन सज्जन ने पैसे वाल बात उसे बता दी। इतने सारे पैसों के बारे में सुनकर उसके मन में लालच आ गया। उसने पैसे हिथयाने की योजना बनाई। एक दिन वह जवान व्यक्ति सवेरे-सवेरे उठकर चिल्लाने लगा। जब जहाज के कर्मचारियों ने उससे इसका कारण पूछा तो उसने बताया कि मेरा पैसों से भरा बैग चोरी हो गया है। उसने ठीक वैसा ही बैग बताया जैसा उस सज्जन के पास था। जहाज के कर्मचारियों ने कहा कि हम सब लोगों की तालाशी लेंगे। जिसनें भी चोरी की होगी, वह पकड़ में आ जाएगा।

जब उन सज्जन को यह सब पता चला तो वे समझ गए कि ये उस आदमी की चाल है। धीरे -धीरे सभी यात्रियों की तालाशी ली जाने लगी। किसी के पास कुछ नहीं निकला। जब उस सज्जन की बारी आई तो सभी लोग कहने लगे ये बहुत अच्छे इंसान हैं, इनकी तालाशी लेने का कोई फायदा नहीं।

ये बात सुनकर उस सज्जन ने कहा कि नहीं, जिसका सामान चोरी हुआ है, उसके दिल में शक बना रहेगा, इसिलए मेरे सामान की भी तालाशी ली जाए। उसकी तालाशी लेने पर भी कुछ नहीं निकला। ये देखकर वो जवान आदमी उदास हो गया। उसे समझ नहीं आ रहा था कि आखिर वो पैसों से भरा बैग कहां गया?

दो दिन बाद उस जवान आदमी ने सज्जन से खुद ही पूछा कि आपके पास जो पैसों से भरा बैग था, वह कहां गया? उस सज्जन ने मुस्कुरा कर कहा कि उसे मैंने समुंदर में फेंक दिया। क्योंकि पैसा तो मैं दोबारा कमा लूंगा, लेकिन अगर लोग मुझ पर शक करने लगते तो मेरी ईमानदारी पर सवाल उठने लगते। मैं दौलत तो गवां सकता हूँ, लिकन ईमानदारी और सच्चाई नहीं खोना चाहता।

शिक्षा:- कई बार हम बिना सोचे-समझे अपनी राज की बातें लोगों को बता देते हैं, जिसके कारण हमें बाद में पछताना पड़ता है। हमें ऐसा करने से बचना चाहिए और साथ ही इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ईमानदारी ही हमारी सबसे बड़ी पूंजी है। अगर नुकसान उठाकर भी हम अपनी ईमानदारी बचा सकते हैं तो पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए।

> निखिल सिंह बी.ए. द्वितीय

गुरु का महत्व

कबीर जी ने सत्य ही कहा है गुरु बिन ज्ञान न उपजै, गुरु बिन मिलै न मोक्ष। गुरु बिन लखै न सत्य को, गुरु बिन मिटै न दोष।।

भारतीय संस्कृति में गुरु का स्थान हमेशा ऊँचा रहा है। बिन गुरु के कामयाबी पाना बहुत किठन होता है। गुरु वह है जो हमें अच्छी सीख दे, सही मार्ग दिखाए और हमें गलत मार्ग पर जाने से रोके। गुरु एक मार्गदर्शक है। अगर हमें जीवन में कुछ करना है तो गुरु के अनुसार चलना जरूरी है। एक अच्छा गुरु समाज में अच्छे इंसान बनने और अच्छे नागरिक बनने में हमारी मदद करता है। अकसर हम अपने घमंड में गुरु की महत्ता को कम कर देते हैं और उनकी कही बातों का पालन नहीं करते जिसके कारण हम जीवन में सही मार्ग से भटक जाते हैं। इसिलए हमें गुरु की आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहिए। गुरु तो वह है जो आपके भीतर के अंधकार को मिटाकर प्रकाश का संचार करे, आपकी अज्ञानता को दूर करे। गुरु हमेशा ही बिना किसी स्वार्थ और बिना किसी भेदभाव से विद्यार्थियों को सही-गलत और अच्छे-बुरे का ज्ञान कराता है। अच्छा गुरु बनने के लिए कुछ आवश्यक शर्तें होती हैं जिनको पूरा करके ही अच्छा गुरु बना जा सकता है जैसे संयम, सदाचार, सहनशीलता, शुद्ध आचरण, शुद्ध उच्चारण, सुन्दर लेखन आदि अनेक ऐसी बाते हैं जो किसी भी गुरु को श्रेष्ठ बना सकती हैं। गुरु ज्ञान का वह भंडार है जो विद्यार्थियों का सच्चा मित्र बनकर उसको सफला प्राप्त करने में सहायक सिद्ध होता है।

तरूण बी.ए.प्रथम

महिला सशक्तिकरणः क्या खोया क्या पाया

वर्तमान परिवेश में महिला उत्थान को महत्वपूर्ण विषय मानते हुए इसके सशक्तिकरण हेतु अनेक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और पिछले कुछ वर्षों में महिला सशक्तिकरण के कार्यों में तेजी भी आई है। इन्ही प्रयासों के कारण महिलाएं स्वयं को अब दिकयानूसी जंजीरों से मुक्त करने की हिम्मत करने लगी हैं। सरकार महिला उत्थान के लिए नई-नई योजनाएं बना रही हैं, कई एनजीओ भी महिलाओं को उनके अधिकार दिलवाने के लिए अपनी आवाज़ बुलंद करने लगे हैं जिसमें महिलाएं बिना किसी सहारे के हर चुनौती का सामना कर सकने के लिए तैयार हो रही हैं। आज की महिलाओं का काम केवल घर गृहस्थी संभाले तक सीमित नहीं है, वे अपनी उपस्थिति हर क्षेत्र में दर्ज करा रही हैं। व्यवसाय हो या परिवार महिलाओं ने साबित कर दिया है कि वह प्रत्येक कार्य में दक्ष हैं। लेकिन पुरुष अपने पुरुषत्व को कायम रख महिलाओं को हमेशा अपने से कम होने का अहसास दिलाता है। समय बदल जाने के बाद भी पुरुष आज भी महिलाओं को बराबरी का दर्जा देन पसंद नहीं करते। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण की बातें और योजनाएं केवल शहरों तक सिमटकर रह गई हैं। एक और बड़े शहरों और मैट्रों सिटी में रहने वाली शिक्षत महिलाएं, आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र, नई सोच वाली, ऊँचे पदों पर काम करने वाली महिलाएं हैं जो पुरुषों के अत्याचारों को किसी भी रूप में सहन नहीं करना चाहती। वहीं दूसरी तरफ गांव में रहने वाल महिलाएं हैं जो न तो अपने अधिकारों को जानती है और न ही उन्हें अपनाती हैं। वे अत्याचारों और सामाजिक बंधनों की इतनी आदी हो चुकी है कि अब उन्हें वहां से निकलने में डर लगता है। वे उसी को अपनी नियित समझकर बैठ गई हैं। आज महिलाएं तो स्वयं को पुरुषों से लेकर एक सफल व्यवसायी की भूमिका बेहतर तरीके से अदा कर रही हैं। नई पीढ़ी की महिलाएं तो स्वयं को पुरुषों से बेहतर साबित करने का एक मौका भी गंवाना नहीं चाहती। लेकिन गांव और शहर की इस दूरी को मिटाना जरूरी है।

अजय कुमार बी.ए.तृतीय

प्रिय गुरु नानक

आपके चरणों में गिरकर मुझे गर्व हुआ, मैं झूठा था और मैं एक धोखा था, मेरा विश्राम एक पतझड़ के पत्ते की तरह हिल गया, हे गुरु नानक मुझे माफ कर दो मेरा मन कमजोर है, मेरा समय आ गया है और अब मैं रोता हूँ।

मैंने नहीं देखा कि वाहेगुरु का यह अद्भुत नाटक था, मैंने नहीं देखा कि मैं केवल अभिनय कर रहा थ जैसा कि वह कहेंगे, कुछ के लिए, गुरु नानक, आपने इस खेल का खुलासा किया और उनके नाम का उपहार दिया दिव्य प्रकार उनके चेहरे से मुस्कुरा उठा हे गुरु नानक आप निस्वार्थ भाव से मुझे विश्वास दीजिए।

> कृतिका कुमारी बी.ए.तृतीय

'सो किउ मंदा आखीऐ जितु जमहि राजान'

हमारे समाज में बेटी और बेटे में अंतर समझा जाता है। बेटे के जन्म पर खुशी मनाई जाती है, लोहड़ी बांटी जाती है, बेटों के लिए प्रार्थना की जाती है। ये प्रार्थनाएं केवल पुत्रों के लिए ही क्यों की जाती हैं? बेटियों के लिए क्यों नहीं? जबिक बेटे को जन्म देने वाली माँ भी किसी न किसी की बेटी होती है।

कई घरों में लड़िकयों को बहुत अच्छे स्कूलों, कॉलेजों में भेजा जाता है व उन्हें पुत्रों के बराबर प्यार दिया जाता है, लेकिन इसके विपरीत कुछ घरों में लड़िकयों को केवल घर में कामों के लिए रखा जाता है क्योंकि लोग सोचते हैं कि लड़िकी की शादी के बाद रोटी ही बनानी होती है, लेकिन यह कभी नहीं सोचते कि अगर उन्होंने लड़िकी को शिक्षा नहीं दी तो यही बात होगी। हम अपनी बेटियों को बलात्कार, छेड़िछाड़, अपहरण जैसी हमारे समाज में होने वाली रोजमर्रा की घटनाओं के कारण पढ़िन के लिए बाहर नहीं भेजते हैं। लेकिन अगर हम ध्यान दें, तो इन घटनाओं को अंजाम देने वाले भी हमारे ही समाज में से ही कुछ बुरे व्यक्तित्व वाले लोग होते हैं। वे भी किसी माँ के बेटे, किसी बहन के भाई होंगे, उन्हें भी एक महिला ने ही जन्म दिया है, फिर भी पता नहीं कैसे वो लोग इन अमानवीय घटनाओं को क्यों अंजाम देते हैं?

नवप्रीत कौर संधु बी.ए.तृतीय

जो उपजिओ सो बिनिस है परो आज कै कालि।। नानक हिर गुन गाइ ले छाडि सगल जंजाल।। बाल जुआनी अरु बिरिध फुनि तीनि अवसथा जानि।। कहु नानक हिर भजन बिनु बिरथा सभ ही मानु।।

श्री गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब जी, पंना नं. १४२७

ग्रागुंभी ज़ेंड 2020-21

गुरवाणी का मंत्र है जो कि गुरु नानक देव जी ने खुद बोला है:

भंडि जमीऐ भंडि निमीऐ भंडि मंगणु वीआहु।।
भंडहु होवै दोस्ती भंडहु चलै राहु।।
भंडु मुआ भंडु भालीऐ भंडि होवै बंधानु।।
सो कि मंदा आखीऐ जितु जमिह राजान।।
भंडहु ही भंड ऊपजै भंडै बाझु न कोई।।
नानक भंडै बाहरा एको सचा सोई।।
जितु मुखि सदा सालाहीऐ भागा रती चारि।।
नानक ते मुख ऊजले तितु सचै दरबारि।।

गुरु नानक देव जी कहते हैं कि हमें महिलाओं के बारे में बुरा नहीं बोलना चाहिए क्योंकि यह महिलाएं ही हैं जो बड़े-बड़े शुरवीरों और राजाओं को पैदा करती हैं। महिला के खिलाफ सोचना भी बहुत बड़ा पाप है।

यह बिल्कुल सच है कि कुछ लोग लड़की को पैदा होने की अनुमित भी नहीं देते हैं। जिसे भ्रूण हत्या कहा जाता है। अगर बेटी ने जन्म ले भी लिया है, तो उसे 'पराई' कहते हैं और उसको अपने सिर पर बोझ ही समझते हैं। इसके बाद बात आती है दहेज की। अगर दहेज मांग के अनुसार है तो ठीक है, नहीं तो बहु को परिवार के द्वारा परेशान किया जाता है। कुछ लड़िकयां अपने माता-पिता की गरीमा की रक्षा करने के लिए यह सब सहन करती हैं, लेकिन कुछ परेशान होकर आत्महत्या कर लेती हैं। दहेज के लोभी प्यार से पालन-पोषण कर बड़ी की बेट्रियों को कुछ ही क्षणों में दहेज की आग में भेंट चढ़ा देते हैं। ऐसी सासों ने कभी यह नहीं सोचा होता कि अगर यह सब उसके (सास के साथ) साथ हुआ होता तो वह क्या करती?

औरतों को कई लोग आज बुरा समझते हैं, उसको पैरों की जूती भी समझते हैं। भ्रूण हत्या, बलात्कार, छेड़छाड़, अपहरण, दहेज बलि आदि जैसी घटनाओं को अंजाम देने वाले कभी यह नहीं सोचते िक अगर महिला नहीं होती, तो शायद हम भी नहीं होते। आज हम बेटियों और बेटों को एक नज़र से देखना होगा और बेटी और बेटे के बीच की खाई को मिटाने की जरूरत है। भ्रूण हत्या, बलात्कार, छेड़छाड़, अपहरण, दहेजबलि जैसे संकटों को समाज से खत्म करना होगा तािक गुरु नानक देव जी का वह वाक्य असल में सच हो सके।

'सो किउ मंदा आखीऐ जितु जमहि राजान'

सौरव जैन बी.ए. द्वितीय

ज्ञानवर्धक बातें

- क) मनुष्य को जीवन में एक बार मिलते हैं-माँ-बाप, हुस्न, जवानी
- ख) भाई को भाई का दुश्मन बना देती हैं-जर, जोरू, जमीन
- ग) याद रखने योग्य है-सच्चाई, कर्त्तव्य, मौत
- घ) मनुष्य को जलील करती हैं-चोरी, चुगली, झूठ
- ड) वास्तविक उद्देश्य से रोकती हैं-बदचलनी, क्रोध, लालच

- च) जिसे कोई नहीं चुरा सकता -अकल, चरित्र, हुनर
- छ) दुख में घिरे रहते हैं-ईर्ष्यालु, कायर, वहमी
- ज) जो कभी वापिस नहीं आता-तीर कमान से, बात जुबान से, आत्मा शरीर से
- झ) वक्त पर पहचाने जाते हैं-सच्चा सच्चाई पर, भाई जरूरत पर, धैर्यवान कठिनाई पर

रोहित बी.ए.प्रथम

ग्रागुभी ज़ैंड 2020-21

सोलह का महत्व

- 1. एक रूपए में 16 आन्ने होत हैं।
- 2. एक गज में 16 गिरे होते हैं।
- 3. एक सेर में 16 छटांक होते हैं।
- 4. सोमवार के 16 व्रत होते हैं।
- 5. एक स्त्री के 16 श्रृंगार होते हैं।
- 6. भगवान श्रीकृष्ण जी 16 कला संपूर्ण थे।
- 7. गीदड़ की आयु 16 वर्ष होती है।

- 8. ऊपर नीचे की दाँत 16-16 होते हैं।
- 9. हाथ-पाँव की अंगुलियां 16 (अंगुठों को छोड़कर) होती हैं।
- 10. मृत्यु के बाद व्यक्ति की अंतिम रस्में 16 होती हैं।
- 11. जवानी की आयु 16 वर्ष की है।
- 12. एम.ए. तक की पढ़ाई 16 वर्ष की होती है।

दिप्ती बी.ए.प्रथम

तथ्य

- 1. प्लास्टिक को सड़ने में 450 वर्ष लगते हैं जबिक काँच को कुछ 4000 वर्ष
- 2. हम प्रतिदिन 27000 वृक्ष केवल टॉयलेट पेपर बनाने के लिए काट देते हैं।
- धरती पर मौजूद कुल पानी में से 97 प्रतिशत नमकीन है और 2 प्रतिशत जमा हुआ है। जिस कारण हमारे पास पीने लायक केवल 1 प्रतिशत पानी है।
- मांस का उद्योग ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में सबसे ज्यादा योगदान पेड़ों का काटना दूसरे स्थान पर आता है। लगभग 68 प्रतिशत पौधे विलुप्त हो जाएंगे।
- 5. विश्व की जनसंख्या 7 बिलियन से थोड़ी ज्यादा है और अनुमान है कि 2025 तक यह 8 बिलियन हो जाएगी।
- 6. धरती पर कभी न कभी रहने वाली प्रजातियों में से 47 प्रतिशत पहले से विलुप्त हो चुके हैं।
- 7. पृथ्वी पर 80000 तरह की पौधों की खाद्य प्रजातियां हैं, जिनमें से हम केवल 30 ही खाते हैं।
- मनुष्य निरंतर ही वनों का विनाश कर रहा है। हम 80% वन नष्ट कर चुके हैं।
- 9. दुनिया में सबसे पुराना जीवित वृक्ष कैलिफोर्निया में है जो 4843 वर्ष पुराना है।
- 10. दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा पेड भी कैलिफोर्निया में है। इसकी ऊंचाई 379.1 फीट है।
- 11. भारत के पहले रॉकेट को लांच स्टेशन तक साईकल पर ले जाया गया।
- 12. मिस्त्र के पिरामिडों का वास्तविक रंग सफेद था। समय के साथ उनका रंग मटमैला हो गया।
- 13. हिरोशिमा पर गिराये बम का नाम 'LITTLE BOY' था।
- 14. शतरंज का अविष्कार भारत में हुआ।
- 15. ऑस्ट्रेलिया की खोज JAMES COOK ने की थी।
- 16. गुजरात के 'गिर वन' में मात्र आदमी के लिए भी पोलिंग बूथ की स्थापना की जाती है।
- 17. न्यूर्याक शहर का निक नेम 'बिग एप्पल' है।
- गोल्ड फिश अपनी आँखें कभी भी बंद नहीं करती है।
- 19. नागासाकी पर गिराए बम का नाम FATMAN था।

ग्रावीभी नेंड 2020-21

- 1986 में Yogarer नामक जहाज ने पूरी दुनिया का चक्कर लगाया बिना उतरे और बिना ईंधन भरवाए।
- एक वर्ष में इंसान औसतन 50 लाख बार सांस लेता है।
- आँख खोलकर छींक लगाना नामुनकिन है। 22.
- दुनिया का सबसे पुराना चुइंगम 9000 वर्ष पुराना है। 23.
- ऊंगलियों की छाप की तरह जीभ की छाप भी सब की अलग-अलग होती है।
- मनुष्य द्वारा खाए जाने वाले पदार्थों में शहद एक मात्र ऐसा पदार्थ हे जो कभी खराब नहीं होता।
- दुनिया के 11% लोग बांए हाथ से खाते हैं।
- रूकी हुई घड़ी दिन में 2 बार सही समय दिखलाती है।
- रूस विश्व का एकमात्र ऐसा देश है जिसका एक भाग में शाम और एक भाग में दिन होता है।
- समुंद्र में पाए जाने वाले केकड़ों का दिल उसके सिर में होता है।
- विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा बच्चे अगस्त महीने में पैदा होते हैं।

फौज़िया बी.ए.तृतीय

जीवन के सत्य

सर्वोत्तम दिन - आज सबसे उपयुक्त समय - अभी सबसे बडा पाप - भय सबसे खतरनाक वस्तु - घृणा सबसे बुरी भावना - ईर्ष्या सबसे बडी बाधा - अधिक बोलना सबसे अच्छा दोस्त - हमारे हाथ सबसे बड़ी भूल - समय की बरबादी

सबसे बडा शिक्षक - जो आपको सीखने की प्रेरणा दे सबसे सरल काम - दूसरों की गलती निकालना सबसे बडा दीवालिया - जिसने अपना उत्साह खो दिया हो सबसे बड़ा भाग्यशाली व्यक्ति - जो अपने काम में संलग्न रहे सब धर्मों का निचोड़ - सच्चाई, ईमानदारी, विनम्रता सबसे अच्छा उपहार - ज्ञान प्रदान करना

> तरूण बी.ए.प्रथम

जग रचना सब झुठ है जानि लेह रे मीत।। किह नानक थिरु ना रहै जिउ बालू की भीति।। राम गइओ रावन् गइओ जा कउ बह परवारु।। कह नानक थिरु कछ नही सुपने जिउ संसारु।। चिंता ता की कीजिएे जो अनहोनी होइ।। इहु मारग संसार को नानक थिरु नहीं कोइ।।

श्री गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब जी, पंना नं. १४२७

लागेनी नेड 2020-21 English Section Editorial



The past year has been one of great upheaval for all of humanity. The pandemic has left an indelible imprint on everyone's mind. With the turn of events there are also many life lessons that we have learnt. All of humanity has had to take a long hard look at the state of the world and it is evident that we are inextricably connected to everyone no matter how far. It has made us realise the importance of friends, family and community.

This year's issue is dedicated to the great Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. We can take comfort in the teachings of the great Guru. Guru Sahib was a pacifist by nature and believed in standing up for righteousness.

The year made us pause our plans but it has not diminished the creativity and quest for knowledge of the human spirit. It is with the same spirit that we continue to work towards preparing another issue of Agammi Jyot. The College Magazine is a platform to document the immense creativity and hard work of the students and teachers. I hope the collection of articles, poems and stories will delight as well as educate the readers. Through the compilation it is our earnest aim to provide a very enriching reading experience. As we prepare for the journey ahead we must remain steadfast in our endeavour towards academic and spiritual excellence and keep a staunch belief that we will emerge triumphant in the face of difficulty.

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji has rightly said,

"True Realisation of the actual nature of this material world, its perishable, transitory and illusory aspects best dawns on a person in suffering.'

> Ms Suchreet Kaur Sandhu **Assistant Professor** PG Department of English

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Humanity

Who shall first flow?
The ocean or the river
Or Under the horizon of eyes
Humanity that shivers
Or the soul's hidden smiles
Each second from which emerges
deep rooted cries
The hearts that burst
life which seems cursed
Who shall first flow?
The grieving
Or their leaving



But by now
Must you shall know
Let the flaws flow
Aches shall all blow
Be born again

Whatever let be the pain
In the nights so dark
Still shall remain a spark
Not just the ocean and river
Before all
Let go off your fear
Let your hearts be near
And let the human bond flow
Humanity then shall glow

Khushboo MA II (English)

Imprints

My first memory is of light, I don't know how old I was, for it was in that magical crack of life's dawn where clocks and calendars and measures that cut the body and compartmentalise the soul and twist it till it fits a perfect shape, did not yet exist. It is only a flash a nanosecond recollection, of a ray of sun resting on the floor but I'm more sure of it than anything I've known or felt since, even breath.

Let them not tell



you your first memory is a lie
let them not trample
on its immeasurable significance.
Let them not sever the
ties that bind you to wonder
and imagination and the startling
breath stopping brilliance of the universe.
Claim your memories
Begin with the first.

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I grew up in a

land of comparisons where meaning always came in two: Good bad, right left, white black Sane insane, win lose, pretty ugly, yet the standards of propriety and the definitions of success the brown papered notebooks and geometry sets, could not screw the lid on the wilderness of thought. The unbearable lightness of infinity, the indivisible number that refused closure. The Atlas that first sparked the love of travel, metaphors that gave birth to possibility. I was rapped on my knuckles with a ruler once for writing with my left hand the bad hand, the impure hand. They didn't tell me that life is neither left nor right handed Life is ambidextrous, amphibious, shape shifting, it is the elaborate doodles in the margins of textbooks. The chicken pox that arrives on the day of an exam, The anxiety that ruins a valedictorian speech. It is Napoleon and Hitler done in by Russian winter Life is Heisenberg's quantum uncertainty. *In the end it throws a spanner in* the works just when you thought You had it all worked out, and the devastation teaches you the value Of vulnerability, compassion, love. Ask yourself "what can I make of this Unceasing weathering,

ordinary joys and extraordinary friendships?"
"How to steal from life's litany of loss
a laugh, a graceful failure, a transformation?"
"How be still and curious
in the midst of inevitable chaos?"
"What is the secret art, the magic integer,
the precious gesture, the alchemy
that turns knowledge into kindness?"
From the growing pains, the punishments,
the march of right and wrong,
claim your power
To be kind.

But they say, "To rise to the top you must be ruthless break a few hearts, tell a few lies, learn to wear new faces like hairstyles and mascara, mask your intentions and speak in armoured riddles. Whatever you do, do not reveal your imperfections, do not be bold or raw, do not be naive and passionate. Be loath to stick out, practice caution Like a new signature, be wary, be canny, be selfish. Meld like invisibility, merge like wall paint Bleach into the structures around you That seem to support you by setting the norm And give you the condescending reward of recognition for toeing the line, bleed into the graphite wall of misogyny and injustice till all that's left of your lustrous, stellar soul is an outline stencilled in stone."

But NO! NO When they ask us to rise To the top as if we are algae on the surface of scummy stagnant ponds demand to dive deep instead to go around, to break through demand to demolish the logic of verticality, stagger the curve. Be the bioluminescent fish that sets dark oceans ablaze from within. Love your friends fiercely, do each other's nails and bring *Potlucks to baby showers* and break up parties, help with taxes, share information, cry often and cry together. Be tender to younger women Be inspired by their indomitable daring to inhabit and repair a weary, damaged earth.

Listen to the older generations Listen to their stories, they are Explorers and pioneers, tell them of the difference they have made.

Reclaim your right to reject A divided world, a profit obsessed world, A world that reaps dividends of your heartbreaks and cynicism. Give yourself the permission to trust and be broken and heal and grow, give yourself the permission to be different to look in the mirror and see the complex, myriad, selves that gush out like the smell of wild roses, beyond Instagram and polite conversation. *Embrace* your face in the light then embrace it in the darkness too.

> **Dr Shelly Narang Assistant Professor** PG Department of English

Love Anew

Love and the lover old-enough words are, too glib, too prose. Therefore

let the sea bee silent to the buzz or roar. Dizzy to the core up my hearts soar to the dancing hips your eyes and lips: nerve-fingers, neck-hands all the grammar of Kathakali. And when all is done from the mountains gushing forth to the seesaw, jigsaw, blade, brown brow

And when all is gone, neither you nor I to the myth of love prone: from the miss-you kiss-you all awwness alone.

Please let your eyes shine. Over with? Done with? Now come! Give me a glance sans a rehearse

to love-reverse, a thousand thoughts each one terse. Kill me! Kill me! If I speak but a verse.

It hardly takes an effort to see the world; one just has to go outside. One goes to the market anyway, to buy some wheat born out of corns that are still green; through the tongue-fists of the buyers and the sellers, who had been charged ten instead of eight and would charge fifteen instead of ten; to buy a look in place of clothes, a taste in place of food,

a ceiling in place of shelter

You go to the temple as well, to make rich gods richer to prostrate and see your distorted face in the mirror-floor. Revolving around God's abode something sticks to the feet: the priest's sweat or mucus or something that is not known, or won't get a mention in prayers for it offends the multi-faced idols. One should wear shoes inside the temple premises to see things clearly. Right beside the temple stairs something pricks your feet and you bow down to see the blood that is not your own.

> Dr Rohit Sharma **Assistant Professor** PG Department of English

Rainbow

As facile it seems yet scuffle of extreme While one shuns sufferings and sorrows of the whole Others may shed parts of that antique soul. And those who thwart change? Stand estranged. To endure risk by itself is the greatest peril in life. And those who truly dare; become alive. Breathe with rage, for it is the freedom to change. Disencumbering chains of disgrace and misery While changing the course of history, the light of change strikes through the sky one day, recasting one into the RAINBOW, rise with the rays.

> Harshit Sharma **BA III**

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Young vs Old

When I was young,

I was worried about my pimples;

When I am old.

I worry about my wrinkles;

When I was young,

I was waiting to hold her hand,

When I am old,

I will long for someone to hold my hand;

When I was young,

I was yearning to be alone,

When I am old.

I will worry, why I am alone;

When I was young,

I hated when I was advised,

When I am old, there is no one around me to talk;

When I was young,

I admired beautiful things around me,

When I am old,

I see beauty in things around me;

When I was young,

I felt I was eternal,

When I am old,

I know it will soon be my

turn;

When I was young,

I celebrated the moments,

When I am old,

I am cherishing my memories;

When I was young,

I found it difficult to wake up,

When I am old,

I am finding it difficult to catch up;

When I was young,

I wanted to be a heartthrob,

When I am old,

I worry, when will my heart stop.

At extreme stages of our life,

We worry but don't realize, life needs to be experienced.

It doesn't matter whether we are young or old; life needs

to be lived,

Lived with love!

Jagmeet Singh Brar PGDCA

Being...

Being a mother...
I don't sacrifice

Or on a meagre suffice

I eat before the husband and the children

When I feel hungry more

A foodie yet I do not cook often

I don't feel the need to do so

Cooking is a life skill

Not my lifetime duty

Must be done in pleasure

Not a strict measure

I'm a good mother

I feel so

Don't need a child in my womb Or to be a household pro Don't need to prove anymore Why I felt so.

Being a wife...

I don't wake up at dawn

Or an ideal image adorn
I relish the sunlight on my face
Wearing clothes of my taste
I don't need any approval
Of my being pure and chaste



I own my life
Not bound up in a destitute fate
Parents or In-law parents
Similar do I behave
For an exchange of love and respect
Every creature craves.

Being a daughter...
I don't obey blindly
Just everything that my parents say
I respect them both but definitely not their slave
Yes I question and reason with them
Everything that I doubt
Whether needless or grave
To clear every confusion that sprouts
And I strongly feel

Every bond should be more friendly
Than mere obedience and being devout.

Being a sister...
I don't need to be a second mother
To my younger brother
Or a toy for the elder one
I teach the younger and play with the elder
For my own fun
Not adoring the fairy clad dolls

I like video games of racing cars
I don't need a brother for my safety
Or a protection from an "unholy scar"
Capable enough to be on my own
Spitting on society's farce.

Being a girl...
Pink is not my colour
Or my hobby a taunt
I have desires and wishes
My own cravings and wants

I can build my own riches
Own palaces and bonds
Not just a mother, a wife, a daughter or a sister
I am so much more
A thinker, a painter, a mechanic, a musician, etc.
A free-born vagabond.
You must have noticed here
The order of "being" maybe reversed
But for society it's the rank and order
Hierarchies set and traversed
That must be followed by every boarder
Cursedly reinforced.

Shubh Karman Dhaliwal MA II (English)

The Longing

"Soon, the day will come when this all will end and we will be at liberty to go back to OUR HOME" – Harnaam Kaur (my great grandmother).

August 1947, India's month of Independence from British Raj. The month of reassurance and euphoria for many but unfortunately darkness for Punjab. We did get independence but it cost a lot to people of Punjab. The Radcliffe line not only went through the farms, houses, stables and temples but also crushed people's hearts and emotions. Citizens who once lived a lavish and prosperous life were forced to flee to a foreign land to save their lives. They were no longer familiar with the soil which once they called their own.

Hailing from Sialkot, Punjab (now Pakistan) my great grandmother was a witness to the partition. Partition forced them to leave their home under the light of the moon and rush towards a land that was

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unknown to them. Immigrants, migrants and refugees were the labels to which her ears got familiar at a very young age but the meaning of the words were alien. One day after my constant asking, my great grandmother told me that she was from another side of the border and she fled from there and took shelter here. That's the reason we are called refugees.

This intrigued me to find out more about my family background. She and her family walked barefoot for miles to reach the railway station and witnessed a heart wrenching sight with blood flowing out of train compartments that were full of people who were exhausted and terrified. People were murdered and separated from their families with their clothes torn and tarnished and prayed to reach somewhere they could be safe. It was the most terrifying train journey they ever took. The day they reached India, they were homeless, their stomachs were empty and their clothes were tattered. Their minds were full of unanswered questions which left them numb. The people who once lived a very comfortable life were now forced to live in refugee camps.

