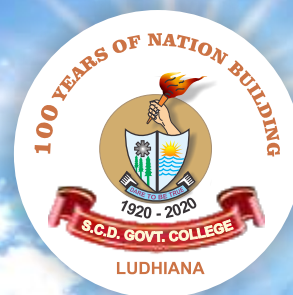


The Suttlej

2019-20



SATISH CHANDER DHAWAN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA

Re-accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A'

Phone & Fax : +91-161-2448899

E-mail : scdgovtcollege@gmail.com | Website : www.scdgovtcollege.ac.in



Prof. (Dr.) Ashwani Bhalla
Campus Diary



Prof. Harmeet Kaur Jhaji
English & Pictorial Section



Prof. Pooja Kapoor
Pictorial Section



Prof. Geetanjali Pabreja
Economics Section



Dr. Bhupinder Kaur
Science Section

Dare To Be True
EDITORIAL BOARD
The Suttlej
2019-2020



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Message from The Principal's Desk



Dear Students,

We are in the midst of unprecedented times because of the Covid-19 Pandemic which has already reshaped our lives. It is the New Normal and the sooner we make the transition to the new way of life that it dictates, the better. The present crisis is an indication that we must have an open mind and instead of dwelling on problems, we must look at the situation as an opportunity to reinvent ourselves and make the best use of it. The Education Sector is also adapting itself to the changed scenario so that the studies of the students are not hampered because our primary duty is to help build a bright future for our students.

Experts have predicted that by the time the country recovers from the impact of the pandemic, it would have gone many years back in terms of growth and progress. My dear children, I want to enlighten you that this process has already started. Examinations are crucial for cementing the knowledge and concepts that we learn in class. But due to the ongoing pandemic, examinations could not be held and students had to be promoted on the basis of their previous performance. I can understand the relief that you must have felt for not having to take examinations. But, dear students a certain level of anxiety is essential for personal growth. It compels you to raise the bar of your endurance. It makes you hardy. Now that you are having online classes from the comfort of your homes, take them seriously. Be punctual and discipline yourselves rigorously. Look at the bright side of things. You are saving time that was taken up in travelling. Online classes are also enhancing your computer skills. Today is the age of technology. Hence, being tech-savvy is of utmost importance. You will learn to explore the world of internet to enhance your knowledge of your field of study.

On a joyous note I must tell you that this year the college has completed one hundred years of its inception. This has been so because the students and the teachers who have been associated with this edifice of higher learning have proved their mettle in the most taxing of times and made their mark in the world. The way forward is by overcoming obstacles and challenges with grit and determination. I am confident that the students of SCD Government College will once again prove to the world that they have the potential to conquer any challenge and emerge victorious.

God Bless You!

DR. DHARAM SINGH SANDHU

PES-I



Message From The Editor's Desk

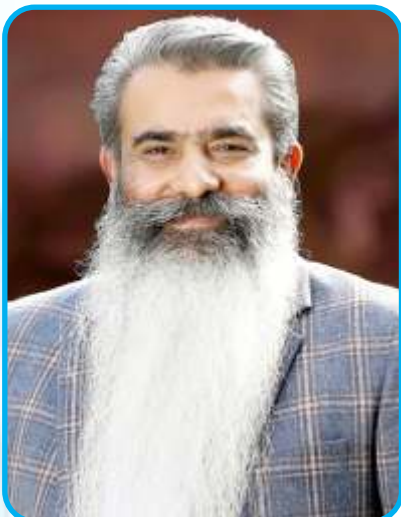
I am the Mother Nature. I have been here for four billion and half years approximately twenty two thousand and five hundred times longer than you. I do not really need people but people need me. Yes...your future depends on me. When I thrive, you thrive. When I falter, you falter. I have fed and starved species greater than you. My oceans, my soil, my flowing streams, my forests, are my bounties to you. How you choose to live each day matters to you only. Weather you regard or disregard me, does not really matters to me. In a way your actions will determine your fate only. I am Nature. I will go on. I am prepared to thrive...or you

Dear Reader,

This is how nature, the unfathomable ocean of inexhaustible knowledge and the repository of wisdom, enunciates silently and imparts us lessons more valuable and of greater magnitude than all the universities on the globe can do. Nature gives us hope, solace and empathy which humans are often in great need of. But we have invited trouble galore by deviating from the path prescribed by immutable laws of nature. On this terra firma, as we hurtle towards a population of more than ten billion people, we need to go into the future of this population armed with nature as our strongest ally. Newton divulged and propounded a very important law of nature; to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. This aptly applies to the case of men. The present gravity of covid-19 pandemic is due to the systematic destruction of animal life. We are suffering all the agonies which environment is giving us precisely due to the fact that humans have polluted the whole atmosphere by their indiscriminate thoughts and actions, forgetting the rules of conduct drafted under the inspiration of nature. This pandemic is a throw of the dice and a clear warning to humanity that far more deadly viruses and diseases exist in wild life and today's civilization is playing with fire. It is human behavior that causes disease to spill over into humans by placing too many pressures on the natural world with damaging consequences. Remember, going against the laws of nature is fraught with troubles which man cannot cope with. We must conserve all forms of life and jealously preserve our wild life. Never before had so many opportunities existed for pathogens to pass from wild and domestic animals to people. The spread of zoonotic diseases is on the rise and it is almost always human behavior that is instrumental in their proliferation and there will be more such outbreaks in future unless we undergo a change. Since the start of pandemic it's not just from space that the world looks different. The unthinkable is thinkable. The pandemic has transposed the way, we think about the change. To prevent further outbreaks, both global warming and destruction of natural world has to end. No one can deny the fact that we, human beings have taken over the sublunary world, encroached the territory of other living beings, have destroyed their habitats, killed animals and overused resources. As a result the world is grappling with this unprecedented health crisis and it would be a terribly missed opportunity if we do not learn from this flash point. Remember, failing to take care of this terrestrial sphere would mean not taking care of ourselves. We need to woo nature in order to rejuvenate our relation with her.

Covid-19 has definitely led to the resurgence of nature. No doubt, nature appears to be reclaiming spaces long ago colonized by humans but the full picture is not so rosy. Think twice before you celebrate the resurgence of nature next time. At present our immediate concern is to save lives and check its propagation but our long time response must tackle habitat and biodiversity. Remember, nature is invincible. We are definitely at fault. God bless us all.

Prof. Inderjit Kaur



Message

I am indeed happy to know that SCD Government College, Ludhiana is celebrating a century of excellence with visible pride. I congratulate the college on this joyous occasion and convey my best wishes to the Principal, Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu, staff and the students of the college on this historic occasion.

During the last hundred years this august institution has been leading the region by holding a high standard in the field of higher education by providing quality education to students from diverse backgrounds. While providing holistic education which facilitates and fosters an all-around development of the students, the college has been rendering yeoman service in the field of education by making students responsible citizens. Surely with its commitment to excellence it will achieve new landmarks in the future.

I wish this prestigious college everlasting glory in years to come in the service of the nation.

Bharat Bhushan Ashu

Food, Civil Suppliers & Consumer
Affairs Minister, Punjab



Message

One hundred years is a period to be reckoned with pride in the life of any educational institution. More so for SCD Government college, Ludhiana because of its glorious past and also for its ability to emerge better adjusted to the new situation after Independence. Though established in an era of colonial rule, it is now imbued with the rich spirit of our nation. I congratulate SCD family for rendering services to the society unflinchingly, for triggering the latent potential of its students, for fostering morality in them and for igniting the fire of their imagination. I wish the college all the best for all its future endeavors and hope that its rich tradition will be held aloft by its progeny.

Kuldeep Singh Vaid

MLA, Gill



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to ruminate that SCD Government College, Ludhiana has completed one hundred years of its existence. All this while, it has nurtured the youth of this country and has helped them grow into successful denizens while upholding the highest moral value of 'Dare To Be True'. I extend my felicitations to all the past and present staff members and students on this historic occasion. I hope and believe that this college, with all the glory, grandeur and goodwill to its credit, will continue to disseminate meaningful education along with the pristine spirit of Indian culture and thus continue its march towards greater heights of glory.

Sanjay Talwar

MLA, Ludhiana East

Annual Convocation 2019-20

Sh. Bharat Bhushan Ashu, Cabinet Minister, Govt. of Punjab
& Padma Shree Dr. B.S. Dhillon, Vice Chancellor, PAU, Ludhiana presided over the function



Annual Convocation 2019-20



Akhand Path Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji



550th Anniversary Celebrations of Guru Nanak Dev Ji



Smt. Mamta Ashu, Dr Daljit Singh, Patiala University & S. Ranjodh Singh enjoying the display of a rare collection of books on Guru Nanak Dev ji organised by the College Library



Smt. Mamta Ashu



Workshop on Guru Nanak Dev Ji's Bani

Seminars, Conferences & Extension Lectures



Principal Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu addressing the students and teachers



Dr. Urvashi, PAU, Ludhiana



Dr. Meena Singla, PAU, Ludhiana



Audience enjoying the Lecture



Dr. Sangeeta Handa, Former Principal, Mahindra College, Patiala



Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu



S. Vishaveet Singh, Deputy Commandant, Indian Coast Guard
(Recipient of Dronacharya Award)

Seminars, Conferences & Extension Lectures



Prof. Gurjant Singh Chahal, Govt. College, Dera Bassi



Noted poet Padma Shree S. Surjit Patar



Dr. Richa Arora, LPU, Jalandhar



S. Sukhwinder S. Bindra, Chairman, Youth Development Board, Punjab



Audience listening intently



Dr. Kunal Jain, DMCH, Ludhiana, talking on Cancer Awareness



Dr. Khushwinder Kumar, Principal, Multani Mal Modi College, Patiala



Dr. Kanupriya Jain, DMCH, Ludhiana, talking on Women's Health

Activities Galore



Republic Day Function



Independence Day Function



Blood Donation Camp



Job Fest by Career Counselling Committee



National Youth Day, IAS S. Shiv Dular Singh Dhillon, DC, Amritsar



Sh. S.S. Bhogal, Industrialist



International Women's Day



College Jhoomar team 1st in Inter Zonal

NCC Army Wing



SUO Ashish Kumar and UO Charandas Singh during RDC 2020 at NEW DELHI



Swachhata Pakhwada Sep-2019.



Camp at Malout



SUO Ashish Kumar and UO Charandas Singh
holding the Trophy for First Position in RDC 2020

NCC Air Wing



College NCC Air Wing Contingent stood 1st in Drill Competition ATC 2019



CSUO Harjot Singh
AIVSC-2019 Jodhpur,
AFA-Gwalior



CWO Bhawanish Kumar
AFA-Dudingal,
ALC-III, Gujarat



Cdt. Udit Sagar
AIVSC-2019,
Jodhpur



At. CUO Gagan Jolly
AIVSC 2019,
Jodhpur



At. CWO Harshit Kumar
AIVSC 2019,
Jodhpur



At. CWO Hema Kumari
AIVSC 2019,
Jodhpur

Annual Sports Meet 2019-20

Chief Guest S. Simratpal Singh Dhindsa, DCP, Ludhiana presided over the Annual Sports Meet (Day-1)



Annual Sports Meet 2019-20

S. Kuljit Singh Nagra, Advisor to the Hon'able Chief Minister, Punjab presided over the Annual Sports Meet (Day-2)
Smt. Mamta Ashu (Councillor) and Sh. Raman Subramaniam, Chairman, Improvement Trust, Ldh. were amongst the eminent guests



Releases



The Sulej Magazine being released



Dr. Ashwani Bhalla's book being released

Red Ribbon Club



ADCP Sh. Sachin Gupta, Ludhiana



Dr. S.S. Sidhu



Honouring Mrs. Ritu Sudhakar, Dietician, DMCH, Ludhiana



Worthy audience

Activities of the Students' Council



Book Bank - Help Desk, an Initiative by Council Members



Council members escorting the Chief Guest



Students' Council at Red Cross Bhawan, Ludhiana



Lohri Celebrations in College Campus.



A Still from a skit performed by Council Members

Quiz Competitions



Mathematics Quiz



State Level Geographical Quiz



English Quiz



English Quiz



Physics Quiz



Economics Quiz



Geography Quiz



Physics Quiz

Finishing School Batch 2019-2020



Glimpses of Marketing Fest



NSS Camp



Cleanliness Drive



Nanak Bagichi being inaugurated by
Sh. Parneet Sachdev, Principal Commissioner, Income Tax Dept., Govt. of India



Fit India Movement



Blood Donation Camp



Stubble Burning Prevention Awareness Programme in Village



Celebrated new year and promoted the idea 'Go Green 2020'
by presenting saplings to Principal sir and office staff



Dr. Ravi Inder Singh, Director, Panjab University Regional Centre, Ludhiana



Promoting Self Employment Options & Avenues

NSS Camp



Students doing Yoga



Mrs. Savita Agarwal and other members of Bharatiya Yog Sansthan



Motivational Session by Sh. Bhushan Goel



Visit to Red Cross Bhawan, Ludhiana



Prize Distribution to NSS Volunteers by Chief Guest, IAS, S. Shivdular Singh Dhillon, DC, Amritsar



Seminar on Legal Literacy



Self Defence Training Programme for Girls

Jashan-e-Sahir



Auspicious beginning



Principal Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu



Dr. Neelam Grewal, Member PPSC being welcomed



Worthy Audience



'Woh Afsana'



Honouring Mr. Badal, Sh. Kewal Dhir and Shri. Lalit Beri



Students, Staff Members and Eminent guests



Dr. Neelam with the Cast and Crew of the play 'Woh Afsana'

Retirements & Promotions

Caravan of Life Marches on



Prof. Balbir Kumar (Dept. of Physical Education)



Prof. Balwinder Kaur (Dept. of Punjabi)



Dr. Harbans Singh (Dept. of Geography)



Dr. Mukesh Arora (Dept. of Hindi)

Retirements & Promotions

Caravan of Life Marches on



Prof. Paramjit Grewal promoted as Principal, BSSG Govt. College, Sidhsar



Dr. Probhjot Kaur (Dept. of Physical Education)



Prof. Charanjit Kaur
(Dept. of Punjabi)



Prof. Harjap Kaur
(Dept. of Punjabi)



Dr. Puran Singh
(Dept. of Economics)



Dr. Amarjeet Kaur
(Dept. of Botany)



Dr. Bhupinder Kaur
(Dept. of Chemistry)



Sh. Joginder
(Sewadar)

Buddy Day Celebration



Gems of SCD



Ayushi Tyagi
1st in University
M.A. Geography Sem-I



Prabhjot Kaur
2nd in University
M.A. Eng Sem-3



Sukriti
3rd in University
M.A. Eng Sem-3



Lavika Sharma
8th in University
M.A. Eng Sem-3



Sanjogpreet Kaur
9th in University
M.A. Eng Sem-3



Manjot Kaur
8th in University
M.A. Eng Sem-1



Kritika
9th in University
M.A. Eng Sem-1



Muskan Garg
2nd in University
M.A. Eco Sem-1



Ruchika
6th in University
M.A. Eco Sem-1



Divya Thakur
8th in University
M.A. Eco Sem-1



Sakshi Sharma
2nd in University
M.A. Eco Sem-3



Gurpreet Kaur
6th in University
M.A. Eco Sem-3



Disha Saggar
8th in University
M.A. Eco Sem-3



Tanvi Kaura
10th in University
M.A. Eco Sem-3



Goldi Bhagat
10th in University
M.A. Eco Sem-3



Ishita Thaman
(Ex-Student) 2016-18
Cleared IES Exam-2019



Kritika
1st in University
M.Sc. Math Sem-4



Manpreet Singh
7th in University
M.Sc Math Sem-3



Rupali Jain
9th in University
M.Sc. Maths Sem-3



Harleen Kaur
9th in University
M.Sc. Sem-3

Gems of SCD



Mini Khera
10th in University
M.Sc. Maths Sem-3



Arshdeep Singh
M.Com-BI (JRF)



Harmilan Kaur
M.Com (JRF)



Vidhi Jain
M.Com (JRF)



Gursimranjit Singh
M.Com-BI (UGC)



Shaina Bhatia
M.Com (UGC)



Shriya Aggarwal
M.Com (UGC)



Bhawna Sachdeva
M.Com (UGC)



Priyanka Chawla
M.Com (UGC)



Rahul Dhiman
M.Com (UGC)



Muskan
M.Com (UGC)



Kanika Singal
M.Sc. Physics
(UGC)



Varun
M.Sc. Physics
(UGC)



Narpinder Singh
M.Sc. Physics
(UGC)



Tanvi Kaura
M.A. Economics
(UGC)



Gurkomal S. Gill
BA Sem-4
Gold Medal (Athletics)



Rahul Gautam
BA Sem-6
Gold Medal (Athletics)



Tushar Singh
BA Sem-4
Gold Medal (Athletics)



Uday Bhaskar
BA Sem-4
Gold Medal (Athletics)



Mukesh K. Gupta
BA Sem -4
Gold Medal (Athletics)



Kunwardeep Singh
BA Sem-4
Gold Medal (Athletics)



Rishika Sharma
M.A. II Economics
(Painting/Quiz)



Savnoor Singh
M.Com II
(Debate)



Anmol Sharma
B.Sc. II
(Debate/Declamation)



Japleen Pahwa
M.A. I English
(Debate/Declamation)

Sandhya Deep 2019-20



एससीडी गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज लुधियाना की टीम को मिला जेन ए यूथ फेस्टिवल के ओवरऑल विजेता का खिताब
 लुधियाना: एससीडी गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज लुधियाना की टीम को 'जेन ए यूथ फेस्टिवल' के ओवरऑल विजेता का खिताब मिला।



741 receive degree at SCD Govt College convocation

100TH EDITION Principal presents the annual report, academic roll of honour was conferred on 12 students while special awards were given to 14 students.



व्यापार मंत्रालय के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आ रहा है

नई दिल्ली: वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली ने कहा कि भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आ रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं जो आर्थिक स्थिति को बेहतर बनाएंगे।

SCD College Alumni's crusade against drug menace

PUNJAB EXPRESS BUREAU
 Ludhiana, February 21
 The Alumni of SCD Govt College, Ludhiana, has strongly supported the government's efforts in its fight against drug menace which is spreading in the region.

सरकार खेड बलचर पैदा कर लगी दृष्टि: नागरा

मनप्रीत सिंह, सरिता उपाध्याय: सरकार की कालस दीर्घा साक्षात् खेडों समाप्त



SCD Govt College organises extension lecture

PUNJAB EXPRESS BUREAU
 Ludhiana, February 25
 The Post Graduate Department of English, SCD Government College organised an extension lecture on 'Post Colonial Literature' on Tuesday under the patronage of the principal Dr Bhushan Singh Sandhu and the presence of Prof. Tansu Leekha (Head of PG Dept of English).



इंपीरियल से एससीडी कॉलेज तक का सफर, 12 हज़ार थी शुरुआत, अब 17 कोर्सों में बढ़ रहे हैं 5000

लुधियाना: इंपीरियल से एससीडी कॉलेज तक का सफर, 12 हज़ार थी शुरुआत, अब 17 कोर्सों में बढ़ रहे हैं 5000।

75 लाख की लागत से तैयार हुआ 140 के.वी. का पावर प्लांट मंत्री आशु ने एस.सी.डी. सरकारी कॉलेज में किया सोलर रूफ टॉप पावर प्लांट का उद्घाटन



SCD College emerges overall champion

PUNJAB EXPRESS BUREAU
 Ludhiana, February 21
 The SCD Government College has emerged as the overall champion in the 100th edition of the Gen E Youth Festival.

कॉलेज स्टूडेंट्स ने किया 100 यूनिट रक्तदान

लुधियाना: एससीडी कॉलेज के छात्रों ने 100 यूनिट रक्तदान किया।



पंजाब/विविध

श्री गुरु नानक देव जी के 550वें प्रकाश उत्सव के अवसर पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित



SCD College launches book bank

PUNJAB EXPRESS BUREAU
 Ludhiana, February 25
 Students of SCD Government College have developed a book bank with the aim to collect books and stationary articles to be donated to the needy students.

Lohri celebrated at SCD Govt College



SCD College Alumni's crusade against drug menace

PUNJAB EXPRESS BUREAU
 Ludhiana, February 21
 The Alumni of SCD Govt College, Ludhiana, has strongly supported the government's efforts in its fight against drug menace which is spreading in the region.

सरकार खेड बलचर पैदा कर लगी दृष्टि: नागरा

मनप्रीत सिंह, सरिता उपाध्याय: सरकार की कालस दीर्घा साक्षात् खेडों समाप्त



एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में मनाया श्री गुरु नानक देव जी का 550वां प्रकाश पर्व



एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में प्रकाशपर्व के मौके पर आयोजित समीनार में भाग लेने वाले छात्रों का समूह।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में श्री गुरु नानक देव जी के 550वें प्रकाशपर्व पर एक दिवसीय समीनार का आयोजन किया गया। इस दौरान प्रमुख अतिथि श्री गुरु नानक देव जी के विचारों पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

एससीडी गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज क्विज में फर्स्ट



एससीडी गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज के छात्रों का क्विज प्रतियोगिता में जीत का क्षण।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज के छात्रों ने एक दिवसीय क्विज प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम स्थान हासिल किया। इस प्रतियोगिता में विभिन्न विषयों पर प्रश्न पूछे गए थे।

SCD Govt College emerges overall PU zonal fest winner



SCD Government College के छात्रों का पुष्पगंगा कला महासम्मेलन में जीत का क्षण।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : SCD Government College has won the overall trophy by participating in 59 items and winning prizes in 45 performances. The participants have won first prize in Vaisakhi, Kala, Bhumi, heritage, quiz, debate, elocution, histrionics, quiz, khanda, mitti de khidone, croquet, on-the-spot painting and play-modelling. Principal Dharm Singh Sandhu congratulated the winners and participants.

पी.यू. जोनल यूथ एंड हेरीटेज फेस्टिवल जोन ए में शहर के कालेजों का वर्चस्व



पी.यू. जोनल यूथ एंड हेरीटेज फेस्टिवल में SCD Government College के छात्रों का प्रदर्शन।

बालस के विचारधाराओं ने जिंते हैं एससीडी कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता



एससीडी कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले छात्रों का समूह।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। इस प्रतियोगिता में विभिन्न विषयों पर प्रश्न पूछे गए थे।

Tribute to people's poet Sahir Ludhianvi in city



शहीर लुधियानवी की स्मृति में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले लोगों का समूह।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : शहीर लुधियानवी की स्मृति में एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में शहीर लुधियानवी के जीवन और कार्यों पर प्रकाश डाला गया।

STUDENTS CLEAR UGC-NET, JRF



एससीडी गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज के छात्रों का UGC-NET और JRF परीक्षा में सफलता का क्षण।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज के छात्रों ने UGC-NET और JRF परीक्षा में सफलता हासिल की।

SCD fair, rare collection of books on Guru Nanak catd



एससीडी कॉलेज में गुरु नानक देव जी के जीवन और कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालने वाली पुस्तकें।

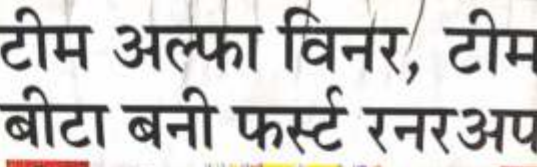
लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में एक फेयर आयोजित किया गया। इस फेयर में गुरु नानक देव जी के जीवन और कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालने वाली पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएं प्रदर्शित की गईं।

एस.सी.डी. कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता



एससीडी कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने वाले छात्रों का समूह।

टीम अल्फा विनर, टीम बीटा बनी फर्स्ट रनरअप



एससीडी कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता में जीत का क्षण।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में इंटर कॉलेज गणित विज्ञान प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। इस प्रतियोगिता में विभिन्न विषयों पर प्रश्न पूछे गए थे।

सरकारी कॉलेज के 9 विद्यार्थियों ने पास की यू.जी.सी. नेट परीक्षा



सरकारी कॉलेज के छात्रों का UGC-NET परीक्षा में सफलता का क्षण।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : सरकारी कॉलेज के 9 विद्यार्थियों ने UGC-NET परीक्षा में सफलता हासिल की।

एससीडी कॉलेज में नाटक 'वो अफसाना' का हुआ मंचन



एससीडी कॉलेज में नाटक 'वो अफसाना' का मंचन।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में नाटक 'वो अफसाना' का मंचन किया गया।

एस.सी.डी. कॉलेज में जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों को बांटी किताबें



एससीडी कॉलेज में जरूरतमंद छात्रों को किताबें बांटी गईं।

लुधियाना, 6 नवंबर (रजनी) : एस.सी.डी. गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों को किताबें बांटी गईं।

बालस 'र वरहाड़े बुद्धिमान मुवाबले



बालस 'र वरहाड़े बुद्धिमान मुवाबले में भाग लेने वाले छात्रों का समूह।



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ਕੈਂਪਸ ਡਾਇਰੀ



ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਸਾਲ 2020 ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਦੇ ਸੌ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਆਪਣੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਦੇ ਸੌ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਅਜਿਹਾ

ਮਾਣਮੱਤਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਸਿਰਜਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਲਮਬੱਧ ਕਰਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਨਹੀਂ। ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ ਸਮਾਗਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਮੰਤਵ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਾਰਣ ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਅੱਜ ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ। 1920 ਤੋਂ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਇਹ ਕਾਲਜ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ਹੌਲੀ ਹੌਲੀ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਨਾਮਕਰਨ ਵੀ 1976 ਵਿਚ ਇਸੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸੁੱਚੇ ਮੋਤੀ ਡਾ. ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ, ਜੋ ਇਥੋਂ ਹੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਘੇ ਪੁਲਾੜ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਬਣੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿਚ ਇੰਡਿਯਨ ਸਪੇਸ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਸੰਗਠਨ (ਇਸਰੋ) ਦੇ ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਬਣੇ, ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਆਪਣੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਦੇ 100 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਮੋਤੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਸਿਰਜੀਆਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਲਜ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ। ਕਾਲਜ ਰੂਪੀ ਇਸ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਛੱਲਾਂ ਐਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਇਸਦੇ ਭੰਡਾਰੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਮਹਾਨ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਨਮ ਲਿਆ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਭਰ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਅਦਬੀ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦਾ ਮਕਬੂਲ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਵੀ ਜੋ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਬੋੜਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਹੀ ਸਹੀ ਇਸ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ 'ਚ ਤੈਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਮੁਸਾਫਿਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਦਬੀ ਲਿਆਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਫਿਲਮੀ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਬਲਕਿ ਆਪਣੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਮੁਹੱਬਤ ਦਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ, ਜਿਸਦਾ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਸਾਹਿਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਵੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ, ਕਲਾ, ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਨਿਆਂ ਪਾਲਿਕਾ, ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ, ਸੈਨਾ, ਪੁਲਿਸ ਜਾਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਐਨ. ਐਨ. ਵੋਹਰਾ, ਜੰਮੂ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਰਾਜਪਾਲ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਨੋਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਯੁਵਾ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਡ

ਮਾਮਲੇ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਭਾਰਤੀ ਫੌਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਮੁਖੀ ਜਨਰਲ ਟੀ. ਐਨ. ਰੈਨਾ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਮੁਖੀ ਸ. ਕੇ. ਪੀ. ਐਸ. ਗਿੱਲ, ਹਿੰਦੀ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮਵਰ ਮਿਊਜ਼ਿਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਧਵਨ ਅਤੇ ਡੇਵਿਡ ਧਵਨ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮਵਰ ਕਵੀ ਕੇਕੀ ਦਾਰੂਵਾਲਾ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਸੀ.ਬੀ.ਆਈ. ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸ. ਜੋਗਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਉਘੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਪਤੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਕੇਸ਼ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਮਿੱਤਲ, ਸੁਚੇਤਾ ਓਸਵਾਲ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਓਂਕਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਾਹਵਾ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਜੇ ਆਰ ਸਿੰਘਲ, ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟਰ ਯਸ਼ਪਾਲ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਅਰਜੁਨ ਅਵਾਰਡੀ ਸੱਜਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਚੀਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਓਲੰਪੀਅਨ ਜਗਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਨਾਮਵਰ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਸ਼ਨਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡੀ। ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਨੇ ਸਾਲ ਦਰ ਸਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ 1920 ਵਿਚ ਸਿਰਫ 12 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਈ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਜ ਲਗਪਗ 5000 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਅੱਜ ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ 11 ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਐਮ. ਏ. (ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ, ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ), ਐਮ.ਐਸ.ਸੀ. (ਫਿਜ਼ਿਕਸ, ਕੈਮਿਸਟਰੀ, ਗਣਿਤ, ਆਈ. ਟੀ.) ਐਮ.ਕਾਮ. (ਬਿਜਨੈਸ ਇੰਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼), ਐਮ. ਕਾਮ, ਐਮ. ਏ (ਜੋਗਰਫੀ, ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ) ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ। ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਬੀ.ਏ., ਬੀ.ਐਸ.ਸੀ., ਬੀ.ਕਾਮ., ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਏ., ਅਤੇ ਬੀ.ਸੀ.ਏ. ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਹੈ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਰਵਪੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਰੂਸਾ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਿਨਿਸ਼ਿੰਗ ਸਕੂਲ ਵੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਚੱਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਲਰਨਿੰਗ ਵ੍ਹਾਈਲ ਅਰਨਿੰਗ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਇਵਨਿੰਗ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੀ ਚੱਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਪਗ 750 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਲਈ ਜੀਵਨ ਯਾਪਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੇਧ ਦੇਣ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ 132 ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ 32 ਪੀ.ਐਚ.ਡੀ. ਅਤੇ 33 ਐਮਫਿਲ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ 37 ਮਾਹਰ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਦੇ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਯੋਗ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਾਲ 2019-20 ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਇਹਨਾਂ

ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਹੈ :

ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਆਗਾਜ਼ :

ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਸਾਲ 2019 -20 ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ, 22 ਜੁਲਾਈ, 2019 ਨੂੰ ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਡਰ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਉੱਘੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਪਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਐਸ. ਐਸ. ਭੋਗਲ ਰਹੇ। ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਮਾਣ ਮੱਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਉੱਥੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਸਹਿਬਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਸਹਿਬਾਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਡਾ. ਹਰਬੰਸ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ, ਡਾ. ਕਮਲਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ, ਡਾ. ਰਿਤਿੰਦਰ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਆਦਿ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰਣ ਦੇ ਗੁਰ ਸਿਖਾਏ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਟਾਇਰਡ ਬੈਂਕਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬ੍ਰਿਜ ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਗੋਇਲ ਵੀ ਹਾਜਰ ਸਨ।

ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ :

ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਾਲ 2019-20 ਵਡਮੁੱਲੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ 98 ਤੋਂ ਸੌ ਫੀਸਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਡਰ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ 95 ਤੋਂ 100 ਫੀਸਦ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ, ਐਮ.ਏ. ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਅਤੇ ਐਮ.ਕਾਮ. ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈਸ ਇੰਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੋਲਡ ਮੈਡਲ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਰੋਸ਼ਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਗਪਗ 70 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਮੈਰਿਟ ਲਿਸਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਾਨ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਬਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰੋਲ ਆਫ ਆਨਰ, ਕਾਲਜ ਕਲਰ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਰਿਟ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਖੇਡਾਂ :

ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ 2019-20, ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਅਥਲੈਟਿਕਸ, ਬਾਸਕਟਬਾਲ, ਬੈਡਮਿੰਟਨ, ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ, ਚੈੱਸ, ਹੈਂਡਬਾਲ, ਜੁੱਡੋ, ਖੋ-ਖੋ, ਪਾਵਰਲਿਫਟਿੰਗ, ਬਾਡੀ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ, ਵੇਟਲਿਫਟਿੰਗ, ਸ਼ੂਟਿੰਗ,

ਤਾਈਕਵਾਂਡੋ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਕਾਮਨਵੈਲਥ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਯਾਦਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਟੀਮ ਦੇ ਕਪਤਾਨ ਵਜੋਂ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਸ਼ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਨੇ ਟੀਮ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨਿਹਾਲ ਵਡੇਰਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਅੰਡਰ 19 ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਟੀਮ ਦਾ ਕਪਤਾਨ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਖੋ ਖੋ ਟੀਮ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਾਰਥ ਜੇਨ ਵਿਚ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਵਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਹੈਂਡਬਾਲ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਤੀਸਰਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਿਜੈ ਸਹਿਗਲ ਬਾਰਡਰ ਵਰਲਡ ਬਾਸਕਟਬਾਲ ਕੈਂਪ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਵਿਚ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਹੋਇਆ, ਲਈ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਇਸ ਕੈਂਪ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੇ ਇਰਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਈ ਜੂਨੀਅਰ ਏਸ਼ੀਆਈ ਬਾਸਕਟਬਾਲ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ 4x400 ਰੀਲੇਅ ਦੌੜ ਵਿਚ ਆਲ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਇੰਟਰਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ 21000 ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਕ ਨਕਦ ਪੁਰਸਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਿਮਪੋਜ਼ਿਅਮ :

ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਸਮਾਰੋਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਿਮਪੋਜ਼ਿਅਮ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਿਆ।

ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈਸ ਇੰਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼, ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ, ਸੂਚਨਾ ਟੈਕਨੋਲੋਜੀ, ਗਣਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਬੇਸਿਕ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ 15-11-2019 ਨੂੰ ਸਯੁੱਕਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਇਕ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਿਮਪੋਜ਼ਿਅਮ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਆਈ.ਟੀ., ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈਸ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਫ਼ਕਚਰਿੰਗ ਵਿਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਰਿਹਾ, ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਿਮਪੋਜ਼ਿਅਮ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੰਜੀਵਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਡੀ.ਯੂ.ਆਈ. ਡਾ. ਐਸ.ਸੀ. ਵੈਦਯਾ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਜੇ.ਆਰ. ਸਿੰਘਲ, ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਉਦਯੋਗਪਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਰਹੇ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਐਮ.ਪੀ. ਅਰੋੜਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਉਚੇਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਐਸ.

ਐਸ. ਬਿੰਦੂ ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਯੂਥ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਬੋਰਡ ਨੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੱਖ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੀ ਸਦਾਰਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਡੀਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਕਾਉਂਸਿਲ ਡਾ. ਸੰਜੇ ਕੌਸ਼ਿਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ। ਸਮਾਰੋਹ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਪੁਸਤਕ ਰਿਲੀਜ਼ :

ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਜਦੋਂ ਪੈੜਾਂ ਬਿਖਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ' ਦਾ ਲੋਕ ਅਰਪਣ 10 ਫਰਵਰੀ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਡਮੁੱਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਿਆ। ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੋਹੜ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਕਾਦਮੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਭੱਲਾ, ਮੋਦੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ, ਡਾ. ਖੁਸ਼ਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਉਘੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਡਾ. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਐਸ.ਸੀ.ਡੀ. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਯੁਵਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਡਾ. ਨਿਰਮਲ ਜੌੜਾ, ਉਘੇ ਚਿੰਤਕ ਬਾਈ ਬਲਕੌਰ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਗੜ੍ਹ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਮਿਗਲਾਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਜਗਰਾਓ, ਸ੍ਰੀ. ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਉਘੇ ਚਿੰਤਕ ਡਾ. ਜਗਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੈੜਾਂ ਬਿਖਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਿਹ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਇਕੱਠ ਨੇ ਜੋ ਰਸ ਘੋਲਿਆ ਉਸਦੀ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਚਿਰਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਰਹੇਗੀ।

ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ :

ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਰਵਪੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਾਧੇ ਲਈ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈਸ ਇੰਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹੋਈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਰੀਅਰ ਗਾਈਡੈਂਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸਿਖਿਆਦਾਇਕ ਲੈਕਚਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਜੋਗਰਫੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਰਣਬੀਰ ਕਾਲਜ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਡਾ. ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ 9 ਨਵੰਬਰ 2019 ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਮੌਨਸੂਨ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਡੇਰਾ ਬਸੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਜੰਟ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਦੀ 73 ਵੀਂ ਅਤੇ 74 ਵੀਂ ਸੋਧ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ 24 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ 2019 ਨੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ 25 ਫਰਵਰੀ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਸੰਗੀਤਾ

ਹਾਂਡਾ ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਪੋਸਟ ਕਲੋਨੀਅਲ ਲਿਟਰੇਚਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਐਨ.ਐਸ.ਐਸ. ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੌਤਮ ਸਿੰਘਲ, ਐਸ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ., ਆਈ.ਪੀ.ਐਸ. ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਕਾਸਟ ਅਕਾਊਂਟੈਂਟਸ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਦੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਚੈਪਟਰ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਕਰੀਅਰ ਕਾਊਂਸਲਿੰਗ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਫਿਜ਼ਿਕਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਖੋਜ ਵਿਚ ਕਰੀਅਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਇੰਸਟੀਚਿਊਟ ਆਫ ਸਾਫਟ ਮੈਟਰ ਅਤੇ ਫੰਕਸ਼ਨਲ ਮਟੀਰੀਅਲ ਜਰਮਨੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਡਾ. ਸੁਮਿਤ ਮਹਿਨ ਦਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਅਸ਼ੋਰੈਂਸ ਸੈਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੇਕਲਪਿਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨੀਤੀ ਤੇ ਲੈਕਚਰ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਕਰੀਅਰ ਕਾਊਂਸਲਿੰਗ ਸੈਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਿਲਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਬਿਊਰੋ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ। 29 ਜੁਲਾਈ, 2019 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਯੂਥ ਸਰਵਿਸਿਜ਼ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਂ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ ਗੋਲਡੀ, ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਵਰਨਿਮ ਭਾਰਤ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਿਤੇਸ਼ ਭਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਮੀਰਾ ਬਹਿਨ ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। 9 ਅਗਸਤ 2019 ਨੂੰ ਡਾ. ਹਰਬੰਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਈਸ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਲੀਗਲ ਅਵੇਅਰਨੈਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਵਕੀਲ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮੇਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ :

ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਕੈਰੀਅਰ ਗਾਈਡੈਂਸ ਸੈਲ ਇਸ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰਾਂ ਸਰਗਰਮ ਰਿਹਾ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮੇਲਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਧ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮੇਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਕੁਇਜ਼ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ :

ਸਾਲ 2019-20 ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਅੰਤਰ ਕਾਲਜ ਕੁਇਜ਼ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕਸ ਕੁਇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੋਡ ਸੇਫਟੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਵਾਦ ਵਿਵਾਦ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਕਰਵਾਈ। ਗਣਿਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰਾਜ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਗਣਿਤ ਕੁਇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਲਿਟਰੇਚਰੀ ਕੁਇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ 9 ਟੀਮਾਂ ਨੇ

ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ। ਜੋਗਰਫੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਜੋਗਰਫਰਜ਼ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਜ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਜੋਗਰਫੀ ਕੁਇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦਿਵਸ :

ਪੰਜ ਸਿਤੰਬਰ 2019 ਨੂੰ ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦਿਵਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਸੰਜੀਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇਰੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਣ ਲਿਆ।

ਅਲੂਮਨਾਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ :

ਅਲੂਮਨਾਈ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ 20 ਫਰਵਰੀ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਕੱਤਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ. ਸ਼ਿਵ ਦੁਲਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਆਈ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ।

ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ :

ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਵੀ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਗਰਮ ਰਹੇ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਖੋਜ, ਅਧਿਆਪਣ, ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਮਾਹਰ, ਜ਼ਿਊਰੀ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਸਪੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਟੀਮ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ। ਮੋਹਰੀ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਡਾ. ਹਰਬੰਸ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ (ਕਾਮਰਸ), ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਤਨਵੀਰ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ, ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ, ਡਾ. ਮੁਕੇਸ਼ ਅਰੋੜਾ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਸ਼ਰਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਇੰਦਰਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਡਾ. ਰੀਤਿੰਦਰ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਵਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ, ਡਾ. ਭੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਬਲਾਸ, ਡਾ. ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਅਮਰਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ (ਹਿਸਟਰੀ), ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਇਰਾਦੀਪ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਗੀਤਾਂਜਲੀ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਲਵੀਕਾ ਮੋਦਗਿਲ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਬਲਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਜਿਕਰਯੋਗ ਹਨ।

ਐਨ. ਐਸ. ਐਸ. :

ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਐਨ.ਐਸ.ਐਸ. ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਸਾਲ 2019- 20 ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਟਨੈਸ, ਡਾਈਟ ਪਲਾਨਿੰਗ, ਪਰਸਨੈਲਿਟੀ ਡਿਵੈਲੋਪਮੈਂਟ, ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਸਾਫ ਸਫਾਈ, ਪੋਸਟਰ ਮੇਕਿੰਗ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ, ਵੈਦਿਕ ਗਣਿਤ, ਗਿਫਟ ਰੈਪਿੰਗ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਰਵਪੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ।

ਐਨ. ਸੀ. ਸੀ. :

ਐਨ.ਸੀ.ਸੀ. ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ 14 ਅਗਸਤ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੱਛਤਾ ਪਖਵਾੜਾ ਸੰਪਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ 200 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਚੌਗਿਰਦੇ ਦੀ ਸਾਫ ਸਫਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਫਿੱਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ :

ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਫਿੱਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ 29 ਅਗਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਸਪੋਰਟਸ ਡੇ , ਜੋ ਕਿ ਮੇਜਰ ਧਿਆਨ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ ਵਰ੍ਹੇਗੰਡ ਵੀ ਹੈ, ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ 500 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਿੱਟਨੈਸ ਸਹੁੰ ਵੀ ਚੁਕਾਈ ਗਈ।

ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਸਮਾਰੋਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਫੈਸਟੀਵਲ :

ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਸਮਾਰੋਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੜੀ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਵੀਂ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਚਾਰ ਰੋਜ਼ਾ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਫੈਸਟੀਵਲ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ 4 ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ 7 ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਤੱਕ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਸਮੀਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਿਤ ਨਾਟਕ 'ਵੋਹ ਅਫਸਾਨਾਂ' ਦੇ ਮੰਚਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਟਕ ਨੂੰ 4 ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਹ ਨਾਟਕ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਮੈਨਜਿਮੈਂਟ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸੇ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਸਫਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਉਘੇ ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਟੀ ਵੀ ਐਂਕਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ ਬਾਦਲ ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਅਤੇ ਕੰਵਰ ਰਣਧੀਰ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੀ ਗਜ਼ਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਪਿਹਰ ਵੀ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ।

ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਤੇ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ :

ਕੋਵਿਡ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਲਾਕ ਡਾਊਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨਜਿਮੈਂਟ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਧਾਰਿਤ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ 24 ਮਈ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਸਦਾਰਤ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ. ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪ ਅੱਗਰਵਾਲ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਉਘੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਪਤੀ ਇਸ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਧਮਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ. ਡੀ.ਐਲ. ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਹੀਰੋ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਸੀਸੂ ਦੇ ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ

ਉਪਕਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਹੂਜਾ, ਸਕੱਤਰ ਪੰਕਜ ਗਰਗ, ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ, ਡਾ. ਜੇ. ਐਸ. ਬੇਦੀ, ਡਾ. ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ, ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਮ.ਏ. ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਡਾ. ਬੀ.ਬੀ. ਸਿੰਗਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਵਿਕਾਸਦੀਪ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਮਈ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ 867 ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ।

ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਗੋਲ ਮੇਜ਼ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ:

ਕੋਵਿਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਨਲਾਕਿੰਗ ਆਫ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨਲ ਇੰਸਟੀਚਿਊਟ ਅਤੇ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਆਪਰੇਟਿੰਗ ਪਰੋਸੀਜਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਕਰਵਾਈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਕੋਵਿਡ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਕਾਰਣ ਬੰਦ ਪਏ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੋਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਆਪਰੇਟਿੰਗ ਪਰੋਸੀਜਰ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਰੋਜ਼ਾ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਡਾ. ਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਣ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਕੇ ਕੰਟਰੋਲਰ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਡਾ. ਪਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਇਸ ਵਰਚੁਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਵਿਚ ਜੋ ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਮ.ਏ. ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੇ।

ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਟੀਚਿੰਗ :

ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੋਵਿਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਟੀਚਿੰਗ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਗੂਗਲ ਕਲਾਸਰੂਮ, ਜੂਮ, ਸਿਸਕੋ ਵੇਬੇਕਸ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ, ਵਹਤਸਪ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਟਿਊਬ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਗਈ। 1 ਮਈ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਆਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਬਲਾਸ ਹੀਰਾ ਆਦਿ ਨੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਵੇਬਿਨਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਮੈਥੋਡੋਲੋਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਟਰਾਂਸਿਸ਼ਨ ਆਨ-ਲਾਈਨ

ਟੀਚਿੰਗ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਯੂਟਿਊਬ ਚੈਨਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਵੀ ਚਲਾਈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਐਮ.ਕਾਮ. ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਸਮਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਸੈਸ਼ਨ ਵੀ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਸਮਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ :

ਕੋਵਿਡ 19 ਦੌਰਾਨ ਐਮ.ਕਾਮ. ਅਤੇ ਐਮ.ਕਾਮ. ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈਸ ਇਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਰਾਈਟਿੰਗ ਸਮਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਅਤੇ ਆਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਸਮਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਰਿਸੋਰਸਪਰਸਨ ਡਾ. ਸੁਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਮਜਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਰਹੇ।

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਉੱਚਤਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ :

ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਉੱਚਤਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ (ਰੂਸਾ) ਅਧੀਨ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਾਰਜ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਰਗਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ ਰੂਸਾ ਦੇ ਸੰਗਠਿਤ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਸਦਕਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਢਾਂਚਾਗਤ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਨ-ਲਾਈਨ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਜਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ, ਨਵੇਂ ਰੂਸਾ ਬਲਾਕ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ, ਇੰਟਰਲਾਕਿੰਗ ਟਾਈਲ ਵਰਕ, ਏਅਰ ਕੰਡੀਸ਼ਨਡ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ, ਟਾਈਲਟਸ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ, ਨਵੇਂ ਟਾਈਲਟਸ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ, ਨਵੇਂ ਗੇਟਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ, ਖੇਡ ਮੈਦਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਇਆ ਕਲਪ, ਸਵੱਛਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ, ਦਫ਼ਤਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਜ ਦਾ ਕੰਮਪਿਊਟਰਾਈਕਰਨ ਆਦਿ ਕੁਝ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕੰਮ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਨੁਹਾਰ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਰੂਸਾ ਅਧੀਨ ਫਿਨਿਸ਼ਿੰਗ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਰਵਪੱਖੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਮਾਰਕੀਟਿੰਗ ਫੈਸਟੀਵਲ, ਜਾਬ ਫੇਯਰ, ਅਤੇ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਸਿਰਜਿਆ ਕਾਫੀ ਜਿਕਰਯੋਗ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਲਈ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰੋ. (ਡਾ.) ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ

ਕਾਮਰਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ

The Suttlej



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An Epochal and Eventful Centenary



The establishment of Government College in Ludhiana in 1920 was indeed a great landmark in the educational history of the Cis-Sutlej region of Punjab, traditionally known as Malwa. It had been underlined that this new institution of higher learning had been a reward by the British for the contribution of the people of the district towards distinguished efforts in the 1st World War, particularly in terms of the recruitment of soldiers.

