

SATISH CHANDER DHAWAN
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LUDHIANA

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From the Principal's Desk

Dear Students,

As we step into a new academic year with the shadow of the pandemic still hovering over us, we must remember that these are times of transition and require us to do some out-of-thebox thinking. The pandemic has changed the way we were doing most things. Hence, we need to search for ourselves what works best for us. This is through trial and error method which will test our patience and resilience the most. Stretch your endurance as much as you can for it will stand you in very good stead in the future. The purpose of education is to be in a state of preparedness so that we can deal with any change and emerge victorious. We have to prepare ourselves to have an open mind so that we can respond to any situation in a creative

manner. We must repose our faith in God for "Those who joyfully leave everything in God's hands will eventually see God's hand in everything."

The lockdown caused a slump in many sectors while many others continue to surge. New mechanisms and tools are evolving every day. Due to social distancing many things, including education, have moved to the digital platform. Hence, the need of the hour is to adopt new-age skills to suit the current needs and secure our future. Lack of social interaction pushed us to spend more time on different social media sites. Steer clear of diversions and use this as an opportunity to identify your strengths and explore your options to give a thrust to your career. Dedicate yourself to training your mind and your body through meditation, a measured pace of learning, proper diet and a daily workout regime. At the same time, cultivate a hobby and do some creative work. It will help you stay focused and upbeat. Above all, be courageous, sincere and honest.

May the grace of God be always upon you!

Dr. Gurpreet Kaur

Principal.



From the Editor's Desk...

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair" (A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens)

Dear Students,

As we stepped into the twentieth year of the 21st century, the global pandemic brought a paradigm shift in our lives. Many lost their loved ones; there was hardly any family that did not bear the scars of this new plague. The severity of the second wave tested the resilience of the valiant.

Throughout history whenever we have been faced with cataclysmic disasters, humanity has revealed its best and its worst. For every profiteer, who hoarded essentials to make a quick buck, there was a selfless soul who sacrificed his own life for the good of others. During Covid, brave-hearts came forward to lay bodies to rest that none would touch and, many health workers stood like shining beacons in the line of duty. Eventually, the human spirit would triumph categorically, amidst the darkness of despair and tragedy. In all this, valuable lessons were learnt I hope never to be forgotten.

In education, with the closure of schools, colleges, and universities we lost the magical, interactive space of teaching and learning called the classroom and had to make do with a virtual space of zoom and google meets. Though we all adapted to the new technology, yet we missed the laughing chatter, the naughty quirks of the classroom where learning is dynamic, teachers are kept on their toes by the inquisitive, and discipline can sometimes be instilled with a single look. The invasion of the digital world can never undermine the warmth of the human touch, the compassion of the kind word, or the liveliness of face-to-face interaction. The Sutlej too is emblematic of the indomitable human spirit; it's our collective attempt to reach out through the written word to students and teachers-a permanent avowal of hope and creativity.

In contributing to the Sutlej, our young writers partake of a glorious tradition of excellence shaped by literary giants like Sahir Ludhianvi, the famous Bollywood lyricist, and Keki N.Daruwalla, the Indian poet who won the acclaimed Commonwealth Prize for Poetry. Sahir's first nazams and Daruwalla's first poems were penned in this very magazine. It was this forum that gave them wings to touch the skies. And while you have the burden of tradition to carry on your shoulders, you are also the promise that will come to fruition in time.....

God bless you all.

Dr. Tanvir Sachdev

A Candid Conversation with the Principal

When the First Girl Student of an all boys' institution (at UG level) ascends its highest office, it is a moment to celebrate. Little wonder, two students went on to explore this exceptional journey through a *Candid Conversation* with Dr. Gurpreet Kaur, Principal.



Bhumika - Madam Principal, you have been a student here, what memories does this place hold for you?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur- One of my best memories of this place is getting admission here as this was an all boys' college at that time. I was travelling to submit my application to one of the colleges in Chandigarh. But on the way we came across the news of this college's exemplary academic results and my father got so impressed that he suggested that I pursue my education here itself. Since it was a boys' college, my father, who was Civil Surgeon then, talked with the college authorities and the then college principal readily agreed to introduce the Commerce course at UG level for girls. In this way my admission in this all boys' college (at

UG level) was approved and I became the first girl student of B.Com in this college as well as in Ludhiana.

Japin - Today there is a volte face in the education sector. Post graduate departments are dominated by girl students. Considering this, what is your take on gender equality?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur - For me equality means accepting our unique and individual roles as men and women. Women should embrace their femininity and celebrate womanhood. Isn't it a divine blessing that only women can give birth? As for men, I feel that they should be made more sensitive about the problems that women face in society. Both can work together in tandem for a beautiful life.

Bhumika- We all have someone in our life who motivates us in times of hardship and inspires us to do better. Who is that someone for you?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur - I believe in self motivation, though it requires a lot of effort. I am blessed that my close family and friends form a very strong support system for me. I have an abiding faith in God. And of course, on a lighter note, the melodious songs of Shammi Kapoor's movies make me smile and forget the blues.

Japin - Usually it is said that behind every successful man, there is a woman. In your case, can the adage be inverted?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur (chuckles) - Yes I can say that I am very lucky as my husband supports me and gives me space and has always reposed full faith in me to handle things the way I deem best.

Bhumika - How have you connected with students during your long teaching career?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur - I have always liked being amongst young people. My profession further gave me this opportunity to stay in close touch with young minds, nurturing and moulding them. I always form an instant connect with my students. Probably, it is natural.

Japin - In the present scenario what changes should SCD embrace?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur - SCD is one the premiere institutions of the region. At one time it was called the 'Nursery of IAS Officers'. I feel the pace has slackened. It should be picked up once again. In fact we should diversify into many new fields. In the present scenario the students should work on their skills and potential so as they are future-ready. I believe everything we do in college should focus on

holistic development of each and every student, for they are our hope and future.

Bhumika - Ma'am, what is your success mantra?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur - I would say that there is no specific, pre-carved plan for success. We have to forge our own path. We should put our mind and soul in everything we do. Hard work and consistency go hand in hand. Once we set our mind on a goal, we should not relax till we achieve it.



Dr. Gurpreet Kaur receiving a prize at SCD

Japin - What advice would you like to give to the students?

Dr Gurpreet Kaur - Never settle for less in life. Keep on trying to achieve the next big thing. Failures and hardships are a part of life, learn from them. When you start from a certain point, the road ahead will seem long, eerie and dark but my advice is to not worry and to just keep on walking. I believe that if you have a candle in your hand, it will automatically illuminate your feet and then as you walk ahead, the light will automatically shift to the next steps you take. In the same way God will always keep on guiding you as you move on the path of life. So don't worry, enjoy the present and always be grateful.

Change of Guard



Dr. Gurpreet Kaur takes charge as the 41st Principal, SCD Government College, Ludhiana



Annual Athletic Meet 2020-2021



S. Sukhwinder Singh Bindra (Chairman, Punjab Youth Development Board)



Captain Sandeep Sandhu (Chief advisor to CM, Punjab)













Environment Day Chief Guest Smt. Mamta Ashu, Councillor, Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana

















Independence Day









Sahir's 101st Birth Anniversary

Women's Day





International Yoga Day









Inaugurations





Foundation Stone of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Bhawan being laid by Shri Bharat Bhushan Ashu, Cabinet Minister, Govt. of Punjab

The Hundredth Mile Stone





Green Earth Day



Women Development Cell



Councillor Sh. Sunny Bhalla & Mrs Deepika Bhalla (Chief Guest)

Music Club Activities





Lohri Celebration





Vaccination Camps











Retirements



Principal Dr. Dharm Singh Sandhu



Prof. Harjinder Singh



Prof. Inderjit Kaur



Dr. Bhupinder Khurana



Dr. D.S. Sidhu



Mr. Ranjit Singh (Gas Man)

Promotions



Prof. Harwinder Kaur



Prof. Simarjit Sidhu

NCC Army Wing



NCC Air Wing Unit



Celebrating Constitution Day



Weapon Training



Cleaning the War Memorial



Cleanliness drive under Swach Bharat Abhiyaan



Swachh Buddha Darya Mission

NCC Air Wing



NCC Air Wing Unit





Awareness Drive about the hazards of Stubble burning



Buddha Darya Cleaning Awareness Drive



Buddha Darya Warrior Cadets



Poster making contest on Swach Bharat Abhiyaan



Cleanliness drive under Swach Bharat Abhiyaan



Participating in Sports Day



Tree Plantation

Activities of NSS & Red Ribbon Club



















Activities of NSS

















Cultural Committees



Heritage Events

Classical Dance & Fine Arts



Kali, Vaar and Kavishari Teams



Literary & Creative Events



Musical Events



Histrionics



Jhoomar Team (State Inter University 2nd Position)



Bhangra Team

Awards & Achievements



Prof. (Dr.) Ashwani Bhalla Member, Affiliation Committee of newly established Government Colleges, P.U., Chandigarh by the Govt. of Punjab Advisor, Jagat Guru Nanak Dev Pujnjab State Open University, Patiala



Dr. Sumeet Brar has earned her Ph.D.



is commissioned as Lieutenant, NCC



Prof. Iradeep delivered an extension lecture



Prof. Mandeep Singh has published a book Dhuni Vigyan



Dr. Sondeep has earned her Ph.D.



Prof. Gurmeet Singh has set a world record of the longest performance of Punjabi Folk Dance, Ludi

Releases

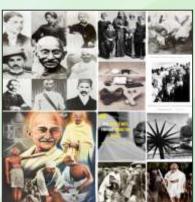






Quiz Competitions





Virtual Visitors of Webinars



Dr. Raj Kumar Vice Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh



Dr. Nirmal JauraDirector, Deptt. of Youth Welfare,
Panjab University, Chandigarh



Dr. Karamjit SinghVice Chancellor, Jagat Guru Nanak Dev
Punjab State Open University, Patiala.



Dr. Harmahinder S. Bedi Chancellor, Central University, H.P.



Dr. Manjinder Singh GNDU, Amritsar



Dr. S.P SinghFormer Vice-chancellor,
GNDU, Amritsar



Dr. Gurbhajan Singh Gill Famous Punjabi Poet



S. Jagmohan S. Gill Social Historian



Dr. Sarbjinder Singh, Punjabi University, Patiala



Dr. Jagbir SinghChancellor, Central University
of Punjab, Bathinda



Dr. Piyare Lal GargFormer Registrar, Baba Farid
University, Faridkot



S. Jaswant Zafar Famous Writer



Dr. Vinod Babbar Literateur & Journalist



Prof. (Dr.) Aruna Rajindra Shukla Maharashtra



Dr. Sameer Sharma Arya College, Ludhiana

Virtual Visitors of Webinars



Dr Hina Nandrajog Sahiya Akademi Awardee Principal, Vivekananda College New Delhi



Padma Shri Mohammad Ali Baig International Theatre & Film Personality



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



Dr. Vikasdeep Punjabi University, Patiala



CA Bhagat Singh



Prof Raghuvir Singh, DAV College, Sector 10, Chandigarh.



Prof. Rajeev K. Sharma PAU, Ludhiana



Dr. Richa Arora PAU, Ludhiana



Randhir Kanwal Gazal Maestro



Dr. Geetanjali Kaur



Er. Balbir Chand Ayri



Dr. Rajbir BhattiDeputy Director,
UGC-HRDC, GNDU, Amritsar



Prof. Jatinder SinghGovt College, Jagraon



Prof Daljit Singh Punjabi University, Patiala



Dr. Sumanjeet Delhi University

Beacons of Glory



University Toppers



Shalini Tiwari (M.Sc. IT)



Ramandeep Kaur (Punjabi)



Sapna (Punjabi)



Prabhjot Kaur (English)



Deepak Kumar (English)



Vasudha Gupta (English)



Ayushi Tyagi (Geography)



Rahul Kumar (Hindi)



Suman (Hindi)



(Hindi)



Yachana Sharma (Hindi)



Rinku Kumari (Hindi)



Rajat Sethi (Hindi)



Tanvi Kaura (Economics)



Sakshi Sharma (Economics)



Rishika Sharma (Economics)



Goldi Bhagat (Economics)



Poonam Rani (Economics)



Namya Jain (M.Com)



Aastha Parmar (Creative Writing)



Gobind Pal Singh (Creative Writing)



Japleen Kaur (Book Talk)



Rishika Sharma (Poster Making)



Savnoor Singh (Debate)



Yachna Sharma (Poetry Recitation)) (Poetry Recitation))



Asha



Rinku Kumari (Creative Writing)



Anmol Sharma (Elocution)



Amit Sharma (Panel Discussion)



Sanya Behl UGC-NET (Eng.)



UGC-NET (Geo.)



Kamalpreet Singh UGC-NET (Geo.)



Jasmine UGC-NET (Eco.)



Muskan UGC-NET (Eco.)



Parul Sood UGC-NET (M.Com)

Priyanka Chawla Bhawna Sachdeva UGC-NET (M.Com)



M.Com (JRF)

Jaspreet Kaur M.Com (JRF)



Gurkomal S. Gill Athlete



Aryan Saini Athlete



Rajvir Singh Athlete



Ajay Kumar Athlete



Harpal Singh Athlete

The Sutlej



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ਕੈਂਪਸ ਕ੍ਰੌਨਿਕਲ



ਵਿੱਦਿਅਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਚਹਿਲ–ਪਹਿਲ, ਓਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਬੁਲੰਦ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਲ 2020 ਅਤੇ 2021 ਦਾ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰਾਂ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਰਿਹਾ। ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲਾਕ ਡਾਉਨ

ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿੱਦਿਅਕ ਅਦਾਰੇ ਬੰਦ ਰਹੇ, ਉਹਨਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਲੰਬਿਤ ਰਹੀਆਂ, ਫਿਰ ਕਝ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਮੋਟ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਆਖ਼ਿਰੀ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ 2019-20, ਅਗਸਤ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਪਨ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਦਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਿਲਕਲ ਹੀ ਅਜੀਬੋ ਗਰੀਬ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਪਟਣ ਦਾ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਦਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਦਲੇਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਆਯਾਮ ਲੱਭੇ, ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਨਵਾਂਪਣ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਏ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਵਰਚੳਲ ਪਲੇਟਫਾਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹਾਰਤ ਹਾਸਲ ਕੀਤੀ। ਭਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੀਕਿਰਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਲੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁਝ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਬਾਕੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਕਸਰ ਬਾਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਦਿਅਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਕ ਵਧਾਈ ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਹਨ।

ਸਾਲ 2019–20 ਜੋ ਕਿ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਤਾਬਦੀ ਵਰ੍ਹਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਭਾਵ ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੋਬਨ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਇਆ । ਇਹਨਾਂ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਲੂਮਨੀ ਮੀਟ, ਕਵੀ ਦਰਬਾਰ, ਸਾਹਿਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਵੀ ਯਾਦਗਾਰੀ ਗੀਤ ਮਾਲਾ, ਸਾਹਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਨਾਟਕ, ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ, ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਉਪਯੋਗੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਸਨ। ਸਾਲ 2019–20 ਇਸ ਜੋਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਵੱਲ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਲ 2020–21 ਦੀ ਆਮਦ ਕਈ ਨਵੇਂ ਸੁਨੇਹਿਆਂ, ਨਵੀ ਉਰਜਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਆਯਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਭਰੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

ਸਾਲ 2020-21 ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਲਾਕ ਡਾਊਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਈ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਤਤਕਾਲਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕੀਤੀ । ਇਸ ਨਵੀਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਆਯਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਸਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ-ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਰਚਉਲ ਰਾਉਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ: ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ਅਤੇ ਮਈ 2020 ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਇੱਕ ਨਵੇਂ ਸੰਕਟ ਨਾਲ ਜੂਝ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਸੰਕਟ ਸੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਤੋਂ ਪਲਾਇਨ। ਇਸ ਸੰਕਟ ਨੇ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਉਧਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਦਾ ਲੱਕ ਤੋੜ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਟਾਫ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆ ਕੇ , ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਲਾਇਨ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਲ ਲੱਭਣ ਲਈ, ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਜਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਸਰਵੇ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੁੱਖ ਤਕਲੀਫ਼ਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਕੇ 24 ਮਈ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਉਦਯੋਗ ਪਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੰਸ਼ਸਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਵਰਚੳਲ ਰਾਉਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਜਿਸਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਸੀ ''ਕੋਵਿਡ ਸੰਕਟ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਲਾਇਨ-ਚੁਣੌਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਲ"। ਇਸ ਵਰਚਉਲ ਰਾਉਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪ ਅੱਗਰਵਾਲ, ਵਰਧਮਾਨ ਇੰਡਿਸਟਰੀਜ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਡੀ ਐਲ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਹੀਰੋ ਗਰੱਪ ਤੋਂ ਡਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕਮਾਰ, ਉੱਘੇ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਡਾ ਜੇ ਐਸ ਬੇਦੀ, ਕਰਨਲ ਜੇ ਐੱਸ ਗਿੱਲ, ਡਾ ਤੇਜਿੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭਾੱਲਾ, ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੇ।

ਕਾਲਜ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਚਉਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ: 6 ਜੂਨ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਇੰਸੂਰੇਨਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਤ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਰਚਉਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਕਡਾਊਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਸਮਾੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਵਿਚ 35 ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਹਿਬਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੋਫੈਸਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੋ।

ਅਨਲਾਕਿੰਗ ਆਫ ਹਾਇਰ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਵਰਚਉਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ: 7 ਜੁਲਾਈ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਇੰਸੂਰੇਨਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਰਚਉਲ ਰਾਊਂਡ ਟੇਬਲ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਨਲਾਕਿੰਗ ਆਫ ਹਾਇਰ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ।

ਅਜਾਦੀ ਦਿਵਸ: 15 ਅਗਸਤ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਦਰਜਾ ਚਾਰ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਅਜਾਦੀ ਦਿਵਸ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਫਰਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਣ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਝੰਡਾ ਲਹਿਰਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਗੀਤ ਵਜਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਡਾ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਵਿਚ ਅਜਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਸਮਝਾਉਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਫਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਦਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੰਚ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜਾਂ ਤੋ ਤਾਂ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦ ਤੱਕ ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੱਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਲਾਭ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਦੇ, ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ।

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨੀਤੀ 2020 ਉੱਪਰ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ: 16 ਤੋਂ 18 ਅਗਸਤ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਅਸੁਰੈਂਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਮ.ਏ. ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨੀਤੀ, 2020 ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਚਰਚਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰਾਂ ਸਣੇ, ਕਈ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ। ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ ਐੱਸ ਪੀ ਬਾਂਸਲ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਟੈਕਨੀਕਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਡਾ ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਗੌਤਮ, ਡਾ ਕੁਲਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਚੰਦੇਲ, ਡਾ ਸੰਜੀਵ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਡਾ ਬੇਸਾਵ ਰਾਜ ਬੇਨੀ, ਡਾ ਗੁਲਸ਼ਨ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਡਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਦਾ ਮਨਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਾਹਵਾ ਡੀਨ ਮਨੀਪਾਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਸਨ।

ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਫ਼ਤਿਹ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ: ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਅਸੁਰੇਂਸ ਸੈਲੱ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਵਿਡ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਤੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ 28 ਅਗਸਤ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਫ਼ਤਿਹ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਯੂਟਿਊਬ ਅਤੇ ਜੂਮ ਰਾਹੀਂ 4200 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦਾ ਉਦਘਾਟਨ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਰਿੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਫ਼ੇਸਰ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਬਾਂਸਲ, ਡਾ ਰਾਕੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਿਕਰਮ ਰਾਣਾ, ਡਾ ਤਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਅਤੇ ਦਾ ਅਜੇ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਵਿਡ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਣ ਲਈ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਆਪਰੇਟਿੰਗ ਪਰੋਸਿਜਰ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਅਤੇ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਦੀ ਰਹੀ।

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ-ਅੰਡਰਸਟੈਂਡਿੰਗ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕ ਸਲੋਡਾਊਨ-ਇੰਡਸਟਰੀ ਐਂਡ ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈਸ ਪਰਸਪੈਕਟਿਵ: 11 ਸਿਤੰਬਰ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਇੰਸ਼ੁਰੈਂਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਕਤ ਡਾ ਸੁਧਾਨਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਫਾਇਨਾਂਸ,ਏਸ਼ੀਅਨ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਇੰਸਟੀਟਿਊਟ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਮੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਡਸਟਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈੱਸ ਪਰਸਪੈਕਟਿਵ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪਾਈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਡਾ ਜੇ ਐੱਸ ਬੇਦੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੇ।

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਡੇ: 10 ਨਵੰਬਰ, 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈੱਸ ਇਨੋਵੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਐਜੂਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਡੇ ਮਨਾਇਆ। ਇਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਸੀ "ਐਮਰਜਿੰਗ ਡੈਮੇਸ਼ਨਜ ਇਨ ਕਾਮਰਸ"। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਯੂਨਿਰਸਿਟੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ ਰਘੁਵੇਂਦਰ ਪੀ ਤਿਵਾੜੀ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ ਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਜਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਓਪਨ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਡਾ ਐੱਸ ਸੀ ਵੈਦਯਾ, ਡਾ ਪੰਕਜ ਮਦਾਨ, ਡਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੇ।

ਐੱਸ ਸੀ ਡੀ-ਪੀ ਸੀ ਐਮ ਏ ਯੂਥ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ: 27 ਨਵੰਬਰ 2020 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਥ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਬੋਰਡ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਯੂਥ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਯੂਥ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਥ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਬੋਰਡ ਦੇ ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਐੱਸ ਐੱਸ ਬਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ ਨੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਯੁਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਸਹਿਤ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਆਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੁਆਬ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਦਿਆਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਐੱਸ ਐੱਸ ਬਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸੀਅਤ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਬੋਲਦਿਆਂ, ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਮ.ਏ. ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਦਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਚੁਣੌਤੀ, ਨੌਜਵਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ: 22 ਜਨਵਰੀ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਯੁਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਇੱਕ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ, ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ, ਡਾ ਹਰਮੋਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੇਦੀ ਰਹੇ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ. ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਲਾਰਿਆਂ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਡਾ ਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ, ਜਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਓਪਨ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਡਾ ਐੱਸ ਪੀ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭਾੱਲਾ, ਡਾ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਜੌੜਾ, ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਯੂਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਚੰਡਿਗੜ੍ਹ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਐੱਸ ਸੀ ਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੰਜੀਵਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ , ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਅਮ੍ਰਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮਨਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

72ਵਾਂ ਗਣਤੰਤਰ ਸਿਵਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ: 26 ਜਨਵਰੀ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ 72ਵਾਂ ਗਣਤੰਤਰ ਦਿਵਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਝੰਡਾ ਲਹਿਰਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਆਪਣਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਜੈ ਸ਼ੰਕਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜੈਅੰਤੀ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ, 30 ਜਨਵਰੀ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਨਾਟਕਾਰ ਸ਼ੀ ਜੈ ਸ਼ੰਕਰ ਪਸਾਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਯੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਭਾਵਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸ਼ੀ ਜੈਸ਼ੰਕਰ ਪਸਾਦ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਟਕਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੇ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਲਦਿਆਂ, ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਮਖੀ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਝ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸ਼ੀ ਜੈਸ਼ੰਕਰ ਪਸਾਦ ਨੰ ਨਮਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਡਾ ਸੌਰਭ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ। 100 ਸਾਲਾ ਯਾਦਗਾਰੀ ਸਮਾਰਕ: 15 ਫਰਵਰੀ, 2021 ਨੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ 100 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਇੱਕ ਯਾਦਗਾਰੀ ਸਮਾਰਕ ਦਾ ਉਦਘਾਟਨ, ਜਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਰਿੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਰਕ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਉਧਯੋਗਿਕ ਘਰਾਣੇ ਕੰਗਾਰੂ ਇੰਡਿਸਟਰੀਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਕੰਗਾਰੂ ਇੰਡਿਸਟਰੀਜ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਇਆ।

ਬੌਟਨੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੈਬੀਨਾਰ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਬੋਟਨੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ 17 ਮਈ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਡਾ ਸੰਜੂ ਗੁਪਤਾ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਮੀਯੂਨੀਟੀ ਇਨਹਾਨਸਿੰਗ ਮੇਡੀਸੀਨਲ ਪਲਾਂਟਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਵੈਬੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਵੈਬੀਨਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਸਨਮਤੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਜਗਰਾਓਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਟਨੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਮੁਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਜਤਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਬੋਟਨੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹੀ ਮਿਤੀ 10 ਜੂਨ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਪੀ ਪੀ ਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੈਂਜੇਨਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਨੀਲਮ ਬਾਲਾ ਨੇ ਡਾ ਸੰਜੂ ਗੁਪਤਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਰਗਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ।

ਰੈੱਡ ਰਿਬਨ ਕਲੱਬ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਰੈੱਡ ਰਿਬਨ ਕਲੱਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਿਤੀ 27/9/2019 ਨੂੰ ਹੈਲਥ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਸਨਲ ਹਾਈਜੀਨ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਤੀ 25/11/2020 ਨੂੰ ਡਰੱਗ ਅਬਿਉਸ ਅਤੇ ਸਟਰੈੱਸ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸੇ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ 8/2/2021 ਨੂੰ ਪੋਸਟਰ ਮੇਕਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਖ ਲਿਖਣ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ।

ਵੋਮੈਨ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਸੈੱਲ: 24 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਨੀਲਮ ਭਾਰਦਵਾਜ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੋਮੈਨ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਸੈੱਲ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ। ਆਪਣੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਮੌਕੇ ਇਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੋਸਟਰ ਮੇਕਿੰਗ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ।

ਰੈੱਡ ਕਰਾਸ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਰੈੱਡ ਕਰਾਸ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ 08 ਮਈ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਬਲਬੀਰ ਚੰਦ ਐਰੀ ਦਾ ਪਸਾਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਸੀ "ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਰੈੱਡ ਕਰਾਸ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀ–ਟੁਗ਼ੈਦਰ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਹਿਊਮੈਨਟੀ ਟੁ ਅਟੈਨ ਪੀਸ"।

ਮਿਊਜਿਕ ਕਲੱਬ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਮਿਊਜਿਕ ਕਲੱਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਿਤੀ 23/6/2021 ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਘੇ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਗੋ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਣਧੀਰ ਕੰਵਲ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ।

ਐੱਨ ਐੱਸ ਐੱਸ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਐਨ ਐੱਸ ਐੱਸ ਯੂਨਿਟਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ 5 ਫਰਵਰੀ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਇੱਕ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਰੈਲੀ ਕੱਢੀ ਗਈ।

ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਖੇਡ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ: ਕੋਵਿਡ ਪ੍ਰਕੋਪ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਅ ਲਈ ਸਟੈਂਡਰਡ ਆਪਰੇਟਿੰਗ ਪਰੋਸਿਜਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖਦਿਆਂ ਕਾਲਜ ਦਾ 101 ਵਾਂ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਖੇਡ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ 5 ਮਾਰਚ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਸਮੇਟਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ ਦੇ ਉਦਘਾਟਨੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ, ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਥ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਬੋਰਡ ਬਤੋਰ ਮੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੈਪਟਨ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਸੰਧੂ, ਮਾਨਯੋਗ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ ਕੀਤੀ। ਦੋਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਹੌਂਸਲਾ ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਈ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਖੇਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਅਹਿਮ ਅੰਗ ਦੱਸਿਆ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਅਬਲੈਟਿਕਸ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲਿਆ।