Her wrinkled face always told a story of her struggle and survival, her dark eyes were the mirror that revealed her past life, her pain and yearning to go back to her house. In her final days, she started getting flashbacks of her village Chatra Sandhuan (Sialkot). One afternoon when she sat on her charpai and sipped her tea, suddenly she started to point towards the road and said, "That way leads to my house. I have collected trousseau for my daughters but I think I forgot to lock the almirah. My cows must be hungry, I will go and feed them and even my utensils are unwashed, we should go home now". Her reminisce and her words made me realize how much she longed to return. She left her home, her village, her Sialkot but memories of it never left her.

My grandmother's family is one of the 14 million displaced but were fortunate to reach India alive. But who is to blame for the bloodshed? Who is to be held accountable for the deaths of more than 2 million people? All unanswered questions still echo at the borders of both countries.

Damandeep Kaur BA III

Humsafar

Valentine's Day reminds me of red roses and the roses remind me of him. I pondered how Neel landed up in my life. I have never met anybody in my life who has captivated me the way he does. Mayi was just 10 when she lost her father in a road accident. Losing my husband, my support system was pinching me day and night. I didn't know what to do with this surplus time. I felt miserable, though I had many things to fall back upon that define happiness. But I couldn't get him out of my head. Something was bugging inside me.

A couple of days back, one morning while sitting down in the pleasant sun, Mayi came and sat beside me. She took my hand in hers and said, "I can feel the loneliness you are going through. Eventually people will get occupied with their own lives and they will end up thinking that you shouldn't have your own choices." My initial reaction when she opened up about her feelings was exactly what one would expect. I just shrugged off the conversation. There was a part of me that underwent guilt, shaming me at the thought.

Yes, we do stay in a society where we still have not come to terms with the remarriage of a widow. Why don't we still accept widow's remarriage after the death of her husband? Every person needs a partner who supports him/her through thick and thin. Staying happy is the birthright of every human being and women are no exception! If a woman wants to marry the one she is dating, why are questions being raised on her character or responsibility towards her children? Whereas a man who has lost his wife is expected to marry again! Why do women have to deal with that disparity but not men? Society, by all means, maintains

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double standards when it comes to justifying the right of a man and a woman. Life is precious, and the X and Y chromosomes cannot define our rights!

Kashish Yadav MA II (English)

Happy Mother's Day

Since graduating from college with a Bachelors of Science in Nursing, Riya had been an RN for about eight years. She had started with HHCC - a skilled nursing facility that specializes in physical, occupation and speech therapy for patients post surgery, illness, accidents, falls and/or strokes - right after she got licensed as only a medication nurse. Her initial duties had been to simply pass medications, monitor her patients and make sure everything ran smoothly at her station. Then, about two years into the job, she'd been promoted to RN supervisor in charge of all of the nurses on a shift. Initially, she was oriented on the graveyard shift, but then was transferred to the morning shift.

Two years later, she got promoted as Assistant Director of Nursing. Usually she worked Mondays to Fridays, but someone had called in sick and they weren't able to find a willing replacement. That's why she was working on a Sunday.

Once the IV dose was prepared, Riya dragged the cart over to room 116 so she could attach the medication to the IV line already inserted in the patient's hand.

"Good morning Mrs. Batra," Riya called as she knocked and entered the room, "I'm just here to get you hooked up to the antibiotic."

Riya was making small talk as she attached the IV and then did a quick check of the patient to make sure she was comfortable and everything was going smoothly.

Riya looked at the clock, it read 11am. She'd only been on the floor for four hours and already she'd had to deal with so much. She was just about to call the pharmacy supervisors when a nurse popped out from room 110 and called to her.

"I need your help Riya," Sasha, a fellow nurse called. "Patient in B bed pulled out her G-tube and her site is bleeding."

Just what I needed, she thought. Riya shot to her feet and grabbed a treatment cart as she ran to the room. She entered the room with gauze in her hands to control the bleeding.

"I'll handle this," Riya said to Sasha, "You go call an ambulance to transfer her to the hospital."

"Ok," Sasha said.

"Check her chart to see which hospital she came from after she had the G-tube inserted. We can send her back there," Riya said as she controlled the bleeding.

With the bleeding controlled, Riya assigned a nursing assistant to sit with the patient until the ambulance came just in case the patient did anything else.

Twenty minutes later, Riya signed over the patient to the ambulance EMT's. She went and checked all of her running IV's, then checked her IV log for the next set of doses she would have to administer before sitting down at the nurses station. She was half way through the notation when she heard a page that got her adrenaline running.

"Code blue room 214, code blue room 214," a nurse called.

Oh God...not today.

They entered with a stretcher and defibrillator, and began working on the patient immediately. However, they stopped quickly.



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"Time of death, 12:15pm," one of the paramedics announced.

Within a minute the room was cleared of the paramedics. Riya was walking past station two when she noticed the charge nurse already calling the family to inform them of what had happened, before calling the mortuary.

That was also the downfall of working in a skilled nursing facility that had a long-term unit – patients died. Patients that you really cared for.

"I'm taking a fifteen minute break," Riya told the receptionist over the phone.

She had only been sitting in the lounge for five minutes when she heard herself being paged again. She groaned but didn't budge.

Oh, for the love of God!

The page came again, still Geet didn't move.

"Riya," someone called.

Turning to the door, she saw the charge nurse of station three calling out to her. "I'm on break," Riya groaned.

"I know and I'm sorry but Jesse called from the front office," the nurse informed. "There's a family in the lobby that wants to speak to the supervisor."

"About what?" Riya asked.

"I don't know. Jesse didn't say," the nurse said.

Riya sighed out loud as she got to her feet.

"Duty calls," Riya complained.

As Riya approached and then passed nurse station one, the one closest to the lobby, a few nurses were smiling at her.

Odd.

What the hell...

As she reached the lobby, it took her a few seconds to register what she was seeing. There in front of her stood her husband of six years, Rishi Khurana, wearing a huge grin on his face. On his right stood their five year old son, Ketan, holding a bouquet of spring flowers and a box of chocolates. On his left stood their four year old daughter, Nisha, holding a large envelope and a small wrapped box. And in his arms was their two year old daughter, Mahi, who held a teddy bear with a heart.

"Happy Mother's Day," Rishi, Ketan and Nisha said.

Riya stood, rooted on her spot, as she stared at her family. It was mother's day and she'd completely forgotten in the madness at work. It wasn't until Ketan and Nisha ran into her that she came out of her trance. Looking down she saw them hugging her leg, so she bent down and took them in her arms.

"Happy Mother's Day Mommy," Ketan said as he handed Riya the flowers and chocolate. "I chose the flowers myself."

"They're beautiful," she said as she smelled them.

"I love you," he said after he quickly pecked her cheek.

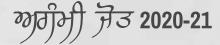
Next came Nisha who handed Riya the envelope and small box. "Love you Mommy, Happy Mother's Day," she said.

"I love you too honey," Riya said as she kissed and hugged her oldest girl.

"Appy Other's Ay Mmy," Mahi said in her sweet voice.

Mahi dropped the first syllable of the words she spoke. At first they'd been scared and worried but a child development specialist assured them that some children talked that way because at an early age it is easier to do so.





"Thank you sweetie," Riya said as she took Mahi into her arms.

"Happy Mother's Day Riya," she heard Rishi call. Riya smiled. She reached for Mahi but she was too busy playing with the teddy bear.

Riya didn't know how long she stood there simply watching her children. It wasn't until she heard someone call to her that she realized where she was.

"Sorry to interrupt," the person called.

"What happened Mia?" Riya asked.

"I have the son of Mrs. Verma on line five," she said.

"Duty calls," Rishi said as Riya looked at him.

Riya quickly kissed Rishi and hugged him before going back on her knees in front of her children.

"Hey guys, Mommy's got to go back to work," she said.

"Is someone sick?" Nisha asked.

"Yes honey," Riya said. "But thank you so much for coming. I loved the gifts and I love you all."

Riya watched for a second as Rishi gathered the kids, the gifts and headed home. As she walked down the hall towards the nurse's station, Riya realized that it was Mother's Day and she was about to tell a son his mother was no longer here with him.

Later that night when she got home, later than expected due to another nurse calling in sick, she found her children nearly falling asleep as they waited for her. Shortly after she got cleaned up, the five of them sat down for dinner, which the children had helped prepare. The table was set with her finest china, candles and the bouquet of flowers sitting in the middle of the table in a crystal vase. The surprise had been a chocolate cake which the children had not only helped bake but also decorate.

Happy Mother's Day indeed.

Alisha Verma Alumnus 2020 batch

Life of Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born on 15th April 1469 at Rai Bhoi di Talwandi now called Nanakana Sahib, near Lahore, Pakistan. He was the son of Kalyan Chand Das Bedi and Mata Tripta. His father was a Patwari (Accountant) for crop revenue in the village of Talwandi. His parents were Hindu Khatris and employed as merchants. The early years of his life had many events that demonstrated that Guru Nanak was marked with divine grace. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was married to Mata Sulakkhani when he was 18. They had a son named Sri Chand, founder of the Udasi religion. Guru Nanak Dev ji is the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Gurus. He travelled to places far and wide teaching people the message of one God who dwells in each of God's creations and constitutes the eternal Truth. Guru Sahib founded a social platform that supported equality, fraternity, goodness, and virtue. It is part of Sikh religious belief that the spirit of Guru Nanak's sanctity, divinity and religious authority descended upon each of the nine subsequent Gurus when the Guruship was bestowed on them. The birthday of Guru Nanak Dev Ji is celebrated as Nanak Jayanti also known as Guru Purab. His birthday is celebrated in the month of Kartik on the day of the full moon known as Kartik Purnima. It is one of the biggest celebrations for Sikhs. On this day Sikhs offer prayers and pay homage to the Guru Granth Sahib.

Guru Nanak Jayanti starts with Prabhat Pheri or procession at the Gurudwara. Then hymns are sung in the praise of the divine God. The Gurudwara heads spread the message of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

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Langar (Community lunch) is prepared and served to all the devotees. Langar is a unique concept that emphasises on equality of everyone before God. The novel concept of Sewa is another core practice in Sikhism. Volunteers perform sewa in the name of the Guru. This festival teaches equality without any discrimination. A verse authored by him states that he visited several places in "the nine regions of the earth" (nau-Khand), presumably the main Hindu and Muslim pilgrimage centres. At the age 27, he visited Tibet, Most of South Asia and Arabia. There are also claims in modern texts that he visited Mount Sumeru, Mecca, Baghdad, and Multan where he debated upon religious ideas with other groups.

These stories became widely popular in the 19th And 20th century, and exist in many versions. Many of these travel stories first appeared in hagiographic accountants that don't exist in the Sikh text. Guru Nanak Dev Ji settled in Kartarpur and lived there until his death in September 1539. During this era, he went on short journeys to the Nath Yogi centre of Achal, and therefore the Sufi centres of Pakpattan and Multan. Several people became his followers within the Punjab region by the time of his death. Guru Sahib appointed Bhai Lehna as his successor, renaming him as Guru Angad which means "one's very own" or "part of you". Shortly after proclaiming Bhai Lehna as his successor Guru Nanak Dev Ji died on 22 September 1539 in Kartarpur, at the age of 70. Many modern historians give weight to his teachings' linkage with the pre existing Bhakti and Sufi saints. Scholars state that in its origins, Nanak and Sikhism were influenced by nirguni (formless god) tradition of the Bhakti movement in medieval India. Sikhs give the utmost importance to the writings of the Gurus in the Adi Granth, which is the holy book revered by Sikhs as a perpetual Guru. Guru Nanak Dev Ji's own words in Guru Adi Granth state that his teachings are as he has received them from the Creator Himself. The critical event of his life in Sultanpur, when he returned after three days after gaining enlightenment, also supports this belief.

Rakhi Thakur MA I (English)

The Legacy of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji is the ninth Guru of the Sikhs. He was the youngest son of Guru Hargobind Ji. He was born on April 1st,1621at Amritsar. His mother was Mata Nanaki. His birth name was Tyag Mal but keeping in view his bravery, he was named Teg Bahadur. At the time of his eternal rest, Guru Har Krishan Ji bowed down saying, 'Baba Bakale' i.e My successor is at Bakala. Guru Sahib meditated at Bakala for about twenty years (1644-1664) and lived there with his wife Mata Gujari and mother Mata Nanaki. Guru Sahib received Guruship on 30th March, 1664 when he was living at Baba Bakala.

The Mughal Emperor of India, Aurangzeb attempted to convert India into an Islamic nation. He set out to virtually eliminate Hinduism from India. When Guru Sahib heard this he challenged the Emperor that, in order to convert all the Hindus, Guru Sahib himself would have to embrace Islam. He offered to sacrifice everything for righteousness. As a result the Guru was imprisoned at the order of Aurangzeb in 1675, three Sikhs who accompanied him were arrested and martyred in front of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji at Delhi. (Bhai Mati Das, Bhai Sati Das, Bhai Dyala). Despite being forced to witness the torture of his disciples, he simply refused to the emperor's demand. Aurangzeb gave Guru Sahib three options; to embrace Islam, to prove his divinity by performing miracles or be ready for death. Upon hearing this Guru Sahib preferred to embrace death. He was beheaded publicly at Chandni Chowk in Delhi on 11 November 1675. The martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was an act of ultimate sacrifice for the cause of religious freedom and liberty. Guru Sahib's body was taken by Bhai Lakhi Shah on 12th November 1675. Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib was erected at this location. Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib has been erected inside the town of Anandpur Sahib as a memorial for Guru Sahib. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji is a testament to the spirit of sacrifice and righteousness.

Vinod Sharma MA II (English) गुर्गुभी नेंड 2020-21

The Unknown Dialect

When we talk about any language the first thing that comes up in our mind are the people who speak it, then their cultural background and geographic area where they live. If we talk about Punjabi then our imagination illustrates a picture of a turbaned man or a lady dressed in salwar kameez. We connect language to a specific religion, however it shows the ethnicity of people of that particular region rather than their religious background.

In India, Punjab is one of the smallest states and people assume that those who are living in Punjab are the only Punjabi speakers, but they forget to include those who live on the other side of the



border in Pakistan also known as Lehnda Punjab. The total Punjabi speaking population around the world is about 14 crore out of which 10 crore reside in Pakistan.

Now the question that arises here is, how old is the Punjabi language? According to historian Dr. Jaspal Singh Mayell, Punjabi is a 5,500 year old language and has been spoken since the Indus Valley Civilization.

Punjabi is written in two scripts, Gurmukhi which is prominently used in Indian Punjab and the other one is Shahmukhi which is widely used in Pakistan Punjab. It has 32 different dialects. Majorly spoken dialects in Pakistan are Pothohari, Multani and Landhi whereas Majhi, Malwai and Doabi are widely spoken in Indian Punjab.

One of the dialects, Puadhi is widely spoken in the areas of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal and Chandigarh but the media considers the dialect as a part of Malwai or Haryanvi Punjabi. Puadh lies between Sutlej and Ghaggar rivers, east of Rupnagar district and adjacent to Ambala district in Haryana.

However we cannot move forward until we do not know about its historical background. The first evidence of Puadhi was found in the poetry of Baba Farid 'Hazrat Khwaja Fariduddin Masood Ganjshakar' which was written in 12th century during his stay at Hansi (Haryana) and is written in 'Guru Granth Sahib' under Baba Sheikh Farid's Salok.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਖਾਕੁ ਨ ਨਿੰਦੀਐ ਖਾਕੂ ਜੇਡੁ ਨ ਕੋਇ ॥ ਜੀਵਦਿਆ ਪੈਰਾ ਤਲੈ ਮੁਇਆ ਉਪਰਿ ਹੋਇ ॥17॥

(ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਨਾ 1378)

Similarly the first Sikh guru, Guru Nanak Dev Ji, during the 15th century at a time when people believed that the Earth stood on the horns of a bull, condemned this belief in the form of poetry which is documented in Guru Granth Sahib in 'Japji Sahib' and Guru Sahib also used the word "Puadh" dialect in his poetry.

ਜੇ ਕੋ ਬੁਝੈ ਹੋਵੈ ਸਚਿਆਰੁ ॥ ਧਵਲੈ ਉਪਰਿ ਕੇਤਾ ਭਾਰੁ ॥ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੋਰੁ ਪਰੈ ਹੋਰੁ ਹੋਰੁ ॥ ਤਿਸ ਤੇ ਭਾਰ ਤਲੈ ਕਵਣ ਜੋਰ ॥

(ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪੰਨਾ 3)

It is a great honour for the people of Puadh region that the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji's mother Mata Gujri also belonged to this region. Her village Lakhnaur Sahib falls under Ambala district in Haryana.

The Puadh region is also rich in culture and literature. The most recent poet was Bhagat Asa Ram Baidwan of Sohana, Mohali in Punjab. The Dhadd Sarangi and Kavishri (poetry) singing originated in Puadh

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and different types of cultural Akharas (stage performances) also started from here.

Eventually, the biggest jolt to this dialect was when Indian Punjab was divided into three different states and a union territory on 1st November 1966. Puadh region was broken into parts and a greater blow was when Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh opted for Hindi as their official language, it was the last nail in the coffin. Finally the Puadhi dialect lost its hold on these areas. From that very day till now this dialect is being treated with neglect. The people who are still working for the revival of this dialect are few and far between.

It is a tragedy of this region that it has come under the influence of English and Hindi due to which the Puadh dialect has lost its native place. Only a few people know of its existence or speak it today and they are trying hard to revive it. In 1952 when newly formed Pakistan imposed Urdu in erstwhile East Pakistan, the students of University of Dhaka opposed this law and protested against it. Some of these protesting students were killed by the police on 21st February 1952, so UNESCO declared this day as the International Mother Language Day as a tribute to the language movement. If Bangladeshis can fight for their language then we should also breathe new life into the puadhi dialect. Winston Churchill rightly said, "Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it."

Harbir Singh BA II

Nurturing Ecology: An Urgent Need Today

Ecology and Environment have been an integral part of all ancient civilizations and cultures across the globe. In India, sensitivity and nurturing the natural environment around oneself, including all the flora and fauna, has been woven intricately in our cultural and religious practices. We have been practicing ecological friendly practices since time immemorial. It is only with the advent of modern mechanized technology and the emergence of urban cities, man has moved away from Nature. This breach between man and his natural environment has resulted in numerous anthropocentric and anthropogenic activities which have disturbed the delicate balance of natural ecosystems, harmed biodiversity and led to climate change among other things.

Not only scientists but many poets, thinkers, philosophers have raised the issue of sustainable development, warning mankind against the dire consequences of indiscriminate use of Earth's resources. Literature has been continually raising multiple issues concerning ecology, seeking to draw man's attention towards impending disasters if he does not reconnect to Nature and live harmoniously with Nature which is the need of the hour. Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey" celebrates Nature as the eternal teacher and healer. "We see into the life of things" and become a living soul when we are in harmony with Nature, the poet exhorts.

Sustainable Development denotes a development which meets all the goals of humankind along with the preservation of the natural environment, its natural systems, flora and natural habitats of animals. The term sustainable development was first used in 1980 in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature which published a world conservation strategy that included one of the first references to sustainable development as a global priority.

The historian Donald Worster rightly observes that "We are facing a global crisis today, not because of how ecosystems function but rather because of how our ethical systems function." Other disturbing yet commonplace observations point to the gravity of the problem for instance parents all across the world will agree that children today feel a negligible connection with nature and do not enjoy being outdoors. They prefer a screen to being outdoors.

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This raises a very fundamental question, if the youth today do not inherently feel connected with Nature then how can we expect them to be ecologically aware and responsible in the future? Will they remain ignorant and oblivious to our ancient wisdom and sustainable practices? Drifting away from Nature each day? If the answer to any of these questions is yes; as I am afraid it will invariably be....

What can be the outcome of such a trend? It is frightening to envision.

Saints and seers have also described the importance of the five elements and bid Man to be forever reverential and full of gratitude to Mother Earth for the gift of life that has been bestowed upon us.

The Japji Sahib in the Guru Granth Sahib invokes the mother earth and all the other elements essential for sustenance of life "Pavan guru paani pita , maataa dharat mahat." meaning "Air the guru; water the father; and earth the great mother." Honor all of life, Guru Nanak reminds us, for life honors us with its gifts.

The CoronaVirus pandemic which has put the entire world in a lockdown for almost a year now is a warning bell for all of us, indicating that if we do not make ecology and environment an integral part of our lifestyles once more, Emerson's dire prophecy could come true. He said "The end of the human race will be that it will eventually die of Civilization." Let us all join hands together, leading a life aligned with the forces of Nature and let the prophecy not come true.

Ms Shweta Sharda Assistant Professor PG Department of English

Books - Sources of Insight

Books are our best friends because they are not only a repository of knowledge and information but also inspire us to achieve great things, correct our shortcomings and overcome our failures. We learn a lot from books just like we do from good friends. Books will always be there with us especially when we need them most. Books serve many purposes, for some they are a source of great comfort, for others they are a source of entertainment and yet for others they provide great knowledge and a way to look into the past. Books add positive value to our lives. They also give us immense pleasure and help us escape into fanciful, unimaginable worlds.

Reading is one of the most beneficial habits that one can develop. Books have always primarily served as a way to document and record history. Through reading we can look into our past, analyse the present, and prepare for the future. We can create and envision a better future by learning about, and taking lessons from the past. It can also help solve millions of present day problems. Because of books we can analyze our past so we do not repeat the mistakes we made. Books feed the mind, please the senses and nourish the soul. William Styron echoed the same thoughts when he said,

"A great book should leave you with many experiences, and slightly exhausted at the end. You live several lives while reading."

Rajat Khullar BA III



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Power of Concentration

Concentration is a prerequisite for personality development. Concentration mean to focus all attention on one point as the sun's rays are focused at a point to ignite fire. As learners we need to learn the skill of fixing our attention on a single subject. Concentration has many uses. It assists in studying, enables faster comprehension, improves memory, helps in focusing on a goal therefore achieving them more easily and efficiently. One-pointed concentration comes with practice. The more you practice, the crisper it gets.



Arjuna, the great archer and warrior, started practicing archery at night with great focus and perseverance. Later, it was this skill of being able to shoot in the dark that saw him win against formidable opponents. Guru Drona spent years training his disciples. One day he decided to test them. He hung a bird, carved out of wood, on a high branch in a distant tree. He called all his students and asked them to stand in a line, the task was to hit the bird's eye. The first student got in position and prepared to hit the target when he was interrupted by Guru Drona, who asked him, "What do you see?" "I see trees." replied the student. Drona asked him to step aside. He repeated the exercise with each one of his disciples. They all gave different answers. Some said they saw leaves, others birds, many trees and so forth. Each time the master asked them to step aside. When it was Arjuna's turn, he was asked the same question, to which he replied, "I only see the bird's eye." Drona asked him to shoot and Arjuna hit the arrow right on the mark. Concentration is an act of simplification; the complicated mesh of intertwined thoughts is decimated through the act of concentration. Think of a waterfall; drops of water are channelized. Such channelization is enough to form rocks from tiny silica matter and even cut through boulders. The water drops when scattered in the form of rain are unable to accomplish the same outcome. Therefore, the lesson of concentration must be taught at an early stage of life, making it very easy to accomplish our tasks and achieve the desired outcome.

> Aryan Saini BA II

Vocal for Local

The present situation in India is one of national humiliation and also a moment of national introspection, instead of a meditative quietude that might help us to find the solution, the people of the nation still remain in an echo chamber of slogans and punch lines. We have to accept the reality and do something urgently. If we don't do the needful then we will fail our founding fathers and our future generation. The former Indian chief economic adviser Kaushik Basu says that India has tumbled down from the league of the top three fastest growing economies to 23rd rank because of poor policy making.

A sudden boycott of Chinese products and Chinese investments can damage our economic position. It is not going to be easy to tackle Chinese treachery at the border and domestic economic disaster caused by the Covid lockdown. India needs more investments in technology, manufacturing and infrastructure more than military alliances. Our partnership with the USA is also crucial. Only if our manufacturing facilities become better than China, then India has the potential to become the next global manufacturing hub. Indian start-up companies with a valuation of 1 billion dollars have backing by Chinese investors. If India can create a new generation of entrepreneurs by facilitating them with a legal and infrastructural framework then it can create jobs overnight. Hence putting India on a path to success.

Mahinder Singh BA II गुर्गभी ज़ैंड 2020-21

Commerce Section Editorial



ਜੋ ਨਰੁ ਦੁਖ ਮੈ ਦੁਖੁ ਨਹੀ ਮਾਨੈ ॥ जो नरु दुख मै दुखु नही मानै॥ jō nar dukh mai dukh nahī mānai.

Whenever in distress, this Shabad of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib ji gives us solace and power to endure any physical, mental or emotional sufferings, especially when we are on the path of righteousness. The Guru says that his disciples should neither wallow in sorrow nor crave for happiness. Our Guru told us to fearlessly follow the right path not caring whether we are praised or censured in pursuits of truth and justice. The Guru walked the talk by being undeterred in the face of torture and death of his many dear disciples including Bhai Mati Das and Bhai Sati Das and giving supreme sacrifice of his own life but not toeing the line of rulers of the day.

Dear students, if we look at the history of mankind, we observe that many crimes against humanity were committed out of greed, vanity or ego. In hindsight we see these human weaknesses were anything but vain, leaving disgrace and scars on human civilisation. Following our beloved Guru and rising above our mortal fears and desires we can triumph over any difficulty of our lives. Mental strength that our Guru has accorded us can help overcome ephemeral emotions and have a rational approach towards life. A true follower of the Guru will be in high spirits and have eternal bliss (Chardi Kalan) even in adverse circumstances. We are proud of our great heritage full of spiritual wisdom which will help us build a great nation and a just society.

I sincerely feel that the emotional bondage in the genuine domain of *Agammi Jyot* alone can transcend the demarcation of caste, creed, faith and race, and integrate human society into a unified one. We have worked out to attain this highest endeavor in the name of pervasive humanity.

This issue of *Agammi Jyot* being the part of continuous thought that has been enduring in mind and with great effort has been translated into veracity. We again are back with a revitalizing edition. The College Magazine inculcates the young minds and imbues in them the habits of thinking and writing by providing a platform to present their creative, productive and innovative ideas. I thank my dear students and worthy faculty members for their valuable contribution to the Commerce Section of the Magazine.

I hope that the readers of this issue will find the thoughts interesting, relevant and intellectually stimulating.

My best wishes are with each one of you to keep learning, keep growing and keep venturing beyond what you already know and make a difference to this world.

Happy Reading!!!!!!!!!

Dr Taranjit Rao Associate Professor PG Department of Commerce

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Employer Branding

Every company has a reputation. It could include thoughts about a company's products, services, leaders, team members, history, and much more. A company's reputation can also go beyond to inspire a specific perception in the people who see its advertisements, use their products, and eventually, speak to others about them. That reputation is known as the company's brand, and it can be a powerful, mysterious, and synergistic force — far more than just what they sell or offer.

A Company also has a second brand related to its primary brand about how they're viewed as an employer. This is an employer brand, and it lives and breathes in the minds and hearts of the company's former, current, and future employees.

Faced with this reality, employers must take a proactive approach to attract and engage with top talent. A well-crafted employer branding strategy can help any business to influence the perceptions of job seekers and employees, but getting started requires a little context. Employer branding is nothing but a process of managing and influencing the reputation of an employer among job seekers, employees and key stakeholders.

Employer brand is an organization's reputation as an employer. In simpler terms, it's what job seekers and employees really think of its employer, the reputation of an employer in the market. Though it may not be tangible, an employer brand is an asset that requires constant cultivation. That's where employer brand-ing comes into play.

In today's increasingly competitive job market, a positive employer brand is critical. Without one, hiring and retaining the best employees becomes challenging — and costly. Company needs talented, leadership-bound workers to drive their business forward, and the best way to find them is to cast the impression that they have a great environment to work within. Everything from the salary and benefit packages to advancement opportunities to weekly happy hours, the culture of an organization and the treatment of its employees can greatly impact the impression you're trying to make on potential candidates.

Many companies like Google, Starbucks, Cisco, Apple, Shopify, L'oreal are among the few companies who have a good employer branding. They have managed to capture the market and attract employees all over the world.

No matter who owns the duties of developing and growing an employer brand, it's imperative to remember that employees are doing most of this branding work for their company. If the company's work environment and culture aren't healthy, the jobs will be affected severely. If the company already has a great company culture, then they are in a good spot to amplify it.

This magazine motivated the students to find their inner writers, poets and photographers. I would like to thank Dr Taranjit Rao who gave me this opportunity in the first place and helped me throughout the process. I extend my gratitude to the teachers and students who came forward to help us with the magazine, without their cooperation this wouldn't have been possible. With strenuous work by teachers and students of the commerce department we have brought you the most interesting articles to binge on and share with your friends and family.

Remember that you are responsible for the talent that has been entrusted to you. I feel really blessed to be able to present some boorish talent out through this magazine.

Ishani Pandey Student Editor M Com II

"To live a creative life, we must lose our fear of being wrong." Joseph Chilton Pearce

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2020 - A Year of Evolution and Survival of Adaptations

COVID-19 has exposed mankind to a new high. The NEW but NORMAL, for all of us within a short span of time. It has created a rippling effect on everyone. Everyone around the globe is accepting it as the NEW WAY of LIFE and trying to adjust to it. The things that we misbelieved in as essentials have been replaced by factual essentials. COVID-19 has achieved the unimaginable negatives: Grounded the airlines across the world; halted the industrial chimneys through the globe; stopped the vehicles in their garages; closed offices across nations.

Industry and economy are financial aspects of human life. They are defined by the survival skills and technique of adaptation. COVID-19 has once again proved that survival incorporates instincts of adaptation and perseverance. Industrial norms from the quarter before have undergone metamorphosis. Working from home in non-essential sectors to selling vegetables from sweet meat shops the examples are from the entire spectrum. We need to buckle up and face it, can the virus beat the human spirit or can the human spirit challenge the virus?

Industrial diversification has ranged from auto making giants like BMW making ventilators to ease supply, sports goods makers bringing in PPE kits, hotels providing space and services as quarantine centres, social networking platforms as mediums for online learning and railway coaches being modified as hospital beds.

The year 2020 will go down in history as an evolution and the survival of the adaptive. COVID-19 has ushered in an era of limitless energy and out of the box thinking sessions. It has exposed us to our own selves. It has brought humanity face to face with change and an inherent challenge of beating anything which comes in the way of survival.

As quoted often:

"Very dark clouds don't herald a thunderstorm; some also bring in the monsoons".

It may be changing the season and may bring in a respite from the scorching heat. The dark clouds are akin to challenges we face in life. They scare us and make us go on the back foot but are game changers. They also bring out resilience and a survival spirit in us and evolve us into better individuals thereby leading us to prosperity. Every challenge is accepted by a winner as an opportunity and by a loser as a hurdle. Every challenge brings with it problems but also has underlying opportunities. No treasure in life is received by walking into it but many are achieved by hunting and exploring the various routes to it. I see COVID-19 as an opportunity to leave our perch on the branch of the monotonous routine and fly out into the new horizons of the new normal. It is time now to achieve the positives. We have to gear up to be safe and healthy but the wrapped parcel also contains new avenues which help us and urge us to change whatever we wanted to but couldn't as we didn't have time to pause and replay.

Rewind your dreams!!!
Reline your goals!!!!
Reroute your efforts!!!
Reach your goals!!!

Dr Manbir Kaur Dhaliwal Assistant Professor PG Department of Commerce

"The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing." - Walt Disney





Servant Leadership

Servant leadership is a leadership philosophy in which the main goal of the leader is to serve. This is different from traditional leadership where the leader's main focus is the thriving of their company or organizations. A Servant Leader shares power, puts the needs of the employees first and helps people develop and perform as successfully as possible.