Situated on the banks of scriptural and mythological river of Sutlej, Ludhiana had come a long way since it was founded in 1480's as a strategic post by the orders of Lodhi Sultans of Delhi. The rail links between Delhi and Lahore in 1862 and later extension from Ludhiana with Jakkhal and Bathinda in 1901 had certainly transformed Ludhiana as an ideal central location for trade and manufacturing enterprises. The skyline of the rapidly developing city got metaphorically redefined by the impressive Clock Tower raised in 1906 under Deputy Commissioner Bakshi Tek Chand ICS. The clock seemed to proclaim the arrival of the Hour of Ludhiana as the favourite town of brave entrepreneurs, visionary social and educational pioneers and self-sacrificing patriots. During 1920, interestingly, not only Government College but also its many illustrious children including Satish Chander Dhawan and Abdul Hayee 'Sahir' were born.

The newly established college was extraordinarily luckier in the longer leadership of Principal ACC Harvey in the crucial formative years culminating in the celebration of its silver jubilee with several notable achievements. The Partition had posed many challenges for the institution but thanks to the outstanding Principals like Shri HC Kathpalia and the

competent staff, it soon recovered to be one of the most prestigious colleges in the country. It had earned a special distinction in grooming the top officers for the civil and defence services of independent India and the talented professionals of character and integrity in all other walks of national life.

I had the privilege to be a student of the college for my MA in English in 1963-65. Further, I have had a special pleasure of knowing many eminent senior and junior students of the college as my great friends. During my own stint as lecturer for a couple of years, I had opportunity of learning a lot more from my old beloved teachers and other scholarly academicians of the college. I have the fondest memories of the celebration of the Golden jubilee of the College in November 1970.

During my career in the Indian Foreign Service involving postings to nine different capitals of the world, it was always a rare delight for me to come across some old students of the college. When asked abroad about my place of belonging, I have been proud to introduce myself as someone belonging to the city and college of Sahir.

My heartiest greetings on the auspicious Centenary of the College to Principal Dr Dharam Singh Sandhu, the distinguished faculty and all the past and present students of the college.

Ambassador Bal Anand
I.F.S. (Retired)
& An Alumnus (1963-65)



My Alma Mater - A Glorious Past and a Bright Future



(1920-2020)

I say each student is capable of acting an important part in life. I want my college to serve as the trial ground for discovering potentialities.

(Principal A.C.C. Hervey)

Having studied in this great Alma Mater in late 1960s and early 1970s in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations era, I vividly remember and relish the nostalgia as a student then. To scan the 100 years journey of this great college itself is a thrilling experience of seeing the dream of Principal A.C.C. Hervey (often called as 'Father of the College') being fulfilled. He envisaged the students of the college making their mark nationally and internationally, bagging prestigious positions in all walks of life and making the college proud. The present Principal Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu is carrying on this legacy and involving the alumni of the college in the centenary year celebrations, though temporarily checkmated in his efforts by this ill-fated, prolonged global pandemic. Established in 1920, as per the policy of British Presidency, for spread of education in this region of India in Punjab, our Alma Mater is vibrating in its eternal glow like a towering lighthouse of learning. The college magazine which carries its title name **The Suttlej** and all of its old issues adorning the college library in its Heritage Section now amply describe the flow of educational glow in the last 100 years too.

Principal Hervey, who took charge in 1927, always believed in 'leading from the front'. He literally built the college brick by brick. The tough, recalcitrant, sandy soil mounds at the place which was then miles apart from the now old Ludhiana, were turned into an eminent place of education with green playfields, grounds, tennis lawns, flower beds and trees of rare variety. Mr. Hervey had named different groups of volunteers as

members of the **Coats Off Society**, **Social Service League** and **Handyman Club**. Mr. Hervey also started **The Industrial Science Club**, **Meteorological Society** and the **Printing Press Society** in the college. **The Drama Club** was another most active society to come up in 1930s. **The Students Representative Committee** was also the brainchild of Mr. Hervey.

Principal Mr. Kramet, joined as successor to Principal Hervey in 1942. A 'Cambridge Blue' who was Head of the Indian Naval Academy, of the 'Dufferin' in Bombay earlier, Mr. U. Kramet, perhaps with his deep futuristic insights, invited Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan who was later to become the President of India and was also conferred upon with the Bharat Ratna. The following words from the speech of Dr. Radhakrishnan from the silver jubilee edition of **Suttlej**, capture the mood of the times after the world was torn apart by World War II. He said:

The soul of man is neither English, nor Indian nor Chinese nor Japanese, and neither Hindu nor Muslim. These Universities and educational institutions belong to the Republic of Letters, not to any race, nation, section or community but to humanity at large. For members of such a republic, the qualification should not be less than a daring for truth. (Dare to be true.)".

---The Suttlej (Silver Jubilee Edition 1945)

Only after a short while later in 1947, the Republic of India too had the motto **Satyamev Jayate!** (The Truth Triumphs).

Principal Dr. Mohamed Jahangir took the reins of the college in 1946. But he too shifted to Pakistan in 1947 in the aftermath of partition. The inevitable happened and bloodshed was witnessed on both sides on account of communal frenzy in 1947 and our Punjab suffered. Principal Mr. A.R. Khanna had a hard time in settling down the disturbed conditions and tempers of the youth, but he withstood the trial admirably well. Principal Khanna was also made incharge of the

refugees' camp, setup in Jawahar Nagar Camp area, near present day Shaheed Sukhdev Inter State Bus Terminus in the city. The pictures of college Ambulance Team which adorn the walls of the college corridors present testimony of the relief work responsibility taken by the students and teachers alike in those times.

Classes resumed in February 1948 with PG in English and Mathematics. After Principal Khanna followed Principals H.C. Kathpalia (1949-51) and Dr. Trilochan Singh (1951-53) whose tenures too remained memorable as is evident from the college memoirs saved in the Suttlej magazine. Principal Kathpalia, first time introduced college girls in the Drama Club for playing female roles which were earlier played by boys themselves. If the Pre-1947 era of the college boasts of the illustrious Sahir Ludhianvi, Satish Chander Dhawan and renowned painter Harkishan Lal as its students, the era from early 1950 up to 1984 also saw students like CBI Chief Joginder Singh, Padam Shri Keki N. Daruwalla, an IPS and an eminent English poet, Mr. N N Vohra, an IAS and ex-J&K Governor, S. M.S Gill (ex-MP & ex-Chief Election Commissioner), S. K.P.S. Gill (IPS and former DGP Punjab and also a Padma Shri Awardee) on the college rolls. Recently on 22nd Feb, 2020, alumnus Mr. Bal Anand, an IFS and a former ambassador, read at India International Centre, New Delhi before an educational elite and select gathering of IFSs, the condolence message specially sent by the present Principal Dr. Sandhu on behalf of our college on the sad demise of alumnus Ambassador Retd. Parmjit Singh Sahai (IFS). Many other alumni were also present on the occasion. Mr. Sahai wrote a number of books on international affairs. Mr. Bal Anand shared with me that our Alumnus Mrs. Kamla Chowdhary Dalal, also graduated from here in early 1960s and later competed to become *the first woman PCS officer from Punjab after 1947* (Joint Punjab, before its division into two states)

Prof. Suresh Chander Vatsayan, also an alumnus and later head of PG department of Hindi, made the college proud when his lyrical

poem titled as--**हमी नवोदय हों**--“Hum Nava Yug Ki Nayi Bharati, Nayi Aarti” is the prayer and theme song of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in the morning assembly in schools across India. A Geography teacher, Prof. Baljit Singh Grewal (with his poetic name 'Sajjad'), who was also our tutorial- in- charge, made the college proud when he coined a memorable Olympic Motto for Mexico Olympic Games, 1968 which was published on the title page of the official bulletin of the games then (original with me). A grateful college has engraved his sentiments titled as *An Eastern Expression of Olympic Philosophy* (later also accepted in Tehran and Seoul Asian Games) in a stone memorabilia in the college sports ground: *To distill human strength into speed and skill and to elevate mankind's mind above the weakness of rewards and recognition is the sole purpose of sports.*

---Baljit S. Grewal (India)

The other day, I talked to alumnus Dr. B. C. Gupta IAS (Retd.) who did B.Sc. Honours in 1970 (and served as Member of the National Consumer Commission, an apex-Judicial Tribunal) to decide the consumer grievances for five-plus years. Mr. Ravi Parkash Aggarwal, also a B.Sc. Honours in 1970 topped in college, and went on to pursue M.Sc. in Physics from Oregon State University followed by an Executive MBA education programme at Harvard Business School. He later became the General Manager of Intel Japan. Alumnus Ravi was instrumental in conceiving and launching the *intel in it* branding initiative, which grew into worldwide “**Intel Inside**” campaign.

The diamond jubilee celebrations in the year 1980-1981 too remained very eventful when Principal Rajinder Verma invited many alumni from Pakistan. **Career Wing** for competitive examination grooming and **Obstacle Course** for stamina and strength built up by NCC cadets and other students were introduced then. Principal Verma is accredited with starting *Principal Harvey Memorial Lecture Series* in which lectures were delivered by eminent persons like

Mr. I.C. Puri, the then Chief Secretary, Punjab and Mr. N. S. Vasant, Chairman, Pb. State Elect. Board (both old students), Mr. Prem Bhatia, The Tribune, Chief Editor, Mr. Gurcharan Das, a famous economist, and Prof. Abdul Mazed Khan, a scholar and a statesman, Dr. Khem Singh Gill, VC, PAU etc. Interestingly, Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu, in cooperation with the Alumni Association, started *Centenary Celebrations Lecture Series*, wherein the first lecture was delivered in Feb, 2020 by alumnus S. Shivdular Singh IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar who in a jam-packed Sahir Auditorium spoke and interacted for more than three hours asking students to pose him at least 100 questions. It remained a lively day. It is hoped that further lectures are held by the college by inviting illustrious alumni and others after complete opening of Covid Lockdown.

A number of other students have served and some are still serving in positions of Brigadiers, Colonels and Captains in the Indian Army. Here one can proudly remember our alumnus General T. N. Raina who remained the Chief of Army Staff from 1st June, 1975 to 31st May, 1978. **I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention our Alumni War Martyrs who were Major Shivdev Singh and Captain Vijay Sehgal. They got martyred in War Action in 1962 for the Liberation of Goa from Portuguese Control. The Martyrdom of Captain Jagdev Singh Grewal took place in 1965 Indo-Pak war.** The pictures of these martyrs are placed on the walls of college library which has around 1.25 lac books --some rare-- which are indexed online.

As a proud coordinator of the Alumni Association of this great Alma Mater, my humble request to college authorities and Punjab Govt. is that our college in its 100th year can befittingly build an Alumni Bhawan in the college for which alumni too can contribute in their payback time, just as in many reputed institutions world over, alumni contribute for research and development in their Alma Mater.

Brij Bhushan Goyal

An Alumnus (1968-1973)



ਉਹ ਵੀ ਦਿਨ ਸਨ

ਉਚੇਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਵੇਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੁਸੀਨ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਵਾਂਗ ਸੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੋਸਟ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਈ, ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਜ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸੀ। ਬੜੇ ਵੱਡੇ-ਵੱਡੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਜਮਾਤਾਂ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ, ਹਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਦੇ ਸਿਰਕੱਢ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਡਾ. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਵਿਦਿਆ ਭਾਸਕਰ ਅਰੁਣ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਕਿਰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਭਿਲਾਸ਼ੀ ਜੀ ਵਰਗੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਅਤੇ ਪੋਸਟ ਗਰੈਜੂਏਟ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਯੁਕਤ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਚੀਮਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਵੀ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਬਣੇ।

1974 ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਂ ਜੀ.ਜੀ.ਐਨ. ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਤੋਂ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਪਸੰਦ ਬਣਿਆ। ਮੈਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਹਿਪਾਠੀ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਛਾਬੜਾ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਦਾਖਲ ਹੋਣ ਗਏ। ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਿਆਂ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ, ਇਥੇ ਵੀ ਇਕੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਤੁਰਦੇ ਰਹੇ। ਮੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਅਗਲੀ ਕਲਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ (ਕਹਾਣੀਕਾਰ/ਗੀਤਕਾਰ) ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਸੀ। ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜਗਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੰਧੂ (ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰ) ਸੀ। ਸਭਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੜਾ ਹੀ ਸਹਿਚਾਰ ਸੀ।

ਐਸ.ਸੀ.ਡੀ. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਮੁਖੀ ਡਾ ਜੁਗਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਨ। ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਉਜਾਗਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮ.ਸ. ਚੀਮਾ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਤੇਜ ਕੌਰ ਦਰਦੀ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸਤਿਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕੌਰ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਹਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸਨ। ਮੈਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਤੇਜ ਕੌਰ ਦਰਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਤੇਜ ਕੌਰ ਦਰਦੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਸਮਾਨ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੇਟਿਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਗੁਣਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਅਮਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੁਆ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੂਰੀ ਨਜ਼ਰਸਾਨੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਗੁਣਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਮੇਰੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਤਾਂ ਸਨ ਹੀ ਕੁਝ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਵੀ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ ਮੌਲਣ ਵਿਗਸਣ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਮੁਖੀ ਜੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਨੁਸਾਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੂੜੀ ਰਖਦੇ। ਆਪ ਐਨ.ਸੀ.ਸੀ. ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਵੀ ਸਨ। ਕੁਝ

ਸਟਾਫ਼ ਦੀ ਖਿੱਚ ਤਾਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਖਿੱਚ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਦੇ। ਸਾਡਾ ਰਸਵੰਡੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੁਣਨ ਦੇ ਲਾਲਚ ਵੱਲ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮ.ਸ. ਚੀਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਸਨੇਹ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਤਕਨਾਲੋਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਿਆਣਪਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਰਮਸਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ। ਬਾਕੀ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬੜਾ ਹੀ ਸਨੇਹ ਕਰਦੇ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਉਦੋਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਆਰਸੀ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਲੜੀ, ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ, ਸਰਦਲ, ਹੋਮਜਯੋਤੀ, ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਤੇ ਨਿੱਕੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਰਸਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਅਕਸਰ ਛੱਪਦੇ ਸਾਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਆਏ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਣ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਡਾ. ਸੁਰੇਸ਼ ਵਾਤਸਾਇਨ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੁੱਲ ਕੇ ਗੱਲ ਬਾਤ ਕਰਦੇ।

ਭੂਗੋਲ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਬਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਰੇਵਾਲ ਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸ.ਸ. ਨਰੂਲਾ, ਡਾ. ਤੇਜਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ, ਡਾ. ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਮਸਤਾਨਾ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਕਸਰ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਇਕਤਵ ਮਾਣਿਆ, ਅਸਾਂ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਡੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ ਜਦ ਵੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਲਭ ਕੇ ਆਸ਼ੀਰਵਾਦ ਦਿੰਦੇ। ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਕੁ ਸਿਆਣੀ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਾਸ਼, ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ, ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ, ਮੋਹਨਜੀਤ ਤੇ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਪਾਤਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਸਨੇਹ ਦਿਖਾਉਂਦੇ। ਇਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਬੜਾ ਵਿਸਮਾਦੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਸੀ।

ਉਦੋਂ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਟੱਡੀ ਸਰਕਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਇਕੱਤਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੈਲਾਨੀ ਤੇ ਸ. ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਦਕਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਅਕਸਰ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ।

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਿਨ ਇੰਦਰਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਣੇ ਮਿਲਕ ਪਲਾਂਟ ਦਾ ਉਦਘਾਟਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਈ, ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਸੈਂਟਰਲ ਬਾਡੀ ਆਫ਼ ਸਟੂਡੈਂਟਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਸਨ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੰਘਣ ਨਾ ਦੇਣ ਪਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੋਟ ਜਰੂਰ ਪਾਉਣੀ ਸੀ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ ਤੱਕ ਘੋਂਸ-ਘੋਂਸ ਚੱਲਦੀ ਰਹੀ। ਜਦ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੋਂ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਪੁੱਜ ਸਕੇ। ਐਮਰਜੈਂਸੀ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਹੋਈ। ਸਹਿਮ ਤਾਂ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਗੱਲੋਂ ਮੌਜ ਇਹ ਬਣੀ ਕਿ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੋਈਆਂ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਮੈਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ 'ਚ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਟਾਪਰ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸੇ ਸਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ਼ਿਵ

ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬਟਾਲਵੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ 'ਚ ਗੋਲਡ ਮੈਡਲ ਹਾਸਲ ਹੋਇਆ। ਦੋ ਵਡੇਰੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਰੋਲ ਆਫ਼ ਆਨਰ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਕਾਨਵੋਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੋਲਡ ਮੈਡਲ ਲੈਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਦੀ ਸੀਟ ਤੇ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਬੀਏਟਰ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਟਾਪਰ ਅਨੁਪਮ ਖੇਰ (ਮਗਰੋਂ ਫ਼ਿਲਮ ਅਦਾਕਾਰ ਬਣਿਆ) ਬੈਠਾ ਸੀ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਉਪ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰਪਤੀ ਡਾ. ਬੀ.ਡੀ. ਜੱਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਗੋਲਡ ਮੈਡਲ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਚਾਅ ਬੰਮਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮੈਂ ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਦਾ ਮੰਗਵਾਂ ਕੋਟ ਪਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਨਿੱਘ ਹੈ।

ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਪੁਸਤਕਪਾਲ ਦਾ ਵਤੀਰਾ ਏਨਾ ਮਸ਼ੀਨੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਜਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਦਿਲ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ। ਦੋਵੇਂ ਸਾਲ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਦੌਰਾਨ ਮੈਂ ਜੀ.ਜੀ.ਐਨ. ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਐਕਸਟੈਨਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਲਿਆ। ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ 'ਚ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਖੁੱਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਜਾਂ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੋਵੇ, ਲਾਹੌਰ ਬੁੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਪ ਤੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀਅਨ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਗੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੰਨੂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿੱਲ ਦੇ ਦਿਉ, ਪਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ 'ਚ ਪੁਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਆਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਸੀ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸ. ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਐਸ.ਪੀ. ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦਾ। ਉਦੋਂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ 'ਚ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਕਲਾਸਿਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਪਰ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਰਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਕਮਾਲ ਦਾ ਸੀ। ਐਮ.ਏ. ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਾਲ 'ਚ ਮੈਂ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਤੇ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਦੂਜੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੇ ਰਿਹਾ। ਦੂਸਰੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਬਰੈਕਟਿਡ ਸੈਕਿੰਡ ਰਹੇ। ਇੱਕ ਨੰਬਰ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਲੀ ਬੀਬੀ ਗੋਲਡ ਮੈਡਲ ਲੈ ਗਈ।

ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਜ 'ਚ ਉਦੋਂ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਬਾਬਲਾਂ ਵਰਗੇ ਸਨ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਵਰਮਾ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਬਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਰੂਪ, ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਰ.ਨ. ਮਾਟਾ ਜੀ ਵਰਗੇ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਵਰਮਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ਼ ਇੰਡੀਆ 'ਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਘੰਟੇ ਦੀ ਪਾਰਟ ਟਾਈਮ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ। ਪਾਸ ਬੁੱਕ ਰਾਈਟਰ ਵਜੋਂ ਵਜ਼ੀਫ਼ਾ ਲੈਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਖੁਦ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਸਾਂ।

ਐਮ.ਏ.'ਚ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ 'ਚੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਦੋਂ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਕਨਵੋਕੇਸ਼ਨ 'ਚ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਬਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਰੇਵਾਲ ਜੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੱਤ ਅੱਠ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਨਵੋਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਤੇ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗਏ। ਕੁਝ ਕੁ

ਨਾਮ ਚੇਤੇ ਹਨ। ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ 'ਚੋ ਹਿੰਮਤ, ਹਰਭਜਨ, ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕਸ 'ਚੋ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਵਿਕਰਮ ਸਨ। ਬਾਕੀ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਚੇਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰ ਚੰਗਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੱਗਿਆ ਹਵਾ 'ਚ ਉਡਦੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਸਾਂ ਉਦੋਂ। ਏਥੇ ਹੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਣਾ ਬੋਲੀ ਹਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਬਿੰਦ (ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਦੇ ਸਰੀ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ 'ਚ ਰੇਡਿਓ ਰੈਡ.ਐਫ.ਐਮ. ਦਾ ਸਰਵੋਤਮ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰ) ਮਿਲਿਆ, ਉਹ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਾਲਿਜ 'ਚੋ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ 'ਚ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਬਲਵੰਤ ਗਾਰਗੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਬੀਏਟਰ ਵਿਭਾਗ 'ਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਸੀ। ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦੀ ਨਸ਼ਿਆ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਬਣਾਈ 15 ਮਿੰਟ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ ਫਿਲਮ 'ਕਾਲਾ ਸੂਰਜ' 'ਚ ਉਹ ਨਾਇਕ ਬਣਿਆ। ਇਹ ਫਿਲਮ ਸਿਨੇਮਾ ਘਰਾਂ 'ਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਫਿਲਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਵਿਖਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬੇਹੱਦ ਚੰਗਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਸੋਹਣੇ ਸੁਨੱਖੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਕਰੀਨ ਤੇ ਵੇਖਣਾ। ਗੌਰਮਿੰਟ ਕਾਲਿਜ 'ਚ ਉਦੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਪੱਕੇ ਪਛਾਣ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਕੈਨਟੀਨ ਠੇਕੇਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰ ਓਮੀ ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨ ਸਭ ਲਈ ਮੁਹਬਤਾਂ ਵੰਡਦਾ। ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ 'ਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਯਾਦਵ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਲਾਉਂਦਾ। ਇਕ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੈਲੇ ਜਹੇ ਕੰਬਲ ਦੀ ਬੁੱਕਲ ਮਾਰੀ ਅਕਸਰ ਦਰਖ਼ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਕਢਵਾਉਂਦਾ। 'ਇਸ਼ਕ ਰੋਗ ਨੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਬੰਦਾ ਰਾਂਝਾ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਆਮ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਉਖੜੀਆਂ ਹੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਪਰ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਵਾਲ ਸਹੀ ਕੱਢਦਾ। ਕੇ.ਐਲ. ਸਹਿਗਲ ਦੇ ਗੀਤ ਬੜੇ ਦਰਦੀਲੇ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ, “ਹੁਣ ਸਮੇਸੇ ਖੁਆਉ। ਕਾਲਿਜ 'ਚ ਹੀ ਸੌ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਮਾਸੂਮ ਮੁਹੱਬਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਚੇਤੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਕਦੇ ਕਦੇ ਉਦਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਹਿਪਾਠੀਆਂ 'ਚੋ ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ, ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਲਕਟ ਤੇ ਸਾਧੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਹੋਸਟਲ 'ਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਅਕਸਰ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹੋਸਟਲ ਲੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਜਦ ਮੈਸ 'ਚ ਮੀਟ ਮੁਰਗਾ ਬਣਦਾ। ਬੜੇ ਭੋਲੇ ਭਾਅ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ 'ਵੀਰੇ! ਸਾਡੀ ਮੈਸ 'ਚ ਅੱਜ ਬੱਕਰੇ ਦੀ ਦਾਲ ਬਣੀ ਏ। ਜੇ ਨਾ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਰੁੱਸ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਹੱਬਤੀ ਵੀਰਾ ਸੀ। ਪੁੱਜ ਕੇ ਭੋਲਾ। ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਰਬ ਘਿਉ ਵਾਲੀ ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੀ ਪੀਪੀ 'ਚ ਪਿੰਡੋ ਖੋਆ ਲੈ ਆਇਆ। ਸਿਆਲੂ ਦਿਨ ਸਨ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੱਸ ਬੈਠਾ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਧੂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਬਲਿਓ ਮੇਰੀ ਕਰ ਲਈ, ਉਹ ਉਪਰੋਂ ਖਾ ਕੇ ਜੰਦਰੀ ਲਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ। ਅਸੀਂ ਬੱਲਿਉਂ ਖੁਰਚ ਖੁਰਚ ਕੇ ਖਾ ਗਏ। ਜਦ ਆਖਰੀ ਤਹਿ ਰਹਿ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ, “ਆਖੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਤੇ ਚੂਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੁਤਰ ਗਏ। ਅਸੀਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਚੂਹੇ ਹੱਸੀ

ਗਏ। ਦੂਜੇ ਦਿਨ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਰੁੱਸ ਗਿਆ। ਕੈਨਟੀਨ 'ਚੋ ਗਜਰੇਲਾ ਖੁਆ ਕੇ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਸਾਡੀ ਸਹਿਪਾਠਣ ਸੀ ਇੱਕ। ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਗਾਉਂਦੀ। ਕਾਲਿਜ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ 'ਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਦੋ ਗੀਤ ਸੁਣਾਏ। ਇੱਕ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਲੱਗਣ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਚੇਤੇ ਹੈ।

ਮੁੜ ਆ ਲਾਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਘਰੇ ਬੜਾ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ !
ਵੇ ਕਣਕਾਂ ਨਿੱਸਰ ਪਈਆਂ, ਵੇ ਤੂੰ ਆ ਕੇ ਝਾਤੀ ਮਾਰ।
ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਵਿਆਹੀ, ਅੱਜ ਵਿਯੋਗਣ, ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ
ਮਹਿੰਦੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੰਗ ਨਾ ਨਿੰਵਿਆ, ਫਿਕੀ ਪਈਨਾ ਮਹਿੰਦੀ
ਵੇ ਅਜੇ ਘਰ ਅੱਪੜੇ ਨਾ, ਮੇਰੀ ਡੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਕਹਾਰ
ਮੁੜ ਆ ਲਾਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ....।

ਦੂਸਰਾ ਗੀਤ ਸੀ “ ਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਮੰਗਾ ਦੇ ਐਨਕਾਂ, ਗੋਰੇ ਰੰਗ ਦੀ ਦੁਹਾਈ ਮੱਚ ਜਾਵੇਂ।

ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਥੋਂ ਇਕ ਜਮਾਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਇਕ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਹਾਕੀ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਸੁਖਬੀਰ ਗਰੇਵਾਲ ਖਿਡੋਣਾ ਐਨਕਾਂ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਿਆ! ਆਹ ਫੜ, ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਟਾਹਰਾਂ ਮਾਰਦੀ ਸੀ ! ਚੰਗੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਨ, ਅੱਜ ਵਰਗੇ ਦਿਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਲੇਸ਼ ਪੈਂਦਾ। ਹੱਸਦੇ ਹੱਸਦੇ ਸਭ ਜਾਣੇ ਕੈਨਟੀਨ ਜਾ ਬੈਠੇ। ਸਮੇਸੇ ਬਰਫੀ ਖਾ ਕੇ ਜਸ਼ਨ ਮਨਾਇਆ। ਇਹੀ ਸੁਖਬੀਰ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ ਬਣਿਆ ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਹਾਕੀ ਟੀਮ ਦਾ ਕੋਚ ਵੀ। ਚੰਗੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਨ। ਕਿੰਨੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਖੇਡਾਂ, ਸਾਹਿਤ, ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਵਾਰ ਬਣੇ। ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨਿਕ ਸੇਵਾ 'ਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਹੀ ਜਮਾਤੀ ਗੁਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ, ਮਨਜੀਤ, ਹਿੰਮਤ ਤੇ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਡੰਡੇ ਤਕ ਪੁੱਜੇ। ਆਈ.ਏ.ਐਸ, ਆਈ.ਪੀ.ਐਸ, ਆਈ.ਆਰ.ਐਸ ਤੇ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕ ਸਰਵਿਸ 'ਚ ਪੁੱਜ ਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਬੌਧਿਕ ਸੰਪਤੀ ਬਣੇ। ਕਾਲਿਜ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਕੇਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਸੁਮੱਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਠੰਡਕ ਸੀ, ਹਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਈ ਸਨੇਹੀ ਵਿਹਾਰ! ਅੱਜ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਾਲਿਜ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਖਿੱਲਰ ਗਿਆ। ਯਾਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀ ਥਾਨ ਕਾਬੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਆ ਰਹੇ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਨ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਇੱਕ ਸਦੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਕਾਲ 'ਚ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਭਾਗ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਮੈਂ।

ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ

ਉੱਘੇ ਲੇਖਕ

ਅਤੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ (1974-1976)

SCD Government College that takes Pride in Excellence



Devoted to developing leaders in many disciplines, SCD Government College, after completing an illustrious century, continues with its unending appetite for excellence in making a positive difference to contemporary society.

Belonging to a select band of elite educational institutions of the pre-partition days that have remained engaged with teaching and passion to push the boundaries of human knowledge, SCD Government College has created a niche for itself not only in academics but also in all areas that an institution of its status can encompass in its control. Its alumni not only occupy key positions in the civil administration, social justice, and defense but also hold aloft its flag in the field of sports, culture, and entertainment. Established in 1920 as Imperial College with its first three Principals coming from the elite IES, it has been one of the oldest institutions of higher education in the region where co-education in postgraduate classes was introduced much earlier. It greets students from all over and provides an excellent climate for both academic and extracurricular activities.

It was in 1970, the year the college was celebrating its Golden jubilee, I got admission in Pre-University (Medical). It is one of very few educational institutions that used to boast of the best grassy hockey ground, exclusive football and cricket grounds, an international standard athletic track, a swimming pool, basketball, tennis and volleyball courts besides a weights training hall. Hockey ground was so famous that it played host to a Test game against visiting national team of France. For its maintenance, no one was allowed to walk on its sprawling green lawns, and trespassers were fined heavily. **As a hockey player, it was a dream comes true for me as I played hockey on this ground for six years. During this period, the college hockey team created history. In 1974, it won the Panjab**

University Inter-College championship for the first time in 54 years.

This historic triumph was not without some pulsating moments and a drama. Four teams that had qualified for Inter-Zonals that year were SGGS College, Chandigarh; Jat College, Rohtak, Government College, Gurgaon, and Government College, Ludhiana. Till then, all Haryana colleges were still affiliated to Panjab University. We played a goalless draw against SGGS College, Chandigarh, in our opening game of the round-robin league. A 2-0 win over Jat College, Rohtak, in the second game boosted our chances as we started tasting our first title victory. In our third and final game, when we left the Hostel for hockey ground, we were all determined to score a big win as SGGS College was also expected to win its last game against Jat College Rohtak. To win the title, we needed a better goal average as we and SGGS College had the same number of points with one win one draw in our first two games each. And since Jat College with brilliant right-winger Phool Kumar, in its side, we expected it to give a tough fight to SGGS College. Our game was the first of the last day. Gurgaon College also had an outstanding and speedy center-forward Shamsher Singh. Since he was the only dangerous man in our rival team, we decided to mark him tightly.

We started very well scoring five goals in first 23 minutes before Shamsher broke loose and dribbled past almost our entire defense. Before he could do a shot at the goal, our center-half, Kuldip Singh, who later played for Western Railway and Railway, bodily checked him and hit him in the knee. Withering in pain, he sprawled on the field. Umpire Gurcharan Singh Bodhi (coach of the 1975 World Cup Champion Indian hockey team) gave Kuldip marching orders. Trailing by a big margin and losing their star player was too much for the Gurgaon team. I walked out in protest saying that Umpiring was biased. Repeated requests by umpires to the Gurgaon team to return and resume the game met with no

response. An SOS was sent to Dr. B.L. Gupta, the then Director of Sports. Within minutes he arrived on the ground and talked to the two Umpires. He asked umpires to blow a whistle and ask the teams to resume the game. Gurgaon team, however, refused to relent. After a couple of warnings, Dr. Gupta threatened to scratch our rivals for defying umpires.

The threat did not work. After a few minutes of Gurgaon refusing to take the field, Dr. BL Gupta went inside the ground and called the Manager of Gurgaon to send his team. He refused. Furious Dr. Gupta then not only scratched the team but also ordered Gurgaon boys to vacate the university hostel within the next 30 minutes. We heaved a sigh of relief when we were declared winners of the game. And in the last game, contrary to expectations Jat College beat SGGS College to confirm our number one position in the league.

Interestingly, that team had three Nagi brothers – Onkar, Harpal and Jasbir - and two Grewal brothers – Sukhvir and Jagbir. Besides Sukhvir Grewal, another member of the team, Gurdeep Singh Pannu, who happened to be a nephew of the then DPE of our college Sohan Singh Pannu, also played for India. Gurdeep was chosen to represent India in the 1975 Rene Frank International Tournament in Madras. The tournament was held a few months after India had won the third World Cup in Kuala Lumpur. Sukhvir played for India for a number of years and had the distinction of caching the Indian Olympic hockey team to Barcelona in 1992.

Fortunate as we were, our first year in the college saw us come face to face with many of country's eminent personalities, including Sahir Ludhianvi and Amrita Pritam, Harkishen Lal (painter), Keki Daruwala, Mohan Sehgal, and Avtar Singh Cheema, besides others. We felt proud that General TN Raina and Maj-Gen Himmat Singh Gill, bureaucrats NN Vohra, MS Gil, IC Puri, SS Puri, Jagpal Singh Sandhu, top police officers Joginder Singh, Rupinder Singh had been students of this great institution. **To honor one of**

its outstanding alumni and scientist, the college was renamed Satish Chander Dhawan (SCD) Government College in 1976.

And then the college had the distinction of producing some outstanding sportsmen and women also. Test cricketer Yash Pal Sharma, hockey Olympian Iqbaljit Singh, and international players Sukhvir Singh Grewal, Jagdeep Singh Phulka (goalkeeper of the Indian hockey team that won gold in the 1966 Asian Games in Bangkok), cagers Manmohan Singh, Sajjan Singh Cheema, Amrit Grewal (son of Prof Baljit Singh Grewal, Olympic thinker, poet, and sports commentator). Besides, athletes Jagdev Singh and Jagmohan Singh and Sukhpal Singh Palli (volleyball), had been students of the college.

When the golden jubilee celebrations were held, eminent Punjabi litterateur Pritam Singh was the Principal. Later Dr Kesar Singh (Chemistry) took over as Principal in 1971 and continued until 1976. Though the college had been fortunate to get top academicians as Principals, who always supported extracurricular and sports activities, some of them can be singled out for their singular contribution to encouraging sports. Dr. Mohammed Jahangir, who was the principal of the college just before partition took place, had been a great sportsman himself. He moved to Pakistan after partition and his son Majid Khan played Test cricket for Pakistan.

Principal Multani Chand Sharma, who died a few years ago after completing a century, was an iconic figure, both in academics and sports. A keen hockey and tennis player, he not only served educational institutions which are now in Pakistan but also taught foreign languages like French, German, besides his main subject English. Principal Sarwan Singh and Principal H.S. Deol, however, stand out. During their command, the college sports reached a new high. During their tenures, the college won several Inter-College championships and even overall trophy.

They were backed and supported by several other members of the faculty who had been die-hard sports administrators. Prof Gurbachan

Singh Salaria would join the college football players every evening while Professor Chadha was regular in his tennis games where his son, Vikram Chadha (Professor of Economics at Guru Nanak Dev University) used to join him. Prof S.S. Mohindra was the lucky President of the College Hockey Club that won the University championship in 1974. Then there was Professor Baljit Singh Grewal "Sajjad", a great Olympic thinker and sports commentator. He was also known for his Urdu poetry. Both Professor Grewal and Professor Mohindra were from the Geography Department.

Cricket used to be the domain of Prof. F.C. Chopra of Economics who headed the College Cricket Club for a number of years, including the time when Yash Pal was getting into the groove to play Test cricket. The College had produced several top cricket players, including Vinod Sharma, Arun Passi, Satish Kumar, Balkrishan, and Rajinder Pursarthy.

The College always had a distinguished faculty in its Physical Education Department where besides ever-cheerful Sohan Singh Pannu were Professors and coaches like R.P. Kumaria (He remained associated with cricket and was also a Punjab selector), C.P. Mullick, Reet Mohinder Singh (who later became Director of Sports of Panjab University), Gurdev Singh (volleyball), Jagdev Singh (athletics), Gurcharan Singh Gill, Gurdeep Singh Nagi and Jagninder Singh (hockey).

The college had some outstanding Table Tennis players who held top rankings not only in Punjab but also in North India. They include Badminton Arun Dhand was outstanding. Even after retiring from the national circuit, he continued to win laurels for the country in World Masters Tournaments. Sanjay Jain and Rajesh Dhir also dominated the State badminton scene for a number of years. Manoj Gandhi and Darshna were outstanding women badminton players who did the college proud. Weightlifters Tara Singh and Parvesh Chander besides others brought honors and glory to the college while among outstanding athletes produced by the college were middle-distance runner Amarjit Singh and

hurdler Harinder Pal Singh.

There have been several others who did very well in various competitions and university meets in other sports, including swimming and water polo, tennis, boxing, wrestling, cross country races, volleyball, and gymnastics.. The College did get sports wings in some games under different schemes of the Central and State Government. But somehow, participation in sports and games is diminishing.

Now when the college enters its second centenary in service of people, it has to maintain the balance it always did in the past. Academics and extracurricular activities must go hand in hand so that institutions like SCD Government College turn out complete citizens, who are intellectually and physically sound and alert. Incidentally, I remained Student Editor of Science Section and also of English Section of The Sutlej during my stint in the college first from 1970-74 and then from 1975-77. I also represented college hockey and cricket teams in PU championships.

Prabhjot Paul Singh

Ex-Chief of Bureau, The Tribune group of newspapers, and currently, Executive Editor PTC News & An Alumnus

Eternally Inspiring



For me 'Dare to be True' is personification of my Alma Mater's identity in the society at large, and I feel proud to have got admission here in our times back in 1972. My admission in Govt College, then in Prep Class, enhanced the prestige of

my parents in the village from where I used to come for 3 miles to catch the train from Doraha to Ludhiana and then again on foot 3 miles from railway station to college. I vividly remember our Professor of English, Shri. A K Kapur, who did not utter a single word other than English in class. Some backbenchers like me from rural

background started creating trouble. But Mr. Kapur remained firm in his stance that English will be taught in English only. Many teased me that I am bound to fail, but that did not happen. Thanks to Prof. Kapur's great inspiration then, that ultimately I was able to do Post Graduation in Economics (in English medium) and I also got selected in a very good Punjab Government cadre. It is my advice to the students of this era to keep the integrity and fame of my college intact as good memories are going to remain with you for times to come. This will also inspire next generations of students.

Bhinder Singh -P.I.S. (Retd.)

Ex. GM and Deputy Director (Retired)
Department of Industries and Commerce
Punjab & An Alumnus

Teachers Who Encourage



Prof. M.R. Mayer taught us Industrial Economics in MA Economics which I joined after B.Com. I used to discuss many points with him and he always replied to my satisfaction and enrichment. Incidentally, one of my class fellows who resided next to my house, mentioned about these frequent discussions with the professor to my father, who was also a retired lecturer. My father told me not to have discussion only for the sake of it but resort to it only to clear doubts. I stopped asking questions altogether. After next two-three classes when I did not raise any question, Prof Mayer asked specifically to me why I was no longer making queries and he asked me to continue quizzing him and also guided me to jot down "notes". Prof F.C. Chopra was my guide for dissertation and also took personal interest in giving insight on the subject.

It all helped me to sharpen my understanding of economics and completing post graduation with distinction of First Class First (PU Gold Medal). After a brief teaching stint, I

joined as an Economic Officer in the Bank till my last posting.

K B Singh

Deputy General Manager (Retd.)
Punjab National Bank & An Alumnus

Forever Grateful



It is a matter of great pleasure and honor for me to share my views on the occasion of centenary celebrations of this great institution whose Alumni are spread globally in every field viz –administration, politics, literature, social life, film industry, defence services, research, sports and entrepreneurship. During my stay in this institution, first from 1968-71 and then again from 1973-75, I remained impressed by many of our teacher scholars, who all were also down to earth personalities. Many in fact were fatherly figure for most of us students. Having remained a founder president of Sahir Writers Association in the Golden Jubilee year 1970-71 and also a member of Student Central Association in the year 1975 and editor of The Sutlej –Urdu and News section, I got many opportunities to learn from my great teachers. I always remember interactional memories of those times, which I still hold .To pay my gratefulness to a few teachers among others, I quote Principal Pritam Singh, Prof.S.S. Narula, Prof Suresh Vatsyan, Prof B S Grewal , Prof. A. S. Passi, Dr. Ujagar Singh ,Dr. Gurcharan Singh Dr.H.S. Deol. Prof R.N. Matta and Prof.G.S. Barara's of Drama and music club as I also remained member of the club.

I congratulate Hon'ble Principal Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu and present staff on the Centenary Celebrations, while I wish glorious times ahead for each of the student who like me will become Alumnus to adore this great Alma Mater.

Dr. Purshottam Gupta

EX HOD Postgraduate Department of Punjabi,
Arya College, Ludhiana & An Alumnus

Some important milestones in the Journey so far...



For us at SCD Government College the year 2020 holds a significance far different from what it does for the rest of the world. It was in 1920 that this historic edifice of higher learning took birth as a fledgling institution with only a few students and teachers. In its journey of a hundred years it has come to represent success and achievement in all fields of human enterprise not just in the region or the state or the country, but in the entire world. It has groomed the students who have passed through its portals for a bigger role on the world stage and such has been the dedication, the commitment and the belief of both the learners and their teachers that the illustrious sons of the soil went on to etch their names and that of their homeland in letters of gold.