"ਦਸਤਾਨ–ਏ–ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ" ਦਾ ਰਿਲੀਜ਼ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ: 13 ਮਾਰਚ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਉਸਮਾਨ ਰਹਿਮਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦਸਤਾਨ–ਏ–ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਲੀਜ਼ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਆਸ਼ੂ ਜੀ ਕੈਬਿਨੇਟ ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੋਏ।

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਦਿਵਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ: 23 ਮਾਰਚ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਰਾਜਗੁਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਦੇ ਸੁਫਨਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਡਾ ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਪਾਤਰ, ਡਾ ਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ ਅਭੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਬਤੋਰ ਵਕਤਾ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ।

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਨਾਗਰੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਸੰਮੇਲਨ: 26 ਮਾਰਚ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ 43 ਵੇਂ ਅਖਿਲ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਨਾਗਰੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਸੰਮੇਲਨ ਦੀ ਮੇਜ਼ਬਾਨੀ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਵਿਦਾਇਗੀ: 31 ਮਾਰਚ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ, ਬਤੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸੇਵਾ ਮੁਕਤ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸਟਾਫ ਨੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਵਿਦਾਇਗੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। 1 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਡਾ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਓਪਨ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਦਾ ਅਹੁਦਾ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਲਿਆ।

ਨਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਆਮਦ: 12 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੂੰ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਨਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ 12 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਟਰਾਂਸਫਰ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਦਾ ਅਹੁਦਾ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਹ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਤੋਰ ਡੀ ਡੀ ਓ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ।

ਨੈਕ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ: ਮਿਤੀ 22 ਅਤੇ 23 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ , 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਨੈਕ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤੀ ਅਧੀਨ ਦੋ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੰਜੀਵਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਡਾ. ਖੁਸ਼ਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ , ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ, ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਮੱਲ ਮੋਦੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਡੀਨ ਅਕਾਦਮ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਬਤੌਰ ਰਿਸੋਰਸ ਪਰਸਨ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ 400 ਸਾਲਾ ਸਮਾਰੋਹ: ਮਿਤੀ 28 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਐੱਨ ਐੱਸ ਐੱਸ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਐਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ 400 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਸਮਾਗਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿਚ, ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ, ਡਾ. ਸਰਬਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਜਗਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ, ਡਾ ਐੱਸ ਪੀ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੇ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਬਾਖੂਬੀ ਨਿਭਾਇਆ।

ਰੂਬਰੂ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ: ਮਿਤੀ 3 ਜੂਨ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਬਰੂ – ਡਾ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ ਦੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ 'ਚਰਖੜੀ' ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਚਰਚਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਪ੍ਰੋਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਮੰਚ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਭਜਨ ਗਿੱਲ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ।

ਕਾਮਰਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ: 4 ਜੂਨ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਰਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ "ਈ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਬਿਜ਼ਨੈੱਸ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਅਤੇ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਮਜਸ ਕਾਲਜ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਡਾ ਸੁਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਡਾ ਵਿਕਾਸਦੀਪ ਨੇ ਬਤੌਰ ਰਿਸੋਰਸ ਪਰਸਨ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਬੰਦ ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਵਾਗਤੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਸੁਮਨ ਲਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਹੇ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਡਾ ਹਰਬਲਾਸ ਹੀਰਾ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਸੰਤ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ: 6 ਜੂਨ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ "ਸੰਤ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਿਤਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ" ਤੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਿਨੋਦ ਬੱਬਰ, ਡਾ ਅਰੁਣਾ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸ਼ੁਕਲ, ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਡਾ ਸੌਰਭ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਡਾ ਉਮਾ ਸ਼ੰਕਰ, ਡਾ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਡਾ ਅਨੁਜ ਦਿਵੇਦੀ, ਡਾ ਕਾਮਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ ਅਨੂ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਕੋਲ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੋ।

ਵਨਮਹਤੋਸਵ: 8 ਜੂਨ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਵਨਮਹੋਤਸਵ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੌਂਸਲਰ ਸੰਨੀ ਭੱਲਾਅਤੇ ਦੀਪਿਕਾ ਸੰਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਪੌਦੇ ਲਗਾਏ।

ਸੱਕਿਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਉੱਪਰ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ: ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕਵਾਲਿਟੀ ਅਸੁਰੈਂਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਿਤੀ 12 ਜੂਨ, 2021 ਨੂੰ "Practical Insights on Career Advancement" ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਸੀ ਏ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਯੋਗ ਦਿਵਸ: 21 ਜੂਨ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਅੰਤਰ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਯੋਗ ਦਿਵਸ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਯੋਗ ਸੰਸਥਾਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਯੋਗ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਵੇਕਸੀਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਕੈਪ: ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਐੱਨ ਐੱਸ ਐੱਸ ਅਤੇ ਐਨ ਸੀ ਸੀ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਵੇਕਸੀਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਕੈਂਪ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਲਗੱਪਗ 500 ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਵਿਡ ਵੈਕਸੀਨ ਲਗਾਈ ਗਈ।

ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਉੱਪਰ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ: 24 ਜੂਨ, 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ , ਆਈ ਕਿਉ ਏ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਯੁਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਦਾਸ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਦੇ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ, ਡਾ ਜਗਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਜ਼ਫ਼ਰ, ਡਾ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਲਾਲ ਗਰਗ, ਡਾ. ਨਿਰਮਲ ਜੋੜਾ, ਡਾ. ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰੱਖੋ। ਮੰਚ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਿਭਾਈ।

ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟਰ ਯਸ਼ਪਾਲ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਕਿ ਮੌਤ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਸੋਗ ਦੀ ਲਹਿਰ: 14 ਜੁਲਾਈ,2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟਰ ਯਸ਼ਪਾਲ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿਚ ਸੋਗ ਦੀ ਲਹਿਰ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਉਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨਿੱਘੀ ਸ਼ਰਧਾਂਜਲੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ।

ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਗਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਓਪਨ ਯੁਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਨਾਮਜਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ: ਮਿਤੀ 22 ਜੁਲਾਈ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਭਵਨ (ਰੂਸਾ ਬਲਾਕ-II) ਦਾ ਨੀਂਹ ਪੱਥਰ: ਮਿਤੀ 30/7/2021 ਨੂੰ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਆਸ਼ ਜੀ. ਖਰਾਕ, ਸਿਵਿਲ ਸਪਲਾਇਜ ਅਤੇ ਉਪਭੋਗਤਾ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਉੱਚਤਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਉਸਾਰੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਭਵਨ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਹਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਕੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ, ਦਾ ਨੀਂਹ ਪੱਥਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ। ਇਸ ਭਵਨ ਤੇ ਲਗੱਪਗ ਇੱਕ ਕਰੋੜ 55 ਲੱਖ ਰਪਏ ਦਾ ਖਰਚ ਆਵੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਅਗਲੇ ਸੱਤ ਅੱਠ ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਲੋਕ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਲੋਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਸ਼ੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਆਸ਼ੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇੰਪੂਰਵਮੈਂਟ ਟਰੱਸਟ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ 10 ਕਰੋੜ ਰਪਏ ਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ ਐੱਸ ਸੀ ਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਉਹਨਾ ਆਖਿਆ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟੈਂਡਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਮੁਕੰਮਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਰਕ ਅਲਾਟਮੈਂਟ ਹੋਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਆਮਦਨ ਸਰੋਤ ਵੀ ਵਧਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਲਧਿਆਣਵੀ ਦੀ ਯਾਦਗਾਰ ਵੀ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਉਹਨਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਬਰਸਾਤਾਂ ਖਤਮ ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਸਤੀਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਧਵਨ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਨੇਪਰੇ ਚੜ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਉੱਪਰ 44 ਲੱਖ ਰਪਏ ਦੀ ਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਨਗਰ ਨਿਗਮ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਖਰਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਆਸ਼ੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਮੇਅਰ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਲਕਾਰ ਸੰਧੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਹਾਕੀ ਗਰਾਉਂਡ ਉੱਪਰ ਸਮਾਰਟ ਸਿਟੀ ਪੋਜੈਕਟ ਤਹਿਤ ਅਸਟਰੋਟਰਫ ਲਗਵਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਹਕਮ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਉਹਨਾ ਆਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਸਪੋਰਟਸ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਧਾਰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਵਿੰਮਿੰਗ ਪੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੂਟਿੰਗ ਰੇਂਜ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ 'ਤੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਡਾ ਗਰਪੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਡੀਨ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਸਾ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ (ਡਾ) ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਲਨ

ਡਾ, ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ

ਕੀਤਾ।

ਪੋਫੈਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਡੀਨ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਮਾਮਲੇ

ENGLISH SECTION

The Interplay of Literature and Cinema



Perceived as literature in motion, cinema first made its appearance as 'motion pictures' in the late 19th century whereby a series of photographs were projected in rapid succession to create an illusion of movement. Despite beginning with a heavy

reliance upon books for source material, cinema has come to wield greater influence which has only grown with time. One obvious reason for its greater popularity is the difference of medium. One is audio-visual while the other is to be read. A certain level of scholarship and a particular kind of orientation are prerequisites of reading. Reading also requires active engagement of the reader while in viewing there is only passive participation with instant gratification because of the mélange of sight and sound. Hence, cinema's reach is wider than that of books. However, the two have certain abiding similarities also. Both deal with the cultural tropes of a civilization. Both strive to mirror society to achieve diverse aims like generating awareness, providing entertainment, and of course, raking profits. A symbiotic relationship exists between them. Although cinema draws heavily from literature, there are occasions when it seeks to assert its own identity by way of offering its own interpretations which may be at variance with the purpose of the author. The question of fidelity also creeps in. The reasons for this are manifold. In the first place, it is very difficult to compress a full-length drama or a novel into a film of, say 2-3 hours. The director must sift and select material that will resonate with his target audience, which is far wider, larger, and more various than the readership that the author had in mind when he penned his work. For instance, Anne with an E which has been trending on Netflix is an adaptation of the classic 1908 children's novel by L M Montgomery- Anne of Green Gables. It has deviated a lot from the original storyline by including issues of marginalization, racial

intolerance, and inequality to make it more culturally inclusive. Moreover, language can also pose a barrier. Works written in languages we do not understand are inaccessible to us. But when they are made into English films or when they are adapted using the local language and culture, automatically the reach of the story increases. Hindi film adaptations of Shakespeare are a case in point. Epics like the Mahabharata and the Ramayana have been the subject of many TV and film versions in many Indian and foreign languages. Such adaptations bring fresh perspectives and interpretations to the fore. Many may not have read these exceptional books like the Harry Potter series, Alice in Wonderland, Little Women, the novels of Charles Dickens, and so many others but, comparatively, a much larger number of people have seen the film versions of these literary masterpieces. Alternatively, films have also been reworked into novels.

Due to the ensuing pandemic cinema has attained a new 'high' because the audience was already 'captive'. There has been a significant increase in viewership on the different video screening platforms, thus, increasing the reach of films even further. A fresh change can also be discerned in the cinematic vision. Films are being made on more realistic and relatable themes. The alliance between literature and cinema also brought visibility for themes like partition, militancy, and immigration. Both literature and cinema are individual forms of art. Both genres impact society, though the impact is immediate in the case of cinema and is limited in the case of a play or a novel. However, more than the story, it is the art of storytelling that is the final litmus test in both the mediums.

Ms. Harmeet Kaur Jhajj Assistant Professor of English

Pros and Cons of Virtual Education



The world is rapidly becoming technologically advanced as years pass us by. Humans discovered fire nearly one million years ago and it was only in 6000 BCE that we could learn to irrigate our fields. Since then and now, we have come so far

ahead that we have invented airplanes, satellites, computers, and much more over such a short period of time. It is surprising how fast everything is changing. Our scientists are actually working on Artificial Intelligence and Nano Technology! Science has been making such huge leaps, not over decades but years and months. If we just pause and take a look around ourselves, we'll find several gadgets which we have begun using in our daily lives without even realizing that they were not even invented a few months back and now life is just not the same without them.

Taking an example from the field of education, it was only a few years back when people had remarked in passing that a time would come when students would not have to take books to school and would study with the help of devices only. But no one could ever imagine that such a time would come so soon or that students would not have to go to schools and colleges at all and would study sitting back at home through their phones, laptops, tablets, or computers.

Instead of going into the details of how the education system was abruptly thrust into such a predicament in such a short time, I would rather discuss how this move has affected all the stakeholders of this enterprise i.e. students, teachers, school /college / university administration and parents.

The most affected of all have been the students and teachers, without whose presence and participation disseminating education is impossible. Even though the curriculum and quality of education is the same, the mode of providing education has shifted from face-to-face interaction in classrooms to virtual interaction with the help of certain software and apps like Zoom, Google Meet, etc. Initially, it was quite difficult for teachers as well as for students to adjust to this change but the younger generation has adapted to this move quite fast and teachers too have worked hard to maintain pace with the students. The teachers had to come out of their comfort zones and learn the latest technology while the students had to re-learn the decorum to be maintained during classes as a virtual class is far different from an in-person class. In this case, the control of maintaining order in the class too shifted from the teachers' hands to the students. They now have to be self-disciplined and concentrate on learning of their own free will as opposed to earlier times when the teacher could punish them if they did not maintain discipline.

Apart from this, there has been another shift to the virtual platform, i.e. Co-curricular activities. In the past days, these were held in auditoriums or in open grounds where students could participate in sports, debates, declamations, seminars, and workshops but now this has ceased to be. These days, all events have to be held online, there are webinars instead of seminars, and other activities too are being held online. The one positive aspect of these virtual events is that the students are receiving global exposure. The resource persons, judges, and chief guests no longer need to travel to a certain location and deliver their lectures but can participate in the events, sitting back at home. The exposure to specialists, celebrities, and other eminent personalities was not possible earlier because it led to a huge financial burden on the organizers. The cost of travelling, food, stay and the actual organization of events was quite a lot and the bigger the personality invited the bigger the arrangements needed to be made. Virtual events on the other hand cost nothing compared to the initial costs borne. State, National, and even International events can be organized practically free of cost. This has led to a focus on organizing the best of events providing maximum exposure virtually.

Further, looking into the effects this has had on the parents, it can be said that they have become much more burdened with their children's education. Most parents felt relieved after sending their children to school, thinking that the teachers will take care of educating their wards. But now, since their kids are studying from home, the mantle of teaching them discipline and etiquette has come upon their shoulders as they are the only ones who are around these children and who can make them understand things personally. It is they who have to make sure that their children are present in the virtual classroom otherwise their children will fail to receive muchneeded education.

Finally, it can be said that change is a part of life and one must adapt to the coming changes in order to survive. Even though the necessity of providing education online may fade shortly, I hope that we will be able to continue to reap the positive benefits of this method of teaching. Perhaps, a blended mode of education is what the future has in store for us.

Gitika M.A. II English Roll No. 6011



Knocking the O's from 2020



2020 kicked in with two big O's, an outbreak of a global pandemic, and a monthly subscription to plenty of new obstacles. The end of the second decade of the 2000's left a forever mark on the history of mankind, keeping up with the

'one' big thing that shakes the world every 100 years. A new virus set its foot on the global front with a mission to gain worldwide fame and it undoubtedly became the talk of the big, wide human village. As scary as it seemed, it overwhelmed every big and small, man and woman, as if it was the next super-villain Marvel and DC had to fight.

For days and weeks and months people were locked down in their homes, but it was the first time in a million years that earth paused to catch a breath. The virus might have killed many humans but it gave humanity a second chance to weigh down health over wealth and rekindle brotherhood and compassion. While all the men in power felt helpless, the birds flew a little higher and the animals felt free. It gave us, humans, time to revisit our thoughts and to figure out who the culprit was. Was it a tiny over-hyped virus or us, obnoxious beings, who caused the world to stop?

The pandemic kept sending us new obstacles as signals to outrage the sleeping soul within us, to bring a change and understanding of the obscure. As commoners, we felt that the virus outweighed all our stress and worries but on the other hand it hit us with a realization that there is so much more to life than just running after money. It is 'life' itself that makes us the wealthiest and that we are blessed to have had the most precious gift of health that helped us survive one of the tiniest monsters known in time.

While humans felt trapped inside the four walls of their house and the fear above their heads, the omnipresent lord smiled at the opportunity given to us, to be able to spend more time with our families and ourselves because 'family is all we have' at the end. The broken and distant familial ties got another chance to revive because in the most dangerous of times they still felt the safest. The magic of the feeling of being at home was the most desired, and no one cared about expensive items or diamonds anymore.

Every new day felt like a new start over, for a new hobby, a new activity, a new invention, a new

dish, a new book, a new movie/series, and a lot of more new-s than those can be counted. The world stopped but a new love story began, the one that we forgot we had with ourselves. Those who had zero tolerance now became patient and worked towards things they never did before. The value of things we took for granted was now clear and ignited a flame in us, a flame of co-operation and help, a flame to serve humanity, a flame to be of use to anyone and everyone in need in whatsoever capacity we could. Even though the year bowled us over with a new obstacle each day, we managed to knock down every single one, transforming each into a new opportunity. The outbreak couldn't break us but we definitely broke up with our over-rated materialistic selves. Thus, a year of trouble remedied and renewed our lives just like fire purifies gold to make it worth its value.

Japleen Kaur Pahwa M.A. II English Roll No. 6024

My Poetry

My poetry gives words to my silences, Subtly but truly, It touches my grievances. I cannot emote, am not a dramatist. I cannot paint on a canvas, am not an artist.

I have seen life in different hues Words touch chords within in meaningful cues My poetry gives me freedom to express My poetry tells me there is nothing to suppress.

I hold talks with my poetry
My poetry is a friend to me
Gives me a different 'see' of the world
With my poetry I am what I want to be
Truthful and sensitive

My poetry is my passion I am creative.

Mrs. Iradeep
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics



Lockdown Coron (a) icles

Lockdown! Lockdown!
In every nation, city and town,
A new virus dashed through,
With symptoms matching the common flu.

Everything came to a standstill, Be it near the ocean or up the hill, Only the hospitals were packed with long queues, While everyone shuddered with the Covid blues.

Scary as it seemed,
Chaotic as it deemed,
It did us both bad as well as good,
By rekindling the worldwide brotherhood.

When everyone sat at home, Prohibited to go around and roam, News blared up on the TV screen, Depicting the horrific global scene.

A pandemic had thus rung a bell, To make a call, to shout and tell, That the money which we run after, Cannot guarantee us health and laughter.

It is only our family,
That can get us through a tragedy,
When life feels all doomed and low,
They teach us to get back strong and slow.

Even in a time this tough, In a situation this scary and rough, Its 'them' who can make us smile, And give us the strength to walk another mile.



Japleen Kaur Pahwa M.A. II English Roll No. 6024

Failure



Some people fear it, others face it, some know it, others don't but what is failure? The definition of failure depends really upon the personality of an individual. Weak ones flinch in the face of failure; for them, it is the end of the line but for others, it is an

opportunity to start over, to do something new, to gain a whole lot of knowledge and experience. So failure is really a life-mending experience, it just depends on you and how you take it. There is even a third category of people and I can bet it is the worst one because they haven't had a taste of it ever. Failures teach us something about life in a way that success never could. It teaches us that life is all about continuous efforts to meet our goals. It teaches us a sense of equality, that everyone has a role to play, a destiny to fulfill be it a human being or a creature. Take the example of a spider, it goes on making its intricate web to catch some prey but then we dust the web anywhere we find it. Despite these failures, the spider keeps on making its web because this is the purpose that it's been given in life. So every human being must know his or her purpose in life and strive towards achieving it.

Let's talk about the present scenario. A disease that made the world halt. Covid-19 which has made social or physical distancing a mandate as if smartphones or laptops weren't already doing that. Not only has it left millions dead but has also confined billions in prison-like-conditions which are affecting everyone physically as well as psychologically. Although the conditions were meant to improve with time yet they have worsened especially here in India with more than two hundred thousand cases every day and in circumstances like these people are unsure what they are supposed to do. Being aimless or hopeless are not ideal conditions to lead a normal life. However, this setback has given us time to think about the choices we have made in life. So we should always take the positives forward.

Now the reason I chose to write an article about failure is that I am sometimes afraid of it too but the fact that I am at least trying to write gives me the confidence that even if I fail, it will only be for good, it would give me experience and a whole new perspective about writing. So one should always be up for the challenge however small or big it might be.

God has given every creature a part to play in life and he keeps on doing, failing, and redoing until the ultimate end. So failing is basically a part of our life. It lights a fire in the adventurous ones to strive towards their goals with more enthusiasm. On the other hand, success without failure can sometimes lead to arrogance. It can make a person an egoist. It can fill a person with too much self-pride and we all know that the feeling of superiority has never benefitted anyone in the history of mankind. Just think about this - what would life be if everyone got what they wanted without any effort? Even to fail, efforts are necessary because one cannot fail at something without doing anything. Not doing anything would have certainly affected human evolution and if everything came easy in life, what would be left in it at all? So, one should always be laborious, adventurous, and ready to make amends to be better human beings.

Deepak Garg

B.A. III Roll No. 2244



In the Wake of Death



It was over. "A hit and run." – The officials declared.

The landline was the first one to wail. It had last spoken a few years ago, of that old grandma, in a far-away village. Yet the landline broke its silence once again. It was the mother who

picked it up before dropping it to the floor.

It was a chilly morning in November, made colder by the news that spread from door to door, phone to phone. The air was thick with gloom. Clouds hung low with dark despair while I entered the house along with the neighbours.

It was a large gathering; some white-clothed, some white-faced. Chairs were brought in by the neighbors, on which the elderly sat talking about the other living members of society. People kept pouring in; distant relatives, friends who skipped college, neighbours and the postmaster.

There wasn't much for me to do at the site. So I kept strolling around and overheard the uncle detailing the postmaster about the incident - "The boy had left for college on his bike... happy and cheerful, his mother says."

'Happy and cheerful' - that he was; always among the toppers of the batch. He was so ecstatic the day his band won in the youth festival; still remember him reading that story a hundred times to me, which won the regional competition.

"And then," the uncle continued, "as he approached the New Market intersection, a speeding truck rammed... it just rammed into my son... and he was gone." I thought I heard his voice break at the end there, but he just paused and normally went on, "The matter is not cleared up yet. The police still have the driver in custody." The postmaster nodded fervently with heavy sighs, asking God to grant peace to his soul. Tragic indeed, for it was death by accident, and also because the boy was just twenty one.

I stepped inside. My dearest pal, now addressed as 'the body', lay hidden under a thin stretch of fabric. It was eerily quiet, save for a sob here, or a snivel there. Close yet away from her son, was the mother, looking ever so pale, so worn out; leaning against the father for support, sobbing silently by his side. Just staring numbly; the mother who always made sure he picked up all the good hobbies, remained kind to all, good or bad, and respected every one. His dad, who had given in to his plea to buy him that guitar, to play

his heart out; gifted a camera to capture the world and the best racquet to smash his opponents at tennis. But all that was left now was a lean, lifeless huddle of flesh and bones; and nothing more.

The parents were an utter mess, the ones he would tell me all about. What they did for him, how much they cared for him and just how much he wanted to 'return their pay-check', as he would say. He loved them; he did... but could never express it. I'm sure if he knew it were to end like this, he would have opened up a little more, thanked more often and hugged a tad tighter.

I was at a loss for words. We had known each other for ages. He was an embodiment of potential, brimming over with passion and vigour; a boy who wanted to win the world. A billionth fraction of that land was where he now lay, and there was nothing in the world that I could do to wake him up again.

It was time to take the body to the funeral ground. There was a slight delay, because one of his aunts was still on the way. And I just knew the fact that the young fool would've loved the delay, for sure, not for the aunt though, but for that girl in his batch. That's how he referred to her when he told me about their first conversation. "How lively! Oh, those eyes are the most beautiful I have ever seen!!" and he would just go on and on. They had known each other for about a year. He was really serious about her and would often tell me how he felt that she was 'the one'.

I'm not even sure if she's got the news yet.

As the wait prolonged, people became a bit restless. Phones vibrated, and they would be like, "Yes, it'll just take another hour. I'll join you guys at the office by 2." I sat near the strongly perfumed cousin who was texting about being bored to some "Hunny", and was coaxing him to pick her up from the funeral ground itself. Then I stopped peeking. The truth is always bitter.

Finally, the aunt arrived, cried, and joined the

audience. Soon, the priest began mumbling prayers. People glanced at each other. If their glances met, they would quickly shut their eyes and put on a serious face just to affirm and maintain the intensity of the incident. It was quite a view.

By the time they had placed him on a wooden stretcher, people had already begun a procession towards the crematorium. I remember the days we used to go to those grounds at night when we were kids. We would call all the friends, join our hands together and try to contact the souls and spirits through an Ouija board.

Back in the present, two able-bodied cousins and two of the other friends carried the bier on their shoulders. I could've lent my shoulder too, but I just couldn't. My heart alone was heavy enough. Thus began the 'ultimate' journey of the boy. For someone who wanted to explore and travel the globe, half a mile seemed a heavy bargain. One of the morticians led the crowd, chanting the name of God. People would repeat after him like parrots, looking into their cell phones or attending urgent calls in between. It was just too kind of them to bear along.

Rest assured it wasn't the same world I'd known for all these years. It was now, remarkably different. Most people would forget the whole affair in an hour or so. The only ones who'd have to live with an eternal void would be the parents. Their young prince was being carried away on his wooden chariot to conquer the land of no return. But for others, it was just a matter of hours.

We reached the crematorium. The logs were already prepared upon which the body was to be placed. The cold had alleviated a bit. Gusts of wind, however, continued to sigh through the ground. It was all very quiet now. Amidst the huge congregation, the body was placed carefully on the wooden logs and covered by a multitude of white sheets, perhaps because it was late in November. And suddenly, a puff of wind swept across and fumbled through those sheets, as if counting them. The left foot of the boy lay exposed. People were forced to look away, for it

revealed the crimson red blood, half-dried all over his foot, or whatever remained of it... The people working on the sheets hastily covered it again carefully. Maybe God too, didn't accept unpackaged stuff.

The pyre was lit by the father, who'd jump at his pettiest of wounds, but he didn't protest now. As the blazing tips of the fire now rose higher and higher in the cold breeze, I saw the smouldering of a future. No! It wasn't just skin or bones, it was a whole world. And the society, the people... well, why would they care, they didn't know any of it anyway.

Eventually, people began to take their leave and hurried off on their respective wheels. The morticians had been paid for the day, and they too, scampered off for lunch. The parents bore a look of daze and confusion, not knowing where to go now. Transparent as I was now, to the opaqueness of this world, also didn't know where to go from here.

The poor parents left too, supported by the remaining family that had stayed behind. The sun was out now and was weakly peeping through the haze. The wind had dropped and the dust settled, for good. Dust it was, all that was left.

I stood all alone watching the dead and dry, reddish-orange leaves float by. I wondered if there was an end to their journey, or if they would just pass on from one street to another. Or was this the end?

I walked out of the crematorium and went straight towards the colony park where we used to have our chats and settled on the corner bench.

My foot had been hurting for a while now. No doubt, it had been a debilitating day...

I looked around for a moment. And just as I turned my eyes towards my foot... there it was...

Crimson red blood... half dried...

Gobindpal Singh

B.A. III Roll No. 2263

The Art of Translation



An online workshop on 'Understanding Cultural Nuances in Translation' was organised by the PG Department of English. Dr. Hina Nandrajog, Principal, Vivekananda College, New Delhi, helped the participants

understand the finer nuances of this art which, as she said, could be very thrilling and frustrating at the same time for one can never be fully satisfied with one's work and the search for that exact word could keep on teasing one. Dr. Nandrajog is two times recipient of the prestigious Katha Prize for Translation, in 1999 and 2001, and the coveted Sahitya Akademi Prize for Translation in 2007, and many more honours and recognitions.

Since the very beginning of human existence, man has needed to connect with others outside his tribe. Hence, it is vital to create successful communication across different cultures. The transmission of a written text from one language to another is known as translation. Language is much more than just a means of communication. It is a reflection of a people's culture, society, and beliefs. Through translation one can have access to different cultures which would have been otherwise impossible.