The ten principles of servant leadership

- 1. **Listening:** Leaders are those who take decisions. Servants follow the decisions of the leader. Servant-leaders seek to identify and clarify the will of the group and/or the individual. Not only must you hear what is being said, you have to notice what's not being said. When techs complain, listen to their complaints and take them under advisement. Likewise, listen to those who have complaints about your team.
- 2. **Empathy:** Servant-leaders strive to understand and empathize with others. No matter what problems the drummer or singer might be having with one of the techs, or yourself, you can't dismiss the problem and move on.
- 3. **Healing:** Healing brings about transformation and integration. In the case of healing, it might be your weekend for working on the rotation but you might have to heal/solve an issue that arose between the sound tech and the guitarist in the past prior week. If we really are to be brothers and sisters to each other, we have to take on these types of responsibilities, not to mention healing the relationships we have broken.
- 4. **Awareness:** You must be aware of the people, situations, feelings, strengths, and weaknesses of those around you. You must be aware of all of those things about yourself. You can fail when you ignore your own weaknesses or exploit/ignore the weaknesses of others.
- 5. **Persuasion:** This particular element offers the clearest distinction between the traditional authoritarian leader and that of a servant-leader. Persuasion shouldn't be viewed as a negative word. Servant-leaders seek to convince others and build consensus within the group. Consider persuasion as the ability to open another person's eyes to possibilities they had not considered.
- 6. **Conceptualization:** Move beyond the thoughts of "what needs to be done for today" and start thinking about "where could we be in five years from now?" Let yourself dream of what could be. You can't forget the day-to-day work, but you can improve your ministry by thinking outside of the now.
- 7. **Foresight:** Learn from the past, consider the reality of the present, and think of the consequences of upcoming decisions. Did I mention learning from the past?
- 8. **Stewardship:** Stewardship is defined as the ethic that embodies the responsible planning and management of resources. This could be stewarding the team as well caring for the equipment and related finances. For finances and equipment care, this is a better word.
- 9. **Commitment to the Growth of People:** Growth is not just technical in nature. Consider their personal growth and spiritual growth as well. You need to decide how you can do best for each person on your team.
- 10. **Building Community:** You can build a team of techs but that isn't the same as building a community. A team of people work together to accomplish a goal. A community of people work together to accomplish a goal while inspiring, motivating, and aiding others within the community.

Deepika M Com II

"Don't be afraid to give up the good to go for the great." - John D. Rockefeller

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Emotional Intelligence

The concept of Emotional Intelligence is derived from the term emotion, which refers to a feeling with its distinctive thoughts, psychological and biological states, and a range of propensities to act. Emotions can range from anger, sadness, fear to enjoyment, surprise, love, disgust, shame etc. A person's ability to balance his/her emotions to maximize long-term happiness i.e capacity of effectively recognizing and managing one's own emotions and those of others may be termed as emotional awareness or emotional management of skills. It was Daniel Goleman's book on Emotional Intelligence, published in 1995, that popularized the concept of Emotional Intelligence. In the words of Daniel Goleman, emotional intelligence is "the ability to motivate oneself and persist in the face of frustration; to control impulse and delay gratification; to regulate one's moods and keep distress from swamping the ability to think; to empathize and to hope". In simple words the concept of emotional intelligence is an umbrella term that captures a broad collection of individual skills and dispositions, usually referred to as soft skills or inter or intrapersonal skills, that are outside the traditional areas of general intelligence, and technical or professional skills.

Goleman defines Emotional Competence as a learned capability based on Emotional Intelligence that results in producing an outstanding work performance. Goleman's Competency theory of Emotional Intelligence includes twenty-five competencies that were grouped into five categories. These five domains are further categorized into Personal Competence and Social Competence. The Personal Competencies include (1) Self-Awareness – the ability to recognize and understand your moods, emotions, and drives, as well as their effect on others. (2) Self-Regulation – the ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods. (3) Motivation – a passion to work for reasons that goes beyond money and status. Social Competencies include (1) Empathy – the ability to understand emotional makeup of other people. (2) Social skills – proficiency in managing relationships and building networks.

Dr Harjeet Kaur Virk Assistant Professor in Commerce

Never start a business just to 'Make Money'. Start a business to make a difference.

Fascinating Business Facts

- 64% of consumers have made a purchase decision based on social media content.
- If Bill Gates were a country, he would be the 37th richest on earth
- Wal-Mart averages a profit of \$1.8 million every hour.
- The red and white Coca-Cola logo is recognized by 94% of the world's population.
- Google was originally called BackRub.
- Amazon.com employees spend two days every two years working at the customer service desk —
 even the CEO in order to help all workers understand the customer service process.
- Candy Crush brings in a reported \$633,000 a day in revenue.
- The most productive day of the workweek is Tuesday.
- Starbucks spends more on health care insurance for its employees (\$300 million) than on coffee beans.
- The Rubik's cube is the best-selling product of all time. The iPhone is second.
- The Volkswagen group owns Bentley, Bugatti, Lamborghini, Audi, Ducati, and Porsche. In 1999, Google's founders were willing to sell the company to a web portal called Excite for under \$1 million. However, Excite passed on the offer.
- 57% of small business owners rely on personal savings for Start-ups.

Sahil Goyal M Com II

"You must either modify your dreams or magnify your skills." - Jim Rohn



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Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Ethics Come from Within

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and business ethics are buzz words these days, which largely dominate our day-to-day discourse. Nowadays, in India CSR has got a legal status as it is mandatory for specified companies to spend 2.5 percent of their net profits on social issues as required by the Companies Act, 2013. Although, a number of business houses in India were doing charity in the name of CSR and following several ethical practices even before the passing of this Act, yet, the practices and culture of Tata group have been different since its inception. The reason why this article has singled out Tata group for discussion on ethics and social responsibility will be clear from the forthcoming discussion.

Stalwarts of Tata group have used their enterprising ability to create social wealth and each business of their group was set up to fulfill the needs of society. Steel plant was set up by Jamsetji in 1907 to reduce India's dependence on imports. He also realized that in order to develop, India would require scientists and engineers, and therefore decided to set up Indian Institute of Science around the same period. Apart from this Jamsetji sponsored the education of several Indian doctors in England. It was Dorabji Tata, who spearheaded the movement to get Indians to participate in the Olympics. He sponsored the Indian contingent to the Antwerp Olympics in 1920 and also to the Paris Olympic in 1924. Tata's emphasis on charity was further reflected, when the Tata Memorial Hospital was set up in 1941 for the treatment of cancer patients, seventy five percent of the beds were reserved for those who could not afford treatment. Many people may not be aware of this that when the funds needed for the excavation of the ruins of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro fell short, Ratanji Tata donated generously.

Every leader of Tata group had the same social zeal. During the Indo-China war of 1962, J.R.D. Tata offered all possible support and due to his selfless contribution and excellent service, he was appointed Honorary Air Commodore in the Indian Air Force by the President of India. In the early 1990's, J.R. D's health started deteriorating so he was advised by the doctors to go to the US for angioplasty, which was to cost around \$35,000. J.R.D refused to spend this amount on his treatment, but at that very time there were Bombay riots of 1992 and J.R.D donated Rs 50 lakhs for the riot victims. The man who refused to spend \$35,000 on his treatment donated 50 lakh rupees without batting an eyelid.

The Tata group is known for the welfare of employees also. When Empress Mills was established in 1877 by Jamsetji, he set up pension plans for his employees, a practice which was not even followed in the west. When the Tata group sold Tata Oil Mills to Hindustan Lever (HLL), they accepted a lower price from HLL as opposed to competing bidders as Tata thought that its erstwhile employees would be best treated under HLL's care. In 1992, Indian Airlines staff held a poll amongst themselves and the idea was to choose their most loved passenger, i.e., the one who did not throw his/her weight around and did not trouble the staff unnecessarily on Delhi-Mumbai route as several politicians, industrialists and celebrities frequently travelled on this route. The winner unquestionably was Ratan Tata. In the aftermath of the terrorist attack on the Hotel Taj in Mumbai on 26, November, 2008, the Tatas not only compensated the families of their employees who had lost their lives but also the families of the vendors selling their wares outside the hotel. Further, Tata group contributed 1500 crore rupees for Covid-19 relief. Thus, values and ethics are embedded in the DNA of Tata group and to genuinely do good for different stakeholders, a business firm cannot imbibe values and ethics from legal and judicial precedent –They must come from within.

Dr Ramandeep Mander Assistant Professor PG Department of Commerce

"The worst enemy to creativity is self-doubt." - Sylvia Plath

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Crypto Currency: The Future of Money?

"The best way to destroy the capitalist system is to debauch the currency" -Vladimir Lenin.

Very few things have revolutionised the field of trade, commerce and economics the way currency has done. With the increasing permeation of technology in our lives, it's hardly a surprise that technology has changed the way we transact and trade. The latest in the run is the Crypto currency, known popularly by its eponym, Bit coin. But what exactly is it and more importantly, how does it work? Crypto currency (hereafter referred to as coins) is a digital form of currency. It is termed 'crypto currency' as it uses cryptographic techniques (like hashing, game theory etc.) for security. But unlike traditional currency, it is not controlled by a Central Bank or any government and is open-source in nature. It's not controlled or governed by one particular institution, but rather it works on a principle of a distributed public ledger known as Block chain. A Block chain essential ensures there's no duplicity of coins and that every transaction that happens between any two users is recorded and maintained.

To understand how the whole system of crypto currency works, we can imagine a simple filing cabinet, that has multiple drawers that can be added over time and this cabinet can have infinite such drawers. Suppose there're two people A and B, who wish to transact and C who is a random person who wishes to facilitate the transaction for them. A wishes to give a coin to B, so he writes "A paid a coin to B" on a piece of paper and creates multiple copies of it and folds each one up exactly same, using a certain technique. Now A has two options- he can either open the cabinet (which requires a constantly changing key pattern to open) and put the paper inside a drawer himself, or he can spare himself the trouble and give each copy of his folded paper to people like C, who're known as miners, to unfold and place inside the cabinet (for a small fee, of course). The second option is more interesting to study. Now each miner will attempt to open the paper up, read it and then file it in the cabinet. In the process, they have mined a block here, the ledger for a transaction and they get rewarded in coins. The first miner to unfold gets the transaction fees and a reward for working on the Block chain. This ledger is saved on the network for everyone to see, so that if A tries to give a copy of his coin to someone else, say D, everyone can see the note in the cabinet that says "A paid a coin to B" because it was already given to B and thus the system balances and validates itself. The Block chain uses cryptography to keep its ledgers secure from any tampering. Every coin requires a marginally harder algorithm to be solved, than its preceding one, to be mined. This ensures that only people who really want it actually have the incentive to mine.

There are various crypto currencies on the internet at this point. Some of them are Bit coin, Litecoin, Ethereum, Dogecoin, Ripple XRP etc. We need to understand what benefits the crypto currency provides us and what its drawbacks are. The benefits include the ease of use (you don't need to provide documents to use it, all you need is an internet enabled device), decentralization(no central control & the system works just fine even if a part of it goes down), anonymity, highly secured and transparent. The primary drawback being that crypto currencies are highly volatile their values vary quite frequently. Crypto currency is often used in terrorist and illegal activities, and there are no legal remedies for any grievances related to crypto currencies. Thus, despite being the latest in the series of technological marvels, crypto currencies are still untested waters and only time will tell if they strike gold.

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"Even if you are on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there." - Will Rogers





Gig Economy: Millennium Generation

Gig Economy is defined as "a labour market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance work as opposed to permanent jobs." It is also referred to as "crowdsourcing", "sharing economy" and "collaborative economy". A gig economy is a free market system in which temporary positions are common and organizations hire independent workers for short-term commitments. The term "gig" is a slang word for a job that lasts a specified period of time; it is typically used by musicians.

Characteristics of the gig-economy include: Workers have flexible working patterns based around the demand for the service; workers provide their own place of work; tasks can be performed over an online platform and typically a triangular-like relationship exists between the employee, the end-user and a digital intermediary.

Impact on Millennial generation

Millennial generation, means those born between 1980 and 2000. Current literature often targets gigworkers in general, but does not focus specifically on the millennials, nor on the individual characteristics and preferences of gig-workers. The generational theory provides a theoretical framework, used to predict attitudes and behaviours of different generations. Personality traits can be influenced by substantial events during the learning years of a generation. In this case, the influence is that of the technological era on the millennials. The millennials are thought to be a group with a preference for such forms of the employment relationship. This suggests that there is potentially a fit between the gig-economy and the preferences shown by the millennial generation, which may lead to them having a different perspective.

Pros and cons of Gig economy

Pros

- Many freelance workers in the gig economy find that their status allows them greater flexibility. From working hours, to working where they want, there are many options for gig economy workers.
- Many contract or gig economy workers find that they are given independence to complete their work. Not being in an office may aid this independence. With nobody to look over shoulders, gig economy workers may find they are given a task and then mostly left alone to complete it.
- Gig economy workers may find they have a wide variety of jobs to complete. Instead of similar, monotonous tasks to be done each day, each project or gig may be filled with different elements that make the work interesting.
- Pay for freelance workers is variable from company to company. Some companies pay gig workers less, while many pay their workers more because they do not have to pay benefits in addition to salary.

Cons

- Unfortunately, for most gig economy jobs, benefits aren't part of the package. Because you're not a full-time employee of the organization, the laws regarding the benefits the company needs to give you are different.
- Some workers may find the remote, removed life of the gig economy a problem. Often freelance workers don't go into the office and miss out on social life and engagements.
- Gig economy workers have to stove regularly to find their next gig, or be prepared for changes in their current one. This can lead to stress, unlike them, most people appreciate feeling secure and steady in their employment.

Abhishek Mehra M Com II

"If you can learn something new every day, you can teach something new every day." - Martha Stewart

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XBRL: eXtensible Business Reporting Language

In the era of globalisation, where organizations are widely dispersed, it is important to have a common language for the reporting and sharing of business information. However, the exchange of information with traditional forms of reporting (Word/PDF/HTML) was an unwieldy task for the users of the information, as one had to search for the required information from lengthy reports and then re-key it time and again manually for making analysis. It imposed a shift to the structured and standardized form that could overcome the limitations of earlier forms of reporting and hence, eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) -a common language for digital financial reporting was established. It is a universal format of reporting, that has offered structure and meaning to the information, for an effective and efficient exchange of information in a standardized format around the globe. Here, the information is recorded in the form of tags that can be read by computers, thereby resulting in an easy extraction and analysis of the required information. The tags for each piece of information required to be reported by the companies are defined in the document known as 'Taxonomy', which is further referred to by the companies as dictionaries while preparing the reporting document called 'Instance document'. It contains information in the form of tags. Due to this tagging feature, it has offered many benefits over earlier forms of reporting. The tagging feature of XBRL has helped in saving time and cost of human efforts involved in the rekeying of data at frequent intervals. The taxonomies that contain definition and relationships among various elements of information, has offered the standardization feature which has made the comparison of financial statements a much easier task. Further, the reports filed by the companies get validated by the regulators by using the validation software. This has helped in saving the time and costs involved in the manual validation of the reports. On the whole, XBRL has offered numerous benefits ranging from making effective business reporting to ease in the analysis of the reported information. At the International level, the work for the development and maintenance of the XBRL standards and concepts is overseen by a regulatory body known as 'XBRL International'. While, at the national level, the work of development of XBRL standards is done by an organization called 'XBRL India'. The journey of XBRL started in India in the year 2007 when ICAI constituted a higher-level group to assess the feasibility of XBRL adoption in India. Then, in 2011, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), issued a mandate for the adoption of XBRL in a phased manner. In the first phase of its implementation, a certain class of companies including the companies listed in India, their Indian subsidiaries, all the companies having a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores and above or the companies having a turnover of Rs. 100 crores and above were included in the mandate. However, other companies including Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Banking companies, Insurance companies, and Power sector companies were excluded from the mandate of filings of financial statements in XBRL format. But, with effect from 2017, Power sector companies have also been included in the mandate for reporting in the XBRL format.

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"To create something exceptional, your mindset must be constantly focused on the smallest detail." - Giorgio Armani







Environmental Education and Public Awareness

Environmental Education (EE) is a learning process which gives information about the environment and generates people with its associated challenges, developing the necessary skills and expertise to address the challenges. It also fosters attitudes, motivations, and commitments to make informed decisions and take responsible action.

Objectives of Environmental Education

The objectives of EE as outlined in UNESCO-UNEP (1989) are as follows-

- 1. **Awareness:** to sensitize the public by creating awareness about the total environment and its problems. This will help people gain insight into certain alternatives to identified environmental problems.
- 2. **Knowledge:** to help the individual and social groups to acquire experiences and knowledge about their environment and its associated problems. According to Martin (1975), learners should be made to identify the main features of any local environment where he finds himself, explain how these features interrelate, how they contribute to the character of the neighbourhood and suggest where modifications to the environment can be made.
- 3. **Attitude:** to help the individual and social groups acquire social values, strong feelings of concern for the environment and motivation for actively participating in its protection and improvement.
- 4. **Skills:** to assist people in acquiring skills for identifying and solving environmental problems and also help individuals seek a balance between short- and long-range implications when taking environmental decisions.
- 5. **Participation:** to help individuals and social groups develop a sense of responsibility and urgency regarding environmental problems and their solutions.

Environmental education and awareness-

It includes following types of activities:

- Environmental Awareness in Teaching Programmes: Environmental awareness, although essential to good citizenship, is not always a prominent feature of education programmes in institutions of primary or higher learning. "Mainstreaming" environmental education programmes into schools as a regular part of the curriculum increases public environmental awareness and demonstrates a commitment to environmental protection. Environmental education can be integrated into existing disciplines or it can be taught as a full fledged subject. It can be taught as early as primary school as well as in adult education programmes.
- Effective Use of Media Outlets: The media's role in environmental education is important because it is through newspapers, magazines, radio, and television that people gain awareness. Awareness is simply a step in EE.

Conclusion

To protect and conserve the Environment, emphasis should be given to Environmental Education in both formal and informal systems of education. This calls for a radical change in the way we think, live and work.

Ms Pooja Bhagwan Assistant Professor PG Department of Commerce

"Every problem is a gift—without problems we would not grow." - Anthony Robbins

Digital Empathy

Empathy is our ability to understand and feel the experience of another person's frame of mind. Developing Empathy is crucial for establishing relationship, behaving compassionately and taking moral decission. Since, empathy envolves experiencing another person's point of view rather than just one's own, it enables prosocial and helping behaviour that comes from within rather than being forced. The study of empathy has been an ongoing area of interest for academicians since long but a new concept has emerged called **Digital empathy**. Christopher Terry defines digital empathy as the "traditional empathic characteristics such as concern and caring for others expressed through computer-mediated communications". Digital empathy explores the ability to: analyse and evaluate another's internal state (empathy accuracy); have a sense of identity and agency (self-empathy); recognize, understand, and predict other's thoughts and emotions (cognitive empathy); feel what others feel (affective empathy); role play (imaginative empathy); and be compassionate to others (empathic concern), via digital media.

Be precise but not blunt: To start developing digital empathy, one should make a conscious effort towards being as precise as possible. Being blunt means to be sharp toned and hasty. To be precise, on the other hand, means to communicate the smallest of specifications which may not have been necessary if the same communication took place in the physical realm. Something like informing an individual about the receipt of a file only holds value on an online platform, if the same file was to be handed over in person, a simple head nod response would suffice. Online acknowledgement holds value because possibilities of the file being corrupt or not delivered are both plausible for the sender unless assured otherwise. Being precise also means to be clear about the work being delegated by you to another individual through an online platform. Tasks like asking someone to get you a printout may seem very simple at first. However, it is possible to have a lot of ambiguity attached to them if not undertaken with precision. Simple things like formatting of documents on word or excel being distorted while being sent via email are very casually overlooked by most. To reduce the space for such errors becomes important when considering digital empathy. This is because telling or requesting someone to print something suggests that the responsibility to format the document is not theirs.

Admit ignorance: The lack of digital empathy can also be seen in situations where there is lack of knowledge related to technology. Often, certain functions or applications can give us a tough time due to lack of familiarity. Owning up to this lack of knowledge however, is not something everyone is comfortable doing. It should be kept in mind that devices are unreliable and small mistakes can easily lead to loss of extremely valuable data. Therefore, asking help or simply informing people that you are not well suited to do a task is way better than using trial and error to figure out the technology. Not only does this save time while ensuring efficient completion of the task, it also prevents the potential loss of extremely valuable data. Misleading data, ineffective outcomes due to digital limitation or simply the lack of a satisfactory response can easily cause frustration in the person you are communicating with. Therefore, small messages of gratitude or spending 30 second on reading and analysing text can go a long way. Feeling ignored or pestered online is undesirable. If people avoid online contact with you this might be the reason for it. So, working on your online communication skills will help get work done with more ease.

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"The secret of change is to focus all your energy not on fighting the old but on building the new."

— Socrates, father of Western philosophy



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Green Marketing

As the ecological issues are getting worse, the consumers' concerns about environmental protection have led to the diversification in consumer buying approach towards a green lifestyle. Therefore, firms are taking action to develop potential ecological approaches in the green market industry. Green marketing and green product development are useful techniques that are used by firms to increase competitive advantages and of gaining the satisfaction of consumers in order to achieve the firm's mission and vision. Green marketing and green product development have various benefits in terms of increasing both the sustainable environmental benefits and the awareness of the brand image of the firm. "Green or Environmental Marketing consists of all activities designed to generate and facilitate any exchanges intended to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of these needs and wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment." Green marketing can involve a number of different things, such as creating an eco-friendly product, using eco-friendly packaging, adopting sustainable business practices, or focusing marketing efforts on messages that communicate a product's green benefits. Green marketing involves developing and promoting products and services that satisfy customer wants and needs for quality, performance, affordable pricing and convenience without having a detrimental impact on the environment.

Consumers who prefer to purchase green products even though they might be more expensive fall into the 'LOHAS' category. LOHAS stands for Lifestyles of Health and Sustainability. "LOHAS describes an integrated, rapidly growing market for goods and services that appeal to consumers whose sense of environmental and social responsibility influences their purchase decisions. "These consumers are active supporters of environmental health and are the heaviest purchasers of green and socially responsible products. They also have the power to influence other consumers.

Though green marketing is beneficial for many firms and many firms apply green marketing to achieve their mission and vision, there are a number of firms who fail to implement green marketing successfully, whereby the marketers did not structure the green marketing strategy appropriately that caused potential problems to arise. Therefore, the firms should obey the laws and regulation and work according to FTC's guidelines in order not to mislead any consumers or industry members. For example, the low perceived credibility of ecological claims in green advertisement may cause the consumers to have negative attitudes towards the firm when they go to purchase a similar product in the future if they are not deterred completely in the first instance. Therefore, the marketers should structure their green marketing strategy with great care and precision before they implement the product into their firm. The goal of strategic planning can keep consumers retention; as well as minimizing environmental impacts in order to achieve long term profitability and growth.

Conclusion

As the growing concern of ecological issues has begun to form, society and the government have started to aware themselves about these issues. They have started to incorporate changes in their workings, daily productions and consumptions to contain the negative impacts of these problems. Green marketing and product development have been deemed the best ways forward for a business to be able to conform with new rulings from the government, and also to be able to comply with the behaviour of consumers from field studies.

Shivani M Com II

"We should not give up and we should not allow the problem to defeat us." - A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

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Ethical Concerns in e-Teaching Era

The use of computers and IT in the teaching-Learning process is increasing world-wide. This development has led to many positive and negative effects on e-Learners and e-Teachers. There have been a large number of publications, seminars and conferences to testify these effects. But, the ethical impact of e-teaching is still a matter of real concern. Ethics is that branch of knowledge that deals with moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity. In short, ethics is the basis of one's action. Education not only refers to imparting knowledge to students but has a broader role to play. It is concerned with inculcating among students the ability to reason, giving them an understanding of the world and building their character and personality, to make them better individuals. This task of education is often called character formation, the indoctrination of stable routines and attitudes. Hence, education is not just an intellectual exercise but has high ethical relevance. Just as education plays an important role in moral development (ethical behaviour), the reverse is also true that in education, ethical behaviour is essential. Hence, ethics and education go hand in hand. Education is changing facets these days. Physical classroom teaching is getting replaced by e-Teaching and e-teaching is understood to be the use of computers and /or IT for the purposes of education. It is an approach of delivering a well-designed, learner-centred, interactive and facilitative environment to anyone at anyplace anytime by using digital resources. e-Teaching is increasingly becoming a fact of life for most people involved in education and has brought many good things like expanded knowledge, empowered students and teachers, made teaching flexible, increased efficiency to name a few. This change is also accompanied by certain issues like over emphasising on the medium of teaching that might jeopardise the content of teaching, physical distance, changing roles of teachers and learners, information overload and many others.

One of the most important issues in the e-teaching era is the ethical conduct of learners and teachers. The pace with which teaching style and patterns are moving, ethical issues are not being addressed with the similar pace, therefore, they have remained frozen in this sizzling e-teaching era.

Ethical concerns for e-Teacher

- Maintaining the quality of the educational process. This means not only following the protocol of instructional ethics but also striving to teach online as if one were in the traditional classroom.
- Full disclosure of academic regulations and standards for e-Learners.
- Academic frauds on e-Teachers part can occur in the form plagiarism, multiple submission, false data and false citations.
- Another important issue is the ethical use of Internet resources.

These concerns can be addressed if e-Teachers are facilitators, encourage student participation through discussion forums, make them comfortable, answer queries, respect e-Learners, display honesty towards institutions and make full disclosures.

Ethical concerns for e-Learner

- Inappropriate assistance in examinations or improper tutoring
- Misuse of sources on papers and projects and other academic resources
- Misrepresentation in the collection and reporting of data
- Disrespecting the work of others
- Lack of protection for human subjects in research
- Breaches of computer ethics
- Lack of adherence to copyright and copy-protection

These ethical concerns can be addressed if e-Learners are independent, self-paced and self-directed, self-disciplined.

Beyond that Code of Ethics should be framed for e-learners(students) as well as e-teachers. This Code of Conduct will guide the conduct of the members of an educational institution. Mutual respect, justice,



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tolerance and goodwill should lay the foundations of this code of conduct. It implies that classroom as well as virtual classroom, both learners and teachers are expected to know and follow the acceptable ethical norms thereby creating an educational atmosphere that is conducive to optimal teaching and learning. Many institutions are working on these and are publishing code of conduct for e-teaching either on e-portals or physical handouts. The focus of this code should be *academic honesty*, *fairness*, *mutual respect*, *no harm to others and contribution to society*.

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There is no 'Right Time' there is just time & what you choose to do with it.

How to Study for a Commerce Exam

We all know commerce is a popular choice among students after tenth standard. All those who are good at numbers, innovators, entrepreneurs or good at economics and finance opt this course. It is a new stream designed with regard to the upcoming market and job trends. What I personally feel is that commerce is a smart fusion of practical as well as theoretical. So, to prepare for your commerce exam you need to have a smart approach. Study patterns and syllabus keeps on upgrading in the commerce stream and we have to equip ourselves according to that. I would be giving a few success Mantras for doing well in commerce exams:

- 1. **Choose your platter wisely:** For any exam you don't have to study each and everything, especially when time is short. Trying to cover everything will consume a lot of time and will create panic. Before starting to prepare for any exam, you need to go through the previous question papers, so that you could demarcate between what is important and what is not.
- 2. **Focus on concepts more than anything:** Commerce is all based on rules and concepts, if from the beginning your basics are strong, you will face no difficulty. There are 3 golden rules of commerce which we study in our high school but apart from them each chapter has some new concepts in the beginning, you have to cherry pick them and understand, and by doing all this you would solve any complicated question easily.
- 3. **Practice in commerce:** Practice has a major role to play in commerce, cramming would not get you anywhere. Illustrations are the most important part when preparing for exams. Even if you are confident enough, don't directly jump onto the exercises given at the end of the chapter, do each and every illustration at least once. As all concepts and basics of a chapter are covered in illustrations, exercises at the back are all about possible complications which can appear in examinations. Also, while practicing try to pick full fledge questions that cover maximum points.
- 4. **Keep command on each subject:** In commerce, there is nothing like easy and tough, it all depends on your interest, some are good at analyzing things and some are good at solving problems. Most of the students either keep on studying what they love or what they are not good at, which may lead to imbalance. To create a balance, you can either divide the day in 5 parts or you can divide the week in 5 days where you will study all your subjects, of course weak subjects should be devoted little extra time and work.
- 5. **Remain up to date:** One should always remain updated about what is happening in the world be it political problem, a social cause or an economic development, but for commerce students it is



most essential. Why? Because, politics informs us about policies of the government as introduced to levy tax, control money supply etc. The economy tells us about the world economy, how we are lagging behind, our shortcomings and strong points whereas social trends tell us about the customer orientation and trends to do business. All this will provide an additional knowledge for you which one can use in exams as well, when curating answers.

- 6. **Sleep Enough:** For recreating the cells, muscles to relax and the brain to calm down, sleep is the only solution. Some students study throughout the night but it is neither good for your body nor your brain. After 2 a.m. melatonin secretion takes place which is an essential chemical for the brain. So, make sure that you are asleep between 1 4 a.m. Plus, insufficient sleep can put you at a risk for serious illnesses, such as diabetes, obesity, and depression. Adults typically need seven to nine hours of sleep a night for a healthy mind and body.
- 7. **Meditation and exercise:** Exercise followed by meditation is the best method to release any stress. Sitting for the whole day on your study table leaves you feeling heavy and depressed, that way your body is telling you to rest. So, use this time to do something you enjoy and refresh yourself. Stretching can really be helpful for your body and 10-15minutes of meditation can help reenergize your brain.

Ritik Bansal B Com III

"If you want to be the best, you have to do things that other people aren't willing to do." - Michael Phelps

Economic Impact of the 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic in India

The economic impact of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. India's growth in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1% according to the Ministry of Statistics. Notably India had also been witnessing a pre-pandemic slowdown, and according to the World Bank, the current pandemic has "magnified pre-existing risks to India's economic outlook". The World Bank and rating agencies had initially revised India's growth for FY2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalization in the 1990s. However, after the announcement of the economic package in mid-May, India's GDP estimates were downgraded even more to negative figures, signalling a deep recession. According to Nomura India Business Resumption Index economic activity fell from 82.9 on 22 March to 44.7 on 26 April. By 13 September 2020 economic activity was nearly back to pre-lockdown. Unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April and then back down to pre-lockdown levels by mid-June. During the lockdown, an estimated 14 crore (140 million) people lost employment while salaries were cut for many others. More than 45% of households across the nation have reported an income drop as compared to the previous year. Major companies in India such as Larsen & Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group, BHEL and Tata Motors have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations. Young start-ups have been impacted as funding has fallen. Fast-moving consumer goods companies in the country have significantly reduced operations and are focusing on essentials. Stock markets in India posted their worst loses in history on 23 March 2020. The Government of India announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare and for the states, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. On 26 March a number of economic relief measures for the poor were announced totalling over ₹170,000 crore. Prime Minister Modi announced the first 21 days of India's lockdown on 24 March. During this address to the nation he said, "Jaan hai toh jahaan hai". On 11 April, in a meeting with the Chief Minister's of India, the Prime Minister said "Our mantra earlier was jaan hai toh jahaan hai but now it is jaan

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bhi jahaan bhi. On 12 May, the Prime Minister addressed the nation saying that the coronavirus pandemic was an opportunity for India to increase self-reliance. He proposed the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Selfreliant India Mission) economic package. Economic package: India's overall economic package was announced as ₹20 lakh crore, 10% of India's GDP. The package, included previous government actions, including the RBI announcements. The economic package consisted of a mix of reforms, infrastructure building, support to stressed businesses and a certain amount of direct cash support. The "collateral-free loans" that the package provided aimed to "resume business activity and safeguard jobs". Changes in FDI policy, privatization of the power sector, provident fund contribution and ease of doing business measures were also announced. Land reforms at the state level which were not mentioned in the economic package are also part of the overall changes.