Inheriting the mantle of leading such an institution is an overwhelming and challenging job which I have been handling for the past seven years. My entire service counts to thirty years as an educator. In my capacity as an administrator I have tried to ensure that my dear institution moves and evolves with the times and both the staff and the students develop holistically. In February 2016 the NAAC inspection was carried out and the college was accredited with A grade. I have tried to re-evaluate and revamp the existing system to the best of my understanding. Many infrastructural enhancements needed to be made too. The college is extremely proud of its heritage building. But since it is one hundred years old, its roofs had to be strengthened. ITC has been the buzz word for quite some time now. Hence, 32 Smart Class rooms were constructed to facilitate this. The Central Library has more than 1 lakh books. Hence, it has been computerized for easy access. A new Boys' Hostel with modern amenities, a new Block in the Girls' Hostel, Dr. B.R Ambedkar RUSA Block and ramps for

differently abled students have also been constructed to meet the increasing demands of the changing times. 5 gates of the college, a new Conference Room adjoining Principal's office and an ultra-modern Seminar Hall have been renovated with financial assistance from our worthy alumni. Former Cabinet Minister Dr. M S Gill, Sh. Onkar Singh Pahwa, Eastman Industries are some of our benefactors to whom we shall forever remain grateful. Very soon a Rooftop Solar Power Plant of 150 kilowatts with the capacity of generating 600 units would become functional. It is also an initiative of a worthy alumni, Cabinet Minister Sh. Bharat Bhushan Ashuji under smart City Project. Other renovation work includes white washing of the college, renovation of the canteen, Chemistry and Botany labs, Administration Block, Cycle Stand, and Sahir Auditorium. Sanitation and sewerage system of the college has been improved as per the requirement. New washrooms have been constructed in every block of the college. Water supply system in the college has also been modernized. Solar lights have been installed in the campus to cut down on energy consumption and make the campus eco-friendly. A unique feature of the college is the Finishing School. Personality Development, Communication Skills and IT and Tally training are some of the modules of the Finishing School to groom the students for employment. The college was the first to introduce the Online Admission Process a few years ago. This gave us the advantage of improving it over these years with the benefit that it could have smoothly enroll students online in today's scenario of the Pandemic. I have also expanded the number of PG courses to include M. Sc. in Chemistry and Physics. Government College East also functions under my leadership in the campus of SCD Government College since its building is under construction. Incidentally, I am also heading a number of other Government

The Suttlej



ENGLISH SECTION

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Are we game?



The present scenario is unlike any we have ever known. The ensuing Covid-19 pandemic has pushed most enterprises including education into reverse gear. Education largely consisted of face to face interaction of the students with the teachers in most parts of the country and abroad. In these times of social distancing this contact is lost. In order to keep intact the bond between the student and the teacher we will have to reach out to the students and go back to the basics. Actual classroom dynamics involve a lot of drama that holds the attention of the class and keeps them engaged. The presence of a teacher would bring order to a class that would invariably be a boisterous lot intent upon having a gala time. Loud cheerful laughter, innocent fun, tiffins polished up lustily during lunch time or bites snatched right under the nose of the teacher, robust rounds of football or cricket in the fields, secrets shared and divulged under-the-breath, pieces of paper becoming peripatetic, punishments upon being caught, celebrations at the drop of a hat, boastful declarations of the most fantastic kinds, knowing looks exchanged..., we have all been blessed to have experienced all this and we have also seen our students doing the same. Unbeknownst to them, we as teachers grant them liberties, for it is thrilling to see youngsters having a great time. A campus comes alive with students hanging around, lounging on the lawns, pouring over books in the library, enjoying snacks in the canteen, conferring with teachers about the day's lesson or assignments, even challenging the teachers over some points in order to either test their knowledge or their patience. In the end, it is gratifying to survey the class after a lecture well delivered and to see respect and regard reflected in their eyes. Alternatively, looks of disapprobation would

make us sit up straight and take stock of our own selves. To touch so many lives in the course of just one day! It is this that informs our vocation, our calling. More than the teaching and the learning, both students and teachers look forward to interacting with each other and our peers in the campus, working our magic with these pliable young minds. There is so much fun in these interactions. Let's not let them fade away. Let's try to bring back this gusto and verve in our classrooms, our virtual classrooms.

To acknowledge that the present times are the hardest for the students is an understatement. Standing on the threshold of youth yet unable to venture out. Cooped up in their homes, not being able to explore and savour the world has compromised their social mobility. As the contagion spread, holding exams was not feasible and students had to be promoted without conduct of examinations. This has directly affected the standard of higher education and also added to the difficulties of the teachers – how to get the students to study? Technology has come as a savior to us all. Rather, the Covid-19 induced lockdown has unlocked opportunities. Now is the age of e-governance, e-commerce and e-education. The only way to reach out to the world is through the internet. Online teaching methods have been adopted. It is a territory new to us all. Only time will tell what lies ahead. However, face to face teaching cannot be replaced. Creative and new ideas don't just come by listening over an online medium. Production and development of knowledge happens over an informal cup of tea. We learn by talking to each another. In these unprecedented and fluid times, we will have to challenge ourselves as well as our students. Are we game?

Harmeet Kaur Jhaji
Assistant Professor of English

When Life gives you Lemons, Pour Self-love



There are times when waking up to a new day seems meaningless. Liveliness of the world dampens you. Every step you take, even as you make your way to the lavatory, feels heavy. Swollen eyes with dark crescents below tell the sleepless tales of the night before. There are times when the warm, golden light falling from the sky feels too hot to bear. The gentle breeze swaddles the heart in an incessant numb ache. There are times when we are suddenly doused in the sea of sadness in the middle of broad daylight and it becomes harder to smile, and suffocating to breathe. We shatter as the tears trickle down our eyes and dissolve ourselves in that gaping sea of negativity. The very idea of "hope" seems far-fetched and fantastic. There are times when the simple act of shaking hands seems a listless movement. We forget to live in the moment as mindlessness wraps its thick band on our eyes as we keep getting pulled towards that dark void, forbidding any light to seep in, getting drowned in an endless ocean of worthlessness, self-pity, and what-ifs and I-can'ts.

But I want to tell you that it is those times you start loving yourself. It is those moments when you let self-love slowly infuse in you, let it course through your bones and veins and let it hold the reins of your leaden life. Give care to your body as a mother gives her selfless care to her child. Nourish your body with healthy foods, stay mindful and observe as life buzzes with vigour around you. Water your barren heart and let the fragrant flowers to bloom and diffuse their sweet scent that drives out the pungent smell of the void. Try things you never tried before. Go take that job you have always wanted, chase that dream you thought was worthless, and eat that cheese pizza that you starved yourself for, sign up for that beauty pageant.

Just do it.

There is no need to rush. The first step to self-love is hard but take that darn step and fight the emptiness and worthlessness that haunts you. Each step you take, no matter how small, will be a blow that punctures the guts of the darkness that looms over you. And then, my friend, will come a time when waking up won't be so difficult and embers will shine in your eyes and smiles will fill your days.

Samiksha Jain
M.A. II English



My Exigent Experience of Covid : A Memoir



The unprecedented experience of COVID-19 pandemic has unleashed my desire to express myself in black and white. The experience was exigent in the sense that it not only halted the normal way of life but also brought everything to an abrupt standstill! Life turned upside down to the extent that it made us reflect on the current and forthcoming challenges. For better or worse, one thing is sure; life on earth has changed forever!

I distinctly remember how it all crept in my life. March 11 2020, was the day that changed everything for me. It was when I signed an official notice that had interdicted the students to come to college, in the wake of COVID -19, though it stated that the college would remain open for the teachers. This was the day that first made me give a serious thought to the pandemic spread. Until then, for me, COVID-19 was just a disease from which people from far off places or countries were suffering. Somehow I was overly confident that it won't ever hit my country, my state, my city, my college and thus not my life!

Being a happy go lucky kind of a person, I have a tremendous capacity to brush off anything that sounds, seems or feels unpleasant. As such for me, attending college with no student in the campus the very next day was the first rude shock. My beloved college looked so forlorn and deserted without its soul. Moreover it occurred at the time of year when the campus used to buzz with activity. Ironically, it was also the time when all SCDIANS were swinging in the mood of fervent centenary celebrations .These celebrations started amidst high beating of drums and colorful cultural program at the very beginning of the year and had continued till we got this notice out of the blue (at least for me). Intoxicated as we were, while considering ourselves fortunate enough to be a part of centenary celebrations of college, we were completely unmindful of the impending doom of pandemic that was in store for us. We had expected a lot of hustle and bustle in the campus throughout this year but ironically we found our voices echoing emptily in the deserted campus. There was so much on the cards for us throughout the year. But alas! COVID ruined everything.

I got a shaking rejoinder when I noticed some of my dear colleagues wearing masks and using sanitizers. That reminded me to buy one for my own self too! It was high time to do that I suppose. Incurably optimist as I am, I again assumed that the virus only affected the elderly, the very young or anyone with a weak immune system. Surely my young self (as I always consider myself to be, another instance of my positivity!) could fight off something that was seemingly less harmful than a seasonal flu .But it was all wrongly perceived by me. I woke up from the slumber of my ignorance when our Prime Minister Mr. Modi announced the first phase of complete lockdown in India on March 24th 2020 ,for twenty one days and then subsequent phases of lockdown were announced one after the other. I accepted the decision quite reluctantly even then. Stuck in lockdown, we had no option but to glue to our TV sets, for they became an important connecting link with the world outside. I felt forced to listen to

the news intently which was contrary to my usual habit of not paying any heed to them. It took me a couple of days to be convinced that the world has been hit by a global pandemic on an alarming level! While reading and teaching about the occurrence of such epidemics and pandemics in the past, little did I imagine that I will experience it myself one day!

Completely flabbergasted though, I resigned to the common fate of accepting the mandates of curfew and lockdown passed by the Government for our safety. To begin with, it might have given a temporary respite from the monotony and drudgery of routine duties but very soon I began to miss my very monotonous routine itself! How my lockdown period was, is not what my present write up all about. I have much more worthwhile to share with you all. So, as I was learning to be afraid of CORONA, one fine morning, I was taken aback with a message on my cell which stated that I was deputed as a 'Executive Magistrate' in ward no 5, Basti Jodhewal .It took me some time to realize the horror of the situation and to come to terms with the fact that as the whole world was shut inside to ensure social distancing for safety, I had to go out right amidst the people in deadly pandemic .The nature of my duty expected me to visit the slums, enlist the needy for free and fair supply of ration by govt , take stalk of vegetable market in my assigned area , issue licenses to a few eligible shopkeepers and vendors and what not! Interestingly, everything required my direct contact with public! Oh gosh! Frankly, at first, the order appeared suicidal to be followed. I had just learnt to be afraid of COVID after all!

In order to cope, I had to take recourse to my old optimistic self once again and joined my duties bravely (as if I had a choice not to). On the very first day, as I was taking leave of my family for the duty, I felt no less than a combatant going to warfront. More amusing was the way I entered my own house in the evening, same day after the duty .Paranoid of what probable danger of COVID I might have brought home with me for my family, I remember washing every little thing in my possession frantically, before entering home

every day. I used to avoid direct contact with anyone, till I was sure of having followed a proper ritual of sanitizing myself. After many days of duty, I got worried that I might have come across someone who was sick or I might have become an asymptomatic carrier of the disease. Somehow, I was under keen observation of my own self! The fear reached its peak when some people on duty around me were reported positive. (You know, being positive these days, is the most negative thing to be!) My terror knew no bounds, when some of the people in my ward were reported to have even succumbed to disease! I longed to get my pre-covid life back, how much ever prosaic or mundane it might have been!

The poverty and helplessness that I saw around me was further disheartening. While battling with virus as “Corona Fighter” (the title we were given in those days), I realized what it is like to be a poor. I met people who dwelled in dingy unhealthy conditions, craving for food and medical help. There were daily wagers whose condition was the worst of all for they were out of work due to lockdown. While my heart went out to the poor, I learnt to feel more grateful to Almighty for all the bounties with which I have been blessed by Him.

Oh yes, there was something great about the situation too! I saw completely empty roads of Ludhiana, for the very first time. Experience of driving on deserted roads was rare where no policeman stopped me even in curfew! The people on duty got a sticker inscribed “On Emergency Govt Duty of Covid-19” for their cars. Well, that was truly a feeling no less than a VIP. Another amazing experience was of teaching through virtual classrooms besides being on duty. Meeting students online was challenging initially but still differently pleasing and unparalleled. I experienced the world beyond my college while performing unusual set of duties. I learnt to value life, relations, time, humanity, the beauty of teaching profession and numerous other little or big things that truly matter in life.

Friends and dear students, my experience taught

me that life upgrades us through its own myriad ways. Fighting the international crises of this magnitude, made me realize that life is so unpredictable. It is no less than a mystery that is beyond mortal bounds of comprehension. We just need to develop 'adaptability quotient' in us to ensure a smooth sail for us. McArthur once wrote 'Old order changes, yielding place to the new' and I feel the line is truly an adage. Presently, we all are in a time -frame in which change is accelerating its pace as in no other recorded historical time. In a sense we are going through testing times which require pre-emptive measures in right earnest. Having said that I am reminded of what Charles Darwin stated in this theory of evolution. He said that those who can collaborate and improvise will prevail in time for there will always be a constant struggle for existence. So let us ponder on our journey so far and try to decipher what nature has been hinting at. We need to redirect ourselves to the challenges of changing times and surely that will help us in weathering this ongoing storm.

Pooja Kapoor

Assistant Professor of English



Art



It is said that science and logic explain 'how' to live while art explains the 'why' to live. The existence of Art is as old as that of human civilization on planet Earth. The early man was the first artist, who drew rough and jagged paintings on the walls of his caves and even though he didn't have language to communicate, he would still sing to express his joys. This arbitrary and ancient existence of art makes it divine and deeply spiritual in nature.

By putting on the lens of spirituality, art can be

seen as an expression of the Divine. The intricate design of nature that reflects mathematical patterns in randomness, deriving the magnificence of the universe from the same source as the delicate networks of the human body, is an art that is beyond human comprehension. God, hence, rolls up His sleeves and continues to work His artistic magic on the world. A true God-man, as the Sufis say, is one who accepts the greatness of the Supreme Power in the reflection of His creations.

*“...and then, I have nature and art and poetry,
and if that is not enough, what is enough?”*

Vincent Van Gogh

The artist, as Aristotle said, is the man that is slightly mad and completely separate from the herd of his fellow men. Art, thus, becomes not just a necessity, but also a reason for survival for the artist. Art doesn't just serve as a means of expression, but it also is an instrument that has the unlimited potential to bring about change in the society. When the economists and the politicians fail to turn the wheels of time, they turn to the artists to undertake this mammoth task. The artist, hence, becomes an all-powerful persona - a saint and a saviour at the same time. It is often said that art and science are divorced from each other, but when you look at them closely, you realize that they are complementary (and, to some extent, quite supplementary) in their essence. A scientist undertakes a quest to understand the patterns drawn in nature, to make sense of what seems to be a random expression in the form of a materialistic world. What he or she ends up unlocking, ultimately is a treasure trove of wonder, astonishment and gratitude, once the discovery is made. It is the understanding, the expression and the ultimate gratitude that make a scientist fall further in love with his or her vocation. An artist, inadvertently, leads down the same corridor in his or her artistic process.

“Art is coming face to face with yourself.”—
Jackson Pollock

Art is creative, definitive; frigid and fluid; an entity

that lives far beyond the memories of man. It travels through time and space to touch people's hearts and change their minds. Simply put, art imitates nature and also tends to define it, in the process. It encompasses the universe and breathes life into every little detail that is present in it. Art, therefore, is as subtle as it is powerful. By the fluid boundaries that encompass both art and science, it can be concluded that Copernicus' bold announcement of the Sun being the centre of the solar system was a revolution in not only the field of advanced astronomy, but it was a fearless declaration of an artist whose devotion towards his passion led him to go down in history as a game-changing philosopher. Newton's calculations on Gravity, Darwin's Theory of Evolution and Einstein's Theory of Relativity were, and still are, similar artistic cornerstones as Da Vinci's Mona Lisa or Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel. Every invention ever 'created' remains a piece of art.

“Art is not what you see. Art is what you make others see.”—**Edgar Degas**

The purpose of art, therefore, becomes practical as much as it remains philosophical. It demands to be seen and heard, adopted and imbibed. Art deals with the soul, as well as it does with the body. It helps us look without, in order to delve within. It is sight, which leads to true vision. It is as transient as it is timeless. The artist becomes the vessel through which the world witnesses points of view that might alter, or completely overturn the cultures, traditions, beliefs and even civilizations. Man, as much as he is a miniscule in the grander scheme of things, ends up being an instrument through which God brings changes in His own creations. Art becomes the artist as the artist bares his soul as art.

“The main thing is to be moved, to love, to hope, to tremble, to live.”—**Auguste Rodin**

Aastha Parmar

M.A. II English

Healthy Lifestyle Amidst Corona Crisis



Health is the greatest asset for a human being. If one has health, one can do anything and enjoy every pleasure of life. Despite having such a great significance, health is grossly underrated. People are busy making money and ignoring their health. All are obsessed with the mad rush for making money. In doing so, they tend to ignore their health. The present situation of the world is a perfect example to support this argument. The outbreak of the disease called Corona virus is posing a serious threat to humanity's very existence. The virus originated in China but ended up affecting most nations of the world including India. Countries like Spain, USA, Italy, and Iran were particularly adversely affected. Governments of many countries started taking preventive measures to curb the rapid spread of the disease. The way government made use of the technology is remarkable. Without wasting any time, the governments started issuing guidelines to the public via ring tones on phones in order to make the people aware about the same. Many governments ordered lockdowns in their respective countries in order to prevent the spread of the disease as it is believed that this disease spreads through human contact. The disease is so contagious that the World Health Organization declared it to be a pandemic. Consequently people were quarantined in their homes for two-three months. All work and routine activities during this time were suspended. Only essential services like supply of eatables, medicines were going on. Police personnel and doctors were on their toes throughout this difficult time to protect the people from this virus. All the important discussions of ministers and chief ministers took via video conferences and the decisions thus taken were conveyed to the people through the media.

This difficult time made the people realize the

significance of their health and their personal hygiene which they usually tend to overlook in their everyday routine. People were instructed to cover their faces with masks, use hand sanitizers and to avoid any sort of human contact. Special suits and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) kits were designed for the doctors so that they don't get infected while treating the corona virus +ve patients. Travelling was also suspended during this time. All the airlines, railways and buses were issued orders by the government to stop their activities for a while. It was a daunting task for the government to implement all this as people initially didn't cooperate. The major problem that the government was facing was to keep the people inside their homes. As each day passed, cases kept on increasing and accordingly it was becoming difficult for the government to control this but still the government left no stone unturned and kept on trying.

It is said that in every hundred years, the world undergoes a pandemic and this year 2020 witnessed the outbreak of Corona virus. Amongst the different countries dealing with this disease, India is appreciated for its control of the situation as compared to the rest of the world.

Apart from all this, what is important is that one should not take it lightly. We all should take a lesson from this and start looking after our health. People get so preoccupied with their daily routine and consequently their health gets ignored. Instead of this, all of us should regularly keep a check on our health by taking proper exercise, eating healthy food, regular body check-ups, and sufficient water intake and so on. One should take care of one's health for health is wealth. God has given us the gift of life so we should acknowledge it.

Bhawna Saxena
M.A. II English

Strange Eyes

Strange eyes
of warrior women
keep wide awake
In the years leap

Winter turns
Violently silent
As men turn
away to weep.

Their stories echo timelessly in your sleep.

I have long been fascinated by the tales of women. They say, in Hindu mythology, that the world stands on the horns of a bull. But I think they are wrong. It has been too long and the burden of the world is only getting heavier. It must be the women carrying all this weight so effortlessly.

The trouble is, my convictions have never fitted comfortably with the society. There are always women who think of me as too extreme, and men who think of me being melodramatic. But not Durgesh. He was passionate and mesmerized about women, every bit as I was. We would have long discussions, well- thought strategies on how to bring women to the forefront. He had a detailed pipeline plan on how to bring opportunities to the doorstep of the rural woman. I think it had a lot to do with the fact that his family, including his wife, had been living in the ancestral village. Born and brought up in the city, Durgesh and his sister Mira were the '*in-betweeners*', if I may use such a term. They had lived the best and the worst of both worlds. And, as a result, the society had unwittingly raised a modern, woke man in the shape of Durgesh.

Her sister was getting married and the whole office was invited for the wedding, which was to take place in the village itself. He saw in this an opportunity to bring his 'modern' ideas through me to a place that still regarded 'traditions' as the ultimate boundaries. Taking up the challenge, I enthusiastically obliged.

It was a beautiful place - I swear I could hear the soft whispers of history in every stone and at every turn. The sky was a different kind of blue, canopying the earth that was dressed in culture; the green fields spattered with dark-skinned men working tirelessly in them. There was an inexplicable aura. I felt like a part of the earth, the sky and the water. Three days went by in a daze and I swear I never loved people anywhere as much I loved them here. Their simplicity, their faith and their convictions were intoxicating; their gods more kind and forgiving. I found myself longing to belong there.

Durgesh's wife Devi was a simple woman. Raised in the streets of an urban setting, she had lived in the village after her marriage. As she smiled and chatted away with her friends and relatives, a strange thought entered my head. Was she happy here? Was she really, truly happy here? She must know and must have experienced liberty in her youth. She must have had a taste of the empowerment the modern times provided a woman back in the city. She couldn't be happy here.

"But I am!" She rebelled ever so sweetly.

"Isn't it a cage?" I asked, in disbelief.

"No, ma'am. The trouble with the modern people today, as I keep telling my husband is that they think we will only be free if we break free from traditions. It isn't true. You know, he asked me, pleaded with me to settle with him in the city. But I chose this. Just like you chose. Isn't that what you people want for women? To have the right to choose?"

She was right. She chose, just like I did. And we have the strength to live with the consequences of our decisions. Isn't that what women empowerment had been all about?

Aastha Parmar
M.A. II English



Legacy for the Future Generations

INDIA is a country with beautiful, diverse and scenic landscapes, delectable cuisines, vibrant attires, rich traditions, multiple languages and deep ideologies. It is a land of saints, great teachers, scientists, mathematicians, philosophers, revolutionaries, kings, and queens. It is our motherland. It pains me sorely when I hear unconcerned youngsters say, "What has India done for me? Why should I do anything for my country?" I say, what is it that it has not done for you? The mere fact that you are standing here, fully clothed, with a full belly, well educated, secure and safe, in a peaceful region is all because India has provided for you.

Imagine yourself standing in a hostile region, where you have no identity and no value for your life. You have neither rights nor any opportunities. You have no home, no one to turn to, no food and no clothes. That is who you will be without India.

You say you love your nation. Yet you break traffic rules left and right. You say you care for the country, yet you throw wrappers outside the window without an ounce of regret. Where, pray tell, is your love for the nation? You say you are proud of the nation, yet you do not defend your culture, instead you create memes and crack jokes about the same.

Some of you may say, "What can we do?" expressing your helplessness. But I tell you that *You*, the reader, yes *You* have the power to change destinies, both yours as well as that of the nation. All you need to do is follow your passion. Be true to yourself, whatever you do, whichever career path you choose, just remain true to it.

It's a general misconception that in order to serve the nation, you must either join the army or appear for civil service exams. In order to develop, the nation doesn't just require soldiers or bureaucrats, the nation also needs bankers, entrepreneurs, singers, teachers, dancers,

actors, researchers, scientists and many more. Once all of us start choosing careers in fields that interest us, inspire us, amaze us, that will be the day India gains world class reputation. We will not then be considered a 3rd world nation.

The effects of this one choice will be life altering. You'll see amazing changes not only in you but also in your surroundings. You'll see a new India emerging around you. A clean, disciplined, beautiful India. An India full of opportunities. This is the legacy we must create, the legacy we must provide the next generation, so no child will say, "What has India given me? Why should I do anything for my country?"



Gitika Gupta
M.A. I English



The Alleged Saint



Number 426 has been chained for as long as anybody remembers. Many superintendents have come and gone; guards too. The occasional innocent convicts are freed every now and then. Those on the rare death row sentence have seen him too. But, for as long as the stained, brown walls of the prison remember, number 426 has occupied the airiest (and the quietest) room off the north-western

corridor. Today, he sits meditating in his corner, as usual. One of those speculationsthat constantly tease the inmates come to yet another exasperating conclusion. The two inner guards are sitting on a bench and across the bars of the cell sit a few temporary convicts, trying their hands at a game of Rummy and conversing...

"What's his deal?" the eighteen-year old Mukund asks on-duty constable Hemraj.

The latter pouts, a fine stream of sweat trickling down his brow. He is pre-occupied with arranging his cards in a symmetrical line.

"Only God knows! Oye, you've been handing me rotten cards! I'll beat you up good!" he flashes his teeth, underneath a quivering moustache.

"Arrey, he is some sort of a Swami... got caught red-handed in one of the news-channels' sting-operations, I think." Mukund's fellow convict, Ramcharan spoke up confidently.

"You could not be more wrong!" cries Hemraj, and continues- "He killed his brother and was caught while on the run. He was laughing the whole time... what a psychopath!"

"Were you there?" Mukund's eyes are twinkling with new-found curiosity.

"No, no... he has been here for far longer than any of us. Only Rahim Chacha was here at the time he was allotted that room. It has probably been more than fifteen years now." Hemraj's colleague Tejinder finally chimed in.

The bell rings just then; it is time for lunch. As the card game is cut short, the convicts join the file that drowns the lunchroom in the distance. Number 426 remains deep in his stupor. The compound is taken over by birds, butterflies and an alleged saint.

Rahim Chacha brings the paltry plate of food inside the ancient cell. He deserves attention and

gets a godly smile from the archaic inhabitant.

"What are you thinking about today, Sarkar?" Rahim Chacha offers him the plate and sits cross-legged by the door.

"Ah, I've been wondering how dark darkness is... how the wind feels inside my bones... how my skin is made up of the cells of time..." number 426 trails off, smiling serenely to himself.

"You don't deserve to be in here. I will ask you again what I ask you every day, hopefully I will get a different answer... shall I call the lawyer now? I heard about his retirement yesterday, but he will take up your case, Sarkar." Rahim's gentle voice pleaded desperately.

"I will give you a different answer, Rahim. There is no me left here anymore. These walls, these chains, these seasons... they don't contain me; they never have. I do not know if I am innocent anymore. All I know is this breath, this earth... you...I don't need any lawyers anymore. You must be exhausted asking me the same question. Let it rest now."

The sole audience falls silent, seemingly satisfied with the answer. The trance envelops both the participants. The wind blows, ageing the worn-out structure-granting it freedom in a world that spins in chains.

Aastha Parmar
M.A. II English



Thousand Splendid Emotions

Happiness is but an occasional episode in the general drama of pain. - Thomas Hardy



Flowing through the leaves of ***A Thousand Splendid Suns***, written by Afghan-American writer Khaled Hosseini, one encounters the raging ocean of painful emotions that collide with our hearts, making it numb with an absolute rawness of glaring brutality of the Taliban and man's maddening monstrosity over women of all shapes and sizes, and simultaneously, mellows that trembling numbness with subtle sunshine.

In one adroit stroke, Khaled Hosseini introduces us to the veiled world of burqa-clad women of Afghanistan as they battle their way to survive in the milieu of an increasingly narrow minded patriarchy. An almost demonic face of patriarchy is explored in the portrayal of Rasheed as he violates not just the innocence of Mariam and Laila brutally but also, infiltrates our mind and soul with his nauseating vulgarity to the extent that it fills us with rage and hatred along with intense desire to kill Rasheed. The sickening obsession of this patriarchal society with having a son instead of a girl child is horrifying. Unfortunately it is the sad reality. Hosseini has done an absolutely commendable job through his words by painting a grisly description of physical abuse of women, laconically accepted as normal in our society, as we shudder in fear and our eyes trickle with tears as if each whip of Rasheed's belt had been striking our own flesh and each kick had been cutting through our own ribs.

Amidst all these whips and slaps, Hosseini has not failed to present snatches of ephemeral peace. We witness a stirring relation bloom between two women, building an armor of protection and love. This heartening bond of mother-daughter reaches its peak as Mariam, in the face of accelerating starvation and death during the reign of Taliban, sacrifices herself to

salvage the life of Laila and her children. The incident where Mariam finally musters the courage to strike Rasheed forever and urges Laila to run away to renew her life, marks the most poignant and powerful scene of the novel, as at this point we go through a myriad of emotions ranging from relief to admiring Mariam's endurance and strength as she rises up to the occasion and in one startling moment of heroism, she changes the trajectory of life for herself and for Mariam whom she has nurtured with motherly affection. This mellowing maternal affection permeates the whole novel as it becomes the pivot around which revolves the longings, the dispositions, and the composition of being a woman.

Hosseini has directly hit at the rigid idiosyncrasies of intellectually debilitated people who want to stay rooted in the barren soil of orthodoxy and traditions. He has also synchronously highlighted the liberating power of education through subtle yet visionary portrayal of Laila's father. ***A Thousand Splendid Suns*** is not just a harrowing depiction of the life of Afghani women but a fulfilling love story that survives the violent tides of time and finally comes to its consummation.

In just one sitting, Hosseini leaves us dizzy with his unmatched art of storytelling, succeeding "***to move even the hardest of hearts.***"

Samiksha Jain
M.A. II English



Will Power

Have dreams to make into reality,
Use your mind to channel thoughts rightly.
Obstacles, one meets in all walks of life,
Learn to deal with them with a laugh and a smile.
Winning one day and losing the next day,
From broken dreams one rises again, we say.
Rebuilding a future again from ruins,
Like a phoenix one should rise from the ashes.
Don't harp on your losses in life,
Rebuild and try again for a better life.
People to discourage are everywhere,
Pay no heed to them as they are not with you here.
Keep your head firmly on your shoulders,
Even if all blame you for unforeseen blunders.

Hold on to your will power in spite of all obstacles,
The blame game is just part of their fenders.
For the sake of their age, make some allowances,
And the fact is they don't know your capabilities.
Trust in yourself and your work potential,
You will rise like a phoenix, they will know your worth.
Sometimes it seems that we do not like others,
But this stems from what we dislike in ourselves.
The realization of this fact is understood by very few,
If all understood they would be saints, it is true.
Hatred in the long run does not pay,
No matter for what reason it is allowed to hold sway.
Few realize these words of ancient seers,
Pretend to know all but they never become wiser.



Poonam Rani
M.A. II Economics

I Am a Free Bird

I am a free bird...
I have my own wings to fly
I have my own whims to cry
I have my own dreams to chase
Unfazed by life's classic maze.

I am a free bird...
The entire sky is mine
I'm never ready to resign
I have God's patronage
Drops of water sending me the message...
You are a true fighter
Born genius, intuitive writer
You can carve a niche for yourself
You can create a goddess from stone
You are a queen sitting on the throne.

Who can kill you
Who can still you
You are a creator
You are a teacher
Don't be insipid
Thou love thyself
and face all hailstorms with grace
If I am with 'me'
Then I will rule the world with glee.

I am a free bird...
Who can bind me in chains
Today I hold my own reins
And rule over my own world
Created by my own resolutions.



Mrs. Iradeep Trehan
Assistant Professor



Fighting Ghosts



Ghosts written by Henrik Ibsen is one of the best examples of a realist play. Ibsen has written many realist plays like 'A Doll's House' but 'Ghosts' tends to remain his remarkable creation. In the play, the main character Mrs. Alving is haunted by the mistresses of her husband. Her husband has been unfaithful to her in their entire married life. Throughout the play, she struggles with the unwelcome deportment of her husband and tries to save her son, Oswald from inheriting his father's foul traits. But unfortunately she fails in her efforts because her son has inherited a congenital disease called syphilis from his father. Apart from realism, social issues also form the core of this play. Ibsen has discussed social issues like marriage, infidelity, venereal diseases in this play. By discussing the social issues so openly, Ibsen has clearly achieved his objective of creating awareness in the public about the same. Ibsen wanted to let the readers know how society invades the personal lives of people. Societal compulsions make us obsessed with keeping up appearances throughout our lives. The main character in the play, Mrs. Alving, despite knowing about her husband's extra marital affairs, keeps mum. And when she tried to run away from the trauma of her marriage, she is sent back to her husband with the injunction that it is her moral duty to firmly hold on to the man she had once chosen. Ibsen mocks at the morality of the society through the character of Pastor Manders who is of the opinion that women should tolerate everything and should not judge their husband's conduct.

At one point, Mr. Alving crossed his limit when his affair with their own house maid-Johanna bore consequences in the form of an illegitimate daughter. Mrs. Alving has been living in constant fear of society - *what will people say?* Without any doubt, Ibsen has succeeded in his goal of

creating awareness that when it comes to personal lives, one should only think about oneself, not society.

Apart from this, Ibsen has also dealt with the issue of feminism in the play. The way Mrs. Alving tries to protect her son from the evils of her marriage is remarkable. She takes every possible step in order to discourage Oswald from following in his father's footsteps. She sent Oswald to Paris for studying. And later on when Mr. Alving dies, she makes sure that her son does not inherit anything from his father. The way Mrs. Alving emerges from a submissive to a bold woman, her journey and transformation from the start to the end is the best part of the play. And the worst part is the suffering she undergoes on account of her husband. Adding to the worst part is the ending scene in which her son, Oswald dies fighting the disease syphilis and Mrs. Alving is left alone. Mrs. Alving does not deserve this. She has been inflicted with all this suffering without any fault of her own.

'Ghosts' accounts for the vast possibility for the reader who is struggling with the fear of society. This play will motivate one to face the hardships of life boldly and emerge stronger. Overall, Ibsen has done full justice to the book by bringing out the issues lying at the heart of society. Ibsen has left no stone unturned in presenting the social issues to the core.

If you like this book, you'll definitely like 'A Doll's House' because it also takes up a similar theme.

Bhawna Saxena

M.A. II English



The Way Ahead: Handling the Covid Crisis



The world is facing an unprecedented situation. The spread of the corona virus all over the world has deeply affected our way of living and completely altered the economies of the world. This pandemic has forced complete

lockdown of nations and has inevitably affected businesses, governance, offices, hospitals, schools and all other institutions.

As a student, I too have faced many difficulties due to the closing up of college. First of all, studies had to be stopped very suddenly with nobody knowing exactly what should be the plan of action in this unprecedented situation. However, as time passed us by sit dawned on the authorities that education must be continued by other means available. It was for the first time that our faculty and students turned to online education. It took some time for us to get used to the use of technology in the teaching- learning process. Google classrooms were created, video and audio lectures recorded by our teachers and delivered to the students to ease learning. As semester exams neared, a lot of confusion was felt by everybody as to how the examinations should be conducted. UGC instructed the universities and colleges to hold exams (either offline or online) or promote students on the basis of their previous semester results as well as their assessments. Since, the country saw no positive change in the pandemic conditions, exams had to be postponed further. Several state governments decided not to hold exams within their states. UGC, too revised its guidelines and gave some relaxation to intermediary classes but insisted on holding exams for exit classes. A lot of anxiety and uncertainty is being felt within the student body and the teaching community. The UGC opined that this unprecedented health emergency has made it necessary to adopt alternative methods of evaluation, including past performance of students (in exams conducted in normal times). The UGC further reiterated that

this would offer a fair solution and bring closure, with the option of retaking the exam when normalcy is restored. Cancelling exams has two main advantages: First, it avoids the extended uncertainty created by repeated (but unavoidable) postponements. Second, it protects the integrity of the examination by refusing to abandon its two most basic features – impartiality, or equal treatment of all examinees; and close supervision to prevent cheating.

What flummoxes me even more is how the schools have been dealing with the situation. As they promoted their students to the next class and began the next academic session, they demanded full payment of admission fees as well as tuition fees and any other charges (such as transport charges, etc.) the parents usually pay during normal conditions. They refused to pay teachers their salaries until and unless the parents pay up the school fees of their children, creating mass chaos among the section of society who have had to work even harder to teach classes online and have not once ceased their work even during extreme lockdown. Let me bring your attention to the fact that in most cases, the families of the employees in such schools entirely depend upon the employees' salary, making this situation even worse for them. Also, because of the lockdown, savings of all parents have dwindled considerably and most families are unable to pay their wards' school fees as they normally would have, had the crisis not arisen.

As I have mentioned before, this pandemic has not only affected students and teachers' lives but also every other worker, labourer and professional. Doctors dealing with Covid - 19 patients have had to remain in hospital premises for months. Businesses have had to be closed down. Many employees were laid off as companies could no longer afford to pay them salaries. Those who have escaped this predicament have been working from home but a certain percentage of their salaries were cut. The situation has been even worse for the daily wage

earners, laborers, rikshawalas, auto drivers, etc. as they have completely lost their livelihood with the nation coming to a standstill. There were cases when the authorities or volunteers arrived with food packages at the doorstep of the affected people, it was found that many had not had food for 3-4 days. All front-line workers have been working around the clock, risking their lives in the process to keep the situation under control.

We Indians are a self-respecting lot and do not like to ask others for help until and unless utterly necessary. Our Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, too has asked the citizens to make the nation self-reliant. Not only must we all stand together in this unkind situation but also come out on top of the situation. As the clock continues to tick, scientists around the world are trying to prepare the antidote for this new strain of the Corona virus. Until then, all of us must adapt to the situation and conduct ourselves with compassion and kindness for each other.

Gitika Gupta
M.A. II English



Is Stress Bad?



Before I begin, I hope you are all fine and cheerful and nobody 'stressed' you to read this article. In the simplest definition, stress is known as the body's way of responding to any kind of demand or threat. In this article, we shall be going through a brief overview on stress to conclude whether it is good or bad. And off we go...

First of all, whether stress is good or bad really depends on the person and how he/she takes it. Mostly, stress is seen as a bad thing because the natural state of the mind is programmed to be aware of such terms. Especially when it is known to affect as well as compromise the mindset. But the thing being good or bad depends on the

output it yields. It is technically incorrect to classify stress as good or bad since it also depends on the degree of stress and the circumstances under which it is triggered.

There can be people who are totally submissive under stressful situations and fail to deliver anything productive. Common symptoms of stress include restlessness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety, or in worst cases, depression. But some people tend to convert very hard situations in life to something positive, while others lose the opportunity on trivial grounds. Stress can be viewed as a driving force to get work done before the deadline. To be frank and honest, it requires some discipline to get the actual work done. Speaking of which, discipline itself is not an easy skill to master. If we think of it from another point of view, then we also see that trying to achieve discipline leads to stress, which is another way of saying work is equal to stress. We are human beings and one of the many traits that we all share in common is imperfection. Stress is just another imperfection. And we are well aware of the fact that imperfections are not always hazardous. It's like friction, the necessary evil resisting us from taking the wrong path and choosing the best possible outcome in the heat of the moment. Stress makes us accountable. Stress makes us appreciate the true beauty of life. A life without stress is like the warmth of summer without facing the harsh winter. There are people who fail and fall, and then there are people who move on with much more confidence than before. Just remember, stress is not bad, crumbling under stress is.

Have you ever wondered about burning the midnight oil, while being unaware of what the result is going to be? Or the seeds you sow may or may not reap the fruits you want. You might be 'stressed' about the outcome. Yet stress can always be viewed as a parameter to gauge work. If you're stressed, you are expecting an outcome, and if you're expecting an outcome, you're working.

Stress is dependent on various factors. But it is the reaction of the individual that determines the

true feasibility of work under stress i.e. how one manages their mental and physical capabilities to serve a certain purpose. Generally, we get to observe two cases. In the first case scenario, we tend to see people setting themselves free from all barriers that are holding them back due to the tremendous pressure or stress that they are enduring at that moment. In the other case scenario, we observe people degrading their potential by being unable to cope with the stress or being unable to manage it in a better way.

It is suggestive that stress is something neutral, but the truth is that a vast majority breaks down under stress. It may be possible due to several emotional factors as well. Handling stress is an art which is not taught to you by anyone. It is a very personal experience in the form of suffering which is to be endured but that ultimately polishes one's capabilities and skills.

However, stick to the bane, and we realize that stress is also very harmful. Constant stress might take a toll on one's health. For example, it makes one age faster. Studies reveal that stress leads to the release of acid in the stomach that may damage the digestive system. It increases the heartbeat rate, causing palpitations that lead to problems related to blood pressure. People under stress along with less physical activity or a sedentary lifestyle develop diabetes at an early stage of life.

Hence it is a better and smarter choice to avoid stress. These are also some reasons why people are told not to worry too much about something. However, genuine advice is usually genuinely ignored. Students generally do not prepare for their examinations till the last minute. Players usually tend to be defeated because they are not good in handling stress. Even the intensity of a disease is dependent on how much people stress about it. Or in other words, it is the fear of the disease that stresses one against it like the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

Apart from taking a toll on one's physical health, one's mental health might also be deeply affected by stress. It may distance one from the work and

activities that involve hard work and deadlines. Mental stress leads to depression, hypertension, insomnia, or in severe cases paranoia or migraines. Survival with such an attitude in the current time and age becomes impossible. Therefore, it is up to us whether we consider stress to be negative or positive.

Gobind Pal Singh
B.A. II



Laughter – The New Startup



Startup is an opportunity to encash new avenues that the public needs. And in this era of stress, anxiety and depression laughter and being happy are trending and the comedians are wise enough to churn their talents into profit making businesses. They have fully grabbed the opportunity and hence we have a new form of entrepreneurship – Stand Up comedy.

Laughter is selling like hot cakes and comedians are getting viral with each passing day, all thanks to the well-evolved social media. Professionals are leaving their 9-5s and getting into the comedy circles, for this is the need of the hour.

Standup comedy is an art form which dies unless it is promoted. And to expand it, one needs business acumen along with the ability to make people laugh. Anyone can tell a joke but it takes a special magical ability and of course practice and hard work) to make someone laugh for more than 2-3 minutes.

It's not all about the hahas and hehes in the life of a stand-up comedian, for the journey is a long and hard one fraught with closed doors. It is also about failure, patience and perseverance. A lot like business isn't it? One has to start from scratch- one needs a lot of investment of time and

money, needs customers, has to face tons of rejection, shake himself up once again and find a golden chance to break clean.

The road to success is a cloudy one with a whole lot of roadblocks and potholes and a single misstep can boomerang a person back to where he started from. We perceive that every startup initially does not promise returns but the trends have changed. Laughter is no longer sending the comedians back home broke but has become a money making machine producing lakhs in one gig.

The business of being funny is no laughing matter. Compared to genres like fiction, reality and drama, comedy is growing fastest as is seen in the world. Less than 2% comedians actually make it to being financially successful. Brutal stats isn't it? But the good news is that compared to all other performing arts, the stats are all similar.

Smile please. Funny days are here.

The market in India is growing and is likely to challenge the USA and the UK in the coming few years. Earlier we had to fly comedians from abroad, which was a toll on the pockets but now the in-house comedians are doing shows abroad and earning hefty amounts. The tables have turned. And it's time to fly out rather than fly in.

Historians trace the origin of stand-up comedy back to NYC's burlesque shows that flourished at the turn of the century featuring fast paced comedy routines with keeping the audience in good humour by relating to wise cracks, memes and jokes drawn from popular culture, experiences and occasionally poking fun at the Powers- that- be. With the advent of television and radio, the atres closed and comedians moved their acts to intermissions of music shows and nightclubs. But in the 21st century comedy has reemerged as a popular form of entertainment as well as that of money-making. It is not restricted to pubs, clubs and theatres but

comedians perform live in award functions, private parties and specially designed tele programmes.

Though laughter is considered light in nature, it is actually a serious business. It is a challenging job as it requires wide reading, patience and commitment. There are two words in the phrase Show Business. Show means that the comedian is a comic as well as the craftsman of the show and business means that he has to be the office worker who convinces people into hiring him, manages the funds and all other aspects of an entrepreneur. One must be equally adept at both the tasks.

If he is funny but not a good businessman, he is just a broke comedian. The remedy to this situation is quite simple- hard-work. Add one, plus one and take the benefits of two.

In India, comedy clubs have reached the small towns which knew nothing about this before and the revenue has been said to increase up to the mark where the losses of previous years are being accounted for. Facebook, YouTube, Amazon Prime, Netflix, Instagram have all been an aid to this new sapling which is booming into a full-fruit tree.

From taking Stand-up comedy as a hobby and pass time, people are pursuing it as full-time careers. As Amit Tandon said in an interview- it was not great at first, but making others laugh was addictive. He travelled abroad for shows, went viral on the internet and became not only a successful entrepreneur and a comic but a brand in himself.

With the Indian comedy scene growing along the lines of USA's hugely popular comedy shows, it's only more laughs on the way. *"The comedy genre is evolving; there's lots of nuance nowadays. We are in a period where we deconstruct the old structures and engage with talent to build ideas around their thinking."* says Watsham.

For a country that was not psychologically prepared for paying a fair price for live entertainment, people have started taking comedy seriously. More and more people are aware of the comedians, what they do and how they do it. Jeeveshu Ahluwalia says, "It still has a long way to go but we are on the right track."

Laughter will finally not be taken on a lighter note.
Not Anymore!

Japleen Kaur
M.A. I English

The Teaching



The sun shone bright. She kept walking, thinking about her father all the way. Perhaps, her life was all but clad with miseries. She climbed up the stairs and peeped inside. The class was still going on. She stood waiting for the class to get over. She could hear the teacher narrating

the story of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji to the children. In his husky old voice, he read one of Guru Ji's teachings, "*In suffering does the perishable and transitory nature of life dawn upon a person.*" Her eyes closed and hands joined on their own, as her lips started murmuring prayers for things to get all right, just for once.

News of Rawalpindi burning had reached. Although, it was miles away, everyone knew that the fire would rise and spread further, that it wouldn't die so soon. The days were of great unrest, yet amidst everything, she could never let go of the memory of her loving father. It had been just a few months since he had passed away. All that was left now was a young brother and a blank future.

"How long have you been standing here?" She opened her eyes and saw her brother waving his hands before her face. She looked at him and without a word, took his hand and they started walking towards home. Word was out that there was political strife regarding some splitting of the

nation. But nobody had the slightest idea of what was to come ahead. The siblings reached home, a small mud structure held together by the anguish that it had gone through. Their mother had never made it back from their ill grandmother's house. The smoke in the air could be felt in the throat. The riots raged unabated. Our Gurus had expunged all disparities of caste, creed, wealth, and taught us that all people are equal and first and foremost, human beings. Unfortunately, men had forgotten the love, kindness and brotherhood they had grown up in. August had never been so somber and the humidity, asphyxiating. The nights were spent thinking how the world could have been a better place had God been a bit kind. Nonetheless, God was kind enough to spare her brother. He was all she had now. And she knew she would do anything to keep him away from any harm.