The Principal, Dr. Gurpreet very aptly opined that in translation the soul of the meaning in the source language should remain intact. The key function of translation is to preserve the text's intent and original tone while accounting for regional and cultural differences between the source and target languages. Proficiency in more than one language is required for translation along with a strong grasp of vocabulary. The orientation of the translator also matters.

Elaborating upon the challenges faced by translators, Dr. Nandrajog explained that learning to negotiate and neutralize is key to conveying

the meaning of the work being translated. The text has to be taken closer to the reader. Hence, there is no single methodology for translation. It is frequently a mixture of strategies indicated by the target language. A literal translation is a word-forword translation into the target language that is idiomatically and grammatically correct. On the other hand, when the conceptual or structural elements of the original text cannot be directly translated into the target language, the translator resorts to other strategies like transposition, trans-creation, modulation, adaption, or reformulation. The text might become a transcreation if the translator takes too many liberties with it, as in the case of the epic, Ramayana. There exists so many translations of Ramayana depending upon the target reader for whom it is being translated. For example, its language will be different if it is being translated for children or if it is being translated for the western reader and so on. A free translation is one that faithfully reproduces the original text's meaning. It may or may not closely resemble the original's format or arrangement.

Transposition includes reordering the components of speech, that is, subject-verbobject placement in a phrase without affecting the meaning. Modulation entails substituting a term that is not identical to the original but conveys the same meaning. When it comes to adaptation, the most common substitute is culture, which means the translator employs a different word or phrase that is more appropriate and familiar to the culture that speaks the target language. For example, a cricket match can be changed to a baseball match for the American target audience to be able to relate. Reformulation entails employing a different expression to convey the same meaning, which aids in the translation of proverbs and idioms. For example, comparison with an owl indicates the person's foolishness in Hindispeaking culture while the English proverb 'As wise as an owl' indicates the exact opposite.

Hence, the knowledge of cultural context of words and phrases is vital.

The ultimate goal of translation is to successfully communicate the source content in the target text. The words of AK Ramanujan - "A translator is an artist under oath" form the basic principle of all translation theories.

Babbandeep Kaur

M.A. I English Roll No. 5025



The Indian Feminist



At its most basic level, Feminism refers to the advocacy of women's rights based on the inherent equality of sexes. It incorporates several social, political, cultural movements and moral philosophies concerned with gender

discrimination and equal rights for women. The term "feminism" comes from the French word "Femenisme" and was first used in England in the 1800s in association with the movement for equal rights for women. The history of feminism can be divided into three waves; the first feminist wave was in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the second was in the 1960s and 1970s, and the third wave extends from the 1990s to the present.

Often when we think about feminism we associate it with the west. Names like Elaine Showalter, Virginia Woolf, and Simone de Beauvoir come to our mind. But to interpret history in monolithic universal terms by ignoring cultural differences would be a big mistake. Feminism is diasporic and multicultural. Every society is different, so the women living in these

societies cannot have similar needs. Their needs are conditioned by several factors, such as racial, familial background, educational qualification, economic status, etc. We cannot talk about equal employment opportunities for women in a society where even their education is not guaranteed.

India has a long history of patriarchy, but even under severe societal pressures women have resisted conformity. In the literature of the early Vedic period, one can find mention of several female scholars like Gargi, Maitreyi, and Lopamudra. In the 17th century, Bibi Dalbir Kaur formed an all women's army to fight the Mughal forces. After succeeding her father to the Kakatiya throne, Rani Rudrama Devi led several battles at the age of 14 against nobles in her kingdom who opposed her rule because of her gender. Savitribai Phule along with her husband worked for women's education and also opened a care center for victims of sexual abuse.

If we talk about the 21st century, women are working hard to achieve equality in every field. Meenakshi Arora's persistent efforts led to the framing of the Vishakha Guidelines, which became the basis for the formation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (2003). Activist Kavita Krishnan set in motion a series of protests after the Nirbhaya rape case, which led to the Criminal Law Amendment 2013 that made changes in the existing rape laws in the country.

Feminism in India is misunderstood by men and women alike. People think that it is about hating men and establishing women as the stronger sex in society. But in reality, feminism is about equality, and how both genders should be treated equally in every aspect. For example, if a man wants to be a nurse, or wants to do any job that society thinks of as feminine, he should be able to do so without any pressure.

However, it is heartening to see that there are families where girls are not made to feel any less than boys, where they are told by their parents and family members to hold their heads high. They are encouraged to form their own opinions and put them forward even if they are different from others. If we give some serious thought, isn't it is ludicrous that people should discriminate against anyone because of their gender? As a society, we need to grow up, emerge from our little bubbles and enjoy the beauty of the world instead of getting our minds tangled in useless viewpoints. Sympathetic looks are given to girls when people get to know that they don't have a brother, men catcalling girls on the street, all this gives a perspective on how women are looked upon as inferior to men and what women are facing every day across the country and makes it implicitly clear that we have a long way to go as a society.

One of the most difficult tasks that feminists face today cannot be solved in a courtroom; that is changing men's underlying attitude towards women. From childhood itself, we need to teach our boys to see everyone as equals and our girls to be more assertive. This change in attitude is the only way to end violence and abuse towards women. Because we are such a diverse country, feminism cannot mean the same for everyone. To some women it means going out at any hour without fearing for their safety, to some it means having equal opportunities at the workplace, and to some, it means having the basic right to respect. Therefore, we women need to band together and march towards a more equal India.

"I am not free while any woman is unfree, even if her shackles are very different than my own." ----Audrey Lorde

Jasnoor Kaur

M.A. I English Roll No. 5006

Factopedia

- Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was nominated
 11 times for the Nobel Prize.
- The heart of a blue whale is so big that a human can swim through the arteries.

Impact of the Lockdown



Covid-19 which is said to have originated from Wuhan, China has caused a serious impact on almost every society of the world. This virus spread at a very fast rate and lockdown seemed to be the only method to control its spread. Almost all countries

of the world adopted this method. During lockdown in Indian society, multiple issues related to social, educational, agricultural etc. have been noticed. The pandemic has had a serious impact on the lives of workers, youth, children, and even on families.

The pandemic impacted people in diverse ways. Those who work in offices now had to work online from home, students too had to study online. Women seem to be severely affected. During the lockdown, the cases of domestic violence increased. More than 92,000 calls were received, asking for protection from domestic violence in the initial 11 days of the lockdown. In fact, this number kept on increasing rapidly so much so that it could not be accurately calculated after a time. This highlights that the women are facing two pandemics at the same time, one is the Corona Virus and the second is domestic violence.

Education has also been adversely affected worldwide due to the widespread closures of schools, colleges, and universities. It was a very challenging situation in India as many people live in areas without any internet connectivity. Also, many poor students do not have any smartphones or other devices which are required for online classes. So, they did not study at all. The Pandemic has been a challenge to educational institutions. They had to face a severe financial crunch as the fees could not be collected from students which are then used to pay the teachers and other employees. Many schools had to shut down due to this nationwide

lockdown.

The worst to be affected by the pandemic were the migrant workers. With the overnight shutting down of factories for an unspecified period, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortage, and no money to pay the rent of their quarters. They are dependent on their daily wages with which they meet their daily requirements of food and lodging. They barely have any savings. In such a situation many families of migrant workers had no option before them but to go back to their homes. With no transport available, they had to walk long distances to their native villages. We can only imagine the pain and suffering that they must have undergone as they walked thousands of miles with their children in the heat of the Indian summer. Imagine the pain that the pregnant women must have endured as they too walked back home. Many people died due to exertion. It is a tragic chapter in the history of our country.

Apart from migrant workers, Gig workers (delivery boys, cab drivers) have also gone through similar hardships as there was no work due to the Corona Virus-induced lockdown. So many people were rendered jobless overnight. Many people were stranded abroad as flights were cancelled. This caused a huge loss to the economy of the entire world. Also, when people travelled from different countries to their home country, they had to take many precautions and be in quarantine for a stipulated period causing many difficulties to them apart from the fear of contracting the virus.

However, there was a positive side to this Covid-19 Pandemic also. We found true and real heroes emerging, like the doctors and the police and administrative officials who were at the frontline battling this virus. By taking precautions and wearing personal protection equipment (PPE), the doctors worked day and night to save the lives of the people from this deadly virus. They risked their lives to save other people's lives. Like doctors, the police officials also worked continuously to restrict the people from moving or gathering about. Many doctors and police officials also lost their lives during this period. But humanity survived. Due to the lockdown, many people were rendered jobless, and they had no money for their sustenance. Many good-hearted people come forward to help them. They provided them essential commodities. The central and state governments also come forward to help these people with various policies. Free ration was provided to the needy.

With Covid-19 shutting down economic activity in most parts of the world, people stayed at their homes. Street crimes like assault and robbery came down. Due to a drastic reduction in vehicular traffic, not just accidents but pollution levels also significantly decreased. Nature began to heal herself. Rivers became cleaner. This put a thought in my mind that perhaps we are the real virus in our beautiful Earth. It is us who have been ruining it. We should try to control the pollution levels which cause such destruction to our beautiful Earth.

Through the help of doctors and by taking special measures as imposed by governments all over the world, we were able to control the first wave of the Corona Virus. But now when lockdown has been lifted and people have started moving around fearlessly and without proper precautions, the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic might prove to be more dangerous since the second wave is spreading faster than the previous one. We cannot forget that this is a deadly virus and it caused almost 2.5 million deaths worldwide. But many people think that this virus is not so serious, and they are not taking proper precautions and have started gathering without any social distancing measures. People can stop this virus from spreading by taking proper precautions like observing social distancing, proper use of masks and sanitizers.

Jaspreet Singh

B.A. II Roll No. 1827 Learning beyond classrooms...

A Virtual Interaction with Padma Shri Mohammad Ali Baig



The PG Dept of English organized a virtual interaction with Padma Shri Mohammad Ali Baig, an internationally renowned figure in the field of film and theatre and the only Indian to have been invited to perform at Edinburgh Theatre

Festival and Oxford University. His plays have also been performed at Kala Ghoda Art Festival, Mumbai. Known as the 'Master of Epics' and the 'Sultan of Revival', Mohammad Ali Baig has 450 productions to his credit and more than 40 national and international awards from countries like France, Canada, UK, USA, and Turkey. He was bestowed with the French Honour in Paris in 2010; Retrospectives in UK and Turkey in 2015; and the prestigious Padma Shri in 2014.

In the interaction with students, he discussed some of his internationally acclaimed plays like Resham Ki Dor: Turebaaz Khan: Quli: Dilon Ka Shahzada; autobiographical play 'Under an Oak Tree' and others. Carrying forward his family's legacy of curating meaningful and heritage theatre, Mr. Baig is of the opinion that theatre can be revived by making it a blend of meaningful content and popular appeal. Youngsters, who are so taken up with films nowadays, must feel drawn towards the spectacle of theatre. The theatre experience must leave them intellectually satiated and aesthetically fulfilled. In the case of films and ad films too, there must be a strong concept that is thoroughly researched, is presented artistically, and is 'saleable' for India is a vast country and films must cater to the whole country. Moreover, simplicity is the premise of creativity. He advocates a healthy blend of art and commerce in the performing arts without compromising professional ethics. Films and theatre are a source of livelihood for a wide range of people, not just actors, who are engaged in different aspects of production.

Mr. Baig approaches his work with extreme seriousness and in a focused manner for one should not take the creative process for granted. If there are sufficient rehearsals, one will not forget one's lines. However, if one misses the cue, a minor mishap may happen on the stage. Talking about the current scenario he opined that cinema today lacks 'Heart and Vision', there is too much reliance upon technology. The advancement of technology has aided the creative process, but it cannot replace creativity. While adapting historical events for the stage, he said that he learned from his father to focus upon the lesser-known facts, particularly those that carry a human element and appeal. He advised against using theatre as a springboard to land into Bollywood and opined that theatre should be accorded a place in college and university curricula.

Ms. Harmeet Kaur Jhajj

Assistant Professor Department of English

Factopedia

- Istanbul is the only country whose one part lies in Europe and the other part lies in Asia.
- Launglachchi song has become the first ever Indian song to cross 1 billion views on YouTube.
- Instead of buying a Royal Enfield which cost Rs. 55000/- in 2001, if one would have invested in its shares, its value would have become Rs. 5.5 crore today.
- As unlikely as it may seem today, Adolf Hitler was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1939.

A 'Divine' Thought: The Story of a Unique School



On 2nd March 2020, a huge Marketing Fest was organised on the campus of our college to give students hands-on entrepreneurship training. Many stalls were put up. As part of the Organising Committee of the Fest, I helped many teams in

setting up their stalls, in deciding the theme, and various other aspects connected with the same. Amongst all the fun ventures, there was one stall that quietly projected a significant message without being loud and feisty like the others. I talked to the stall members: Amit, Diksha, Neha, Baljot, and Kulpreet. They were of BA 2nd year at that time. Diksha introduced me to two young girls, Mamta and Khushboo who were in grade 10th. In my conversation with them, I found that Diksha was volunteering in a school and the two girls were the students at that school and they had made pillowcases and decorative jars. I decided to enquire further because very few students volunteer in the hustle of life. The Lockdown did not deter me, and I went to this school in Jamalpur. I was awe-struck and indeed you might also be after knowing the entire story. As per the reports of the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) 7.6 million children in India live in neglected areas like slums. Children begging are a common sight on our roads. Not just to passively sympathise with the plight of these children but also to contribute to society resulted in the materialisation of Divine School. The simple idea of imparting basic etiquette to these not-so-presentable kids originated in the mind of Mr. Munish Dadwal and Ms. Sanjhali Jain. This idea bloomed into the idea of 'Divine School'.

The founders thought that if these kids were imparted basic etiquette and education then they would have no need to resort to begging. The idea which sounded quite simple was, in fact,

difficult to implement. The parents of kids belonging to slum areas did not want to lose the earning hand through begging, so they flatly refused to send their children to school even for a few hours unless they were given a lump sum amount which was practically impossible at that time. So, the founders convinced the parents of those students who attended government schools. Since 6th March 2015, they have been enhancing the quality of life of such children who have not received the privilege of public-school education.

Having started with just teaching kids to learn to sit, stand and respond to basic greetings, Divine School has seen manifold progress within six years wherein now the students are prepared for future by formal education and skill inculcation. They are given foundational education. It has increased its sources to provide the best possible education to harness the potential lying dormant in the nation. This is done by the volunteers who are mostly young students. In addition to volunteers, teachers have been employed so that there is no disturbance in the learning process when the volunteers need to take their own examinations. Students are placed into grades 3rd to grade 10th according to their calibre so that an in-depth knowledge of concepts can be imparted. The volunteers and founders even go beyond their means and pool their resources to enroll some bright students in public schools for their formal education.

One of the beautiful aspects of Divine School is that students who underperform in academics are trained in other domains so that they can earn and be self-reliant. The basic idea behind giving them the experience of learning is that they will become aware at some point in future about the value of education. This realisation will transform their vision about the importance of education for the coming generation and then they might play a

better role than they did for themselves. Recently one of the girls has been enrolled in a make-up artist course and she is excited and happy. It is because they have not thought such a life could be possible for them.

The current number of 30-35 students in the Divine School keeps fluctuating depending upon the phase of the year. Sometimes there are so many students seeking admission in DIVINE that the volunteers have to conduct a screening test for the kids. The volunteers are none other than college youngsters who believe that there is more to education than formal textbooks. These 10 -12 volunteers genuinely devote a few hours towards the noble cause of upliftment of these students. They keenly observe the students and make strong connections with them to understand their personality and their passions. They discuss their observations with other team members and form a strategy of enhancing the skills of every student. More than 250 students have been trained in the span of six years.

The school does not have classrooms like the ones in which we study. Rather learning takes place in the open space of Gurudwara Sahib at Jamalpur. I was astonished when volunteer Aman told me that the school is open even on Sundays and on religious days. They are given basic life lessons on Sundays. Yoga and painting are also part of their syllabus. The students here are happy, they have fun as ordinary kids should have and they are given every chance to express themselves through various art forms. They have performed a Nukkad Natak in Jain Public School. Many organisations like Girls Up Team, The Art of Living, and educational platforms like Abacus have visited them and conducted seminars for enriching their experience and expanding their vision.

Divine School is flourishing with the help of sponsors, crowd fundraising, and other sources. In my interaction with the volunteers, I discovered that they are passionate about their work. Volunteer Ravi gladly wants to welcome more

volunteers into the fold of the school. Volunteer Diksha reflected that Divine School is not just an organization, an NGO, or a school. It is an idea that should not be constricted within the boundaries of Ludhiana. There can be many more Divine Schools at various places, branching out in entire India making underprivileged kids skilled and financially independent. Volunteer Sahil emphasized upon skill building. He said that they keep on exploring their networks to find more sponsors. They want to channelize the monetary support in an efficient manner so that more students could be provided better opportunities. Palak, another volunteer, expressed the need for individuals who could impart skills to the students at the school.

On 28th June 2021, the school achieved the milestone of getting itself registered by the name of 'Soul Seed Foundation'. The 'Right to Education' is practiced in the real sense here which is a beautiful concept. The kids who had never imagined a decent life today have dreams in their eyes.

Samiksha Jain B.Sc III Roll No. 3952

Success

At times success is difficult to spot
Surrounded as it is by heart-breaking failures and
Tangled in the thorns of disappointment.
This, however, is only a temporary stage,
The last stage of the path of struggle.
Self-discipline, a firm resolve
Meticulous planning and constant practice
The only means to reach success.
He who respects them

And responds appropriately Will be embraced by success Eventually.

Abhishek Kumar B.A. I Roll No. 1107



Third Eye to Punjab



The state of Punjab is known for numerous reasons. It is known as the land of five rivers and because of the fertility of the land, it is also amongst one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. I was born and brought up 1200 km away from

Punjab in the heart of India, Madhya Pradesh. It is the second largest Indian state and is famous for Khajuraho temples, the Sanchi Stupa, Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, Kanha National Park along with Bandhavgarh and Madhav to name a few. It is a predominantly Hindi speaking state though quite liberal. This enables the coexistence of numerous cultures without compromising on their integrity. Jabalpur is one of the 100 Smart cities of India. It was once ruled by the Marathas and Marathi culture is found in profusion here.

They say home is where our story begins. I was dubious about my roots in Punjab. I was also uncertain if the transfer would turn out to be a blessing in disguise. I believe home is the tranquility we return to when the world turns upside down. The petrichor of the soil swayed my mother back to the wheat fields and the cool breeze of winters reminded her of the hearth where her own mother would sit and prepare 'makki ki roti'. When I set my foot on this prosperous land of my ancestors, I was enchanted by the choir of birds, particularly the Cukoo (Papiha). People here have a unique affinity with nature. Punjab is India's bread basket as its fertile land produces not only staples like wheat and rice but also other fruits and vegetables. This granary of India holds a primal position in the production of wheat and sugarcane.

If one visits Punjab, one's stomach is perpetually full. Such is the warm hospitality of the state. If you do not want yourself to be alienated in Punjab, never shake your head in 'No' to butter, curd, cottage cheese or ghee. Punjabis love their milk so much! In summers, people like to quench

their thirst with Lassi (buttermilk) and winters are marked with the pleasant sight of melting butter on 'Saag'. There are myriads of sweet dishes for those with the proverbial sweet tooth!

The land has given birth to numerous warriors, gallants, and prophets whose remembrance is forever alive in everyone's consciousness. The land of Mata Gujri and Mai Bhago can never turn its back upon women empowerment. The status of women in Punjab, however, is not satisfactory. Our Gurus had particularly stressed upon an equal status for women. Domestic violence based on dowry and restricting the roles of women to motherhood and housekeeping are very saddening. Education in schools is co-ed for name sake only as girls and boys not just have separate walkways but also separate rows to sit in classrooms. The menace of drugs is also colossal. These problems are not just a part of the state of Punjab but other regions of the country as well. In either case, deplorable. The following lines from a poem written by Amarjit Chandan are evocative of Punjab:

Far far away on the distant planet
There lies a stone unseen, untouched
It can be seen only with closed eyes
As you see your loved ones

Arshdeep Mangat

B.A. I Roll No. 1141

Factopedia

- In 1964, when Filmfare award for Best Lyricist went to SahirLudhianvi for the song 'Jo wadakiya wo'he went up on the stage and announced that the true winner of the award ought to be Shailendra for his song 'Mat romata' of movie Bandini(1963) and handed him his trophy.
- Dal Raisina is a special dish which takes nearly 48 hours to cook and what is more interesting is that it is only available in the RashtrapatiBhawan.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਮਾਰਚ 2020 ਤੋਂ ਸਾਰਾ ਜਹਾਨ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੂਝ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ,ਜਿਸਨੇ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ 'ਚ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਨ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਪੀੜ੍ਹਤ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਜਹਾਨ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਰੁਕਦੇ

ਨਹੀਂ। ਸਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਤੋਰ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਵੀ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਨੇਰੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਿਉਣ ਢੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਅਜ ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ 'ਸਤਲੁਜ' ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਦਾ ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌਵਾਂ ਅੰਕ (101ਵਾਂ) ਕੱਢ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਸਾਡੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਸਮਾੱਸਿਆ ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਤਕਨੀਕ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸੰਭਵ ਕਰ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ।'ਸਤਲੁਜ' ਦਾ ਨਵਾਂ ਨਕੋਰ ਅੰਕ, ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ, ਨਵੀਆਂ ਉਮੰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ, ਨਵੇਂ ਸਿਰਿਓਂ, ਨਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਸਾਹਿਬਾ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹਾਜ਼ਿਰ ਹਾ।

ਜਿਸ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਗੁਜਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਬੜਾ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਦੌਰ ਹੈ। ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਤਾਕਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਸਿਕੰਜ਼ਾ ਕਸਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰਾਂ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਅੰਕੁਸ਼ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਤਪਰ ਰਹਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਜਾਣਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ 'ਜਿੱਥੇ ਨਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਰਵੀ, ਉੱਥੇ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਕਵੀ'। ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਖੀ ਲਿਖਵਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਸੱਚ ਜਾਨਣ ਲਈ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਰੋਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈਂ।

ਮੈਥਿਊ ਅਰਨਾਲਡ "ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ਾ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ"। ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਲੈਣੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ,ਸਮਾਜ 'ਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਖਾਤਿਰ ਰਚਨਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵੀ ਨਵੇਂ-ਨਕੋਰ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਰੱਥਾਵਾਨ ਲੇਖਕ ਬਣਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਨੂੰ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਬੇਹੱਦ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਸ ਨਾਲ

ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ



ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਵੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਚਿੰਤਕ ਦਾ, ਕਿਸੇ ਸਿਰਕੱਢ ਲੇਖਕ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੀ ਵਡਿਆਈ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਮੂਲ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਉਸਦੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹਨ। ਜੋ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਮੇਂ

ਸਾਡੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੋ ਗੱਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ; ਉਹ ਹੈ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਚਿੰਤਕਾਂ, ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ, ਮਹਾਨ ਲੇਖਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨਾ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਪਾਠਕ ਹੋਈਏ। ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾ, ਉਸਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਦੂਜਾ ਬਦਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਪਾਠਕ ਬਣੀਏ। ਕੋਈ ਮਹਾਨ ਲੇਖਕ, ਵਿਚਾਰਕ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਕ ਮਹਾਨ ਪਾਠਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਕ ਚੰਗਾ ਪਾਠਕ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੀਕ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਰੀਕ ਮਨੋਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਪੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੀਲ ਦੇ ਖਾਲ਼ੀ ਪੱਥਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਬੱਧੀ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਰਹੀਏ, ਕੋਈ ਸਿਰਨਾਵਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਗਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਦੂਰ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਮੀਲ ਪੱਥਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਕੇਰਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਉਹ ਮੀਲ ਪੱਥਰ ਸਾਡਾ ਮਾਰਗਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਬਣ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ, ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਨੂੰ, ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ੍ਹ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਤਾਕਤ, ਲੱਖਾਂ ਮਜ਼ਲੂਮਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਕਾਂ ਨਾ ਪਿਘਲਾ ਸਕੀਆਂ, ਉਹ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਇੱਕ ਚਿੱਠੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਹੋਸ਼ ਖੋ ਬੈਠਾ ਸੀ। ਬਾਬੇ ਨਾਨਕ ਨੇ, ਆਪਣੀ ਕਰਾਮਾਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿੱਧਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜਿੱਤਿਆ ਸੀ:

> ਸਬਦਿ ਜਿਤੀ ਸਿਧਿ ਮੰਡਲੀ ਕੀਤੋਸੁ ਅਪਣਾ ਪੰਥੁ ਨਿਰਾਲਾ।

ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਮੰਨਣ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਕੋਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਤੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਚਿੰਤਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਘੋਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਤੇ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਢੋਈ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਰਗਾਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਨਾਹ ਲੈ ਲੈਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ:

ਸੰਤਾਪ ਨੂੰ ਗੀਤ ਬਣਾ ਲੈਣਾ ਮੇਰੀ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਰਾਹ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਦਰ ਕੋਈ ਇਹ ਲਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਰਗਾਹ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ

ਇਸ ਸਤਲੁਜ (ਮੈਗਜ਼ੀਨ) ਰਸਾਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਬੜੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾ ਵਿੱਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਲਬਲੇ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਗਲੇ ਬੇਪਰਵਾਹ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀ, ਪਰ ਚਿੰਤਾਮੁਕਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਧੁੰਦਲਾ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਮੇਰੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਰ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਲੇਖਣ ਕਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਖਾਰਨ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਇਹ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਸ ਨਹੀ, ਬਲਕਿ ਯਕੀਨ ਹੈ। ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ, ਲੇਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਧਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਗ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੇ ਗੌਰਵ ਨੂੰ ਉਚਾਂ ਚੁੱਕਣਗੇ। ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਇਸ ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੈ ਤਹਿ ਦਿੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਕਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਹਾਂ।

ਇਸ ਆਸ ਨਾਲ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਤਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵੀ ਸਹਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵੱਲ ਉਤਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰਾਮ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਹਰਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਐਮ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5528



ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਲਤ

ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕਹਿਰ ਅੱਜ ਪੂਰੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਛਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਚੀਨ ਦੇ ਵੂਹਾਂਨ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਖਾਂਸੀ, ਜ਼ਕਾਮ ਜ਼ਾਂ ਬੁਖਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਇਕ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜੇ ਤੱਕ ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਇਲਾਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਭਿਆ। ਇੱਕ ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਿਤ ਬੰਦਾ ਕਿਨ੍ਹੇ ਹੋਰ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਿਤ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਬੰਦੇ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਤੇ ਕਿਨ੍ਹੇ ਹੋਰ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਣ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਰੇਂਦਰ ਮੋਦੀ ਨੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਕਡਾਊਨ ਦਾ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਲਾਕਡਾਊਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਾ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਦੀ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਦੁੱਧ, ਸਬਜ਼ੀ ਆਦਿ ਖੁਲੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਕਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਨੇ ਕੇਵਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਲਕਿ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਤੇ ਬੂਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਾਇਆ। ਲਾਕਡਾਊਨ ਦੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ, ਆਫਿਸ, ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਸਭ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਈ

ਲੋਕ ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਇਸਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਿਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਖਾਣ-ਪੀਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਇਆ। ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਕਝ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਲੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਲੋਕ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਿਤ ਹੋਏ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਲੋਕ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ। ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਇਟਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਮਰੀਕਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕ ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਸਪਤਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਘੱਟ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਲਾਕਡਾਉਂਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਹਵਾਈ ਸੇਵਾ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਰਮਣ ਹੋਰ ਨਾ ਵੱਧ ਸਕੇ।