> Dr Manveen Gill **Assistant Professor PG** Department of Commerce

"Imagination is everything. It is the preview of life's coming attractions." – Albert Einstein

Cyber Safety Tips for Students

Do's

- When you feel uncomfortable with any social 3. 1. media post/mail/chatting, immediately share your concern with your parents or any 4. trustworthy person.
- Passwords should be strong with alphanumeric 5. symbols and special characters.
- Real life etiquettes and manners apply equally to the virtual space.
- Contact the nearest Police station immediately if you feel your privacy/safety has been 7. compromised online. You can also report your problems online at https://cybercrime. 8. gov.in.
- Always add persons whom you know in real life.
- On WhatsApp and other messaging apps, 9 ensure that 'media auto-download' is deactivated, especially from senders who are not in your contact list.
- Be extremely cautious while posting photographs and control who can view them.

Don'ts

- Never share your personal details like address, phone number, date of birth etc. on any online platform such as Facebook, Instagram, Blogs, Twitter, chat-rooms etc.
- Don't sign up for sites that require a certain

age-criteria for registration.

- Do not respond to indecent/offending/ harassing emails/ chats or posts.
- Don't buy anything online without discussing with your parents.
- Don't add people as online friends unless you know them in real life or have met them in
- Do not post indecent/offending/ harassing emails/chats/posts on social media platforms.
- Never share your account passwords with
- Don't click on unsolicited links sent over Facebook messenger or other messaging services, even if they are sent from your friend's account.
- Don't accept a friend request only on the basis that the person is a mutual friend of a friend of yours.
- Don't trade personal information for "freebies."

Dr Harmeet Kaur **Assistant Professor PG** Department of Commerce

"Success is not final; failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts." - Winston Churchill

लागेमी मेंड 2020-21 Economics Section **Editorial**

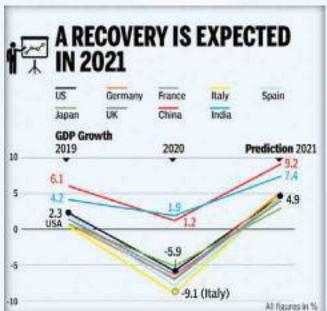


Covid-19 & Recovery of Indian Economy

The vaccine rollout has brightened the prospects for recovery in 2021. Indian economy will revive slowly but surely. The indications are promising for a V- shaped recovery from the through experienced over the past ten months. The biggest roadblock will be the possibility of a second wave as had occurred in Europe and UK. The progress of the virus and health of the economy are linked together.

At present, imports are rising, industrial activity is picking up. But exports are still stagnant. GST collections have reached levels higher than those of pre-covid era. Although it is an encouraging news, but it reflected the pent up demand of the festival season.

The equity market continues to show cheer. The Sensex has risen consistently despite the bad news on the economic front. The rally has been partially fuelled by a new breed of domestic investors who had abandoned other asset classes that have been giving poor returns, like bank deposits and real estate. Foreign institutional investors have been pouring funds rapidly into the Indian markets on the back of global liquidity as well as expectations that this emerging economy will surely bounce back in 2021.



Agricultural growth equally continues to progress at an even pace despite the ongoing farmers agitation in the northern region. The slow spread of the virus to rural areas has contributed to this sustained activity on the farm front.

On the negative side, core sector data like crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, steel and cement, electricity and fertilizers continuous to be dismal. The jobs outlook is discouraging as unemployment rose to 6.5 per cent in November. Inflation too has gone up to 7 per cent at the retail level. Service sector will continue to be in the doldrums as long as the pandemic continues to plague the country. Unless the vaccination drive becomes widespread and the fear of travel, tourism, shopping and eating out dissipates, the revival of activity seems to be ruled out. This is significant as service sector now account for over 50 per cent of India's GDP.

Despite all the green shoots, it is clear that growth will be patchy and uneven. Revenue collections are

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rising gradually, but direct tax inflows fell by nearly 10 per cent till the end of December. This is the time when government needs to make larger expenditure in many areas, including infrastructure development, rural employment schemes and even on the bulk purchase of covid vaccines. While there may not be of concerns right now on the widening of the fiscal deficit, it cannot be denied that a big increase this year may lead to more problems in the subsequent ones.

The small size of the stimulus measures announced have been criticized as they were not enough to support many sectors, especially small and medium enterprises. The need for cash support in the form of direct transfers through digital payments to the poorest of poor has been advocated by many. The government has been firm in resisting pressures to expand expenditure in this manner. The conservative approach seems to be yielding results as economic growth seems to be reviving slowly but surely.

Estimates of GDP have already been revised for 2020-21 by rating agencies like Moody's which now estimates negative growth at 10.6 per cent as against 11.5 per cent earlier. For the next fiscal, the growth estimates are now in the region of 9-11 per cent which seems to be ambitious but for the fact that this will be on an extremely low base. It is very clear that the next fiscal is firmly heading for a V-shaped recovery, unless the Covid virus springs any surprises in the coming months.

Dr Kanwaljit Kaur Marwaha Associate Professor PG Department of Economics

Budget Expectations and Path to High Growth

The upcoming Union Budget is an opportunity for the government to make the most of some positive developments; the steady recovery made by Indian economy: the decline in daily coronavirus infections and deaths: and the rollout of the vaccine. The center's push for reforms has hit a roadblock, especially in agriculture which is witnessing a prolonged agitation by farmers against the farm laws.

This financial year has wreaked havoc on millions of lives and livelihoods. According to RBI, the country's economy is projected to shrink by 7.5 per cent in the fiscal ending on March 31, 2021. The IMF and the World Bank have predicted a contraction of 10.3 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively. But a UN report has forecast that the country's economy could prove to be the most resilient in South and South-West Asia over the long term.

As suggested by top economists, there are three ways to revitalize the economy: intensify privatization, avoid challenging international arbitration and increase infrastructure spending. RaghuramRajan has stressed the need to prioritize spending with the aim of providing relief to poor households and small businesses, which bore the brunt of the pandemic. Restoration and creation of jobs must be high on the government's to-do list. The vaccination programme is expected to reduce Covid-19 to a footnote in public memory, but that alone won't be enough to raise the confidence of consumers and investors. A lot will depend on well-thought-out policy interventions that inspire trust.

The Union Budget has created usual anxiety in view of the Covid- induced lockdown as the official forecasts anticipated a contraction of 7.7 per cent in the current financial year. But growth in the October-December has turned positive and analyst expect a V-shaped recovery with growth in the current year(2021-2022) up to 10 per cent. The policy challenge is to ensure that the nascent recovery is sustained.

Budget is the biggest policy instrument in the hands of government. The biggest challenge is to stimulate consumption at the bottom. This will revive the micro, small and medium sector which will restore jobs and reinforce consumer demand. But the finance minister is subjected to the need of a reasonable path of fiscal restraint. It can touch 7 percent at the financial year end.

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If expenditure is reined in as part of the budget to correct the fiscal deficit, it will imply good bye to sustained growth. The budget must put cash in the hands of the poor and some working capital in the hands of the small units. But there is way of not breaking the fiscal deficit rules-changing the rules. WE should focus on public debt as a percentage of GDP. This will give India a much better off at 62 per cent compared to economies like Japan (246%), the US (106%) and Germany at 89 %.

The notion is that the sustainable level of fiscal deficit is that which ensures the system is able to service the level of government debt. As the size of economy goes up and yields robustly growing revenue, every thing is fine.

Centralbank across the world have followed hugely expansionary policies to counter the Covid-19 disruptions

And the RBI has been well behind them. This gives it a good bit of headroom. Matters are not helped by the state of the financial sector, with public sector banks carrying a huge load of non-performing assets. The NBFC sector must continue to be given a lifeline so that they can keep extending a reasonable amount of credit and public sector bans must be recapitalized so that they can keep doing the sameuntil they can be sold off.

The one positive reality is that the level of inflation, which is stoked by high fiscal deficit, is not causing concern and even as economic recovery is picking up inflationary pressures are moderating, retail inflation coming down to 6.9 per cent in November after peaking at 7.8 per cent in October.

The pandemic has exposed the inadequacies of india's public healthcare system so that global attention is focused on the way to bring it into some kind of shape. The state of publicly funded education is no better. The midday means programme, a lifeline for poor children, has disappeared in good part as schools have remained closed.

The country's immediate economic future is in the hands of the government and the RBI and their understanding of economics. Everything depends on what the government thinks needs doing.

The government must go ahead and spend so that growth is sustained, economic activity picks up. The finance minister has promised to sustain public expenditure on infrastructure. She should also promise to give a big boost to social infrastructure especially healthcare and education.

Dr Kanwaljit Kaur Marwaha Associate Professor PG Department of Economics

ਕਈ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀ

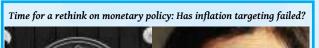
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> ਗੁਰਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਰਾਰਵਾਲਾ ਬੀ.ਕਾਮ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ



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Economic News 2020-21





Chanda Kochhar steps down as chairperson of Vadodara IIIT

Women-owned enterprises can create 150-170 mln jobs in India by 2030: Google-Bain & Company report



1480 Cr National Technical Textiles Mission gets nod

Slashed interest rate needs quick transmission: Nirmala Sitharaman $\,$



RBI supersedes Yes Bank board, caps withdrawals at Rs 50,000

World economy will go into recession with likely exception of India, China: United Nations



नीति आयोग NITI AAYOG

COVID-19 crisis: Stimulus of 5% of GDP needed, says NITI Aayog

Coronavirus crisis: Major lenders revive idea of 'bad bank' to deal with



FM launches instant allotment of e-PAN based on Aadhaar



Banks' disbursement to MSMEs rise over Rs 21K cr

नागपूर

Govt launches credit guarantee scheme for benefit of MSMEs

Downgrading credit rating amid pandemic limits policy options:
NirmalaSitharaman

Need to divest stakes in public sector banks in graceful manner, says Viral Acharya



Govt to focus on reducing use of imported components in indigenously developed platforms

Dr Anita Chhatwal Librarian

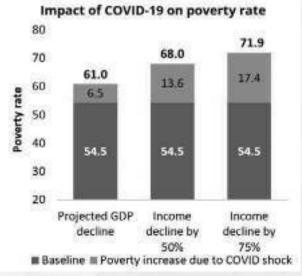
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Covid-19 Impact on Afghanistan



Even before the coronavirus took the world hostage, according to BBC, World Economic Outlook Report 2019 produced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had already raised concerns as it estimated a negative economic outlook due to slowing economic growth across different regions. The pandemic will certainly worsen global economic outlooks and it might take even the major economies many years to recover.

As Reuters stated, the economy of Afghanistan is estimated to have contracted sharply over the first half of 2020, due to the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. "COVID-19 has hit Afghanistan in the midst of a difficult political transition, an intensifying conflict, and significant uncertainty regarding future grant support," Henry Kerali, World Bank Afghanistan



director, told reporters. As the most budget of Afghanistan government depend of on the foreign aid, the donor countries also were facing to the economic crises due to this pandemic.

World Bank said that "without progress towards a sustainable peace and commitments to continued grant support from international partners into Afghanistan government. As the Afghanistan finance ministry spokesman said, unemployment, poverty has been raising and also there is coming reduction in government revenue because of this pandemic and many business and economic activities have stopped in the country.

At the moment, the second wave of coronavirus pandemic is on the rise without a certain timeline for its peak in Afghanistan and the rest of the affected countries. Therefore, the focus should certainly be more on humanitarian assistance, for which the government, public figures, and private sector need to work together. In the meantime, the government has to start planning how it will address the forthcoming economic crisis.

Abdul Qadir Akbari Diploma of Journalism and Mass Communication



ਅਗੁੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ 2020-21

Economic Recovery

Ravaged by the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown, Indian economy has made slow but steady recovery in recent months. The recovery was especially during the festival season, on the strength of higher consumption spurred by the release of pent up demand. The RBI is hopeful that growth will enter the positive zone in the ongoing quarter itself. The green shoots have been endorsed by a UN report which has forecast that the country's economy could prove to be the most resilient in South and South West Asia over the long term. The report observes that though FDI inflows to the region decreased by 2 percent, India's share went up by 20 percent in the corresponding period.



The good tidings should not blind us to the ground reality. India's unemployment rate has again started rising after staying under 7% for three months in a row. Merely boosting production and consumption may not be enough to help the economy return to pre Covid levels. Job creation has to be prioritized as millions of people lost their livelihood during the lockdown. Under the Atamnirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana, the government is aiming to create atleast 50-60 lakh jobs by June next year in the formal sector. This scheme is a step in the right direction but much more needs to be done to restore and generate employment.

The unstick in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors has been cited as a major driving force for economic revival. But the prolonged unrest over the new farm laws threaten to impede overall growthas agriculture has continued to be the backbone of the economy even during the pandemic. The government should go all out to handhold the MSMEs, which not only need a financial stimulus but also high demand to get back on their feet. The key to sustaining recent gains is to ensure that consumer and investor confidence is not dented as India emerges from the Covid- induced slowdown.

Rethinking on Free market

The \$210 billion global confectionery industry has been growing very fast, with chocolate taking the highest market share, but the biennial Cocoa Barometer 2020 report illustrates how the prevailing market driven business model leading to excessive profits for the chocolate industry is based on achieving higher productivity of cocoa that in turn has kept five to six million cocoa farmers



perpetually in poverty. If only cocoa farmers had received a MSP over the decades, it would have helped millions of them lift themselves out of poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

In Britain, after the Milk Marketing Board, which regulated milk prices and marketing, was dismantled, the number of dairy farms has come down from 40,000 in 1995 to 8310 in 2020. Farmers were unable to recover the cost of production.

In America, atleast 50 per cent of the dairy farms have disappeared in the past two decades. According to US Department of Agriculture, the number of licensed dairy farms had come down from 70,000 in 2003 to 34,000 in 2019. Small farmers bowed out, mega- dairies have taken over. As a result, despite the closure of small dairy farms, milk production has further swelled. India does not need this. In India, roughly 50 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and tops the global milk production chart. India needs a production system by the masses, where small farmers earn a decent livelihood from an assured price delivery mechanism.



As expected, a free market in dairy benefits the milk processing companies, and pushed small dairy farmers out of business. Thus began a vicious cycle of over production, bringing down the market prices. Europe and America focused more on providing bailout packages to temporarily assuage the farmer's ire. British and Ireland farmers continued to protest against the unfair practices and have since been campaigning for a fair deal.

The tragedy on the dairy farm was further compounded by an unjust WTO's Agreement on Agriculture, which allowed heavily subsidized milk from European countries to be dumped in developing countries. Breaching the five percent product specific subsidy support norms for developed countries, EU had actually subsidized skimmed milk powder by 67 per cent, there by easily dumping cheaper milk in developing countries. Small dairy farmers suffered at both ends- in developed as well as developing countries.

At this time, farmers in Canada are seeking more protection to save their livelihoods. Three major farm unions in eastern Canada are demanding protection against US President Donald Triumph's recent \$ 32 billion subsidy package to American farmers. It is a threat to survival of Canadian farmers.

US has been coming out with a farm Bill every five years for farmer's welfare. In the 2018 Farm Bill, US made a provision for \$867 billion for the next ten years in commodity support and enhance firm incomes as well as for nutrition schemes. US introduced the agricultural Risk Campaign and Price Loss Coverage programmes in the 2018 Farm Bill. Both programmes are aimed at covering losses a farmer suffers when crop prices or revenue drop and cover 24 commodities. Other programmes like relief from natural disasters, crop insurance, structural adjustment and environment are also there.

Even in China, markets have failed to help increase farm incomes. China's agriculture support includes government purchases at above market prices, as well as market price support programmes. Farmers receive a direct payment from the government if market prices fall below a minimum set price. This has helped raise farm incomes by 38 per cent for wheat, 32 per cent for rice and 29 per cent for corn. China provided a farm subsidy support of \$ 212 billion in 2016, the highest in the world.

The two big agricultural countries have realized the inability of markets to help raise farm incomes. India must rethink its approach for the farm sector.

Ankit BCom III

New Education Policy 2020

We all know that education is the fundamental right of every human, without education, full human potential equitable and a just society is not possible. Universal high quality education is the best way for developing and maximizing the country rich, talents and resources for the good of the individuals, society, the country and the world. As the world is going through rapid changes in knowledge, scientific and technological advances such as rise of machines and artificial intelligence, Education thus must move towards less content and more towards learning how to think critically and solve problems, how to be creative, how to innovate, adapt and absorb new material in changing era. The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the growing developmental imperatives of our country. Education now will be more towards learning how to think critically and solve problems. Government has focused on the revival of world class institutions of ancient India such as Takshashila, Nalanda, Vallabhi and Vikramshila which set the highest standards. Teaching and research has given scholars of extraordinary intellect such as Charaka, Aryabhatta, Nagarjuna, Patanjali, Gargi, Panini etc. As all these scholars have contributions in diverse fields such as Mathematics, Astronomy, Medical, Science, Surgery, Civil

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engineering, Navigation, Yoga, Fine Arts etc. Govt. too wants to produce scholars in different skills. We all know that skills are the oil of the coming world. Teachers would play a pivotal role in Education reforms. The education policy proposes changing the existing 10+2 Curricular and Pedalogical structure with 5+3+3+4 design covering the students of age group 3-18 years. Five years of the foundational stage, 3 years of pre primary school and grades 1, 2. Three years of the Preparatory stage, grades 3, 4, 5. Three years of the middle stage grades 6, 7, 8. Four years of the high stage grades 9, 10, 11, 12. The curricular structure of school will be reconfigured to make it relevant to the changing needs of learners therefore under new education policy structure will be guided by 5+3+3+4 design, consisting of the fundamental stage that is 3 years in Anganwadi and 2 in primary schools grade 1-2, then comes the preparatory stage of grades 3-5, after that middle stage grades 6-8 and finally secondary stage 9-12 covering age groups 14-18. Now the key features other than 5+3+3+4 is that the new education policy focuses on one Global board so it will merge all of the various regional boards. Till the first foundational state the child will be taught in his/her vernacular language it will instill a sense of belonging in the young students, they will feel more connected to their nation, English a foreign language will be taught in the next stage. After the preparatory stage students will be offered different vocational courses as per the available infrastructure and faculty available in their school this vision of the NEP will to transform 'Bharat' into a Global superpower by providing vibrant high quality education. Lot of focus has been put on Sanskrit language, entrepreneurship, digital world, mathematics etc. all the subjects which have a scope in the coming world. Government has decided that 6% of GDP will be spent on education which is a big jump from the existing figure. Most importantly at college and universities level many integrated and new courses will be offered and that too with a choice based credit system it means that if we complete one year in a course we would get a certificate, for two years a diploma and after completing the final year we will get a degree, so in case a person has to try 3 different courses in three different years he will get some credit for it. An academic bank of credit shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned. Multidisciplinary education and research universities will be set up and will attain the highest standards for multidisciplinary education across India. A new entity will be set up to catalyze the research and innovation across the country, NRF will fund research in all disciplines. Besides all of that financial support for marginalized students belonging to SC, ST, OBC on merit basis. The National Scholarship Portal will expand to foster and track the progress of students. All together the policy aims to provide holistic, multidisciplinary development of all school and college level students. This policy is the biggest confidence and experiencing instilling thing because today students are learning how bulb is formed but don't know how to fix it. It will also help in **Skill India and Startup India.** One of the major social impact of NEP is that it will provide **Job dignity** to every profession like any engineer or chartered accountant, plumbers electricians etc. will be given same respect and dignity.

But like as every good thing has a flip side I think there will be some disadvantages of the NEP as well, Many subjects are there which students don't want to study but are relevant for their knowledge and character building, so they might miss it. Secondly the policy and system might create a hype amongst teachers, students and parents they might take time to adapt with the new system, all the old teachers will go through a major pattern change and some subject teachers might also loose their job. Third a thorough research and a heavy expenditure will be done on infrastructure, lots of visitinf faculty will be needed for vocational courses. Moreover the Govt. has promised to implement the policy by 2030 which is quite difficult in India, we hope Govt. keeps its promise. one of the drawback I personally feel is that student might become jack of all trades but experts of none.

But it is normal that every change takes some resistance and time to adjust. All together I feel it is a wonderful policy. As Swami Vivekananda said 'A good nation is the one which allows its citizens to choose their vocation and means of earning"

> Ritik Bansal **BCom III**

ਜੋਤ 2020-21

International Institutions or Organizations

- 1. World bank: known as the international bank Top 5 business houses or groups in India for reconstruction and development (IBRD) and the other is internation development association (IDA) Formed in 1944. As of today there are 189 members of IBRD and 173 IDA.
- 2. International Monetary fund (IMF) Its headquarter is in Washington D.C., America. It was formed in 1944. As of today There are 190 members of IMF
- 3. World trade organization (WTO) WTO was formed in January of 1995. As of today, 3. Hero group Hero motocorp ltd is the world's it has 164 members
- 4. South Asian association for regional cooperation (SAARC) is a regional organization It was founded in December 1985. There are 8 member countries, all of them being south Asian countries.
- 5. BRICS also known as the names of 5 leading market economies. Russia, India, China, Brazil and South Africa are the member states of it. It was founded on June 2006 but was formed in 2009
- **6. ASEAN** or association of southeast Asian nations. Founded in 1967. It originally had only five member states but today there are a total of 10 member states.

1. ADAG or Anil Dirubhai Ambani group, also known as reliance ADA group. It was founded in 2006 and its headquarter is in Mumbai. The group has listed six companies in it.

2. Aditya Birla group

Its headquarter is in Worli, Mumbai. It was founded by Seth Shiv Narayan Birla in 1857. It deals with retail, e-commerce, textile, and agricultural-business.

largest manufacturer of two wheelers. It was founded in the year 1984 and its headquarter is in Delhi.

4. Mahindra group

Mahindra group was founded in 1945 and has its headquarter in Mumbai. The group operates in more than 100 countries. It deals in automotive, energy, defence, aerospace, finances.

5. Hinduja group

Hinduja group was founded in the year 1914 by ParmanandDeepchandHinduja. It deals in oil and gas, media and telecom, financial services. Its headquarter is in London, UK.

> **Ansh Thind MA I Economics**

Foreign Capital Helps Ease India's Credit Drought

With the financial system battered by coronavirus, threat capital has dried up in India. Previously six months belongings in credit-focused mutual funds, which play an important position as consumers for AAto A-rated bonds, have declined from \$13bn to \$4bn. Lending by business banks, burdened by dud loans even earlier than the pandemic, has withered. Fortunately, for some firms this home dry spell is being offset by a stream of overseas capital.

Reliance, a telecoms and vitality big, is a glitzy instance of abroad fairness funding made on the premise of progress. However a quieter wave of capital is in search of out different types of belongings, serving to stabilise native firms whereas providing overseas traders excessive returns. In consequence, lots of the world's largest insurers, private-equity (PE) corporations and pension and sovereign-wealth funds have change into influential.

Such inflows have been a boon for India's monetary establishments. Edelweiss, a giant lender and asset supervisor, had already been struggling after the collapse of 1 non-bank, IL&FS, tightened home credit score for the others. Covid-19 solely made issues worse. However over the summer time Edelweiss has struck a collection of offers, promoting, for example, its company loans to Singaporean and American asset managers, and a majority stake in its wealth-management division to a Hong Kong-based PE agency. Its



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share worth has doubled since Might.

Banks have adopted a roughly comparable path. A number of massive private-sector lenders, together with Axis, Kotak Mahindra and ICICI, together with HDFC, a non-bank mortgage lender, have raised capital from overseas traders. Sources of money embrace: the Canada Pension Plan Funding Board; two Singaporean funds, Temasek and GIC; and funds related to banks comparable to Morgan Stanley and SociétéGénérale.

Overseas curiosity has additionally been piqued by working belongings that generate predictable annual dividends, rendering them just like fixed-income investments. In July a 49% stake in GMR Airports, which controls airports in Delhi and Hyderabad, was bought to a French operator. In August Brookfield, a Canadian PE agency, together with GIC, agreed on a \$3.4bn buy of 135,000 mobile-phone towers from Reliance—India's largest-ever PE deal. Together with Ontario's municipal-pension fund and Actis, a PE agency, Brookfield is bidding for SoftBank's 80% stake in a big solar-power firm.

The record goes on, and extra transactions are being negotiated. At a time when curiosity revenue has all however disappeared within the wealthy world, India's credit score squeeze lets overseas traders purchase belongings that would produce annual returns nearing double digits. For Indian corporations the cash offers desperately wanted respiration room. It won't remedy the systemic issues of Indian finance. Nor will it gasoline investment-led progress; that may require foreigners to plough money into new, productive tasks as a substitute of current ones. But it surely does present a welcome stop-gap at a troublesome time.

Harsh Sharma MA II Economics

Our Strength

Farmers, the strength of a nation

Reason behind the healthy living of the generation; God's beautiful creation.

Everything we eat, we owe to them

They work in heat, without getting tense

And today they are forlorn

As all their hopes and rights are torn

Their efforts will not go in vain

As we support them in their pain

Standing up for their rights

Until sadness turns into delights

Together all we pray!

The morning brings joy; takes the darkness away

Farmers, the strength of a nation

Reason behind the healthy living of the generation; God's beautiful creation.

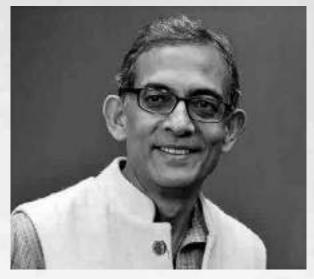
Harpreet Kaur BCom III

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Noble Prize Winner 2020

Economist Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee an Indian –born naturalized American economist who is currently the ford foundation international professor of economics at Massachusetts institute of technology, who has been choosed for Noble price 2020.

Abhijit Banerjee was born in Mumbai, India. Both of his parents were professors of economics, after studying at the university of Calcutta and Jawaharlal University in Delhi he earned his doctorate at Harvard University in the united states in 1998. He taught at Harvard university Princeton university before becoming a professor at the Massachusetts institute of technology where he now works. Abhijit married his fellow researcher, Esther Duflo, with whom he shared price in economic sciences. Abhijit Banerjee has



introduced a new approach to obtaining reliable answers about the best ways to fight Global Poverty. It involves dividing the issue into smaller, more manageable, questions. since mid 1990 they have been able to test a range of interventions in different areas using field experiments, for improving educational outcomes or child health.

He along with his wife built a scientific framework and used hard data to identify causes of poverty, estimate the effect of different policies and then evaluate their cost effectiveness, specially they developed randomized control trials to do this. they used these to study different policies in action and to promote those that were most effective. Banerjee and his wife were able to use these studies to explain why some business and people in less developed countries do not take advantage of the best available technologies. They highlighted the significance of market imperfections and government failures. by devising policies to specifically address the root of problems, they have helped make possible real contributions to alleviating poverty in these countries. Banerjee, wife Duflo and Kremer also took significant steps towards applying specific finding to different context. By using practical, verifiable and quantitative knowledge to isolate causes of poverty and to devise adequate policy based on behavioural responses. The impact of all these developments upon real world development outcomes are immensely significant. And they are continuously expanding their horizon of contributions, which now also includes climate and environmental policy, social network and cognitive sciences.

The 2019 Nobel prize for economic is also significant for reasons of inclusivity, the impact generated by Banerjee and his wife has come out very quickly –this explains why at the age of 47 Duflo is the youngest ever recipient of the economics nobel. she is only the second women to be awarded this prize, Banerjee who is her husband, is the third ever non white recipient after Arthur Lewis 1979 and Amartya Sen in 1998. In a recent issue of the journal nature, Goran Hansson, head of the royal Swedish academy of sciences that awards the nobel, highlighted measures to address the imbalance in gender and ethnicity among winners to the academy from which the prize awarding committees for the chemistry, physics and economics nobel are drawn.

Award decisions are made strictly on significance of contributions based on all the above evidences we know Abhijit Banerjee was certainly a deserving candidate and has made his Home country India proud.

Ritik Bansal BCom III

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Nobel Prize Winners in Economics

| YEAR | NAME | COUNTRY | ACHIEVEMENT | |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1901 | Emil von Behring | Germany | work on serum therapy | |
| 1902 | Sir Ronald Ross | U.K. | discovery of how malaria enters an organism | |
| 1903 | Niels Ryberg Finsen | Denmark | treatment of skin diseases with light | |
| 1904 | Ivan Pavlov | Russia | work on the physiology of digestion | |
| 1906 | Camillo Golgi | Italy | work on the structure of the nervous system | |
| 1911 | Allvar Gullstrand | Sweden | work on dioptrics of the eye | |
| 1912 | Alexis Carrel | France | work on vascular suture; transplantation of organs | |
| 1914 | Robert Bárány | Austria-Hungary | work on vestibular apparatus | |
| 1919 | Jules Bordet | Belgium | work on immunity factors in blood serum | |
| 1923 | Sir Frederick Grant Banting | Canada | discovery of insulin | |
| 1924 | Willem Einthoven | Netherlands | discovery of electrocardiogram mechanism | |
| 1927 | Julius Wagner- Jauregg | Austria | work on malaria inoculation in dementia paralytica | |
| 1933 | Thomas Hunt Morgan | U.S. | heredity transmission functions of chromosomes | |
| 1937 | Albert Szent-Györgyi | Hungary | work on biological combustion | |
| 1947 | Bernardo Alberto Houssay | Argentina | pituitary hormone function in sugar metabolism | |
| 1949 | António Egas Moniz | Portugal | therapeutic value of leucotomy in psychoses | |
| 1951 | Max Theiler | South Africa | yellow fever discoveries | |
| 1956 | Werner Forssmann | West Germany | discoveries concerning heart catheterization and circulatory changes | |
| 1957 | Daniel Bovet | Italy | production of synthetic curare | |
| 1978 | Werner Arber | Switzerland | discovery and application of enzymes that fragment DNA | |
| 1984 | Niels K. Jerne | U.KDenmark | theory and development of a technique for producing monoclonal antibodies | |
| 2000 | Arvid Carlsson | Sweden | discovery of how signals are transmitted between nerve cells in the brain | |
| 2005 | Barry J. Marshall | Australia | discovery of bacteria's role in peptic ulcer disease | |
| 2012 | Shinya Yamanaka | Japan | discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent | |
| 2014 | Edvard I. Moser | Norway | discoveries of cells that constitute a positioning system i the brain | |
| 2015 | William C. Campbell | Ireland | discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infection caused by roundworm parasites | |
| 2019 | William G. Kaelin, Jr. | U.S. | discoveries of how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability | |
| 2020 | Harvey J. Alter | U.S. | discovery of hepatitis C virus | |

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Currencies of the World

ASIA CURRENCY, CODE AND COUNRTY TODAY'S SYMBOL RATE IN (INR) Indian Rupee (INR)` INDIA Yen (JPY) ¥ JAPAN 0.71 Yuan (CNY)¥ CHINA 11.26 THAILAND Thai baht (THB)₿ 2.45 SOUTH KOREA South Korean won (KRW) ₩ 0.068 MALAYSIA Ringgit(MYR) RM 18.20 rupiah (IDR) Rp INDONESIA 0.0052 VIETNAM Dong (VND) <u>đ</u> 0.0032 PHILIPPINES Philippine peso (PHP) ₱ 1.53 SINGAPORE Singapore Dollar (SGD) S\$ 55.19

| AFRICA | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| COUNRTY | CURRENCY, CODE AND SYMBOL | TODAY'S RATE IN (INR) | | |
| NIGERIA | Naira(NGN) ₦ | 0.19 | | |
| SOUTH AFRICA | Rand (ZAR) R | 4.87 | | |
| EGYPT | Egyptian Pound (EGP)E£ | 4.69 | | |
| ALGERIA | Algerian Dinar (DZD) | 0.56 | | |
| ANGOLA | Kwanza (AOA) Kz | 0.11 | | |
| MOROCCO | Dirham (MAD) | 8.20 | | |
| LIBYA | Dinar (LYD) LD | 54.62 | | |
| SUDAN | Sudanese pound (SDG) | 1.33 | | |
| KENYA | Kenyan shilling (KES) K | 0.66 | | |
| ETHIOPIA | Ethiopian Birr (ETB) Br | 1.92 | | |

| | EUROPE | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| COUNRTY | CURRENCY, CODE AND SYMBOL | TODAY'S RATE IN (INR) | COUNRTY |
| CZECH | Czech Koruna (CZK) Kč | 3.39 | BOLIVIA |
| REPUBLIC | | | BRAZIL |
| SWITZERLAND | Swiss Franc (CHF) Fr | 82.85 | CHILE |
| GERMANY | Euro (EUR)€ | 89.30 | |
| NORWAY | Norwegian Krone (ISK) Kr | 8.35 | |
| RUSSIA | Russian Ruble (RUB) ρ | 1.01 | COUNRTY |
| SWEDEN | Swedish krona (SEK) Kr | 8.70 | |
| UNITED | British Pound (GBP) £ | 97.37 | |
| KINGDOM | | | NEW SOUTH |
| SPAIN | Euro (EUR)€ | 89.32 | GREELAND |

| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| COUNTTY | CURRENCY, CODE AND SYMBOL | TODAY'S RATE IN (INR) | | |
| BOLIVIA | Boliviano (BOB) Bs | 10.74 | | |
| BRAZIL | Brazilian Real(BRL) R\$ | 14.55 | | |
| CHILE | Chilean peso (CLP) \$ | 0.10 | | |
| | | | | |
| ANTARCTICA | | | | |
| COUNRTY | CURRENCY, CODE AND | TODAY'S | | |

SYMBOL

Danish Krone (DKK) Kr.

| NORTH AMERICA | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| COUNTTY | CURRENCY, CODE AND SYMBOL | TODAY'S RATE IN (INR) | | |
| CANADA | Canadian Dollar (CAD) \$ | 57.74 | | |
| MEXICO | Mexican Peso (MXN) \$ | 3.66 | | |
| UNITED STATES | Dollar (USD) \$ | 73.74 | | |
| COSTA RICA | Costa Rican colon (CRC) | 0.12 | | |

| AUSTRALIA/OCEANIA | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| COUNTTY | CURRENCY, CODE AND SYMBOL | TODAY'S RATE IN (INR) | | |
| AUSTRALIA | Australian Dollar (AUD) \$ | 55 . 53 | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | New Zealand Dollar (NZD) \$ | 52.21 | | |
| | | | | |

Ishita Bhardwaj **MA I Economics**

RATE IN (INR)

11.92

NEW SOUTH

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Top 5 Currencies in the World

1) Kuwaiti Dinar [1KWD = 3.27 USD]

Despite Kuwait's small size, it exports a significant amount of oil into the global market. In fact, over 80% of this very wealth country's revenue comes from the oil industry.