"Today our teacher was telling us about Guru Teg Bahadur Ji's teachings, but I couldn't really understand them", said the little boy, yawning. She prayed that he should never have need to understand them because the last thing she'd want was her brother to undergo any suffering even though it was the ultimate truth. He had already seen enough for a lifetime.

It was still night when they heard the shouts. In the blink of an eye, the shouts turned into screams. Nothing caused them surprise anymore, just panic. They knew what lay outside and rapidly collected the essentials including the few jewels of her mother. Two men were stabbed close to their house. There was nothing but sheer panic and mania wherever the eyes could see. They ran with the locals and reached the railway station hoping the authorities would provide shelter, only if such a thing existed anymore. Soon the crowd swelled and pushed forward. She held on tightly to her brother. A British Officer was yelling, "Get in the train if you want to live! There's nothing left! Go to India!"

Go to India... she paused in perplexity. "Leave India in order to be in India". There was chaos everywhere, no time to lose. Hauling her brother up in her arms, she bawled, "We have to get on the train!" and ran to reach the train. The platform was flooded with people. By the time she found

an uncongested door, the train had started chugging out. People were getting trampled in the mad rush to board the train. It seemed to her as if the train was getting away with life and bodies racing behind, trying to outrun death. She skirted the jostling crowd and managed to reach an uncongested door of a compartment but the train had already picked up speed. All the running and the weight of her brother had made her run out of breath. For one final moment she heaved all her remaining strength into her aching arms and threw her brother inside the train. The train departed. The flood took everything that remained behind.

Years later, the boy, now a senior professor in an esteemed institution, would still remember the day his teacher had told them about Guru Teg Bahadur Ji's teaching. It was the last day he had spent with his sister. He had remarked to her about not understanding the teaching and she had taught him over time.

'It is in times of despair and misery that one gets to see the ephemeral nature of worldly pleasures, and only then can one truly learn to value greater things in life.'

The teaching never left his side.

Gobind Pal Singh
B.A. II



Communication Skills

Take advantage of every opportunity to practice your communication skills so that when important occasions arise, you will have the gift, the style, the sharpness, the clarity and the emotions to affect other people. –Jim Ronn

To be able to talk well is a great mental acquisition, an accomplishment that is superior to all others. It enables you not only to make a good impression upon strangers but to keep friends and accord a hearty welcome to all sorts of

company. The ability to express yourself with ease or eloquence interests others immediately. It gives you an instant advantage over one who may know more than you but cannot express, with the same eloquence. The charm of a good conversationalist is felt immediately anywhere.

Most of the young men who are jealous of their mates are progressing faster than those who keep on wasting their precious time in small talk, saying nothing but frivolous and frothy things which are devoid of substance, a talk that diminishes ambition and lowers self-dignity. A prince and a peasant may be dressed alike but the moment they open their lips, you know who is who. Our conversation at once shows our culture, finesse and breeding.

A man's character may be learned from the adjectives which he habitually uses in a conversation. – Mark Twain

How much one speaks is unimportant but what one speaks matters the most. In a discussion, a well-bred person will invariably express his opinion briefly and succinctly without monopolizing the entire conversation. However, keeping mum throughout is only an ornament of fools.

Power lies with them who can express well and effectively. The choice of words does indicate the quality of the mind of the speaker since words project the image of the thought. It is said that brevity is the soul of wit. If you want to be effective, be brief. Words are like leaves and where they most abound, much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. To converse well, you must listen well too.



The most important thing in communication is hearing what isn't said. – Peter Drucker

Poonam Rani
M.A. II Economics

The Suttlej



PUNJABI SECTION

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ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ

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ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

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ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਦਿਵਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੈ, ਭਾਂਵੇ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਖੇਤਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਣ। 'ਸਤਲੁਜ' ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਇੱਕਲਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰੂਚੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ

ਸਗੋਂ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਇੱਕ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਧਾਰਣ ਕਰ ਚੁਕਿਆ ਹੈ। 100 ਸਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਬੋਝਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਇੱਕ ਪੂਰੀ ਸਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੋ ਜੋ ਵੀ ਵਾਪਰਿਆ, ਉਸ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ, ਇਸ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪਰਾਣੇ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇਖ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬੇਹੱਦ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਅੰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਅੰਕ ਦੇ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ ਬਣੇ ਹੋ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸੰਕਟ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਜੂਝ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਕਰੋਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਕਾਰਨ (ਕੋਵਿਡ 19) ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਵਰਤਾਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰੀ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਵਾਪਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅਣਭਿੱਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੇ। ਪਿਛਲਿਆਂ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਹਿਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜ ਕੇ ਸਹਿਤ ਰਚਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਲਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਮੁੱਖ ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਹਸਤੀਆਂ, ਸ਼ਕਤੀਆਂ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਚ ਬੋਲਣ, ਲਿਖਣ ਤੋਂ ਡਰਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਕਰਾਂਤੀਕਾਰੀ ਸੋਚਣ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਦਬਾਉਣ ਦੀ

ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸਿੱਟੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਹਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੀ ਸੱਚ ਬੋਲਣ ਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲ ਕੋਠੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੰਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਸੰਤ ਰਾਮ ਉਦਾਸੀ, ਦੀਵਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਲੇਪਾਣੀ, ਪਾਸ਼ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਅੱਜ ਵਰਵਰਾ ਰਾਓ ਜਾਂ ਤੇਲਤੁੰਬੜੇ ਹੋਣ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਧੱਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਦਬਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਵਲਵਲਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਆਪ ਸੁਹਾਹੇ ਝਰਨੇ ਵਾਂਗ ਅੰਦਰ ਫੁੱਟਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਸਤਲੁਜ' ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅੰਕ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਹਨ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਨ ਆਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਫਰਜ਼ ਪਛਾਣਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰਚਨਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਰਹੋਗੇ। ਇਸ ਆਸ ਨਾਲ

ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ
ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ



ਮੈਂ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਾਰੀ

“ਸਾਹਿਤ ਇੱਕ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਯਾਰੋ, ਐਥੇ ਗੋਤਾ ਹਰ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਵੇ।
ਪਰ ਸੁੱਚੇ ਮੋਤੀਆਂ ਵਰਗੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਕੋਈ ਵਿਰਲਾ ਹੀ ਲੱਭ ਲਿਆਵੇ”।



ਸਾਡਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇੱਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ 'ਚੋਂ ਲੰਘ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਬਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਪੂਰੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਸਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਸਾਲ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਿਆ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ 100ਵਾਂ

ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਦਿਵਸ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੌ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਹੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰਿਆ, ਸੰਵਾਰਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਾਨ ਬਣਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਲੇਖਕ ਅਤੇ ਕਵੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਕੇ. ਸੀ. ਦਾਰੂਵਾਲਾ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸੰਧੂ, ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਚੋਣ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ.

ਮਨੋਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਐਨ. ਐਨ. ਵੋਹਰਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ 'ਸਤਲੁਜ' ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਰਹਿ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਇੱਕ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲੰਘ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇੱਥੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਜਦੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਪੰਜਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਂ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬਹੁਤ ਵਾਰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ 'ਚ ਨਾ ਲੱਗਣਾ ਮੈਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੋਂ ਘਰ ਆ ਕੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਚਾਚਾ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜੋ ਇਸੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਲਿਆਂਦੇ 'ਸਤਲੁਜ' ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਹੋ ਵੀ ਖਿੱਚ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਸੁਲਘਦੇ ਕੋਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਅੱਗ ਬਲ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਜਦ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ 'ਚ ਮਨ ਨਾ ਲੱਗਣਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਦੇਖਣੀਆਂ, ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਵਧੀਆ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕੇ ਰੱਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਬਾਰਵੀਂ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕਾਲਜ 'ਚ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਫਾਰਮ ਭਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਬੀ.ਏ. ਦੀ ਮੈਰਿਟ ਲਿਸਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਮ ਤਾਂ ਆਇਆ ਪਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਨਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਮੈਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਉਦਾਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸੋਚ ਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਬਾਰਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਹੀ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਫਿਰ ਘਰਦਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੋਂ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਤੇ ਜਗਰਾਉਂ ਡੀ.ਏ.ਵੀ. ਕਾਲਜ 'ਚ ਮੇਰਾ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਉਥੇ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਸਾਲ ਯੂਥ ਫੈਸਟੀਵਲ 'ਚ ਭਾਗ ਲਿਆ। ਕਾਲਜ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਇਨਾਮ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਪਰ ਯੂਥ ਫੈਸਟੀਵਲ 'ਚ ਇੱਕ ਵੀ ਇਨਾਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਿਆ। ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਸੀ। ਬੀ. ਏ. ਦੇ ਤੀਸਰੇ ਸਾਲ ਮਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੋਂ ਟਲਣ ਲੱਗਾ, ਫੇਰ ਓਹੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਤਰਕੀਬ ਸੁੱਝੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਆ ਕੇ ਦੇਖਣਾ, ਮਨ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਸੋਚ ਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਐੱਸ.ਸੀ.ਡੀ. ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਮੌਕਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੇ ਹੱਥੋਂ ਜਾਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣਾ। ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਐਮ.ਏ. 'ਚ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ। ਮੇਰੀ

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਟਿਕਾਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਯਾਦ ਐ ਮੈਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਖੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਮੰਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਫੋਨ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਮੱਲੋ-ਮੱਲੀ ਅੱਖਾਂ 'ਚ ਹੰਝੂ ਆ ਗਏ। ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੇ ਹੰਝੂ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਮੈਂ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਨੀ ਗੱਲ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੋ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਦੇਖੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੰਦਾ ਰੱਖੋ। ਇਹ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜੋ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਉਹ ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲੇ ਪਰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੈ।

ਆਪਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ 'ਚ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੋਏ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਤੇ ਨਿੱਘ ਮਾਣਦੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਜੋ ਉਮੀਦਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਖਰੇ ਉਤਰਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ, ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਲੋ। ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਂ ਡਾ. ਭੀਮ ਰਾਓ ਅੰਬੇਦਕਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰਾਮ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ। 'ਪੜ੍ਹੋ, ਜੁੜੋ, ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਕਰੋ'

ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਅਖਾੜਾ'
ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ

ਦਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਕ

ਤੇਰੀ ਯਾਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਏ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਡਾਇਰੀ ਖੋਲ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।
ਫੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਕਲਮ ਪਿਆਰ ਵਾਲੀ,
ਦਿਲ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਖ ਫਰੋਲ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।
ਕੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੀ ਵੱਖ ਹੋਵਣ ਦੇ,
ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਰ ਗੌਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।
ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ ਜੋ ਦਿਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ,
ਦਰਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਕ ਨਿਚੋੜ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।
ਤੇਰਾ 'ਗੁਰੀ' ਜੋ ਲਿਖਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਇਰੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ,
ਦਿਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਬੋਲ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਗੁਰਸੇਵਕ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਮੇਰਾ ਕਾਲਜ, ਮੇਰਾ ਹੱਜ

ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਕਾਇਨਾਤ ਨੇ ਸਬੱਬ ਇਹ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਏ
ਜਨੰਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਆਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਸਜਾਇਆ ਏ
ਕਿੰਨਿਆ ਹੀ ਵਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਤਮ ਬੁਲੰਦੀਆਂ
ਖੁਦਾ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਖੁਦਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਨੂਰ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਇਆ ਏ

ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਇਮਾਰਤ ਤੇ ਨੀਹਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨੇ
ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਵੱਖੋਂ ਵੱਖ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਬੜੀ ਆਸ ਨੇ
ਵੱਖਰਾ ਮਿਜਾਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ ਏ
ਰੋਣਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੇ ਏਥੇ ਚੱਲਦੇ ਸਵਾਸ ਨੇ ।



ਰੰਗਾ ਦੀ ਬਹਾਰ ਏਥੇ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਚੜਦੀ ਏ
ਇੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਰੂਹ ਏਥੇ ਮਿਹਨਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਖੜਦੀ ਏ
ਵੱਖੋਂ ਵੱਖ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੱਖੋਂ ਵੱਖ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਨੇ
ਏਥੇ ਹਰ ਅੱਖ ਕੁਝ ਸਿੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਏ।

ਸਾਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਇਰੀ ਸਮਾ ਗਈ
ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਜੰਨਤ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਏ ਦਿਖਾ ਗਈ
ਡਿੱਗਦੇ ਸੀ, ਰਿੜਦੇ ਸੀ, ਅੜਦੇ ਸੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ
ਏਹੋ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਤੁਰਨਾ ਸਿਖਾ ਗਈ ।

ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਸ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ
ਏਥੇ ਆਏ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਜਿਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਚੱਜ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ
ਆਖੀਏ ਕੀ ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰੋਂਦੇ ਏਹਦੀ ਸੱਜਣੋਂ ਉਏ
ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹੋ ਸੱਚਾ ਹੱਜ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ।

ਰਹਿਣਗੇ ਬੁਲੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਚੇ ਇਹ ਮੀਨਾਰ ਸਦਾ
ਤੇਰੀ ਇੱਕੋ ਦੀਦ ਰਹਿਣੀ ਰੱਬ ਦਾ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਸਦਾ
ਆਖਿਰ ਚ' ਦਿਲ ਵਾਲੀ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਸੁਣਾ ਦਿਆਂ
ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਇੰਝ ਸਾਡਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਏ ਪਿਆਰ ਸਦਾ,
ਸਾਨੂੰ ਤੇਰੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਏਦਾਂ ਹੀ ਦੀਦਾਰ ਸਦਾ
ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਇੰਝ ਸਾਡਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਏ ਪਿਆਰ ਸਦਾ ।

ਸਿੰਮੀ ਧੀਮਾਨ

ਬੀ.ਐੱਸ ਸੀ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਬਚਪਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੰਡੇ

ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਘੱਟ ਤੇ ਸਾਰਾ ਦਿਨ ਖੇਡਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ,
ਨਾਲੇ ਬਾਪੂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਡੰਡੇ ਸੀ।
ਉਹ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਲੱਭਦਾ ਉਹ,
ਬਚਪਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੰਡੇ ਜੀ।

ਦਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਬੇਫ਼ਿਕਰੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ,
ਮੂੰਹ ਹਾਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਰੰਗੇ ਸੀ।
ਨਿੱਕੀਆਂ-ਨਿੱਕੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਰਾਰਤਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ,
ਹਾਸੇ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡੇ ਜੀ।
ਉਹ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਲੱਭਦਾ ਉਹ,
ਬਚਪਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੰਡੇ ਜੀ।

ਲੁਕਣਮੀਟੀ, ਬਾਂਦਰ-ਕਿੱਲਾ,
ਤੇ ਗੁੱਲੀ-ਡੰਡਾ ਖੇਲ ਨਿਆਰਾ ਸੀ।
ਖੈ-ਖੈ ਤੇ ਸਟਾਪੂ ਖੇਲ,
ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸੀ।
ਬਚਪਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ,
ਲੰਘਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਬੜੇ ਹੀ ਚੰਗੇ ਸੀ।
ਉਹ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਲੱਭਦਾ ਉਹ,
ਬਚਪਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੰਡੇ ਜੀ।

ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਲੋਕੋ,
ਫੋਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੰਘੇ ਜੀ।
'ਡੇਹਲੋ' ਵਾਲਾ ਕਰੇ ਅਰਦਾਸਾਂ,
ਨਾਲੇ ਭਲਾ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦਾ ਮੰਗੇ ਜੀ।
ਕਰ ਅਰਦਾਸਾਂ ਰੱਬ ਤੋਂ ਫਿਰ,
ਦਿਨ ਬਚਪਨ ਦੇ ਮੰਗੇ ਜੀ।
ਹੁਣ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਲੱਭਦਾ ਉਹ,
ਬਚਪਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੰਡੇ ਜੀ।



ਗੁਰਸ਼ਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ

ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ

ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਛਿਪਿਆ,
ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੇ ਪਿਆ ਹਨੇਰਾ।
ਸੂਰਜ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਊਗਾ,
ਰਾਤ ਦਾ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਡੇਰਾ।
ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਤੇ ਅੱਖ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੋ,
ਰਾਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਫਰੋਲ।
ਸੋਹਣਾ ਚੰਨ ਤੇ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਤਾਰੇ,
ਚਾਨਣ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਕਰਨ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ।
ਦਿਨ ਵਿਚ ਦੱਸ ਇਹ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਦਿਖਦੇ,
ਓਦੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਬਸ ਇੱਕ ਸੂਰਜ ਜੱਗਦਾ।
ਰਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਤੂੰ ਆ ਲੈਣ ਦੇ,
ਹੋਂਦ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਲੱਗਦਾ।
ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੇ ਤਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਸਦੇ,
ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੇ ਬੱਦਲ ਛਾਇਆ।
ਧੁੱਪ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਲੱਗੂ,
ਜਦੋਂ ਬੱਦਲਾਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਸੂਰਜ ਆਇਆ।



ਅਕਾਸ਼ਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਕੌੜਾ ਛੰਦ

ਹਰ ਕੋਈ ਮਾਸਕ ਤਾ ਪਾਈ ਫਿਰਦਾ
ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁੱਖ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਨੀ ਚਿਰ ਦਾ
ਚਾਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਚੁੱਪ ਛਾ ਗਈ।
ਚੰਦਰੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਆ ਗਈ।
ਕੋਈ ਕਹੇ ਚੀਨ ਨੇ ਚੱਲੀ ਆ ਚਾਲ ਜੀ
ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਬੁਰਾ ਹਾਲ ਜੀ
ਗੱਡੀ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਚੱਲਦੀ ਲੀਹ ਤੋਂ ਲਾਹ ਗਈ
ਚੰਦਰੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਆ ਗਈ।
ਕਾਇਨਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰੇ ਚੁੱਪ ਵਰਤੀ
ਸੁੱਧ ਹੋ ਜਾਊ ਕਹਿਣ ਹੁਣ ਧਰਤੀ
ਚਿੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ ਮਨ ਭਾਅ ਗਈ
ਚੰਦਰੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਆ ਗਈ।
ਰੁਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਡੱਕਤੇ
ਉਡਦੇ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਨਾ ਦਿਸਣ ਛੱਤ ਤੇ
ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਭਰ 'ਚ ਬਦਹਾਲੀ ਛਾ ਗਈ
ਚੰਦਰੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਭੈੜੀ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਆ ਗਈ।

ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ
ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਹਵਾਵਾਂ

ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਚੱਲਦੀਆਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ
ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਦੋਸਤੀ 'ਚ ਧੋਖੇ ਤੇ ਬੇਵਫ਼ਾਈਆਂ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਖਾਧੀਆਂ ਜੋ ਕਸਮਾਂ ਸਭ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਖਿੱਚ ਕੇ, ਫੌਰਨ ਕੰਟਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਗਈਆਂ
ਪੰਜਾਬ 'ਚ ਉਡੀਕਦੀਆਂ ਮਾਵਾਂ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀਆਂ ਭਵਿੱਖ 'ਚ ਰੋੜਾ ਬਣ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜੋ ਡਿਗਰੀਆਂ ਸਭ ਬੇਕਾਰ ਬਣ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਦਿਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੱਧਰਾਂ ਜੋ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੁਣੀਆਂ
'ਡੇਹਲੋ' ਵਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਸਭ ਦਿਲ 'ਚ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ।



ਗੁਰਸ਼ਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਧੀਆਂ

ਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਤੇ ਭੈਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ
ਇਜ਼ਤ ਜੋ ਦਿਲ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਨੇ,
ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਭੈਣ ਨੂੰ
ਕਿਉਂ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਨਿਗੂ ਨਾਲ ਤੱਕਦੇ ਨੇ,
ਕਰਕੇ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਕੰਮ ਧੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ
ਜਿਉਂਦੇ ਜੀ ਹੀ ਸਾੜ ਰਹੇ,
ਹਰ ਧੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਖ 'ਚੋਂ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ
ਪਰ ਧੀਆਂ ਕੁੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰ ਰਹੇ।

ਤੇਰਾ 'ਗੁਰੀ' ਕੀ ਲਿਖੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ
ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਦੁੱਖ ਸਹਾਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ,
ਉਹ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੱਬ ਕੇ ਚਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ
ਅੰਦਰੋਂ-ਅੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ,
ਬਾਬੇ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ
(ਸੋ ਕਿਉਂ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖਿਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ।।)
ਦੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਨੀ ਕਰ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰਹੇ,
ਹਰ ਧੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਖ 'ਚੋਂ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਹੀ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ
ਪਰ ਧੀਆਂ ਕੁੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਮਾਰ ਰਹੇ।

ਗੁਰਸੇਵਕ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਪੰਜ ਚੋਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਬਚ

ਛੱਡ ਝੂਠ ਤੋਲ ਸੱਚ, ਪੰਜਾਂ ਚੋਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਬਚ,
ਇਹਨਾਂ ਡੋਬ ਦੇਣਾ ਤੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਬੇੜਾ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ,
ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।
ਕਾਮ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਤੇ ਪੈਰ ਨਾ ਤੂੰ ਧਰ ਲਈ,
ਕਾਮ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਪੱਟੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇ ਘਰ ਬਣੀ।
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਜੇ ਚਾਹਣਾ, ਪਊ ਦਾਇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ,
ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁੱਕ ਲੈ ਤੂੰ ਸੋਚ ਵਾਲਾ ਘੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ,
ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।

ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਕ੍ਰੋਧ ਬੁਰੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਐ,
ਇਹਦੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਬਹੁਤਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਜਿੱਤੀ ਬਾਜੀ ਹਾਰੀ ਐ।
ਨਸ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਵਾਲਾ ਚੱਖ ਸਹਿਣਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ ਤੂੰ ਰੱਖ।
ਰਹੂ ਛੁੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਂਗੂੰ ਖਿੜਿਆ ਇਹ ਚਿਹਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ,
ਪੂਨਮ ਰਾਣੀ
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕਸ



ਮਾਪੇ

ਜਿਸ ਘਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ।
ਉਸ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ।
ਜਿਹੜੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਤਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਖ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਂਦੇ ਨੇ।
ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਪਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਛਤਾਉਂਦੇ ਨੇ।

ਬਿਰਧ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਰ ਲੱਗਦੇ ਨੇ।
ਬਾਹਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਲੱਭਦੇ ਨੇ।
ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਘਟੀਆ ਕੋਈ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ।
ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ 'ਚ ਕਰਤਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਕੋਈ ਦਿਲਦਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ।
ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਵਰਗਾ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਕਿਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ।
ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਭੰਡਾਰੇ ਗੰਗਾ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਪਕੰਨ-ਦਾਨ।
ਜੇ ਭੁੱਖੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਮਾਪੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਲਦੇ ਨੇ।
ਬਿਰਧ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਉਂ ਲੱਗਦੇ ਭਾਰ ਨੇ।
ਦਿਨ-ਰਾਤ ਮਾਇਆ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੀਆਂ ਤਿਜੋਰੀਆਂ।
ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿਚ ਮਾਂ ਪਿਉ ਸੁਣਾਈਆਂ ਜੋ ਲੋਰੀਆਂ

ਕਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਨੇ ਬੰਗਲੇ, ਕਾਰਾਂ, ਕੋਠੀਆਂ।
ਜੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਈ ਘਰ-ਬਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ।
ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਵਰਗਾ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਕਿਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ।



ਰਿੰਕੂ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਕੁਝ ਬੋਲ

ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।
ਚੰਗੇ ਬੋਲ, ਚੰਗੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ,
ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨੇ।



ਇਹ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ ਨੇ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ,
ਇਹ ਜੁਬਾਨ ਦੇ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਨੇ।
ਚੰਗੇ ਬੋਲ, ਚੰਗੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ,
ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨੇ।
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਚਲਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਜੋ ਜਾਦੂ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ,
ਜਿੱਤ ਪੱਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਡੰਕੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਟ ਤੇ।
ਚੰਗੇ ਬੋਲ, ਚੰਗੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ,
ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨੇ।

ਤਲੱਫੁਜ਼ ਨੀ ਦੱਸੇ ਬੋਲਾਂ ਦਾ,
ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਕੁ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਨੇ।
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਕੁਝ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਜਜ਼ਬਾਤ-ਏ-ਦਿਲ ਦੇ,
ਕੁਝ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵੇ
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਉਹ ਸੱਜਣਾ ਜਿੱਤ ਕੇ ਬੈਠਾ,
ਜਿਹਦੇ ਕੋਲ ਦੋ ਮਿੱਠੇ ਬੋਲ ਨੇ।
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ, ਕਬੀਰ, ਰਵਿਦਾਸ, ਫਰੀਦ ਜੀ,
ਦੇ ਗਏ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਮਿੱਠੇ ਬੋਲ ਵੇ।
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਸੁਕਰਾਤ ਦੇ ਲਫਜ਼ੋ-ਤਰਕ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਾਂ,
ਰਾਜ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਦਾਰਸ਼ਨਿਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਖੋਲ ਵੇ।
ਹਿਟਲਰ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ ਓਏ ਰਾਜ ਜਰਮਨੀ,
ਬਸ ਲਫਜ਼ੋ-ਬੋਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਤੇ।
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਕਦੇ ਬੋਲਣਾਂ, ਕਿੰਨਾ ਬੋਲਣਾ, ਕਿੱਥੇ ਬੋਲਣਾ,
ਇਹ ਜੁਬਾਨ ਤੱਕੜੀ ਦੇ ਤੋਲ ਨੇ।
ਚੰਗੇ ਬੋਲ, ਚੰਗੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ,
ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਰਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨੇ।
ਮਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਤੇਰੇ ਪੁੱਤ 'ਹਰਸ਼', ਨੇ ਤੁਰ ਜਾਣਾ
ਬੱਸ ਮਾਏ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਣੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਨੇ।
ਇਹ ਬੋਲ ਬੜੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਨੇ,
ਇਹ ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਡੋਰ ਨੇ।

ਹਰਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ
ਬੀ.ਕਾਮ ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਦਿਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ

ਯਾਰੋ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣਾਵਾਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ,
ਜਦੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਮੈਂ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਸੀ,
ਅਣਮੁੱਲੇ ਯਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸੀ ਜਿਗਰੀ,
ਕੁਝ ਯਾਰ ਬੀ. ਐੱਸ. ਸੀ. ਵਾਲੇ ਸੀ,
ਬਾਕੀ ਸਭ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਵਾਲੇ ਸੀ,
ਲੰਘਦੀ ਸੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਹਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਜਦ ਯਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸੀ ਯਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ,
ਹੁਣ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੋ ਜਾਣਾ,
ਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਯਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ,
ਹੁਣ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਲੰਘਾਂਗੇ,
ਰੱਬ ਤੋਂ ਫਿਰ ਦਿਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਮੰਗਾਂਗੇ,
ਸਮਾਂ ਮੁੜ-ਮੁੜ ਚੇਤੇ ਆਉਂਗਾ,
'ਡੇਹਲੋ' ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਤੜਫਾਉਂਗਾ,
ਬੇਸ਼ੁਮਾਰ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਐੱਸ. ਸੀ. ਡੀ. ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੇ,
ਤਾਹੀਓਂ ਦਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਹੌਲ ਜਿਹੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਨੇ,
ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਏ ਸੀ,
ਹੁਣ ਤਾਂ ਦਿਨ ਹੀ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ।

ਗੁਰਸ਼ਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ

ਅੱਜ ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਹਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਨੂੰ,
ਕਿਉਂ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੂਰੀ ਏ?
ਗੱਲ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਨਹੀਂਉਂ ਕਹਿ ਹੁੰਦੀ,
ਐਸੀ ਵੀ ਕੀ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰੀ ਏ?
ਹੋਇਆ ਬੰਦ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਣਾ,
ਇਕ-ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇ ਅਹਿਸਾਸਾਂ ਦਾ।
ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੀਣਾ ਏ,
ਤੇ ਆਉਣਾ-ਜਾਣਾ ਸਵਾਸਾਂ ਦਾ।
ਜਾਪੇ ਜਿਉਂ ਨਾਗ ਅਹਿਮ ਵਾਲਾ,
ਕੁੰਡਲੀ ਹੀ ਵਲ ਕੇ ਬਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਏ।
ਘੁਲ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਗਿਆ,
ਬੱਸ ਅਹਿਮ ਹੀ ਪੱਲੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਿਆ ਏ।
ਬੱਸ ਉੱਪਰੋਂ-ਉੱਪਰੋਂ ਹਾਸੇ ਨੇ,
ਅੰਦਰੋਂ ਦਿਲ ਖੁਰੇ ਪਤਾਸੇ ਨੇ।
ਦਿਲ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਫੋਲਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ,
ਤੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਕਰਨ ਤਮਾਸ਼ੇ ਨੇ।
ਅੱਜ ਹਊਮੈਂ ਹਰ ਇਕ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਦਾ,
ਰੱਜ-ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਖੂਨ ਨਿਚੋੜਿਆ ਏ।
ਹੋ ਕੇ ਹਊਮੈਂ ਵੱਸ ਬੰਦੇ ਨੇ,
ਹਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਮੂੰਹ ਮੋੜਿਆ ਏ।
ਖਾਵੰਦ-ਤ੍ਰੀਮਤ ਉਮਰਾਂ ਤੱਕ,
ਖਹਿੰਦੇ-ਖਹਿੰਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਕੱਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ।
ਵੇਖ-ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਬੋਟ ਵੀ ਫਿਰ,
ਓਹੋ ਹੀ ਪਹਾੜੇ ਰੱਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ।
ਨੂੰਹਾਂ ਟਿੱਚ ਜਾਨਣ ਸੱਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਨਾ ਸੱਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰਹਾਂ ਪਿਆਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ।
ਇਕ ਹੀ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਦੋਨੋ,
ਵਿਚ ਹਊਮੈਂ ਗੋਤੇ ਮਾਰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ।
ਪੁੱਤਰ ਜੋ ਪਾਲਿਆ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਨੇ,
ਨਾਲ ਚਾਅ ਤੇ ਪਿਆਰਾਂ ਦੇ।
ਕਹੇ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਏ?
ਵੱਸ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਏ ਹੰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ।
ਇਸ ਰਾਵਣ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਘੇਰ ਲਈ,
ਇੱਥੇ ਚਾਨਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨੇਰ ਹੋਇਆ।
ਖਾਕ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਸਭ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਨੇ,

ਸੋਚਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਘੁਲਿਆ ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੋਇਆ।
ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਠੀ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੀ,
ਇਹ ਜਿੱਦ ਹੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਭੈੜੀ ਏ।
ਏਸੇ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਦੀ,
ਜੜ੍ਹ ਹੀ ਕੱਟ ਨਬੇੜੀ ਏ।



ਪੂਨਮ ਰਾਣੀ
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕਸ

ਬੰਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਪੰਛੀ

ਸੁੱਕੇ ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ,
ਖੁਸ਼ਬੂ ਦਾ ਆ ਜਾਣਾ,
ਪਸੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਤੁਪਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਤਾਂ 'ਚ,
ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਹਿਰਾ ਜਾਣਾ।
ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਆਸਮਾਨ 'ਚ ਲਿਸ਼ਕੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ,
ਡਾਵੇ ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਝਾਤ ਹੈ।
ਬੰਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ, ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਪੰਛੀ,
ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਹੈ।

ਧੁੱਪ ਚੜ੍ਹੀ ਤੋਂ ਬੱਦਲਾਂ ਦਾ,
ਆਪਣਾ ਰੰਗ ਦਿਖਾ ਦੇਣਾ।
ਚਾੜ੍ਹ ਘਟਾਵਾਂ ਕਾਲੀਆਂ,
ਵਾ ਪੱਛਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਗ੍ਹਾ ਦੇਣਾ।
ਚੰਨ ਦੀ ਚਾਨਣੀ ਦਿਨ ਚਾੜ੍ਹਿਆ,
ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਹ ਰਾਤ ਹੈ।
ਬੰਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ, ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਪੰਛੀ,
ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਹੈ।

ਤਿਤਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਰੰਗਾਂ ਦਾ,
ਮਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਅ ਜਾਣਾ।
ਸੂਰਜ ਦੀ ਲਾਲੀ ਦਾ,
ਕੁੱਲੀਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਆ ਜਾਣਾ।
ਹੋਣੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦ,
ਕਵੀ ਲਈ ਏਹ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ ਹੈ।
ਬੰਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ, ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਪੰਛੀ,
ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਹੈ।

ਭੁੱਖੇ ਢਿੱਠ ਤੇ ਸੱਚ ਦਾ ਹੋਕਾ,
ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਬਕ ਸਿੱਖਾ ਦੇਣਾ।
ਪੱਲੇ ਜੋ ਹੈ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਨਾਤੇ,
ਗ਼ਰੀਬ ਦੀ ਝੋਲੀ ਪਾ ਦੇਣਾ।
ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ,
ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਬਾਤ ਹੈ।
ਬੰਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ, ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਪੰਛੀ,
ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਹੈ।

ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਲੰਘ ਕੇ ਚਿੱਕੜ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ,
ਕਮਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਿਲ ਜਾਣਾ।
ਆਪੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਰ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ,
ਸਾਡੇ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਣਾ।
'ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ' ਕੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ,
ਇਹ ਹਾਲੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਹੈ।
ਬੰਦਾ ਕੈਦੀ, ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੈ ਪੰਛੀ,
ਇਹ ਕੈਸੀ ਕਰਾਮਾਤ ਹੈ।



ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਅਖਾੜ'
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ

ਪੰਜ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।
ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬੇੜੀ 'ਚ ਜਿਉਂ ਖੋ ਗਿਆ।
ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਮੇਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।
ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਭਟਕੇ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ।

ਘੱਟ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ।
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਪੁੱਛਦਾ ਬਾਤ।
ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਬੋਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਰਾਤ।
ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਸਤੀ ਦੀ ਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਸਾਰ।

ਹਰੇ ਲਾਲ ਨੋਟਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਜੈ ਜੈਕਾਰ।

ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਬੁਰੇ ਨੇ।

ਕਹਿਣ ਤੋਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਲੋਕ-ਹਿੱਤ ਨਾਲ ਨੇ।

ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦਾ ਕਈਆਂ ਨੇ ਮਾਰਤਾ ਨਾਸ਼।

ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਪਾਸ।

ਧੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਹੰਝੂ ਪਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਵੱਗਦੇ ਨੇ।

ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਲ ਗਿਆ ਜ਼ਹਿਰ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਕਹਿਰ।

ਔਰਤ ਤੇ ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਰ ਪਹਿਰ।

ਦਾਜ਼ ਤੇ ਬੋਝ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਪਿਓ ਲੁਕਿਆ ਏ।

ਮੰਨੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਈਮਾਨ ਮੁੱਕਿਆ ਏ।

ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਪਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਜਦ ਤੇਜ਼ਾਬ।

ਫਿਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਦਬਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਏ ਆਵਾਜ਼।

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਨੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ।

ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਮਾੜੀ ਪੈ ਗਈ ਕਿਸਮਤ।

ਲੱਚਰ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਰੋਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਕਿਹਨੇ ਜ਼ਹਰੀਲਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਡੋਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਸੜਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਲੱਗੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਨਾਕੇ।

ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਲੋਕ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਡਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਰੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਡਾਕੇ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਨੇ ਪਰਦੇਸ।

ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਤੇ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼।

ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਰ ਝੂਠੀ ਤਾਰੀਫ਼।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਨਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਰੀਸ।

ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੇਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਬਣਾਈਏ।

ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕਮੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਰ ਭਜਾਈਏ।

ਵੱਧਦਾ ਫੁਲਦਾ ਰਹੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ

ਗੁਰੂ ਪੀਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਰਹੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ।



ਰਿੱਕੂ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਹਿੰਦੀ
ਭਾਗ ਦੂਸਰਾ



ਰੀਤ ਅਮਨ ਦੇ

ਹੋਇਆ ਕੀ ਜੇ ਭੋਂ ਲਈ ਦੁਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਹੈ,
ਸੀਨਾ ਪਾੜ ਕੇ ਇਹਦਾ, ਆਪਾਂ ਉੱਗ ਆਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਅਮਨ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ ਹਲਕੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਉਠਾ ਲੈਣ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਭਾਰਾ ਇੱਕ ਗੁਲਾਬ ਉਠਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਆਬੋਹਵਾ ਇਹ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਹੈ,
ਇੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਰੁੱਖ ਲਗਾਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਚਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਦਿਲਾਂ 'ਚ ਜੋ ਬਲ ਰਹੀ ਨਫਰਤ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ ਏ,
ਪਿਆਰ ਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਬੁਝਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਹਾਕਮ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਨਾਂਅ ਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡ ਰਿਹਾ,
ਇਹ ਖੂਨ ਪੀਣੀਆਂ ਜੋਕਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਮਿਟਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਜੇ ਟੀਸੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਬੇਰ ਏਕਤਾ ਬਣ ਬੈਠੀ,
ਇੱਕ-ਨਾ-ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਇਹਨੂੰ ਤੋੜ ਲਿਆਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੱਦਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਜੋ ਵੀਰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਹੋਏ,
ਸਭ ਲਈ ਤਾਰਾਂ ਤੋੜਕੇ ਦੀਪ ਜਲਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਨਫਰਤ ਦੀ ਚਿੰਗਾਰੀ ਜੋ ਕਿਸੇ ਲਾਈ ਏ,
ਭਾਬੜ ਬਣਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮਸਲ ਦਿਖਾਵਾਂਗੇ।

ਕੀ ਹੋਇਆ ਜੇ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਬੰਬ ਦਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ,
ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਆਪਾ ਗੀਤ ਅਮਨ ਦੇ ਗਾਵਾਂਗੇ।



ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਅਖਾੜਾ'
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਵਿੱਦਿਆ

ਇੱਕ ਐਸਾ ਵਰਦਾਨ ਹੈ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ,
ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਹੈ ਮਾਰ ਮੁਕਾਈ।
ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੁਝ ਕਰ ਦਿਖਾਂਵਾਂਗੇ,
ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰ ਮੁਕਾਵਾਂਗੇ।
ਜੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਅਸੀਂ,
ਜੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਅਸੀਂ।
ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਹੈ ਜੁਗਤ ਬਣਾਈ,
ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੈ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਲਾਈ।
ਹਰ ਕੋਈ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ,
ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਚਮਕਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਐਸਾ ਮੋੜ ਦਿੱਤਾ,
ਨਾ ਕੁਝ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਹਰ ਲੋੜ ਨੂੰ ਕੀਤਾ।
ਕਲਪਨਾ ਚਾਵਲਾ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਨੇ
ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਕੁਝ ਕਰ ਵਿਖਾਇਆ ਹੈ,
ਚੰਨ ਉੱਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਨਾਂ ਚਮਕਾਇਆ ਹੈ।
ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਪਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਗਵਾਓ,
ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਕਰ ਵਿਖਾਓ।



ਵਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੱਧਰ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ

ਦੇਣਾ ਦੇ ਨੀ ਸਕਦਾ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦਾ

ਇੱਕ ਗੱਲ ਬੰਦਿਆ ਸੁਣ ਲੈ ਮੇਰੀ,
ਤੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਦੇ ਨੀ ਸਕਦਾ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦਾ, ਦੱਸ ਖਾਂ!
ਸੀਤ ਹਵਾ ਦੇ ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਪੂਰਨਮਾਸੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਇੰਦਰਧਨੁਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਝਾਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਧਰਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਗੜੇ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੋੜੇਗਾ?

ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਠੰਡਕ, ਸੂਰਜ ਦੇ ਤਾਪ ਨੂੰ,
ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਚਹਿਕਣ ਨੂੰ,
ਗੁਲਾਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਹਿਕਣ ਨੂੰ,
ਬਦਲਦੇ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਪ ਨੂੰ,
ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੋੜੇਗਾ?

ਕਲ-ਕਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ,
ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਬੋ ਨੂੰ,
ਤਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਲੋਅ ਨੂੰ,
ਚਾਰੇ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਣੀ ਨੂੰ,
ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੋੜੇਗਾ?



ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਅਖਾੜਾ'
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।

ਚਲਦਾ ਤੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਵੇਖ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਸੜ ਨਾ,
ਨਰਕਾਂ 'ਚ ਲੈ ਜਾਉ ਗੱਡੀ ਲੋਭ ਵਾਲੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਨਾ।
ਓਹਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਮਨਾ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਦੇਈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਖਾ,
ਨਾ ਤੂੰ ਕਰ, ਮੇਰਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।
ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।

ਮੋਹ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਲੱਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਚੋਰ ਓਏ,
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਔਲਾਦ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਦਿਸੇ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਓਏ।
ਖਾਣਾ ਭੁੱਖੇ ਨੂੰ ਖਵਾਂਦੇ, ਕਿਸੇ ਰੋਂਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਹਸਾਂਦੇ,

ਕਰ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਤੂੰ ਵੱਡਾ ਜੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ।
ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।

ਜੇ ਤੂੰ ਤੰਦਾਂ ਹੰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਤੱਕਲੇ ਤੇ ਪਾਏਂਗਾ,
ਕੌਡੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਦਲੇ ਇਹ ਜਨਮ ਗਵਾਏਂਗਾ।
ਓਹੋ ਟੁੱਟ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਆਕੜਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ,
ਇਹ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਦਾ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਬੰਦਿਆ।

ਪੂਨਮ ਰਾਣੀ
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕਸ

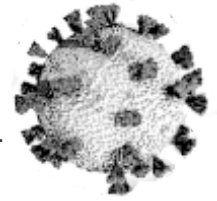
ਲਾਂਘਾ

ਵਾਕ ਲਿਆ ਵਾਰਿਸ ਦੀ ਹੀਰ 'ਚੋਂ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਆਈ,
ਲੱਗਦਾ ਵਿਛੋੜਾ ਪਿਆ ਝੰਗ ਤੇ ਸਿਆਲ ਦਾ।
ਰਾਂਝੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੱਝੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਕੋਈ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ ਏ,
ਹੋਵੇ ਨਾ ਬਿਆਨ ਦੁੱਖ ਹੀਰ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਦਾ।
ਬਣਾ ਤਾ ਹਮਸਾਏ ਜਿਹਨੇ ਸਕਿਆ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ,
ਚੇਤਾ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਉਹਨੇ ਗੋਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚਾਲ ਦਾ।
ਤਾਰਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਛਿੱਲ ਆਈ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪਾਰੋਂ ਹਵਾ ਅੱਜ,
ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਆ ਕੇ ਹਾਕਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਲ ਦਾ।
ਰੋਹੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਏ ਬੁੱਢੜਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅੱਜ,
ਰੰਝੋਟੇ ਤੇ ਸਰਾਭੇ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਲਦਾ।
ਦੋਹਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੱਦਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਮਰੇ ਨਿਰਦੋਸ਼ ਜਿੰਨੇ,
ਵੱਧ ਗਿਆ ਆਂਕੜਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਸ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ।
ਦੋਸਤੀ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ ਹੈ ਵਧਾਇਆ ਲਾਂਘਾ ਖੋਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ,
ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ! ਹੈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਦਾ।

ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਅਖਾੜਾ'
ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਕੌੜਾ ਫੰਦ

ਕਾਹਦਾ ਵੀਰ ਮੇਰਿਓ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਆ ਗਿਆ
ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਿਆਂ ਦਿਲਾਂ 'ਚ ਸਹਿਮ ਛਾ ਗਿਆ
ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਠੱਪ ਜੀ
ਸੱਚੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਰੀ ਗੱਪ ਜੀ
ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਿੰਝ ਹੋਏ ਬੰਦ ਨੇ
ਥਾਂ ਥਾਈਂ ਪਏ ਹੋਏ ਉਂਝ ਹੀ ਸੰਦ ਨੇ
ਲਗਦਾ ਸਾਧ ਜਿਉਂ ਕਰਨ ਤਪ ਜੀ
ਸੱਚੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਾ ਮਾਰਾਂ ਗੱਪ ਜੀ।
ਕਾਮਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਨੰਗੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਚਾਲੇ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ
ਹਾੜ੍ਹ ਵਾਲੀ ਧੁੱਪ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਛਾਲੇ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ
ਸੜਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਾਧੂ ਮਿਲੇ ਨੂੰਹੋਂ ਸੱਪ ਜੀ।
ਸੱਚੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਾ ਮਾਰਾਂ ਗੱਪ ਜੀ।
ਥੱਕੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਰੇਲ ਦੀ ਲੀਹ ਤੇ ਸੌਂ ਗਏ
ਜਿਧਰ ਜੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਉਧੌਰ ਨੂੰ ਭੌਂ ਗਏ
ਕਾਲ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਆ ਧੋਣੋਂ ਨੱਪ ਜੀ
ਸੱਚੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਾ ਮਾਰਾਂ ਗੱਪ ਜੀ।



ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ
ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ

ਸੱਚਮੁੱਚ ਲੱਗਦਾ
ਕਲਯੁੱਗ ਆਇਆ,
ਮੱਚ ਗਈ ਹਾਲ ਦੁਹਾਈ।
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ,
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ।

ਚੰਦਰੇ ਰੋਗ ਨੇ ਖਾਲੀ ਕਰਤਾ,
ਪਤਾ ਨੀ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ।
ਪਰਦੇਸ 'ਚ ਬੈਠੇ ਭੁੱਬਾ ਮਾਰਦੇ,
ਯਾਦ ਕਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ।
ਕੁੱਲ ਸੰਸਾਰ 'ਚ ਦਹਿਸ਼ਤ ਫੈਲੀ,
ਇਹ ਭੈੜੀ ਅਲਾਮਤ ਛਾਈ।
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ,
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ।

ਇੱਕ ਦੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਭੋਗੀ,
ਮੱਚੇ-ਝੁਲਸੇ ਬੇ-ਜਬਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ।
ਬਦਲਾ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਆਇਆ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ,
ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਸਹੇ ਜੋ ਨਿੱਕੀਆਂ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ।

ਹੁਣ ਬਣ ਗਈ ਉਹ ਪਰਬਤ ਵਰਗੀ,
ਜੋ ਸੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਰਾਈ।
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ,
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ।

ਇੱਕ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਬੱਚਾ ਰੋਗੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ,
ਉਸ ਤੇ ਬੀਤੀ, ਕੋਈ ਕੀ ਜਾਣੇ।
ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਸੇ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ,
ਮੌਤ ਵੱਲ ਵਧ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਜਾਣੇ-ਅਣਜਾਣੇ।

ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਅਖਾੜਾ'

ਇੱਕ ਗੱਲ ਜ਼ਹਿਨ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖੀ ਤੂੰ,
ਨਾ ਹੱਥ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਂਈ।
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ,
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ।

ਬਚਾਅ ਸਾਡਾ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ,
ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਖਾਨੇ ਪਾ ਲੈਣੀ।
ਅਸੀਂ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਰਕੇ,
ਨੱਥ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਾ ਲੈਣੀ।
ਜਿਵੇਂ ਚਿੜੀ ਸੀ
ਅੱਗ ਬੁਝਾਵਣ ਚੱਲੀ,
ਤੂੰ ਵੀ ਰਸਤੇ ਉਹ ਜਾਂਈ।
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ ਨੀ ਮਾਏ,
ਇਹ ਕੇਹੀ ਰੁੱਤ ਆਈ।

The Suttlej



हिन्दी खण्ड

सम्पादक

डॉ. सौरभ कुमार

सहायक प्राध्यापक

स्नातकोत्तर हिन्दी-विभाग एवं शोध केन्द्र

छात्रा सम्पादक

रिंकू कुमारी

एम.ए. हिन्दी-द्वितीय वर्ष

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सम्पादक की कलम से



मानव जीवन के चार पुरुषार्थ माने गए हैं - धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष। प्रकारान्तर से इनकी प्राप्ति के लिए मनुष्य अपनी सम्पूर्ण ऊर्जा लगा देता है। इन पुरुषार्थों को प्राप्त करने हेतु मानव ने अनेकानेक साधनों की खोज की है, जिनमें साहित्य श्रेष्ठतम साधन है। शास्त्रों के अनुसार मानव यदि किसी एक शब्द में व्याप्त सम्पूर्ण अर्थ जानते हुए उसके प्रयोग में सिद्ध हो जाए तो वह एक मात्र शब्द-ज्ञान उसे ब्रह्म की प्राप्ति में सहायक हो सकता है। पुनः साहित्य तो अनेकानेक शब्दों व भावों का संचय है जिसमें जीवन की धारा प्रवाहित होती है। मानव जीवन के सारे रंग साहित्य में देखे जा सकते हैं। साहित्य महज शब्दों का जोड़-तोड़ नहीं, अपितु प्रस्तुत करने वाले के संस्कारों का प्रतिबिम्ब भी है। अधिक-से-अधिक कहने-लिखने के स्थान पर कुछ ऐसा-वैसा न कहा-लिखा जाय जो मानव के सारे कृत्य पर पानी फेर दे। अतः साहित्य-लेखन सिर्फ मन की बातों को शब्द-रूप देना भर नहीं बल्कि अत्यन्त गम्भीर एवम् जिम्मेदारीपूर्वक किया जाने वाला कार्य है।

“काव्यं यशसे अर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेत्तरक्षतये सद्यः परनिर्वर्तये कान्तासम्मितयोपदेशयुजे ॥” (काव्य अथवा साहित्य के लेखन द्वारा मनुष्य को यश, अर्थ (धन), व्यवहारिक ज्ञान, शिव-इतर की क्षति अर्थात् बुराई का नाश, कर्णप्रिय उपदेशादि की प्राप्ति होती है।)

साहित्य की गंभीरता को आंके बिना कुछ लोग कवि या साहित्यकार को हल्के में ले लेते हैं, परन्तु उनकी लेखनी का प्रभाव सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति पर नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति पर पड़ती है। साहित्यकार अपने लेखनी की प्रतिबद्धता के कारण ही युगों-युगों तक मानव को समुचित दिशा दिखाने का कार्य करता है। आदिग्रन्थ साहिब में संकलित वाणियाँ, राम चरित मानस की चौपाइयाँ, कबीर के दोहे, सूरसागर आदि असंख्य कृतियाँ सैकड़ों वर्षों के बाद आज भी मानव को श्रेष्ठतम जीवन

का पाठ पढ़ाती हैं। यहाँ यह भी कहना आवश्यक है कि जो कहा जा चुका है सिर्फ वही श्रेष्ठ नहीं है, इस बात का समर्थन महाकवि कालिदास ने किया है। वस्तुतः मानव अपने जीवन के खट्टे-मीठे अनुभवों का संचय करता है और उनमें श्रेष्ठ से श्रेष्ठतम की ओर अग्रसर होता है। जीवन के इन अनुभवों का शब्दांकन भी साहित्य ही है। इस प्रकार प्राचीनकाल से लेकर 21वीं सदी तक साहित्य की अक्षुन्न परम्परा चली आ रही है जो आज भी सजीव व प्रासंगिक है। साहित्य लेखन की परम्परा जीवंत रहे इस हेतु यह महाविद्यालय पिछले 100 वर्षों से नवोदित साहित्यकारों को मंच प्रदान करता आया है। ‘सतलुज’ पत्रिका महाविद्यालय के उन्हीं नवांकुर साहित्यकारों की लेखनी का मंच है जिसमें वे अपनी बुद्धि-विवेक से जीवन के रस को शब्दों में रूपायित करते हैं। इस वर्ष सतीश चन्द्र धवन राजकीय महाविद्यालय, लुधियाना अपना शताब्दी वर्ष मना रहा है और इस शताब्दी वर्ष में विद्यार्थी-लेखकों की रचनाएँ विशेष महत्त्व रखती हैं क्योंकि उनकी लेखनी शताब्दी वर्ष का हिस्सा बनने जा रही है। सभी नवांकुर साहित्यकारों को बधाई व शुभकामनाएं!

डॉ. सौरभ कुमार

संपादक - हिन्दी खण्ड

पहचान

अपने ही घर में अनजान सी हूँ मैं
लोगों की नजर में गुम सी हूँ मैं
न जाने क्यों परेशान सी हूँ मैं



किसी के लिए कुछ नहीं, किसी के लिए जान सी हूँ मैं
किसी के पैरों की धूल हूँ, किसी के लिए शान सी हूँ मैं
किसी के लिए घर की सदस्य, किसी के लिए मेहमान सी हूँ मैं
किसी के लिए नादान, किसी के लिए शैतान सी हूँ मैं
अपने ही घर में अनजान सी हूँ मैं.. अनजान सी हूँ मैं..

दित्या

एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

जय शारदे मां

श्वेत कमलाआसिनी, शारदे वीणावादिनी सुशोभिता मरालपृष्ठ
लेखनी मयूर पंख,
विश्व में छांट अंधकार दे,
नवीन गति, नवीन लय बहार दे,
मेरे हिंदुस्तान का आंगन संवार दे,
राष्ट्र को नवीन-नवीन कलियों से तार दे,
हे शारदे मां,
हवाओं में फैले विषैले किरणों को सवार दे,
त्राहि-त्राहि जनता की मूक वाणी को जगा,
हंस छोड़कर धरा पर आ,
विश्व भर में मानवता को जगा,
भगवती शारदे, स्वामी विवेकानंद को हम में जगा,
भूख और लालच में बिक गई इंसानियत,
नवविधाने शारदे घायल हो चुके देश में रामराज्य ला,
वीणा से अपने विद्यार्थियों में नवीन चेतना जगा,
शुद्ध सुलोचन मध्य सरोवर प्रीत नयन भर,
हे शारदे मां, कुछ कल्याण करो,
आओ हमारा संधान करो,
वसुधा को आलोकित कर,
क्षितिज के भी पार जा सके ऐसा हमारा बौद्धिक विकास करो,
इतिहास के नायकों को जगाए, ऐसा शक्ति प्रदान करो,
हे शारदे मां, मनुष्यों में मनुष्यत्व का वरदान भरो,
नव के अभिनव कल खग में,
जाकर सूनेपन के तल में,
बन किरण की आशा के भांति आ जाना,
कविता विश्व विमोहिनी कस्तूरी की भांति छा जाना,
कुंठाओं में त्रस्त हो जाऊं तो,
कागज पर कविता बन तू आ जाना,
दिव्य ज्योति को आलोकित कर,
गीदड़ों का तू संहार कर,
हे शारदे मां! दुर्गा बनकर विश्व का कल्याण कर,
झांसी की रानी बन सके देश की बेटियां,

ऐसा हमारा बौद्धिक विकास कर,
हम मनुष्यों में ज्ञान का अमृत भर दे,
अमृतमयी ज्ञान अमृत से हमें मां संवार दे,
इतिहास के नायक बनें, ऐसा हमें वरदान दे।



रिंकू कुमारी

एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

माँ क्या है ?

समुंद्र ने कहा :- माँ एक ऐसी सीप है,
जो औलाद के लाखों राज अपने सीने में छिपा लेती है।
बादल ने कहा :- माँ एक इन्द्रधनुष की तरह है,
जिसमें हर रंग समाया है।
शायर ने कहा :- माँ एक ऐसी गजल है,
जो सुनने वाले के सीने में बसती चली जाती है।
माली ने कहा :- माँ बाग का वह फूल है,
जिसमें बाग की खूबसूरती समाई है।
पर मैं तो अब तक न समझ पाई
माँ सीप है, इन्द्रधनुष है, गजल है या बाग है,
माँ तो बस बेटी के जीवन का साज है।



आरती

एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

पैगाम-ए-मुहब्बत

मेरी एक नज़्म इस पाक सरज़मीं के नाम
खिले हुए गुल मुहब्बत का पैगाम
यहीं पैदा हुए हैं कुछ सुखनवर शायर
यहीं से निकले हैं बुलबुले शिराज़ भी
यहीं से मिले हैं हुनर के अज्दाद भी
यहीं से निखरा है अंदाज़-ए-बयान भी
यहीं से मिली है मेरे हौसलों को परवाज़ भी
यहीं दफ्न हैं गुमनाम मुहब्बत के कई राज़ भी
यहीं छिड़ते हैं पँछियों के राग यहीं बजते हैं साज़ भी
यहाँ मैदान में जौहर दिखाया है
यहीं से निकलकर इस दर का नाम रौशन कराया है
गूँज इस दर-ओ-दयार की दूर तक
इसके सामने चाँद भी शरमाया है
परस्तिश करती हूँ इसकी
ये मन्दिर भी है मस्जिद भी
गुरुधर भी, गिरजाधर भी
यहीं से उपजे हैं आसमानों को छूने वाले
कई तर्क ज्ञानी, कई विज्ञानी, कई अर्थविज्ञानी
यहीं से शुरु हुई इनकी खोज की कहानी
कई जुगनुओं की रौशनी शामिल है
कई नस्लों की मेहनत इसकी कामिल है
ये विरासत संभाल के रखना
इसमें कुछ और निखार आये
कुछ ऐसा करना...
यहाँ फूल भी हैं बहार भी
यहाँ सुकून भी है आपसी प्यार भी
रंगमंच के खेड़े भी खिड़े हैं यहीं से
छाये हैं जो मायानगरी में उपजे हैं यहाँ से
इसकी दीवारें भी कुछ कहती हैं
हर दीवार इक इतिहास की बीनाई है
मेहनत से लिखी इबारत सजाई है
मज़हब के तफरक़े यहाँ की तहज़ीब नहीं
गुलों को कोई बाँट दे ये किसी की हिम्मत नहीं



यहाँ नया निज़ाम लिखा जाता है
यहीं से ज़हीन सोच पनपती है
यहाँ दौर-ए-इंकलाब आता है
हर तरफ़ खुशबु पसरती है
तितलियों के कई रंग यहाँ की लड़कियाँ बिखेरती हैं
वो किसी से कम नहीं, नया इतिहास उकेरती हैं।।

इरादीप

सहायक प्राध्यापिका अर्थशास्त्र

खंड से अखंडता

टूटना एक सृजनात्मक प्रक्रिया है -
प्रकृति भी तोड़ती है,
स्वयं को
भिन्न-भिन्न प्रयोगों द्वारा,
विभिन्न तरीकों से,
लहलहाती फसलों के लिए,
अपने गर्भ में बीजों को
धारण करती है,
अपनी कठोरता को खंडित कर,
एक शैशव पौधे को,
अपनी गोदी में खिलाती है।
टूटना, निर्माण की ओर अग्रसर होने की
पहली सीढ़ी है -
तथा हताशा, निराशा और असफलता
उस प्रक्रिया के अन्य पड़ाव,
बशर्ते ये कि इस खेमे में,
ठहर हमें आराम नहीं करना,
इस खिन्नता और खंडता पर
विजयी हो,
निर्माण करना है,
एक अखंड व्यक्तित्व का।

अंकिता दुबे
एम.ए. प्रथम वर्ष



कैम्पस की नज़र से

कितने दोस्त मिले यहाँ से,
वो लम्हा कभी न भूल पायेगा,
अच्छा बुरा सब यहीं से सीखा,
जो हमेशा याद रह जायेगा,
यह कॉलेज कभी न भूल पायेगा ।

अब से तू जब कॉलेज का,
कहीं नाम भी गुनगुनाएगा,
अपनी ही यादों में तू,
बहता ही चला जायेगा,
यह कॉलेज कभी न भूल पायेगा ।

वो पल ही ऐसा बन गया,
जो कभी लौट कर न आएगा,
सोचा न था इसकी दीवारों से भी,
मुझे इतना प्यार हो जायेगा,
यह कॉलेज कभी न भूल पायेगा ।

मुश्किलों से घबराने की बजाय,
तू कॉलेज छोड़ने से घबरायेगा,
फिर तुझे इस कॉलेज का,
कौन हाल-बे-हाल बतायेगा,
यह कॉलेज कभी न भूल पायेगा ।

कॉलेज के इन हसीन पलों को,
'सेठी' सदा शुक्र गुजारेगा,
क्या एस.सी.डी. अब कभी मुझे,
जिन्दगी में दुबारा मिल पायेगा,
यह कॉलेज कभी न भूल पायेगा ।



रजत सेठी
एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

प्रार्थना

जो सुन ली गई
मैंने भगवान से मांगी शक्ति,
उसने मुझे दी कठिनाइयाँ,
हिम्मत बढ़ाने के लिए।
मैंने भगवान से मांगी बुद्धि,
उसने मुझे दी उलझनें,
सुलझाने के लिए।
मैंने भगवान से मांगी समृद्धि,
उसने मुझे दी समझ,
काम करने के लिए।
मैंने भगवान से मांगा प्यार,
उसने मुझे दिए दुःखी लोग,
मदद करने के लिए।
मैंने भगवान से मांगी हिम्मत,
उसने मुझे दी परेशानियाँ,
उत्तर पाने के लिए।
मैंने भगवान से मांगा वरदान,
उसने मुझे दिए अवसर,
उन्हें पाने के लिए।

मुझे वो नहीं मिला, जो मैंने मांगा था,
मुझे वो मिला, जो मुझे चाहिए था।



रमनदीप राय
एम.ए. हिन्दी द्वितीय वर्ष

शुरुआत

नई पीढ़ी का दौर है आया
सोच प्रेम की लेकर
अब इस नई सोच को अपनाने की
शुरुआत तो करनी होगी ।
देश हमारा भ्रष्ट हुआ
मानव तेरे ही कर्मों से
परन्तु अब शिष्टाचार लाने की
शुरुआत तो करनी होगी ।
कब तक रोते रहोगे
बेरोजगारी का रोना
पहली पाई कमाने की कभी
शुरुआत तो करनी होगी ।
बहुत समय गंवाया है
जात-पात के झगड़ों में
अब मानवता सिखलाने की
शुरुआत तो करनी होगी ।
नारी तू अबला नहीं
दुर्गा तेरा स्वरूप है
अब सबला बनने की
शुरुआत तो करनी होगी ।

माना डगर है मुश्किल
पीड़ाएँ अनेक सहनी होगी
मगर कब तक डरते रहोगे?
शुरुआत तो करनी होगी ।



दीपिका
एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

रिक्शावाला



मैंने पूछा रिक्शेवाले से कि भाई इतना भारी रिक्शा कैसे चला लेते हो?

उसने मुस्कुराते हुए कहा, “साहिब भारी रिक्शा चलाना आसान है, पर खाली चलाना मुश्किल।” उसकी इस बात में कितनी बड़ी बात छुपी थी। मैं उसके रिक्शे में बैठा सोच रहा था कि इतनी गर्मी में ये कैसे रिक्शा चला सकता है? मेरे मन में एक उथल-पुथल मची हुई थी मैंने अपने साथ बैठे दोस्त से पूछा, “अगर तुम्हें ये काम करना पड़े तो!” उसने मजाक-मजाक में गाली देते हुए कहा, “मैं न करूँ ये काम। ये भी कोई काम है, यहाँ से वहाँ कुत्ते की तरह 30 - 40 रुपए के लिए लगे रहो, धूप में। भगवान न बनाये ऐसे हालात।” मुझे उसकी बात सुन कर लगा इसे रिक्शे से उतार दूँ और उसे बोलूँ कि चला जा मेरी नजरों से दूर।

बहुत तेज धूप थी। रिक्शे वाले से, मैंने उसका नाम पूछा तो उसने अपना नाम सुरेश बताया। रिक्शावाला रिक्शा चला रहा था। मेरी नजर एक और दूसरे रिक्शे वाले की ओर गई, जो बहदे पतला, कद छोटा, बाल भूरे, कपड़े पुराने से, दिखने में नसेड़ी लग रहा था, एक व्यक्ति से बहस कर रहा था कि “बाबू जी बात तो 40 रुपए में हुई थी, आप 30 रुपए कैसे दे रहे हो। वो पतला सा व्यक्ति उसे कह रहा था, “दसां तेनु, तुसी बिहार तो आ के ऐथे गंद पाया।” देखने में लग रहा था कि उस पतले आदमी जो नसेड़ी लग रहा था उसने उस रिक्शे वाले के पैसे मार लिए। मैंने सोचा अगर एक दिन मजदूर लोग काम पर न आये तो सारे भारत का व्यापार रुक जाएगा और उस जैसे आदमी को पता चलेगा कि मजदूर की एहमियत, जो बोलते हैं, “आ जांदे ने ऐथे गंद पान।” मैं सोच रहा था कि इन दिनों बिहार में बाढ़ आई हुई है। जिसने पिछले 20 साल का रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया है। ये रिक्शे वाले जैसे भाई जो बिहार से आये हैं, उनके भी तो परिवार के सदस्य परेशानी में होंगे। मैंने रिक्शावाले से पूछा, “भाई बिहार में तो बड़ी आपदा आई हुई है। उसने परेशानी वाले चेहरे से बताते हुए कहा, “साहिब क्या करो! हमार माई-बाऊजी आऊर भईया उहां राहत कैप में शरण लिए हैं। तभी दिन में ज्यादा देर रिक्शा चलाते हैं, ताकि थोड़े पैसे उनको भेज सकूँ।”

उसकी ये बात सुन कर मेरा मन उदास हो गया। मुझे ख्याल

आया कि देश को चलाने वाले भाइयो पर आज आपदा आई है और उनकी मदद के लिए कोई खड़ा नहीं है। उसने मुझे मेरे गंतव्य पर पहुँचा दिया। मैंने उसको 100 रुपए दिए और बोला, “आप चिंता मत कीजिये सब ठीक जो जायेगा।” उसने कहा, “बाबू जी 40 रुपए बनते हैं, इससे ज्यादा नहीं लूँगा। मैंने उसे बहुत मनाया कि रख लो लेकिन उसने नहीं लिए और बोला, “अभी पूरा दिन पड़ा है, मैं रुपए कमा लूँगा।” चुपचाप जाते हुए भी उसने मेरे अंदर कोलाहल छोड़ दिया।

राहुल कुमार

एम.ए. प्रथम वर्ष

मैंने पानी को रोते हुए देखा है

कर देता मैं सब की शिकायत पुलिस स्टेशन में
अगर होता मैं भी मानव,
हर पल व्यर्थ बहाते हो मुझे सब बन कर दैत्य या दानव।
लिखे देखा है मैंने ‘जल ही जीवन है’, इसी में सारा जहां निहित है,
आखिर कोई तो इन प्राणियों को समझाओ, क्या ये ज्ञान पुस्तकों
तक ही सीमित है ?
कसूरवार होने पर भी, आंखों से आंसू बहाकर सब अपनी
सफाई देते हैं,
बेकसूर होने पर भी मुझे, तुम सब के मिले गन्दगी के
तत्व ही दिखाई देते हैं।
क्यों करते हो सब मुझ पर जुल्म, मैं ही बुझाता हूँ
तुम सब की प्यास,
कीमत मेरी उस से पूछो, जलकर जिसके जार रहे हैं श्वास।
शुद्ध करता हूँ मैं तुम्हें, जब किसी मंगल कार्य के लिए जाते हो,
कुछ तो शर्म करो तुम लोग, मंगल करनी गंगा-यमुना को भी
अशुद्ध बनाते हो।
छिपता न मेरा दर्द भी, अगर रंग होता आसूँओं का भी लाल,
खूनी कर देता सारा जहां, फिर दिखाता तुमको अपना कमाल।
अभी सम्भल जाओ, कुछ तो विचार करो,
यही जीवन की अन्तिम रेखा है,
मान क्यों नहीं जाते अब, आप सब ने
जल को रोते देखा है।

याचना शर्मा

एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष



दो लफ़्जों का शब्द “बेटी”

छोटा सा दो लफ़्जों का शब्द बेटी,
 सुनकर ही एक छवि सी बन जाती है,
 एक नन्हीं मासूम लड़की अपनी गुड़िया से खेलती दिखती है,
 एक प्यारी सी बच्ची पापा के आने पर गोद में लिपट जाती है,
 कंजकों पर देवी रूप में घर में आगमन करती है,
 अपनी चटपट बोली और कहानियों से सबको खूब रिझाती है,
 वही जवानी में अपनी सुन्दरता से सबका मन मोह लेती है।
 आवाज उठाता दो लफ़्जों का शब्द बेटी,
 सुनकर विचार मंथन से भँवें भी उठ जाती है,
 कभी उस छवि में पिस्तौल मांगने पर भी न दिखाई देती है,
 तो कभी उसकी मर्जी के अनुसार ओढ़नी न डालने का शिकवा सुनाई पड़ता है,
 हैवानियत के कारण उसका घर से बाहर निकलना दुर्गम है,
 अनकहे नियमों के कारण उसकी जहब पर शादी का अलग स्ट्रेस है,
 वहीं कई जगह उसकी जिस्मफ़रोशी का धंधा तेज गति से बढ़ रहा है।
 गंभीरता लेता दो लफ़्जों का शब्द बेटी,
 सुनकर घेर लेते हैं कई चेहरे,
 जो बेबाक सवाल उठाते हैं और भीड़ से जुदा होना चाहते हैं,
 बराबर अधिकार के साथ बराबर सैलरी भी चाहते हैं,
 जो लौह महिला मारगेट थैचर से प्रेरणा लेते हैं,
 जो आंखों में अंगारे लिए अपने हकों के लिए लड़ते हैं,
 जो किरन बेदी की तरह देश में अलग पहचान बनाते हैं।
 समानता लेता दो लफ़्जों का शब्द बेटी,
 पुरुष प्रधान समाज में यह वाक्यांश उम्मीद जगाता है,
 हां! हम सब बेटियां बेटों से अलग हैं,
 दया, प्यार, करुणा हमारी कमजोरी नहीं,
 सेंट मदर टेरेसा की तरह संसार में इंसानियत की मशाल जलाता है,
 दिल की आशाएं समाज के न कहने पर बहुत दबा ली,
 पर आंखों में पलते सपने अब पूरे करके ही दम लेंगे।



समीक्षा जैन

बी.एस सी. मेडिकल भाग-2

मजबूरियां से दूरियां

दिनकर का प्रवाह भी
 चरम पर था,
 रिक्शा वाला भी अपने
 कर्म पर था,
 पानी के समान पसीना
 बह रहा था,
 कदम न रुक रहे थे उसके
 न जरा सांस ले रहा था,
 फटे से पहने थे वस्त्र उसने
 चप्पलें भी उसकी टूटी सी थी,
 मानो खुशियों की दुनियां
 उस से रूठी थी,
 एक काला धागा था उसके
 बाजू पर कसा,
 एक गमछा सा था उसके
 सिर पर भीगा फंसा,
 असह्य तपिश में मानो
 प्राण जा रहे थे,
 रिक्शा वाले को उसी में
 पैसे नजर आ रहे थे,
 रहा था देख मैं हो भावुक
 उस घड़ी को,
 कैसे कोई समझे उसकी
 बड़ी जिम्मेदारी को,
 कभी पाँच कभी दस
 रुपए वो लेता है,
 बदले में खून-पसीना
 एक भी करता है,
 देख कर मन तो सभी का
 पिघल जाता है,
 किराया पर फिर भी सबको
 ज्यादा नजर आता है,
 समझ नहीं पाते क्यों लोग
 ऐसी मजबूरियां,
 तभी तो बढ़ रही है समाज
 में दूरियां।



सदाशिव

एम.ए. हिंदी प्रथम वर्ष

मुस्कुराहट

मुस्कुराहट हर दर्द की दवा है,
मुस्कुराहट से ही मानवीयता जवां है,
मुस्कुराहट भाषा-विहीन है,
मुस्कुराहट से लगती दुनियां रंगीन है,
विकास के धरातल की ये जमीन है।



भूखे पेट में भोजन मुस्कुराहट खिलाता है,
बूढ़े लाठी का सहारा हृदय में प्रसन्नता लाता है,
निःस्वार्थ जानवरों की सेवा आलौकिक सुकून दे जाता है,
देश के योद्धा शहादत देकर भी मुस्कुराते हैं,
जीतनी है जंग जिंदगी की तो मुस्कुराहट को अपनाओ,
दिखावे के लिए मात्र न मुस्कुराओ,
अच्छे कर्मों से सबके चेहरों पर मुस्कान लाओ,
मुस्कुराहट को मात्र मुस्कुराहट न बनाओ !

कोमल रानी

एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष

माँ

न जाने कब बड़ी हो गई मैं माँ।
तेरे आंचल में मुंह छिपा कर सोती हुई,
न जाने कब तकिए तले,
आंसू छिपा कर सोना सीख गई मैं, माँ।
तेरे साथ जिद करती हुई, न जाने कब
ख्वाईशों को दबाना सीख गई मैं, माँ।
हर बात पर सवाल करती हुई, न जाने कितने ही
सवालों को खामोशी से सुनना सीख गई मैं माँ।
तेरे संग हंसती खेलती हुई, न जाने कब
मुश्किलों से लड़ना, सीख गई मैं, माँ।
तेरे से मिले हुए प्यार और दुलार
के खातिर ही, जी गई मैं, माँ।
न जाने कब बड़ी हो गई मैं माँ।



कशिश
एम.ए. अर्थशास्त्र
द्वितीय वर्ष

टूटी चप्पल नई चप्पल

मैंने नहीं देखी कभी
अपने पैरों में टूटी चप्पल,
परन्तु, माँ-बाबा ने पहनी स्वयं टूटी चप्पल,
मुझे पहनाएं नई चप्पल,
हां! मैंने नहीं देखी, अपने पैरों में टूटी चप्पल।
बाबा चले पथरीले पथ पर नंगे पांव,
पर लगने न दिया मुझे एक भी धावा।
अपने दुख को कभी न दिखाती माँ,
मुझमें ही अपना सुख पाती माँ।
बाबा हर दुख से बचाते मुझको,
माँ सदैव सुख का अनुभव कराती मुझको।
टूटी चप्पल पहन स्वयं चले अंगारों के पथ पर,
ताकि मुझे चला सकें फूलों के पथ पर।
जिन्दगी के इस सफर में माँ जहां भी गिरी,
स्वयं ही उठी और चल पड़ी,
परन्तु देखने न दी मुझे कोई आफ़त की घड़ी।
शायद! तभी मैंने नहीं देखी,
अपने पैरों में टूटी चप्पल।
हां! हाँ! मैंने नहीं देखी कभी,
अपने पैरों में टूटी चप्पल।



सुमित गुप्ता
एम.ए. हिन्दी प्रथम वर्ष

मंजिल

हमें ढूँढती हैं मंजिल या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं।
हवा में उड़ते हैं पंछी या हवा उड़ती अकाश में हैं,
हममें कमी है विश्वास की जो चेहरे उदास से हैं,
हमें क्या कहेंगे लोग रोज जीते इसी आस में हैं,
हमें ढूँढते हैं मंजिल या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं।।
हमें उमंग है नई उड़ान भरने की, नया जोश है, रुतबा जवानी का,
दिन गुजार दिए सोच-सोच कर, मौका है कुछ कर दिखाने का,
दो कदम बढ़ाओ सोच संभल कर, ना फंसो किसी के जाल में,
कुछ रास्ते अजीब से लगते हैं, कुछ लगते खास से हैं।
हमें ढूँढती है मंजिल, या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं।।
हमें ढूँढती हैं मंजिल या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं
न दिल की सुनो न दिमाग की, करो तो करो बस अपने आपकी।
कभी हार न मानो ज़िन्दगी में आप, जो ज़िन्दगी लगे खाली किताब सी।
अपने लक्ष्य को जान लो तुम, खुद को पहचान लो तुम।
काबिलियत होते हुए भी हम एक ज़िन्दा लाश से हैं।
हमें ढूँढती है मंजिल या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं।।
कद्र करो आप समय की, मंजिल खुद चल कर आएगी,
मत सुनो आप दुनियादारी की, दुनिया व्यर्थ कहकर चली जाएगी,
बनाना है हकीकत सपनों को, अपना नाम लिखना इतिहास में है।
दिन चमकेंगे सूरज की तरह, जो लगते कभी उदास से हैं।
हमें ढूँढती है मंजिल या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं।
हमें ढूँढती है मंजिल या हम मंजिल की तलाश में हैं।।



आकाश

बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष

अपने-पराये

मिले हैं मुझे इस दुनिया में लोग
कुछ अपने से कुछ पराये से...

मिले हैं मुझे इस दुनिया में लोग
कुछ अपने से कुछ पराये से...

किसी ने हमें दूर किया
और किसी ने पास रखा,
पर समझा उन्हीं ने हमें
जिसने मेरे दुःख का एहसास किया।

जिन्दगी बीत जाती है अपना रिश्ता बनाने में,
और लोग हवा की तरह निकल जाते हैं साथ छुड़ाने में।

दो कदम साथ चले
चार कदम दूर हुए,
दोनों हाथ, साथ बढ़ाए,
सब ने हमसे, साथ छुड़ाएं।

मीलों की दूरी है रिश्तों में यारों
अगर एक कड़ी मिल जाए,
तो अपनों की जंजीर बन जाए।

भुला दो गिले शिकवे इस दिल से
न रखो वैरों से नाता,
नसीब से मिला है यह जन्म यारों
गिला शिकवा करने से हमारा ही घाटा।

दिखावे की दुनिया है यह यारों
अपने-अपने कहकर लोग पराये से हो जाते हैं,
और पराये-पराये कहकर लोग अपने से हो जाते हैं।

मिले हैं मुझे इस दुनिया में लोग
कुछ अपने से कुछ पराये से...



हीना डाबी

एम.ए. हिंदी प्रथम वर्ष

मुबारक सौ साल

आज कह रही है कलम शायर की
खुशी के आलम में
कि 'हर्ष' भी रहा हिस्सा कॉलेज का
इन सौ सालों में।
खूब सिखाया तजुर्बे-ए-हयात ने मुझे
खूब सिखाया एस.सी.डी. कॉलेज ने
खुशनसीब मानता हूँ खुद को
कि हिस्सा-ए-अंश मैं भी रहा
इस कॉलेज में।
चेहरा सतीश जी का आज भी झलकता
है सितारों-सा-आसमानों में,
महक-ए-मुहब्बत साहिर के शायरों की,
आज भी उड़ रही इन हवाओं में।
खुशनसीब मानता हूँ खुद को
मैं भी रहा हिस्सा कॉलेज का
इन सौ सालों में।
यूँ तो हस्तियाँ इस कॉलेज की
सब खूब है
हो भी क्यों न 'सच होने की हिम्मत'
जिस कॉलेज का सिद्धांत है।
आइए! हम और आप भी चलें
इन राहों पे।
खुशनसीब मानता हूँ खुद को
कि हिस्सा मैं भी हूँ इन सौ सालों में।
यूँ तो वाणिज्य विभाग है मेरा,
मगर खेल लेता हूँ शब्दों से भी,
कहने लगे दुनियां 'सौदागर'
लफ़्ज़ों का मुझको भी,
आज कह रही कलम शायर की
खुशी के इस आलम में,
कि हर्ष भी रहा हिस्सा कॉलेज का
इन सौ सालों में।

सपने कई आंखों में हजार हैं
अभी उड़ने की तैयारी हैं,
वादा है मेरा खुद से कि
परवाज़ मेरी खुशबू बिखेर देगी
इन फ़िजाओं में।
शुक्रगुजार ज़िन्दगी भर रहूँगा सभी अध्यापकों का,
जिन्होंने बनाया इस काबिल मुझे,
आज कह रही कलम शायर की
खुशी के आलम में।
बस इक पैग़ाम है मेरा मेरे यारों
इन-युवाओं से
कि रहिबर बनकर दुनियां में चलना
बचकर भ्रष्ट बलाओं से।
बहुत कुछ हुआ मगर कुछ करना
है बाकी अगले सौ साल में
दिलों में हल्की सी चुभन हैं
इन सौ-सालों के खो जाने की
मगर यह सौ साल मुबारक हो सभी को,
आओ पैर रखें, चलें कदम-से
कदम मिला, अगले पड़ाओ में
आज कह रही है कलम शायर की
खुशी के आलम में,
कि 'हर्ष' भी रहा हिस्सा-कॉलेज
का इन सौ-सालों में।



हर्ष कुमार
बी.कॉम. तृतीय वर्ष

The Suttaj



संस्कृत खण्ड

प्राध्यापक सम्पादक

डा. मुकेश कुमार

सहायक प्राध्यापक

छात्र सम्पादक

आकाश

बी.ए. छठा सेमेस्टर

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सम्पादकीयं



यथा व्यष्टिरूपेण जलस्य विविधस्रोतानि तडागः, नदी, ह्रदः, समुद्रश्च इत्यादीनि विविधानि नामानि दत्तानि किन्तु समष्टिरूपेण तेषु सर्वेषु जलमेकमेव वर्तते तथैव काव्यं, नाट्यं, गद्यकाव्यं, चम्पूकाव्यं इत्यादिभिः विविधविधाभिः युक्ता नदीम् साहित्यमभिधीयते। यद्यपि साहित्यस्य

बहूनि स्रोतानि तथापि तेषु सर्वेषु नाटकानां महत्त्वमद्वितीयो एव यतः नाटकेषु अनेकपात्राणाम् अभिनयेन कथा रङ्गमञ्चे प्रस्तूयते। नाटकेष्वपि कविकुलगुरुकालिदासेन विरचितं नाटकम् अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् अतिप्रसिद्धं। अस्मात् नाटकात् कालिदासः समस्तजगदि विख्यातं जातः। अपि च अस्मात् कारणादेव कालिदासस्य तुलना शेक्सपीयरेण क्रियते। अतः साधूक्तं केनचिद्-

काव्येषु नाटकं रम्यं तत्र रम्या शकुन्तला
तत्रापि चतुर्थोऽङ्कस्तत्र श्लोकचतुष्टयम्॥

नाटकेऽस्मिन् सप्तानि अङ्कानि सन्ति। एषु सप्ताङ्केषु दुष्यन्तशकुन्तलयोः प्रणयकथा वर्णिता। अत्र न केवलं प्रणयकथा अस्ति अपितु तत्कालिकस्य समाजस्य चित्रणमपि विद्यते। अत्र वर्णव्यवस्था, सामाजिक सुव्यवस्था अपि द्रष्टुं शक्यते। नाटकस्य प्रथमाङ्के बालकानां कथनेन इत्यस्य सूचना प्राप्नोति यत् पीडितानां रक्षणमेव क्षत्रियस्य परमकर्तव्यं। आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि।

अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् 1 / 11

मानवीयजीवने न केवलं वर्णव्यवस्था महत्त्वपूर्णा अपितु आश्रमव्यवस्थापि महत्त्वपूर्णा अस्ति। शास्त्रेषु मनुष्यस्य जीवनं ब्रह्मचर्यः, गृहस्थः, वानप्रस्थः तथा संन्यासः इत्यादिषु आश्रमेषु विभक्तं। एष्वश्रमेषु गृहस्थाश्रमः श्रेष्ठः यतो हि अस्य आश्रमस्य संबंधः विवाहेन परिवारेण चास्ति। अत्र कविकालिदासेन वैवाहिक जीवनं सामाजिकादर्शस्य रूपेण प्रस्तुतं। अपि च पितुः पुत्र्यः च मधुर -संबंधम् प्रस्तुतं कृतं। कालिदासनुसारेण पुत्र्यै योग्यस्य वरस्य अन्वेषणं पितृकर्तव्यमस्ति। उक्तं हि चतुर्थाङ्के

अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव तामद्य संप्रेष्य परिग्रहीतुः।

जातो ममायं विशदं प्रकामं प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवान्तरात्मा॥

अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलं 4 / 21

कविकालिदासः प्रकृतिप्रेमी प्रकृतिसंरक्षकश्च अस्ति। अस्मिन् प्रसङ्गे सः पादपानां, नदीनां पर्वतानाञ्च वर्णनम् अकरोत्। कविना मनुष्याणां प्रकृत्या सह बन्धुसंबंधम् स्थापयन् वृक्षाणां संरक्षणम् हेतु शिक्षाम् अयच्छत्। यद्यपि शकुन्तलायै आभूषणानि बहुरोचते तथापि सा पुष्पाणि न आदत्ते।

पातुं न प्रथमम् व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्व पीतेषु या नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम्।

आद्ये वः कुसुमप्रसूतिसमये यस्या भवत्युत्सवः सेयं याति शकुन्तला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां। अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् 4 / 8

डा. मुकेश कुमार

सहायक प्रवक्ता

एस.सी.डी. राजकीय महाविद्यालय लुधियाना।

संस्कृतभाषायाः महत्त्वं



मनुष्यः एकः सामाजिकः प्राणी अस्ति। सः निजं दैनिकानाम् आवश्यकतानां पूर्तिः हेतु समाजस्य आश्रयं प्राप्नोति। समाजे एव तस्य पोषणं भवति। समाजे एव सः ज्ञानं प्राप्नोति। समाजे जन्मनि सः पितृभ्यां शिष्टाचारस्य शिक्षा प्राप्नोति तथा विद्यालयात् पुस्तकीयज्ञानं प्राप्नोति। अतः

अध्ययनं मनुष्यस्य स्वभावो अस्ति इत्यस्मिन् कथने नातिशयोक्तिः। अस्मात् अध्ययनात् अद्य जगदि अनेकाः आविष्काराः अभवन्। एभिः आविष्कारैः अस्माकम् जीवनम् सरलतया चलति। किन्तु प्रत्येकं कार्यं करणार्थम् भाषा आवश्यकमस्ति। भाषां विना वयं पारस्परिकवार्ता न कर्तुं शक्नुमः। अद्य समस्तजगदि ६६०० भाषाः व्यवहारिकाः सन्ति। एषां भाषाणां जननी का तथा एषां उत्पत्ति कथं बभूव इति वयं न अचिन्तयामः। अद्य अहं जगदः प्राचीनतमा भाषाविषये लेखिष्यामि।

विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमा भाषा संस्कृतम् वर्तते। संस्कृतम् भारतस्य

एका शास्त्रीयभाषा अस्ति। इमां देवभाषा, सुरभारती वेदभाषा अपि च कथ्यते। इयम् देशस्य प्राचीनासु भाषासु एका भाषा अस्ति। अस्यां भाषायामेव

मनुस्मृतिः, शुक्रनीतिः, पञ्चतन्त्रमादीनि ग्रन्थानि उल्लिखितानि सन्ति। बौद्ध तथा जैनधर्मस्य किञ्चित्ग्रन्थानि अस्यां भाषायामेव सन्ति। अधुना अपि बहवः यज्ञाः संस्कृतभाषया संपन्नाः सन्ति। संस्कृतभाषा पूर्णतया वैज्ञानिकी अस्ति। अस्मिन् कथने भाषाविज्ञानिनां कथनं प्रमाणरूपेण स्वीक्रियते। अपि च समाजे शिष्टाचारस्य प्रचार-प्रसारे च संस्कृतस्य बहुयोगदानं वर्तते। अधुना अस्याः भाषायाः स्थितिः अत्यन्तम् दयानीया अस्ति।

बहुवर्षाणि पूर्वं इयं भारतस्य राष्ट्रिया भाषा आसीत्। अस्मात् कारणात् अस्यां भाषायां बहूनि शोधकार्याणि बभूव। भाषायाः अनिवार्यतां पश्यन् महर्षिपाणिना अस्यां शोधं कृतं। यस्य परिणामस्वरूपेण सः अष्टाध्यायी नामकं व्याकरणस्य ग्रन्थं रचितवान्। अस्मिन् ग्रन्थे अष्ट अध्यायाः सन्ति। एषु अष्टाध्यायेषु संस्कृतभाषायाः नियमानां विवेचनं कृतम्।

एषा न केवलमात्रा भाषा अपितु भारतीयसंस्कृतौ संस्कारेषु च प्राणसंचारिणी अस्ति। इयं वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं इत्यस्य शिक्षा ददाति। अधुना अपि कर्णाटकस्य मडुरग्रामे संस्कृतभाषा व्यवहारस्य भाषा अस्ति। तत्र जनाः संस्कृते एव वार्ता कुर्वन्ति।

आकाश

बी.ए. छठा समेस्टर

भाषां पठन्ति। जर्मनीदेशे अस्याः भाषायाः प्रचारप्रसारश्च बाहुल्येन भवति।

4. अस्यां भाषायां बहूनि शोधकार्याणि अभवन्। अतः परिणामस्वरूपेण इत्यस्मिन् कथने न कोऽपि अतिशयोक्तिः यत् संस्कृत पूर्णतया वैज्ञानिकी अस्ति। शोधानुसारेण विदुषां मतमिदम् यत् अस्यां भाषायां प्रयोगे जिह्वायाः समस्तास्थानानि प्रयोगे योजितुं शक्यते।
5. अस्यां भाषायां ज्ञानभण्डारः वर्तते। आधुनिककाले शिक्षाक्षेत्रे प्रयुक्तानि पाठ्यविषयानि गणितविज्ञानादीनि अस्याः भाषायाः आविर्भूताः। अतः वयं कथितुं शक्नुमः यत् संस्कृताध्ययेतृणां छात्राणां कृते आधुनिककाले एषा भाषा सहायका अस्ति।
6. अपि च चाणक्येन विरचितम् अर्थशास्त्रम् अस्यां भाषायामेव अस्ति। महाचिकित्सकस्य (doctor) नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः चरकः तथा शल्यचिकित्सकस्य (surgeon) नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः सुश्रुतः अस्यां भाषायां स्वग्रन्थान् अलिखताम्।
7. अद्य संस्कृतभाषा उत्तराखण्डराज्यस्य तथा हिमाचलप्रदेशराज्यस्य द्वितीय भाषा अस्ति। अपि च अद्यापि इयं कर्नाटकराज्यस्य मडुरग्रामस्य व्यवहारिक भाषा अस्ति। तत्र जनाः पारस्परिकवार्ता संस्कृतेन कुर्वन्ति।
8. अपि च जर्मनीदेशेऽपि अद्य चतुर्दशेषु विश्वविद्यालयेषु संस्कृतस्य पठन-पाठनं क्रियते।