ਰੇਲ ਸੇਵਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਸ ਸੇਵਾ ਵੀ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਇੱਕ ਥਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਥਾਂ ਨਾ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸੀ ਲਾਕਡਾਊਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਉਹ ਓਥੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੀੜ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇੱਕ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਲੋਕ ਨਾ ਖੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸਮੇਤ ਕਈ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਾਰਾ 144 ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਮਾਸਕ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਾ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਰਮਣ ਨਾ ਵੱਧ ਸਕੇ। ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਿਆ। ਲਾਕਡਾਉਨ ਸਕੂਲ, ਕਾਲਜ ਸਭ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿਤੇ ਗਏ। ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਮਾਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਕਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਅਰਥ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਇਸਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਬੁਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ

ਪਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਣ ਲਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਰਹਿਣ ਤੇ ਦੂਰੀ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਸਕ ਦਾ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਉਪਯੋਗ ਕਰਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਰੋਹਿਤ



ਵਿਦਿਆ ਕਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ

ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹਨ । ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕੰਗਾਲੀ, ਬੇਰੁਜਗਾਰੀ, ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਚਾਰ, ਆਬਾਦੀ, ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕੌਮ ਲਈ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਰਾਪ ਹੈ। ਦਿਨੋਂ ਦਿਨ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਵਧਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਬੱਚੇ ਬਾਰਵੀਂ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਤੇ ਓਹਨਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ ਹੈ। ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈਆਂ ਦੇ ਖਰਚੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੋਟੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਹੀ ਕੰਮ ਤੇ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।ਫਿਰ ਉਹੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਰੁਝ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।ਆਪਣੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਂਦੇ।

ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਬਚਿਆਂ ਕੋਲ ਸਭ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ।ਸਾਰਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਫੋਨ ਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜਨ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।ਜੋ ਸਮਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ। ਬਸ ਡਿਗਰੀਆਂ ਗਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਪਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਬੁਰਾ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੈ।ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲਾਲਚ ਹੈ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੈਰੀਅਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਡਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਰਦੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਓਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਲੇਕਿਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ ਤਾਂ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਸਹੁਲਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸਕੂਲ ਹਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ

ਫੀਸਾਂ ਹੀ ਇੰਨੀਆ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਗਰੀਬ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਉੱਥੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ।ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਫੀਸ ਘਟਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋਂ ਗਰੀਬਾ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਕਣ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਦੂਰ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ।ਹਰ ਗਰੀਬ ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਆਪ ਵੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਓਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਬੱਸ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਸਿਖਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਤਾਂ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਡਿਗਰੀਆਂ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਕੁਛ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ।

ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਗੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ।ਲੇਕਿਨ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਸਹੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਹੀ ਬਿਠਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਏਨਾ ਕੁ ਤਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਚਾਹੇ ਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਪਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਸਕੇ। ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਰੱਖਣ ਨਾਲ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ।ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ।ਬਹੁਤ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਲੋਕ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਬਿਪਤਾ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜਾਦੂ ਟੂਣੇ ਕਰਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਗਲਤ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹਨ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਬਿਪਤਾ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ।ਸਗੋ ਉਲਟ ਹੀ ਵਹਿਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਤੇ ਕੋਈ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਥੋਪਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ।ਉਹ ਹਰ ਪਾਸੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਹੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਹੈ।ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੀ ਰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਛੋਟੀ ਹੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਹ ਅੱਗੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਇੱਜਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਮਾ ਸਕਦੀ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਉੱਥੇ ਪੈਰ ਦੀ ਜੁੱਤੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।ਫਿਰ ਉਸ

ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ। ਫਿਰ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਤੰਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੂਰ ਕਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ।

ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਇੰਨੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੋਨੋ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਤਾਂ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਗੁਜਾਰਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਛ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ। ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਆਪ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ।ਕੁਝ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਦਾਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।ਇਹ ਸੋਚ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਅਸੀ ਨਹੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਇਨਾਂ ਬੁਰਾ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਦਮ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੁੱਕਦੀ। ਸਭ ਪਤਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜ਼ੁਦ ਵੀ ਬੱਸ ਚੁੱਪਚਾਪ ਬੈਠ ਸਭ ਦੇਖ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਨਕਲੀ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਬੱਚਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇਕੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਤਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਆੱਖਾਂ ਹੀ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਲਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੋਚਦੀ।ਅੱਜ ਕਲ ਹਰ ਬੱਚਾ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।ਇਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਤਾਹੀ ਜੋਂ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਵਧੀਆ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਬਾਹਰ ਚਲ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਨਾ ਸੁਧਾਰੀ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਚਲਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਖਤ ਤੋਂ ਸਖਤ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋਂ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਖਤਮ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤਾਹੀਂ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਘਟਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ। ਤੇ ਹਰ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਤੇ ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸਭ ਤੇ ਸਖਤ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ। ਜੋਂ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤ ਖਾ ਕੇ ਡਿਗਰੀਆਂ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਜੇ ਉਹ ਨਹੀ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਖਤ ਐਕਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਏ ਜਾਣ।

ਇਸ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਥ ਦੇਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਤਾਂ ਜੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਬੱਚਿਆ ਦਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਧੀਆ ਬਣਾ ਸਕੀਏ । ਅੰਤ ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਕਹਾਂਗੀ ਕਿ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਨੰਦਨੀ ਬੀ.ਐੱਸ ਸੀ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ

ਮੈਂ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਾਂ ਕਮਾਲ, ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ, ਵਜਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਦੀ- ਕਦੀ. ਪਿਆਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂਬਾਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਝਗੜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਤਾਲ, ਮੈਂ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਸਚਮੁੱਚ ਹਾਂ ਕਮਾਲ। ਉਹ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਕਦਰ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀ ਏ ਹਰ ਵੇਲੇ ਔਖਾ ਰਾਹ ਹੀ ਸਝਾੳਂਦੀ ਏ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਪੁੱਛਣ ਤੇ ਮੁਸਕਰਾਂਦੀ ਏ ਪਿਆਰ ਕੁਝ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੀ ਏ। ਜਦ ਵੀ ਮੈਂ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਤੋਂ ਉਦਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਵਾਂ, ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਮੈਨੂੰ, ਤੂੰ ਬਸ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਵੇਖ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਜ਼ਬਾ ਮੈਂ ਦਿਆਂਗੀ ਸਫ਼ਲਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੌੜੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਚੜੇਗਾ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਮੈ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੀ ਤੂੰ ਜਦ ਜਦ ਗਲਤ ਦੀ ਗੋਦ ਤੇ ਸੌਣ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਤੇਰੇ ਮੁਹਰੇ ਆ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਮੈਂ ਜਗਾਵਾਂਗੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਮੈ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਨਿਭਾਵਾਂਗੀ। ਅਜਿਹੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਨੂੰ, ਮੇਰਾ ਸਿਰ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਦਿਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਲਾਮ, ਨੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਬਗੈਰ ਮੈਂ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈ ਹਾਂ ਕਮਾਲ, ਤੂੰ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਹਾ ਕਮਾਲ।



ਅਭਿਸ਼ੇਕ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 1107

ਲੋਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ



ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ (ਮਿੱਥ, ਦੰਤ ਕਥਾਵਾਂ, ਲੋਕ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ, ਬ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਤਕ ਟੋਟਕੇ, ਚੁਟਕਲੇ, ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ), ਲੋਕ ਕਲਾ, ਲੋਕ

ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼, ਰੀਤਾਂ ਰਸਮਾਂ, ਲੋਕ-ਖੇਡਾਂ, ਲੋਕ ਚਿਤਕਾਰੀ, ਲੋਕ ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ, ਲੋਕ ਧੰਦੇ, ਲੋਕ ਨਾਚ, ਲੋਕ ਨਾਟ, ਲੋਕ ਸੰਗੀਤ ਆਦਿ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਕੁਝ ਪੱਛਮੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਪੂਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਜੀਵਨ (Folklife) ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਦੀ ਅਧਿਆਨ ਵਸਤੂ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਇਸਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ-ਖੇਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਮੋਕਲਿਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵਕਾਲਤ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਲੋਕ –ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵੀ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਵਜੋਂ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮਿਥ, ਲੋਕ ਗੀਤ, ਲੋਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੀ ਰੂਪ ਹਨ।

ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਹਿਤ – ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਦੀ ਮੌਖਿਕ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਗੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਹੈ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਅਗਲੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਹਾਸਿਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਇਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਖੇਤਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਲਈ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਅਪਣਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਦੋਂ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਬੋਲ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੌਖਿਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮੌਖਿਕ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਬੋਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਲਿਪੀ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਕਤ ਖੋਜ-ਪੇਪਰ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿਚ ਲੇਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੌਖਿਕ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਈ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਮਿਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਾ. ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਲੋਕ-ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਅਤੇ ਬੰਦ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪਾਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਵੰਡਿਆਂ ਹੈ। ਖੁੱਲੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਰਨਾ, ਅਲਾਹੁਣੀ, ਟੱਪਾ, ਨਿੱਕੀ ਬੋਲੀ, ਲੰਮੀ ਬੋਲੀ, ਹੇਅਰਾ, ਛੰਦ ਪਰਾਗਾ, ਸਿੱਠਣੀ, ਪੱਤਲ ਕਾਵਿ, ਲੋਰੀ, ਕਿੱਕਲੀ, ਖੇਡ ਗੀਤ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਚ ਗੀਤ ਆਦਿ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ ਬੰਦ ਜਾ ਬੱਝਵੇ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪਾਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ, ਸੁਹਾਗ, ਦੋਹੜਾ, ਵਾਰ, ਲੋਕ-ਗਾਥਾ (ਲੋਕ ਕਥਾਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਮਿੱਥ ਕਥਾਵਾਂ, ਦੰਦ ਕਥਾ, ਪਰੀ ਕਥਾਵਾਂ, ਪ੍ਰੇਤ ਕਥਵਾ, ਜਨੌਰ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ, ਨੀਤੀ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ, ਟੋਟਕੇ ਜਾਂ ਹਿਕਾਇਤਾਂ), ਬਾਰਾਂ ਮਾਹ, ਬੁਝਾਰਤ, ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਤੇ ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਆਦਿ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਜੇਕਰ ਦੇਖਿੳਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਕਤ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਹੁ – ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਵਿਸਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ, ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਸਾਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਇਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ ਮੰਡੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦਾ ਜੋ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਮੀਡੀਆਂ ਰਾਹੀ ਜੋ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਰਹਿ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਬਹਗਣਤੀ ਗੀਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੰਡੀ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹਥਿਆਰਾਂ, ਫੋਕੀ ਸ਼ੋਹਰਤ, ਜੱਟਵਾਦ ਆਦਿ ਜਿਹੇ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦ ਕਿ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਲਟ ਹੈ।

ਸਕੂਲੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਛੁੰਨੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਨਾਮਵਰ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਹਨਾ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਕਿ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਪਹਿਲ-ਪਹਿਲ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਪਰੀਖਣ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਝਾਰਤਾਂ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਨ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਵਾ ਵੀ ਹੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਨਾਲ – ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗਿਆਨ-ਭਰਪੂਰ ਮਨੋਰੰਜਨ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਦੁਖ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਬੁਝਾਰਤਾਂ ਸਣਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਬੁਝਾਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁੱਝਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚੇ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਨਿਭਾਇਆ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਕਈ ਰਸਮਾਂ-ਰੀਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੌਕਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਗਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕ ਕਾਵਿ-ਰੂਪ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ, ਸਿੱਠਣੀਆਂ, ਸੁਹਗ, ਛੰਦ ਆਦਿ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਕ ਉਪਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਘੱਟ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਜੇਕਰ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕ-ਧਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਡੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੋਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਬੇਦੀ, ਡਾ ਨਾਹਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਕਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਥਿੰਦ ਆਦਿ ਸਿਰਕੱਢ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਤਰੀ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਲੋਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਇਕੱਤਰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਮਾਲਵਾ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੁੱਖ ਕੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਖਿੱਤਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਲੋਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਖੋਜ-ਕਾਰਜ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਲੋਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸੂਚੇਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਖੋਜ-ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਨ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾਂ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ-ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਠਕ੍ਰਮ ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕ-ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਵੰਨਗੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਲੇਬਸ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ, ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ ਲੋਕਧਾਰਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਜਿਸ ਸਦਕਾ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਰਮਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5526

ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਨੌਵੀਂ

ਨੱਚ ਉੱਠੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ, ਹੋਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਜਦ ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਹੋਈ, ਸਤਾਰਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼। ਫ਼ੇਰ ਅਨਹਦ ਵੱਜਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ, ਚੱਲ ਪਏ ਸੀ ਵੇਗ ਇਲਾਹੀ ਜਦ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਗਈ, ਸੁੱਚੀ ਨੌਂਵੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ। ਸੂਰਜ ਉਸਦਾ ਕਰੇ ਪਹਿਰਾ, ਉਸਨੇ ਐਸੀ ਕਲਾ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਬਕਾਲੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਗ ਲੱਗ ਗਏ, ਆਏ ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਈਂ। ਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੰਡਿਆ, ਜਾ ਕੇ ਢਾਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਾਮ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਬੂਟਾ ਲਾਕੇ, ਸਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਕਈ ਮੁਕਾਮ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲ ਹੀ ਕਾਫੀ ਸੀ, ਕੀ ਕਰਨੇ ਸੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਤੀਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਆ, ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਿਹਾ ਪੀਰ। ਗੱਲ ਹੱਕ ਸੱਚ ਦੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਜਾਏ ਪੀੜ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਮਗ਼ਲੀ ਜ਼ਲਮ ਦੀ, ਜਦ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਪੰਡਤ ਆਏ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਬੇਪੱਤੀਆਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲ ਰਹੀਆਂ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬਖਸ਼ੋ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਆਦਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਨੰਗੀ ਸੇਜ ਪਈ, ਤਸੀਂ ਬਣਜੋ "ਹਿੰਦ ਦੀ ਚਾਦਰ" । ਬੋਲ ਤਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਦੇਣੀ ਪਵੇਗੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਕਰਬਾਨੀ ਉੱਠ ਬਾਲਕ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ, ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਜਿਹਾ ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਸਾਨੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਆ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਕ ਵਿਖੇ, ਐਸੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਰਤਾਈ ਸੀਸ ਭੇਂਟ ਕਰ ਉੱਥੇ, ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਲਾਜ ਬਚਾਈ। ਜੋ ਧਰਮ ਇੰਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੇ, ਤਹਾਡੇ ਗਣ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨਿਆਰੇ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀ ਹੀਰੇ ਬਣੇ, ਕਈ ਲੱਖੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਣਜਾਰੇ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੁਧਰ ਜਾਵੇ, ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਤੇ ਪਰਲੋਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੁੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ ਬਣੇ, ਨੌਂਵੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦੇ ਸਲੋਕ। ਸਭ ਤਾਪ ਨਿਵਾਰੇ ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਰ, ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਝਾਕਾ ਸਭ ਘਟ ਅੰਦਰ ਵਰਤ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਤਿਲਕ ਜੰਞੂ ਦਾ ਰਾਖਾ।



ਜਸਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਐਮ.ਐਸ ਸੀ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ:8820

.ਗਜ਼ਲ

ਤਰਦੇ ਤਰਦੇ ਤਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਉਹਨੂੰ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਮਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹੁਣ। ਮੱਲੀ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਬੜੇ ਚਿਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ. ਮੰਜੀ ਖਾਲੀ, ਕਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਸਿੜੀ ਸਿਆਪਾ ਰੋਜ ਦਾ ਸੀ ਜੋ. ਲੱਗਦਾ ਬੰਦ, ਕਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਸਾਡੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਜ਼ਖਮ ਸੀ ਅੱਲੇ, ਉਹ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਭਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਜ਼ਖਮ ਬੇਗਾਨਿਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ. ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਲ ਤੇ ਜਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਲੱਗਦੈ ਰਹਿਮਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ. ਡਾਹਢਿਆਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਅੜਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਕਈਆਂ ਲਈ ਸੀ ਧੁੰਦ ਦੇ ਬੱਦਲ, ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੂ ਜਦ, ਵਰਜਾਂਗੇ ਹੁਣ। ਮਿਹਨਤ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਲ ਮੁੜਦਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ, ਸਫ਼ਲਤਾ ਦੀ ਪੌੜੀ, ਚੜਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਰਾਹ ਅਤਿੱਕੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੇਜ ਰਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਫੜਜਾਂਗੇ ਹਣ। ਆ ਕੇ ੳਹ ਜੇ ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਬਹਿ ਗਿਆ, ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ ਫਿਰ, ਸੜਜਾਂਗੇ ਹੁਣ।



ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜ ਮਿੰਟ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ



ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਡਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਕਸਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਲ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਅੰਤ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜ ਮਿੰਟ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਪੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ

ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਚਾਹੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰ ਲਵੇ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਪੰਜ ਮਿੰਟ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਵਾਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਡਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਯਾਦ ਕੀਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨਾ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ? ਉਹ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਦਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸਾਰਾ ਕੁਝ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਾਗਾਂ? ਉਹ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਹਰਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਲ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਡਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਅੰਕ 90% ਆ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਲ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਤੇ ਮੌਜ਼ ਮਸਤੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਡਰੇ ਹੋਏ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਨਕਲ ਮਾਰਨ ਦੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਹ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਕੌਣ ਬੈਠਾ ਹੈ? ਉਹ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਕਲ ਮਰਵਾ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਨਹੀਂ? ਉਹ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਪੈਸੇ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਨਕਲ ਮਾਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਬਾਪ ਵੀ ਨਕਲ ਮਰਵਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਨਕਲ ਮਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਨਲਾਇਕ ਵਿਦਿਆਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਿਕਲ ਸਕੇ। ਸੋ ਪੰਜ ਮਿੰਟ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇਹ ਮਿਲੀਜੂਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਕਿਰਿਆਂ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਉਤਰਾਅ ਚੜਾਅ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕਾਜਲ

ਐਮ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5512

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਅਜੋਕੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ



ਸਾਡੀ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਕਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਕੁਝ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਵਾਂ

ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚੋ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਿਆਰਵੀਂ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤੀ ਵਧੀਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੀ ਮਨ ਉਦਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਡਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਰਸਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਮੀਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪੱਛਮੀਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਹਨੇਰੀ ਨੇ ਜੜ੍ਹੋਂ ਹੀ ਪੁੱਟ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਹੀ ਗੁਆ ਬੈਠੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂਵਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਣਾਦੀਆਂ ਸਨਙ ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂਵਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਾਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਰ੍ਹੇ ਸੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜੀਹ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਮਾਣ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਖ਼ਤਰਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਣੀਆਂ ਚਾਹੀਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ) ਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਭੁੱਲਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੁਹਾਗਣ ਦੀ ਨੱਥ ਦਾ ਮੋਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਟਿਆਰ ਦੀ ਵੰਙ ਦਾ ਟੁਕੜਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਕਰਨੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰਾ ਮਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਮਿਲੇ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸੇਵਕ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਦਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ਦੇ ਬਹਿਤਰੀਨ ਕਵੀ 'ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਦੀਨ ਸਰਫ਼' ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ: 'ਬੋਲੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਰੱਖਾਂ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਆਖਣੋ ਕਦੇ ਨਾ ਸੰਗਦਾ ਹਾਂ।'

ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਸੰਗ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਮਾਣ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਐੱਮ. ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ: 5513

ਕੋਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਚੇ

ਕਾਸ਼! ਕੋਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਚੇ ਮਾਂ ਮੁੜ ਮੁੜ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੁੱਖ ਤੇ ਹੱਥ, ਬੱਸ ਪੱਤਰ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਲੋਚੇ। ਇਸ ਕੱਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਤੇ ਪੱਥਰ ਹੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਗੱਲ ਇੱਕੋ ਹੀ ਸੋਚੇ. ਕਾਸ਼! ਕੋਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਚੇ। ਰੱਬਾ ਰੱਬਾ ਇਹ ਸੋਚ ਬਦਲ ਦੇ. ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਾਜ਼ ਤੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਕੋਚ ਬਦਲ ਦੇ, ਧੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਆਂਦਰ, ਬੱਸ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਸੋਚੇ. ਕਾਸ਼! ਕੋਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਚੇ। ਅੰਮੜੀਏ ਤੂੰ ਬਸ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਨਿਭਾ ਜਾ, ਪੁੱਤ ਵਾਂਗ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਵਾ ਜਾ, ਫਿਰ ਇਹ ਪੱਥਰ ਹੀ ਪਾਰਸ ਬਣ ਕੇ. ਅੰਮੜੀਏ ਤੇਰੇ ਹੀ ਦੁੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੋਚੇ, ਕਾਸ਼! ਕੋਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਸੋਚੇ।

ਮਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ

ਐੱਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ: 5508

ਜਿਸ ਦਿਨ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ, ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਹਾਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ

ਹੀਰੇ ਮੋਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਹੈ ਮੁੱਲ ਇਸ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਬਿਨ ਗਹਿਣੇ ਦੇ ਵੀ, ਡਲਕਾਂ ਮਾਰੇ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਦੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਜੇ ਹੋਣ ਚੰਗੇ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ, ਤੇ ਨਾਲੇ ਉੱਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤੱਵ ਹੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਦਾ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ



ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗਵਾਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਮਨੁੱਖਾ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਸਾਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਤੇ ਊਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉਚਾ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ

ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੈਲਾ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਪਰ ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਚਰਿੱਤਰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਰ ਲਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਬੇਹੂਦਾ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੁਸ਼ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ। ਸਵਾਮੀ ਵਿਵੇਕਾਨੰਦ, ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਨਾਥ ਟੈਗੋਰ ਜਿਹੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਲੋਕੀ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਕੇ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਭੁਲਾ ਸਕੇ। ਓਹਨਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਓਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਓਹਨਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤੱਵ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਖਾਰਿਆ ਸੀ। ਸਾਦਗੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ – ਮਨ, ਰਹਿਣ–ਸਹਿਣ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ। ਮਨ ਦੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ:– ਮਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁੱਧੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਨ ਮੈਲਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ!, ਇਨਸਾਨ ਬਹੁਰੂਪਿਆ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਹ ਚੰਗੇ ਭਲੇ ਦਾ ਫਰਕ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਫਿਰ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਰਹਿਣ-ਸਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਦੀ। ਅਸੀਂ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਨੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਐਸ਼ੋ-ਅਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਮੋਹਤਾਜ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਅੱਜ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ। ਅਸੀਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਪੜੇ ਖਰੀਦਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕੁਝ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਅਲਗ ਭਾਲਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਉਸ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੈੜੇ ਹੀ ਕਿਓਂ ਨਾ ਲਗੀਏ। ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਠਾ-ਸਿੱਧਾ ਫੈਸ਼ਨ ਹੀ ਓਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਫੈਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਗੇ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਤੇਲ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਧੇ-ਸਾਦੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਪਾ ਕੇ, ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਅੱਜ :– ਕੁੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ-ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਫੈਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲ ਧਿਆਨ,

ਅੱਖਾਂ ਗੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਵਿੱਚ, ਨੰਬਰ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਆਉਣ?

ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਦਾਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਾ ਦਿਖਾਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ, ਅਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤੱਵ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਗਹਿਣੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਚਮਕਦਾਰ ਕੱਪੜ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਢੇ ਵੀ ਨੂਰ ਬਰਮਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਹੁਣ ਅਸੀਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਉਚੇ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਉਚੇ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਉਚੇ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਾਫ, ਸਾਤਵਿਕ ਖਾਣਾ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਚੰਗੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਸਾਡਾ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਚੰਗੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ 'ਤਣਾਅ' ਹੋਰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਸ ਸਾਡੇ ਮਾੜ੍ਹੇ/ ਨਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੇਣ ਹੈ। ਸਾਨੂੰ ਈਰਖਾ ਛੱਡਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਸੱਭ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਸੋਚਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਅਮੁੱਲ ਹੈ, 84 ਲੱਖ ਜਨਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਸਜਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਵਾਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ਾ ਕਦੇ ਝੂਠ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੋਲਦਾ, ਪਰ ਗੱਲ ਤਾਂ ਮੇਰੀ ਵੀ ਸੱਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ, ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ਾ ਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਇੱਕ ਕੱਚ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਦਿਖਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਰ ਦੀ ਸੱਚਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਦਗੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਹਾਰ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੋਹਿਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬੀ.ਏ ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 1275



ਕੋਰੋਨਾ: ਇਕ ਮਹਾਮਾਰੀ

ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬੰਮ ਜਹੀ ਗਈ ਹੋਵੇ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਹੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਾਲ 2019 ਵਿੱਚ ਆਇਆ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਕਈ ਦੇਸ਼ਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ। ਇਹ

ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਇਕ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਮਰੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹ ਲੈਣ ਵਿਚ ਤਕਲੀਫ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਛਾਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਤੇਜ਼ ਦਰਦ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਫੈਲਣ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਣ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਰ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਡਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਐਲਾਨ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਭਰ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੀ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਕੈਦ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਈ ਮਜਬੂਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਹਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਪਿੰਜਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੈਦ ਪੰਛੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ। ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਣਾ ਇੰਝ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਦਾ ਦੇਣਾ। ਇਸ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਨਾਮਕ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਸਤਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਕਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੱਥ ਧੋਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਬੰਦ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਵੀ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਮਹਾਮਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕੰਜੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਣ ਲਈ ਕੱਝ ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਮੂੰਹ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਪੜੇ ਜਾ ਮਾਸਕ ਨਾਲ ਢੱਕਣਾ, ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੱਥ ਨਾ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ, ਹੱਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਧੋਣਾ ਤੇ ਸੈਨੀਟਾਈਜ ਕਰਨਾ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਉਪਰ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਮਹਾਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਿਆ। ਪਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਪੇਪਰ ਓਨਲਾਈਨ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਜਾਨਲੇਵਾ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਡਾਕਟਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੈਕੇ ਸਫਾਈ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਨੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਨ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਖੁੱਦ ਨੂੰ ਜੋਖਿਮ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਇਆ, ਉਹ ਅਸਲੀ ਹੀਰੋ ਸਨ। ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਇਸ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਨਾਮਕ ਮਹਾਮਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਲੱਭਣ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਣ ਯਤਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਫ਼ਲਤਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਵਾਸੀ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਦੇ ਭੈਅ ਤੋਂ ਰਹਿਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਿੰਜਰੇ ਚੋਂ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹੋਏ ਪੰਛੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਾਨੰਣਗੇ।



ਗੁਰਸੇਵਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5506

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲ 'ਚ ਜਦ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਆ ਮਹੀਨਾਵਾਰ ਮਿਲਣੀ, ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਬੋਲਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਆ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਚਾਹੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਵੀ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਿੱਤਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਪਾਲਣ ਲਈ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ੳਥੇ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ 'ਚ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਹਕਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਸਹਿਕਮੀਆਂ ਸੰਗ ਝੁੱਠੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਖਾਤਿਰ ਬੋਲਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਆ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਿੱਤਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਕਿਤੇ ਵੀ ਵਰਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਆ ਕਾਫੀ ਹਾਉਸ 'ਚ ਚਾਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੱਸਕੀਆਂ ਲੈਦਿਆਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਫੋਕਾ ਦਿਖਾਵਾ ਖਾਇਮ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ, ਕਰਦੇਆਂ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਿੱਤਰੀ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇੰਝ ਹੀ ਹਰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਵਕਤ 'ਤੇਞ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਚਾਰ ਭੱਦਰ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਖੜੇ ਹੋਣ ਵਿਖਾਵਾ ਆਪ ਮਹਾਰੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ 'ਤੇ ਵਰਤ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਆ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਿੱਤਰੀ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਉਝ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮਾੜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ

ਪਰ... ਜਦ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੱਝ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਜੀਭ ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਬੋਲਣ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਅਸਮਰੱਥ. ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੋਸ਼ੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਜਨਮਜਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੜੀ ਆ... ਮੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੀ ਆ... ਮੇਰੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ। ਆਪਣੇ – ਆਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤ–ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਿੱਤਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਗੋਦ 'ਚ, 'ਤੇ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ-ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿਜ... ਮਹਿਫੂਜ... ਤੇ ਬੋਲਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਓਹੀ

ਸਰਦਾਰੀ

ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ਸਰਦਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ ਜੱਚਦੀ ਪੱਗ ਸਜੀ, ਮੁੱਛ ਖੜ੍ਹੀ ਫੱਬਦੀ। ਸਰਦਾਰੀ ਮਿਲੀ ਸੀ, ਲੱਖਾਂ ਵੱਢ ਧਰ ਕੇ ਅੱਜ ਮੱਛ ਹੱਥ ਫੇਰਨਾ, ਸੱਜ ਧੱਜ ਕੇ। ਇੱਕ ਟਾਇਮ ਲਾ ਬੰਨਨ੍ਹੀ ਆ ਪੱਗ ਜੀ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰਾ ਟਾਇਮ ਫੱਬਨੀ ਆ ਪੱਗ ਜੀ ਇੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਲੜ ਲਾਉਣਾ ਏ ਠੋਕ ਠੋਕ ਕੇ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ-ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਝੁੱਕ-2 ਕੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪਸੰਦ ਨੀ ਹੈਗੇ ਸਮਝਲੋਂ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੱਗ ਨੀ ਹੈਗਾ।

ਗਗਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ 'ਬਿੰਜਲ' ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ

ਅੱਗੇ ਹੀ ਵਧਾਂਗੀ...