2) Bahraini Dinar [1 BHD = 2.65 USD]

Much like Kuwait, Bahrain is small country in the Persian Gulf, and it's largest source of income comes from the export of petroleum products.

3) Omani Rai [1 OMR = 2.60 USD]

Oman is another big exporter of petroleum resources. Interestingly, the purchasing power of this currency is so high that the Omani government had to issue 1/4 and 1/2 Rail banknotes.

4) Jordanian Dinar [1 JOD = 1.41 USD]

There is one simple reason for the strength of the Jordanian Dinar - It's been pegged to the US dollar for the last 20 years, and that shows no sign of changing any time soon.

5) Pound Sterling [1 GBD = 1.30 USD]

The pound sterling is the official currency of the United Kingdom and many of its crown dependencies and overseas territories. Many of these territories (such as Guernsey and Gibraltar) issue their own version of the currency, but are still valued 1:1 with the English currency.

TOP 5 WEAKEST CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

1) Iranian Rial [1 USD = 42,105 IRR]

Once again, the world's weakest currency is the Iranian rial. Iran has experienced a significant economic downturn due to numerous sanctions. Without the ability to export petroleum to the global market (worth about 70% of annual income), Iran now faces a huge deficit in its national budget.

2) Vietnamese Dong [1 USD = 23,175 VND]

Vietnam is still on the hard path from a centralized economy to a market one, and this has had an obvious impact on its national currency. The country has a relatively small economy and since investors



tend to be wary of investing in relatively unknown currencies, the dong doesn't play a significant role in the global market.

3) Indonesian Rupiah [1 USD = 14,697.50 IDR]

Indonesia is an economically stable country, however, its currency has a very low exchange rate. The Indonesian government has taken measures to strengthen its national currency by raising interest rates and buying sovereign bonds, but the rupiah has continued to depreciate.

4) Uzbekistani Som [1 USD = 10,291.68 UZS]

Originally pinned to the US dollar at its introduction in 1994, the som flourished in the illegal black market. By 2017 it was left with almost no value against the US dollar. That year, the Uzbeki government devalued its currency by almost half in an attempt to end decades of market isolation and tempt investors towards the commodity-rich country. While the som remains relatively weak, it has stabilized.

5) Sierra Leonean Leone [1 USD = 9,762.50 SLL]

Sierra Leone has a rich supply of natural resources including diamonds, iron ore, gold and chromite ... yet it is one of the world's 10 most impoverished and least developed countries.

This is because Sierra Leone's economy continues to struggle under the weight of conflict and recurring Ebola epidemics. GDP plunged during the 2015 Ebola outbreak, and despite some growth, it remains in the repressed category today.

Vivek Kumar MA I Economics

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The Art of Learning Economics

An economy is too complicated and intricate to properly recognise how each and every transaction fit into the bigger picture. Even the greatest economists like Keynes, smith, Marxcan't claim that they have mastered the subject. Economics is a comparatively new subject and still there are lots and lots of disagreements even within economists regarding its working. To give us an idea Keynes had presented a macroeconomic model in which rigidities in wage prevent market clearing condition. But in general equilibrium analysis of economic models markets always clear. Thus, one may compare studying economics to looking through a prism. At every angle we get a particular glimpse of the economy. To unify all the economic theories especially the macroeconomic theories has been a long-cherished dream to the economists. Towards this goal a lot of endeavour has also been made. Micro founded macroeconomic models are mostly used these days. Still every characteristic of the economy hasn't been properly pieced together into a single model. After the 2008 recession, economists re-evaluated how banking sector affects the economy. Thus, economic models continuously evolve. The economy is too complicated and is like a black box. We really don't know how trillions of transactions; billions of decision makers interact in the real world to every minute detail. We only possess a rough understanding, the conclusions of which we got from studying the simplified models. To really grasp the subject matter of economics, more than anything one needs high level of intuition, abstraction power to peer through the swarm of chain reactions and build the essential causal links. Mathematics helps us in formulating our model, but the intuition has to come from our observation. Those great economists were famous because of their ingenious insights when no one else could see. A starting point towards formulating our own idea about economics is to study the existing literature.

Observe!

The best way to learn 'Economics' is by learning the art of observing things around yourself. Believe me, Economics is actually about the little things around you and you actually know about these things. Just that it is a **disciplined** way to learn those little things. Let me explain you a few concepts of Economics, which, I am quite sure, you already know about.

- 1. You go to a vegetable market, ask the vendor for the price of vegetable. He says, he is willing to sell you at Rs.20/kg but you are adamant to buy at Rs.15/kg. You bargain and finally settle at Rs.18/kg.At Rs.20/kg the seller was happy but you weren't. At Rs.15/kg you were happy but the seller wasn't. Hence, you both settle at Rs.18/kg where both are satisfied.
 - You have applied here the concept of equilibrium price which is the intersection of demand and supply curve and it is the level where buyer and seller both are satisfied.
- 2. You go to a market with Rs. 1000 in your pocket. You need to buy a pen for writing your college assignments. You see a costly Parker pen worth Rs. 500. You don't buy it. You know why? Not because you couldn't afford it (remember you had Rs. 1000) but because you didn't feel it worth buying.
 - You have applied the concept of consumer surplus. Which means consumer will be at surplus when the price of the goods is less than the utility, he derives from it.
- 3. You have a knack of studying a day before exams. You wake up at 6 in the morning, determined to study at least 3 hours. After studying 2 hours you get bored. You know why?
 - This is because of Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility. Which states that the more stock you have of anything, the lesser would be the utility derived from the additional unit.
- 4. You have to attend Sunday morning extra classes for your exams and in the middle of the boring lecture you feel that it would have been a lot better if you had slept at home instead of attending the class.
 - You have applied the concept of Opportunity cost. Which is the cost of next best alternative.
- 5. You see Flipkart and other e-commerce giants earning a lot during their big billion sale.





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You have applied law of demand- price and demand are inversely related other things being

6. If you are asked - what is the value of a bottled water near a flowing river? You would say zero because there is abundant availability of water. If you are asked- what is the value of a bottled water in a desert with no water? You would say infinite because of the scarcity of water.

You have applied the concept of price rise because of decrease in supply. Lesser the supply, more the price. More the supply, lesser the price. That is how one should understand this beautiful subject!

> Parul Chauhan Alumnus 2020 batch

Big Businesses and Farm Laws

Big businesses have already exhausted all other options of making mega profits in real terms, farmers earn less now than they did in the previous millennium, big corporate find the agriculture sector attractive enough to have lobbied for these new farm laws.

When mainstream economists and celebrated commentators spoke against these laws, real intentions must be explored. In almost all countries, corporatization of agriculture has created a few agri-giants who have made massive profits, farmers have become poorer and food has become more expensive.

The real reason lies in the recent history of Indian economy. India has always had monopolies, where a few business houses controlled all organized industries. From the mid 1980's, many hurdles placed on the big corporate houses were gradually removed. In 1991, all restrictions were removed. The liberalization years give some opportunity for new entrepreneurs to compete with established business houses. This was true in export oriented industries and in IT and Telecom industries. Real estate boom opened the door for the emergence of new companies.

But all these credit-fuelled businesses collapsed when the global bubble burst in 2008. Every industry witnessed a process of consolidation. Those with big those with big loanswith the coming of Modi government, monopolies have become even more entrenched. Modi government's initial attempt to clean up the bad loan mess only made things worse for those with big loans, and ended p strengthening big businesses.

But the slowdown in the rest of the economy and the government's bad performance on jobs has caused the demand problems. Corporates are making money by cutting costs, sacking people and reducing investments. Big companies are spending their profits on buying back shares and rewarding shareholders with bigger dividends. This is the exact opposite of what growing economies need. It is also a vicious circle which can only lead to increasing contraction. At some point, there will be no buyers left to sell things and there will be no profits to be made.

In such a situation, monopoly capital has only one place to turn to, i.e., agriculture, as it is entirely run by small private entrepreneurs. Big businesses can indeed take over the share of income made by intermediaries-traders, transporters, wholesalers and retailers. There are millions of small private entrepreneurs in agriculture who can be pushed aside and replaced by big agricultural monopolies. It is the only sector where demand is permanent. Urban consumers already pay for margins earned by the entire chain of intermediaries who stand between the farm and their kitchen.

For big businesses, agriculture is the last big sector that offers the opportunity for consolidation. It is also the only space where there is a possibility of growth, they are keen to see the farm laws stay and India's farmers have to fight.

> Deeksha **MA II Economics**

लागि नेड 2020-21 Camputer Science Section **Editorial**



The year 2020 presented to us immense challenges. The whole humanity suffered under the crushing weight of an epidemic which resulted in loss of lives, livelihood and economies. In this irreversible situation, Information Technology systems across the world took the baton of moving forward. From online classes to data dissemination, Information Technology infrastructure handled everything to create a "NEW NORMAL". From a peripheral tool of humanity, Information Technology graduated to the forefront of the world in the throes of this virus.

In coming years, there will be immense changes to the streams of Manufacturing, Medicine and Learning; all rocketed by the potential of Information Technology. Information Technology has the power to not only change the commercial interests but also to drastically improve human development and society restructuring. As any tool, we must make sure that the development of Information Technology innovations does not fall into the traps of few people or organizations, rather we should strive to make it democratic enough that every person gets its advantages.

The year 2021 marks a new dawn in the fight against COVID-19. The year 2021 also marks the 400th Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. The whole humanity needs to take inspiration from Guru's display of resilience under the most unimaginable of perils. On behalf of PG Department of Computer Science, we dedicate this issue of our magazine Agammi Jyot to Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji for his immense belief in the distinction between right and wrong.

The edition of *Agammi Jyot* is special as it was conceived, collated and edited during the Covid epidemic using the tools of Information Technology at every juncture. Today it gives me immense happiness to thank all my colleagues and students of PG Department of Computer Science who went well beyond their duties to share the knowledge through informative articles.

Happy Wisdom!

Ms Purnima **Assistant Professor PG Department of Computer Science**





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In Search of an Identity: Digital this Time!!

In tough times of uncertainty, when many didn't know what the future held, with shutters down, closed business houses and institutions, disconnected families and left-alone oldies, there came some hope from the digital platforms. Video calls, online grocery orders, video conferencing and digital transfers to mention a few.

Now, the new normal was more than just the physical presence. And in no time, we all realised that if we do not adapt to digital enablement, it will not be long when we and those long-stayed business houses would be wiped off. It is not out of context to remember how manual cameras, telephone diaries, maps and calendars once dictated their presence in every house and are now rarely seen. How the movie industry has transformed from theatre to over-the-top scenario.

Gradually, life drifted from offline to online, slowly stepping into every arena. This seeping into formal and informal fronts and peeping into personal space, we all have adapted to a life which is much more digital than what we ever dreamt of.

These new paradigms also extended to our classrooms. This little piece of software of a digital learning platform gave an opportunity to explore unexposed abilities. For the first time, I as a teacher, never met my students but could still connect to them. I learnt how to identify them, from their identities other than physical. Knowing someone by their face was passé when masks were on.

In this new scenario, the first step was to embark on a digital identity. An identity without the physical show-up. However, something still seemed missing. Different social platforms gave us a statement to carry in the cloud, but people held one on Facebook, different one on twitter, another on Instagram, one again on WhatsApp and not to mention the numerous email ids. This anonymised the real identity. Then how were we enabled digitally? Defining human characteristics based on forum posts, blogs, purchase histories, search queries, geotagging, research papers, comments, likes, seemed closer to the real person and rather hard to steal or fake.

Accumulation of these pieces of information from the digital space in order to precisely identify the real person is what I am looking forward to!

Dr Gurpreet Kaur Associate Professor and Head PG Department of Computer Science

Trust Evaluation Models in Cloud Architecture

Cloud computing, the trending architecture in the field of computing provides access to a remote machine or a data center distributed at different geographical locations to use heterogeneous resources having varying computational power, architecture, and performance. This heterogeneity of the resources, data-centre, host or virtual machine makes it difficult for the user to decide which resource and which service provider to trust and choose. The mechanism that is used by the Cloud Service User (CSU) to make this significant decision about the reliability of a Cloud Service Provider (CSP) are the Trust models that evaluate the performance of the CSPs and their resources or services based on various parameters.

What is Trust?

Trust means faith, confidence or reliance on something. This faith allows one to rely on something in the future for more tasks. In a complex network environment like cloud, trust between entities can be divided into:



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- 1. Direct trust: a relationship established by two entities based on past experience.
- 2. Indirect trust: a relationship established by the recommendation of other entities.



Trust Evaluation Models

Trust models are basically an agent that keeps an eye on all the activities and events by a service provider that may be any form of failure or number of tasks completed when, where, and with what QoS. The agent is responsible for establishing a relationship between all the performance parameters to resolve the issues for better Service Level Agreement (SLA), access control, computing or scheduling lever, secure storage, resource allocation, data protection, load-balancing algorithms and other aspects and comes up with a single grading scale to grade the services provided by a service provider over a period of time.

Trust is a highly subjective and context-sensitive parameter with respect to time and experience of a user. Hence, service selection from a cloud provider becomes a challenging task. The mechanisms, techniques and protocols that are used in evaluating the trust level are commonly known as trust models. Some of the common categories of Trust models are:

Service Level Agreement-based (SLA) trust models

A SLA between the CSP and the CSU is created to establish trust between the two parties. QoS parameters are monitored to obtain results to objectively calculate trust. The traditional SLA monitoring methods cannot monitor information related to host operations, such as memory and CPU information. The SLA model only relies on static evaluation systems and users, so it is difficult to objectively and accurately assess the credibility of the services and the service provider. Variation to this model uses a reputation-based third-party SLA auto-negotiation platform which records the reputation of users and service providers to determine the most credible CSP. SLA Template Pool is introduced that maintains a list of all trust-worthy service providers. When the user requests a service, the SLA Template is used as a reference and a new SLA is made to improve the efficiency and credibility of the protocol negotiation.

Certificate-based trust models

In this category, Trust establishment happens through certificates; trust tickets (TTs) and endorsement keys issued by certificate authority (CA). Security certificates for software, platform and infrastructure services provide priori analysis of cloud behavior and verification of non-functional properties of cloud application services. Trust Tickets are issued in order to comply with integrity and confidentiality of data on the Cloud and to improve the trust of the customers.

Feedback-oriented trust models

These trust models collect feedback and opinions from other consumers to evaluate the trust on the CSPs. To begin with the process of trust evaluation, various CSPs register with the trust model via the



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service registry module. Later on, the feedback module collects and manages the feedback from consumers regarding different QoS parameters using either an honesty based ranking framework, Security parameters, a Reputation framework (derived from direct or indirect knowledge of previous communications) like Cloud Armor or a feedback filtering algorithm (that identifies and eliminates the dishonest feedbacks). On the basis of the collected feedback, the trust evaluation module evaluates the trust score of a CSP. Further, the Cloud users can send requests for the trust score of the required Cloud Service Provider to the trust evaluation module and the same is returned to the cloud user.

Domain-based trust models

The Cloud is divided into a number of autonomous domains. Two distinguished domain types are: intradomain and interdomain. Intra-domain trust values depend upon the interaction between the entities of the same domain. Inter-domain trust value represents an overall trust value on the basis of direct and reliable values from other domains.

Trust prediction models

Trust prediction models, new to cloud computing environment, predict the future trust value on the basis of the past learning and performance. These models like Expert systems facilitate better decision-making.

Trust models are an effective tool the user can use to select a particular service and serve the CSPs as a benchmark to identify their shortcomings and improvement areas of a cloud service or application. Cloud service manager that stores the trust value repository of registered cloud providers and their services, can be used to select a service globally by the users.

Ms Manbir Sandhu Assistant Professor PG Department of Computer Science

Seven Hot and Rewarding Jobs in IT

The tech industry is booming as we speak and needless to mention any job that you pick (preferably of your liking) in this industry is going to be financially rewarding and creatively satisfying at the same time. Thus, it will prove to be very lucrative to be working in the field of information technology.

Quality Assurance Engineer

Responsibilities of a quality assurance engineer are not limited to only reviewing quality specifications and paying attention to technical design documentation. As a quality assurance engineer, you will have to provide meaningful feedback on the basis of which well-structured test plans will be created. You will have to formulate comprehensive test cases and estimate, plan and priorities quality testing activities.

Data Scientist

The job growth of a data scientist is expected to be at 15% for the year 2018 till 2028. As a data scientist, you will be spending your time compiling, cleaning and making data presentable for various organizations so that they can make important / critical decisions. If you are interested in technology, being a data scientist is going to come quite naturally to you. It is also one of the most highly satisfying jobs according to a study by Glassdoor.

Internet Marketing

Internet marketing is also called digital marketing and this is one discipline that is constantly expanding and growing. The money making potential in this field has grown exponentially over the last decade.

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Whether it is search engine optimisation, email marketing or any other form of online promotional activities, it has evolved with the evolving technology and has begun providing thousands of job opportunities to numerous aspirants across the globe.

Software Developer

Software development is an undeniably creative and rewarding sphere. You get on the job training and you can hone your skills as you learn more advanced software creation abilities. Also known as a software engineer, you will be high in demand if you have the necessary skills to deliver responsive and scalable software platforms. You also have a chance to earn bonuses over your base salary making it an even more lucrative option for information technology graduates.

Network Systems Administrator

A network systems administrator is required by many companies today. You can work as an in-house network administrator who will be responsible for maintaining and troubleshooting the various complex computer networks a company has installed. You will be ensuring their day-to-day functioning along with maintaining firewalls and several security measures. As a network systems administrator, you will be expected to train and work hard and coordinate with other well-qualified individuals in your team.

Business Analyst

- As a business analyst, your job responsibilities will include the following:
- Maintaining system protocols by writing and updating all procedures
- Studying business functions for the purpose of determining operational objectives
- Defining project requirements after identifying milestones and different phases of any particular project
- Monitoring the progress of a given project and resolving problems along the way
- Preparing technical reports as and when required by collecting and analysing statistics, information and various trends
- Keeping yourself upgraded by attending educational workshops, reading publications, establishing professional networks and participating in professional activities

Web Developer

This familiar and friendly job position is that of a web developer. This is something of an evergreen job that is always going to be trending in the IT sector. Web developers always continue to evolve as new technologies are introduced. Entry level developers are also commanding impressive salaries and packages at the moment. With its growth being more than 13% for the period from 2018 till 2028, it is also one of the most preferred jobs when it comes to satisfaction.

These were seven of the hottest career opportunities available to you right after you graduate. The field of information technology continues to bring more and more lucrative jobs every year. Are you ready for a fantastic career in the field of IT?

Ms Meena Jindal Assistant Professor PG Department of Computer Science







Robotics in India

With the incorporation of artificial intelligence, machine learning, computing, and the right software implementation, robotics can create a customised machine that can do anything- A Robot which can assist you, communicate with you, and potentially replace you, if needed. Be it your home, schools, colleges, malls, or manufacturing facility, robots are everywhere.

Unemployment is the persistent issue for Indians, and with the presence of robotics technology, many jobs can shrink the employment graph. The positive side is robotics will create more openings for entrepreneurs and startup culture booming in India. As India possesses a veritable powerhouse of robotics talent, robotics will soon play a vital role in the "Make in India" initiative to attract global manufacturers to invest in the country.

India is at the forefront of manufacturing and production. Companies with advanced and automated technology will help in meeting the global demands and set a new global standard under the "Make in India" initiative. Thus, in the coming years, there can be an upsurge in the adoption of robotics technology.

Top Indian Robotics Startups

- ASIMOV Robotics Sastra Robotics Systemantics Gridbots DiFacto GreyOrange
- Omnipresent Robot Tech Gade Autonomous Systems Mukunda Foods Invento Robotics

Made-in-India Robots

• C-Astra by Invento Robotics

It helps in screening patients as well as disinfecting areas. It is a semi-automatic robot that is also being used to fight coronavirus. It uses UVC light to disinfect buildings and thermal cameras to record the temperature of the body.

• Jivaka by Parel Workshop of Central Railways

It is a remote-controlled rover that works as a virtual healthcare worker. This med-bot performs several activities related to the patient's care, such as measuring blood pressure, oxygen saturation level, the temperature of the body, among others.

• **Vyommitra** by Indian Space Research Organisation

The robot is said to be capable of doing multiple tasks and is expected to fly in the first unmanned flight as part of the first human spaceflight programme (Gaganyaan). The robot is said to speak two languages and can also mimic human crew like switch-panel operations and more.

• Mitra by Invento Robotics

Mitra, a 5-ft-tall robot, navigates around the hospital wards, guided by facial recognition technology and with a chest-mounted tablet that allows patients and their loved ones to see each other. Mitra, which was designed for customer engagement, alerts hosts about the arrival of visitors. With the current COVID-19 crisis, it has been modified with the following features - scans temperatures of patients, collects necessary details of patients like their name, phone number, and picture, and even sets up a video call with the doctor for further diagnosis.

• RoboDiCaprio, RoboJulia, RoboNano, and RoboElf by Milagrow

RoboDiCaprio can be used for business consulting, greeting, reservations, advertising and patrolling. The humanoid claims to have face recognition capabilities with 98% accuracy, and can scan a distance of 25 m with an accuracy of 2 mm.

The Serving Robot – RoboJulia is designed to deliver meals to guests, explain the menu, give restaurant information, etc. It can work universally, take fast turns, and has an emergency stop.

RoboElf is a service assistant, which can be deployed in various locations such as metros, banks, and





shopping malls.

RoboNano acts like a personal companion, and is equipped with Amazon's Alexa Voice Service, smart home control, and remote surveillance capabilities. It has over 50 sensors to avoid objects in its way, recognise voices, and know when someone enters the room. Additionally, it can order pizza, request a car, track fitness stats, control the TV, and play music as well.

Milagrow iMap 9 and Humanoid ELF, which were being deployed by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for its COVID-19 wards.

• Asimov Robotics under the Kerala Startup Mission

Developed two humanoid robots in March this year. These robots were the first in the country to raise awareness about the spread of coronavirus among people in Kerala. The robots currently distribute masks, sanitisers, and napkins in the startup complex in Kochi.

• Prithvi by Delhi teenagers

A group of teenagers from Delhi has built a robot called Prithvi to protect healthcare workers by reducing their contact with COVID-19 patients.

• CO-BOT and NIGA-BOT by ITI Cuttack

These robots can protect health workers from the coronavirus and reduce the need for personal protective equipment (PPE). The service robot CO-BOT can move on wheels and has a humanoid structure. Its handlike structure can hold a tray and carry a load of up to 20 kg. It can be used in COVID-19 hospitals for carrying food, water, and medicines to and from patients. The NIGA-BOT, is a telepresence robot, which can be used for surveillance and teleconsultation by doctors who can interact with patients remotely through live video-streaming. NIGA-BOT can be used to monitor the health of patients.

• Bandicoot by Genrobotics

A spider-shaped robot to clean sewers and manholes.

• **Ro-Boat** by Omnipresent Robot Tech

An autonomous river cleaning Robot that uses ground-breaking technology and promises to clean rivers back to a pristine-clean state. The Ro-Boat was piloted and successfully tested in the Yamuna and Ganga rivers in India.

• Butler System' by GreyOrange

It is a high-tech material-handling system that simultaneously improves speed, accuracy, productivity and flexibility. It consists of a grid of paths across a warehouse floor on which fast-moving mobile robots traverse, fetching racks of items to a packer. Once the packer removes the item and packs it for shipping, the racks are replaced back in their place by the robots.

• **Dosamatic** by Mukunda Foods

It is the world's first automated table top dosa-making machine, and can make 50 dosas per hour. DosaMatic can make multiple types of dosas at the touch of a button.

• AdverTron by Gade Autonomous Systems

A marketing and advertising robot that can play music and speak English, interact with smart devices, knows where it is and where it needs to go and move safely and smoothly around people and objects.

Successful startups have boomed and according to the latest report by the International Federation of Robotics (IFR), India is now among the top 10 countries for annual installation of robots in industries. From hospitality to hospitals, a range of sectors are adopting automation to reduce costs, time or to achieve precision and – in some cases – save lives.

Ms Anu Kaul Assistant Professor PG Department of Computer Science



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Reality-Tech

Nowadays, new and emerging technology like virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (MR) and extended reality (XR) are the hot topics to explore. It is important to note that these new technologies come from different places and they seek to do different things. Still, they can use some similar technologies. For example, 3D objects and AI are important to all of them. Let's discuss what is really behind each of these acronyms.

Virtual Reality (VR): Virtual Reality (VR) is an immersive experience, it takes the person into a new reality and also called a computer-simulated reality. This computer technology uses reality headsets to give and generate realistic images, video, sound and other sentiments or objects that look like a real world and creates an imaginary world. VR takes the user entirely into the virtual world. A true VR environment will engage all five senses (taste, sight, smell, touch, sound), but it is important to say that this is not always possible. Today, it is easy to say that VR is a well-established new reality-tech. This technology has achieved great success and popularity in gaming industries and now we are seeing this technology into more practical applications. The market and the industry are still excited about this tech trend and further progress is expected in the near future.

Augmented Reality (AR): Augmented reality is what it sounds like: reality, enhanced with digital components. Augmented Reality (AR) is a live, direct or indirect view of a physical, real-world environment whose elements are augmented (or supplemented) by computer-generated sensory input such as sound, video, graphics or GPS data. The most commonly used AR applications these days rely on smartphones to showcase the digitally augmented world: users can activate a smartphone's camera, view the world around them on the screen, and rely on an AR application to enhance that world in any number of ways. Custom headsets are also being used. As popular AR examples there are Pokemon Go and Snapchat's new AR bitmojis. As AR exists on top of our own world it provides as much freedom as you are given within your normal life. AR utilises your existing reality and adds to it utilising a device of some sort. Custom headsets are also being used.

Mixed Reality (MR): Mixed Reality (MR), sometimes referred to as hybrid reality, it combines real and virtual worlds to produce new environments and visualisations. In this environment physical and digital objects co-exist and interact in real time. It means placing the virtual objects within the real world or space in such a manner that virtual objects are able to interact with physical-world objects. The key characteristic of MR is that the virtual content and the real-world content are able to react to each other in real time.

Extended Reality (XR): We are aware of VR, AR and MR so well, but few people are aware of Extended Reality (XR). Extended Reality refers to all real-and-virtual combined environments and human-machine interactions generated by computer technology and wearables. XR can be defined as an umbrella, which brings all three realities (AR, VR, MR) together under one term.

Ms Anuradha Saini Assistant Professor PG Department of Computer Science



Neuralink

Founded by serial entrepreneur Elon Musk, Neuralink is an ambitious neurotechnology that's aiming to upgrade nature's most complex organ – the human brain. It is a device that will be surgically implanted into the brain. It will help study the electrical signals in the brain, offering the potential to treat a wide range of neurological disorders, to restore sensory and movement function. It will also give us the power to interact with and control machines using our minds, however, it will take a lot of time to reach this point. The initial goal of this technology will be to help people with paralysis to regain control of the body using computers and mobile devices.

There are neurons in the brain that carry information about everything we see, feel, touch, or think. Neuralink is basically a chipset, called N1 chipset that will be installed in the skull, is 8mm in diameter and has multiple wires housing electrodes and insulation for the wires. These electrodes will be placed near the neurons in order to detect action potentials. Recording from many neurons allows it to decode the information represented by those cells. For example, in the movement-related areas of the brain, neurons represent intended movements. By decoding this information, it will help people with disorders to regain control of their body.

Working of Neuralink

Our brain has a huge network of neurons. These neurons are responsible for transmitting signals throughout the body. They facilitate the movement of different parts of the body. They communicate using chemical signals called neurotransmitters. This reaction generates an electric field and these reactions can be recorded by placing electrodes nearby. The N1 chip will record and stimulate the electrical signals inside the brain. The electrodes attached to the N1 chip can understand the electrical signals in the brain and can then translate them into a machine-understandable form. This way Neuralink will be able to read what we are thinking and help regain body control. Neuralink can even find a way for us to talk to machines without even opening our mouth. We will also be able to learn different skills using a dedicated app.

Connecting Neuralink with Brain

The procedure of connecting the N1 chip with the brain is a complex task that is even beyond the capabilities of skilled human hands. A hole will be drilled into the skull and then the electrodes will be inserted into the specific parts of the brain. Neuralink will be using their specialised robots for quick and precise insertion of the device into the brain. It will make use of a microscope and needles the size of 24 microns (a micron is one-millionth of a metre). There could be 10,000 electrodes inserted into the brain. At the moment, it is not clear whether Bluetooth or some other form of technology will be used to relay the data but the process is certainly going to be wireless.

Use of Neuralink

In the starting phase of this project, the main focus is on the healthcare sector. Neuralink will be able to help paraplegics with mundane tasks like operating a phone or a computer. It may also be able to treat epilepsy which is a neurological disorder. The device may also be able to restore someone's eyesight even if they have lost their optic nerve. It will be able to fix any discrepancies in the brain. It can also be able to restore speech, memory and movement of a paralysed person.