स्वतन्त्र

बी.ए. द्वितीय समेस्टर

संस्कृतभाषायाः संदर्भे रोचकतथ्यानि

1. अद्यारभ्य ३००० वर्षाणि पूर्वं तावत् संस्कृतभाषा व्यवहारस्य विषया आसीत्। महर्षिपाणिना रचितम् अष्टाध्यायीनामकं व्याकरणग्रन्थं अस्याः भाषायाः आधारस्तम्भरूपेण स्वीकर्तुं शक्यते।
2. एषा भाषा विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमा भाषा अस्ति। प्राचीनतायाः इमाम् भाषाम् सर्वेषां भाषाणां जननी अपि कथ्यते। अपि च इमां भाषां देवभाषामपि कथ्यते।
3. एतस्याः भाषायाः व्याकरणम् सुस्पष्टं तथा वर्णमाला अपि वैज्ञानिकी अस्ति। अस्मात् कारणात् पाश्चात्य विद्वांसः अपि इमां

सूक्तियां

1. प्रशंसा न हि याचन्ते, सत्पुरुषाः कदाचन।
यत्प्रकृतप्रसूनेषु, न सद्गन्धोऽवकीर्यते॥
सज्जन प्रशंसा के मोहताज नहीं होते क्योंकि फूलों पर कभी इत्र नहीं बिखेरा जाता।
2. सन्तस्तथैव समसज्जनदुर्जनानां।
श्रुत्वा वचः मधुरसूक्तरसं सृजन्ति ।
जिस तरह मधुमक्खी मीठे तथा कड़वे रसों को पीकर मिठास (शहद) उत्पन्न करती है। उसी प्रकार सन्त लोग सज्जन

तथा दुर्जनों की बात सुनकर सूक्ति रूपी रस का निर्माण करते हैं।

३. गुणाः गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवन्ति
ते निर्गुणं प्राप्य भवन्ति दोषाः।
सुस्वादतोयाः प्रभवन्ति नद्यः
समुद्रमासाद्य भवन्त्येयाः॥

गुणवान् व्यक्तियों में गुण ही होते हैं वे गुणहीन व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त कर दोष बन जाते हैं। जैसे नदियों का जल स्वाद होता है किन्तु समुद्र में मिलकर वो भी पीने योग्य नहीं रहता।

४. साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः
साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः।
तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानः
तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम्॥

साहित्य, संगीत और कला से हीन व्यक्ति साक्षात् पूँछ और सींगों से रहित पशु के समान है जो घास न खाकर भी जीवित रहता है। यह उन पशुओं का परम सौभाग्य है।

५. यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवते
ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्रुवाणि नष्टमेव हि।
जो निश्चित को छोड़कर अनिश्चित का साथ देते हैं उनका निश्चित भी नष्ट हो जाता है और अनिश्चित भी नष्ट ही है।

६. कस्यैकान्तं सुखम् उपनतं, दुःखम् एकान्ततो वा।
नीचैर्गच्छति उपरि च, दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण ॥

किसे केवल सुख ही मिलता है और किसे केवल दुःख। सुख-दुःख जीवन में पहिए के समान घुमते रहते हैं।

७. अनाहूतः प्रविशति अपृष्टो बहुभाषते।

अविश्वस्ते विश्वस्ति मूढचेता नराधमः॥

जो बिना बुलाए आए, बिना पूछे बहुत बोले और अविश्वसनीयों पर विश्वास करे वह मूर्ख होता है।



अजीत
चतुर्थ समेस्टर

संस्कृत-ध्येय वाक्य

1. अतिथिः देवो भव।
2. तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु।
3. उद्योगः पुरुषस्य लक्षणं।
4. प्रज्ञानं ब्रह्म।
5. या एष सुप्तो जागर्ति।
6. विद्या विनियोगात् विकासः।
7. श्रमम् विना न किमपि साध्यम्।
8. सा विद्या या विमुक्तये।
9. असतो मा सद्गमय।
10. शरीरमाद्य खलु धर्मसाधनं।
11. योगः कर्मसु कौशलं।
12. शं नो वरुणः।
13. यतो धर्मस्ततो जयः।
14. नभः स्पृशं दीप्तं।
15. ज्ञान-विज्ञानं विमुक्तये।

Tourism Development Corporation of India
Ranchi University
National Institute of Technology Durgapur
Manipal University
Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
Indian Institute of Management
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
Birla Institute of Technology
Central Board of Secondary Education
All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode
Indian Navy
Supreme Court of India
Indian Air Force
University Grants Commission



जीवेश
बी.ए. द्वितीय समेस्टर

लोकव्यवहार के श्लोक

1. शीलं शौचं क्षान्तिर्दया मधुरता कुले जन्म।
न विराजन्ति हि सर्वे वित्तविहीनस्य पुरुषस्य ॥
अच्छा व्यवहार, पवित्रता, मधुरता एवं अच्छे कुल में उत्पन्न व्यक्ति के ये सभी गुण व्यर्थ हैं यदि उसके पास धन नहीं है।
2. मानो वा दर्पो वा विज्ञानं विभ्रमः सुबुद्धिर्वा।
सर्वं प्रणश्यति समं वित्तविहीनो यदा पुरुषः ॥
धन से रहित मनुष्य का मान-सम्मान, दया, गर्व एवं अच्छी बुद्धि इत्यादि सब नष्ट के समान हैं।
3. प्रतिदिवसं याति लयं वसन्तवाताहतेव शिशिरश्रीः।
बुद्धिर्बुद्धिमतामपि कुटुम्बभरचिन्तया सततं ॥
जैसे वसन्त ऋतु की वायु से आहत शरद ऋतु समाप्ति की ओर बढ़ती है वैसे ही धन से रहित बुद्धिमान् लोगों की बुद्धि भी परिवार के पालन-पोषण की चिन्ता से नष्ट हो जाती है।
4. न विभाव्यन्ते लघवो वित्तविहीनाः पुरोऽपि निवसन्तः।
सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदाः पयसि ॥
निर्धन व्यक्ति धनी के सामने रहते हुए भी उसी तरह नष्ट हो जाता है जैसे पानी में बुलबुले नष्ट होते हैं।
5. गगनमिव नष्टतारं शुष्कमिव सरः श्मशानमिव रौद्रमा।
प्रियदर्शनमापि रुक्षं भवति गृहं धनविहीनस्य ॥
धन से हीन व्यक्ति का घर नष्ट हुए तारों वाले गगन के समान है, सूखे हुए तालाब के समान है, भयानक श्मशान के समान है जो दिखने में प्रिय होने पर भी रुखा ही लगता है।
6. अतिलोभो न कर्तव्यो लोभं नैव परित्यजेत्।
अतिलोभाभिभूतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मस्तके ॥
अधिक लोभ नहीं करना चाहिए और लोभ का बिल्कुल त्याग भी नहीं करना चाहिए। अतिलोभ करने वाले के सर पर चक्र घूमता रहता है।
7. वरं बुद्धिर्न सा विद्या विद्याया बुद्धिरुत्तमा।
बुद्धिर्हीना विनश्यन्ति यथा ते सिंहकारकाः ॥
विद्या से बुद्धि अच्छी है बुद्धि से हीन मनुष्य का सिंह बनाने वाले मित्रों की तरह नाश होता है।
8. विफलमिह पूर्वसुकृतं विद्यावन्तोऽपि कुलसमुद्भूताः।
यस्य सदा विभवः स्यात्तस्य तदा दासतां यान्ति ॥

पूर्व जन्म में किए अच्छे कर्म व्यर्थ हैं यदि अच्छे कुल में उत्पन्न विद्वान भी धनवानों की गुलामी करता है।



राहुल

बी.ए. द्वितीय समेस्टर

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता

1. नैनं छिदन्ति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः।
न चैनं क्लेदयन्त्यापः न शोषयति मारुतः ॥
इस आत्मा को न तो शस्त्र से काटा जा सकता है, न आग इसे जला सकती है। न ही जल इसे भिगो सकता है और नही वायु इसे सुखा सकती है।
2. हतो वा प्राप्यसि स्वर्गं जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम्।
तस्मात् उत्तिष्ठ कौन्तेयः युद्धाय कृतनिश्चयः ॥
युद्ध में मरकर या तो तुम को स्वर्ग की प्राप्ति होगी या युद्ध जीतकर तुम राजा बनोगे। इसलिए कुन्तीपुत्र अर्जुन उठो और युद्ध के लिए निश्चय करो। यहां यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि किसी भी कार्य में असफलता अथवा सफलता मिलती ही है किन्तु हार के भय से हमें कार्य का त्याग नहीं करना चाहिए।
3. कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।
मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूमा ते सङ्गोऽस्तवकर्मणि।
कर्म करना प्रत्येक मनुष्य का अधिकार है किन्तु उस कर्म का फल मनुष्य के अधीन न होकर परमात्मा के अधीन है इसलिए हमें सदैव फलप्राप्ति की आशा के प्रति त्याग भावना रखते हुए ही कर्म करना चाहिए।



प्रियांशु गुप्ता

बी.ए. छठा समेस्टर

मनुस्मृतिश्लोकाः

1. अभिवादनशीलस्य नित्यं वृद्धोपसेविनः।
चत्वारि तस्य वर्धन्ते आयुर्विद्या यशोबलम्।।
बड़ों का सम्मान और वृद्धजनों की नित्य सेवा करनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर मनुष्य की आयु, विद्या, यश और बल में वृद्धि होती है।
2. यं मातापितरौ क्लेशं सहेते सम्भवे नृणाम्।
न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि।
माता-पिता बच्चे के पालन-पोषण में जो कष्ट सहते हैं उसका ऋण सौ वर्षों में उनकी सेवा करके भी नहीं चुकाया जा सकता।
3. यत्कर्म कुर्वतोऽस्य स्यात्परितोषोऽन्तरात्मनः।
तत्प्रयत्नेन कुर्वीत विपरीतं तु वर्जयेत्।
मनुष्य को कोई भी ऐसा कर्म नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे वह असन्तुष्ट रहे। वह सदैव ऐसे कर्म करे जिससे वह प्रसन्न एवं सन्तुष्ट रहे।
4. दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत्।
सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत्।
मनुष्य को चाहिए कि वह पवित्र स्थान देखकर वहां ही पैर रखे। वस्त्र से छानकर पवित्र जल ही पीए। सत्य से युक्त पवित्र वाणी ही बोले और मन से द्वेषभावना को निकालकर सबके साथ मधुर व्यवहार बनाए।
5. यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।
यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः।
जहां नारियों का सम्मान किया जाता है वहां देवता रमण करते हैं इसके विपरीत जहां नारी का सम्मान नहीं होता वहां सब क्रियाएं निष्फल हो जाती हैं।



रितिक जोशी
बी.ए. छठा सेमेस्टर

पुरुषसूक्त

1. सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात्।
स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यतिष्ठद्दशाङ्गुलम्।।
वह विराट् पुरुष हजार सिरों वाला हजार आंखों और हजार पैरों वाला है। वह पृथ्वी को सब ओर से घेर कर सर्वव्यापक रूप में विद्यमान है।
2. पुरुष एवेदं सर्वं यद्भूतं यच्च भाव्यं।
उतामृतत्वस्येशानो यदन्नेनातिरोहति।।
यह विराट् पुरुष परमात्मा ही सब कुछ है। यही भूत एवं भविष्य है। यह अन्न के द्वारा विकसित होता है और यह अमरता अर्थात् मोक्ष का स्वामी है।
3. त्रिपादूर्ध्व उदैत्पुरुषः पादोऽस्येहाभवत्पुनः।
ततो विष्वडव्यक्राममत्साशनानशने अभिः।।
यह परमपुरुष ऊपर के तीन लोको में विराजमान है। इसका अंश इस जगत् में उत्पन्न होता है। इसलिए वह अविनाशी खाने वाले तथा न खाने वाले भूतों का स्वामी है।

श्रीमद्भागवत गीता अध्याय 18

1. तमेव शरणं गच्छ सर्वभावेन भारत।
तत्प्रसादात्परां शान्तिं स्थानं प्राप्स्यसि शाश्वतम्।।
भरत वंश में उत्पन्न हे अर्जुन! तू सर्व भाव से उस ईश्वर की शरण में चला जा। उसकी कृपा से तू परमशान्ति और अविनाशी पद को प्राप्त करेगा।
2. यतः प्रवृत्तिर्भूतानां येन सर्वमिदम् व्याप्तम्।
स्वकर्मणा तमभ्यर्च्य सिद्धिं विन्दति मानवः।।
जिस परमेश्वर से समस्त प्राणियों की उत्पत्ति हुई है और जिससे यह समस्त जगद् व्याप्त है, उस परमेश्वर की अपने स्वाभाविक कर्मों द्वारा पूजा कर के मनुष्य परम सिद्धि को प्राप्त हो जाता है।



रिंकू कुमारी
एम.ए. हिन्दी चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर

विद्याधनम्

1. न चौरहार्यं न राजहार्यं न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारि।
व्ययेकृते वर्धत एव नित्यं विद्याधनं सर्वधनं प्रधानं।
विद्या रूपी धन को न चोर चुरा सकता है न राजा इसको
हर सकता है इसमें भाइयों का भाग भी नहीं होता। यह खर्च
करने अर्थात् लोगों को देने पर भी यह बढ़ता ही रहता
है। अतः विद्या ही सब धनों में प्रधान है।
2. विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं
विद्या भोगकरी यशः सुखकरी विद्या गुरुणां गुरुः।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न हि धनं विद्याविहीनः पशुः॥
विद्या मनुष्य का सुन्दर रूप है, छिपा हुआ खजाना है। विद्या
से ही आनन्द, यश और सुख की प्राप्ति होती है। विद्या
गुरुओं की गुरु है। विदेश में विद्या बन्धु के समान है। विद्या
ही उत्तम देवता है। विद्वानों में विद्या का ही सम्मान होता है
धन का नहीं। अतः विद्या से विहीन व्यक्ति पशु के समान है।
3. विद्या नाम नरस्य कीर्तिरतुला भाग्यक्षये चाश्रयः।
धेनु कामदुघा रतिश्च विरहे नेत्रं तृतीयं च सा।
विद्या मनुष्य की अतुल कीर्ति है। विद्या ही भाग्य के नष्ट
होने पर मनुष्य को आश्रय देती है। विद्या उस गाय के
समान है जो हमारी समस्त कामनाओं को पूर्ण करती है।
4. क्षीयन्तेऽखिलभूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं।
मनुष्य को अलंकृत करने वाले समस्त आभूषण नष्ट हो
जाते हैं केवल एक विद्या रूपी आभूषण ही ऐसा आभूषण
है जो कभी नष्ट नहीं होता।
5. विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रतां।
पात्रत्वाद् धनमाप्नोति धनाद् धर्मः ततः सुखम्।
विद्या से ही मनुष्य विनयशील होता है, विनय से व्यवहार
शुद्ध होता है और शुद्ध व्यवहार से धन की प्राप्ति होती
है। धन से धर्म की प्राप्ति होती है और धर्म से ही सुख
मिलता है।

6. माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः।
समाज में शिक्षा का बड़ा ही महत्त्व है। बालक को शिक्षित
बनाना माता-पिता का कर्तव्य है जो माता-ऐसा नहीं करते
वो बालक के शत्रु माने जाते हैं।
7. सुखार्थिनः कुतः विद्या विद्यार्थिनः कुतः सुखम्।
जो विद्या पाना चाहते हैं उन्हें समस्त सुखादि का त्याग
करके परिश्रम द्वारा विद्याप्राप्ति हेतु प्रयास करना चाहिए
क्योंकि परिश्रम के द्वारा ही विद्या प्राप्त होती है।



सूरज

बी.ए. द्वितीय समेस्टर

संस्कृत-वाग्व्यवहार शब्द

- आपका नाम क्या है? (पुरुष)
भवतः नाम किम्।
- आपका नाम क्या है? (स्त्री)
भवत्याः नाम किम्।
- आप कहां रहते/रहती हैं ?
भवान्/भवती कुत्र निवसति?
- आपके परिवार में कितने सदस्य हैं?
भवतः परिवारे कति सदस्याः सन्ति?
- आप क्या करते हैं?
भवान् किम् करोति?
- आपका घर कहां है?
भवतः निवासस्थानं कुत्र अस्ति?
- आप कहां जा रहे हैं?
भवान् कुत्र गच्छति?
- मैं मन्दिर जा रहा हूं।
अहं देवालयं गच्छामि।



राहुल अरोड़ा

बी.ए. छठा समेस्टर

The Suttlej



ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

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Lockdown: A Blessing in Disguise for Environment



COVID-19 has upended the lives of millions. Following the outbreak of Corona Virus, many countries adopted lockdown procedures which almost crippled the world. The world, which earlier used to bustle with activity of people, bore a deserted look. History may have been a witness to many such past epidemics or pandemics, but this deadly spread of pandemic is surely an unprecedented situation for our generation. On the contrary, there has been a positive side of it all too. Lockdown in many countries simultaneously, has in a way proved to be a blessing in disguise for our environment. Before Covid-19, the air around us had become very toxic to breathe owing to the amount of greenhouse gases that had been emitted over centuries. Our planet faced global warming and degradation of environment due to depletion of resources. Mandatory lockdown put a halt on factories and traffic alike which resulted in reduced carbon emissions and thus reduced levels of pollution in environment. With Covid -19 lockdown in place, smog gave way to blue skies, even a faint glimpse of Himalayan peaks, was also perceptible because of decreased air pollution, waterways saw more of marine life, pollution levels dropped to a large extent and animals and birds moved about on their own accord. It seemed nature was trying to heal and rejuvenate. It is high time we need to get sensitized towards the issue of environment pollution otherwise we will have to pay a heavy price for ignoring the pressing demand of our times. We need to organize our efforts towards sustainable development to make this earth a better place to live.

Mrs. Simarjeet Sidhu
Dept. of Geography

What is Ecology?



Ecology is the study of how organisms interact with one another and with their physical environment. The distribution and abundance of organisms on Earth is shaped by **biotic** (living-organisms), **abiotic** (nonliving) or physical factors. Ecology is studied at many levels, including organisms, population, community, ecosystem, and biosphere. Have you ever hiked through a forest and noticed the incredible diversity of organisms living together! If so, you must have noticed the myriad variety of plants around you. Similarly while on a road trip, you must have watched the beautiful quickly changing landscape outside your window. Same would have been your experience while venturing through the forest. And if so, you have gotten a classic taste of ecology, which is an important branch of biology. Ecology isn't just about species-rich forests, pristine wilderness, or scenic vistas. Have you ever, for instance, found cockroaches living under your bed, mold growing in your shower, or even fungus creeping in between your toes? If so, then you've seen equally valid examples of ecology in action! One core goal of ecology is to understand the distribution and abundance of living things in the physical environment. For instance, your backyard or neighborhood park probably has a very different set of plants, animals, and fungi than the backyard of a fellow Khan Academy on the opposite side of the globe.

These patterns in nature are driven by interactions among organisms as well as between organisms and their physical environment. As an example, let's go back to our shower mold. Mold is more likely to appear in your shower than, say, your drawer. Why might this be the case? Maybe the mold needs a certain amount of water to grow, and this amount of water

is found only in the shower. Water availability is the example of one of abiotic factors or nonliving factors that can affect the development of organisms.

- May be mold, that feeds on dead skin cells is found in the shower, but not in the dresser. Availability of nutrients provided by other organisms is an example of a biotic factor that can influence development of an organism.

Ayushi Tyagi
M.A. Geography



Biodiversity and Conservation



Earth, the only planet proven to support life, (although Mars has also been claimed to do so, but not yet convincingly proven) is endowed with a wide variety of flora and fauna. In spite of such diversity, these life forms are interlinked and as such, dependent on each other for survival. For instance, certain carnivorous species like the felines (tiger, panther, and so on) feed on other animals like the deer or the boars for survival. Even large number of humans devour delicious delicacies prepared at the cost of animals such as the poultry, lamb, fish and others. This alteration in the number of species may, directly or indirectly has a bearing on the survival of other species too.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has officially defined human and wildlife conflict as

'any interaction between humans and wildlife that results in negative impact on human, social, economic or cultural life or on the conservation of wildlife populations and the environment'. The basic idea is very simple to understand. Generally, humans try not to come in contact with wildlife in the places they dwell, i.e. human settlements are as far away from wildlife as possible. This serves to prevent one species from harming another. However, due to an increasing need of ever increasing population and exploration of food or other resources, humans have invaded the forests and carried out deforestation. It has consequently disturbed the wildlife. This has not only harmed the jungle flora and fauna but also the environment. In turn, it has also exposed the human beings to certain perils such as human casualties, crop damage and loss of subsequent economy, loss of property or livestock, and even zoonoses (diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans). Hence, the term 'conflict' has been preferred to the more subtle 'interaction'. Unsurprisingly, man and wildlife conflict has now become a matter of global concern, and hence; a subject of extensive research.

We are all part of the circle of life. Lets live in peace and not in strife.



Kanchan Sharma
M.A. Geography

Sustainable Development

“Sustainable development is the peace policy of the future.” ~ Dr. Klaus Topfer



Sustainable development has been defined as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising on the capacity of the future generations to fulfill their own needs. In other words, it is accentuating economy without attenuating environment. Issues related to environment are in the priority list of today's leading global framework and efforts are being made internationally to combat with them. As such, United Nation Member States have targets regarding concern for degrading environment to reach by 2030. These targets are universal as they apply to all countries of the world.

The egocentric desire of human beings has brought this blue planet on the verge of catastrophe. Gandhi Ji said once, *“there is enough on earth for everyone's need but not enough for everyone's greed.”* From rising pollution levels to climate change, we are leaving nothing to make our mother earth uninhabitable. Various reports on environment degradation and unsustainable development from around the globe, point towards a lurking dark future that is in store for us. Some scientists, environmentalists & other experts have even named this age as anthropogenic which means an age where environmental pollution originates in human activity. These revelations are enough to push any reader into the realm of introspection and inquisition. But what is more frightening is the nonchalant attitude of human beings even after learning these facts. This uncalculated act of humanity wears the garb of ignorance which is going to be a catalyst in the process of future

destruction.

Fortunately, a silver lining in the dark cloud has been observed in the renewed concern of certain organizations towards developing civic sense. Concerned denizens are not only working to upgrade the environment themselves but also trying to sensitize others towards environmental concerns.

Their efforts have worked wonders. Most nations are now diverting their attention towards this alarming issue of environmental crisis and need of sustainable development. From Kyoto protocol to COP 21, world is putting in best of its efforts to address this issue. Global strategies having worldwide implementation are the only solution in the wake of present scenario. But it does not undermine individual efforts at all. As such, we as individuals, have a very important role to play. We have to learn from our mistakes in the past and to make sure that our progeny does not commit the same mistakes as we did. If we want our progeny not to accuse us of charges of victimization, we need take concrete steps toward resolving the issue.

Chinmaya Singla

M.A. Geography



Environment



We live in a time when our environment is in danger. So it is important to protect it. Healthy environment is important for our survival. We need to protect the environment in order to help prevent problems that disturb the ecosystem and to preserve the earth for our future generations. Pollution from factories and cars can cause damage to the

environment. It makes the air dirty. Breathing this dirty air causes health problems, particularly in children and the elderly.

Pollution, not only increases expenditure on health care, but also decreases the ability to work in us. We need to control the amount of pollution we produce, in order to prevent multifarious problems that we suffer as a result. We also need to pay attention toward our ecosystem. Plant, animal and human life, all are interdependent. An unhealthy environment disturbs this ecosystem.

If we do not protect our environment it will continue to worsen and our progeny will suffer the consequences. We will be left with dirtier air, scanty natural resources and endangered human life. Our future generations will be deprived of the natural beauty of this mother earth. Even worse, they will be more prone to health issues. Without clean air and healthy ecosystem, our decedents will find it difficult to survive. So it is high time we start working towards sustainable development and protect our environment.

Pardeep Singh
M.A. Geography



Conservation of Wildlife



Wildlife Conservation is the practice of protecting animal species and their habitats. It can be partially achieved through strict legislative intervention. The endangered species act can be cited as an example. The law, enforcing protection of

environment and responsible public practices that help to conserve wild life population, is the strongest law that protects wild plants and animals. In order to survive, each species requires adequate food, water, shelter, space and opportunities to reproduce. But, without the existence of suitable habitat, a species will eventually face extinction. Major threats to wildlife are proliferation of chemicals in the environment including pesticides. Spilling oil and other industrial wastes in water bodies, has potential to poison the aquatic life. It may also threaten to damage its reproductive capacities. The same is also threatened by poaching, wildlife trafficking, and military weapons testing.

HOW TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE:-

- Live harmoniously with wild animals around you.
- The practice of hunting as a sport should be prohibited
- Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle to protect wildlife habitat.
- Plant trees near your surroundings and also motivate others to do the same.
- Adopt a plant based diet to reduce slaughter.
- Play effective role in nurturing life around you.

Practice of Saving Wild Life We Will Ultimately Save Ourselves

Neha Devi
M.A. Geography



Impact of Pesticides on Environment

Pesticides are the wide range of chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, molluscicides, nematocides and some other plant growth regulators, which are used to kill pests harmful for our crops. Though they have been successful in controlling many plant diseases but still their use has been banned or restricted in most of the technologically advanced countries. Ideally a pesticide must be lethal to the targeted species only. It should not harm non-targeted species including humans. But the fact is, overuse of pesticides has affected non-target species too. Their use has contaminated soil, water, turf and other vegetation. In addition to killing insects or weeds, pesticides have been toxic to a host of other organisms including birds, fish, beneficial insects and other non-target plants and animals. Over 98% of sprayed insecticides and 95% of herbicides reach destination other than their target species, because when they are sprayed, they spread across entire agricultural fields. Runoff can further carry these pesticides into aquatic environments. Wind can carry them to farther areas which may potentially affect other species. So the controversy of their use has surfaced in recent times. There have been evidences that use of some of these chemicals pose a potential threat to humans too. The world wide deaths, due to chronic diseases caused by pesticide poisoning, increase every year. High risk groups exposed to pesticides include production workers, formulators, sprayers, loaders and agricultural farm workers. Moreover overuse of pesticides has also contaminated the quality of food. Their repeated application has

increased the chances of pests developing resistance towards them which will further put a question mark to their use.



Rupinder Kaur
M.A. Geography

दो शब्द मेरे अपने

घुमने की चाह है, पर मंजिल की राह बड़ी है,
मुसीबत से कह दो मेरे आगे माँ खड़ी है।।
हर रोज छत से तेरी खिड़की को झाँकता हूँ,
पता है नहीं मिलोगी, फिर भी खुदा से तुझको माँगता हूँ ।।

मेरी खामोशियाँ हमेशा तुम्हारा ही जिक्र करती है,
मेरी आँखें पढ़ लेना तुम्हारा ही फिक्र करती है ।।
जिसका तु इंतजार करता है, वो तेरा इंतजार नहीं करती,
जा चला जा यह से, अब वो तुझसे प्यार नहीं करती ।।
उम्मीद थी तुमसे की तुम मिलने हमसे आओगी,
मालूम ना था की तुम रकीब को भी साथ लाओगी ।।



जगत पाल
बी.एस सी. मेडिकल तृतीय वर्ष

यादें

दौर तो बहुत गुजरे, पर कुछ हासिल न कर सके हम।
कोशिश बहुत थी पर कुछ अपना न सके हम।
फिर एक दिन मंजिल मिली ऐसी, जो फरिश्ता लगने लगा।
कुछ समय बीतते-बीतते, उससे कोई गहरा रिश्ता लगने लगा।
फिर गहरी चाहत हो गई उन जगहों से, उन दीवारों से, उन मीनारों से....।
अफसोस यह है!

कि छोड़ना पड़ेगा तेरा साथ कुछ इस किरदारों से।
कि चाह कर भी न रह पाएँगे फिर से तेरी खूबसूरत दीवारों में।
मैं बात उस की कर रही हूँ, जहां रह कर दो साल सुकून लिया।
ऐ एस.सी.डी तेरी मीनारों में रहकर, मैंने खुद पर गुरुर किया।
मन नहीं जाने का, पर यहां रह भी नहीं सकते,
खुशी से जाएँगे, आंसुओं से मन भर नहीं सकते,
बात तो यूँ है कि कुछ कर नहीं सकते।
बात तो यूँ है कि कुछ कर नहीं सकते।।

लवलीन कौर
एम.ए द्वितीय वर्ष



The Suttlej



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The Beacons of Light of S.C.D Government College A Retrospective Look



Satish Chander Dhawan Government college has a long trail of history. It has served as a lighthouse for generations throughout the last century. Besides providing its students ability to eak out their livelihood through education ,it has also

been instrumental in making its students well armed to make them face the future challenges and combat the battle of life successfully. Government College Ludhiana is a towering institute which also has its share in the development of our country through the contribution of its students who have contributed in their own myriad ways. But as it is said “Rome was not built in a day”, the axiom seems all the more relevant while having a retrospective look at the glorious history of this college. The college has progressed by leaps and bounds since its foundation was laid in 1920. But if we delve deep into the ocean its glorious past, we will find that there have been many beacons of light who helped in paving its way to the status it cherishes today.

History has been a witness to the fact (see Satish Chander Dhawan Government College Ludhiana - 100 Years of Nation Building edited by Dr. Harblas Heera) that how S. Bahadur Gajjan Singh played a pivotal role in taking the landmark decision of choosing Ludhiana as an appropriate place for opening a Government College and thus this great institution came into being. An Englishman, Mr H.Y. Langhorne was especially appointed from Khalsa College Amritsar, to serve as its first Principal. But Mr Langhorne soon got shifted to Govt. College, Lahore and handed over the reins of the college to Rai Bahadur Manmohan. In May 1920, the college started only with Intermediate classes where English, Mathematics, History and Persian were the only

subjects that were taught. In 1922, the college was shifted to the building of Industrial Training school, near the Jagraon Railway over bridge, on the G. T. Road because the barracks were dismantled there. The college ran Intermediate (Arts & Science) courses at that time and also provided provision for post-matric commercial classes, in addition to two High School classes. Mr. Mohammad Saeed succeeded as the Principal after Prof Rai Bahadur Manmohan. Philosophy was introduced in 1923 as a subject alternative to Mathematics. The main building, the hostel building (at present the Girls' Hostel) and the Principal's Lodge were completed in 1927 and the college was shifted to its present permanent place.

The site on which this college has been built was initially just a stretch of waste land. Experiments used to be conducted in the Physics laboratory with a purpose to improve its sandy soil. The efforts were to harden it and enable it to hold the roots of plants and trees. The hard work, dedication and foresightedness of the college authorities worked wonders and as a result grass-turfing, flower-beds, an orchard, an agricultural demonstration farm for the high classes of the local schools, flowery shrubs, tall and shady trees were all planted successfully to fill and beautify the college campus in no good time. Principal Arthur Charles Constantine Harvey, popularly known as A.C.C. Harvey, who succeeded Mr. Mohd. Saeed from Khalsa College, Amritsar was given the charge of the college. He was a distinguished member of the Indian Education Service. He worked as principal of this college in 1925 and with that sparked the transition of this college from its humble beginnings to a veritable Cambridge of Punjab. The conversion ,of recalcitrant sandy dunes of 1927 into lush green fields playgrounds, tennis lawns and from Agricultural farm to the orchards

and the blooming flower beds was no less than a creative experience. During the tenure of Principal Harvey, students worked under the auspices of the Social Service League, the Coats-off society and the Handyman Club and thus contributed manual labour for realising the dream of making the campus bloom with greenery. In October 1927, when the present building was pressed into service, not only science subjects were introduced but also the clerical and commercial classes along with the agricultural centre for schools were attached to this college. The 10-acre agricultural farm to the north of the campus, used to serve as a laboratory for the agriculture centre. Elevation of the college to the degree level in 1932 was another land mark in the history of spread of higher education in Punjab in general and of Malwa region in particular. The same year saw the introduction of Honours Courses in five subjects. College dispensary was started in 1933 with a visiting doctor to monitor the health of the students. The year 1934 saw the beginning of co-education in the college with the admission of first woman-student in the 3rd year. It was a bold experiment and a step ahead of its times by Mr. Hervey which proved to be a great success. Next was the Principalship of Mr. U. Kramet. Mr.Kramet was the then head of the Indian Naval School, 'Dufferin', in Bombay before he came to Ludhiana. The project of Harvey Memorial Swimming Pool was actually conceived by Mr.Kramet, who collected a sum of rupees twenty-six thousand for it. On the top of it all ,came up in 1944 ,the magnificent building of the Chemistry Block, which added distinction to the teaching of sciences in this College.

The Silver Jubilee of the College was celebrated in 1945 and amongst the distinguished participants there were Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. A. C. C. Hervey, and Mr. G. C. Chatterjee who represented the Panjab University. Dr. Mohd. Jahangir Khan, one of the renowned names in the Indian Cricket of his times, took over the command of the college next. He remained

Principal of the college until he left for Pakistan in 1947. Partition of India in August 1947 was, as in the rest of the country, a turning point in the history of college. Political and economic conditions were unsettled rather were distressing and the future of the students appeared to be in lurch in those turbulent times. Principal A.R. Khanna came in 1947 from the Government College, Montgomery to meet this challenge. It was during Mr.Khanna's tenure that post-graduate classes in English, Mathematics and Geography were started in the college. The N.C.C. Scheme was also introduced in the college in 1948. Mr. I. M. Verma, the soft-spoken scholar of English, held charge of the college from December 1948 to February, 1949, and later Rai Bahadur Harish Chandra Kathpalia took over as the Principal. It was during his tenure that mixed classes were successfully introduced in the college which was a very bold initiative of those times in a way quite ahead of its times. Dr.Trilochan Singh, sweet natured and scholarly person, succeeded Principal Kathpalia in 1951. Introducing Post-graduate classes in Hindi and Punjabi during his tenure was another big step in furthering the facilities for higher education in the college. The construction of the Administrative Block, including the Library, the Reading Room and the New Hall as also of the New Hostel and the Swimming Pool was taken in hand. The beautiful administrative block was commissioned into use at the time of Dr. Singh. M.A. classes in Economics were started during the time of the next Principal Mr.Vidya Chandra. Shri Chandra took over in December 1953 and retired in 1956. Dr. H.R. Sarna took over as Principal in January 1956 and remained at the helm of affairs till 1958. The Open Air Theatre and the Swimming Pool, known as the Hervey Memorial Tank, was also completed during Dr.Sarna's tenure. In December 1958 Dr. L.D. Mahajan, the eminent physicist, succeeded Dr.Sarna.K.N. Mr.Dutt took over charge of the college in September 1960 and he galvanised the working of the tutorial system by introducing the maintenance of separate record-cards for each student. The

outbreak of hostilities between India and China in 1962 found the staff and students of this college performing various emergency jobs with enthusiasm and keenness. In 1963, Principal K.S. Thapar of Government College, Chandigarh took over the Principalship of the College. It was during his time that the Degree Classes in Commerce were started, separate Botany Block was completed and the Rose Garden was also developed. Mr. Thapar relinquished charge of this college in December 1965 and Dr. O.P. Bhardwaj became the Principal. Military Training was made mandatory for all brawny students of the college upto degree classes. In November 1968, Principal R.G. Bajpai took over from Dr. Bhardwaj. Principal Bajpai adorned the chair for one year only. The turn of Principal Pritam Singh to serve this great College came in November 1969. From October 27, 1971 to December 31, 1976 was the period in which Dr. Kesar Singh took the command of the college as its Principal. After that Prof. Harbaksh Singh took over as the principal of the college on April 22, 1977.

In the year 1976, in recognition of the services rendered to the nation by its alumnus Satish Chander Dhawan, a renowned space scientist, the college was rechristened as SCD Govt. College by the Government of Punjab. On August 02, 1977, Mr. Kartar Singh Shergill, a distinguished teacher and educationist held the reins of the college and got retired on February 28, 1978. On 6th February 1978, Principal Sarvan Singh took the command of the college. Principal Sarvan Singh, who was an alumnus of the college in 1938, served the college brilliantly. In 1979, a new scooter shed was built. Mr. Rajinder Verma took the charge of the College as Principal on April 02, 1980, and retired on January 31, 1982. Dr. Prem Sagar, an administrator, a distinguished scholar and an illustrious teacher joined as principal of the college. Dr. Prem Sagar retired on December 13, 1983. Mr. Piara Singh, a capable administrator took the charge of the college on March 9, 1984.

He was a professor in this college in 1967 in the Department of Physics. He went to USA under the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Programme in 1963 and taught at Brook Field. He travelled across the US, Canada, Germany, France and Kuwait. On November 30, 1986, Principal Dr. Harmandar Deol, a distinguished educationist, a renowned scholar and writer, an illustrious teacher and a capable administrator became the Principal of the College. Dr. H.S. Deol was the student of this college who passed his B.A. with honours in Political Science. He joined the college as a student in 1958. On July 18, 1992, Prof. F.C. Chopra, the mellowed and seasoned Head of Economics Department, took the command of the college as the Principal. On June 30, 1993 Principal F.C. Chopra retired and Dr. Gian Singh Maan took the charge of Principal on August 4, 1993. Dr. Gian Singh Maan retired on April 30, 1996. Mr. Baldev Singh joined as Principal of the College on May 27, 1996. He retired on May 5, 1998. Dr. H.S. Deol took the charge of the college again on May 6, 1998, and he was promoted to the Post of D.P.I. (Colleges), Punjab. After that Mr. G.S. Barara, a distinguished theatre personality, took the command of the college as Principal on March 24, 1999. Mr. G.S. Barara got retired from the service on August 31, 1999. Mr. S.P. Dhawan, a very kind personality, took the charge of the college as Principal on March 23, 2000 but he was given a new assignment by the Government of Punjab as Deputy D.P.I. (colleges) on May 15, 2000. On March 25, 2001, Dr. S.S. Sooch joined as Principal. Mr. A.S. Turna joined the college on March 26, 2001 as Principal. He got retired on May 31, 2002. On July 2, 2002, Mr. V.P. Gaur took the charge as the Principal of this great institution who cherished a long association with it as a student, as a teacher and then as a Principal. He served this college for forty years in different capacities. Mr. V.P. Gaur retired on December 31, 2003. After that Mrs. Indra Bhatia took the charge of the college as first women Principal on January 1, 2004. Principal Mrs. Indra Bhatia retired on May 31, 2005. Mr. Darshan

Singh Gill took the charge as Principal of the College. Principal D.S. Gill had a long association with the college ,first as a Professor and then as the Head of Mathematics Department.

Year 2006 was celebrated as the Platinum Jubilee Year of the College. Dr. Malkiat Singh joined as Principal of the college on May 12, 2006. In October 2007, the Golden Jubilee Zonal Youth Festival of Panjab University was held in the college and the inspiration of Principal Dr. Malkit Singh was the driving force behind the organization of this festival. The title 'Star Life Science College' was conferred upon five colleges of Punjab under the policy of the Central Government. SCD Government College, Ludhiana was one of them. Principal Dr. Malkiat Singh retired on April 30, 2009, and Professor Jasbir Kaur Makkar took the charge as the new Principal of the college on October 07, 2009. She too had a long association with the college. Principal Jasbir Kaur Makkar got retired on April 30, 2012. From July 31, 2012 to October 31, 2012, Mrs. Neelam Bharadwaj took the charge of College Principalship for a very short span of time.

Keeping up its rich legacy, Principal Rajinder Singh took the charge as Principal of the College on March 7, 2013. He was an old student of this college who also taught here for many years as professor of English. He was the Head of English Department when he got promoted as the Principal of the Government College, Mansa. He later was transferred to Government College, Ludhiana, on March 07, 2013. For Diploma in Stock Market Trading and Operations, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, approved an amount of rupees twenty, two lakh and fifty thousand under the scheme of Community College . The Government of Punjab constructed the building of Meritorious School in the year 2013 in place of the Boys' Hostel (popularly known as New Hostel. Principal Rajinder Singh got retired from service on July 31, 2014 and Dr. Dharam Singh Sandhu

succeeded him as the Principal of the college on the very next day i.e. on August 1, 2014. He too had already served the college ,first as a professor and then as the head in the department of Geography

This spirited Principal kept up the zestful efforts for uplifting this college and took college to its crest. His unflinching and indefatigable efforts have modernised the educational environment of this college. His initiatives, taken to build and develop the new lighting system, the new library for the department of Chemistry, the Community College, Baba Sahib Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Block, the New Block of Girls Hostel, Finishing School , the renovation of Seminar cum Smart Classroom which was popularly known as 'Old Hall' , a new Hostel building, thirty-two Smart Classrooms, cycle stand, five new and modern gates of the college and the new conference room have been commendable as they totally transformed the outlook of the college. The credit of digitalisation of the campus also goes to Principal Dharam Singh Sandhu. He was also the driving force behind the conduct of National Assessment Accreditation Council (NAAC) and left no stone unturned to live upto its standards. The credit of starting many new courses also goes to the initiatives taken by Principal Dr. Dharm Singh Sandu.

SCD Government College Ludhiana is a great temple of learning. Its achievements are legion; its alumni are stars on the national firmament. Principal Rajinder Singh used to say rightly that not many people realise that this college also answers to the equation of "Being and Becoming." In simple terms it means that, for many, 'becoming' something in life and achieving success in the worldly terms is an end in itself. But beyond this, there is an intangible something in the breath and finer spirit of this college that slowly, unknowingly, takes its students towards a realisation of the self, to a state of 'coming of age' or in other words to a state of 'Being' . It is a state where the worldly ceases to exist.

Today, as we take pride in centenary celebrations of our college, we salute all these beacons of light, the commanders and the teachers of this college for their unflagging contributions in its march ahead and for making this college a peerless epitome of glory.

Dr. Harbilas Heera
Associate Professor



Commerce Behind Its 'VEIL'



Heard Right! Commerce behind its 'Veil'! The mystery is unveiled in this article. What secrets does commerce hide which we have not understood even while pursuing studies in this stream? The word Veil is used here to uncover the realities which we are not observing in commerce.

What do the financial statements of companies depict? How and why economies behave the way they do? How companies tamper with their accounts? How companies even earning large sums escape taxes? How the marketing tactics used by companies touch our lives? How we can manage our finances? How entrepreneurs can built their businesses? "Money in, money out", this article will clear all these doubts. How Economies Work Together? What are the stories behind companies' numbers and countries' numbers (GDP, NATIONAL INCOME FIGURES, WORLD BANK REPORTS)? How companies neglect social values while using the core resources of a society? How to create accountability for them? In what way does a company create value for us through goods and services and how they observe our needs? What is the environment of economies and how their interactions affect the businesses? Importance of budgets and government policies; understanding news; companies tactics to out do others and impacting the 'consumer'; the double entry; bull or bear; and how investors hear them ...and many

more are some unresolved questions.

Every field of work and education is worthy of respect and is a learning experience. If we explore it, I am sure we will not believe its rumors, rather we will search its truth. Next time if anyone says why are you pursuing commerce? It's easy. Try IT, IAS, ENGINEERING, MBA and CA. Just reply politely, "Please clear your commerce fundamentals, I am exploring and learning the commerce ride".

Kriti Tandon
M.Com I



Tiger in the Toilet



Leaders emerge from within a group who can influence others positively. They have certain personal qualities like sense of responsiveness, power, and dynamic nature. It is not the position, status, designation that makes successful leaders but it is followers who make successful leaders. The concept can be substantiated by a reference from the book 'TIGER IN THE TOILET' by K. Ajaya Kumar. Once there was a stranded tiger who entered the washroom in a corporate office and hid in a dark corner. Since there were people outside the washroom throughout the day, the tiger was afraid to come out. Many people frequented the washroom, but the frightened tiger didn't touch anyone. However, after 4 days it couldn't bear hunger anymore, so it caught a man who had come in and ate him. This man happened to be an Assistant General Manager in the organization, but nobody noticed his disappearance. Since nothing untoward happened, the tiger became bolder and after two days caught another man and ate him up too. This man was the General Manager of the organization. Still, nobody was worried over his disappearance (some people were even happy that he was not seen in the office).

Next day, the tiger caught the Vice President who was a terror in the organization. Again nothing happened. The tiger was very happy and decided that this was the perfect place for him to live. The very next day the happy tiger caught a man who had entered the washroom while balancing a tray of tea cups in one hand. The frightened man fell unconscious. Within 15 minutes a huge hue and cry ensued and everyone in the office started looking for the man. The search team reached the washroom, flushed out the tiger and saved that man. He was the tea boy in the office.

This incident clearly illustrates that, “it is not our position/status/power/designation but our usefulness and genuine love for others that makes us lovable and respectable. If your subordinates are happy in your absence, that means you need to reflect and fix the gaps in your leadership.