ਇੱਕ ਮਾਸ ਦਾ ਟੁੱਕੜਾ ਇੱਕ ਔਰਤ, ਕੁੱਤਾ ਬਾਹਰ ਗਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਲੋਤਾ ਮੇਰੀ ਉਡੀਕ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਘਰ ਰੂਪੀ ਪਿੰਜਰਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੈਦ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਮੈ ਕੈਦੀ ਬਣ ਰਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੋਟੀ-ਬੋਟੀ ਨੋਚਣ ਦੀ ਪੀੜ ਸਵਾਂ। ਮੇਰਾ ਜ਼ੇਰਾ ਹੁਣ ਮੁਕ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ ਅੱਗੇ ਹਰ ਮੋੜ ਤੇ ਸਲੀਬਾਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਕੈਦ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ੰਜੀਰਾ।

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਮੇਰਾ ਰਾਹ ਆਪ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਪੈਣਾ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਬਰ ਹੁਣ ਹੋਰ ਨਹੀਂ, ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਸੁਣਾਉਣਾ ਪੈਣਾ। ਹੁਣ ਜਿਸ ਰਾਹ ਵੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਤੁਰਾਂਗੀ ਕਾਫ਼ਲੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਗਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਖੁਨ ਦੇ ਅੱਥਰੂਆਂ ਚ ਭਿਗੋਇਆ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਉਹ ਰੋਣਗੇ।

ਤੂੰ ਕੁੱਤਾਪਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡਣਾ ਨਾ ਮੈ ਹੱਡੀ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਗਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੜਕਾਂਗੀ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਆਸ ਦੀ ਨਵੀਂ ਜੋਤ ਜਗਾਵਾਂਗੀ। ਖੁਦ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਸਨਾਵਾਂਗੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਨੁਹਾਰ ਬਦਲ ਜਾਵਾਂਗੀ।

ਜੇ ਲਗਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਵਧਣ ਦੀ ਅੱਗ, ਤਾਂ ਬਲਦੀ ਤੇ ਤੇਲ ਪਾਵਾਂਗੀ। ਤੈਨੂੰ ਢਿੱਡੋਂ ਕੱਢਿਆ ਤੇ ਤੂੰ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਠੁੱਠਾਂ, ਮੈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਔਕਾਤ ਦਿਖਾਵਾਂਗੀ।

ਪ੍ਰੋ: ਇਰਾਦੀਪ ਇਕਨਾਮਿਕਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਜੈ ਜਵਾਨ ਜੈ ਕਿਸਾਨ

ਅੱਜ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ ਜਾਗ ਪਿਆ। ਕੇਂਦਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੁੱਠਾ ਪੰਗਾ ਪਾ ਲਿਆ ਸਾਡੇ ਚੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ-ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਰੋਟੀ ਬਖਸ਼ੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ। ਆਉ ਲਾਈਏ ਨਾਅਰਾ ਜੈ ਜਵਾਨ ਜੈ ਕਿਸਾਨ

ਇਹ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਹੀ ਸਭਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੇਟ ਨੇ ਭਰਦੇ। ਫਿਰ ਇਹ ਬੇਦੋਸ਼ੇ ਕਿਉ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਫਾਹੇ ਮਰਦੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਖਾਲੀ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਏ ਮਾਂ। ਆਓ ਲਾਈਏ ਨਾਅਰਾ ਜੈ ਜਵਾਨ ਜੈ ਕਿਸਾਨ।

ਵੇਖ ਲੈ ਸਰਕਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਿਆ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੋਸ। ਤੈਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਕਾਨੂੰਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੋਊ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ। ਜੇ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਨਾ ਮੰਨੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੋਊ ਘਮਾਸਾਣ। ਆਉ ਲਾਈਏ ਨਾਅਰਾ ਜੈ ਜਵਾਨ ਜੈ ਕਿਸਾਨ

ਤਰਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕਹੇ "ਕਿਸਾਨ ਬਚਾਓ–ਦੇਸ਼ ਬਚਾਓ"। ਇਕੱਠੇ ਹੋਕੇ ਹੰਭਲਾ ਮਾਰੋ, ਪੂਰਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਹਿਲਾਓ। ਕਿਸਾਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਖੜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਕਿਸਾਨ ਸਾਡੀ ਆਨ–ਬਾਨ–ਸ਼ਾਹ। ਆਉ ਲਾਈਏ ਨਾਅਰਾ ਜੈ ਜਵਾਨ ਜੈ ਕਿਸਾਨ।



ਤਰਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5507

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੇਖ ਤੰ ਕੜੀਏ

ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੇਖ ਏ ਨਾਰੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਫਿਰਦੀ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹਾਰੀ ਨਾ ਬਣ ਤੂੰ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਰੀ ਕੁੱਝ ਤਾਂ ਮਨ ਸਮਝਾ, ਤੂੰ ਚਾਹਵੇਂ ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ, ਲਵੇ ਤਲੀ ਤੇ ਟਿਕਾ

ਕੁੱਝ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਤੇਰੇ ਆੱਧ ਅਧੂਰੇ ਕਦੋਂ ਨੇ ਕਰਨੇ ਉਹ ਤੂੰ ਪੂਰੇ ਸਹਿਣਾ ਨਾ ਹੁਣ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਜੋ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਨਿਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਚਾਹਵੇਂ ਸੂਰਜ......

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੇਖ ਤੂੰ ਕੁੜੀਏ, ਕਦੇ ਨ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਮੁੜੀਏ, ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਤੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਪ ਜਤਾ , ਤੂੰ ਚਾਹਵੇਂ ਸੁਰਜ.....

ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਦਾ ਚਲੋ ਫੜੀਏ ਪੱਲਾ, ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰੀਏ ਮੱਲਾਂ, ਸਦਾ ਹੀ ਚੱਲਣ ਪੈਰ ਅਸਾਡੇ, ਤਰੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਹ, ਤੂੰ ਚਾਹਵੇਂ ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ

ਲਵੇ ਤਲੀ ਤੇ ਟਿਕਾ !



ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5538



ਔਰਤ



ਔਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਜਾਤ, ਨਾਮ ਜਾਂ ਵਸਤੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈਂ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਔਰਤ ਤਾਂ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਜ਼ਜ਼ਬ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਗਾਥਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਜੋ ਕਦੀ ਦਰਗਾ ਤੇ ਕਦੀ ਚੰਡੀ

ਬਣੀ। ਜਿਸ ਗਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜਹ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ,"ਸੋ ਕਿੳ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਏ, ਜਿੱਤ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ"ਅਸਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਬੇ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਦਲਿਆ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਔਰਤ ਉਪੱਰ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਸਿਤਮ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਉਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਔਰਤ ਸਰਾਪੀ ਰੂਹ ਵਾਂਗ ਸੰਤਾਪ ਭੋਗ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ ਸੜ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਬਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਅੰਦਰ ਹੀ ਅੰਦਰ। ਆਧਨਿਕ ਯੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤ ਨੇ ਪੈਰ ਧਰਕੇ ਦਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਥਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਕੋਨਾ ਨੀ ਛੱਡਿਆ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਮਰਦ ਦੇ ਮੋਢੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢਾ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਪਰ ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ, ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਥਾਂ, ਉਹ ਰਤਬਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਉਹ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹੈ। ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਇੱਕ ਬਹਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਸਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੈ ਕਿੱਥੇ? ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ? ਜਿੱਥੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ-ਬਾਪ, ਭਰਾ ਝੁੱਠੀ ਅਣਖ ਖਾਤਰ, ਸਹੂਰੇ ਦਾਜ ਖਾਤਰ ਕਦੀ ਗਲ ਘੁੱਟਕੇ, ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਜਿੰਦਾ ਜਲਾ ਕੇ ਮਾਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਿੱਥੇ ਹੈ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਸਰੱਖਿਆ? ਸੜਕਾਂ ਤੇ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਚੱਲ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੀ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪਤਾ ਨੀ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਮਨਚਲਾ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੇਜ਼ਾਬ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਫਿਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੋਵੇ। ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਤੰਤਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਜਿਉਂਣ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਕੇਵਲ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ, ਵਿਵਹਾਰਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਬਰਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਬਲ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨਙ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਚਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਤਮ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ। ਪਰ ਇਹ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਤੱਕ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੰਮਜਾਮੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਦਫਤਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਸਭ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਹੀ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ । ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਦਸ਼ਾ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਖੁਦ ਔਰਤ ਹੀ ਜਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਦ ਹੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਹਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਵੀ ਬਣਨੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਮਨੋਦਸ਼ਾ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਹੀ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਅਣਕਿਹਾ ਦਰਦ ਸਮਝ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ

ਐਮ.ਏ. ਪਹਿਲਾ ਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5508

ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ

ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖੋ ਇਹ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਝ ਐਸਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਯਾਰੋ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਮਰਨਾ ਹੈ...

ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਨਾਂ ਕਮਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਤ ਕੇ ਮੈਡਲ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ, ਸੋਨੇ ਦਾ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਯਾਰੋ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਮਰਨਾ ਹੈ...

ਰਾਕੇਸ਼ ਵਾਂਗ, ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁਲਾੜ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਰੇ ਤੱਰਕੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਾਡਾ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਚਾਹੇ ਜਾਨ ਵੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਪੈ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਸੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਚਮਕਾਉਣਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਯਾਰੋ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਮਰਨਾ ਹੈ...

ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਦਾਨੇ ਜੰਗ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ ਨੂੰ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਅੱਖ ਨਾ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵੱਲ ਉਹਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਭਾਬਾ ਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਂਗ ਰੱਕ ਸਿਰ ਤਲੀ ਤੇ ਲੜਨਾ ਹੈ। ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਯਾਰੋ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਮਰਨਾ ਹੈ...

ਕਹੇ 'ਲੱਕੀ ਜਗਰਾਵਾਂ' ਮੇਰਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਮਹਾਨ ਰਾਜਗੁਰੂ, ਸੁਖਦੇਵ, ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਕਹਿ ਗਏ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ, ਨਾ ਤੁਸੀ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਤੋਂ ਡਰਨਾ ਹੈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਜਿਉਣਾ ਯਾਰੋ, ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਮਰਨਾ ਹੈ...



ਲੱਕੀ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਪਹਿਲਾ ਭਾਗ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 1258

ਬੇਇਲਾਜ਼ ਮਰਜ਼

ਬੇਇਲਾਜ਼ ਇਹ ਮਰਜ਼ ਜਿਉਂ ਵੱਧਦਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਰਜ਼ ਹੱਥ ਖੜੇ ਕਰ ਗਏ ਵੈਦ ਅੱਜ ਬੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਕੈਦ

ਨਾ ਦੇਖੇ ਪੈਸਾ ਧੇਲਾ ਨਾ ਦੇਖੇ ਗੂਰੂ ਤੇ ਚੇਲਾ ਅੱਜ ਲੁੱਟੇ ਗਏ ਡਕੈਤ ਅੱਜ ਬੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਕੈਦ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਚੰਗਾ ਏ ਪਰਹੇਜ਼ ਜੋ ਆਏ ਇਹਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕੰਜੇ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਮੰਨੋ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਹਦਾਇਤ ਹੱਥ ਖੜ੍ਹੇ ਕਰਗੇ ਵੈਦ ਅੱਜ ਬੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਕੈਦ

ਤਰਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 5507

हिन्दी खण्ड

सम्पादक की कलम से



साहित्य के केंद्र में मानव है और लक्ष्य उसके हित की साधना. संस्कृत के आचार्य मम्मट ने साहित्य के उद्देश को ध्यान में रखकर लिखा है- "काव्यं यशसे अर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेत्तर-क्षतये सद्यः परनिर्वर्तये कान्तासम्मितयोपदेशयुजे"।

अर्थात साहित्य से मनुष्य को यश, अर्थ, व्यवहारिक ज्ञान, अमंगल नाश आदि की प्राप्ति होती है। कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि चाहे साहित्य के विषय के अंतर्गत पेड़, पौधे, जीव-जन्तु, चर-अचर, जीव-निर्जीव, दृश्य-अदृश्य जगत आदि संसार के वे समस्त चीजें शामिल होती हैं, जिनका अस्तित्व मानव ने स्वीकार किया है परन्तु अस्तित्वधारी ये सभी चीजें मानव-जीवन की ही व्याख्या करती हैं। भारतीय और पाश्चात्य जगत के विद्वानों, आलोचकों, साहित्यकारों ने भी इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि साहित्य और कुछ नहीं, मानवीव जीवन की आलोचना-व्याख्या करता है। यही कारण है कि साहित्य समाज का सिर्फ दर्पण नहीं है, बल्कि मार्गदर्शक भी है। मानव जीवन में अनेकों ऐसी चीजें हैं जो एक दुसरे के विपरीत हैं, अर्थात परस्पर विरोधी हैं। परन्तु साहित्य उन विरोधों के बीच सामंजस्य का मार्ग देता है, मानव को उलझनों से मुक्त करता है। प्रायः ये उलझनें मनुष्य को कम या अधिक समय तक परेशान करती रहती हैं, परन्तु सच्चा साहित्य-साधक उन उलझनों के बीच रहते हुए भी सटीक और सार्थक उपाय खोज निकालता है। साहित्यकार अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से समाज की या किसी देश या परिवेश विशेष की संस्कृति, सभ्यता, रीति रिवाज, परंपरा, मान्यता, कुरीति, विषमता, समस्या आदि हर पहलुओं का यथार्थ चित्रण करता है। इसके साथ-ही रचनाकार आदर्श समाज निर्माण के लिए अपने विचार भी प्रस्तुत करता है।

आज के इस कोरोना काल में एक ओर साहित्य की उपयोगिता-उपादेयता तो है, इस पर जिम्मेदारी का बोझ भी बढ़ा है। कोरोना काल में जिस प्रकार लोग निराश-हताश हो कर अपने अपने घर-झुग्गी आदि में सिकुड़े-सिमटे रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार से वे अपना अस्तित्व बचने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे

हैं, सामाजिक-शारीरिक रूप से जो दूरी बनी है- वह वर्तमान मानव के लिए नितांत नया है। ऐसी भीषण-गंभीर संकट के दौर में अपना और अपनों की चिंता ने मानव को अन्दर तक हिला दिया है. ऐसी अकल्पनीय परिस्थित में मनुष्य को न तो संस्कृति याद रहती है और न ही परम्परा की चिंता होती है। निस्संदेह ऐसी परिस्थितियां मनुष्य को आत्मकेंद्रित बना देती हैं। इस परिस्थिति में साहित्य ही एक ऐसा मार्गदर्शक है जो महुष्य को स्वहित से निकाल कर परिहत के मार्ग पर चलने की प्रेरणा देता है। महाविद्यालय द्वारा कोरोना काल में भी 'सतलुज' पत्रिका का प्रकाशन करवाया जा रहा है, जो नवांकुर साहित्यकारों के लिए एक ऐसा मंच है जो संकट के समय भी समाजकेन्द्रित बने रहें, आत्म मंथन करते हुए जीवन-संघर्ष को समझ सकें और साहित्य-लेखन से अपने अनुभवों को साँझा कर सकें। वास्तव में साहित्य ख़ुद से मिलने की एक सीढ़ी है। एक ऐसा साधन है जिसके सहारे लेखक स्वयं को साधता है। यह भी सत्य है की स्वयं तक पहुँचने के लिए उसे बाह्य ज्ञान-स्रोतों से जुड़ना पड़ता है, उसे समझना पड़ता है।

प्रोढ़ और परिमार्जित भाषा-साहित्य निस्संदेह भाषा और साहित्य की गरिमा और शास्त्रीयता को बचाए रखने और भावी रचनाकारों की प्रेरणा के लिए अनिवार्य है , लेकिन ऐसे में साहित्य रचना सर्वसाधारण के लिए सुलभ स्वीकार्य नहीं हो पाती। प्रायः आम पाठक उन रचनाओं से दूरी बना लेता है जिन रचनाओं की भाषा क्लिष्ट होती है। अतः सर्वसाधारण के लिए सरल और बोधगम्य भाषा अपना अलग ही महत्व रखती है। हिन्दी खंड के सभी रचनाकारों में यह विशेषता देखने को मिलती है। इन रचनाकारों ने बड़ी सादगी-सरलता से अपने ह्दय में उमड़ रहे भाव को अपनी रचनाओं में प्रस्तुत किया है। स्थान के अभाव के कारण कई रचनाकारों की रचनाएँ इस अंक में शामिल नहीं हो पाई हैं, आशा है कि आगामी अंक में उनकी रचनाएँ पाठकों के सामने अवश्य आयेंगी।

डॉ. सौरभ कुमार सहायक प्राध्यापक

भूख

भूख कभी भी नहीं होती शांत आंतरिक मन से प्रिय वस्तु को न निकट पाने की चाह भूख को और तीव्र बनाती है जो हमारे समक्ष है उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं हम और ग्रहण करने की तलब मन में तड़प भर देती है अगर पेट की भूख को किया शांत तो डंक मारा इच्छाओं की भूख ने इच्छाएं पूर्ण होने लगी तो आदी हो गए हम इसके



तू हर इंसान में समाई है
न जाने तेरे कितने रूप है
विद्यार्थी परीक्षा में अवल आने का
नेता राजनीतिक सत्ता पर कब्जा करने का
प्रेमी प्रेम को पाने का
बिजनेसमैन नई ऊचाइयां छूने का
सैनिक देश पर मर मिटने का
कोई अपना हुक्म मनवाने का
तो कोई अपनी शक्ति आजमाने का
सबको भूख है,न शांत है होती
बढ़ती है गति से और तीव्र गति से
तू अद्भुत है, निराली है, अद्वितीय है
तेरी दुनिया अजब है, गजब है।

डा. मोनिका जैन सहायक प्राध्यापक

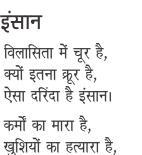
संकल्प

निकली जो मन से आभा. उसकी अलग पहचान देख। इरादा नेक हो जिसका, उसकी राह आसान देख। तप, धूप, घाम झेली जिसने, उसका फ़्तेह मैदान देख । फाड़ देते जो सीना पत्थरों का, उसकी अजब पहचान देख। होंसला मर कर भी जिंदा जो रखे. पूरे उसके अरमान देख । चूर हो जाए पर मंजिल न छोड़े, वतन पर उसके निशान देख । निश्चित है अच्छाई की जीत होना, उसका दृढ़ ईमान देख । चीर अंधेरा उग जाता सूरज, जुज्बा उसका बेमिसाल देख । निशाना अचूक, चील सी आँख, पकड़ पर उसकी कमान देख । हार न माने जो मुसीबतों से, मजबूत ऐसा एक इंसान देख । सदाशिव एम.ए. हिंदी द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक-6222



विवादों में घिरा, उलझनों से घिरा, ज़ख्मी परिंदा है इंसान। रिश्तों में फँसा है, जज्बातों से कसा है, नादान करिंदा है इंसान।

सदाशिव छात्र सम्पादक एम.ए. हिंदी द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक-6222



संसार का वासिंदा है इंसान।



मां तुम बहुत याद आती हो

मां तुम बहुत याद आती हो बस फर्क इतना है पहले तुम मेरे पास थी अब सिर्फ सपनों में आती हो



न जाने कहां गए वो दिन जब तुम मुझे हंसाती थी प्रो. गीतिका अरोडा अपने पास बुलाती थी अपने हाथों से खाना खिलाती थी वाणिज्य-विभाग न जाने अब कहां गए वो हाथ जिन हाथों से मुझे थपथपाती थी।

क्यों गई तुम मुझे अकेला छोड़ कर साथ देती थी मेरा हर मोड़ पर अब मेरा नहीं रहा कोई अरमान क्योंकि जिंदगी लगती है तेरे बिना वीरान।

हैं तो मेरे अपने बहुत मेरे आस-पास फिर भी न जाने तेरी कमी क्यों खलती है तुमसे रोज मिलूँ, तम्हें रोज देखूं ऐसी एक कसक जलती है।

बहुत बातें हैं बहुत शिकवे हैं मन में सोचती हूं कि रात के सपने में जब तुम आओगी तो तुमसे सांझा करूंगी पर कमबख्त ये नींद भी अपनी नहीं रही न कभी ये आती है न तुम्हें आने देती है

करती हूं प्रार्थना इस ईश्वर से जब भी पुनर्जन्म देना, यही मां मुझे देना बहुत कर्ज है इनका मेरे ऊपर चुका पाऊं कभी, ऐसा कोई अवसर देना।

करती हूं दिल से तुम्हारा मान मांगती हूं ईश्वर से यही वरदान

मां तुम बहुत याद आती हो मां तुम बहुत याद आती हो।

काश में एक किताब होती

हर पनों पर सजी हाथो की लकीरों की मुस्कान होती मैं भी एक किताब होती लिख ता मुझे भी कोई अपनी मन की कहानियों से । जिसमें होती उसकी जीवन नादानियां सी। लिख लिख कर मुझे करता कोई कलम से रंगीन । तो कोई पढ कर करता अपने जीवन को नवीन । कोई लिख देता अपने हर क्षण भर के त्मस के प्रकाश को । जिसे मै बना जाती उसकी ताजा हर याद को । करता कोई भी अपने मन की बात मुझसे चुप रहकर । अपने में समा जाती उसके हर राज में बेजुबान रहकर । पढ़ता मुझे फिर कोई अनजान समझ कर । कर लेता फिर मुझसे दोस्ती अपनी जान समझ कर । आकाश में भी किसे के पनो का ख्वाब होती। ताकि जो मुझे पढ़े और कहे की आकाश में भी एक किताब होती ... मैं भी एक किताब होती।



सुमन एम.ए. हिंदी तृतीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक 6227

मन

मन तो है एक चिड़िया, जो भटकती रहती है। हाथ किसी के ना आती है, निरंतर उड़ती जाती है।। मन है एक चोर, जो निकले हर रोज, पर पकड़ा ना जाए। जो इसे पकड़ ले, वहीं सुख पाए।।

मन की चिड़िया ना हाथ लगे, तो काहे ध्यान भटकायें।

इसी मन के पीछे लगे, सिकंदर संसार जीतने चले आए।। सिकंदर कहता दुनिया जीत चलू, बैठा चैन गवाए। जसकरन कहे मन के पीछे न भाग, अंत पछताना पड़ जाए।।



जसकरण सिंह अनुक्रमांक 6210 स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी द्वितिय वर्ष

प्रकृति



प्रकृति अर्थात् 'कुदरत'। अगर संस्कृत में देखे तो 'प्रकृति' की संज्ञा है 'स्त्री'। यानि सृजन करने की शक्ति है जिस में।

विश्व की रचना या सृष्टि के संचालन की नियमित की कोई शक्ति है तो वो है 'प्रकृति'। प्रकृति का एक अलग अर्थ भी

है और वो है' किसी की मूल प्रवृति'।

हमारे वेदों और पुराणों में देखा जाए तो प्रकृति को नारी का और नारी को प्रकृति का दर्जा दिया हुआ है। अगर शिव पुराण की बात की जाए तो माता पार्वती को प्रकृति का रूप माना जाता है और भगवान शिव नर के रूप में प्रकृति को पूर्ण करते हैं।

हमारे मन में एक सवाल ये भी आएगा की 'प्रकृति' और 'नारी' में ऐसी क्या समानता है तो मैं आप को बता दूं कि इस पूरे विश्व में दो ही तत्व ऐसे है जिन में सृजन करने की शक्ति है एक है प्रकृति और दूसरी है नारी।

प्रकृति ने अपनी सृजन करने की शक्ति अगर किसी को दी है तो वह है स्त्री । प्रकृति और स्त्री ही उस दर्द को सह सकते है जो किसी को जन्म देने में होती है । इसी लिए इन दोनों का दर्जा एक समान है ।

प्रकृति को आप चाहे कष्ट दें परन्तु प्रकृति आप को हमेशा अच्छा ही देती है। उदाहरण स्वरूप धरती माता को ही देख लीजिए जो कि प्रकृति का ही एक रूप है। हम हल द्वारा उन की छाती चीरते हैं पर वो हमें उस के बावजूद खाने पीने की सामग्री देती है। ऐसे ही हमारी मां है खुद कष्ट सहती है और हमें सुकून देती है। परन्तु कब तक ऐसा चलेगा कि कोई कष्ट के बदले आप को सुख दे। आप किसी की प्रकृति का स्वभाव एक निश्चित समय तक लाभ उठा सकते हैं। अब यहां भी 'प्रकृति'। प्रकृति का अर्थ पहले ही बताया था सिर्फ सृजन करने वाली शक्ति ही नहीं है अपितु किसी की मूल प्रवृति भी प्रकृति ही कही जाती है।