The most recent revelation is about how users will be able to stream music directly into their brains. This will require a hardware call link to be attached to the back of the ear which will directly communicate with the Neuralink to stream music. We are entering the realms of AI, the possibilities are endless! Imagine, you won't need a physical communication device like a phone or a smartphone to connect with people. The idea of telepathy is not far-fetched with such technology.

Simranjit Singh Student Editor BCA III





ਅਗੁੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ 2020-21

Hyperloop

A Hyperloop is a pod full of people in a vacuum tube elevated on a pylon that goes really fast. This new way of transportation through vacuum tubes was introduced to the world by Elon Musk, currently CEO of Spacecraft Company Tesla, in 2013. The pod travels through a vacuum tube which offers it ultra-high speed. This is a '5th mode of transportation' after road, air, water and rail. When the pod goes through the tube, it does not have any connection with the outer world, hence it is environment-friendly. Vacuum tubes support air extraction that claims safety for pods and guarantees high speed for this technology.



BENEFITS OF HYPERLOOP:

- Environment-friendly Provides transportation from city to city
- Runs on ultra-high speed Inexpensive for people

HYPERLOOPS IN INDIA



Currently, Virgin Hyperloop is the only company that is building Hyperloops in the world. The company received 2,600 registrations from 90 countries for the project in a global challenge. In India, the Maharashtra Government tried to set up this Hyperloop project in its state in 2017. In November 2018, the Maharashtra Urban Development Department granted the Hyperloop project the status of a "Public Infrastructure Project" and gave the go-ahead to award the work using the Swiss Challenge Method. According to the project team, it will be completed by 2029 in India. With Hyperloops, the distance between Pune and Mumbai will be covered in 25 minutes.

Harsh Joshi BCA-III

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is the alteration of matter on an atomic extent of the nanometre scale. Nowadays, the common use of computers in every field has led researchers to improve and manufacture smaller and faster computers through nanotechnology.

Nanotechnology has a wide range of applications, including but not limited to electronics, biomedicine, energy, communication and information, environment, consumer goods, construction, etc.

Nanotechnology in modern computers

Nanofabrication- It is a collection of technologies which are used in making micro devices. It can be divided into two categories:

• **Top-down method:** The process starts with taking a block of material and then removing bits and pieces until the desired shape is formed.



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• Bottom-up method: It is used to assemble atoms or molecules into nano-structures.

In the future, the computer industry will be using this technology extensively to make microprocessor chips and the microprocessor checks will be smaller, faster and reliable.

Quantum dots- These are nanoscale crystals that emit only one wavelength of light when electrons are excited. This is made by bottom-up methods. In future, these will be used to make Quantum bits and become the basis of quantum computers.

Carbon nanotubes- It is a tube made of carbon material that is measured on the nanometre scale. Due to advancement in technology, researchers use this material to create electric components like diode transistors, logic gates etc.

DNA computing- DNA computing uses a bottom-up approach to make DNA molecules and DNA logic gates. It can be used to solve the problems that are beyond the capabilities of a standard computer.

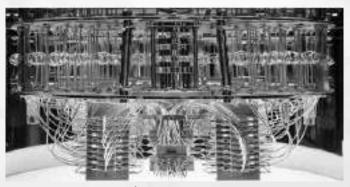
NVRAM (Non-volatile RAM)- Argonne research laboratory has developed NVRAM which has tiny nanoferroelectric crystals. NVRAM, if used in laptops or PC, would no longer need backup batteries. This is considered to be a long-standing dream of the computer industry.

Nano design (software system)- NASA researchers are working on a software system known as Nano design. They will use this software to investigate fullerene nanotechnology and to design molecular machines.

Dev Sharma BCA-I

Leap Towards Quantum Supremacy

All computers depend on a central ability to store and manipulate data. Computers today manipulate singular bits, which store data as 0 or 1 states. Quantum computers use quantum mechanical marvels to control data. To do this, they use quantum bits, or qubits. Quantum computing is the use of quantum phenomena such as superposition and entanglement to perform computation. Computers that perform quantum calculations are known as quantum computers. Quantum computers are believed to



Interior of IBM's Quantum Computer

have the ability to take care of certain computational issues, such as integer factorisation, substantially faster than classical computers. Some of the terms pertaining to Quantum Computing are:

OUBITs

Today's computers use bits, a stream of electrical pulses representing 1s or 0s. On the contrary, quantum computers use qubits, which are generally subatomic particles such as electrons or photons. Creating and overseeing qubits is a scientific as well as an engineering challenge.

SUPERPOSITION

Qubits can represent various potential combinations of 1s and 0s simultaneously. This ability to be in multiple states at the same time is called superposition. To put qubits into superposition, scientists manipulate them using precision lasers or microwave beams. The final outcome of a calculation emerges only once the qubits are measured, which immediately causes their quantum state to "collapse" to either 1 or 0.



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ENTANGLEMENT

Scientists can generate sets of qubits that are "entangled," which means two members of a pair exist in a single quantum state. Changing the state of one of the qubits will quickly change the state of the other one in an anticipated and predictable way.

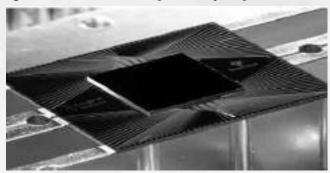
LEAP TOWARDS QUANTUM SUPREMACY

The race has already begun for "quantum supremacy." The goal goes past counting petaflops, the measuring stick for traditional supercomputers. Quantum computers will soon perform an ever-increasing number of activities that are not feasible with classical computers.

In October 2019, Google announced that one of those chips, called Sycamore, had become the first to demonstrate "quantum supremacy" by performing a task that would be practically impossible on a

classical machine. With just 53 qubits, Sycamore had completed a calculation in a few minutes that, according to Google, would have taken the world's most powerful existing supercomputer, Summit, 10,000 years. Google touted it as a major breakthrough.

In December 2020, China's leading quantum research group made its own declaration of quantum supremacy. A system called Jiuzhang produced results in minutes estimated to take more than 2 billion years of effort by the world's third-most-powerful supercomputer.



Google's Sycamore processor

The two systems work differently. Google builds quantum circuits using super-cold, superconducting metal, while the team at University of Science and Technology of China, in Hefei, recorded its result by manipulating photons, particles of light. No quantum computer is yet ready to do useful work. But the indications that two fundamentally different forms of the technology can outperform supercomputers will buoy the hopes.

Dildeep Singh BCA-III

For the Love of Computers

In the world of technology

Computers are magic,

Driving us through logic.

Computers can handle our bank accounts,

And in online shopping can provide us with discounts.

Computers can store our databases,

 ${\it Also provides us plat form to see online faces.}$

Computers can remove corruption, And can facilitate online discussion. Computers aren't hungry,

But can aid in progress of the country.

In love with my computer,

Because dearest you scan reverse your mistakes (and mine too),

No matter how long it takes.

We all need you, computer my friend,

Believe it or not, because you are the future trend.

Gurpreet Kaur MSc I IT गुर्गभी नेंड 2020-21

Artificial Intelligence and Covid Containment

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the branch of Computer Science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence can be used to fight the battle against the deadly COVID-19. AI is being applied and delivering results in detecting, predicting the number of virus-affected people, monitoring positive cases and survivals, precautions to be taken for prevention, deploying robots to reduce further level transmission and drug and vaccine development. The AI-driven solutions to COVID-19 includes the management of services and resources at healthcare centres. AI framework solutions incorporate screening, analysing and diagnosing the risk factor of a patient, prevent community transmission by employing robots at hospitals for different purposes like delivering treatment and monitoring patients, detecting the cluster transmissions and avoiding them for further spread, predicting future cases and keeping a track of current patients, recoveries and deaths.



AI METHODS AND APPLICATIONS

SCREENING USING AI FRAMEWORK:

COVID-19 can be diagnosed using built-in smartphone sensors. It is a simple and low-cost solution, as most of the radiologists are using different gadgets for different daily purposes. With the advent of new technology, we can enhance the user interface and user experience using front-end frameworks. Even an ordinary person can use his or her smartphone for the screening of early symptoms of virus detection.

2. DIAGNOSING COVID-19 USING AI:

Artificial Intelligence can improve the effectiveness of work by accurate depiction of infections in X-ray and CT images. Furthermore, the computer-aided platforms help radiologists in making medical decisions such as disease diagnosis, prediction and tracking. To delineate the latest progress of medical imaging and radiology fight against COVID-19, the integrated approach of AI with X-ray and CT are tremendously used in the frontline hospitals.

3. MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE:

AI can help in calculating the probability of the infection spread by this virus, identifying the cluster of cases. It can predict future course of disease and likely "strikeback" of the disease again by analysing past and present medical, molecular and scientific data. Further, AI can be applied to predict the number of positive cases and deaths in a particular region and it can forecast contamination in various regions by using this processed collection of data.





4. AI IN DRUG DISCOVERY:

The application of Artificial Intelligence has been extended to drug discovery. AI has a vital role in the fight against COVID-19 from diagnosis to finding all possible ways to tackle the pandemic using non-interfering devices, and generating predictions on patient results based on in-and-out data records, including electronic health records.

IMPROVED SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS OF COVID-19 USING AI

Screening of COVID-19 is usually done manually, which is time-consuming. It's a challenge as there are not enough medicos and kits for screening. The virus is highly contagious and it is impossible to reach and check every individual for infection. By using AI-powered smartphones, one can self-check for particular symptoms. If the maximum number of symptoms match, then there are high chances of infection and the patient needs to be self-isolated and he has to contact the nearest health centre for further analysis and treatment accordingly. Hence, it increases the performance by reducing involvement of medical staff and accurate prediction for future diagnosing.

Humans have a tendency to bear optimal workload for best results, whereas increasing the number of cases involves huge workforce and workload for treating COVID-19. AI reduces human workload, and also breaks the chain of human-to-human transmission.

Ashish BCA III

IP Cameras

An Internet Protocol Camera, commonly known as an IP camera, was launched in 1996 by Axis Communication with the delightful work from Martin Gren & Carl-Axel Alm and team. It is a digital video camera much like a webcam, which transmits and receives data over a network or the Internet. The IP camera is based on ONVIF (Open Network Video Interface Forum) & PSIA (Physical Security Interoperability Alliance). This ONVIF is a global and open corporate forum that was founded to standardise the IP-based surveillance camera industry. It has its own IP address that requires nothing more than a network connection in order to transfer images. The mode of connecting the server of an IP camera is hassle-free as its way of connecting is identical when compared to any standard network devices such as printers, laptops etc.

WORKING OF AN IP CAMERA

The internal processing after capturing the image by an IP camera is the same as a digital camera. The dividing line is the ability to compress and transmit over a network. IP cameras may be used with a wired network connected via ethernet cable to a broadband modem or router, or wirelessly via a WiFi router.

Setting up an IP Camera is relatively simple, requires nothing more than a network connection and a little patience to mount and configure the camera.

ADVANTAGES:

- It is flexible and can be moved anywhere in the IP network.
- It provides high resolution of the captured images.
- It is easily accessible as the cameras can be viewed from any computer/mobile, anywhere in the world, thus providing diversity.
- IP Systems offer much more superior expansion and wireless opportunities as they are likely to be the future of CCTV.
- The ability to record at higher resolutions provide an ease of zooming in and won't create a blurry image as they are generally equipped with 2-12 Megapixels, assuring the fine quality.





DISADVANTAGES:

- Higher initial price for the camera.
- You need a highly skilled person for the installation.
- Various IP cameras can encode the video differently or use different programming interfaces, which require a combination of camera recorders.

The factors vital for lowering the cost of an IP system is the net cost of cabling. In the past, they had a lower initial price point when compared to IP systems. However, that is rapidly changing as IP cameras and storage devices have shown a continued decline in pricing. CCTV uses coax and a power cable, while an IP camera uses standard network (Cat 5e or Cat 6) cabling. Another advantage is that the capabilities of IP far surpass that of an analog system. IP cameras today have a much higher resolution than CCTV cameras. Videos are stored digitally using a network video recorder or NVR, rather than a typical physical DVR.

Sagar BCA III

Making a Mark in Block Chain Technology

Block chain is the foundation technology that powers electronic currencies such as crypto currencies. In simple terms, block chain is an electronic ledger that can be shared among different users. This chain helps in creating a record of transactions that cannot be altered. Each one of these records is time-stamped and linked to the previous one. So, every time a new transaction is added to the ledger, it is stored as another block of chain of transaction. This chain is updated after different parties contributing to the ledger agree. After the new data is fed into a block, it cannot be erased. As such, this technology is verifiable and secure. This validation of transaction helps companies reduce their costs as no third party has to be paid. This system is very secure and there is no need for paying for centralised entities, as the technology is decentralised. In this transactions are easier to track using block chain.

DIFFERENT BLOCK CHAIN JOB POSITIONS

- 1. **Block Chain Quality Engineer** A block chain quality engineer is responsible to maintain the quality of the block chain application. One needs to have a thorough understanding of various block chain concepts and their implementation. One must be updated with various new developments and features of block chain like quality analysis, report-making and communication skills.
- 2. **Block Chain Developers-** The block chain developer's responsibility is to develop innovative solutions to challenging problems, including solutions for command and control, and high integrity. The developer also performs complex analysis, design, development, testing and computer software debugging, specifically for distinct product hardware or for technical service lines of businesses.
- 3. **Block Chain Engineer-** Block chain engineers basically implement and create digital block chains for enterprise solutions. Typically, block chain engineers may work for technology consulting firms or data services firms. In reality, it's a full-time job.
- 4. **Block Chain Legal Consultant or Attorney** As organisations grapple with the implications of launching new technology, legal questions arise. Companies are increasingly looking for legal expertise on what they need to consider as they launch block chain technologies with implications for how business and finance are handled, transactions are tracked and confirmed, as well as how identity is managed.

As block chain technology continues to evolve, so will the professional opportunities it creates. Although it's impossible to predict at what pace it will all progress, those with block chain expertise are likely to be in high demand for many years to come.

Komal Mehra MSc II IT



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Logos and Taglines

| Company Name | Tata Consultancy Services | Infosys | Wipro | HCL Technologies | Tech Mahindra |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| C.E.O | Rajesh Gopinathan | Salil Parekh | Thierry Delaporte | C Vijayakumar | Chander Prakash Gurnan |
| Tagline | "EXPERIENCE CERTAINITY" | "POWERED BY INTELLECT, DRIVEN BY VALUES" | "APPLYING THOUGHT" | "TECHNOLOGY THAT TOUCHES LIVES" | "CONNECTED WORLD. CONNECTED EXPERIENCES" |
| Logo | TATA TATA ESMASURDANC WESTAMORES | Infosys | wipro | HCL TECHNOLOGIES | Täch Mahindra |
| Rationale of Logo | The Tata logo symbolizes fluidity and adaptability. It is also said to depict a fountain of knowledge, or a tree of trust under which people can take shelter. The blue color in the Tata logo stands for excellence, reliability and strength of the company's products. | The slogan written within the logo "Driven by Values, powered by intellect" indicates Infosys vision and identity. Blue colour signifies the trustworthiness and loyalty of the company. | Logo represents the way the company "connects the dots" for its clients: integrating deep technology and domain expertise, applying insights from across industries, and consistently delivering world-class integrated, end-to-end capabilities and services. | The slanted style and the subtle stretch of the typeface evoke a sense of energy and innovation that HCL stands for. | Mahindra has tweaked its logo, with the "e" in it now boxed inside a home indicating to stay inside during the time of crisis. The new logo symbolizes this spirit of resilience and fight for the greater common good. |

Navyam Prabhaker **BCA III**

गुर्गभी मेंड 2020-21 Science Section **Editorial**



Let's start with the most obvious - the year 2020 was like no other! This year, the field of science was challenged in various ways. A pandemic killed almost 2.5 million people worldwide and spread in the population faster than wildfire. While regular people were bewildered and tried to cope with changing situations, the scientific community had the responsibility to come up with the solution. The first part of the year was spent in understanding the genomic structure and properties of the virus; the ways in which it can enter human bodies and damage target organs. The virologists and the medicine industry were under immense pressure to come up with vaccines that would check the continuously mutating virus that was causing mayhem all over the world and affecting people not just physically but also financially and psychologically. We saw attacks on science by some powerful world leaders, who resisted to accept the suggestions by the scientists and made the situation worse for their nations. We also saw the resilience of Indians against this disease and how through collaboration and acceptance we faced the unprecedented challenges.

We ended this year, with the successful invention of multiple vaccines. We have much more challenges in the current year, the biggest being how to implement the vaccination among billions of people. It will again require collaboration among scientists, policymakers and health workers.

In 2020, the field of education experienced a drastic transition from physical teaching to online teaching. As the education system changed, there were only a few things that remained unchanged. The academic tradition of publishing the College Magazine is one of them.

We received many articles from students this year and a few from the faculty. Although this year everybody was affected and overwhelmed by the pandemic, only a few articles came on that topic. It was also refreshing to know that students were thinking beyond the impending danger. I sincerely acknowledge all the contributors and present to you an array of articles from various fields of science.

I would also like to thank Dr Shelly Narang, Ms Gursheek Kaur, Dr Khushbeer Dhaliwal and Dr Seema Chopra for their support and help in this publication process.

> Dr Ruchira Sen **Assistant Professor** PG Department of Zoology

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Scientific Background of Nobel Prizes in Chemistry and Physics 2020

The scientific breakthroughs in one of the the most exotic phenomena in the universe, the black hole and controllable editing of genomes are awarded 2020 Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry, respectively. This year prizes are also historic in the sense that there are three women Laureates, one in physics and two in chemistry. In this article, we briefly discuss the details of the scientific background of these prizes.

Nobel Prize in Physics: It was awarded to Roger Penrose (University of Oxford, UK), Reinhard Genzel (Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Garching, Germany and University of California, Berkeley), and Andrea Ghez (University of California, Los Angeles, USA) for their discoveries about one of the most exotic phenomena in the universe, the Black Hole. It is a region of space-time where gravity is so strong that nothing (particles or even electromagnetic radiation such as light) can escapeit. One half of the prize was awarded to Roger Penrose "for the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity", the other half jointly to Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez "for the discovery of a supermassive compact object at the centre of our galaxy."



Roger Penrose, Reinhard Genzel Andrea Ghez

The special theory of relativity was published by Albert Einstein in 1905which is based upon the assumptions; 1) the laws of physics are the same in all non-accelerating frames of reference and 2) the speed of light is independent of the motion of the observer in vacuum. Consequently, space and time are interwoven into a single continuum known as space-time. The events that occur at the same time for one observer could occur at different times for another. This theory is highly successful in resolving and understanding several puzzles of nature. Einstein spent another 10 years to extend this theory to the accelerating frames of reference. It was published in 1915 as the theory of gravity. It is known as the general theory of relativity. The mathematical framework of this theory is extremely complex. Even Einstein himself could not find solutions to the field equations of this theory.



Warping of space-time

Artistic illustration of a black hole

Figure 2: Warping of space-time around Earth according to general theory of relativity and artistic illustration of a supermassive black hole at the centre of a galaxy.

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According to the general theory of relativity, the massive objects warps the space time as illustrated in figure 2. Although this space-time warping can neither be directly seen nor measured by the scientific instruments, however, the several phenomena predicted due to this warping such as gravitational lensing, gravitational waves, gravitational red-shift, changes in the orbit of mercury, black holes etc. have been experimentally confirmed.

In 1965, ten years after the death of Albert Einstein, Roger Penrose used ingenious mathematical methods to show that a black hole is a robust stable formation according to the general theory of relativity. This theory predicts that any object collapsing beyond a certain point (Schwarzschild radius for stars) would form a black hole, inside which a singularity (covered by an event horizon) would be formed. Thus, black holes hide a singularity in which all the known laws of nature cease to apply. The escape speed of black holes is greater than the speed of light, so even light cannot escape from them. Consequently, the black holes are invisible and can only be tracked with the help of a space telescope or other special tools to observe the motion of stars in its vicinity. Since 1990s, Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez each lead a group of astronomers that has focused on a region called Sagittarius A* at the centre of our galaxy, the Milky Way. The orbits of the brightest stars closest to the middle of the Milky Way have been mapped with high precision. Genzel and Ghez developed methods to see through the huge clouds of interstellar gas and dust to the centre of the Milky Way. They refined new techniques to compensate for distortions caused by the Earth's atmosphere, building unique instruments and committing themselves to long-term research. Their pioneering work has given us the most convincing evidence of a supermassive black hole at the centre of the Milky Way.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry: It was awarded to Emmanuelle Charpentier (Max Planck Unit for the Science of Pathogens, Berlin, Germany) and Jennifer A. Doudna (University of California, Berkeley, USA) "for the development of a method for genome editing".

Emmanuelle Charpentier has been studying Streptococcus pyogenes, one of the bacteria that is most harmful to humanity. In her early studies, she discovered a previously unknown molecule called tracrRNA (trans-activating CRISPR RNA). In 2011, She showed that tracrRNA is a part of bacteria's ancient immune system, CRISPR-Cas, that disarms viruses by cleaving their DNA. The same year, She initiated a collaboration with Jennifer Doudna, an experienced biochemist with vast knowledge of RNA. In 2012, they succeeded in creating the bacteria's genetic scissors in a test tube and simplifying the scissors' molecular components to use. In their natural form, the scissors recognize DNA from viruses, but Charpentier and Doudna proved that these scissors could be controlled so that they can cut any DNA molecule at a predetermined site. It was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry 2020 after just 8 year of its discovery. That in itself is quite remarkable.





Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer Doudna

Schematic illustration of CRISPR/Cas9

CRISPR-Cas: CRISPR is an acronym for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeat, whereas Cas is an acronym for CRISPR-associated. CRISPR is a specialized region of DNA with two distinct characteristics; 1) the presence of nucleotide repeats and 2) spacers. Repeated sequences of nucleotides



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are distributed throughout a CRISPR region. Spacers are bits of DNA that are interspersed among these repeated sequences. The CRISPR-Cas system is a prokaryotic immune system that provides a form of acquired immunity. The RNA harboring the spacer sequence helps Cas proteins recognize and cut foreign pathogenic DNA and confer the resistance to the foreign pathogens.

Cas9: The protein Cas9 is an enzyme that acts like a pair of molecular scissors, capable of cutting strands of DNA. Cas9 binds to two RNA molecules: crRNA and tracrRNA, which guides it to the targetsite where it will make its cut. Using two separate "domains" on its structure, Cas9 is capable of cutting both strands of the DNA double helix.

CRISPR-Cas9 as a genome-editing tool: Genome editing involves changing the sequences in the DNA thereby modifying the genome. In 2012, Charpentier and Doudna showed a method to transform bacterial CRISPR-Cas9 into a simple, programmable genome-editing tool. Later studies by several other groups also concluded that CRISPR-Cas9 could be directed to cut any region of DNA. This could be done by simply changing the nucleotide sequence of crRNA, which binds to a complementary DNA target. It has now become a powerful tool called CRISPR technology for editing genomes. It allows researchers to easily alter DNA sequences and modify gene function. It has also led to many important discoveries in basic research, and plant researchers have been able to develop new crops that withstand mould, pests and drought. In medicine, clinical trials of new cancer therapies are underway.

However, CRISPR-Cas9 is not a hundred percent efficient. There is also the phenomenon of "off-target effects," where DNA is cut at sites other than the intended target. This can lead to the introduction of unintended mutations. The many potential applications of CRISPR technology raise questions about the ethical merits and consequences of tampering with genomes. An introduced trait could spread beyond the target population to other organisms through crossbreeding. Gene drives could also reduce the genetic diversity of the target population. Making genetic modifications to human embryos and reproductive cells such as sperm and eggs is known as germline editing. Since changes to these cells can be passed on to subsequent generations, using CRISPR technology to make germline edits has raised a number of ethical concerns. Variable efficacy, off-target effects and imprecise edits all pose safety risks.

Dr Ranber Singh Assistant Professor PG Department of Physics

Nuclear Energy in India

In the contemporary world, a lot of energy is required for the world to function. We usually use fossil fuel to meet the daily requirements of energy, but it causes a massive increase of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. Ultimately such indiscriminate burning of fossil fuel leads to global warming and many resulting problems which are dangerous for our future generation. So, we require a new source of energy which can satiate our energy requirement yet will cause less pollution. Our need for a such a sustainable energy source, can be matched by NUCLEAR ENERGY. Nuclear energy satisfies all these points as it is a major source of energy and causes less pollution.

The prospect of producing nuclear energy has been explored in Indian since the 1940s. Dr. Meghnad Saha and Dr. Homi Bhabha were the pioneers of experimentation with nuclear energy in India. Nuclear energy production and usage in India has been expanded post-independence and now it is the fifth largest source of electricity. India currently takes pride in having seven operating and 8 new atomic power stations.

Although India's domestic reserve of uranium is relatively less than some other nuclear energy producing

countries, India has signed multiple MoUs with other countries to facilitate Uranium import from other countries to fuel the nuclear power industry. India is steadily increasing its contribution towards production of nuclear power to enhance its electricity generation capacity.

India's nuclear power programme has progressed largely without technological assets from other countries. The Indian government is committed to growing its nuclear power capacity as part of its massive infrastructure development programme and has set ambitious targets to grow nuclear capacity. Since India is outside the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty due to its weapons programme, for 34 years our country was largely excluded from trade in nuclear plants and materials. This hampered the development of civil nuclear energy until 2009. However, due to the earlier trade bans and lack of indigenous Uranium, India has uniquely been developing a nuclear fuel cycle to exploit its reserves of thorium as an alternative.





Kudankulam nuclear power plant - India's largest nuclear power station

The nuclear power programme of India is an example of national collaboration between government initiative and scientific research and international collaboration in terms of safe exchange of technology and radioactive elements.

Bhavesh Sharma MSc II Chemistry

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David Attenborough - His Explorations of Life on Earth

Jean Baudrillard wisely remarked, "The great person is ahead of their time, the smart make something out of it, and the blockhead set themselves against it." Among such great personalities is Sir David Attenborough, an English broadcaster, writer, naturalist and pioneer, who has inspired millions by bringing the natural world into our homes.

Technically, he is not a scientist but has contributed enormously to our knowledge of the science of species discovery, animal behaviour, plant growth and everything else from fighting lions to the path of moth's flight. In 1952, he joined BBC as a trainee but the tenacious 28 year old always looked for new ways to make films and life outside the TV studio. As the controller of BBC-2 in 1962, he oversaw the first coloured broadcasts in Europe, rushing to beat rival



German broadcasts by three weeks. He then commissioned the critically acclaimed series 'Civilisation', written and presented by art historian Kenneth Clark. This series inaugurated a new kind of TV documentary that was a cocktail of history, culture and science on screen in ways that were never seen before. Freed from his role as a BBC executive, Attenborough in 1975 went back to nature to become an explorer. Beginning with the series 'Life On Earth' in 1979, he set about creating a body of work which went on to become a benchmark of quality in wildlife film making. It was considered a televisual feast which used stunning videography and impeccable narration to show animals in their natural habitats and remains the best visual representation to understand evolution of life till date. Approximately 500 million people watched the series worldwide. After the great success of 'life on earth', Attenborough made more series like 'The Living Planet' (1984), 'The Trials of Life' (1990), 'Life in a Freezer' (1993), 'The Private Life of Plants' (1995), 'The Life of Birds' (1998), 'The Life of Mammals' (2002-03), 'Life in the Undergrowth' (2005), 'Life in Cold Blood' (2008) and 'Our Planet' (2019). Attenborough has always been an advocate for adverse effects of climate change. In 2019, BBC also broadcasted his documentary 'Climate Change- The Facts' in which he warned that the failure to act could lead to 'collapse of our societies'. Regarding climate change, he once stated, "In the 20 years since I first started talking about the impact of climate change on our world, conditions have changed for faster than I have imagined." In his latest documentary 'A Life on Our Planet' he talked about climate change as well and also stated various measures that can be taken in the meantime.

Attenborough has also written numerous books, a number of which were companion books to his TV series. He was honoured by the 'Green Star Award' for his 60 years of dedication to environmentalism and for his work on climate change and environmental emergencies. His programmes are among the BBC's bestselling international exports, ensuring his messages are heard by a global audience. His down-to-earth style and unrelenting passion for life in every form have enchanted generations, cultures and continents, sealing his place in history as arguably the most important environmental educator.

Bhawna Sharma MSc II Zoology



Nanotechnology and Energy

Nanoscience and nanotechnology are the study and applications of extremely small things. It can be applied and used across other science fields, such as chemistry, biology, physics, materials science and engineering. Nanotechnology is able to create many new materials and devices with a vast range of applications such as in medicine, electronics, biomaterials and energy production. With the increasing cost of energy, we need new measures for generating energy which will be pollution free, inexpensive and will fulfil our energy requirement. Nanotechnology is used in several applications to develop new methods and improve the efficiency of energy production.

Application of Nanotechnology for Energy Production

The different ways that are being explored using nanotechnology to produce more efficient and cost-effective energy.

1. Reducing friction to reduce energy consumption

Carbon molecules called Buckyball hold great promise for nanotechnology. Scientists have developed lubricants using *inorganic buckyballs* that significantly reduced friction. They were dangerous to the cells in the past but the researchers are working hard to make them safe and environment friendly.

2. Generating steam from sunlight

Researchers have demonstrated that sunlight concentrated on nanoparticles can produce steam with high energy efficiency. The 'Solar Steam Device' is intended to be used in areas of developing countries without electricity for appliances such as purifying water or disinfecting dental instruments.

3. Clothing: That Generates Electricity

The scientists have developed piezoelectric (ability to develop electric charge) nanofibers, that are flexible and can be easily woven into clothing. The fibers can turn normal motion into electricity to power our cell phone and other mobile electronic devices.

4. Increasing the electricity generated by windmills

An epoxy containing carbon nanotubes is being used to make windmill blades. Stronger and lower weight blades are made possible by the use of nanotube-filled epoxy (thermosetting polymer). The resulting longer blades increase the amount of electricity generated by each windmill.

5. Generating electricity from waste heat

Scientists have used sheets of nanotubes to build thermo-cells that generate electricity when the sides of the cell are at different temperatures. These nanotube sheets could be wrapped around hot pipes, such as the exhaust pipe of the car, to generate electricity from heat that is usually wasted.

6. Storing hydrogen for fuel cell powered cars

Scientists have developed graphenelayers to increase the binding energy of hydrogen to the graphene surface in a fuel tank, resulting in a higher amount of hydrogen storage and therefore, a lighter weight fuel tank. Other researchers have demonstrated that sodium borohydride nanoparticles can effectively store hydrogen.

Nanotechnology covers a lot of domains today and will cover a lot more in near future and yield many new inventions. Most importantly nanotechnology has the promise to produce and transform energy more effectively.

Tejasvini Rana MSc II Chemistry



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Interaction of Nocturnal Insect with Light

Have you ever noticed that some organisms can only be seen in the night and they are hidden during the day? Organisms that are active during the night are known as nocturnal animals. Here I am going to talk about some nocturnal insects. Common examples include most species of moths and many species of mosquitoes. You might wonder how do they see at night? In many cases, nocturnal insects find food by sense of smell and often find mates by following pheromone trails.

One striking feature of some nocturnal insects is their phototactic behaviour, that is, they move towards light at night. It is particularly intriguing because these insects avoid the day light but at night they fly towards an artificial light source!

Theories on phototactic behaviour of insects

Localised illumination of nocturnal landscapes by man-made light sources like street lamps, vehicle headlights etc. are collectively known as artificial light at night (ALAN). Often these light sources attract nocturnal insects in huge numbers.

There are several theories put forward by entomologists to show why these insects are attracted towards light.

1. Theory 1: Insects are drawn towards light are known as positively phototactic insects. One of the theories behind their behaviour towards light is that they use moonlight to navigate during light as some species of insects tend to be migratory, so to stay on track while travelling long



distances, they want to stay at a specific angle with respect to the moon. Thus, the theory is that they confuse any point of light with that of moonlight and move toward that light source and hence move in a spiral path around the glowing object or light.