Jaspreet Kaur
M.Com-I



Crypto Currency: The Way Forward



“The best way to destroy the capitalist system is to debauch the currency” –Vladimir Lenin

Few things have revolutionised the field of trade, commerce and economics as currency has done. The very existence of a reliable and standardised means of exchange has pushed the envelope for better trades and in turn, better lives. 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, popularly known by its eponym, Bit coin. But what exactly is it and more importantly, how does it work?

Before we answer these questions, we need to understand the essential features of a currency.

A currency is durable, divisible and transferrable. The Dollars and Rupees we use typically fulfil all of these characteristics and in addition, are controlled by a Central Bank. Similarly, 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 Central Bank or the government. That is, it is open-source in nature. It's not controlled or governed by one particular institution or group of individuals, but rather it works on a principle of a distributed public ledger. This distributed public ledger is known as Block chain. A block chain ensures that there's no duplicity of coins and that every transaction that happens between any two users is recorded and maintained. The block chain ensures that no one will make a duplicate coin and use it for transaction.

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 are 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” and thus has no original coins (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. Any person can also mine coins by simply solving an auto-generated algorithm but this too happens in a controlled way to prevent over-mining. 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. The system is thus also Pareto efficient. 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 with 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: that is, their values vary quite frequently. Other drawbacks include the lack of wide acceptance, inability to reverse wrong payments and lastly the very risks associated with an anonymous currency. 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.

Disha
M.Com I

Finding a Passion in a Non-Profit World



You might be looking to enter the non-profit world from one of many different starting points.

- May be you're fresh out of college and eager to change the world
- May be you're mid-career and hoping for a change
- May be you're a parent looking for a workplace that offers great work life balance or a near retiree hoping to spend your last working years doing something meaningful!

Whatever your life path be, you might have noticed there's a lot of conflicting advice out there about working for a non profit work or charity. Non-profit work does not set you up to be a 'hero'. There's a lot of hard work. Finding your niche comes from the understanding that your efforts are making a real difference. Many people think that passion is all you need to work at a non-profit. Sadly, that is not always the case.

Instead, non-profit professionals often face burn out quite early in their career, due to long hours of work and high expectations.

One of the advantages of non profit work is the ability to bring the skills you have learnt elsewhere to your current role. Charitable work, by definition, centers around helping people and building community and working at a non-profit is often seen as a vocation – so it's important to figure out what you are willing to devote yourself to regardless of the long hours involved.

Pros associated with working for a charitable cause include:-

- Intrinsic benefits:- It gives employees a sense of accomplishment and self-worth.
- Wearing many hats:- Having many roles and responsibilities can help expand an employee's skill set.
- Non-financial incentives:- Many NPOs offer

non-financial incentives to its employees.

On the flip side, cons of non-profit work include:-

- Bureaucracy
- Lower pay
- Limited resources
- Slow to change

But if you're passionate about a cause, don't be afraid to take a supporting role at a non-profit work.

“ Take on a **board** role and volunteer in the tasks you love the most. You'll soon get the experience you need to go to the next stage in your career.”

'Passion' being the biggest driver, the journey to a non-profit career is an exciting one.

“ Be willing to learn as you go. Find a golden thread through your career history.”

Priyanka Chawla
M.Com II



Social Accounting

In the corporate world, social accounting has been one of the major stepping stones for improvement in corporate social responsibilities. The term 'social accounting' was first introduced into Economics by J.R. Hicks in 1942. In his words, it means 'nothing else but the accounting of the whole community or nation, just as private accounting is the accounting of the individual firm'. Social Accounting is a way of measuring and reporting of an organisation's social and ethical performance. It provides framework to listen to what people have to say about an organisation. It is the organisation's valuable information to help shape its future activities and meet the needs of its clients. Social Accounting is known by different names like



social audit, social reporting, social responsibility accounting etc. Social accounting is a broad field that can be divided into narrower fields. Social accounting challenges conventional accounting, in particular and financial accounting in general for giving a narrow image of the interaction between society and organizations and thus artificially constraining the subject of accounting. Social accounting is a largely normative concept that seeks to broaden the scope of accounting in the sense that it should:

- concern itself with more than only economic events
- not be exclusively expressed in financial terms
- be accountable to a broader group of stakeholders
- broaden its purpose beyond reporting financial success

Social accounting is a process that enables organisations to measure their social and environmental performances against their aims and objectives and assess the true impact of their activities upon their stakeholders. It is a technique of presenting information about the nature of the economy with a view not merely to get an idea of its prosperity, past or present, but also to get guidelines for state policy to influence or regulate the economy. Some Social accountability tools are Social Audit, Public Audit, Public Hearing, Citizen Score Card (CSC), Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS), Use of Citizen Charter, Use of Complaint Box. Environmental accounting is a subset of social accounting that focuses on the cost structure and environmental performance of a company. It principally describes the preparation, presentation, and communication of information related to an organisation's interaction with the natural environment. Although environmental accounting is most commonly undertaken as voluntary self-reporting by companies, third-party reports by government agencies, NGOs and other bodies put pressure for environmental accountability. Social accounting is especially beneficial to non-profit organizations. First, it

allows the public to see good work directly from the source. It provides insights to management and forces a company to think about its decisions and make better ones as a result of potential scrutiny. It can improve image, and help with marketing efforts, as well as instil confidence in an organization. For non-profits, social accounting can help place value on things that they already value. When we use a term like accounting to describe issues more in line with social science, it creates value, and for non-profit organizations, this is essential. Often, companies practising social accounting produce annual reports that detail corporate responsibility.

These reports are presented to board members and are usually published under a “corporate responsibility” tag and are often looked at by donors who hope to support responsible organizations. Social accounting looks at a company's social responsibilities, their use of social resources, the relationship between a company and society, the need for the organization in society, and the social costs versus social benefits of an organization. Therefore, the goals of social accounting are to honor a stakeholder's right to information, balance power and responsibility, increase organizational transparency, and identify the social and environmental costs of traditional economic success.

Parul Jain
M.Com I

लोग अक्सर पूछते हैं

लोग अक्सर पूछते हैं -
किसके लिए लिखते हो...?
कोनसा दर्द दिल में छिपाए,
इन लफ्जों के बाजार में बिकते हो...?



हम भी मुस्कुरा कर कह देते हैं...
हर आलेख में कहीं न कहीं,
हमारी झलक होती तो है।

कभी किसी अल्फाज की गहराई में,
कभी किसी बात की सच्चाई में।
कभी दो लफ्जों के बीच के, अधूरेपन में,
कभी खाली पन्नों के दरमियां, सूनेपन में।

कभी दर्द-ए-दिल के ब्यान में,
कभी बिखरे हुए टूटे से अरमान में।
कभी शब्दों के निर्मल आईने में,
कभी वही कविता के बदलते मायने में।

कभी उन सफ़हों के कैदी हुए राही में,
कभी दाग सी लगती सियाही में ।
कभी उस दिली कविता के नाम में,
कभी बोली लगते जजूबातों के दाम में।
कभी शुरुआत में, कभी अंत में,
कभी पंक्तियों के बीच समाए अनंत में।
कभी अ, आ, इ, ई, की आह में, चीख में,
कभी वो आखिर में लिखी हुई तारीख में।

हर आलेख में कहीं न कहीं,
हमारी झलक होती तो है।

अब आप खुद ही समझ लीजिए,
कि हम किसके लिए लिखते हैं
और कोनसा दर्द दिल में छिपाए,
इन लफ्जों के बाजार में बिकते हैं।

और अगर कभी हमें पढ़ते-पढ़ते,
आप हमारी रूह को कहीं से तलाश लें,
उन अल्फाजों में अल्फाजों के बीच,
उन पंक्तियों में पंक्तियों के बीच से ढूँढ लें,
तो जरा हमें बतला दीजिएगाय
हम फिरसे मुस्कुरा देंगे, ये कहकर,
आखिर आपने हमें जान ही लिया...

अभिती

बी.कॉम. प्रथम वर्ष

Reasons Why Startups Should Join The Accelerator



Our life is greatly influenced with the changes happening around us. There has been a transition from the times of agricultural revolution followed by industrial revolution and now it can be rightly said the time of start-ups has come.

Start-ups greatly changed the whole idea of doing business. From fifteen year old students, college goers or be it employees, they all saw the problems around them and took actions to solve them accordingly.

This innovativeness and the will to challenge the conventional ideas is taking in bigger companies and to boost the spirit of invention it's time that start-ups become a part of the main stream.

1. BEST ALTERNATIVE

In this world of ever changing needs and wants one umbrella solution can't fit all. Start-ups offer quick, cheap and easy solutions to cater to the large consumer base that a country like India offers. It offers high-tech door-to-door delivery and services at one third the price than Starbucks and Costa Coffee.

2. TAP INTO THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

In a country of more than one billion people with half of its population within 25 years of age, India has a demographic dividend which if utilised properly would yield enormous benefits. India has a large number of people who have the potential to create new things and provide a huge market for the sale of their products and services. Unfortunately, most of it remains unutilized because the MNCs aren't able to connect with the masses whereas Start-ups which form out of needs and aspirations of the common people can easily tap this source of energy.

3. METHODOLOGY

Start-ups follow innovative methodology discarding conventional methods so as to get the best, quickest and easiest answers to the challenges faced by them. For them the only way to win is to learn faster than anyone else.

4. MISSION

Start-ups are small organizations with small number of employees that share a mission-why they come to work, what they need to do while they are at work and how they will know that they have succeeded. Larger organizations tend to forget their mission and their intent gets buried under HR processes and key performance indicators.

5. FLEXIBILITY

Larger organizations confine their titles to be their jobs and continue to do so for years and years. While on the other hand people at start-ups have flexibility in their job roles and are open to new ideas and methods.

6. TITLE

Title in start-ups is not the same as what your job is. This is a big idea! Being slave to process made the people lose the sight of the forest because of the trees. Conventional theories of definite job roles are discarded and new ideas are put into use.

7. FOCUSED APPROACH

Start-ups work with a mission in place which helps them to focus on what really matters is not what is written on their business card but how much closer their work moved their department in completing the mission.

8. INTENT

In bigger corporations, the employees don't know what the intentions of their company are all about. It is impossible for them to synchronize their thoughts towards the fulfilment of these intentions whereas departmental flexibility in start-ups encourages them to work collaboratively to achieve it.

9. FREEDOM

Start-ups are an alternative way to establish businesses as compared to the traditional business models. They have an increased degree of freedom and agility in the initial stages and give a free rein to the founder's credibility.

Laveena
M.Com I

The Suttlej



SCIENCE SECTION

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B.Sc. III (Non-Medical)

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Discovering the new Elements in Periodic Table



Dear students, scientists go on discovering new strategies day by day to uplift human kind. In their discoveries, scientists have created history. The periodic table of chemical elements is said to be the most important and influential achievements of modern science which is the base not only of chemistry but also of physics and biology. Russian scientist Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev prepared the first periodic system in 1869 which contained only 63 elements. His rows and columns not only categorised the properties of elements but also predicted the existence of yet to be discovered elements. At present there are 118 elements in this table. Four elements with atomic number-113 (Nihonium), 115 (Moscovium), 117 (Tennesine) and 118 (Oganesson) were added in 2016. The ending of the names of these elements reflect their historical and chemical importance. The name Nihonium with the symbol (Nh) for element 113 was given by scientist at Riken Nishina centre at Japan. In Japanese, nihan means Japan or 'the land of rising sun'. Moscovium having the symbol (Mc) for element 115 and Tennesine for 117 were discovered at joint institute for Nuclear research (Russia) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (USA), Vanderbilt University (USA) and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The name 'Moscovium' is in the remembrance of Moscow region which honours the experiments conducted there.

'Tennessine' is in the remembrance of Tennessee region of United States. In the end 'Oganesson', with symbol (Og) for 118th element, was discovered by Dubna and Livermore Laboratories. It was given the name of Professor Yuri Oganessian (born 1933) for his contribution in the field of chemistry. One of his achievements is the discovery of super heavy elements and

experimental evidence of "The Island Of Solubility".

Facts about these elements

Nihonium is considered to be radioactive and it is also assumed that it has some synthetic character. It is a metal and expected to be solid at room temperature. Its number 113 was previously designated to Ununtrium, which means one-one-three in Latin. But after the discovery of Nihonium, IUPAC approved it to have 113th place in periodic table with atomic weight 286. It is only used for scientific studies.

Moscovium is also a radioactive element. This element was previously designated as Ununpentium (one-one-five) in Latin. Its atomic weight is 288. It is used to make Nihonium.

Tennessine (Ts) is an artificially produced element which is meant to be radioactive. Its classification is not known but it is expected to have solid nature. It was previously designated as Ununseptium which means one-one-seven (117) in Latin in the year 2016 by IUPAC. Its Atomic weight is 294 and it is used in scientific studies only.

Further, Oganesson (Og) is also a radioactive element. It is expected to be a gas and it is classified as a non-metal. It was designated as Ununoctium i.e. one-one-eight (118) in 2016 by IUPAC. Its atomic weight is 294 and it is analysed in scientific studies.

I wish that students, especially belonging to science stream, inculcate interest in studying and discovering new things in life and set new new trends.

Dr. Bhupinder Kaur

Associate Professor

Department of Chemistry

Premature Babies



Premature babies are babies born at a date much earlier than their expected date of birth. Such babies often have some complicated medical issues, though the problems that they face may vary in individual cases. Earlier the baby born, higher is the risk of complications they face. They are categorized into following groups:

1. Late preterm: These are babies born between 34th to 36th week of pregnancy.
2. Moderately preterm: These are the babies born between 32nd to 34th week of pregnancy.
3. Extremely preterm: These babies are born in or before 25th week of pregnancy.

The premature babies are typically under grown and consequently have small size and sharp edged looks. They are characterized by lack of fat in their bodies. Presence of fine hair, low body temperature, respiratory problems and lack of senses are some other noticeable features of such babies. These babies need special care units, such as neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), which are usually available in hospitals. Some of the problems which these babies face had no cure in the past. For instance, the problems these babies faced in hearing, used to be a hard nut to crack for doctors. But with the advancement of technology, these can be handled very effectively now a days. Some modern discoveries and innovations can help in saving the life of premature babies. Many researchers have shown sensitivity towards the difficulties faced by these babies. For instance, in Utah (US states), a 14 year old girl named Olivia Washburn, invented a new cap for premature babies that she claimed to protect hearing. She stated that she was also a preemie, born six weeks earlier than her expected date of birth. Her empathy for premature babies probably helped

her to develop something to guard the undeveloped or underdeveloped auditory system of preemies. Actually, the sounds that are normal for us, hurt the ears of a preemie. The cap, designed by Olivia, had the capacity to reduce the intensity of harmful sounds. Cap can be adjusted on a preemies' head. It has proved out to be a boon for a vulnerable premature baby. This invention won several awards and \$7,000 grand prize in Utah entrepreneur challenge. It hopes to hit global markets in a couple of months.

Further the temperature of such babies falls, as soon as they come out of the womb. Their temperature is regulated automatically inside their mother's womb. But due to lack of fat in their body, premature baby are unable to maintain the required temperature when once they come out untimely. Incubators, in hospitals, work as an equipment to tackle this. But generally they are not affordable by state hospitals. GE healthcare invented a warmer namely "lullaby baby-warmer" as a more affordable equipment which can save many lives. This is a low cost innovation developed in Bangalore. It was launched in 2009. It costs \$3,000 in India which is 70% cheaper than the traditional models.

Now let us assume that we have developed a way in the form of a simple blood test to predict the risk of a premature baby to be born. What would happen! Certainly it would better equip us to deal with the situation before hand. Stephen Quake a, bio engineer at Stanford, has found a way to do so. Floating DNA RNA can yield this information. By sequencing them in mother's blood, Quake could spot fluctuations in the expression of seven genes which he associated with preterm birth. It enabled him to detect women who have the possibility to deliver early. This helped doctors to prevent early birth and enhance chances of

survival . This technique is quick and is cost effective. Stephen and his collaborators have launched a start-up, AKNA DX to commercialize it. We can hope that millions of premature deaths can be tackled in the upcoming years with such innovations.

Siddharth

B.Sc.-II (Non-Medical)

Can Cancer be Cured by CRISPR ?



Since the advancement of science and technology, numerous cases of cancer have been reported in many regions of the world. Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally, and was responsible for an estimated 9.6 million deaths in 2018. Therefore many scientists are still researching the early detection and cure of this deadly disease called cancer .

CRISPER (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats) belongs to family of DNA sequences found in genetic material of prokaryotic organisms such as bacteria and archaea. It protects the prokaryotes from attack of bacteriophages. It is a part of their immunity mechanism. They detect and destroy the viral genetic material during infections. These sequences are derived from DNA fragment of bacteriophages that had previously infected a prokaryot. They are used to detect and destroy DNA from similar bacteriophages during subsequent infections. Hence these sequences play a key role in the anti-viral defense system of prokaryotes.

Researchers are exploring new possibilities for

exploiting the use of this sequence. CRISPR genome sequence exists within a protein system known as CRISPR/Cas9. This system or complex has become a tool for cutting and editing DNA at specific targets.

The complex contains two components- a CAS9 enzymatic protein that can cut DNA using nucleases and a guide RNA which recognizes the sequence of DNA to be edited. Scientists first identify the sequence of genome which is creating a health problem and then a particular RNA is attached to DNA. The complex then is introduced in the target cells where it locates the sequence of genome. The guide RNA unwinds the DNA and gets itself attached to the genome. It cuts the required site and thus modifies the genome either by deleting or inserting some bases. This technique has wide scope in treatment of many genetically linked chronic diseases.

Cancer treatment by this technique is the new area of research. Immunity in the body is due to T and B cells released by immune system against any antigen. Thus inducing mutations in those immune cells can help in the treatment of the cancer. Recently scientists have incorporated CRISPR edited immune cells in three cancer patients whose cancer could not be cured by any other therapy. These cells did not produce any side effects in the patients over a year. Although their cancer has not been cured yet the scope of this technique has shown a silver lining in the dark cloud and thus we can hope to be leading towards new possibilities.

Megha Gaba

Assistant Professor

Department of Chemistry



Memory Eating Cells



Have you ever wondered, if your brain stores everything, why it forgets what you took two months ago in your breakfast. It is clear that the brain doesn't store any such unimportant information. But the question is-how it works? Storing memory in brain is primarily controlled by neuronal cells which are termed as neurons. They work along with actively participating non-neuronal cells. The synaptic cleft between adjacent neurons helps in the transfer and storage of memory. The glial cells (non-neuronal) surround neurons. They support and provide insulation between them. Glial cells are the foremost cell types, present in abundance within the central nervous system. One such kind of somatic cell is microglia which is found throughout the brain and central nervous system. Microglia cells perform various tasks within CNS. They are mainly associated with the immune reaction. They maintain homeostasis. These cells interfere with immune responses within the central nervous system by acting as macrophages, clearing cellular debris and dead neurons from nerve tissue by phagocytosis. When a disturbance in brain is detected by microglial cells, they launch a particular program that ends up in the gradual transformation of resting, ramified microglia into an amoeboid form. This process is mostly observed as 'microglial activation'. Activated Microglia eliminate excessive synapses within the developing brain and regulate the dynamics of synaptic connections between neurons throughout life. Recently neuroscientist, Paul Frankland from Toronto, described the method by which brain forgets. Obviating unimportant memories allows the brain to gather newer, more useful information. Team of scientists first gave mice an unpleasant memory i.e. mild foot shocks then put them in a particular cage. Five days after the shocks, the mice would still freeze in fear once

they were placed within the cage. But 35 days later, they had begun to forget and froze less often within the room. Next, the researchers used a drug in microglial cells to induce the process of forgetting in some mice's brain. Mice with fewer microglia froze more within the cage than mice with normal numbers of microglia, indicating that those rodents endured to the scary memory. The same was true of mice with microglia that, due to a drug, were unable to eat synapses. Those mice also looked as if it would hold on to the memory, the researchers found. Thus it is believed that these cells are liable to forget such memories but still many scientists are contradicting this fact and research in this field is still being done.

Shilpa Sharma

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Coronaviruses



Corona viruses (CoV) are large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). A novel corona virus (n-CoV) is a new strain to be discovered in humans. Corona viruses are zoonotic. A typical zoonotic disease is an infectious disease that is caused by bacteria or virus. Such diseases are believed to have transmitted from animals to humans. They normally exist in animals but can infect humans too. COVID 19 by Corona Virus in this sense is a zoonotic disease as it is believed to have entered humans through sea food especially from wildlife market in Wuhan, China. This deadly virus which has endangered the entire human race, is also known as new 'China Virus', 'Wuhan Virus' or

'2019-nCoV. Its rapid spread in twenty two countries worldwide with more than 8,246 confirmed cases and 180 deaths only in Wuhan as of now, is an ample proof of its lethal nature.

Now, the question arises as to how this virus got its name? It is to be noted that when viewed under because the microscope, Corona viruses appear to have a crown- like structure. The Latin word 'CORONA' means a crown. That is why the virus is referred to as 'CORONAVIRUS' i.e a virus having a crown like structure. Now one may ask as to how we came to know about CORONAVIRUS? It was on December 31, 2019 , when WHO was first informed about cases of pneumonia with unknown etiology (unknown cause) detected in Wuhan city of Hubei, China. Till January 3,2020, forty four more such patients were reported to WHO by China. On 11th & 12th January, 2020,WHO received a detailed report from National Health Commission China that they experienced an outbreak of epidemic which they associated with seafood market in Wuhan City .Chinese authorities finally identified and confirmed a new type of Coronavirus on 7 th of January,2020.Many countries of the world received the blow of this pandemic in the wink of an eye. They were- United States, Germany, Japan, Vietnam and South Korea. In all these countries, the reported cases were surprisingly of those who never visited China personally. They seemed to have acquired the disease from people who had visited Wuhan City sometimes back. Our country India too reported its first case in the state of Kerela.A patient in Thrissur district of Kerela was a student of Wuhan University, China. The patient was kept in isolation at a hospital and was carefully monitored.

Following can be considered to be the symptoms of this epidemic -

(A) COMMON SYMPTOMS: These include the following

- Mild Fever (below 100.4 °C).
- Development of dry cough after 2-7 days of fever.
- Mild difficulty in breathing.

- Gastrointestinal issues (such as Diarrhoea).

(B) SEVERE SYMPTOMS:

- High fever(above 100.4 °C)
- Pneumonia
- Kidney failure
- Death

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

WHO has been in direct and regular contact with the authorities of China as well as with the authorities of other countries since the first reporting of such cases was made to it.

- WHO declared an international emergency in a meeting with Chinese authorities to reduce the risk of transmission.
- Public awareness on disease prevention and general hygiene has been spread in almost all the countries of the world.
- Many countries have installed infrared thermometers at airports and terminals for the detection of passengers infected with Covid-19.
- China set up 1,000 bed hospital for corona virus patients within six days in Wuhan City and also planned to build another hospital with a capacity of 1,300 beds over a period of two weeks.

PREVENTIONS: WHO has recommended some general precautions to reduce the spread of the virus. This includes hand and respiratory hygiene and safe food practices. Some more such precautions advised are-

- Clean hands by alcohol based rub or by soap and water frequently.
- Cover mouth and nose with tissue while coughing and sneezing. Discard the used tissue immediately and wash hands with alcohol based sanitizer.
- Avoid close contact with anyone who has fever and cough.
- While visiting live markets, avoid direct and unprotected contact with animals.
- The consumption of raw or undercooked animal products should be avoided.

NOTIFICATION BY GOVT. OF INDIA: The

Indian Ministry of Health issued an emergency notice to the public which stated that the coronavirus influenza outbreak this time was going to be very serious and may prove fatal too. Some precautions recommended were-

- Keep the throat moist.
- Drink more and more warm water.
- Avoid being thirsty as a dry membrane, gives edge to virus for quick invasion.
- While visiting crowded places, wear mask especially while using public transport.
- Avoid fried or spicy food and load up vitamin C.

Amit Sharma
B.Sc. II (Non-Medical)

Effects of Sleep Deprivation on Human Health



Firstly, we have to know what sleep deprivation is, how it is caused and how it can be cured. Sleep deprivation is a condition in which one fails to get required amount of sleep needed by one's body. This causes a state of restlessness in the body

deprived of necessary sleep.

SYMPTOMS: Following are some of the symptoms that reflect the lack of sleep in a person:

- Extreme tiredness.
- Reduced sex drive.
- Difficulty in learning new concepts or ideas.
- Lack of concentration in work.
- Instant mood swings.

EFFECTS:

- Sleep deprivation may also lead to death, as around 10000 to 15000 deaths are reported every year due to insomnia according to the experts.
- About 50-70 million people are suffering from

this chronic disease of sleep loss due to which they become dumb and may also suffer depression.

- The effects are far reaching in the case of students as they find it hard to concentrate on their studies or goals owing to lack of sleep. Lack of proper rest required to pursue higher goals hampers their pursuit to succeed.
- Sleep deprivation makes effects of illness even worst as it hampers the rest required to recover.
- Sleep deprivation also leads to multifarious problems like increased blood pressure, diabetes, stroke and heart-attack.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Avoid consumption of such food articles which may have adverse effect on sleep.
- Avoid using bed for purposes other than resting or sleeping.
- Avoid overuse of electronic gadgets before sleeping.
- Avoid intake of fast or oily food items before going to bed.
- Avoid taking naps in the afternoon as they may lessen the ability to sleep timely at night.
- Use right posture of sleeping as it also matters a lot.
- Engage in as much physical work as you can during the day. This will make you feel tired and there may be better chances of your getting a sound sleep.

TREATMENT :

- To tackle sleep deprivation, more and more physical activity is required.
- Practice meditation and yoga.
- Medicines generally referred by doctors to help combat this problem are-benzodiazepines or melatonin receptor antagonists.
- Take a warm bath or read books of good authors to prevent sleep disorder. Books also help you to keep positively engaged.

I hope this information about sleep deprivation proves useful for you. Stay healthy!

Satnam Singh
B.Sc. II

HACHIMOJI DNA



It is for the first time that scientists have discovered a DNA with extra four letters. It has been called as the HACHIMOJI DNA where '*Hachi*' means eight in Japanese and '*Moji*' means letter. It consists of eight building blocks. It is a synthetic nucleic acid analogue that uses four synthetic nucleotides in addition to four present in the natural nucleic acids, DNA and RNA. Due to this, four base pairs are formed out of which two are unnatural base pairs (P binds with Z and B binds with S) while other two are normal pairs.

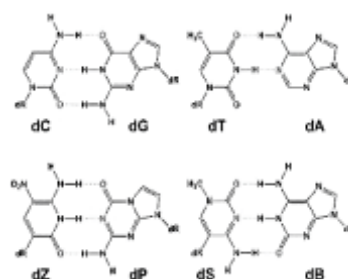
Hachimoji DNA is similar to the natural DNA. It differs only in the number and type of nucleobases. Unnatural nuclei bases are more hydrophobic than natural bases. Such a DNA always forms double helix structure. Hachimoji DNA is also known as "*Alien DNA*" although it is wrong to call it so. It is because this DNA needs regular supply of unique building blocks and proteins which are found only in a laboratory. As a result Hachimoji DNA cannot exist outside the laboratory.

The research on it was expanded by NASA which funded it to know the scope of the structures of this DNA as it searches for life in cosmos. According to Lori Glaze of Planetary Science Division of NASA, detecting life has always been an important goal for its planetary science missions. This new research of Hachimoji DNA will help them to develop effective instruments. According to researches, this DNA doubles the genetic code. Its nucleic acid also has enhanced ability to store data as well as insights into what may be possible in the search for extra terrestrial life. Hachimoji DNA produces only one type of catalytic RNA i.e. ribozyme or aptamer. Scrips

research Chemist Floyd Romesberg stated that the invention of the Hachimoji DNA system is an example of the fact that the natural bases (G,C,A and T) are not unique.

According to researches, by analyzing the shape, size and structure of Hachimoji DNA, we can expand our understanding of the types of molecules. Hachimoji DNA can also be used to develop clean diagnostics of human diseases. It can be used in DNA digital data storage, DNA bar coding, self-assembly nanostructures and to make proteins with unusual amino acids. Some parts of DNA are being commercially produced by Firebird Bimolecular Sciences

STRUCTURE-



Vishruti
B.Sc. I

Zero Budget Natural Farming



Zero budget natural farming is the method of chemical free agricultural practice, which draws heavily on traditional Indian practice of growing crops. As the name itself indicates, it is a method of agricultural practice or farming, where the cost of growing and harvesting of plants is almost zero which means that farmers need not purchase fertilizers and pesticides in order to ensure the better growth of their crops. Basically it is a technique of natural

farming in which rather than using chemical fertilisers, farmers make use of biological pesticides. In zero budget natural farming, earthworms, cow dung or urine, plants or human excreta and other such biological fertilizers are used for enhancing the growth of crops. Such a technique also helps in preventing the degradation of soil.

It was originally promoted by Maharasthrian Agriculturist Subash Palekar, who opined that the heavy cost of the external inputs, to promote growth of crops, was the basic reason to cause indebtness and suicide among farmers. Further the impact of chemicals on the environment and soil fertility was also devastating. So he tried to suggest a cost effective way to help farmers .Zero budget farming has been instrumental in cutting down the cost farming .It has also reduced the need of spending money on external inputs or of taking loans from banks to buy them. The cost of production thus can be reduced. Rather than the use of commercially produced chemical inputs, the zero budget natural farming promotes the usage of cow dung and aged urine of cow, jaggery, water and soil that act as catalytic agents to promote activity of microorganisms and earthworms in soil. This mixture should be sprayed twice a week per acre of land, after every three years. The system is supposed to be self-sustaining.

Cow dung has proved to be miraculous cure in improving the fertility and nutritive value of soil. Its use can be equated largely with organic farming . It improves the potential of crops along with promoting soil aeration , topsoil mulching and also discourages intensive irrigation and deep ploughing.

Being both a social and environmental programme ,it aims to ensure that farming, particularly smallholder farming ,is economically viable. It works by enhancing farm biodiversity

and ecosystem services. It reduces the cost for farmers through eliminating external inputs and using in – situ resources to rejuvenate soils, thereby increasing their income as well as restoring ecosystem health through diverse, multi-layered cropping system. Increased income will gradually reduce and help in curbing the incidents of suicides by farmers due to indebtedness.

Sehajpreet Kaur

B.Sc. II Medical

What if you Travel with Speed of Light?



Yes, you read correctly “What if you travel with speed of light?” This topic is going to be very interesting. At the end you will be shaken up. I am going to take you to the world of imagination (here I use the word imagination

because practically speaking, it is not possible to travel at the speed of light .So we will assume or imagine.

So, imagine somehow you happen to get a superpower with which you can travel with speed of light. First problem that you are likely to face is that when you travel with speed of light on earth, your whole body will burn into flames in less than a second due to friction with air molecules and consequently you will die due to extreme G-force. A normal human body can only bear up to 46.2 G-force(this is the maximum value)that too only for 2-3 seconds .At the speed of light G-force becomes extremely high. At this G-force ,your body becomes very heavy and your heart is not able to pump up heavy blood to your body and resultantly you will die. But, as I explained earlier,

this is just an imagination. Now imagine you have a super suit that will protect you from fire due to extreme G-force. But even this won't suffice because the circumference of our earth's equator is 40075 km and speed of light is 3×10^8 m/sec or 300000 km/sec approximately (actual value is 299792458 m/sec). Due to this speed, we can travel 300000 km, just in one second. So we can travel about 7.48 times the circumference of earth's equator. You have to cross every country and ocean coming in your path and it is unlikely that you find no obstacle in your path. If you travel with such a high speed on earth and collide with any object, you will break into pieces just as a tea cup breaks after falling on the floor. Thus travelling on the earth with speed of light is not a good idea.

Now let's further imagine the idea of going into the space where there is no friction with air molecules as no intervening object is present. Now in this case, we have a clear path. But hold, in space there are very harmful radiations and these radiations are about 50-2000 millisieverts (msv). Only 50 msv or above are enough to cause cancer in you. So in order to protect yourself, you have to wear a space suit while venturing into space which approximately costs about 85 crores. Supposedly, we are all set to travel with speed of light, but still you will confront a big problem. You may shrug your shoulders and ask—now what's the problem? Having all the facility to travel with speed of light you may find any further obstruction to be annoying. But my dear friend no vacuum is truly perfect. You will still find few hydrogen atoms present per cubic meter which will act like bullets fired from gun on your body when you travel with speed of light. Considering all these problems, you may tend to conclude that travelling with speed of light is impossible. Don't be sad my friend. Just imagine, despite all these problems, if you somehow manage to travel with speed of light, what will happen? Probably you would open the door to future. Your time will

become faster than the whole world. You will be ahead of the whole.

Arvindpal Singh
B.Sc II (Non-Medical)

Phosphorus-The Key Ingredient of life



Phosphorus, which is the eleventh most abundant element on earth, has a special role to play in our lives. It helps in synthesis of DNA for bones and formation of teeth. Phosphorus is generally obtained from phosphorous rocks. Its use in manufacturing of fertilizers further adds to its properties. Use of such fertilizers has enhanced the production of our crops. But more interesting is to know that this important element has been spotted in the cloud of gas and dust surrounding a new born star. This is the first time that astronomers have been able to spot this element here though it was detected much earlier. The stars are shooting jets of energy that create cavities of gas and dust cocoon in which phosphorous is found. Different molecules of phosphorus were detected of which phosphorus monoxide and phosphorus nitrides are the simplest. According to the research team, the Ultra violet radiation may have helped to form these molecules. Molecules of phosphorus monoxide were also detected earlier in a comet of our solar system which indicated the origin of such molecules and their delivery from faraway star systems to our earth. This points to the fact that comets might have been the source of origin of such an important element for us. Phosphorus is the key ingredient of life i.e. DNA. Scientists further claim that comets contain many other key ingredients of life in their basic form. They believe

that comets must have emitted phosphorus monoxide to the early Earth. Their belief is based on the fact that most of the phosphorus occurs in the form of minerals which further adds to the evidence. But the situation is still unclear. The astronomers and geologists say that although a lot of information has been obtained yet they still have a long way to go. The return missions to space may help by collecting the material and helping in further investigation. They might also point towards traces of life far away from earth. Thus the mystery still sustains and so do our efforts.

Yogesh Sharma
B.Sc. II (Non-medical)

Desalination of Water - The Elixir of Life



Water is an indispensable resource for life on earth. But more than 40% of world population faces problems accessing potable water. Around two-thirds of the surface of planet is covered with water, but only 2.5 % of this water is freshwater and just 0.35% is fit for human consumption. The declining level of groundwater in India is the major threat to the civilians. We have to be ready to tackle the problems which we are likely to face in future. This shortage of drinking water can be catered by the techniques which had already been adopted by some foreign countries. Desalination is one of them.

Desalination or desalting of water is the process of removing salts and other minerals and contaminants from seawater. It is an increasing common solution to obtain fresh water for human

consumption. There are many methods that can be used to desalinize water, but Reverse Osmosis is the most extensive and advanced Desalination system in the world. In this process, pressure is applied to the saltwater solution and water is made to pass through a semi-permeable membrane whose function is to allow the passage of the solvent (water) but not the solute (dissolved salts). Apart from reverse osmosis, distillation is another process in which water is heated to the point at which it evaporates and then condenses to form freshwater. Water can also be desalinized by using the technique of freezing. It comprises of pulverizing sea water in a refrigerated chamber at low pressure which leads to formation of ice crystals. These can be later separated to form fresh water. Electro dialysis is another very effective process of desalinization of water. It is a phenomenon by which an electric current is passed through an ion solution. The positive ions migrate towards the negative electrode, while the negative ions head for the positive electrode. Semi -permeable membranes are placed between both electrodes so that only Na^+ or Cl^- can pass through leaving behind freshwater.

Veolia Water Technologies: South Africa is a top most South African transitional company which deals with water management, waste management & energy services. It provides Hydrex™ 4000 series which help in-

1. Pre membrane dechlorination
2. Surface disinfection (like organic substances)
3. Membrane Cleaning (carbonates, sulfates, metal oxides, etc.)

Further, to obtain drinking water, or water fit for human consumption, some additional chemicals are used to kill any remaining bacteria and also to balance the pH of water. For this purpose, Veolia offers the Hydrex™ 3000 series.

Dear friends, water is precious. It is no less than the elixir of life. We need to be sensitive towards

its conservation. 70% of earth's surface may have water but it is not fit for drinking. S.T. Colridge, a very famous English romantic poet very aptly said once,

“Water ,water everywhere
Not a drop to drink”

As such, using the technique of desalination, water can work wonders to meet the increasing demand of water for survival of life on earth. This will lead to a secure future for us.

Jaspreet Singh
B.Sc. III

First ever Image of Black Hole



Until today black holes were the topic of our imagination. After the theory of Albert Einstein and classification given by Stephen Hawkins, people started estimating different types of black holes. Animations of black holes were made in Hollywood movies as well as in research papers of modern science. Till now, presence of black hole was just a hypothetical theory, as the universe had not given us any proof of the existence of black holes. But on April 10th 2019, all the questions regarding the presence of black holes got their answers. On this date, the first ever real image of black hole was released by the Event Horizon Telescope collaboration. This is the image of super massive black hole present in M-87 galaxy which is 53.5 billion light years far from us. The mass of the galaxy is 6 billions, which is more than the sun. There is a black spot in the black hole seen in the image. The diameter of that dot is 25 billion miles. So now, you can imagine how big and massive the black hole would be! That's why it is very active. It radiates radioactive waves and releases quite delicate matters from its centre. The radiation of

radioactive waves is of blue color and they spread up to 5K light years in the universe. Apart from this super massive black hole, scientists have observed a Sagittarius-A black hole within our milky way galaxy and also taken images of that. Sagittarius-A is approximately at a distance of 26 light years from us. It has not been so active probably as it is not that large.

It took two years to a scientist to render the image and make out final output of the image of black hole that we see today. For this, the physicists recruited a team of full eight telescopes on our earth. The name Event Horizon has been chosen from the event horizon present around the black hole. These telescopes were using the quantum clocks for minutely and carefully measuring black holes. A virtual telescope was also made with the help of these eight telescopes that was used to update the data caught by the real telescopes. Combining all the wavelengths coming from the black hole, the scientists were able to take out the real and final image of black hole. The data of real image found by our eight telescopes was of around 10GB. US and Germany rendered this highly strong data. Just imagine how difficult it would have been for scientists to accomplish this task. This mission was initiated by a team of almost 200 scientists who worked hard for it even in adverse situations. If Stephen Hawkins were alive today, then this would be no less than 'icing on the cake' because this man devoted whole of his life to the invention of black hole. People may ask as to why the image of black hole seems blurry. This is because the image is very small and we can not even assume the level or extent to which it has been zoomed. In the end, it is very necessary to understand the fact that technically the image we got is not the image of black hole itself. Yes, because black hole itself dwells in total darkness. Its gravity is so strong that it does not let light go out of it. Unless a thing emits light, it can't be seen. And if anything does not emit light in the visible region, we can not see that thing.

That is why this image is of the nearby event horizon i.e. of the gravitational atmosphere present near or around black hole. It is sort of a place where if any thing of universe goes, it will undoubtedly be sucked by the black hole. Actually this event horizon is a very big stormy expansion where there is presence of lot of amount of light. So the image is not of the black hole but of the image of the event horizon near the black hole. We can just assume that right in the centre of the dark region of the enlightened horizon there may be the existence of black hole. And this region would be highly compressed, extremely small still very heavy. There's no existence of time and light out there.

Perna Sharma
B.Sc. I

Drug Abuse-A Curse



Drug abuse is a serious public health problem that affects almost every community and family in a same way. Drug abuse causes serious illness in us. Drugs are the chemicals that affect the body and brain. The

effect of a drug on body depends on the way it has been consumed. For instance if the drugs have been injected directly into the blood stream, they leave a sudden impact. On the other hand , injection of drug has a delayed effect. Drugs affect the brain. Gradually, drugs can change the whole way in which our brain functions. With time ,their over use can lead to drug addiction. Here are some of the side effects of the drugs:-

1. A weakened immune system
2. Heart conditions ranging from abnormal heart rates to heart attacks and collapsed veins.
3. Abdominal pain, that can lead to loss of appetite.

4. Lung diseases.
5. Seizures, stroke and brain damage.

Having pondered over the bad effects of drugs on our body we understand the need to give treatments according to the physical and mental condition of the drug addict. It involves:-

1. Acceptance and Commitment (ACT)
2. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
3. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)
4. Dual Diagnosis Treatment
5. Mindfulness Based Sobriety
6. Motivational Interviewing (MI)

There is no cure for a drug addict. Only psychological counselling and emotional support of family and friends can help a drug addict .The treatment for the same may include going to rehabilitation centers. Doctor should be consulted as early as possible to figure out the best plan for a drug addict. In the end all I want to say is that life is too precious not to be wasted in vain pursuits.

Jaspreet Singh
B.Sc. III (Non-Medical)

Polythene is Destroying us



Man, of all living beings, is the one who is responsible for polluting the environment .Rest all living beings ,live in harmony with mother nature because they understand that their survival depends upon this harmony.

One of the greatest factors that have caused greatest harm to the environment is the blind and excessive use of polythene bags . Polythene bag is one such item of daily use that is preferred by everyone because of its light weight, water proof quality, relatively low cost and easy to be used. Its demand thus is increasing day by

day. But we should discard the use of polythene bags as they block underground drainage and also affect the fertility of soil. Burning or recycling of polythene bag is also harmful because it releases toxic gases (like dioxins) which are harmful to health.

Plastic is widely used in many items of our daily use. Starting from our pen to the polythene bag in which we carry fruits and books are all different forms of plastic. Though, convenient in use, it has posed a serious threat to the environment. Plastic does not undergo actions of microbes. As a result dumps and garbage are being created which is becoming a major threat to our environment. These polluted components of environment lead to imbalance of various ecosystems of the earth. Only solution to this problem is to take preventive measures in the use of non biodegradable wastes. The use of only recyclable plastics should be allowed. Legal norms by the government should be made mandatory to be followed. The biggest issue in the use of polythene is that it does not get destroyed by rain or sea water. In coastal regions, much of sea life gets choked due to ingestion of polythene bags. Let us switch over to cloth bags, paper bags or baskets and bid farewell to polythene bags forever.

Palavi

B.Sc. IV (Medical)

ਜੰਗਲੀ ਅੱਗ



ਜੰਗਲੀ ਅੱਗ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੇ ਕਾਬੂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਬਨਸਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੇ ਖੇਤਰਫਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲੀ ਹੋਈ ਅੱਗ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਅੱਗ ਕਿਸੇ ਘਣੇ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਘਾਹ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਝਾੜੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਨਸਪਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲੀ ਅੱਗ ਨੂੰ ਬੁੱਝ

ਫਾਇਰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕਾਰਨ: ਜੰਗਲੀ ਅੱਗ ਲੱਗਣ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦਾ ਗਿਰਨਾ, ਕਾਰਬਨ ਡਾਈਆਕਸਾਈਡ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਧਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਗਰੀਨ ਹਾਊਸ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਅ। ਪਰ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਦਹਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ 80% ਜੰਗਲੀ ਅੱਗ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਲੱਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਬਲਦੀ ਸਿਗਰਟ ਸੁੱਟਣ ਨਾਲ, ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਾਰਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ, ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਧ ਰਹੇ ਤਾਪਮਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਰਨ।

ਫੈਲਾਓ: ਗਰਾਉਂਡ ਅੱਗਾਂ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ, ਡੱਫ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਦਬੇ ਹੋਏ ਜੈਵਿਕ ਪਦਾਰਥਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਲਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਕਈ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਬਲਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਕੜ ਕੂੜਾ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗੀ ਅੱਗ ਹੌਲੀ ਰਫਤਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਫੈਲਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਹਵਾ ਦੀ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਢਲਾਨਾਂ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਤੇਜ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਨੁਕਸਾਨ: ਜੰਗਲੀ ਅੱਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਨਸਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਜਾਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖਤਮ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਵਧ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਵਜੋਂ ਐਮਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਦੇ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੱਗੀ ਅੱਗ ਕਾਰਨ ਜੰਗਲ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਰਬਨ ਡਾਈਆਕਸਾਈਡ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਗੈਸਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਹੋਇਆ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੱਗੀ ਅੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ 1 ਬਿਲੀਅਨ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਜਾਨਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਆਸਟ੍ਰੇਲੀਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਧੂਏਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਪਰਤ ਸਾਅ ਗਈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੈਣਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ ਨਾਲ ਆਕਸੀਜਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਕਮੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਦੀ ਓਜ਼ੋਨ ਪਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਡੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਦਾ ਖਾਮਿਆਜ਼ਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਝੱਲਨਾ ਪਵੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਹੇਜ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਗ ਲੱਗਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ

ਬੀ.ਐਸ.ਸੀ. (ਨੋਨ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ)

The Suttlej



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A Better Tomorrow



All shared resources like forests, atmosphere, oceans, fish etc. are called Common Resources in economic jargon. Tragedy of Commons on the contrary is a situation where individual users acting independently to their self interest ignore common interests by depleting the resource pool. In short, everyone's responsibility is no one's responsibility. Uncontrolled population growth, rapid industrialisation and rising pollution has distorted ecological balance and has resulted in human-wildlife conflict. The current pandemic is undeniably a forewarning from nature. Man has indeed been selfish. Thus, It's time to make amends. If it all goes the same way, our generations will inherit nothing but a broken economy, isolation and a ruined planet.