अब आप कब तक किसी की प्रकृति का लाभ उठाएंगे कब तक । एक अपनी मूल प्रवृति के कारण आप की सहायता करें और आप उस का नाश करते रहें ऐसा कब तक चलेगा भाई । अगर हम स्त्री की ही बात करें तो अगर एक स्त्री बार बार किसी शिशु को जन्म देती रहेगी तो क्या उस स्त्री का शरीर उस का साथ ज्यादा समय तक देगा तो मैं कहता हूं नहीं । कुछ समय अंतराल के बाद उस स्त्री का शरीर खत्म हो जाएगा । अगर स्त्री किसी शिशु को जन्म देती है तो वह अपने शरीर की सुंदरता भी कुछ हद तक खोती है पर अपने शिशु के लिए ये सह लेती है । यही प्रकृति का काम है हमें कुछ देने के लिए वो अपनी सुन्दरता को नाश करने से भी नहीं हिचकती और हम मनुष्य इस बात का लाभ उठाते हैं और प्रकृति का जरूरत से ज्यादा उपयोग करते हैं ।

अब आप ये सोचिए क्या प्रकृति सिर्फ मनुष्यों की ही है? नहीं, प्रकृति आप के उत्पात को कब तक सहेगी। कभी तो उस के सब्र का बांध टूटेगा और हम सब जानते है कि बांध टूटने के बाद क्या होता है अगर नहीं जानते तो मैं बताता हूं क्या होता है। बांध टूटने के बाद कुछ खास नहीं होता है होता है तो बस 'एक विनाश'। और इस विनाश का कारण कोई और नहीं हम मनुष्य है।

अगर किसी माता की तीन-चार संताने है तो क्या मां उन बच्चों में भेद भाव करती है नहीं ना, वैसे ही प्रकृति है। इस संसार में जितने जीव है प्रकृति उन सभी की मां है और मां अपने सभी बच्चों का ख्याल रखती है और अगर कोई बच्चा दूसरे बच्चे का हक छीनने की कोशिश भी करता है तो मां उस खुराफाती बच्चें को दण्ड देती है। मनुष्य यानि हम ही वो खुरापाती बच्चें हैं जो अपने दूसरे भाई बहनों का हिस्सा भी उन से छीनने के फिराक में रहते हैं। अपनी जनसंख्या के विस्तार के कारण हम जंगलों का नाश कर रहे हैं, सागरों को अपनी गंदगी से भर रहे हैं। प्रकृति मां कब तक इस खेल को देखेगी। जब मां को गुस्सा आएगा या आता है तो मां जो अपनी संतान की नस – नस से वाकिफ है मूल कारण जनसंख्या का ही नाश कर देती है। चाहे जैसे भी हो। आज मनुष्य सोचता है कि इस दुनिया में अगर कोई सर्वोच्च शक्ति है तो वह है मगर वो अपने सृजनकर्ता को भूल जाते है । जिसे बनाना आता है, जिसे जन्म देना आता है उसे जिंदगी वापस लेनी भी आती है । प्रकृति एक के बदले सब के साथ गलत तो कर नहीं सकती इसी लिए सिर्फ मनुष्य झेलता है सहता है प्रकृति का गुस्सा और बाकी भाई बहन सुख से इस प्रकृति माता की भेटों का आनंद लेते हैं।

प्रकृति के प्रकोप के कारण मनुष्यों की जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा तबाह हो जाता है अब वो चाहे जैसे भी हो। उदाहरण में आप चाहे अभी के कोरोना बीमारी का रूप देख लें या दुनिया के किसी हिस्से में आए प्रलय को ले लें। प्रभावित होता है तो मनुष्य और भार हल्का होता है धरती माता का यानि प्रकृति का।

अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं के अगर हम अपने हिस्से से खुश रहें और दूसरों को उन के हिस्से का उपभोग करने दे तो ना हमारे पारिवारिक कलेश होंगे और ना ही प्रकृति हम पर प्रकोप भरी निगाहों से देखेंगी। प्रकृति ने जो संसाधन हमें दिए हैं हम सिर्फ उन्हीं का उपभोग करें। कुछ ज्यादा पाने की भूख कई बार मनुष्य को अंत की और अग्रसर करती है। प्रकृति हमें बार – बार चेतावनी देती है और हमें उन्हें समझना है और प्रकृति के बनाए नियमों का पालन करना है अन्यथा हमारा अस्तित्व; खतरे में आ जाएगा और हम भी विशालकाय डायनासोर की तरह लुप्त हो जायेंगे और फिर जीवाश्म के रूप में बाद के जीवों को प्राप्त होंगे। प्रकृति हमें संतोष करना सिखाती है नियमित संसाधनों के साथ और हमें ये बात समझनी चाहिए।

हिमांशु पाण्डेय एम.ए. हिंदी प्रथम वर्ष अनुक्रमांक : 5244

संस्कृति और फैशन

बारहवीं की परीक्षा पास करने के बाद मैंने कॉलेज में दाखिला ले लिया। कॉलेज की दुनिया एक अलग ही दुनिया होती है। परंतु जीवन की एक नई शुरुआत करने का मौका भी इसी दुनिया में आने से मिलता है। दरअसल, आजकल कॉलेजों में युवक और युवितयाँ पश्चिमी संस्कृति की आढ़ में आकर काफी फैशन करते हैं और कॉलेजों में सजधज कर ही आना पसंद करते हैं। मैं भी इसी संस्कृति की आढ़ में आकर अपनी संस्कृति को भूलने वाला था, परंतु मुझे मेरे एक टयूशन के छात्र ने बचा लिया। मैं बचपन से मंदिर जाता था और मंदिर जाने से मेरे मस्तक पर तिलक हमेशा लगा रहता था।अब मुझे आदत सी हो गई थी तिलक लगाने की। मैंने घर पर ही तिलक ला कर रख लिया और मंदिर न भी जाता तो घर पर ही तिलक लगा लेता। मेरे मस्तक पर हमेशा तिलक लगा रहता। अब जब मैंने बारहवीं कर ली और कॉलेज जाने का दिन आया तो मैं इस सोच में पड़ गया कि कॉलेज में सभी मॉडर्न बन कर आते हैं तो मैं भी तिलक लगाकर नहीं जाऊंगा। मैंने यह निश्चय कर लिया।

कुछ दिनों बाद मेरे पास, मेरे एक टयूशन के बच्चे की माँ आई। उसका लड़का मेरे पास टयूशन पढ़ता था और लगभग तीन साढे ३ वर्ष का बालक था। उसकी माँ ने मुझे बताया कि उसका बेटा मेरे प्रभाव में आकर तिलक लगाता है। वह छोटा सा है उसे नहीं पता कि तिलक किस चीज से लगाया जाता है। इसलिए वह अपनी मासूमियत के कारण पाऊडर को ही मस्तक पर लगाने लग जाता है। मुझे उस बालक से बड़ी प्रेरणा मिली। मैंने सोचा कि अगर मासूम सा बालक मेरे प्रभाव में आकर तिलक लगा सकता है तो मैं तो फिर समझदार हूँ । मैं तो इतने साल मंदिर जाता रहा हूँ। बचपन से अब तक सनातन धर्म के प्रभाव में रहा हूँ। फिर मैंने निश्चय किया कि मैं कॉलेज जाऊंगा और मस्तक पर चंदन का तिलक अवश्य लगाऊँगा। मैं अपने भारत देश की संस्कृति को नहीं भूल सकता। आधुनिक समय के साथ चलना अत्यावश्यक है नहीं तो हम पिछड़ेपन का शिकार हो जाएंगे, परंतु आधुनिकता के साथ चलने का अर्थ यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि हम अपनी संस्कृति को ही भूल जाएं।



जतिन बी.ए. अनुक्रमांक-1222

मजदूर

हमेशा मेहनत करता, मेहनत को ही शान मैं समझता लोग कमाते घर, गाड़ी, बँगले, को, मैं अपने परिवार की रोटी को सबकुछ समझता, मैं कोई और नहीं देश को बनाने वाला एक मजदूर हूँ, मैंने कभी भीख नहीं माँगी लेकिन आज माँग के खाने को मजबूर हूँ, विदेशों से लोग लाने को जहाज़ है मेरे लिए ना बस ना ट्रेन है सैंकड़ो मील चलने को मजबूर हूँ क्योंकिं मैं एक मजदूर हूँ, गाड़ी ने मारी टक्कर फट गया सिर, चलते चलते पैर पर पड गए छाले हैं. इलाज करने अस्पताल कैसे जाऊं, बच्ची को तो दूध पिलाने तक के लाले हैं, पुलिस रोड पर मारे डंडे, लात को तोड़े, जाने के लिए कोई रास्ता ना छोड़े, जब गर्भ धारी बड़ा पेट लेकर जायेगी, तो पुलिस हमारा हौंसला कैसे तोड़ पायेगी, जब रोड पर चल ना पाएँगे तो पटरिया राह दिखाएंगी. पटरियों पर गर्मी में चुभते गरम पत्थरों पर चलने को मजबूर हूँ क्योंकि मैं एक मजदूर हूँ, इतनी गर्मी चुभते पत्थर, इस पर कोई नहीं चल पायेगा, व्यथा तू देखो चलते चलते, थक गया इतना सो गया पटरियों की चाल पर, गर्मी, चुभते पत्थर भी रोक ना सके, पहुँच गया गाँव, घर की छत, कभी पेड़ो की डाल पर, बेसुध ऐसा लेटा, मालगाड़ी की भी आवाज़ ना आयी, गाड़ी आयी, चली गयी, चारों तरफ मोत ही छायी, पानी ना पूछने वाले, रोड पर डंडे मारने वाले, मौत का मातम मनाएँगे सरकार भी पैसे देगी, ट्वीटर पर भी शोक दिखाएंगे, पता है उनको, मर गए सारे तो पैसे लेने ना आएंगे, जीवत को घर ना दिखाने वाले मरे को घर पहुँचायेंगे, ऐसा करके ही तो दोबारा वोट माँगने जाएँगे।

बजरंग बली एम.ए. हिंदी द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक-6204

अलबेली मीरा

जब अलबेली मीरा. मस्तानी हो, मोहन के प्रीत में. नृत्य करने लगती होगी, मानो सौरमंडल के. अनगिनत सूर्य चमक उठते होंगे, क्या अद्भुत दृश्य होगा वह, जब प्रेम और भक्ति का, संगीतमय मिलन हुआ होगा, न जाने कितने मयूर, मस्त हो नाच उठे होंगे. दसों दिशाएं दीप्त हो उठी होंगी, समस्त ब्रह्मांड, इस अलौकिक प्रेम के. अनंत रस में. डूब जाता होगा, कितना अद्भुत दृश्य होगा वह।

उम्मीद

दिन चढ़े, दिन ढले, वक्त का सूर्य यूं ही चले, हे! निराश मन, हे! शिथिल तन, क्षण भर झांक लो भीतर, बुझी नहीं है लौ अभी भी, बची उसमें आँच है, क्यों ऊब चुके हो जीवन से कि कभी सूर्य भी ऊबता है, भोर और सांझ से।

अंकिता दुबे एम.ए. हिन्दी द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांकः 6229



राजस्थानी लड़की

राजस्थानी लडकी की कहानी उसके जन्म लेते ही कई औरतें ऐसी गालियां देती अब हो गई है बेटी सिर पर बोझ बन गई है यह बेटी धन लेगी बहुत सारा यह है सोच छोटी सिर पर बेटी नहीं है बोझ वह भी पढ लिखकर बन सकती है अफसर बडी और मां-बाप कि बनाती है टौर बन जाती है जब वह बड़ी अफसर भूल जाते हैं सब की वह है एक बेटी आकाश की बुलंदी को जब छू लेती है बेटी तब सब खुश होते हैं जब जन्म लेती है बेटी जब वह ससुराल है जाती अपने माता पिता की शान है बढाती जब अपने कर्तव्य को है वो निभाती तब सारी दुनिया को है भूल जाती? यह है राजस्थानी लडकी की कहानी



ममता एम.ए. हिन्दी द्वितीय वर्ष रोल न-6231

खुशियों की चाबी

मेरी खुशियों की चाबी, नफरत में खो गयी है। ज़िंदगी में दुःख भर के, मेरी किस्मत सो गयी है। किस किस को बयां करूं. कोई कैसा कोई कैसे। किसी को चाहिए रुतबा, किसी को चाहिए पैसे। यह लालच की दरिया, हम सब को धो गयी है। मेरी खुशियों की चाबी, नफरत में खो गयी है। ज़िंदगी में दुःख भर के, मेरी किस्मत सो गयी है। मुझे समझ नहीं लगती, ख़ुद ही के बारे में। में शेष करूं कैसे. जीते और हारे में। इस दुनिया की रमज़ें, अब विकृति हो गयी हैं। मेरी खुशियों की चाबी, नफरत में खो गयी है। ज़िंदगी में दुःख भर के, मेरी किस्मत सो गयी है। अब चला नहीं जाता, इन मुशिकल राहों पे। लगता है बोझ पङा, इन ढलते साहों पे। मेरी आँखें भरभर के. करमों को रो गयी है। मेरी खुशियों की चाबी, नफरत में खो गयी है।

ज़िंदगी में दुख भर के,
मेरी किस्मत सो गयी है।
कोशिश तो बहुत करी,
मुझे लिखना नहीं आया।
चेहरे से शांतमयी,
मुझे दिखना नहीं आया।
यह किरनें चिंता की,
सुरखाब को मौ गयी है।
मेरी खुशियों की चाबी,
नफरत में खो गयी है।
ज़िंदगी में दु:ख भर के,
मेरी किस्मत सो गयी है।



मनप्रीत सिंह उर्फ़ प्रीत सुरखाब

भ्रामक वचन



हम सब मानते हैं की आज का समय बहुत बदल चुका है किन्तु ये केवल कहने - सुनने की बात है, क्योंकि ये आज के समय की वास्तविकता के विपरीत एक दिखावा मात्र है. एक स्त्री क्या चाहती है

इसकी चिंता किसी को नहीं होती, सबको अपनी बात श्रेष्ठ और स्वयं को उचित ठहराना ही अच्छा लगता है, आज के समय में माँ - बाप बचपन से ही बेटी की सारी इच्छाएं पूरी करते हैं, उसे पुत्र के बराबर का दर्जा भी देते है और ये भी मानते है कि आज के समय में बेटा और बेटी में कोई अंतर नहीं होता, पर ये सब कहने-सूनने की ही बात रह जाती है क्योंकि जब बेटी के अधिकार के उपयोग करने का समय आता है तब उसे मर्यादा, संस्कार और सामाजिक बँधनो में बांध कर उससे उसके कई अधिकार छीन लिए जाते हैं, जैसे उससे उसके जीवन साथी चुनने के अधिकार को छीन लिया जाता है और बेटी को अपनी खुशियों के साथ समझौता करना पड़ता है और अपने ही हाथों से अपनी ख़ुशियों का गला घोटना पड़ता है, और उसके हिस्से में केवल लाचारी, बेबसी तथा अन्तरद्वंद ही रहा जाता है। पुत्री का विवाह उसकी पसंद के विरुद्ध ही कर दिया जाता है और पुत्री भी बिना किसी विरोध के मर्यादा और लाज मे फँस कर सब स्वीकार कर लेती है, ये लगभग उसी तरह का बर्ताव होता है जैसे एक पशु को उसका मालिक जिसके भी हाथ सोंप दें उसे उसी के साथ रहना पडता है।

शिव विशाल एम.ए. हिंदी द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक - 6232

मां

तेरी दुआ में ही मेरी जन्नत है माँ तेरे प्यार में ही मेरा धन हैं माँ मुझे किसी चीज़ की कमी नहीं है तेरा होना ही मेरे लिए मुकम्मल है माँ....

ख़रीद दूँ सभी ख़ुशियाँ तेरे लिए ग़मों को करदूँ दूर माँ तेरे आगे में सजदे करूँ भगवान का तू ऐसा स्वरुप माँ...

मेरा हौसला तुम हो माँ मेरे जीवन का साथ तुम हो माँ मेरे होंठों की हँसी और मेरे दुःखों का समाधान तुम हो माँ....

ख्वाहिश बस यही है तुझे ना मिले अब कोई आंसू माँ तेरी ज़िन्दगी हसीन बनाकर तेरे क़दमों में वो सभी सितारे बिछा दूँ जो कभी टूटे थे माँ

मेरी नादानियों को तुम हमेशा करती हो माफ़ मेरी परेशानियों को हमेशा झट से करती हो साफ़ शुक्रिया जो तुमने मुझे इस दुनिया में जन्म दिया तेरे बिना न मेरा कोई वजूद माँ....



हीना डाबी एम.ए. हिन्दी द्वितीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक-6209

संस्कृत खण्ड

सम्पादकीय

संस्कृतनाटकेषु शिक्षणव्यवस्था

(संस्कृत नाटकों में शिक्षण व्यवस्था)



आधुनिक काले सामाजिकोन्नत्यै शिक्षायाः महती आवश्यकता वर्तते।शिक्षां विना मनुष्य पशुवत् आचरति।अतः शिक्षणस्य उपयोगिताम् वक्ष्यमाणः धर्मशास्त्रे शिक्षायाः बहुलतया प्रचारमकरोत्।अत्र मनुष्यजीवनं शतवर्षं मन्यमानः तत् ब्रह्मचर्य-गृहस्थ-वानप्रस्थ-संन्यासादिषु

चत्वारिषु आश्रमेषु विभाजितमकरोत्। एतेषु आश्रमेषु ब्रह्मचर्याश्रमस्य स्थानं प्रथमं वर्तते। अस्मिनाश्रमे बालकाः निजगुरोः गृहे उषित्वा ज्ञानार्जनं कुर्वन्ति यतः विद्यैव मनुष्यान् पशुत्वात् दूरीकृत्य तस्य मान-सम्माने वृद्धिं करोति। संस्कृतस्य नाटककाराः अपि शिक्षणस्य महत्त्वं वक्ष्यमाणः अस्य प्रचारं प्रसारज्ञ्च अकुर्वन्।

(आधिनक काल में सामाजिक उन्नित हेतु शिक्षा की बहुत आवश्यकता है।शिक्षा के विना मनुष्य पशु के समान व्यवहार करता है। अतः शिक्षण की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए धर्मशास्त्र में शिक्षा का प्रचार किया गया है।यहां मनुष्य की आयु को शत वर्ष मानकर उसे ब्रह्मचर्यादि चार आश्रमों में विभाजित किया है।इन आश्रमों में ब्रह्मचर्यादि चार आश्रमों में विभाजित किया है।इन आश्रमों में ब्रह्मचर्य काप्रथम स्थान है।इस आश्रम में बालक अपने गुरु के आश्रम में रह कर उनसे विद्या प्राप्त करता है क्योंकि विद्या ही मनुष्य को पशुता से दूर कर के उसके मान-सम्मान में वृद्धि करती है।शिक्षण के इस महत्त्व को देखते हुए संस्कृत नाटककारों ने भी शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार किया है।

शिक्षायाः महत्त्वं प्रकाश्यमानः नाटककारभासेन कर्णभारे कर्णस्य अस्त्रविद्या वर्णिता।अस्मिन् प्रसङ्गे कर्णः निज-सारथिनम् कथयित यत् गुरोः परशुरामात् अस्त्रविद्या गृहीता मया। एवमेव महावीरचिरते रामः विश्वामित्रात् शिक्षा ग्रहणमकरोत्।

तदनुप्लवानां भूयसां लक्ष्मणेकेन वध इति किमेतदाश्चर्यम् वीर्योत्कर्षेयर्दमृतभुजां निर्ममे पद्मयोनिस्तस्य द्वैधं व्याधित धनुषः शंभवीयस्यरामः। दिव्यामस्त्रोपनिषद्मृषेर्यः कृशाश्व

शिष्याद्धिश्वामित्राद्विजयजननीमप्रमेयः प्रपेदे।।

महावीरचरितम् २/२

(शिक्षा के महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए नाटककार भास ने कर्णभार में कर्ण की अस्त्र विद्या का वर्णन किया है।इस प्रसङ्ग में कर्ण अपने सारथी से कहता है कि मैंने गुरु परशुराम से अस्त्र विद्या प्राप्त की है।इसी प्रकार महावीरचरित में राम ने विश्वामित्र से विद्या ग्रहण की है।)

उत्तररामचिरते लवकुशाभ्यां वाल्मीकेः विद्याग्रहणस्य उल्लेखः प्राप्नोति।शिक्षणे शिक्षकस्य महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानं वर्तते।अतः शिक्षकस्य महत्त्वम् वक्ष्यमाणः महाकविना कालिदासेन शिक्षकस्य पिरभाषा प्रस्तुता कृता।कालिदासनुसारेण अध्यापकस्य प्रथमं कर्तव्यः ज्ञानस्य वितरणम्।यः अध्यापकः निजज्ञानं शिष्येभ्यः न ददाति अपितु निजस्वार्थात् विक्रीणाति सः व्यापारी अस्ति न अध्यापकः।

(उत्तररामचिरत में लव और कुश द्वारा महिष वाल्मीिक से शिक्षा ग्रहण का उल्लेख मिलता है।शिक्षण व्यवस्था में शिक्षक का विशेष महत्त्व है।शिक्षक के महत्त्व को देखते हुए किव कालिदास ने अध्यापक की पिरभाषा प्रस्तुत की है। किव कालिदास के अनुसार सच्चा अध्यापक वही है जो बच्चों को ज्ञान बांटता है इसके विपरीत जो निजस्वार्थ के कारण ऐसा नहीं करता वो अध्यापक नहीं अपितु व्यापारी है।)

लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरस्ततिक्षमाणस्य परेण निन्दाम्। यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदन्ति।।

मालविकाग्निमत्रम् १/१७ कविभवभूतिमतानुसारेण अध्यापकः भेदभावरहितं समरूपेण निजशिष्यान् अध्यापयति।सः प्राज्ञस्य तथा जड़स्य भेदमचिन्त्य समरूपेण तेभ्यः ज्ञानं प्रददाति।

(कवि भवभूति के अनुसार अध्यापक भेदभाव से रहित होकर

अपने शिष्यों को पढ़ाता है।वह विद्वान् और जड़बुद्धि आदि छात्रों पर ध्यान दिए बिना वह समस्त छात्रों को समान रूप से ज्ञान प्रदान करता है।)

वितरित गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां तथैव जड़े नरे तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहन्ति वा।

भवति हि पुनर्भूयान् भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा, प्रभवति हि शुचि-र्बिम्बग्राहे मणिर्न मृदादयः।।

उत्तररामचरितम् २/४

अपि च मुद्राराक्षसे विशाखदत्तस्य मतमस्ति यत् गुरुः शिष्यस्य नियन्ता अस्ति।यदा शिष्यः प्रमादात् अनुचितं मार्गमनुसरति तदा गुरुः तम् सन्मार्गं नयति।

(मुद्राराक्षस में अपने मत को प्रस्तुत करते हुए विशाखदत्त का कथन है कि गुरु शिष्य का नियंता होता है यदि भूल से भी छात्र अनुचित मार्ग का अनुसरण करता है तो गुरु उसे सन्मार्ग की ओर ले जाता है।)

इह हि रचयन् साध्वीं शिष्यः क्रिया न निवार्यते त्यजित तु यदा मार्ग मोहाद् तदा गुरू अङ्कुशः।

मुद्राराक्षसं ३/६

एवं वयं पश्यन्ति यत् संस्कृतस्य नाटकेषु शिक्षणस्य उत्तमा व्यवस्था प्रस्तुता।अत्र गुरोः महत्त्वं सर्वोपिर यतः सः बालकेषु ज्ञानस्य वितरणं करोति।अत्र ज्ञानस्य वितरणम् तथा बालकानां व्यवहारस्य परिष्करणम् उभौ गुरोः प्रधानकर्तव्यौ स्तः।अपि च नाटकेषु इयं शिक्षा दत्ता यत् यः एषां कर्तव्यानाम् पालनं करोति सः वास्तविकः अध्यापकः न अन्याः।

(इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि संस्कृत नाटकों में शिक्षण की उत्तम व्यवस्था प्रस्तुत की गई है यहां गुरु का महत्त्व सर्वोपिर है क्योंकि वह शिक्षकों में ज्ञान बांटता है। यहां ज्ञान बांटना और शिष्यों के व्यवहार को शुद्ध करना गुरु के दो प्रमुख कर्तव्य बताए गए हैं। और भी नाटकों में यह शिक्षा दी गई है कि जो व्यक्ति अध्यापक के इन कर्तव्यों का पालन करता है वही वस्तुतः अध्यापक है अन्य नहीं।)

डा. मुकेश कुमार

संस्कृत विभाग सतीश चन्द्र धवन राजकीय महाविद्यालय, लुधियाना।

छात्र-सम्पादकीयं सुभाषितम्

- गुणाः गुणज्ञेषु गुणाः भवन्ति ते निर्गुणं प्राप्य भवन्ति दोषाः। सुस्वादतोयाः प्रभवन्ति नद्यः समुद्रमासाद्य भवन्तयपेयाः।। गुणों के महत्त्व को जानने वाले व्यक्ति में ही गुण होते हैं अन्यथा वे किसी निर्गुण व्यक्ति को प्राप्त होकर दोष बन जाते हैं। पीने योग्य स्वाद जल निदयों से ही उत्पन्न होता है समुद्र का जल खारा होने कारण पीया भी नहीं जा सकता।
- साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः।
 तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानः तद्भागधेयः परमं पश्नाम्।।
 जो साहित्य संगीत और कला की ज्ञान से हीन है वह पूंछ
 और सींगों से रहित पशु के समान है। वह बिना घास
 खाए भी जीवित रहता है इसमें पश्जों का परम सौभाग्य है।
- चिन्तनीया हि विपदाम् आदावेव प्रतिक्रिया

 न कूपखननं युक्तं प्रदीप्ते विह्ना गृहे।
 विपत्ति आने पर मनुष्य को प्रारंभ में ही उसके हल हेतु
 विचार करना चाहिए। आग लगने पर कुआं नहीं खोदा
 जाता।
- आचारः परमो धर्मः ।
 मनुष्य को सबके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करना चाहिए यही उसका कर्तव्य है।
- परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः।
 परोपकार हेतु ही निदयां बहती हैं परोपकार के लिए ही वृक्ष फल देते हैं और सज्जनों का शरीर भी परोपकार के लिए ही होता है अर्थात् वह दूसरों के कल्याण के लिए अपना सर्वस्व त्याग देते हैं।
- प्रारभ्येत् न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः।
 संसार में तीन प्रकार के लोग होते हैं मध्यम मध्यम और
 उत्तम। अधम लोग विघ्नों के भय से कार्य प्रारंभ ही नहीं
 करते और मध्यम लोग विघ्न के आ जाने पर प्रारब्ध कार्य
 छोड़ देते हैं। उत्तम लोग कार्य में बार बार रुकावट आने पर
 भी उसे सिद्ध करके ही छोड़ते हैं।
- सहसा विदधीत् न क्रियां
 कोई भी कार्य जल्दबाजी में नहीं करना चाहिए ऐसा करने से कार्य में सफलता नहीं मिलती।

अमित बी.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर अनुक्रमांक 1721



ऋग्वेद:

ऋग्वेदः,सामवेदः, यजुर्वेदः अथर्ववेदश्च एते चत्वारि वेदाः सिन्ति।एषु ऋग्वेदः प्राचीनतमः।विषयवस्तुदृष्ट्या ऋग्वेदः अष्टकक्रमे तथा मण्डलक्रमे विभक्तमस्ति।अष्टकक्रमे अष्ट अष्टकािन सिन्ति तथा प्रत्येके अष्टके अष्टाध्यायाः सिन्ति।एवम् अष्टकक्रमानुसारेण ऋग्वेदे चतुष्पष्टि अध्यायाः सिन्ति।मण्डलक्रमे दशमण्डलािन सिन्ति एषु मण्डलेषु १०२८ सूक्तािन सिन्ति।सूक्तेषु अनेकदेवानां स्तुत्यः सिन्ति।एवं ऋग्वेदे १०५८० मंत्रािण सन्ति।

(ऋग्वेद सामवेद यजुर्वेद और अथर्ववेद यह चार वेद हैं। इनमें से ऋग्वेद सबसे प्राचीन है। विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से ऋग्वेद को अष्टक क्रम तथा मंडल क्रम दो भागों में बांटा गया है। अष्टक क्रम में आठ अष्टक हैं और प्रत्येक अष्टक मे आठ अध्याय हैं इस तरह ८ अष्टकों में चोंसठ अध्याय हैं। मंडल क्रम में दस मंडल हैं इन मंडलों में 1028 सूक्त हैं। इन सूक्तों में अनेक देवताओं की स्तुति है। इस प्रकार ऋग्वेद में 10580 मंत्र हैं।)