- 2. Theory 2: Light can also be the sign of an unobstructed path which is advantageous if an insect is trying to escape a predator. If light is a sign of an obstacle-free area, insects should directly fly towards it.
- 3. Theory 3: Insects are able to see ultraviolet radiation. Nocturnal insects are often attracted to light sources that emit a large amount of UV radiation. Many devices like light traps and electric insect killers, have been made for our benefit, exploit this behaviour.
- 4. Theory 4: Positively phototactic predatory insects might aim for a lamp or campfire because they can be a good source of food as many other insects are also attracted to light.

Whatever the reason may be, many insects die due to their phototactic behaviour, still they fly towards light. Why don't insects evolve to avoid light? Artificial lights are only a few hundred years old; evolution does not work that fast!

Shayna Gautam

MSc II Zoology

Why Chemistry?

Chemistry is the study of matter, its properties, how and why substances combine or separate to form other substances, and how substances interact with energy. Many people think of chemists as being whitecoated scientists mixing strange liquids in a laboratory, but the truth is we are all chemists. Understanding basic chemistry concepts is important for almost every profession. Chemistry is part of everything in our lives.

Every material in existence is made up of matter — even our own bodies

Keeping all things aside, what has chemistry actually given us?

Modern health care is founded on many life-saving breakthroughs the field of chemistry has provided. The discovery of painkillers and anesthetics opened up a whole new scope of opportunity for medical practitioners. Compounds such as nitrous oxide (N2O), or laughing gas, became popular and minor surgical procedures and dental work became slightly less risky. However, infection was still a major challenge. Here, chemistry came to the rescue (again!) with the first antiseptics and the list goes on and on.

If it wasn't for refrigeration, our food distribution systems would be limited and storage would be short lived. The first cooling systems were developed in 1874.

Another key contribution that the field of chemistry has provided to our burgeoning society is the ability to harness and store electrical energy—electricity.

So, to conclude, we can all agree that chemistry is a life saviour as well as the basis of life.

I think this information is enough to spark your interest in Chemistry but that doesn't mean you will be interested enough to choose chemistry as a career. Chemistry has a wide range of opportunities. One thing is certain, there is always a new window or new opening in the world of Chemistry.

> Mansi **MSc II Chemistry**

Pandemic and Mental Health

The year 2020 was either about health-related issues or about an unexpected and tragic end of human life. A novel strain of Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 was first detected in December 2019 in Wuhan, a city in China's Hubei province with a population of 11 million, after an outbreak of pneumonia-like symptoms without an obvious cause. The virus and Covid-19 the disease caused by it have now spread to over 200 countries across the globe. Covid-19 was described as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020.

In most humans, it causes mild infections, similar to the common cold, and accounts for 10-30% of upper respiratory tract infections in adults. More serious infections are rare among healthy individuals, however, it can cause a variety of enteric and neurological symptoms. Effects of this virus can be mild to fatal, depending upon the health of an individual. WHO stated that most vulnerable and at risk are persons above 60-65, newborn babies and pregnant women due to reduced immune responses to a foreign disease like this virus. This life-threatening virus has not only affected many who got infected, but also targeted the mental health of the uninfected.

It has devastated human minds and almost every stratum that we see around us. It created a subconscious fear in our mind especially during the lockdown period which was very stressful for most of us. To get an idea about how it was affecting people psychologically, I spoke to my relatives, friends, daily





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wagers, people with essential services, front line workers etc. When I asked them how they were feeling, some specific words popped up - bored, tired, paranoid and sometimes inspired. This pandemic not only attacked physical health it has also taken a heavy toll on our mental health.

Over a period of ten months, lockdown, social distancing and isolation, quarantine and such words became the new normal and strange things happened to us. We know that human beings are considered social animals and rely on others for survival. When this lack of proximity to trust others is absent, it puts us in a heightened state of alert, the flight or fight area in our brain releases stress hormones/chemicals into our nervous system. This can induce adverse effects on our body for e.g. on our digestive and immune system, increased risk of heart attack, stroke and type 2 diabetes can also go up. Fear, anxiety, stress up to an extent are all normal responses to this situation. An appropriate level of stress can be productive and good for us. It makes us alert and ready for any upcoming challenges. Research work is being carried out to find out what positive effects might come from this pandemic. But I am reminded of famous philosopher Seneca's famous quote "we suffer more in imagination than in reality". The most powerful thing about time is that it changes and for all we know, this too shall pass! However, this year has definitely taught us that the world is now global in a way that we have never experienced before. The invisible virus has come a long way from china and has affected the entire world. The sense of solidarity and togetherness that may come from this, will take us to the future that we hope will one day become like our past again. Money, wealth, and superpowers don't necessarily mean that you are safe and protected. We came to the realization that health, kindness and wellbeing are the aspects that actually matter the most.

> Shivam Koul Msc II Zoology

Edible Vaccine

For the last one year we have been waiting for the special vaccine that would make our life normal again. This year started with the promise of vaccines and the whole world is waiting to get the magic injection! But what is a vaccine?

Vaccines are biological preparations that improve our immunity to particular diseases. Some vaccines have to be injected in our body but some can be taken orally. The latter are also known as edible vaccines and I am going to tell you more about them. The concept of an edible vaccine was first developed by Charles Arntzen in the 1990s. The vaccine was an expression of a surface antigen from bacterium Streptococcus mutants in tobacco plants. Edible Vaccines are produced by the incorporation of a selected gene into a selected plant. These genetically modified plants (GMP) then manufacture or express the encoded proteins. This process is known as 'Transformation' and the altered plants are called 'Transgenic Plants'. Edible Vaccines are cheaper and their storage does not require freezing. The best part is, syringes and needles are not required to administer them. Edible vaccines can be grown locally using standard methods and do not require intensive manufacturing facilities. Edible vaccines are subunits vaccines - they contain antigen proteins for a pathogen but lack genes for the full pathogen to form.

Which diseases can be prevented by edible vaccines?

Pathogens have a specific part known as antigens that are used by our immune system to identify the pathogen and make antibodies against. Antibodies bind to the antigens and enable our immune system to destroy the pathogen. These antigens can be isolated from the pathogens to express the immune response. Many pathogens have antigens that can produce an immunogenic response (influence the body to make antibodies) when delivered orally. Such antigens are good candidates for edible vaccines.





The future of Edible Vaccines

In future, local farmers all over the world could be growing potatoes, carrots or lettuce that protect against diseases such as rabies and dengue. Easy as that may sound, it would require a lot more research before we can see that day.

Gene-gun or Biolistic Gun Gene Transfer:

Although edible vaccines sound very attractive it requires very advanced biotechnological tools to insert the virus gene in the plant. The most recent technique to do so is to deliver DNA of interest into a cell by microparticle bombardment. DNA molecules are inserted within the cell through microparticles and eventually this DNA gets integrated into the nuclear genome.

Jasnoor Kaur MSc II Chemistry

Chemistry in Business and Kitchen

Chemistry is used everywhere - however, we often don't realize that our activities involve chemical reactions. Everything is made up of tiny particles called atoms. Atoms group together into particles called Molecules. There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas. The main core of chemistry is a chemical reaction, because it results in an entirely new substance. The chemical reactions are used in business and kitchen. For example, the business of sugar, utensils, plastic, bakery, clothing, medicines etc. involves knowledge of chemistry.

In the Pharmaceutical industry, medicines are manufactured with various chemicals and chemical processes. Like N-acetyl-para-aminophenol ($C_8H_9NO_2$) commonly known as paracetamol comes as a tablet in the market by undergoing a chemical process and is used as a painkiller. Another chemical, Neomycin Sulphate or Sulfadiazine is used for its antibacterial properties in many topical medications. Likewise, Fluorouracil is used for treating cancer; calcium carbonate or calcium citrate are used as calcium supplements.

Plastic we use in our daily life is manufactured using a chemical reaction called polymerization. The reaction involves ETHYLENE which polymerizes to form POLYETHYLENE. Plastic is used in the formation of containers, bottles, many electrical appliances like washing machines, juicer mixers also in manufacturing of automobiles.

Utensils in which we eat food are made up of stainless steel which is a combination of steel and chemical elements like chrome and nickel. These utensils are produced in factories where it undergoes certain manufacturing processes which involve chemistry.

Sugar industry is one of the major economic pillars and chemistry is its strategic partner. The production



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of sugar involves various chemicals like Phosphoric acid (for processing), Caustic soda (for cleaning), Decolorizing agent (removes visual colour and turbidity), AntiScalant (for controlling scale formation), Sulphur (for processing), Biocide (control growth of bacteria, fungi as well as slime and bad odour. Now, this sugar comes into the market through business and we buy it for our kitchen and cooking purposes.

Similarly, the business of bakery is most popular as we all crave for products like cakes, pastries, donuts etc. Have you ever realised how these products are made? Which chemical process or reaction takes place in its manufacturing? Bakery products like biscuits, cake, bread, pizza, burger etc. are made by using Sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO $_3$) commonly known as Baking Soda which reacts with acid in dough to make carbon dioxide (CO $_2$) which in turn helps dough to rise. Baking powder which is baking soda with additional acidic salt, releases carbon dioxide (CO $_2$) twice during the baking process, first, when it hits water and second, when it reaches a certain temperature in the oven.

$NaHCO_3 + CH_3COOH \rightarrow CH_3COONa + H_2O + CO_2(g)$

From a small substance to the large one involves chemistry. Be it a discovery of a life-saving medicine, or the foil it comes in; be it a gourmet dish, or the ceramic dish you serve it in; be it a car you drive or the fuel it runs on, the list may be endless but chemistry is everywhere.

Jasjeet Kaur MSc II Chemistry

What's Inside a Termite Mound?

Whenever we think of termites, we associate them with destruction. The reason is clear enough, they destroy our house, wooden furniture, bundles of paper documents and even our precious trees. But did you know that termites are one of those rare organisms, who can digest wood? Digesting wood and extracting the energy within is one of those rarest of feats that termites have mastered. But how do they do it? Simple, they outsource the digestion! Termites take the help of some single cellular organisms in their gut that supplement the enzymes required for digestion of wood. This is a symbiotic association, where neither termite nor the unicellular organism can leave without the help of the other. The enzymes found in these termites and their minute friends have opened the options for us to venture into woods as a renewable source of biofuels. But don't think that all termites would carry a zoo of such symbionts in their gut. There are many termites who do not feed wood.

Why did some termites give up on wood after they mastered the art of getting energy out of it? The reason is, some termites evolved a step further where they acquired the skill of cultivation! We humans invented agriculture about twelve thousand years ago. An assured way of getting food may have been the reason for the evolution of human innovation the way we see it today. But believe it or not, termites had invented agriculture about 30 million years before humans! Hold your horses before you wonder whether the grains cultivated by termites can solve the food problem of the world. Because they cannot. While we humans diversified our agricultural skills with growing grains, pulses, vegetables and fruits in a relatively smaller span of time, termites for all these years expertized on growing just one genus of fungus – the Termitomyces! It may not serve as food for us but they have kept many species of termites fit and healthy for many million years! When you see a termite mound in the middle of a field, you may be amused by the height of it. If you are explorative you may be amazed at the hardiness of the fort made by termites because often it can give a good competition to concrete that we have invented just a few centuries ago! But if you

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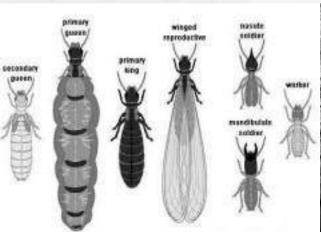
ever were obnoxiously nosy and broke open a termite mound, you would find a series of galleries that can put our palaces to shame and earthen 'combs' with spotless white fungi growing on them.



Termite infestation on a tree

A termite mound

You would find numerous nymphs or young termites of either sex working tirelessly to keep the fungus garden flourishing and taking care of their baby brothers and sisters. Let's assume at this point you get curious beyond measures and start inspecting these termites. You would find, not all of them are alike. Some are workers who are taking care of the colony while others are with machetes like jaws that would chop off many predators before they can cause any harm! I guess by now you are wondering if everyone is working or guarding, who is giving birth to all these members? If you are lucky, you would find the royal chamber in the mound, where reside an obese queen and a crownless king. The king and queen mate at regular intervals and the queen lays eggs. Her fertility can only be compared with that of a honeybee queen or an ant queen.



Termites Castes



Inside the mound there are millions of small termites

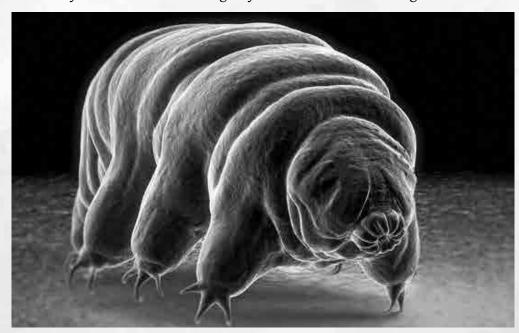
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While wood feeding termites are found in the old and new world alike, the fungus growing termites are only found in Asia and Africa. You may ask why? Scientists have been wondering about the same question for a long time but like many other mysteries in a termite mound that question also awaits the right answer. Next time you see a termite mound and think of destruction, I suggest you think again!

Dr Ruchira Sen Assistant Professor PG Department of Zoology

Tardigrade

Have you ever heard of a Tardigrade? I bet you haven't although they might be all around you! Tardigrades are minute segmented organisms that are informally called water bears or moss piglets. In 1773, a German zoologist Johann August Ephraim Goezefirst discovered them and gave them the name "little water bear". Tardigrades are found in all climatic conditions and geographical locations. They are some of the most resilient animals known! They have survived the tests of extreme conditions done by the scientists. If they are such common organisms and found everywhere, why have you not seen them you ask? Well, that is because you do not walk around with a microscope! Tardigrades vary in length between 0.1-0.5mm in length and are mostly found in water. Let me give you some facts about Tardigrades.



- Active tardigrades need water and therefore, are found in 3 main habitats: marine water, fresh water and terrestrial habitats. They are so minute and light, they are easily carried by wind. It is thought that wind dispersal could be the reason for the wide distribution of tardigrades.
- Since they can survive the most extreme conditions, Tardigrades are also named polyextremophiles!
- When they are in the active stage they are very soft and smooth. However, when conditions worsen water bears can dry or freeze and this form of existence is called cryptobiosis and at this stage their metabolism is undetectable.
- At this stage, they can bear very high X-ray radiation of 570 000 rads, very high pressure or vacuum,



they can withstand temperatures easily upto (+150°C) to (-272.8°C)

- Tardigrades can survive extreme conditions like freezing, changes in salinity, lack of oxygen, lack of water, excessive concentrations of CO, CO, N, H,S, boiling alcohol and even in space.
- And this amazing ability of tardigrade can also be found in egg forms.

Tardigrades are suctorial feeders and they feed on fluids of plants (mosses, liverworts, and lichens), animals (protozoans, rotifers, nematodes, larvae, and other small invertebrates) and bacteria. In some cases, the whole organism is ingested.

As mentioned before tardigrades can also withstand very high radiation like (X-rays) and this is another Tardigrade superpower.

Some scientists investigated the reason of their tolerance, their survival in harsh environments and their tolerance of high radiations. They used Ramazzottius varieornatus, a species of Tardigrade that is particularly stress tolerant. They discovered a protein known as Dsup protein (damage suppressor protein), which prevents the animal's DNA from breaking under the stress of radiation and desiccation. This unique protein forms protective cloud around DNA against extreme condition/radiation. Dsup binds to chromatin to protect the DNA from damage by hydroxyl radicals and radiations. This is a survival mechanism in the mossy environment that many terrestrial Tardigrades inhabit. When the mosses dry up, tardigrades living on them, enter a form of cryptobiosis initiated by desiccation (anhydrobiosis) during which Dsup protection helps them survive.

Shatakshi Shraddha Student Editor Msc II Zoology

Science's Efforts to Fight Covid-19

COVID-19/Novel Coronavirus/SARS-CoV-2 is now a familiar term due to the pandemic that has put our lives on hold. Covid-19 is the new strain from the coronavirus family, which infect birds and mammals.

The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, the body that decides the nomenclature of viruses, have named it Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2", or SARS-CoV-2, because of its genetic relatedness with the virus that caused the SARS outbreak in 2003. It is called pandemic as this disease has spread worldwide, affected many countries and caused many deaths. Let's discuss how are we going to fight this pandemic. Are we well equipped?

To fight any disease we need to work on four levels: 1. proper Knowledge about cause 2. prevention methods, 3.diagnosis, 4. Cure. Here, I am going to tell you how science is helping at these various levels in our fight against Covid-19.

Knowledge about the disease

We no longer live in an era where we have to rely on assumptions or superstitions to understand what's occurring. Within just weeks of the first reported case, scientists had not only identified the microscopic virus responsible for the disease, but also sequenced its entire genome. Back when just a few hundred cases had been reported, scientists already figured out how it was getting transmitted from person-to-person, and had quantified how contagious the disease actually was.

Scientists from various countries, worked out the pathogeni city of the virus, its lifespan on exposing it to various environments and substances that can be used to kill it without affecting humans.





ग्रावींभी नेंड 2020-21

Prevention methods

We have often heard that prevention is better than cure. We realized, this saying is the most important factor when it comes to dealing with a pandemic. Scientists and doctors soon provided us with ways to prevent this disease: sanitizers, disinfectants, N95 and other masks, isolation wards, PPE kits for medical staff and last but not the least, social distancing.

"Sanitizer" is 70% ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol which kills any virus or bacteria coming in contact with it."Disinfectants" are mainly alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, bleach and quaternary ammonium compounds."N95 masks" contain a layer which prevents any particle, bigger than 3micron.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis involves detection of the disease. Detection at an early stage is important for saving the life of the patient as well as preventing the spread of the disease. Many scientists, virologists, doctors and health workers played important roles in the diagnosis of Covid-19. Doctors studied the symptoms and virologists found out appropriate tests to detect the virus quickly with 100% accuracy. The health workers collected the samples and conducted millions of tests for diagnosis of the disease. Two kinds of tests are available for COVID-19: rt-PCR and antibody tests. rt-PCR test detects if the patient has a current infection and an antibody test detects if the patient had a past infection.

Cure

Currently, the science labs, pharmaceutical industries all around the world are interested in finding a cure to this disease. To find a cure, scientists, doctors are trying many approaches. I am going to point out a few of them. First, finding drugs that can help patients in controlling symptoms and strengthening the immune system; second, plasma therapy, for patients with severe infection and compromised immune system. In this approach the blood plasma of a completely recovered person is given to patients. The antibodies present in the blood plasma of a recovered person helps the patient in recovering from the disease. Last, vaccination; many pharmaceutical companies worked tirelessly for the last one year to create vaccines to prevent Covid-19. As of now, it is the best tool to fight the virus. Today we face the herculean challenge to vaccinate billions of people around the world and move towards the usual life we had known before the pandemic.

> Swati Sharma **MSc II Chemistry**

गुर्गुमी नेंड 2020-21 Environment Section **Editorial**



2020 - THE YEAR THAT WAS! The past year has seen climate change manifest in wildfires, storms, flooding, locust swarms with simultaneous outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, so much so, that it has restricted human activity and impacted global emissions. These are highly unpredictable times. The climate and environment crisis highlight just how connected the world is. The world has changed so much under the shadow of Covid-19. What would the post-Covid world look like? Will it be the same or worse than before? It is a million-dollar thought.

How we treat our environment is connected to so many other academic and co-curricular activities. Agammi Jyot is a mirror of such activities and our young budding aspirant students. The College Magazine provides the students a forum to express their thoughts and innovative and unique ideas. It is instrumental in bringing out the hidden writing talents of students.

Each issue of our College Magazine is a milestone that marks our growth, unfolds our imagination and gives life to our thoughts and aspirations. It unleashes a wide spectrum of creative skills from writing to editing and even in designing the Magazine.

It is a matter of pleasure for me to know that Agammi Jyot for the session 2020-21 has taken shape despite all the hardships created by Covid-19 lockdown. I applaud the faculty and students of SGGS College for successfully bringing out the current issue.

I hope that the Environment Section will provide useful articles and valuable information to its readers. Many articles are thought-provoking and give testimony of students' calibre. I feel honoured to be a part of the Editorial Team and playing my part in weaving this rich tapestry of articles.

I am grateful to all the Students and Faculty who have been very generous to share their knowledge on varied environmental issues. Last but not the least, I am also thankful to the members of the Editorial Team for their whole-hearted support and cooperation in finalizing the material. At the same time, I make a fervent appeal to all in making the college campus polythene/garbage/smoke-free.

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Wishing students and faculty all the success in their future endeavours.

Dr Saranjeet Kaur **Assistant Professor** PG Department of Zoology

ग्रागी मेंड 2020-21

Corona Products - New Challenges

As the saying goes, "the best way to hide is to hide in plain sight"; the next big environmental challenges too are hiding in plain sight. One won't recognize them until they affect the survival of human race. At the beginning of Corona pandemic, many incidents were noticed in context of rejuvenation and healing of nature. Due to global lockdown and decreased environmental degradation by humans, there had been cases where the world witnessed the flora and the fauna replenishing themselves. However, this was all short-lived until the advent of single-use (disposable) face masks, disposable gloves and plastic hand sanitizer bottles. India



Image Source: unctad.org

witnessed cluttering of face masks along the streets, dump yards and coastlines of its famous beaches in just a few days. India isn't the only country facing this challenge. Littering of face masks on streets is the most common issue that has come into being after their increased usage.

Face masks are now emerging as a new environmental threat to wildlife, both aquatic and terrestrial. There have been lot of incidents in the past where face masks were mistaken as jelly fish by other creatures in the sea. The masks can choke the respiratory and digestive tracts of aquatic animals, suffocating or starving them to death. The gloves and sanitizer bottles accumulate in landfills. They are also accumulating on the sea-bed and further forming coastline detritus.

Surprisingly, littering and disposal of mask are categorized as general waste. The products containing virus can become a means of spreading the virus. The ragpickers, collecting waste are usually the first lot to come in contact with the virus. If left unaddressed, this mode will lead to highest exposure of coronavirus. Saliva and nasal discharge, containing virus, can survive on the mask for 7 days. This makes the recycling of masks difficult. So, how does one address this challenge?

At the beginning of the pandemic, a huge number of masks were prepared from non-biodegradable plastic. This plastic remains unaffected in the environment for decades. The masks single-handedly comprise the 125,000 tons of waste that has been produced this year. Moreover, their usage has become mandatory. Therefore, the numbers will tend to increase every year.

Teresa Domenech and Keiron Roberts, two researchers based in the UK, compared disposable masks with reusable masks and their study elaborated that reusable masks with rotational use and cleaning can decrease waste up to 95%. Tightly woven masks have higher filtration capacity. Masks made of gauze material are considered to be a better option than cotton masks. It is best to have several sets of reusable masks so that one always has masks handy. It is advisable to wash them along with routine wash of clothes. It saves electricity, water and detergent, further reducing surface runoff.

We, the *Homo sapiens*, ought to take responsibility even during the pandemic to keep the environment safe and not increase the extra burden of pollution on the already overburdened Mother Earth. If we cannot help to reduce the existing pollution, we should at least not create a new one.

Mr Prince Upadhyay Assistant Professor PG Department of Zoology

Global Warming - Ants to the Rescue



A 25-year-long study by Ronald Dorn of Arizona State University suggests that Ants might be changing the climate by trapping carbon dioxide from the Earth. In general, weathering (breakdown) of minerals plays an important role in trapping and removing carbon from Earth's atmosphere. This weathering of minerals on Earth's surface helps regulate the climate and cool the Earth over time.

Certain ant species disintegrate minerals in order to secrete calcium carbonate – better known as limestone. The process traps and removes a tiny bit of carbon dioxide gas from the environment. This ant limestone factory is a small-scale version of the massive planetary cooling process that takes place in the oceans, known as carbon sequestration.

As the minerals break down, they react with carbon dioxide. In warmer regions, the minerals break down more quickly, resulting in more CO₂ being sequestered, which has a cooling effect. In cooler regions, the minerals break down more slowly and less CO₂ is sequestered, which has a warming effect. Other factors that are known to contribute to such physical weathering, include the breaking up of rocks and soil by tree roots, lichens and fungi, and burrowing organisms.

Earth's climate has cooled significantly over the past 65 million years. Although speculative, it is believed that the increase in variety and number of ants directly correlates to the expansion of biologically enhanced weathering of rocks over the geological time scale. Therefore, the Cenozoic cooling period of Earth might be directly related to ants.

The transformation could take place when ants lick sand grains and stick them on the walls of their nests, but as per Dorn, this process is truly a scientific mystery. It is not certain whether the ants lick or defecate on the rocks or if the bacteria in the ant's gut or the fungi growing in the ant colonies break them down. Eight ant species are known to secrete calcium carbonate in some or the other form.

This study was published in Journal Geology entitled "Ants as a powerful biotic agent of olivine and plagioclase dissolution". It reveals that ants might be one of the most powerful biological agents of mineral decay yet observed. It provides the first quantitative measurement of in situ calcium-magnesium (Ca-Mg) silicate mineral dissolution by ants. An understanding of the geobiology of ant-mineral interactions might generate another field of research which could enlighten us on how to geoengineer accelerated ${\rm CO}_2$ consumption by Ca-Mg silicates.

Anshita Sharma Student Editor BSc III Medical

ग्रागुभी मेंड 2020-21

First Smog Tower in India

Most human activities cause pollution. It is because of our consumerist approach. We use more than we need, which adversely affects nature. The top polluted cities as per Air Quality Index (AQI) on Earth are Indian Cities as reported by WHO last year. However, the conditions in New Delhi, the capital city, are worse than hell. People are living in gas chambers, as stated by Supreme Court. Keeping in view the alarming pollution in the city in November 2019, New Delhi launched its first Smog Tower to combat air pollution which started operating from January 3rd, 2020. Yes, you heard it right – SMOG TOWER!!



Inspired by China's 328 feet smog tower built in Xian city in Shaanxi, a 20 feet massive tower has been installed in Delhi's Lajpat Nagar Central Market, which has a footfall of around 15,000 people daily, by Traders Association Lajpat Nagar (TALN) with the help of east Delhi MP Gautam Gambhir.

The Smog Tower is a cylindrical concrete that has multiple layers of filters which remove nearly 80% of the particulate matter (pm), within a circumference area of almost 500 – 700 metres (Particulate matter is the sum of all solid and liquid particles suspended in air such as dust, pollen, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets many of which are hazardous) and help to bring down pollution level and spew fresh air out. The purifier aims at treating 2,50,000 – 6,00,000 m³ air per day and release fresh air in return. The cost of device is ₹ 7 lakh and running cost will be around ₹ 30,000 which will be borne by Traders Association.

Further, after AQI levels escalated following the annual episode of stubble (called as praali in Punjabi) burning last year, Supreme Court instructed Delhi government and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with IIT-Bombay, IIT-Delhi and University of Minnesota, US to erect smog towers at Anand

Vihar and Connaught Place which got further delayed due to subsequent lockdowns. On July 29, IIT-Bombay backed out of the project but came back onboard after the court threatened contempt action.

However, experts are unsure of the effectiveness of solitary smog towers. India took the decision of installing smog towers following China's footsteps, but experts say China is implementing strong pollution control rules across sectors which India hasn't. The only way to reduce air pollution is to make citizens aware on how to reduce emissions. The work of smog tower comes later. For instance, educating people on stopping stubble burning. Strict laws have to be put in place to restrict the emissions at their origin rather than controlling them through smog tower once they have been released in the air.

Gagandeep Kaur MSc II Chemistry

Wildlife Sprawl

In the coming years, the urban sprawl will spread so far that most people will lose all touch with nature. A day will come when the only bird a typical Indian child ever sees is a pigeon in a pet shop window, when the only wild animal he knows is a rat.

Coronavirus lockdowns globally gave parts of the natural world a rare opportunity to experience life with hardly any humans around. The animals once again reclaimed their space amid COVID-19. Animals in urban areas walked through emptied streets and waterways, and delighted human inhabitants along the way. The pandemic seemed to had given animals the confidence to go deeper into the urban sprawl. The animals enjoyed solitude in previously busy natural reserves and parks.

Many wildlife bodies reported a surge in wildlife populations while the tourists were away. Flamingoes flourished in lagoons. With a lull in water traffic and fishermen staying at home during lockdown, the dolphins came up to the coastlines. The terror of uncontrolled anglers on the shoreline had vanished for some time. Many wild animals were seen snuffling and foraging for food around cities. The squeak and scamper of monkeys and deer could be heard everywhere. A leopard was spotted in Mohali on April 14, 2020 behind Gurudwara Amb Sahib. A herd of deer was seen crossing the Zebra line between Sector 9 and 10 of Chandigarh. Wild animals enjoyed the freedom of a quieter world.

The control went back into nature's hands. Peaceful reclamation of public spaces by animals taught us important lessons. It is nature's way to bring balance in biodiversity and give back to other species what we have forcibly taken from them. We are the real intruders. While embracing an aggressive, 'development-driven' lifestyle, we have altered the natural surroundings, keeping our needs and desires as the reference points. The so-called needs and desires have given rise to hyperconsumerism, due to undue peer pressure from society. It involves investing mainly into self, for instance, keeping multiple cars at home, purchasing exotic food items that are really not needed in our diet, home delivery of food, buying expensive clothes and jewellery, and building up cookie-cutter houses. In order to keep up with Joneses, we have given up minimalistic lifestyles.

The COVID-19 lockdown has made us rethink our relationship with the nature. It is the need of the hour to inspire, educate and empower young minds to make a difference in their lives, for all lives and for the ecological foundations of life.

Riya Sharma BSc II Medical

ਅਗੁੰਮੀ ਜੋਤ 2020-21

The Black Tide

Several ship accidents, drilling accidents and oil explosions in the past have led to oil spills on the ocean. These accidents are a result of human error. The important oil spills, like that of Deep-Water Horizon (a sea bed drilling company), Exxon Valdez and Torrey Canyon (oil-carrying vessels), were quite publicized due to their large-scale adverse effect on marine life. Most of these have turned out to be massive and catastrophic. However, the smaller and chronic spills keep occurring on a regular basis, and usually, there is no check on them. These spills contaminate most of the oceans, coasts and estuaries



and can pose serious health problems to human beings as well, since, we are a part of the global food chain.

'La maree noire' or more commonly known as the 'The Black Tide', post the Deepwater Horizon explosion (April, 2010), became quite famous due to the emblematic image of oil-covered sea birds. Sea birds are not the only ones affected. Oil slick imperils all of the ecosystem. Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, Snapper, fish larvae, Spiny Lobsters, Sea Turtles, Whales and Dolphins are some of the animals amongst a multitude of species that are dying in this black tide. The latter has turned many habitats fragile such as coral reefs, wetlands, mangroves, oyster beds etc. The destruction of feeding, spawning and breeding grounds of marine organisms is one of its most pernicious consequences. The sea birds, like pelicans and penguins, when oiled, try to clean themselves due to their natural instinct of preening. In order to preen, the beak comes in contact with oil. It may accidentally be ingested leading to lung congestion, haemorrhages and kidney failures. Experts state that the day is not far when The Black Tide will be considered responsible for extinction or at least endangering of many species living in the ocean. From any environmentalist's point of view, oil slick is a cherry on top of the ice-cream, if one considers other catastrophes happening in the world viz., water pollution, illegal hunting, coral bleaching etc.

When oil spreads on the ocean, it initially spreads only on the surface. Later, it may either stay cohesive or may break up into droplets depending on parameters such as oil density, oil composition as well as the state of roughness of sea. The oil layers may drift along with waves, water currents and wind. The oil spills that originate due to drilling at the ocean floor and rise up through the water column, have the potential to affect the marine environment at every level.

Once the oil waste reaches the shoreline, it gets mixed with the sand and rocks of the beach. Here, it destroys the beach vegetation and kill organisms like rock barnacles and limpets growing on the coastal rocks. Any animal coming in contact with this oil may feel smothered and suffocated. Due to the disruption of various food chains and the intricate food web, the oil slick affects fisheries at commercial level.