The way we plan our actions should be guided by response to one question, i.e. What is development for ? For the answer a small change is required in the title of a 1973 publication "Small is Beautiful: A study of economics as if people mattered" to "as if People and Planet mattered". What bothers a sensitive mind is that with all this destruction in the name of development even humans aren't any better. The pandemic - 2020 clearly reflects how vulnerable we are in spite of increased life expectancy and advanced medical science.

Despite all the wealth we have gathered, comforts, LED's, sky scrappers, instant connectivity - aren't we more stressed and lonely than before? Has not happiness lagged behind. Statistics reveal life satisfaction has declined . GDP targets and achievements seem to be measuring everything "except that which makes life worth while." "As per World Happiness Report - 2020 India was at a dismal 144 rank of a total 156 nations surveyed. Happiness has nothing to do

with economic growth .One of the authors of the report John Helliwell in a statement said, "The happiest countries are those 'where people feel a sense of belonging', where they trust and enjoy each other and their shared institutions. There is also more resilience, because shared trust reduces the burden of hardships, and thereby lessens the inequality of well-being." Pandemic has taught us to live in harmony among our selves and with nature. It also taught us to live with limited resources and this seems pithily to the point. Noble prize winner economist Muhammad Yunus recently opined that the old world had global warming and wealth concentration, and the pandemic is a chance to think anew. Going back to the pre-coronavirus mode of functioning will be "suicidal" for the world according to the Bangladeshi economist. What we need today is a paradigm shift in policies which will embrace growth with human and environment sustainability.

Mrs. Geetanjali Pabreja
Assistant Professor of Economics

Global Wealth Tax – Reduction In Inequality? Piketty v/s Mankiw



A wealth tax is a tax on an entity's holding of assets. This includes the total value of personal assets, including cash, bank deposits, real estate, assets in insurance and pension plans, ownership of unincorporated businesses, financial securities, and personal trusts.

In 2014, French economist Thomas Piketty published a widely-discussed book entitled Capital in the Twenty-First Century that starts

with the observation that economic inequality is worsening and proposes wealth taxes as a solution. The central thesis of the book is that inequality isn't an accident, but rather a feature of capitalism, and would only be reversed through state interventionism. The book thus argues that unless capitalism is reformed, the very democratic order is going to be threatened. At the core of this thesis is the notion that when the rate of return on capital (r) is greater than the rate of the economic process (g) over the long-term, it results in the concentration of wealth, and this unequal distribution of wealth causes social and economic instability. Piketty proposes a worldwide system of progressive wealth taxes to assist in reducing inequality and avoid the trend of a huge majority of wealth coming in the control of a small minority. This analysis was hailed as a major and important work by some economists. Other economists have challenged Piketty's proposals and interpretations.

Piketty points out that the real problem is 'the Capitalists'-the chief executive officers and other leaders of the industry who are paid excessively. He calls them 'Super Managers' who earn an outsized share of the national income.

Wealth taxes have 2 main objectives:

- To increase tax revenue to pay for universal healthcare, climate change initiatives and elimination of student debt.
- To reduce inequalities

Piketty suggested ways to shrink the share of wealth at the top by introducing a Global Tax on all capital. This means a tax on stocks, bonds, land, homes, machines, patents and anything which is wealth or generates income. All countries have to adopt this tax to keep capital from fleeing to a tax haven.

Greg Mankiw, Professor of Economics at Harvard University is not persuaded by these conclusions. He considers Capitalism as one of the greatest achievements of human history. According to him, wealth taxation gives rise to

disputes.

He cites an example, two thriving professionals with comparable incomes but different lifestyles. Why should the one who saves and invests be taxed more than the one who uses a private jet to go skiing? Undoubtedly, the saver contributes more to collective welfare; if anything, the tax burden should fall on the skier.

Mankiw is of the view that if wealth earns a rate of return of r , wealth accumulates at a rate of about $(r-3)$ % estimation of MPC out of wealth based on both theory and empirical evidence is 3%. The forces of consumption, procreation, and taxation are, and can probably still be, sufficient to dilute family wealth over time. Due to which it is not likely that the future is going to be dominated by a couple of families with large quantities of dynastic wealth, passed from generation to generation, forever living the life of the rentier.

Wealth inequality is not an issue in itself and there is nothing objectionable if the prosperous people use their good fortune to assist their offspring rather than spending it on themselves. As for the people at the bottom of the economic ladder, they can be uplifted through a well-functioning education system and a robust social safety net funded by a progressive consumption tax.

Mankiw is of the opinion that if reducing the gap between the rich and the poor diminishes everyone's standard of living as Piketty's Global Tax on capital would, then there is no charm to such a proposition. Inequality is back at the forefront of policy debates, for a valid reason. A wealth tax isn't any panacea and not even a perfect response to growing inequality at the highest. But in the absence of a better alternative, Piketty's proposal can function as an affordable second-best policy. At the very least, the thought doesn't need to be banished as a here say.

Tanvi Kaura
M.A. II Economics

Mother Nature

Nature has seen the cruelty,
duality and hypocrisy of humans
It has witnessed men becoming demons
It has faced the wrath of sick minds
To his fate, man I suppose, has resigned.

It has seen all the burning flames
Animals dying, with no claims
Cutting forests for selfish gains
Artificiality all around, no beauty in dames.

Heaps of garbage lying in the rivers
Glancing at them, my heart quivers
Man has become its exploiter, not a saviour
And this is due to his selfish behaviour

Last night I had a horrible dream
Seeing which I started to scream.
Nature said you have shaken me from my slumber
Now you have to perish for this plunder
I will dig your grave deep
And will not let you sleep
See thy fate thou selfish creature
Now my destructive elements will be your
preacher
The sound of chirping birds,
The songs of nightingale
The snow-capped mountains
The thrill of stone laden track...
Will never be back.

Mystique beauty of dew drops
Swirling hues in the sky vast
Charming hops of a deer carefree
Sans these beauties the world will be.
It will never see the old happiness and glee.

O Mother Nature
Give me your charms back
I beg, I cry
Let me live sane
I don't want to die
Heal thy wounds and let us live again
In harmony with each other, and not in pain
I repent O mother please forgive me once
I will live in consonance with you
O give me just one more chance.

Mrs. Iradeep Trehan
Assistant Professor of Economics

COVID-19 and the Plight of Indian Migrant Workers



Stranded away from their homes without any job or a single penny in their pockets, coronavirus has unleashed an unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe on the migrant workers of India. The mass exodus of labourers from

big cities to their hinterland exemplifies the tragic impact that the lockdown has had on the means of subsistence for these workers. Thousands of workers have opted to travel on their foot in the hope to reunite with their families. But is this the only reason that workers are leaving the cities? Of course not! The refusal by capitalists to pay wages and the poor implementation of ration distribution by the states have brought nothing but disgrace to our economy during the need of hour. It has been clearly established that the Labour force is the backbone of our economy. But is this how we take care of our backbone?

As per the Census 2001, the Indian workforce is over 400 million strong, which constitutes 39.1 % of the total population of the country. And today around 450 million workers are engaged as hawkers, rickshaw pullers and street side vendors in the country. Industry leaders, ministers and bureaucrats have denied workers the dignity and respect they deserve as fellow humans. Workers are being treated as a resource to be exploited by the industry and the state just because they lack knowledge. The workers have no autonomy and even if they have, they're distracted through various complications of labour laws, ticket payments or just through a simple denial due to fear of shortage of supply of labourers. Their autonomy over self



is at the core of dignity of the self, a fundamental right.

In this uncertain scenario, everyone is looking for some sort of assurance. The assurance not only about jobs but also for the safety of workers, something that can provide a calming impact and revive the economy. Therefore, the government briefly, needs to play the role of a market maker to revive the economic cycle. Manufacturing and construction companies need to get the wheels rolling in order to boost the demand for labour. The proper implementation of the second leg of COVID Economic relief is an urgent necessity if we want to bring the lives of the fearful migrants back to normalcy. Until we strategize a policy that understands the plight and pain of the huge 13 crore invisible workforce, there can be no real revival of India's economy or society.

Rishika Sharma
M.A. II Economics

Litmus Test of Keynes Theory



So it's been more than 105 days that India's social and economic life has been put on a standstill. But, partially, it has already embarked on the unlock phase and the catastrophe which the Covid19 brought, has severely affected the life of Indians. Scientists have already made predictions that this lethal virus is going to live for 2 to 2.5 years. So we should roll-up our sleeves and learn to live with this Covid19 and bring life to normal once again.

As on July 8, globally confirmed Covid19 patients are 11.8 Million, out of which India's share is 7,42,800 i.e. 6.29% and Punjab's share is

0.05719%. Fortunately, India is doing well at recovery rate which is 61.13% now and WHO recently asserted that India has the lowest cases per million population which is 505.37 against the global average of 1453.25. Woefully, India's strategy to contain the virus in these 105 days is not effective and the country hasn't learnt any lesson from countries like Taiwan, Vietnam, etc. On the economic front things are bleak too. The supply chain is disrupted. Besides we are observing a huge exodus of migrants and definitely it will result in dearth of supply of labor in many states including Punjab. Ludhiana district alone accounts for more than 8 Lakh migrant workers.

As an Economics student, it will be interesting for us to look into the future to see whether in this recession the KEYNES theory will bring any fruitful result or not since the Indian Government is following KEYNES SCHOOL of thought by announcing huge economic package of Rs. 20 Lakh Crores which is 10% of India's GDP. So it may also be the LITMUS TEST of the KEYNES THEORY since it suggests that aggregate demand should be increased by infusing liquidity in an economy.

Interestingly, IMF's chief has already announced that we are in recession and it's going to continue for a longer period. Simultaneously it is also stated that India's growth will be 1.9% in 2020. So amidst huge uncertainty and ambiguity we should hope this adverse situation turns out to be an opportunity for India and the Keynesian policies bring the desired results as they did after the Great Depression of 1930s. Hopefully 2020 will leave us with better growth rates and prosperity.

Goldi Bhagat
M.A. II Economics



Dreams at Halt



The high spirited girl who was keen to appear in the UPSC prelims now sits back waiting for the latest update. The boy who was bound to get promoted in June now fears losing his job.

The budding entrepreneur who was all set to launch his start-up after completing his MBA is now feeling uncertain about his decision. Lately, everyone is prepared for the worst to happen due to the havoc that is being caused by the Covid-19 virus.

The confidence of the youth is at an all-time low, their mental health is constantly deteriorating and the energy and resources that lead us to strive for our goals seem to be vanishing. In these unprecedented times, our lives have been put to a complete pause and dreams are at a halt. Along with this there is a sense of cluelessness and anxiety. However a disturbing question, or say a mere observation, that crosses my mind is “Whether this pandemic is the only cause of restriction or are we using it as an excuse in order to support our laid back approach and unwillingness to grind for our ultimate desires?”

Every person has his own way of operating and being constructive towards his area of desire but off late our passion has weakened and we have dived into the pool of procrastination and have accepted what is being served. The time is never favourable or opportune, rather challenges in a time period should be moulded into opportunities to make it favourably lucrative. For instance, there are students getting petitions signed for cancellation of examinations, in contrast to which there are students who are completely prepared for them and further preparing for their future foundations. A person's capability is not addressed by a single skill but it takes multiple skills that shape a person's ability to develop,

grow and succeed. While one person is hopelessly waiting for the situation to end, the other is working to improve his own self by learning and gaining knowledge to provide an edge to his personality.

Everyone has his own approach to a situation, for some people the glass is half full, for others it's half empty and then there are those for whom it's half water and half air. However, being optimistic and turning the negatives into positives always help. No matter it's a major step or a micro step towards your dream, make sure to take one and keep yourself moving.

Muskan Arora
M.A. | Economics

Churning up Wheels of Investment



Investors across the world seem to be in a Shakespearean dilemma-'To be or not to be'. Investment had been a big question mark in the minds of investors. People are not ready to part with their liquidity because the economic situation is so unpredictable. People who used to be actively involved in the trading of futures and options seem to be very confused while making deals. Investment decisions basically depend upon the behaviour of the Investor so as to whether he is risk lover, risk averse or risk neutral. But here, in this situation, the issue of concern is that risk lover may also not invest in the new avenues which will further increase the gap between

savings and investments. Income of poor people and lower middle class people is fully getting converted into consumption with no point of investing. To keep the wheels moving, the government is trying to increase the spending and investment by continually reducing the interest rate so that upper middle class and the rich class can do sufficient investment in the economy.

An optimistic view for economy is necessary to keep the circle moving. If not, a pessimistic view may further lead to downturn in the economy. Recently, the government opened auction for privatization of railways to some extent so as to encourage private investors and find sources of revenue earning. Also, the disinvestment target of 2020-21 is 90,000crores from public sector banks and financial institutions. But since, its recession time, the existing producers are already sitting with idle capacity. Encouraging them for new investment may seem to be a very difficult task for the government.

Talking about the recent announcement made by PM Modi about Aatam Nirbhar Bharat, which means reducing reliance on other countries for various goods and encouraging and making investment domestically. This will definitely reduce the import bill of India. But the question arises- Will India still become Aatam Nirbhar? Will the economy grow at a healthy rate? Will employment rise? Will investors take risks and invest?

The solution from economist point of view lies in 'pump priming' and 'crowding in'. Government should pour in investments and raise public confidence. Once the ball is set rolling, yes, we'll be good to go on the path of recovery.

Divya Thakur
M.A. I Economics

Think Local, Act Global: An Act of Preservation through our Backyards



With the unanticipated wildfires spreading around all over Australia followed by floods and hailstorms all in the same month, one can easily call attention to the dynamic trends perceptible in our climate. Having been myself quite a big fan of the

slogan, "Think Global, Act Local", I truly would like to pen down my views on the significance of locally rooted movements and backyard efforts that an individual can make to protect and preserve our abundantly diversified planet.

With the ongoing rise in earth's average temperature and Greta Thunberg screaming at top of her voice, Global climate change has clearly become an observable issue of today's world. Glaciers have shrunk, ice on rivers and lakes is breaking up, plant and animal ranges have shifted and trees are flowering sooner. Because human-induced warming is superimposed on a naturally varying climate, the temperature rise has not been smooth across the planet along with the increasing length of the frost-free affecting ecosystems and agriculture. The Arctic Ocean is expected to become essentially ice free in summer before mid-century leading to an increase in Global sea level which has already risen by about 8 inches since reliable record keeping began in 1880. Even closer home, we've been seeing signs of climate change all around. The instant climatic shift of Delhi winters from chilly morning of mid-September to November without woollens are an ample proof that winters are coming much later than before. This year's hazy air of Punjab due to burning of stubble and the smoggy reality of Delhi was an instance of an apocalyptic event that at a large scale can be a gigantic explosive and kill everyone. These are the predictable effects that

scientists had discovered in the past that are a result of global climatic change. So after describing the critical consequences that our planet earth is facing, let's read about the several progressive steps that these Heroes are taking up at a local level to safeguard the interests of our planet starting from India.

1. Peera Ram Bishnoi

Hailing from a community that is renowned for its reverence for nature, the sight of an injured Chinkara by the roadside was the trigger for the highway mechanic. Starting with his own home and then turning a small patch of land into a shelter, Peera Ram has taken care of over 1,200 animals while facing police arrests and even death threats from poachers over the past decade. He currently looks after 600 animals.

2. Chinu Kwatra

This Thane-based social worker made a group called beach warriors who managed to clear 300 tonnes of garbage in 45 weeks, they then moved to Worli, where Chinu successfully steered an epic 24-hour cleanup.

3. Rohit Mehra

This Ludhiana based IRS officer was always smitten by the beauty of vertical gardens. So, he figured out building vertical gardens in the public places by planting inside the single-use plastic bottles that would otherwise go to a dump yard.

4. Kalpana Ramesh

The possibility of water shortage was something that seemed implausible to Kalpana Ramesh. She began with rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling in her home and further expanded it to a level where she convinced about 200 families to adopt rainwater-harvesting methods.

5. Pradeep Sangwan

Pradeep Sangwan, an ardent trekker and lover of the hills, decided to clear the plastics off the Himalayas and thus making it his life's mission. With volunteers armed with jute bags, he began

organizing clean-up drives and has managed to collect around 4,00,000kgs of waste since they started.

From the above examples we can observe that when people believe in a cause, they leave no stone unturned to fight for it. They inspire us to grab our tools and work from our backyard. To fight this bubble of climate change, we on an individual level can take some minor steps like reducing our meat/dairy consumption, changing our car using habits by substituting it with walking, making optimum use of water by taking short showers and reducing paper in our lives. We can reduce the use of plastic by using refillable bottles and reusable containers and bags.

I am the next super hero of the environment. Therefore to preserve our planet these steps and heroes are the ones we need, especially at a time when our insatiable needs are, to be frank, eradicating many large forms of life on the planet. Thus, we can be super heroes ourselves; we just need to find our place on the planet, Dig in, and take responsibility from there and make a difference!

Rishika Sharma
M.A. II Economics

Aatam Nirbhar Bharat : The Best For India?



As the population of India crossed the 1 billion mark, we have more mouths to feed and lesser number of mouth feeders. Even when there are mouth feeders, they lack the willingness or the opportunities to put in their best efforts and contribute towards the growth process.

As the proverb goes, “Don't ask your friends for what you yourself can do”, becoming self-reliant is the need of hour for our Indian economy. Taking note of the same, our PM Shri Narendra Modi, during his 65th MANN KI BAAT session with the countrymen, announced the AATAM NIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN with an economic stimulus package worth Rs 20 lakh crores. The core of this policy is to reduce India's over dependence on other countries for trade and focus on inward manufacturing. Various sub-plans have been developed under this campaign like:

- Privatisation of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)
- Generating more funds for MSME's
- Provision of collateral free loans
- Disallowing global tenders
- Reduction in TDS, TCS rates....to name a few.
-

At present India is importing various electronic equipments, vital chemicals, petroleum and civil aviation products, medical equipment, fertilizers etc. A huge shock has been given by the COVID-19 pandemic, and thus we are experiencing an economic slowdown. In the post Covid-19 world, the problems for the government are likely to increase as we would have to deal with massive unemployment in the wake of this unprecedented crisis.

The policy of AATAM NIRBHAR BHARAT would raise the competitiveness of the domestic industries and would bring out the hidden potentialities of our young entrepreneurs. Indian youth needs to understand that work is not a disgrace, idleness is.

The example of world's first fully operational super computer – PARAM, which is famous worldwide, was developed by our so called 'IMMATURE INDIA'. Earlier we imported computers from the US and now the US is overpowered by our IT engineers and experts. We are versatile, have diverse capabilities and abilities to adopt and acquire proficiency and can become self-reliant.

So let us adopt the virtues of solidarity, dignity, empathy, interdependence and perseverance and let all of us be identified as a unified AATAM NIRBHAR country.

Meet Saloni

M.A. I Economics

Pandemic's Impact on Education



Covid-19 has thrown education in a loop all over the globe. Schools are shut and the students are stranded at their houses, with extremely limited contact with friends and virtually no physical activity owing to the Covid-19 pandemic raging

across the world. The severe short-term disturbance is felt by several families all over the globe: homeschooling is not only an enormous shock to parents' productivity but also to children's social life and learning. Teaching is moving online on an unpracticed and unprecedented scale. While the faculty grapples with new ways of managing this abrupt transition to online education, students are left clinging on to their mobile phones and computer screens. In India over 32 crore students are struck by the varied restrictions and also the nationwide lockdown which was imposed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25 March. Over 50 per cent non-STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) students in India who planned to pursue higher studies abroad have dropped their plans due to restrictions in different countries in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, a Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) report has stated.

Transition to digital:

Online education is conducted in two ways. The first is through the use of recorded classes, which, when opened out to the public, are referred to as Massive Open Online Course (MOOCs). The other is via live online classes

conducted as webinars or Zoom sessions. There are many platforms formed to facilitate online education in India. These are supported by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), NCERT, and the department of technical education. There are also initiatives like e-PG Pathshala (e-content), SWAYAM (online courses for teachers), and NEAT (enhancing employability). Other online platforms include the National Project on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL), National Knowledge Network, (NKN), and National Academic Depository (NAD) among others. Union Minister of Finance, Nirmala Sitharaman launched, 'PM eVIDYA' program for multi-mode access to digital education in which 100 universities are about to be allowed to commence online lessons by May 30. 'PM eVIDYA' programme will contain 'Diksha' involving e-content and QR coded energized textbooks for all grades and would be called as 'one nation, one digital platform'. Besides this, Manodarpan, an initiative for psychosocial support of students, teachers and families for the psychological state, and emotional well-being, also will be launched. Needless to cite, the pandemic has altered the centuries-old, chalk-talk teaching model to the one driven by technology. This disruption within the delivery of education is pushing policymakers to work out the way to drive engagement at scale while ensuring inclusive e-learning solutions and tackling the digital divide.

Tanvi Kaura
M.A. II Economics

Altitude Vicissitude: The Secret behind the Galwan Valley Tragedy

The brutal clash between Indian and Chinese soldiers on the night of June 15, 2020 has left us all with a number of unanswered questions in our minds. The clash which led to the killing of 20 Indian soldiers has disclosed the bleak picture of

the loopholes in wartime policies. The sources suggest that the reason behind this fracas was a cartographic one. But do you think that this reason was enough for a barbaric altercation? So, what irked China after all? Like a jealous kid, China couldn't overlook the close ties India was developing with U.S.A. It's non - ambivalent personality is the reason behind the problem of Enemy Perception. Enemy perception as we all know describes the 'out group bias' in which we perceive those who are against us. It commonly occurs in war and hostile social disagreements. Wait! Did I mention war? Yes! The disagreement here is the non- affirmative behaviour of India's commitment towards China only. In India, PM Modi is trying to keep a balance between East and West but China has always had a diplomatic Policy of "Us or them".

India is currently lobbying with a number of western countries in order to strengthen the foundations of various sectors of the nation. A social nation has always been a cause of concern to China as it is perceived as a threat to its dominance in South Asia. Further, the abrogation of article 370 created a number of implications for New Ladakh as a Union Territory and its borders adding up to the apprehensions of our friendly neighbours. Like a nosey aunty, China has always been poking in the internal affairs of other South Asian countries and has always been successful in playing silent provoking moves between two friendly neighbouring nations. Along with this, the recent global backlash for its mishandling of COVID-19 situation has acted as an additional factor which has crippled its economy and made India a more credible global actor at this time of severe world-wide distress. So, when China saw India speed dating other western countries like U.S.A. and some South-Asian countries like Japan and South Korea, it tried to petrify India through gross violence over Indian Army, the very soul of India. This was a deliberate distraction created by the Chinese government in order to tackle its domestic dissent and create a sense of false nationalism in the

minds of its delusional citizens. It has been said that China is trying to follow a system of modern Tianxia which in turn means "All in Heaven". Think about it what can possibly be 'morally right' in this wolf-like vicious conduct? This altercation made the Indians understandably more averse to China. Beside this, it has given clarity to our political masters who considered this relationship to be a peaceful, bilateral, regional and a global one. They can now decide whether to be a part of another country's domestic problem or to take a stand for their own on International grounds.

No doubt, the Anti-Chinese economic and political policies will have its costs. Considering that China is India's biggest trade partner, we as a nation now have a responsibility to become self-reliant in every sector so that no nation can bully us in any way. The trajectory may take some years but it's not impossible. I mean let's actually start this by deleting the Chinese apps we're using? Let's be an unpredictable threat to Xi's China.

Rishika Sharma
M.A. II Economics



कोरोना व अर्थव्यवस्था

लोकडाउन है भारत में, क्या होगा अर्थव्यवस्था का, कोरोना की आड़ में, बहुत बड़ा डिप्रेशन आया है। ग्रोथ ने भी भारत का नैगटिव टरेंड दिखाया है।

32000 करोड़ का घाटा भारत हर दिन खाता है, GDP ग्रोथ रेट 1-9 प्रतिशत का अनुमान लगाता है। भारत के चीफ इम्पोर्ट ने यह फैलाया है, भारत ने भी टरेड घटाकर सैल्फ रिलाइंट होने का प्लान बनाया है।

इन्डस्ट्री बंद, टूरिज्म बंद, एजुकेशन पर विराम लगाया है, कोरोना की आड़ में मंदी ने दरवाजा खटखटाया है।

सिचवेशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए RBI ने स्टेप उठाया है, इसलिए CRR को 0-75: से घटाया है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान में 20 करोड़ का पैकेज बनाया है।

जनकल्याण के लिए PM गरीब कल्याण योजना का प्लान बनाया है।

हर महीने 3.7 करोड़ गरीबों को राशन डलवाया है। 8.3 करोड़ महिलाओं को LPG सिलेंडर भिजवाया है। 1000 रुपये विधवा और अपंगों के हिस्से आया है।

अर्थव्यवस्था को ढाँचा देने के लिए, वर्क फ्रॉम होम, ऑनलाइन एजुकेशन सिस्टम बनाया है। रिवर्स माइग्रेशन का ट्रेंड पहली बार नजर आया है, जिसका प्रभाव 5 वर्ष तक नजर आएगा, ऐसा अनुमान लगाया है।

अर्थव्यवस्था की रिकवरी के लिए, अनलॉक इंडिया का कदम उठाया है।

फूड हैल्थ और नसैसरी गुड्स पर सरकार ने खर्च बढ़ाया है। वापिस ट्रैक पर आने के लिए, बॉरोइंगको 5% तक बढ़ाया है।

रैविन्यू एस्टिमेट 3.74 करोड़ था इस वर्ष के लिए, पर 2.07 करोड़ ही अचीव कर पाया है। लो रिकवरी रेट पर GDP ग्रोथ रेट भी 5% से घटाकर 2% पर अनुमान बनाया है। बेरोजगारी की दरको 26% तक बढ़ाया है।

वर्ष के कवाटर 4 रिकवरी जरा नजर आएगी, चलनी शुरू हुई है गाड़ी, धीरे-धीरे पटरी पर आएगी। कोरोना जाने के आसार नहीं, लंबा डेरा लगाया है, इसलिए इतिहास से जीने का पाठ सबको सिखाया है।

चहल-पहल शुरू हुई, बाजारों को अनलॉक किया, मास्क और सैनीटाइजर का सभने हाथ हथियार लिया। पहनेगा इक दिन भारत जीत का ताज, जीतेंगे जंग कोरोना के खिलाफ।

चरणजीत वर्मा
एम.ए. इकनोमिक्स द्वितीय वर्ष



The Suttlej



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ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਐਸ.ਸੀ.ਡੀ. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਸਤਾਬਦੀ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਮਨਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ 100 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਗਿਣਨਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਾਲਜ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਗਏ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ-ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਚੀਆਂ

ਮੰਜ਼ੀਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੁਹਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਭਾਗ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਹੈ ਜੋ 1966 ਈ: ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦਾ ਇਕਲੌਤਾ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੀ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸੈਸਨ 2019-20 ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਭਗ 750 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਲਿਆ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਲੁੱਡੀ ਲੋਕ ਨਾਚ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਨੇ ਅੰਤਰ ਜ਼ੋਨਲ ਯੂਥ ਫੈਸਟੀਵਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੀਜਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤਾ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੇ ਵਿਆਕਤੀਗਤ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਨੇ ਲੋਕ ਵਾਰ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੀਜਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਸਤਲੁਜ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰੁਚੀਆਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਖਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਵਧੀਆ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਤਲੁਜ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਪਰਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਜੇਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੋਵਿਡ-19 ਨਾਮ ਦੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਲਪੇਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪੱਖ : ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ, ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਿਤਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਧ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪੱਖ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਖਤਰਨਾਕ ਤੇ ਘਨੋਣਾ ਰੂਪ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਤਾਰ-ਤਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਦਿੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਨੇ

ਕਿਵੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੂਬਿਆਂ ਵੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਹੀਰਾਂ ਘੱਤੀਆਂ, ਉਹ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਦਿਲ ਕਬਾਉਂ ਸਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਸ਼ਰਮਸਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਠ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਭੱਖੇ-ਨੰਗੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਤੇ ਕਈ 100 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ ਦਾ ਸਫ਼ਰ ਪੈਦਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੂਬੇ ਤੇ ਘਰ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਹੋਏ। ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬਧਿਤ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਕਹਾਣੀ, ਗਜ਼ਲ, ਗੀਤ, ਲੇਖ ਆਦਿ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਏ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਸੁਣਨ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਰ ਕਦਮ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਕਿਰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਪੁੱਟਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਕਰਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਗੇ।

ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਚੰਦਰ

ਇੰਚਾਰਜ, ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦਾ ਕਾਲਜ

ਟੁੱਟੀ-ਗੰਢੀ

ਅਕਸਰ ਹੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ -ਸੇਵੀ ਜਾ ਸਮਾਜ-ਚਿੰਤਕ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸੁਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁਰਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁੜ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਰੀਸਾਇਕਲਿੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਢਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਅਪਣਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਚੱਪਲਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਜੁੱਤੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੰਢਣ ਦਾ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਨੌਜਵਾਨੀ ਇਹ ਗੰਢਣਸਾਰਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਗਲਤ ਰਾਹ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਟੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੜ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਹੁਣ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਦੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਇਕਾਈ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਤੇ ਝਾਤ ਮਾਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਤਾਣੇ-ਬਾਣੇ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਲਝਿਆਂ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਵੇਗਾ। ਮੇਰੇ ਕਹਿਣ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਦੇ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨਸਾਨੀ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ, ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਨਿੱਘ ਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ। ਛੋਟੀ-ਛੋਟੀ ਗਲਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਧਾਰਣ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਤਭੇਦ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨ

ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋੜਨ ਅਤੇ ਛੱਡਣ ਦੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਅਪਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ ਜਦਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ, ਜੋ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਟੁੱਟੇ ਨੇ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੰਢਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਨੇ 40 ਮੁਕਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਟੁੱਟੀ ਗੰਢੀ ਸੀ।

ਸੋ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਗਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਦਾਰਥਵਾਦ ਦੀ ਭੱਜ-ਦੌੜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਟੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ - ਨਾਲ ਕੁੱਝ ਕੁ ਟੁੱਟੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਮਸਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਗੰਢਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਚੰਗੇ ਦੇਸ਼-ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ।

ਪੰਨਵਾਦ।

ਹਸਨੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ



ਜੁਗਨੂੰ

ਜੁਗਨੂੰ ਜੋ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਪੈ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੀ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਓਹਨਾ ਦੀ ਫਿਤਰਤ ਹੀ ਹਨੇਰੇ ਰੁਸ਼ਨਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਠੀਕ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਜੁਗਨੂੰ ਹਾਂ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਦਿਨ ਭਰ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਹਨੇਰਾ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਫਿਰ ਦਿਨ ਢਲਦੇ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ (ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ) ਰੂਪੀ ਜੁਗਨੂੰਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਰੂਪੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਸ਼ਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਗਿਆਨ ਰੂਪੀ ਚਾਨਣ ਲੈਣ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਇਹ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਕਿਤਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ ਨਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਿਊਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੇਧਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ, ਮੈਡਮ ਚਰਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਜੀ (ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ) ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਦਿਲੋਂ ਪੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਹਸਨੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਸਦਗੁਣ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਕਾ ਗਹਨਾ



ਮਾਨਵ ਏਕ ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ, ਸਮਾਜ ਮੇਂ ਰਹਕਰ ਅਪਨੀ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਬਨਾਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਕੀ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਉਸਕੇ ਨਾਮ ਵ ਕਰਮ ਸੇ ਹੋਤੀ ਹੈ। ਵਹ ਜਿਸ ਤਰਹ ਕੇ ਕਰਮ ਕਰਤਾ ਰਹਤਾ ਹੈ ਵੈਸੇ ਹੀ ਉਸਕਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਮੇਂ ਨਾਮ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਕੋ ਵਾਸਤਵ ਮੇਂ ਅਪਨੇ ਅਚਛੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਸੇ ਹੀ ਪਹਚਾਨਾ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ। ਬੁਰੇ ਕਰਮ ਵ ਗੁਣ ਉਸਕੋ ਨਰਕ ਕੀ ਤਰਕ ਖ਼ੇਲਤੇ ਹੈਂ। ਆਪ ਮੇਂ ਸੇ ਕੜ੍ਹ ਸੋਚ ਰਹੇ ਹੋਂਗੇ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਵਰਗ ਵ ਨਰਕ ਦੇਖਾ ਹੈ। ਕੈਸੇ ਪਤਾ ਚਲੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਹਮ ਸ੍ਵਰਗ ਮੇਂ ਗਏ ਯਾ ਨਰਕ ਮੇਂ। ਮਗਰ ਵਾਸਤਵ ਮੇਂ ਯਹ ਸ੍ਵਰਗ ਔਰ ਨਰਕ ਇਸੀ ਦੁਨਿਆ ਮੇਂ ਹੋ ਜਿਸਕੀ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਇਸੀ ਦੁਨਿਆ ਮੇਂ ਰਹਤੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਤੀ ਹੋ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਸ੍ਵਰੂਪ ਅਗਰ ਕੋੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅਚਛੇ ਕਰਮ ਕਰੇਗਾ, ਅਪਨੇ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰੇਗਾ, ਸਤ੍ਯ ਵ ਅਹਿੰਸਾ ਕੀ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਕਰ ਉਸ ਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੇ ਪਰ ਚਲੇਗਾ ਤੋ ਏਕ ਵ੍ਯਕਤਿ ਵ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕੋ ਸਬੀ ਪਸਨਦ ਕਰੇਂਗੇ। ਅਗਰ ਕੋੜ੍ਹ ਕਸ਼ਾ ਮੇਂ ਅਪਨੇ ਫੁੰਗੁਣਾਂ ਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੋ ਵਹ ਕਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਹਾਨਿਕਾਰਕ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ। ਸਦਗੁਣ ਜੈਸੇ-ਸਤ੍ਯ, ਅਹਿੰਸਾ, ਮੀਠੇ ਵਚਨ ਯਹ ਸਬ ਕੋ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ ਲਗਤੇ ਹੈਂ। ਯਹ ਮਾਨਵ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਕਾ ਗਹਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ ਗਹਨਾਂ ਕੋ ਧਾਰਣ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਵ੍ਯਕਤਿ ਅਪਨੇ ਲਿਏ ਏਸੀ ਸਮ੍ਪਤਿ ਏਕਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਅਮੂਲ੍ਯ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਕਾ ਕੋੜ੍ਹ ਮੋਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਮਨੁੱਖ ਅਮਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਇਨ ਸਦਗੁਣਾਂ ਕੋ ਧਾਰਣ ਕਰ ਵਹ ਮਰਨੇ ਕੇ ਬਾਦ ਭੀ ਅਮਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮਰਨੇ ਕੇ ਬਾਦ ਹਮ ਅਪਨੇ ਪੀਛੇ ਅਪਨੀ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਛੋੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਤੇ ਹੈ ਔਰ ਵਹ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਹੈ ਹਮਾਰੀ ਸ੍ਮ੍ਰਤਿਯਾਂ। ਅਗਰ ਹਮ ਅਪਨੇ ਸਦਗੁਣਾਂ ਸੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਮੇਂ ਅਪਨਾ ਅਸ਼ਿਤ੍ਵ ਬਨਾਏਂਗੇ ਤੋ ਹਮ ਏਕ ਅਚਛੀ ਪਹਚਾਨ ਹੋਗੀ ਔਰ ਅਗਰ ਬ੍ਯੁਕ੍ਰਮ ਕਰੇਂਗੇ ਤੋ ਨਰਕ ਯਹੀ ਭੋਗਨਾ ਪੜੇਗਾ। ਜੈਸੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਮੇਂ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਮਿਟਾਨਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਸੇ ਹੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਅਪਨੇ ਬਚ੍ਯੋਂ ਕੋ ਸਹੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰਾ ਦਿਖਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਬਚ੍ਯੇ ਕੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਮੇਂ ਅਹਮ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ। ਮਾਤਾ, ਪਿਤਾ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਔਰ ਉਸਕੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਵ ਸਹਪਾਠੀ। ਅਗਰ ਵਹ ਅਪਨੇ ਮੇਂ ਸਦਗੁਣ ਧਾਰਣ ਕ੍ਰਿਏ ਹੁਏ ਹੈਂ ਤੋ ਅਪਨੇ ਆਪ ਮੇਂ ਹੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵੈਸਾ ਬਨਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਤਾ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਤੋ ਮਾਟ੍ਰੀ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਲਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਰੂਪ ਮੇਂ ਫਾਲ ਦੋਗੇ ਵਹ ਫਲ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਇਸਲਿਏ ਹਮੇਂ ਅਪਨੇ ਆਪ ਮੇਂ ਸਦਗੁਣ ਲਾਨੇ ਹੋਂਗੇ ਤਾਕਿ ਇਸ ਜੀਵਨ ਕੋ ਹਮ ਸਫਲ ਬਨਾ ਸਕੇਂ। ਆਜ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਮੇਂ ਸਹਨਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ ਕਾ ਅਭਾਵ ਹੋਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ। ਵਹ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਕੀ ਤਰਪਫ਼ ਬਫ਼ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਹਨਸ਼ੀਲਤਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਮੇਂ ਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ ਵ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਾ ਸੂਚਕ ਹੈ। ਹਮੇਂ ਸ੍ਵਯੰ ਤਥਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਕੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੇ

लिए स्वयं में सहनशीलता को धारण करना होगा। यही वास्तविकता है। इसे धारण कर हम उन्नति के मार्ग पर चल पड़ेंगे और कुछ न लिखते हुए मैं यही कहूंगी कि सद्गुणी व्यक्ति समाज के लिए एक उजाला है। इसलिए मानवता के गहने अर्थात् सद्गुणों को धारण कर अपने जीवन को सफल बनाएं।
धन्यवाद

लीना सूरी
सहायक प्रोफेसर



ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਤੋਂ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਵੱਲ

ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਚਿੰਤਤ ਨਜ਼ਰੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਭਰੇ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਲੱਭ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ, ਆਈ-ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤੰਗਦਿਲੀ ਸੋਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੋਭਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦਕਿ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਰੂਹ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਵੀ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮਨੋਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਬੰਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਉੱਚ ਦਰਜੇ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ “ਜੋ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਤਾਂ ਥੱਕ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਮਨ ਨਾ ਆਕੇ” ਉਹ ਸਾਡਾ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ ਕੁ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਚਿਨ ਤੇਂਦੁਲਕਰ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਕਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਵਾਏ ਹੋਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਇੰਨੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪਾ ਲੈਂਦਾ? ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਹਰੁਖ ਖਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਭਿਨੈ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਖੇਡ ਜਗਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੋਰਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਨਾ ਸਫਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ।

ਸੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਸੇ ਦੀ ਦੇਖਾ-ਦੇਖੀ ਤੇ ਕਹੇ ਸੁਣੇ ਹੀ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾਣ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਹੁਨਰਮੰਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ “ਕਾਬਿਲ ਬਣੇ, ਕਾਮਯਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੈਰ ਚੁੰਮੇਗੀ”

ਹਸਨੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ
ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਜਿੰਦਗੀ

ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਸੀਨ ਹੋਤੀ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਕਬੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਸੀਬ ਵਾਲੋਂ ਕੋ ਮਿਲਤੀ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਖੁਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਤੀ ਹੈ ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਗਮ ਦੇ ਜਾਤੀ ਹੈ
ਦੋਸਤੋਂ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਕਬੀ ਦਰਦ ਬਨ ਜਾਤੀ ਹੈ
ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਮਰਹਮ ਬਨ ਜਾਤੀ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਕਬੀ ਹੰਸਾਤੀ ਹੈ
ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਰੁਲਾਤੀ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਮੇਂ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ ਬਨਤੇ ਹੈਂ
ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਟੂਟ ਜਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਮੇਂ ਕਬੀ ਸਪਨੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਹੋਤੇ ਹੈਂ
ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਅਥੂਰੇ ਰਹ ਜਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਮੇਂ ਕਬੀ ਅਪਨੇ ਮਿਲਤੇ ਹੈਂ
ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਅਪਨੇ ਬਿਛੜ ਜਾਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਮੇਂ ਕਬੀ ਦਿਲ ਟੂਟ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ
ਤੋ ਕਬੀ ਜੁੜ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਸੀਬ ਵਾਲੋਂ ਕੋ ਮਿਲਤੀ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹਸੀਨ ਹੋਤੀ ਹੈ ਦੋਸਤੋਂ।



ਕਿਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ

ਐਮ.ਏ. ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦ্বਿਤੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ

ਗਜਲ

ਕੁਝ ਬਿਖਰਾ ਸਾ ਹੈ ਮੁੜ ਮੇਂ, ਸ਼ਾਯਦ ਤੇਰੀ ਮੇਹਰਬਾਨੀ ਹੈ
ਏਕ ਗਮ ਕੀ ਲਹਰ ਹੈ, ਤੁਸੀਂਦੋਂ ਕਾ ਸ਼ਹਰ ਹੈ
ਏਕ ਯਾਦ ਪੁਰਾਨੀ ਹੈ, ਮੇਰੀ ਅਨਕਹੀ ਕਹਾਨੀ ਹੈ
ਕੁਝ ਬਿਖਰਾ ਸਾ ਹੈ ਮੁੜ ਮੇਂ, ਸ਼ਾਯਦ ਤੇਰੀ ਮੇਹਰਬਾਨੀ ਹੈ
ਨਰਮ ਏਹਸਾਸ ਹੈ, ਦਿਲ ਕੇ ਪਾਸ
ਮੇਰੇ ਲਿਏ ਥਾ ਏਕ ਤੂ ਹੀ ਖਾਸ
ਮਨ ਮੇਂ ਜਗਾ ਕਰ ਏਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ
ਕਯੋਂ ਤੋੜ ਗਯਾ, ਤੂ ਮੇਰੀ ਆਸ
ਸੂਨੀ ਸੀ ਲਗਤੀ ਅਬ ਏ ਜਿੰਦਗਾਨੀ ਹੈ
ਕੁਝ ਬਿਖਰਾ ਸਾ ਹੈ ਮੁੜ ਮੇਂ, ਸ਼ਾਯਦ ਤੇਰੀ ਮੇਹਰਬਾਨੀ ਹੈ
ਕਸ਼ਿਸ਼
ਐਮ.ਏ. ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦਵਿਤੀਯ ਵਰ੍ਹ

Our Illustrious Alumni

In the New Punjab that was formed after Partition, this college was regarded as the successor of Government College, Lahore. In this centenary year I congratulate the Principal, all the staff members and students. It is important for the youth to understand the problems of our country and contribute towards her sustained economic growth. All teachers must systematically strive towards providing sound knowledge and a set of valuable life skills which will enable that the students play a useful role in whichever profession they choose in life. It is equally important to infuse sound moral values for character building. My dear children you must have firm determination and the capacity to think for yourselves. You should be deeply imbued with a sense of responsibility, at the same time you must possess unwavering integrity. You must stay away from unwholesome influences and eradicate corruption in whichever sphere of life you choose to serve. Your integrity must never be compromised whatever be the pressures or compulsions if all the people of the country are to lead a safe and prosperous life. God bless you all.



Padma Vibhushan Sh. N.N. Vohra
(Former Governor, J&K and an Alumnus)

Post partition SCD Government College became second in fame after Government College, Lahore because it assimilated many bright minds who had shifted to India. During my visit to Pakistan I took special permission to visit Government College, Lahore but I was deeply saddened to see that it no longer had that cosmopolitan character for which it was so famous. On the other hand, I am happy to see that my college has made giant strides in all fields in these hundred years. A thing to be proud of. I deeply cherish the memories of my student days in this college. Dear students, study hard, and stay connected with your mother land and your mother tongue. We must educate the girls. The country has high hopes from her daughters as they have proved their strength and competence time and again.



Padma Vibhushan Dr. Manohar Singh Gill
(Former Chief Election Commissioner and former Youth Affairs and Sports Minister, Government of India, Recipient of **Nishan e Khalsa** by Punjab Government and an Alumnus)

After Partition when Bombay was the preferred choice of relocation for most Parsis, my family chose to make Ludhiana our home. I am surprised and amazed to learn that Government College Ludhiana is a gift from the British government for the services and sacrifices of the soldiers who fought for the British in the two World Wars. I spent six years in the college. The college magazine contains my articles and poems. Selection in the Indian Police Service took me all over the country thereby enriching my literary work. I have seen violence at very close quarters and I see that it is taking many forms today. It must be defeated. In these hundred years the college has done commendable service to the nation and may it continue to hold aloft the motto 'Dare To Be True.'



Padma Shree Sh. Keki N. Daruwalla
(Noted poet, Author, former IPS officer and an Alumnus)



*Ring in... ring in...
Ring in the new...
Ring in the true.
Ring out the grief that saps the mind...
Ring in redress to all mankind.
Ring in the nobler modes of life...
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring in the thousand years of peace.*

Lines taken from
Alfred Lord Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'