ऋग्वेदस्य उत्पत्ति कदा अभवत् इत्यस्मिन् विषये कि चदिप कथितुं न शक्नोति। यदा परमात्मा जगत्सर्वम् अरचयत् तदा तेनैव वेदाः सृष्टः भारतीयानांःविदूषां मतिमदम्। निरुक्तग्रन्थे "ऋषयो मन्त्रद्ष्टारः" यास्कस्य निर्वचनम् आधारीकृत्य भारतीयाः विद्वांसः वेदान् स्वयम्भू,अपौरुषेयः इत्यादिभिः संज्ञादिभिः व्यवहृतमकरोत।भारतीयविदूषां अस्य कथनस्य यत् वेदाः परमात्मना रचितं, पाश्चात्यविद्वांसः पूर्णतया खण्डितवन्तः। वैदिककालं चतुर्षु चरणेषु विभज्य मैक्समूलरेण ऋग्वेदस्य रचनाकालः १३०० ई.पू.निर्धारितं।

(ऋग्वेद की उत्पत्ति कब हुई इस विषय में कुछ भी नहीं कहा जा सकता। भारतीय विद्वानों का मत है कि जब परमात्मा ने समस्त जगत की रचना की तभी उन्होंने वेदों की रचना की। निरुक्त में ऋषि शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति पर विचार करते हुए "ऋषयो मन्त्रद्रष्टारः" निर्वचन को आधार मानकर भारतीय विद्वानों ने वेदों को स्वयंभू एवं अपौरुषेय माना है। भारतीय विद्वानों के इस विचार का पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने पूर्णतया खंडन किया है। वैदिक काल को चार भागों में विभाजित कर मैक्समूलर ने 1300 ईसा पूर्व ऋग्वेद का रचनाकाल माना है।)

ऋग्वेदस्य रचना कुत्र अभवत् कदा अभवत् वा इति निश्चितरूपेण कथितुं न शक्नोति परं ऋग्वेदस्य कानिचित् सूकक्तानि पंजाबराज्ये अरचयन्। पंजाबराज्यस्य 'हरि के पतन' नामके नगरे नदी सूक्तस्य रचना अभवत्। अस्य प्रमाणं ऋग्वेदस्य नदीसूक्ते प्राप्नोति।

(ऋग्वेद की रचना कब और कहां हुई इस विषय में निश्चित रूप से कुछ भी कहना असंभव सा है किंतु यह अवश्य कहा जा सकता है कि ऋग्वेद के कुछ सूक्त पंजाब राज्य में रचे गए हैं। पंजाब राज्य के हिर के पतन नामक स्थान पर ऋग्वेद के नदी सूत्र की रचना हुई है इसका प्रमाण ऋग्वेद के नदी सूक्त में मिलता है।)

ऋग्वेदस्य एका अनुपमा विशेषता इयमस्ति यत् अस्य द्वितीयात् मण्डलात् आरभ्य सप्तमण्डलं पर्यन्तं एकेन वंशेन परिवारेण वा संबद्धःअतः एतानि सूक्तानि वंशमण्डलेन अभिधीयते।

(ऋग्वेद की एक विशेषता यह है उसके द्वितीय मंडल से लेकर सप्तम मंडल तक के समस्त सूक्तों का संबंध एक ही परिवार अथवा एक ही वंश के ऋषि से है। इसलिए इन मंडलों को वंशमंडल भी कहा जाता है।)

अमनजोत सिह बी.ए. पांचवा सैमेस्टर अनुक्रमांक 2212

व्यवहारिक संस्कृत शब्दावली

फाईल-पत्रावली अरहर-आढकी
क्रीम-शरः ऊंट-उष्ट्रः
स्टेपलर-संयोजनी गधा-गर्दभः
तिलक-तिलकं गेहूं-गोधूम
नक्शा-भूपटः घोड़ा-घोटकः
सिंदूर-सिंदूरम् तिल-तिलः

चाणक्यनीति

- न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्रं,न कश्चित् कस्यचित् रिपुः। अर्थतस्तु निबध्यन्ते मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ।।
 इस संसार में ना ही कोई किसी का मित्र है और ना ही कोई किसी का शत्रु है। धन के कारण ही लोग शत्रु तथा मित्र का व्यवहार करते हैं।
- मूर्खः शिष्योपदेशेन दुष्टा स्त्री भरणेन च।
 दुःखितैः संप्रयोगेण पण्डितो अपि अवसीदिति।।
 मूर्ख शिष्य को उपदेश देने के कारण दुष्ट स्त्री का पालन
 पोषण करने के कारण और रोगियों के साथ रहने के कारण
 विद्वान् लोग भी दुःखी रहते हैं।
- नात्यन्तं सरलैर्भाव्यं गत्वा पश्य वनस्थलीम्।
 छिद्यन्ते सरलास्तत्र कुब्जास्तिष्ठिन्त पादपाः।
 मनुष्य को अत्यंत सीधे स्वभाव का नहीं होना चाहिए वन को देखो वहां सीधे पेड़ काट दिए जाते हैं और टेढे पेड़ खड़े रहते हैं।इसी तरह समाज में सीधे स्वभाव वाले मनुष्य लोगों की कुटिलता का शिकार जल्द होते हैं यदि समाज में जीना है तो स्वभाव में थोड़ी सी कुटिलता रखनी आवश्यक है।
- अतिरूपेण वै सीता चातिगर्वेण रावणः।
 अतिदानाद् बिलर्बद्धो ह्यित सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्।।
 अत्यंत सुंदरता के कारण सीता का हरण किया गया,अत्यधिक घमंड के कारण रावण का नाश हो गया अत्यधिक दान करने के कारण बली वैभव से क्षीण हो गए इसलिए प्रत्येक कार्य यदि सीमा में रहकर ही हो तो ही उचित है।
- रूपयौवनसम्पन्ना विशालकुलसम्भवाः
 विद्याविहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुका।
 अत्यधिक सुंदर, यौवनसे संपन्न श्रेष्ठ कुल में उत्पन्न एक मनुष्य तब तक शोभा का पात्र नहीं होता जब तक वह विद्या प्राप्त नहीं करता विद्यार्थी विहीन मनुष्य किंशुक के पुष्प के किंशुक के पुष्प के समान होता है जो दिखने में तो अच्छा लगता है किंतु उसकी कोई गंध नहीं होती।



गुरलीन सिंह बी.ए. तृतीय सैमेस्टर अनुक्रमांक 1786

सूक्तियां

- अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता च श्रोता च दुर्लभः सुनने में अच्छे न लगने वाले किन्तु वास्तव में हितकारी कथन कहने वाले और उस कथन को सुनने वाले लोग कम ही मिलते हैं।
- जननी जन्मभूमिश्च सवर्गादिप गरीयसी।
 जन्म देने वाली माता और जन्मभूमि स्वर्ग से भी बढ़कर होती है।
- तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते।
 तेजस्वी (ज्ञानी) पुरुषों में आयु नहीं देखी जाती।
- न हि वित्तेन तर्पनीयो मनुष्यः।
 मनुष्य कभी भी धन से संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकता।
- शरीरमाद्य खलुध धर्मसाधनं।
 धर्म के समस्त कार्यों का संपादन शरीर से ही होता है
 इसलिए शरीर ही धर्म का साधन है।
- आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः।
 कुटिल लोगों के साथ सरल व्यवहार उचित नहीं है
 क्योंिक ये कभी भी कुटिलता नहीं छोड़ते इसलिए
 कुटिलों के साथ कुटिलता का व्यवहार ही उत्तम नीति
 है।
- काले खलु समारब्धा फलं बध्निन्त नीतयः।
 नीतिपूर्वक किया गया कार्य समय आने पर फल अवश्य देता है।
- न हि सर्वः सर्वं जानाति।
 सब लोग सब कुछ नहीं जानते। किसी को साहित्य का ज्ञान
 है तो किसी को अन्य विषयों का।केवल कुछ लोग ही सर्वज्ञ हो सकते हैं।
- सत्सङ्गित कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम्।
 विद्वान् लोगों की संगित में मूर्ख लोग भी विद्वान् हो जाते
 हैं। सज्जनों की संगित से वाणी में सत्य का निर्माण होता है
 एवं व्यक्ति में अवगुण धीरे-धीरे कम होते जाते हैं। अब आप
 ही बताओ कि सत्संगित मनुष्यों के लिये क्या कुछ नहीं
 करती।



वीर प्रताप बी.ए. प्रथम सैमेस्टर अनुक्रमांक 1406

नीतिपरक सूक्तियां

- अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः।
 ज्ञानलवदुरविदग्धं ब्रह्माऽपि तं नरं न रञ्जयित ।।
 अज्ञानी को आसानी से प्रसन्न किया जा सकता है। विद्वान्
 व्यक्ति को और भी अधिक आसानी से प्रसन्न किया जा सकता है किन्तु थोड़े से ज्ञान का घमण्ड करने वाले व्यक्ति को स्वयं ब्रह्मा भी प्रसन्न नहीं कर सकते।
- लभेत् सिकतासु तैलमिपयत्नतः पीडयन्
 पिबेच्चमृगतृष्णिकासु सिललं पिपासार्दितः।
 कदाचिदिप पर्यटञ्छशिवषाणमासादयेत् नतु
 प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनिचत्तमाराधयेत्।।
 प्रयास करने पर रेत से तैल निकाला जा सकता है,मृगतृष्णा
 में भी जल मिल सकता है और कभी-कभी घूमते हुए
 खरगोश के सींग भी मिल सकते हैं किन्तु मूर्ख व्यक्ति को
 प्रसन्न नहीं किया जा सकता।
- कृमिकुलचित्तं लालाक्लिन्नं विगन्धिजुगुप्सितम निरूपमरसं प्रीत्या खादन्नरास्थि निरामिषम्। सुरपतिमपि श्वा पाशर्वस्थं विलोक्य न शङ्कते न हि गणयित क्षुद्रो जन्तु परिग्रहफल्गुताम् ।। कीड़ों से भरी हुई, लार से भीगी हुई, दुर्गन्ध से युक्त और मांस से रहित हड्डी को कुत्ता बड़े प्रेम से खाता है चाहे उसके आगे कोई देवता ही क्यों न खड़ा हो।इसी तरह नीच लोग घृणित कार्यों को करते हुए शंका नहीं करते।
- येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानं न ज्ञानं न शीलं न गुणो न धर्मः।
 - ते मर्त्यलोके भुवि भारभूता मनुष्यरूपेण मृगाश्चरन्ति ।।
- जिसके पास न तो विद्या है,जों न परिश्रम करता है, न दान करता है,और न ही जिसका व्यवहार अच्छा है।ऐसा मनुष्य इस भूमि पर भार के समान है।वह एक जानवर के समान है।
- वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रान्तं वनचरैः सह ।
- न मूर्खजनसम्पर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवनेष्वपि।।
- जंगली लोगों के साथ दुर्गम पर्वतों पर चढ़ना उचित है किन्तु मूर्ख लोगों के साथ बड़े-बड़े महलों में रहना भी उचित नहीं है।

सूरज बी.ए. पांचवा सैमेस्टर अनुक्रमांक 2451

L=h Eeku

- मातृष्वसा मातुलानी श्वश्रूरथ पितृष्वसा। संपूज्या गुरुपत्नीवत्समास्ता गुरुभार्यया ।। समाज में गुरु की तरह उनकी पत्नी भी सम्माननीया होती है।गुरुपत्नी की तरह मौसी, मामी, सास और बुआ आदि सभी स्त्रियां सम्माननीया होती है। अतः इन सबका समान रूप से सम्मान करना चाहिए।
- पितुर्भागिन्यां मातुश्च ज्यायस्यां च स्वसर्यपि।
 मातृवद्धृत्तिमातिष्ठेन्माता ताभ्यो गरीयसी।।
 बुआ, मौसी और बड़ी बहन यद्यपि माता के समान
 आदरणीया होती हैं तथापि इनमें से माता ही सबसे अधिक
 महत्त्वपूर्ण होती है अतः इनकी अपेक्षा माता का अधिक
 सम्मान करना चाहिए।
- यं मातापितरौ क्लेश सहेते सम्भवे चृणाम्।
 न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरिप।।
 बच्चों के पालन-पोषण में माता-पिता जो कष्ट सहते हैं
 उनका प्रतीकार सैंकड़ों वर्षों तक नहीं किया जा सकता।
- शोचिन्त यत्र जामयो यत्र विनश्यताशु तत्कुलम्।
 न शोचिन्त तु यत्रैता वर्धते तिद्ध सर्वदा।।
 यहां स्त्रियां दुःखी रहती हैं और जहां उनका आदर नहीं
 होता है ऐसे परिवार की सुख-समृद्धि शीघ्र ही नष्ट हो
 जाती है और जहां स्त्रियां प्रसन्न रहती हैं वह परिवार
 सुख-समृद्धि के बने रहने पर उन्नित को प्राप्त करता है।
- जामयो यानि गेहानि शपन्त्यप्रतिपूजिताः।
 तानि कृत्याहतानीव विनश्यन्ति समन्ततः।।
 जिस घर में स्त्रियों का सम्मान नहीं होता वह घर पूर्णतया नष्ट हो जाता है।
- तस्मादेता सदा पूज्या भूषणाच्छादनाशनैः।
 भूतिकामैनरैर्नित्यं सत्कारेषूत्सवेषु च।।
 इसलिए स्त्रियां सदा पूजनीया है।पुरुषों को चाहिए कि वह उत्सवों आदि पर आभूषण, वस्त्र और तरह -तरह के पकवानों अपनी पत्नी का सत्कार करता रहे।



रोहित कुमार बी.ए. प्रथम सैमेस्टर अनुक्रमांक 1451

संस्कृत-श्लोक

विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रत्वाम्।
 पात्रत्वाद् धनमाप्नोति धनाद्धर्मः ततः सुखम्।

विद्या से विनय की प्राप्ति होती है, विनय से व्यवहार का निर्माण होता है,व्यवहार से धन की प्राप्ति होती और फिर सुख मिलता है।

विद्या रूपं कुरूपाणाम् क्षमा रूपं तपस्विनाम्।
 कोकिलानां स्वरो रूपम् स्त्रीणां रूपम् पतिव्रतम्।

कुरूप का रूप (सुन्दरता) विद्या है, तपस्वी का रूप क्षमा है, कोयल का स्वर ही उसका रूप है, स्त्रियों का रूप उनका पतिव्रात्य है।

रूपयौवनसम्पन्ना विशालकुलसम्भवाः।
 विद्याविहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः।

रूप-योवन से संपन्न विशाल कुल में उत्पन्न विद्याविहीन पुरुष सुगन्धरहित पुष्प की तरह समाज में शोभा नहीं पाते।

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुर्नास्ति विद्यासमः सुहृत्।
 नास्ति विद्यासमं वित्तम् नास्ति विद्या समं सुखम्।

विद्या के समान कोई बन्धु नहीं,विद्या जैसा कोई मित्र नहीं, विद्या समान कोई धन नहीं और विद्या जैसा कोई सुख नहीं है।

अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च चिन्तयेत्।
 गृहीता इव केशेषु मृत्युना धर्ममाचरेत्।।

बुढापा और मृत्यु कभी नहीं आयेगी यह समझकर विद्वान् को धन और विद्या के विषय में विचार करे और मृत्यु आने ही वाली है यह समझकर धर्म का पालन करे।

माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः ।
 न शोभन्ते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा।।

जो माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ाते वो उसके शत्रु हैं। ऐसे बालक उस बगुले के समान होते हैं जो हंसों के बीच बैठकर शोभा का पात्र नहीं बनते।

- श्रूयताम् धर्मसर्वस्वं श्रुत्वा चाप्यवधार्यताम् । आत्मनःप्रतिकूलानि परेषां न समाचरेत्। धर्म के सार को सुनो और सुनकर इसका पालन भी करो। स्वयं को उचित न लगने वाला व्यवहार दूसरों के साथ न करो।
- विद्याविनयोपेतो हरति न चेतांसि कस्य मनुजस्य।
 काञ्चनमणिसंयोगो नो जनयति कस्या लोचनानन्दम्।

विद्वान् और विनयी मनुष्य किसका चित्त नहीं हरता ? सुवर्ण और मणि का संयोग किसको अच्छा नहीं लगता।



सुमित गुप्ता एम.ए. हिन्दी तृतीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक 5243

व्यवहारिक संस्कृत शब्दावली

पेन्सिल - अंकनी पेपरबोर्ड - आधारफलकम् कुर्सी - आसन्दः

टाईपराईटर - उट्टंकिका

गोंद - नर्यासः

सिलेबस - पाठचक्रमः

स्कूल - पाठशाला

रुमाल - करवस्त्रम्

स्टेज - मंचः

स्केल - मापिका

गहना - आभूषणं

कोट - प्रावारः

चादर - प्रच्छदः

जूता - उपानत्

दरी - आस्तरणम्

धोती - अधोवस्त्रं कुरता - कञ्चुकः

पगड़ी - शिरस्त्रम्

पन्ना - पृष्ठम्।

कंगना - कंकणः

कलम - लेखनी

हार - हारः



अजय बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष अनुक्रमांक 1705

COMMERCE SECTION

Entrepreneurship Amidst Pandemic Covid-19





Entrepreneurship — a very exciting word that accelerates all our energies towards some great achievements but unfortunately the last year can reasonably be called a dead year which the whole world has collectively faced. During Pandemic many people suffered from depression and mood swings due to loss of their livelihood. But Entrepreneurs are special kind of individuals who, Instead of laying down their arms, they hold on to the glimmer of hope, encountered such adverse conditions and ultimately turned out to be real time warriors.

On one hand ,this Pandemic had closed the doors of opportunities but on the other hand it has completely changed the perspective of people towards entrepreneurship .As people stayed indoors, all malls , Roads stood deserted. Entrepreneurs were forced to embrace the Digital Marketing Platform in order to survive the crises. Undoubtedly, the journey was not easy, it was very challenging but entrepreneurs rolled up their sleeves for providing much better services to all consumers in this hard time all around the world.

This transformation started with satisfying the basic needs of human beings i.e. from groceries to all other essential commodities. Entrepreneurs have shifted from offline mode to online mode for selling the goods at the door steps of the consumers. In addition to this, slots were fixed for areas and route mapping was done for fast delivery of products. Other than this ,entrepreneurs served consumers by providing digital platforms through Zoom and Google meet

for conducting meetings like online classes for kids, video conferencing through Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn. Quora, Yahoo platforms were used for knowledge enhancement, Youtube, Spotify and Vimeo platforms for sharing media news and many more in the health sector as well. With the use of digital Platform for various purposes, people felt secured and also digitally independent for completing their tasks. So, this way the digital platform has transformed the economy from a slower to a super fast Economy which would have otherwise taken years to achieve. This worldwide disaster has proved the following proverb true -"Every Disaster Brings New Challenges" and this disaster more or less affected all the countries and compelled them to overcome those challenges. The same has turned out to be true in the case of Entrepreneurs. This disaster has not only opened up gateways for new entrepreneurs but also made the existing entrepreneurs more enthusiastic for expanding their current businesses. For example Disney Broadcasting (India) Ltd. which launched streaming services of Discovery+ and Disney+ Hotstar in India in March and April, last year. As of June 2020, the Disney+ Hotstar service was reported to have served 8.6 million subscribers. Facebook's Director and Head of Partnerships in India, Manish Chopra said that video consumption accounted for 70%-80% of Smart phone internet usage in the country and 1.25 billion Indians watched the videos on Facebook. Live content on Instagram LLC increased by 60% as compared to pre-COVID-19 times. Chopra added that 95% of videos on the platform are in original languages that help to engage users/viewers.

TV consumption surged by 43% in the first week of the nationwide lockdown, according to Sunil Lulla, the CEO of Broadcast Audience Research Council. Lulla believes the pandemic will boost TV penetration in the country.

Undoubtedly this Pandemic has proved to be disastrous for the economy but somehow entrepreneurs were able to hold aloft beacon of hope which helped them to come out of that uncertain time and they are still putting their efforts consistently.

Prof. Suman Lata Gupta

Associate Professor Head, PG Department of Commerce

Prof. Geetika Arora

Assistant Professor PG Department of Commerce



Human Resource Development- A Key to Organisational Success



In India managing a commercial bank is unique and challenging as compared to any other economic activity. Banking activities are highly regulated, both by the social value systems and monetary considerations. It appears that the complexity of

the task has increased manifold, making the management of banks more and more difficult and challenging in the years ahead, than over the past. The crucial factor in the management of commercial banks is Human resource Development. It is very important for a bank to develop their personnel in order to cope with the increasing and changing demands in banking. It has become inevitable for the banks to concentrate seriously on setting up systems for suitable human resource development.

Human Resource Development seeks to bring about an overall development of employees by enabling them to improve their knowledge, skill and behaviour. It also helps them develop better awareness about their roles in the work situations. and contributes to the process of integration of the employees with the organization. Also, the need of HRD is more in service organizations like the banking sector. An efficient and effective commercial banking activity is the result of effectively motivated employees. A banking institution is said to be functioning efficiently, if its objectives are achieved effectively. However, these objectives can be achieved fully, when the employees are trained, committed and motivated. Thus, the efficiency and effectiveness of commercial banking will depend upon how best the management has taken care of the development of their employees in these institutions. It has been widely recognized that improving human skills through well-tailored HRD programs can enhance the productivity of any organization.

HRD assumes significance in view of the fast changing organizational environments, and, the need of the organization to adopt new techniques in order to respond to the environmental changes. The strength of human resources of any industry, including banking industry, depends upon the level of its development. Organizations should be dynamic, growth-oriented and fast, changing to develop their human resources. It is needless to say that organizations possessing competent human resources grow faster, can be dynamic and steer the hearts of the public. Any organization that is interested in improving its services and effectiveness needs to develop its employees' competencies to perform the tasks required to bring about such improvement.

The need of the HRD in the banking institutions has continuously grown because of the effective role they are called upon to play in the task of socio-economic development and rehabilitation of those people who were, hitherto, neglected and deprived. There are also high expectations of the society from the banking system, which cannot be met without the development of the integrity, efficiency and behavioral pattern of

those who are working in the banks. Besides, the clientele of banking is not only growing with a large increase in population but also getting widely diversified.

Thus, HRD in the context of banking would mean not only the development of new knowledge and skills of the employees but also developing capabilities to meet the needs of both internal and external environment, attaining self-confidence and motivation for public service. HRD also aims at giving more and more thrust on the human resources to encourage creativity for the better customer service. HRD efforts in banks focus on building a strong character of honesty, integrity and truthfulness. Such efforts try to culminate in enhancing the banks' renewal capabilities through competitiveness, innovativeness and creativity. HRD efforts crystallize the values that are goal supportive and contribution oriented. It emphasizes the functional style, ethos, culture and work ethics, which are built around people, manifesting a concern, and is sensitive to the needs of the organization. The entire philosophy of developing an employee in banks rests on building a holistic person by framing his personality, character and way of life.19

The HRD policy in the banks has to act as an effective instrument to encourage employees, to show creativity, to reach for excellence and finally to render better customer service. Thus, the objectives of HRD in banks can be listed as:

- · creating a climate of openness and trust;
- building a collaborative culture whereby everyone is an important member of an effective team;
- preparing individuals for technological competence;
- psychological preparedness to participate in change-implementation;
- promoting human capabilities and competencies in the organization;
- facilitating to build a strong character of honesty and integrity in performance;
- · helping the individual to develop his potential,

- realize his power so that he will be able to achieve his self-goals while contributing to the success of an organization;
- improving quality of work life;

In India, since 1997, when the ICICI Bank first offered internet banking services, today, most new-generation banks offer the same to their customers. In fact, all major banks provide e-banking services to their customers.

Aarsi Sandhu

Assistant Professor PG Department of Commerce



Content Marketing



The word 'content' is so frequently used now-a-days that it seems to be the most favourite word to toss around in conversations related to entertainment, business and marketing. But what actually is content?

It is a message or subject matter of the communication. When people use platforms like Google, Twitter, YouTube etc. for the purposes subjective to their own interests, they do nothing but consume content. Hence it is an influential part of their everyday life.

Content attracts people and let them engage with different content providers. But for this to happen, the content should first be created and then marketed in a manner that it serves the purpose and becomes popular with its audience. Content creation is the process to kindle ideas, bring into being the written or visual matter around those ideas and making the concocted yet concrete information easily available to the audience.

Mae West once said, "It's not what you say, but how you say it!" This is something we are so habitual of hearing, perhaps it precisely lays the foundation stone for the fact that creating the right content is essential but marketing it effectively is superior in importance.

So what entails content marketing?

In simple words, it is all about storytelling and people have been telling tales since the time they learned how to speak. The attention span of listeners is very short and it wanders easily unless fixated by exceptional stories.

Content marketing in more formal words is owning, as opposed to renting media. It is a marketing process to attract and retain customers by consistently creating and curating content in order to change or enhance consumer behaviour. Compared to one-off advertising, content marketing shows that the provider actually cares about the customers.

But how to succeed at using this fancy tool? Here are a few tips to employ content marketing in the best possible way and create an ascent to be the jack of all trades –

- 1. Keep your content marketing strategy separate from the content strategy.
- 2. Document your content marketing strategy because a verbal declaration is not enough.
- 3. Your content goals and mission are critical to success. Display them in your workplace.
- 4. Create your content for the right people and make an effort to know them.
- 5. Use '3-D Content' model by following these three steps
 - i. Map the content to the pain point
 - ii. Use right type of content for that problem
 - iii. Map the content to buying eyes of people who have that problem
- 6. Create more engaging content.
- 7. Use outline and offline methods as a hybrid tool
- 8. Use social media to offer entertainment along with putting across your message.
- 9. Content marketing formats that can be used -

- i. Polls and Surveys
- ii. Podcasts
- iii. Giveaways
- iv. How to's and FAQ's
- v. Lists and Guides
- vi. Cartoons and Illustrations
- vii. Memes
- viii. Quizzes and Surveys
- ix. Opinion Posts
- x. 'Day in the life of' Posts
- xi. Videos and Vlogs
- xii. Q&A Sessions
- xiii. Webinars
- xiv. Photos or Photo Collage
- xv. Predictions
- xvi. Templates
- xvii. Timelines
- xviii. Press Releases
- xix. Original Research
- xx. Company News

as well as a trend-setter.

2. Refer to your strategy often, give it a periodic tune up and evaluate its actual implementation. There are no signs of social media marketing to retire and blush unseen; hence brands are working diligently to create content that is better

Following are a few big names, romping through the ocean of revolutions going on day after day, in terms of content creation and marketing –

- Zomato It knows its audience well and never fails to bring out a foodie in them. Though Zomato does not follow a strict routine of posting daily on social media, it focuses on quality rather than quantity. It has put forth a commendable example of using multiple channels like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and blogs.
- Amul Whenever there is a new cause or issue, Amul is ready with its on creatively poetic

version. The latest one in the collection is about Union Budget 2021-22:



- Vogue India It uses storytelling as a weapon to create and distribute meaningful content. YouTube plays an important role in Vogue's content marketing, though, they are also present on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Google Plus with a significant fan-following.
- Flipkart It is one of those bellwether Indian online brands that opted for television commercials as a primary channel for their content marketing. Their ads are catchy, creative and engrossing with children dressed up as adults which convey the message in a humorous way.



Therefore, content marketing acts as a new resort against the dull and monotonous techniques of traditional marketing; the only extra flavouring, needing to be added, is in terms of thinking creatively and out of bounds. The list of ideas relating to content creation and marketing is inexhaustible and hence the pressing priority for businesses is to buckle up, generate relevant content, market it smartly and rule the world!

Abheeti

M.Com III Roll No.



Farmers' Protest : A Call for Justice

"Farmer's protest: A call for justice". Well, we all are aware about the ongoing protest as it has managed to gain attention globally and is receiving support from all across the world. It can be said without a doubt that when the need of the hour is to stand with the farmers, some people are trying to defame them by calling them terrorists and on the other side various harsh actions are being taken on them by our own government, which is a total shame, as they are the ones who feed our entire nation and contribute more than 50% in the GDP of the Country.

The farmers of Punjab and its neighboring states have roared so loud that they made it possible for the world to listen to them even when the Indian government isn't ready to be all ears to their pleas. We all need to understand that the farmers are not sitting and protesting at the borders for their own good rather they are standing up for the well-being of the whole nation.