The large-sized animals, particularly, reptiles, amphibians and mammals, that survive but are still in contact with the oil slick, may face reproductive issues and other health problems. The weather and seasonal/climatic conditions may further worsen the situation. The sun's UV Rays can interact with petrochemical toxins, which further increases their toxicity. It is the need of the hour on part of the World Wildlife Agencies to formulate strict guidelines and regulations to be followed all around the world so that the accidents of oil rigs, drilling, vessel drainage etc. do not pollute the ocean and harm the pristine marine life.

Shiwali Bargujar BSc III Medical

Oil-eating Bugs

Crude oil is a deadly and toxic substance to all forms of life. A decade ago, the explosion and sinking of the Deepwater Horizon oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico paved the way to save and preserve all forms of marine life from the harmful effects of oil spill.

There is a select group of ocean bacteria that feast on oil particles. The bacteria include: *Pseudomonas, Marinobacter, Oceanospiralles, Alkanivorax* etc. These bacteria survive solely on oil. They are nature's way to remove hydrocarbons of crude oil (or petroleum) coming from natural seeps in the sea bed. They carry the genetic toolkit for

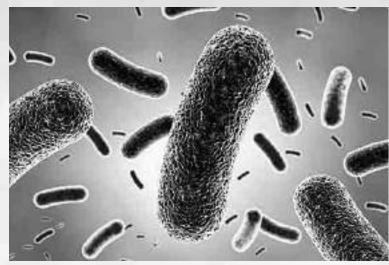


Image Source: ctnaturalhealth.com

synthesizing enzymes involved in hydrocarbon metabolizing machinery. Moreover, certain gene sets make these microbes sniff oil in the vicinity and reach out for it. Hence, the bacteria can be exploited to contain the oil spills that occur as a result of human error. This is possible through a process called as Bioremediation.

Bioremediation is a branch of environmental biotechnology that uses living organisms, particularly microbes, to remove toxins and contaminants from air, water, groundwater and land. However, these particular bacteria are found only in certain parts of the ocean. Also, due to their scarcity, it is difficult to collect and propagate them in a lab for use at large scale. Uprooting the microbes from their ecological niche and making them work in a new environment is not a very reliable step from ecological point of view.

This challenge was overcome by a microbiologist named Dr. Ananda Mohan Chakrabarty, of Indian-American origin. Dr. Chakrabarty genetically engineered a new species of *Pseudomonas*. He incorporated plasmids from four species of oil-eating bacteria into *Pseudomonas* followed by UV-irradiation. This resulted in a new species *Pseudomonas putida* which could breakdown about two-thirds of the hydrocarbons that would be found in a typical oil spill. This multi-plasmid hydrocarbon-degrading *Pseudomonas* came to be known as "Chakrabarty Bug".

This bug became famous when Dr. Chakrabarty applied for its patent and was objected by the authorities as living organisms were earlier thought to be precluded from the patent code. Later on, he was granted the patent.

The oil-eating bacteria secrete detergent-like substances into the oil that are able to break down the oil mass into tiny droplets (a sort of emulsification). This increases the surface area of the droplets. The bacteria are able to feed on them. Such detergent-like substances are referred to as surfactants.

The important role that the oil-eating bacteria play in bioremediation of oil spills is appreciable. There is a need of a model system that can successfully implement the regulated spraying of oil-eating bug all over the world to keep our oceans free of oil.

Simraneet Kaur BSc III Non Medical

ग्रवीभी जेंड 2020-21

COVID-19 Lockdown - A Breather for Rivers

The Novel Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) has put millions in the throes of adversity, and yet there is a reason to celebrate. The Government of India initiated nationwide Corona Lockdown on 25th March, 2020. Within a month, the air and water pollution levels shrunk and the wildlife was out on the streets of our cities.

This article mostly pertains to the poor state of India's water bodies and how the lockdown turned out to be a boon for Indian Rivers. The plight of rivers in India is due to large-scale economic growth. Most riverine systems have been turned into sewer canals. As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the stretches having critically polluted water had increased from 302 in 2016 to 351 in 2018 in the country. This finding was based on Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).

The Ganga had become a dump yard for untreated sewage and industrial effluent waste. A report by CPCB said that more than half of the waste water treatment plants in the basin did not comply with the discharge norms. Since 1985, lot many programmes and schemes have been implemented to clean the Ganga, some of which include Ganga Action Plan I and II and the famous 'Namami Gange' (National Mission for Clean Ganga), the biggest ever initiative launched in 2015. Despite several programmes and huge funds, the Ganga still runs polluted.

Within 10 days of the government-imposed lockdown, the water of Ganga started showing signs of improvement in water quality. As per CPCB's real-time water monitoring data, the water quality around 27 points became suitable for propagation of wildlife and fisheries out of the 36 points in total that are equipped with monitoring units along the route of Ganga.

On April 4, 2020, the Nagwa Nala of Varanasi showed a significant increase (about 79 percent) in the value of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) from 3.8 mg/litre on March 6 to 6.8 mg/litre. These changes could be attributed to industrial lockdown and rainfall on March 15 and 16 that increased the water levels of Ganga, according to Prof PK Mishra, from Chemical Engineering Department, Banaras Hindu University.

The total effluent dumped into the Ganga was around 6500-6700 million litres per day in its Uttar Pradesh stretch and onwards. Since all major polluting industries were closed, the toxic load was off the river. Ganga water at Haridwar and Rishikesh was reported fit for drinking due to 500 percent decrease in sewage and industrial effluents. Most stretches of the Ganga from Garhmukteshwar in Uttar Pradesh to West Bengal, according to CPCB real-time water quality monitoring on April 19, met the drinking water standards; the Biological Oxygen Demand was <3 mg/litre; Dissolved Oxygen was >4 mg/litre and pH 6-9. Zero industrial pollution increased the quality of water in the Ganga, according to another analysis by Manoj Mishra, Convenor, Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan.

More than 80% of pollution in the Ganga is due to the domestic sewage from surrounding towns and villages. The rest is contributed by industrial wastes. During lockdown, domestic sewage would have increased owing to increased demand for water to maintain hand-washing hygiene. Industrial waste, however, stopped entering the Ganga. Other activities such as tourism, fairs, bathing and cloth washing near the Ghats were also curtailed.

Tina Chugh and Himanshu Sharma MSc II Chemistry ग्रागुभी ज़ैंड 2020-21

Lungs of Earth on Fire

"The Lungs of Earth" Amazon on fire, is an alert to world of losing a predominant Carbon Sink. If Amazon as we know it, dies, it wouldn't go quietly. As the humungous ecosystem perishes, it will be left with tremendous amount of carbon dioxide which will make the world more prone to devastating catastrophes.

Although, home to Amazon, Brazil alongside its National and State Governments, is obviously on the frontline of Amazon protection, but International Actors do have a key role to play through debates and funding, to sensitize the world on the way the land is being used in tropics. The loss of Amazonian vegetation would not merely lay its consequences on Brazil but world-wide. Unequivocally, the best fire-fighting technique in the Amazon is to prevent them in the first place by controlling deforestation and agricultural activities. The world-wide authorities are yet to come up with an adequate structure to prevent, to control, and to fight forest fire. No proper infrastructure and equipment have yet been innovated to fight the flames.

The Amazon rain forest creates 20% of Earth's oxygen. It is home to 30% of planet's species and it holds secrets to treating many of the world's deadly diseases. Massive forest fires have turned out to be a threat to survival of Amazon. It is imperative to preserve the pristine rainforests of Amazon before they disappear.

Amazon is one of the most incredible places on earth that stores 86 billion tons of carbon dioxide that would otherwise pollute our atmosphere. With an area this important, one has to think within one's power to protect it. Since, 1978, an estimated 7,50,000 sq km have been destroyed. All thanks to mankind. If this continues, we might lose the battle against climate change. We shall lose huge amount of our planet's biodiversity. The Amazon rainforest has more plant and animal species than any other terrestrial ecosystem on earth. Sooner or later, we'll realise how much we had been relying on the Amazon resources for food and medicine.

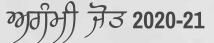
It is surprising to know that hundreds of prescription drugs have come from the flora in Amazon rainforest that are so important that they have been classified as essential medicines by WHO. However, in reality, we haven't even scratched the surface yet. According to scientists, the number of plants that have been studied for their potential medicinal benefits are hardly 5%. Who knows what other essential treatments we could lose without the rainforest?

If we wake up tomorrow and find the Amazon destroyed by fire, all the carbon it had sunk would be floating in atmosphere. As Amazon fire is a deliberate repercussion of human greed, we have to ensure ways that could mitigate over-exploitation of resources.

How can we pitch in? Well, reduce paper waste. Choose renewable energy products whenever and wherever you can. Let us all join hands in the venture to restore this beautiful rainforest to its former glory.

Himani Chandel BSc II Medical





Green Faith

Imagine if a tree was a walking-talking creature, it would say, "I have been here since the time of our great Gurus; I saw them; I felt them; I am a witness to their glorious life; I can narrate tales of their travels...".The Sikh Gurus sheltered and meditated under trees. The congregation of their followers met for religious discourses under these trees. The followers commemorated the Gurus' visit by building Gurudwaras and naming them after the trees.

These trees shed light on the modest lifestyles of the Sikh Gurus. Our Gurus believed in conserving and sustainably using the resources of environment. These trees are our living link with the Gurus. For instance, Gurudwara Datun Sahib at Leh, Jammu and Kashmir, is named after a meswak tree/Chhota Van, which was visited by Sri Guru Nanak Dev around 1516. Legend has it that the Datun tree sprouted from a Datun sprig used by Guru Nanak for brushing his teeth. If you come to think of it, the 504-year-old Datun tree at this Gurudwara is the only living creature that has seen the Guru!

The world started talking about ecological equilibrium only during the past four decades while the Gurus realized its significance more than 500 years ago. They derived sustenance from the Earth itself without polluting the environment or depleting the Earth's resources. The Sikh stance on environment conservation was so strong right from the beginning that Sikhism has been referred to as Green Religion by some. Our Gurus did not have modern education like ours, but they had a deep knowledge on the botanical features of plants and a sense of eco-spirituality (or an inner voice) telling them to live in harmony with environment.

Be it a source of nourishment, shade, timber or a meditation site, trees have always figured prominently in the Sikh Faith. Guru Nanak has talked about every aspect of nature in Gurbani. He was a great environmentalist and a nature lover. It is no surprise that the hymns of Guru Nanak sequestered in Sri Guru Granth Sahib, are replete with references to nature, environment, flora and fauna. It is because during his far-flung travels, he found respite in trees. In Nankana Sahib (Punjab of Pakistan), he advocated growing xerophytic vegetation such as Jand, Phalahi etc, which could easily survive in this semi-arid (desert-like) area. The qualities of Pilu tree (*Salvadora persica*) were greatly appreciated by Guru Nanak. Its fruit is sweet and the oil extracted from Pilu is used in making soaps nowadays. Guru Nanak spent his early years under the shade of Pilu.

During his travels, wherever Guru Nanak went, he planted various species of trees during his sojourn, highlighting the importance of preserving our depleting forest wealth. Sri Guru Har Rai, the seventh Guru of Sikhs, developed Kiratpur Sahib as a town of parks and gardens.

More than 50 revered Gurudwaras across India, and some in Pakistan, have derived their names from about 19 species of trees. Some of them are enlisted below:

| about 17 species of trees. |
|----------------------------|
| Dukh Bhanjani Beri |
| Baba Buddha Beri |
| Lachi Ner Beri |
| Gurdwara Ber Sahib |
| Gurdwara Ber Sahib |
| Gurudwara Pipli Sahib |
| Gurudwara Datun Sahib |
| Gurudwara Tahli Sahib |
| Gurudwara Jand Sahib |
| Gurudwara Phalahi Sahib |
| Gurudwara Phalahi Sahib |

All three in the precincts of Zizyphus jujuba (Ber) Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple), Amritsar Zizyphus jujuba (Ber) Siloani, Ludhiana Sultanpur Lodhi, Kapurthala Zizyphus jujuba (Ber) Ficus religiosa (Peepal) Amritsar Cuttack, Orissa Salvadora persica (Meswak) Amritsar Dalbergia sissoo (Shisham/Tahli) Gumti Kalan, Bhatinda Prosopis cineraria (Jand) Bhatinda Acacia modesta (Phalahi)

Acacia modesta (Phalahi)

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Duley, Ludhiana

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| Gurudwara Garna Sahib | Dasuya, Hoshiarpur | Carissa opaca (Garna) |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gurudwara Karir Sahib | Littar, Ludhiana | Capparis aphylla (Karir) |
| Gurudwara Imli Sahib | Indore, Madhya Pradesh | Tamarindus indica (Tamarind) |
| Gurudwara Nim Sahib | Akkar, Patiala, Punjab | Azadirachta indica (Neem) |
| Gurudwara Reetha Sahib | Uttarakhand | Sapindus mukorossi (Reetha) |
| Gurudwara Reru Sahib | Nandpur, Ludhiana | Acacia leucophloea (Reru) |
| Gurudwara Lahura Sahib | Ghavindi, Lahore | Cordia latifolia (Lahura) |
| Gurudwara Amb Sahib | Mohali, Punjab | Mangifera indica (Mango) |
| Gurudwara Kalap Vriksh Sahib | Village Attari, Ropar | Mitragyna parvifolia (Kalap Vriksh) |
| Gurudwara Babe di Ber Saheb | Sialkot, Pakistan | Zizyphus jujuba (Ber) |
| | | |

^{*}Information Source: Tryst with Trees - Punjab's Sacred Heritage, by DS Jaspal

One must create awareness about the religious link and the botanical importance of these historical trees for the coming generations in order to preserve the rich heritage of Sikhism as well as to conserve the environment. Moreover, correlating religion to environment is an effective method of inculcating conservation and sustainable use of resources in people's minds.

Dr Jasveer Kaur Brar Assistant Professor Department of Botany

Glaciers - The Great Guardians

Glacier Melting attracts lot of scientific curiosity; it has now become a part of so many significant environmental and regulatory concerns. The phenomenon, intensified in the 20th century, is turning our planet lifeless. It is the major overriding issue of our time and the single greatest challenge faced by environmental regulators, as reported by Secretary General, the United Nations.

Glaciers are massive blocks of ice that arise as snow accumulated in cold places compacts and recrystallizes. The formation of a glacier takes millennia and behaviour of these masses is reminiscent of that of the rivers they feed during thaws. The Earth's glaciers have been silently retreating for more than half a century as climate change inexorably marches on. There is no place on the planet – except South East Asia – capable of withstanding the effects of a phenomenon that has melted more than 9.6 billion tonnes of glacial ice in world since 1961, according to a 2019 satellite study by University of Zurich, Switzerland.

The rising temperature of the Earth has without any doubt, been responsible for melting glaciers throughout history. In addition to this, the ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions, ocean warming (as oceans absorb 90% of Earth's heat), deforestation and global warming also fuel it up. This loss of ice has already reached 335 billion tonnes per year, which is 30% of current rate of ocean growth. The deglaciation has caused sea level to rise up, negative impact on climate, disappearance of many species due to loss of habitat, less fresh water and hence less water for consumption, lower hydroelectric power generation capacity and lesser irrigation.

Glaciologists believe that despite the massive loss, glaciers can still be saved. According to a study, to curtail this phenomenon, global CO₂ emissions can be reduced by 45% over the next decade. The Iberdola website reported the work of an Indonesian architect named Faris Rajak Kotahatwaha, entitled "Refreeze the Arctic", which suggested building a 100 m long dam in front of glacier, to contain its erosion. The architect won an award for this project which consisted of collecting water from melted glaciers, desalinating it and

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refreezing it to create hexagonal ice blocks.

Of course, the discussion remains open as to how far the close link between temperature and global sea level found for the past will carry on into the future, says Stefan Rahmstorf. It is difficult to quantify the rise of sea level. Moreover, how far the link between temperature and global sea level will carry on is even harder to decipher. Despite this uncertainty, plausible and relevant estimates have been made by glaciologists all around the world that can give us an insight regarding glacier melting.

Bhawna Sharma MSc II Zoology

Plastic Panorama

Plastic, a type of polyester, was earlier considered as one of man's great achievements, due to its unmatchable versatile features and economic affordability. Six decades ago, the mass production of plastic accelerated so rapidly that it created 8.3 billion tons of plastic. The production has been escalating since then. None the less, excess of anything is harmful.

Our dependence on plastic is ever increasing. We cannot think of our lives without plastic. It encompasses every sphere of our life, from water bottles to frozen food, from a sip of coffee with straw to a cookie with wrapper, from candy wrappers to carry-bags, the list is exhaustive. If we look around, we can analyse how much plastic we are buried in. An average teenager, sits on a plastic chair; craving for potato chips, opens a plastic packet; has his quick snack with a sip of cold drink in plastic bottle. An adult from the same household, goes to market for grocery shopping and returns home with at least five polybags. At night, the family decides to order in some food. Well, the food comes in plastic containers with plastic lids supplemented with ketchup in little plastic pouches. The list is never ending.

All this plastic is single-use. We do not have an efficient and environment friendly way for disposal of the same. The polyester bonds that make up the plastic are too strong to dissociate. The decomposition rate of plastic varies on the type. Some of them, like polybags, may take 10 to 60 years, while others, like plastic bottles, can take around 450 years or more. On the basis of extent of recyclability, the plastic is often divided into seven categories. Even the most recyclable ones end up in a dump as we are not responsible about proper disposal of plastic waste. Categorical segregation of waste, especially of plastics, is of utmost importance.

Under the jurisdiction of Environment Protection Agency (EPA), a lot of rules and regulations have been made in order to curtail the challenge of plastic. Every bit of plastic ever made is sent to landfills or dumped in the ocean. The plastics degrade the soil fertility and water absorbing capacity of soil in the land fill. This indirectly affects the ground water too. Through the riverine system, the plastic waste reaches the oceans and influences the marine ecosystem. There is no way out from the oceans. As a consequence, plastics start affecting the marine life. This has been quite evident from the plethora of photos and videos floating on the internet for the last one decade, depicting the dire situation of aquatic organisms. The plastic does not degrade by itself and thus, keeps circulating in the pelagic and benthic zones of the ocean.

It is an unshakeable truth that we simply cannot cope with the amount of plastic waste being generated on our planet. The Covid-19 virus has further added fuel to the fire, by introducing masks, gloves, medical waste, sanitizer bottles and PPE kits.

The challenge of single-use plastics will have to be dealt on a war footing. It is imperative that each and everyone be educated on the use and recycling of plastic. People are often advised to use ecofriendly carry bags made of jute, bamboo stick products etc.; to segregate waste as per recyclability; and most

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importantly, to recall the 5Rs: Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repair/Repurpose and Recycle. Educating the world on plastic is a Herculean task and will have to be carried out in baby steps starting from grass root level.

Himanshu Sharma BSc III Medical

Ducks Overboard!!

You may have noticed on TV, infants and toddlers playing with rubber duckies during bath time. Have you ever wondered, where did this concept of Friendly Floatees come from?

On January 10, 1992, a container ship traveling from Hong Kong to Tacoma, Washington, lost 12 containers overboard. One of them set lose 29,000 tiny yellow rubber



ducks on the currents of the North Pacific. The current carried the ducks all over the world. Months later, they started washing up on the coast of Alaska turning this waste into an accidental experiment. From the duckie study, scientists gathered real time data about the currents in the North Pacific. The accidental duck experiment is still providing information today. Even after being in the ocean for 20 years, they are still washing up on beaches around the world.

How 29,000 lost rubber ducks helped map the world's oceans?

Scientists around the world, have prepared models that predict how currents flow; however, it is difficult to prove their predictions. The normal method to measure current is just to release thousands of bottles with message in them. But out of those, some make it to shore while some get stuck at unexpected places. In the Pacific, for example, only about 2% of all drift bottles ever released are found and reported. Moreover, one cannot increase their number as the ocean is already dumped with too much of waste generated by human activities. No scientist could ethically dump 29,000 rubber ducks into the ocean. It was an accident after all. Since the container happened to release its cargo, the scientists thought that they might as well use this data.

An Oceanographer named Curtis Ebbesmeyer, therefore, started making predictions based on his ocean-current model of where and when ducks would make landfall. When they did, his model was proven. One of his oldest predictions was that the ducks would make their way up North through the arctic ice and into the Atlantic. This would explain why the ducks stopped making landfall in significant numbers after 1996, and, as it turned out, this did indeed happen with the first ducks in the Atlantic being retrieved in Canada in 2003, then subsequently in New England, Iceland and UK.

From that one lost container, these ducks are now spread out all around the world, still floating across our oceans. From time to time, they still wash ashore and if you happen to find one, you would now know where it has come from.

Ram Singh BA I





Development or Demolition?

We as a co-existing species have always failed to justify our acts over greed, and what better example than the year 2020, "The Black Year", that has evidently shown us what the encroachment of human into the wild can lead to.

The precedents to this are the three ongoing projects in Goa in the name of development – First, the doubling of railway route from Goa to Karnataka, making Mormago Port as the Coal Hub of India; second, the four-laning of National Highway 4A; and third, the 400 KV transmission line laying. All this seemed quite promising earlier as it was glorified by the ministry of Goa. However, the locals and the former Chief Minister Mr Manohar Parrikar opposed the same in 2013. Why was no clearance taken from the Goans which was well into their rights under Panchayat Act? Why was the project hurried without any consultation? Such questions have left people baffled.

Answers to these questions are far more dreading. The Mollem National Park and Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary, often referred to as the *Lungs of Goa*, are being fragmented into four quarters. They are home to 128 species of plants, 219 species of butterflies, 235 species of birds and endemic Nilgiri species of animals. Disintegrating the 150 million years old Biodiversity hotspot like Western Ghats is a call for another disaster. Cutting up of road tracks amidst the forest will disturb the whole ecosystem, exposing the endemic species to the verge of endangerment and extinction.

Moreover, the fact that the Environment Impact Assessment Report has not been made public, is another cherry on top. It is speculated to report cutting up of 35,000 to 80,000 trees, simultaneous rise in temperature leading to floods and loss of lives and livelihood. And how can one neglect the fact that the large-scale production of coal would add to the air pollution in the area.

Subjecting an ecologically fragile, biodiversity hotspot older than the Himalayas to such adversity is nothing but inviting another pandemic. We still have time to revert it, so why not stop it before it is too late.

Sakshi Deshwal MSc II Zoology

Zero Waste Kitchen and Foodprint

"You, as a food buyer, have the distinct privilege of proactively participating in shaping the world your children will inherit" – **Joel Salatin**

If there is one thing that the COVID lockdown has taught me, it is the adoption of zero-waste cooking. I got pushed to trying this frugal method of cooking after facing shortage of supply of everyday ingredients. Have you ever wondered just how much food goes to waste on average in your own home? Even if you compost, it is probably a lot more than you may think. Some people have dedicated their lives to ethical and low-waste cooking in the kitchen. Gone are the days when people used to consider sustainable food table and zero waste cooking merely as fads. They are now becoming a way of life for many. Cooking more sustainably is something we can all benefit from. We just have to be conscious of how much we buy and how much we waste.

Zero-waste cooking involves sustainable use of every part of a food ingredient in order to reduce wastage. Some of the waste is practically unavoidable. For times like those, we have composting to look up to. The year 2021 is going to be a banner year for the trend of zero-waste cooking especially after the COVID lockdown.

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Maximum food waste is seen in restaurants. This got cut down drastically during the lockdown. The latter has forced the restaurant managements also to understand the bedrock of zero-waste concept and to efficiently apply it in everyday menus, in order to reduce business losses.

Upto 60% of our personal eco footprint is embodied in the food that we buy. About 20-50% of everything we buy usually ends up in landfill. Foodprint is the carbon footprint created by food. The knowledge of foodprint will help you make food choices that do less harm to the environment, animals and people.

The predecessors as well as the underlying principles of Zero-waste cooking include: Sustainable Food Table, Veganism, Freeganism, Anti-consumerism, Slow Food, Buy Nothing Day etc.

Improving global food systems is essential to addressing climate change, mitigating biodiversity loss, and meeting both sustainability and human development goals. All this can be achieved by reducing, what we call as, *food miles*. Food miles are the distance your food has to travel to get from the grower to your plate. Each form of transportation uses great deal of energy and produces carbon dioxide. Around a quarter of all road freight (vehicles) is food.

In order to adopt zero-waste cooking, one needs to make the following points as everyday norm:

- *Ethical Eating* Think global, eat local. Buy locally grown, seasonal and organic food. These foods have travelled less and have not been in storage for too long.
- *Check food labels for country of origin* Avoid exotic and processed food. The more exotic the food, more will be the food miles and hence, more foodprint (carbon footprint from food).
- Eat less meat and dairy 70% of the world's foodprint comes from animal products as it requires large amount of water to produce them. If you cannot refrain from non-vegetarian food, try consuming free-range eggs, chicken and mutton (poultry and animals that are not bred in captivity and are permitted to graze outdoors). Avoid sea-food, as it requires transportation and increases the food miles. Instigate Meat-free Mondays.
- *Make kitchen gardens* Grow your own food at home. Only buy what you need. The ultimate goal is to advocate local, seasonal and unprocessed food.
- Avoid plastic/polyethene Buy products with little or no packaging.
- Green Tables It is a concept under which the restaurants try to follow norms of Sustainable Food Consumption to reduce food wastage. They use smaller plates at buffets and serve smaller portions. Demand for certain dishes can be extremely difficult and some ingredients just spoil faster than others. This can be controlled by green restaurants. Additionally, such restaurants should be able to guide the patrons to order the right quantity of food.
- Purchase smaller quantities and more frequently.
- Store food items properly, measuring temperatures for foods that spoil quickly.
- Stop buying bottled water. It leaves a huge carbon footprint.
- Root-to-stem initiatives Craft inventive menus that use all parts of the food ingredients in their entirety. Vegetables like beet greens or carrot tops can be used to make a pesto sauce. Coffee grounds can be used to flavour ice cream. Potato skins can be fried and served over other dishes as garnishing. Orange and lemon rinds can be used to induce sourness in special dishes like cheese cakes.
- The same concept under the term **Nose to Tail Cooking** may be applied to non-vegetarian food. Example, bones or cartilages may be used to create broths.
- Neighbourhood Cooking Picnic Try having pot lucks twice a month. Pot luck is similar to a carpool in a way as it is fun and saves money and prevents food wastage.
- Start a food scrap garden Before you resort to the compost, some food scraps you thought were waste, can be reused in a mini, indoor garden grown entirely from food scraps. Many foods can be simply regrown just from cut pieces of the produce itself.
- *Invest in a food cycler* Metropolitan cities with small apartments do not have backyards or garden spaces to dig up compost bins. They can efficiently use food cyclers to create compost.

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When all else fails, recover and recycle. Start a compost bin or worm farm.

While getting rid of all waste is sometimes infeasible, the purpose of zero-waste cooking as a practice is to get as close to the idea as possible. This starts with reducing the amount of food so that you're ideally only stocking ingredients that you will actually use and serving in quantities that will be actually consumed.

One cannot immediately learn the art of zero waste cooking. It requires lot of practice and mindfulness about reducing food waste. "We don't need a handful of people doing zero waste perfectly. We need millions of people doing it imperfectly" - were the words of Anne Marie Bonneau, Zero Waste Chef. After all, Rome wasn't built in a day.

Now that's making use of every bit of what you have!!

Dr Saranjeet Kaur **Assistant Professor** PG Department of Zoology

Crossword

Down

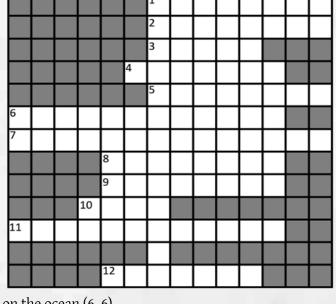
1) Prenatal diagnostic technique to determine the gender and genetic disorders of foetus by extracting amniotic fluid (13)

Across

- Behaviour of an animal that benefits other animals at its own expense (8)
- 2) A US based Company and highest producer of genetically engineered crops (8)
- The place where a species lives and meets specific environment conditions determining its physiology and behaviour (5)
- An Indian Biosphere Reserve as well as a UNESCO-heritage site, encompassing three states (7)
- Layer of oil floating on the surface of water (3, 5)
- A 1967 shipwrecked vessel that caused oil spill on the ocean (6, 6)
- Process of using living organisms (microbes) to remove pollutants from environment (14)
- A global epidemic that spreads to more than one continent (8)
- 9) Plant used to extract biofuel (8)
- 10) Large system of rotating ocean currents (4)
- 11) Award-winning book by Rachel Carson that documented adverse effects of indiscriminate use of pesticides (especially DDT) (6, 6)
- 12) State Bird of Punjab (7)

Answers: Down 1) Amniocentesis

- 1) Altruism 2) Monsanto 3) Niche 4) Nilgiri 5) Oil Slick 6) Torrey Canyon 7) Bioremediation 8) Pandemic
- 9) Jatropha 10) Gyre 11) Silent Spring 12) Goshawk



ਕਾਲਜ ਸ਼ਬਦ

ਗਰ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਵੀਚਾਰੈ ਪੜਿ ਪੜਿ ਪਾਵੈ ਮਾਨ॥ ਆਪਾ ਮਧੇ ਆਪ ਪਰਗਾਸਿਆ ਪਾਇਆ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨਾਮ ॥੧॥ ਕਰਤਾ ਤੂ ਮੇਰਾ ਜਜਮਾਨੂ॥ ਇਕ ਦਖਿਣਾ ਹਉ ਤੈ ਪਹਿ ਮਾਗਉ ਦੇਹਿ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਮੂ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ॥ ਪੰਚ ਤਸਕਰ ਧਾਵਤ ਰਾਖੇ ਚਕਾ ਮਨਿ ਅਭਿਮਾਨ॥ ਦਿਸਟਿ ਬਿਕਾਰੀ ਦਰਮਤਿ ਭਾਗੀ ਐਸਾ ਬੂਹਮ ਗਿਆਨ॥੨॥ ਜਤ ਸਤ ਚਾਵਲ ਦਇਆ ਕਣਕ ਕਰਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਿ ਪਾਤੀ ਧਾਨ॥ ਦੂਧੂ ਕਰਮੂ ਸੰਤੋਖੂ ਘੀਊ ਕਰਿ ਐਸਾ ਮਾਂਗਊ ਦਾਨੂ।੩॥ ਖਿਮਾ ਧੀਰਜੂ ਕਰਿ ਗਊ ਲਵੇਰੀ ਸਹਜੇ ਬਛਰਾ ਖੀਰੂ ਪੀਐ॥ ਸਿਫਤਿ ਸਰਮ ਕਾ ਕਪੜਾ ਮਾਂਗਉ ਹਰਿ ਗੁਣ ਨਾਨਕ ਰਵਤੂ ਰਹੈ।੪॥

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COLLEGE ANTHEM

By the grace of the Guru one should read, contemplate and study spiritual knowledge to earn honour and respect. Only when one is blessed with 'Naam Daan' i.e. the name of the Lord, the true self is revealed and realised.

O Lord, you alone are my Benefactor and saviour and I pray to you with all earnestness to bless me with your name (Naam Daan). Once I am blessed with this, the five evils that hold me back will be subdued along with the down of egoistic pride. Once you grant me spiritual wisdom, the visions of corruption, vice and evil-mindedness will fade away. I pray to you Almighty, to bless me with truth, self-restraint, compassion and meditation. Bless me so that I perform tasks that are good and have compassion for all. This is my prayer to thee my Lord

> Prabhati Mahalla 1 Sri Guru Granth Sahib, Page-1329

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I Sarabjeet Kaur, the publisher of Agammi Jyot, hereby declare that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ms Sarabjeet Kaur





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