One must know about, "Why farmers are protesting by leaving behind their homes and sacrificing their lives in the cold winters of north India"?

In simple terms, the Indian government is trying to create a monopoly with the help of private corporates to rule agriculture and taint it with the corrupt practices of their business-political world. In other words, if the new law would come into enforcement, everything would be alarmingly expensive, as the private corporates will be able to set the prices and create a monopoly market after a span of 3-4 years.

So, now is the time to wake up and fight against the black laws, because if we do not challenge them now, after a span of time they would backbite us and exploit every consumer in one or the other way.

Furthermore, when media is considered, the backbone of a country, it must help to spread the truth about each case. But during this tough time most of the Indian media houses are publishing facts in the favor of the government and for the greater benefit of some political agenda. It is only with the help of Punjab's local media that a truthful

image about the peaceful protests is coming out in front of the whole world.

To add on, young generation considers actors as their role model or ideal and now when there is a need to spread awareness among the people about the sacrifice of farmers, not even a single bollywood actor stood up for them. At this time the need of the hour is to stand in solidarity for the farmers and do everything we can, for them to oppose this injustice being thrown on to them. The protest is a breathing testimony of the ignorance of our government towards just and innocent voices of farmers and has been going on for more than 3 months. All the protestors have made the tents and trollies their homes and are facing the brutality of cold winters of north India along with the vague and mindless answers, the government is trying to feed them.

The government has resorted to various ways to shut down the protests, one of them being the switching off of internet services, but, this suppression became a boost and farmers are still paving the way towards their victory.

"Khalsa Aid" along with like-minded people has played an important role in supporting the farmers by doing everything they can do for them in order to carry out the movement without any shortage of essentials.

To conclude, it is absolutely right to say that farmer's protest is A call for Justice, as after the victory of the farmers over the black farm laws a new India will be born which will know how to fight against the corrupt leaders and gain whatever they deserve from the government in return of the taxes they pay for the betterment of the nation.



Amrit Singh B.Com V Roll No.

Information & Misinformation - Social Media in Covid-19 Crisis



31st December 2019 was the date that changed the definition of health crisis for us when the first case of Covid-19 was reported in Wuhan, China. A month after that, on 30th January 2020, the Director General of World Health

Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of Covid-19 to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. Since then 2020 became synonymous to adjectives like tragic, catastrophic and what not.

Lockdown, masks, social distancing, 20-second hand wash, and sanitizer changed our habits. Work from home, live online lectures for students, webinars and zoom sessions became a norm. Times changed and so did our lives. However, in this world, social media became a pivotal communication tool for public and is still playing its part in bridging the gap between the less informed and more informed.

Until 2019 it was seen that the social media influence was being cut down by spending less time on the varied platforms, being more mindful about social media behaviours and putting less personal information in the public domain. Under lockdown however, things have changed quite drastically, not only in terms of the recent surge in messaging and video calling but also in the manner in which social media is being used, perceived and exploited. The crisis has somewhat brought back the "social" aspects of social media.

A double edged sword cuts both ways and hence, whereas social media has been a blessing for those who know how to use it to advantage, it has been a curse too for others. When it served the people with reliable and adequate information, it

kept them informed but when it manupulated some incomplete facts and dressed them in fancy words, it became responsible for creating fake news and kept the misinformed audience leading towards half baked truths.

The effective vaccines came much later but the false claims, conspiracy theories & pseudoscientific health therapies were being spread through Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok etc. Eating garlic, drinking cow urine, alcohol, sunbath and such other remedies for treating this contagious disease were a common thing to listen. And this disinformation became the most dangerous weapon used to mislead people. The spread of false information to deceive is what disinformation intends to do. Ever since the pandemic has emerged, claims have been made about its origin that the virus was engineered as a bioweapon by China. Even celebrities and influential people including former US President Donald Trump have blamed China for the spread of novel coronavirus. Many nations have also claimed US-Iran War as the emerging point of virus and many others alleged that Covid-19 is caused by 5G towers resulting in their burning and damage by such people.

The mistrend could also be seen in India. During the early times of lockdown in India, Muslims of Tablighi Jamat were blamed for the spread of Coronavirus. This issue was also widely publicised on social media platforms. Later government and private hospitals were criticised for preparing false Covid-19 positive reports and organ trading became popular, leading to resistance from people to test themselves for Covid-19.

According to an analysis detailed by the Washington State University researcher Yan Su, the more people rely on social media as their primary source of news, the more likely is that they would believe misinformation about the pandemic. According to a survey done by Social Media Matters in India along with Institute for

Governance, Policies and Politics (a think tank initiative dedicated for public policy research and analysis) 69% of people received fake news during the lockdown. Various other surveys conducted in the country reported similar results. The matter of concern is that where well educated individuals of our society should contribute towards the mitigation of this problem; they too are involved in this act. Due to this, social media as a means of disseminating productive information and news has lost its credibility. This has led to a lot of questions being raised on social media where people are slamming the foul play created by such platforms, with aim to pocket a few more likes and shares along with an extra wad of cash.

Thus, during this age of pandemic "another pandemic" of disinformation has emerged. To curb this, WHO has stepped into this matter raising its concern that it is more toxic and deadly than the virus itself. Facebook, Twitter, and Google also announced that they have been working with WHO to address the concerns related to disinformation. The Government has issued guidelines to curb the spread of fake news and is taking strict actions people who play a part in this vicious game.

Sources – Report of Yan Su (Washington State University), Report of survey conducted by Social Media Matters (socialmediamatters.in)

Parampreet Singh

B.Com V Roll No.

Factopedia

The Great Banyan Tree is over 250 years old and covers about 14,500 square meters of land (3.5 acres) in the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Botanical Garden near Kolkata, making it the widest tree in the world.

Citizenship Amendment Act-2019

'A ray of hope for persecuted minorities'



In a democratic country like India, everyone has the right to protest and express his/her views in favor as well as against any law. Thus, whenever a new law is passed by any government, there are a lot of debates on it and

misconceptions are fabricated and spread by the people. As a result, some protest and some damage the public property in the name of fundamental rights which is an absolute crime. The recent amendment on citizenship in 2019 also received the same treatment. Protesters, mostly the north-eastern Indians, opposed it, saying it's an anti-Muslim act and government is discriminating on the basis of religion. But reality is quite opposite, as this act simply wants to protect the persecuted minorities and make them eligible for citizenship and that too in a fast track manner.

CAA - CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT, 2019 was passed by the Parliament of India on 11th December, 2019, with an overwhelming majority of votes. It was introduced by Amit Shah, Minister of Home Affairs and was made effective from 10th January, 2020. CAA, 2019 was the sixth and recent amendment over the original law related to citizenship known as the CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955. Everyone knows the history of partition, due to which a large number of Muslims and Hindus migrated to and from Pakistan, thus creating a lot of refugees. It made Indian citizenship very complex which was the sole reason, why the act of 1955 was passed by the Parliament.

If we read part 2 of the Constitution from article 5 to article 11, Citizenship has been defined in detail where article 5 defines a citizen of India and article 11 gives the right to the Parliament to make and amend laws related to citizenship and

using this article, Parliament enacted the Citizenship Act of 1955 which were later modified in 1986. This Act provides for the acquisition and termination of citizenship, specifying that citizenship may be acquired in India through five methods — by birth in India or by descent or through registration or by naturalization (extended residence in India) or by incorporation of territory into India. To apply for citizenship by naturalization, the person has to meet certain qualifications, one of which is that the person must have resided in India for at least 11 years of or should be in central government service for the last 12 months.

Further this act was amended many times as per the situation demanded, but this time CAA, 2019 came with a major provision for illegal migrants. Mainly, the modified act seeks to grant citizenship to people of non-Muslim religions such as Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, Buddhists and Christians who migrated to India from Muslim countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, due to reasons like persecutions etc. Accordingly now, an illegal migrant is not prohibited from acquiring Indian citizenship and cannot be prosecuted and deported or imprisoned in India. An illegal migrant is defined as a foreigner who either enters India illegally i.e. without valid travel documents, like visa and passport; or enters India legally, but stays beyond the time period permitted in their travel document. Citizenship is granted to these also by relaxing the requirement of residing period in India for citizenship by naturalization, from 11 years to 5 years for these migrants (automatic if came before 31st December, 2014). But this act clarifies that the proposed amendments on citizenship to the specified class of illegal migrants will not apply to certain areas. These are-

 The tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura as included in the sixth

- schedule to the Constitution, and
- ii. The states regulated by the "Inner Line" permit under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873. Further, the Inner Line Permit regulates visit of all persons, including Indian citizens, to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

Now comes the stand of government regarding CAA –

- i. The Central government is of the opinion that the act is not discriminatory against Muslims, as it has not amended the original provisions; any foreigner, including a Muslim can apply for Indian citizenship under the normal process of naturalization. However, it may take 11 or more years to get citizenship through this route.
- ii. Strong advocate of CAA, 2019, Amit Shah, connected the 2-nation theory which led to the division of India with this new bill. According to him as the two nations India and Pakistan were created on the basis of religion, putting forth CAA became a necessity.
- iii. Home Minister also cited the Nehru-Liaquat pact, which failed to comply with its objectives to protect minorities in Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- iv. Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan have declared Islam as their state religion. However, there are religious persecutions of minorities in these countries. Home Minister pointed out the declining minority population in the three neighboring countries. The CAA legislation, as per the Union Government will bring a new ray of dawn into the lives of people who are facing persecution in these countries.
- v. According to the government, the act does not violate any provisions of the Constitution including article 14 which states "shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth." Hence, government clearifies that it has made a reasonable classification which is not discriminatory.

Apart from all the positives, there are still some shortcomings in the logic of Central Govt. –

- i. Only Pakistan and Bangladesh were part of pre-partition India, Afghanistan was not. Even if the government takes moral responsibility to protect the minorities affected by the 2-nation theory, the logic is not applicable in the case of Afghanistan.
- ii. This act does not protect all religious minorities nor does it apply to all neighbors. Like, the Ahmedia Muslim sect and even Shias face discrimination in Pakistan, Rohingya Muslims and Hindus face persecution in neighboring Burma, Hindu and Christian Tamils in neighboring Sri Lanka, Madhesis of Nepal, Buddhists from Tibet.
- iii. Also, no clarification in regard to an atheist (who does not follow any religion), was mentioned in the act.

To conclude, we can say that CAA symbolizes the "greatest good for the greatest number." Religion was never and can never be the basis for securing Indian citizenship.

Urvashi Sagar M.Com III Roll No.



From Pandemic to Infodemic

"We're not just battling the virus, we're also battling the trolls and conspiracy theorists that push misinformation and undermine the outbreak response."

-WHO Director - General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus



The novel coronavirus disease of 2019 is a global pandemic with over 107 million cases and 2.33 million deaths worldwide. As soon as the world started getting used to the terms Corona virus and Covid-19, World Health Organization (WHO)

coined another word "INFODEMIC". Infodemic is an overabundance of information, both online and offline.

Social media is an electronic communication tool through which users share information, ideas, personal messages, images and other contents. Social media played an important role during the Covid-19 pandemic. There have been several benefits of social media during the Covid-19 times. Social media was and is being used, as a medium to distribute new information. It is an effective tool for the spread of information, shortening the time gap between publication and its spread.

But there have also been dire consequences of massive amount of information being shared through social media and it has become difficult to identify factual and relevant information from an ocean of fake news all around. As people are knowingly spreading false information with the intention to mislead and deceive people, there has been an overflow of misinformation, relating to health, diseases and vaccines on social media. In some countries, rumors about impending food scarcity, prompted people to stockpile supplies early on in the epidemic when caused actual shortages. In the Islamic republic of Iran, hundreds died after drinking methanol alcohol that social media messages said had cured others of the coronavirus. This is the kind of dangerous disinformation, which the WHO is most worried about.

Even as the world is laser-focused on the search for a safe and effective vaccine, misinformation continues to spread, regarding immunization as well, because there are a large number of people who are hesitant and not willing to get vaccinated. They think that the Covid-19 vaccines are new and hence unreliable and since they were developed in record time under a project called "Operation Warp Speed" it implies that the whole process was being rushed. There is also a lack of data on how the vaccines will work in the long

term. These are some reasons which make people apprehensive.

Though social media platforms have facilitated an informational environment to a highly large audience, the publicized facts in combination with other factors, has complicated the public health response, which has resulted in widespread confusion and led to the loss of life during the pandemic. What we needed most importantly during lockdown and what we certainly need now, is that the social media platforms need to take responsibility and improve their efforts to stop the spread of harmful misinformation.

One idea to curb this evil is that the companies should have an independent watchdog group, monitoring misinformation and taking immediate action. Some platforms are tentatively taking steps in the right direction, like Instagram has put some restrictions and guideposts around antivaccine information and Twitter has also started flagging posts.

Long term regulatory action will be needed to address the structural factors that contribute to an online environment in which misinformation and disinformation thrive. In the near future, social media platforms need to do more in order to reduce the harm they facilitate.



Gurdeep Kaur M.Com III Roll No.

SCIENCE SECTION

The Porousness of the Post-Mortem Interval



The post-mortem interval (PMI) is defined as the time elapsed since death. At the cellular level, it is defined by a variety of features: the cessation of blood flow to the brain, cellular anoxia (the depletion of oxygen stores within cells), and the loss of

global electrical activity in the brain. For many years, the predominant belief amongst the scientific community has been that the convergence of these factors initiates a progressive, and largely irreversible, cascade of cell death, axonal damage, and loss of coordinated brain activity.

However, there is evidence that contradicts the belief that this process is irreversible. At the metabolic level, mitochondria remain functional for up to 10 hours post-mortem in human cerebral cortical tissue. It is possible, however, to detect electrical activity from electrophysiological recordings of tissue specimens that have been taken from other mammalian brains hours after death. With this in mind, full neurological recovery from prolonged cardiac flatline has been reported in humans with hypothermia, for temperatures as low as 18 degrees with no lasting brain damage. Is brain death as immediately irreversible as it is often believed to be? The following report intends to explore this question, centered around a fascinating study from the journal Nature titled Restoration of Brain Circulation and Cellular Functions Hours Post-mortem that gives weight to the idea that this process may not be as final as previously believed.

Firstly, the scientists in the study developed a system termed BrainEx (see fig 1). BrainEx is composed of a surgical procedure, perfusate, and custom pulsatile-perfusion device that was used to restore and maintain microcirculation and cellular viability in discarded brains of six to eight month-old pigs after a post-mortem interval of

four hours. In the study, each brain was removed from its skull and placed into a special chamber before fitting the organ with a catheter. Four hours after death, the researchers began infusing the brain with a warm preservative solution, called the BrainEx perfusate, which mimics blood flow by delivering oxygen enriched haemoglobin, glucose, and other nutrients to brain cells.

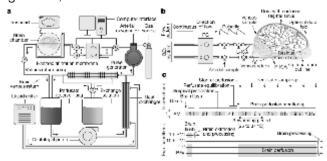


Figure 1. Brain Ex perfusion system and experimental workflow.

Furthermore, the preservative solution used also contained chemicals that inhibit global neural activity to prevent brain damage and electrical brain activity from restarting. The brains were connected to the BrainEx machine and administered perfusate for a 6h period. The researchers found that neurons and other brain cells had restarted normal metabolic functions. such as consuming glucose and producing carbon dioxide, and that the brains' immune systems remained active. The structures of individual cells and sections of the brain were preserved — whereas cells in control brains, which did not receive the BrainEx perfusate, began to degrade. All recorded neurons from the treated brains responded to depolarizing current stimuli with repetitive action potential firing, meaning that they retained their ability to carry and conduct electrical signals.

Note, however, that the team did not observe the kind of organized global electrical activity associated with awareness, perception, or other higher-order brain functions. In fact, the brains'

electrical activity was monitored throughout the experiment for any signs that the organ might be regaining consciousness and the BrainEx perfusate contained chemicals to inhibit global neural activity. While it may seem scientifically regressive to prohibit restoration of global electrical activity for the observational potential of the experiment, it raises an important ethical question: "Should reanimation be permitted if the brain primarily experiences pain?" Rather than cross this boundary with incomplete information, Vreslja et al chose to prohibit the manifestation of this possibility.

Nevertheless, the development of technology with the potential to support sentient, disembodied organs has broad ethical implications for the welfare of animals and people. It also raises questions about whether brain damage and death are permanent.

Undertaking: I hereby declare that the above article is my own piece of writing and it has not been published in any newspaper, magazine, and book before.

Dr. Harpreet Kaur Bajwa

Associate Professor Head, Department of Chemistry

Detection of COVID-19 Virus



Real Time RT-PCR (Real Time REVERSE TRANSCRIPTION POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION) is one of the most widely used laboratory methods for detecting the COVID-19 virus.

What is real time RT-PCR test?

It is a nuclear-derived method to detect if there is specific genetic material present in any pathogen or not, including a virus. Originally, scientists used radioactive isotope markers to detect targeted genetic materials, but nowadays subsequent refining has led to the replacement of 'isotopic labelling' with special markers, mostly fluorescent dyes. Using this method, scientists can see the results immediately while the process is still ongoing, whereas conventional RT–PCR only provides results at the end of the process.

What is a virus? What is the genetic material? A Virus is a microscopic package of genetic material surrounded by a molecular envelope. This genetic material can be either deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or ribonucleic acid (RNA).

DNA is a two-strand molecule that is found in all organisms, such as animals, plants, and viruses, and which holds the genetic code, or blueprint, for how these organisms are made and develop.

RNA is generally a one-strand molecule that copies, transcribes, and transmits parts of the genetic code to proteins so that they can synthetize and carry out functions that keep organisms alive and developing. Different variations of RNA are responsible for copying, transcribing and transmitting.

Viruses like Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), which causes COVID-19, contain only RNA, which means that they infiltrate healthy cells to survive and increase their number. The virus uses its own genetic code (RNA in the case of the COVID-19 virus) inside the cell to take control of and 'reprogramme' the cells, turning them into virus-making machines.

For the COVID-19 virus to be detected early in the body, using real time RT–PCR test, scientists first need to convert the RNA to DNA. This is a process called 'Reverse Transcription'. It is necessary because only DNA can be copied (or amplified) which is an important part of the real time RT–PCR process for detecting viruses.

Scientists amplify a specific part of the transcribed viral DNA a million times. Amplification is important so that, instead of trying to spot a minor amount of the virus among

millions of strands of genetic information, scientists will have a large amount of the target section of the viral DNA to make sure precisely that the virus is present in the sample.

How does real time RT–PCR test work with the COVID-19 virus?

A sample is collected from different parts of the body where the virus gathers, such as a person's nose or throat. Then it is treated with many chemicals that remove unwanted substances such as proteins, fats and then collect only the RNA present in the sample. This extracted RNA is a mixture of the person's own RNA and the virus's RNA (if the virus is present) Then, using a specific enzyme, RNA is reverse transcribed to DNA. Scientists then add additional short fragments of DNA that are complementary to specific parts of the transcribed viral DNA, these fragments attach themselves to target sections of the viral DNA. Some of the added genetic fragments are used for building DNA strands during amplification, while the others are used for building the DNA and adding marker labels to the strands, which are then used to detect the virus.

Then, the mixture is placed in an RT–PCR test machine. The machine cycles through various temperatures that heat and cool the mixture to trigger specific chemical reactions which make new, identical copies of the target sections of viral DNA. This cycle is repeated again and again to continue copying the target sections of the viral DNA. Each cycle doubles the previous number: two copies become four, four to eight, eight to sixteen, and so on. A standard real time RT–PCR set-up usually goes through 35 cycles, which means that, at the end of the process, around 35 billion new copies of the specific sections of viral DNA are created from each strand of the virus that is present in the sample.

As new copies of the viral DNA sections are built, the marker labels attach to the DNA strands and then release a fluorescent dye, which is measured by the attached computer and presented on the screen in real time. After each cycle, the computer tracks the quantity of fluorescent dye present in the sample. When a specific amount of fluorescence is surpassed, this confirms that the virus is present in the sample DNA. Scientists also observe that how many cycles does it take to reach this level in order to estimate the severity of the infection: THE FEWER THE CYCLES, THE MORE SEVERETHE VIRAL INFECTION.

Why do we use real time RT–PCR test?

The real time RT–PCR method is highly sensitive and specific, which can deliver a reliable diagnosis in as little as three to four hours easily. Real time RT–PCR test is faster and has a lower risk for contamination or errors, as the entire process is carried out within a closed tube. However, real time RT–PCR test can't be used to detect past infections, which is important for understanding the development and spread of the virus because viruses are only present in the body for a specific time frame.

What is PCR test and how is it different from real time RT–PCR test?

RT–PCR test is a variation of PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction). Both methods use the same process except that the RT–PCR test has an added step of reverse transcription of RNA to DNA. This means PCR is used for such viruses and bacteria, which already contain DNA for amplification, while RT–PCR test is used for those viruses that contain RNA which needs to be transcribed to DNA for amplification. Since the COVID-19 virus only contains RNA, real time RT–PCR test is used to detect it.

Ashish Chauhan

B. Sc. II Roll No. 3624

Blockchain - The New Internet



Have you ever wondered if your vote even counts? When you meet someone online, how do you know who they are? The label on the coffee you bought yesterday... is it truth that is written on the label...?

The internet has solved many problems and has led to a totally different and amazing world. But still, we are not totally secure and are exploited many times. All the loopholes can be covered and solved by the technology called Blockchain. Blockchain is not just Bitcoin but the main technology behind it. And this technology can decode many real world issues. Blockchain is basically the connection of blocks filled with data or a recorded ledger and is distributed in the world where no company or a single person can control it. It can be checked many times and is very well embedded with cryptography. Due to its structure, blockchain is far more secure than the internet and has the potential to change the world. Blockchain will not only be limited to media or e-commerce, but the real business of working is being impacted. Whether it is transportation or finance, this next big wave is changing things at a fast pace. Blockchain has the power to turn developing companies into developed ones and connect people in a secure way.

In this, crypto currency is just the beginning and there are many more applications that can be more secure and can create an entirely different lifestyle for us. Blockchain can lead to better algorithms for self-driving cars, more secure security cameras; a more data secured society and even highly complex connectivity for airlines. Blockchain has the capability to change almost every industry and impact millions of lives. A world without internet can not even be imagined, but a vision with better coverage for the Internet can change the world. The day is not far where the world would be free from cyber-crime, data is

not misused and everyone's identity is secured. In the time of COVID-19, healthcare is the most dominant industry and blockchain can help and make a big change in vaccine supply as well. The healthcare supply chain method has been changed totally with this very method; the vaccine can be delivered efficiently by overcoming all the barriers with end to end traceability and with full safety. And at this point, many countries are also using blockchain for better supply chain and traceability.

Blockchain right now is just like the internet was in the 1990s. Visionaries have realised this and seen the potential for what the world will look like in ten years. The Start-up culture is already looking for opportunities in this sector and this has resulted in big innovations like blockchain powered mobile phone, blockchain powered gaming. A new supply method for agriculture powered by blockchain and other crucial sectors like healthcare, finance, transportation are also hugely impacted.

India is also performing exceptionally well in blockchain and our tech hubs are constantly contributing to the world and making a change. Blockchain is helping us see through a future forward India with a big and a substantial vision for change in India where healthcare is easily available, where business exports are the best, where financial efficiency is constantly increasing, and where data is protected. A bright future and a vision for leading India are possible through start-ups and blockchain is helping to build an eco-system for the country where startups can enrol and work on technology and find solutions. India's very own NITI Aayog and Digital India are fully supporting blockchain and are working on strategies for the future of blockchain in India.

Blockchain can be the second name for trust. Many technologies have come and gone but they were never trustworthy; even the AI, Machine Learning. A lot of things have changed and it has also solved many complex problems but a lack of trust is still there. We don't totally rely on technology and believe in it. But its secure structure through cryptography has developed a sense of trust for organisations and individuals which is widely recognised.

Blockchain can also collaborate and work with other efficient technologies and solve many multiplex problems. Due to its efficiency and scalability, many big MNC's like IBM, Microsoft and Walmart are actively working and researching this technology further. With a vision for a new fascinating world, blockchain is creating a strong, secure and trustworthy world.

Paramveer Singh B.C.A. III Roll No. 7231

Cybercrime: An Emerging Issue



We live in a century that is known as the transition period. Technology is progressing at a very rapid speed and we can say that the digitalization of our life is almost done. As we totally believe in digitalization we tend to do every task by means of it. It

is good that we have changed with time but there is a threat that we are not familiar with i.e. Cybercrime. When there is hacking and stealing of Data from a digital platform that includes private information of individuals, financial reports, government records, etc. we call it Cybercrime.

There are a number of cases where mischief has been done in the absence of cyber security like fake money transfers, harassment, pornography etc. via the use of information technology. Recently, a clone website of Punjab University has surfaced, creating a flutter in official circles. Those running it have even uploaded fake DMCs using the official format for students who are not part of the university. This website is a copy of the university's registered website carrying photographs, logos and font format of the original website.

With increasing threats in the field of technology, Artificial Intelligence attacks are a real possibility. Then there is Nessus, which uses AI for detecting cyber-attacks in real-time. At present, Cyber security is the basic need in the field of digitalization. Cyber security defines the measures or steps undertaken to protect different types of internet-connected systems. As per the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), continuous monitoring and real time assessment approach is recommended. However, 68% people still don't have cyber insurance, cyber liability or data breach coverage.

There is another emerging cyber-crime that is Cyber stalking. Cyber stalking involves following a person's movements across the Internet by posting messages, sometimes threatening on the bulletin or boards chat-rooms visited by the victim, and constantly bombarding the victim with emails etc. Child Pornography is also a part of cyber pornography but it is such a grave offence that it is individually also recognized as a cybercrime. The Internet is being highly used by its abusers to reach and abuse children sexually worldwide. The Internet is very fast becoming a household commodity in India. Its explosion has made children a viable victim of cybercrime.

Prevention is always better than cure. It is always better to take certain precautions while working on the net. One should make them a part of one's cyber life. We should advocate the 5P mantra for online security: Precaution, Prevention, Protection, Preservation and Perseverance. They are as follows:

1. Identification of exposures through education

- will assist responsible companies and firms to meet these challenges.
- 2. One should avoid disclosing any personal information to strangers, via e-mail or while chatting or on any social networking site.
- 3. One must avoid sending any photograph to strangers online as incidents of misusing or modification of photographs are increasing day by day.
- 4. An updated Anti-virus software to guard against the virus attacks should be used by all the citizens and should also keep back up volumes so that one may not suffer data loss in case of virus contamination.
- 5. A person should never send his credit card number or debit card number to any site that is not secured to guard against fraud.

In the end, we should be always alert and cautious about our cyber security and follow all the precautions to have safe and secure cyber access. In the future, managing security would be the new norm. More data protection and legislation would be initiated. The possibilities of the risk are high yet with the right cyber-safety measures, one can ensure protection against them.

Jaspreet Singh

M.Sc. I Chemistry Roll No. 8022

Do Identical Twins Have Same DNA?



Some scientists claim that identical twins have 100% same DNA, but according to a recent research of nature genetics there is a difference of about 5.2 genetic changes between a set of twins. Many scientists opine that although identical twins are

formed from the same egg and get the same genetic material from their parents; nevertheless it does not mean that they will have same genetic composition when they will be born. This is because sometimes one of the twins has mutations in many or almost all of its cells. Besides, the DNA of both the identical twins might have many differences due to environmental factors. For instance, the fingerprints of identical twins are not similar because of the difference in embroytic environment which means although they are in the same womb; the posture difference also causes certain differences. The other differences such as the young-looking skin of one and the dull and rough skin of the other are also prompted by the environmental differences such as more exposure to the sun by the latter and less exposure by the former. Apart from this, recent research published in the journal 'Nature Genetics' says that the assumptions about the 100% sharing of identical DNA between twins must not be made any further because it could result in overestimation of the environmental influences and ignorance of the fact or a belief that a genetic mutation may be the source of a given disease or trait.

Studies further inform that genomic differences in identical twins are still very rare as only a few differences occur in six billion building blocks of DNA, which are also called base pairs. In addition to this, the study also reiterates that the amount or quantity of small mutations that could result in an altogether functional change, which further results in changes in cell working, in general, is still unclear and unknown, but still assumed to pose or prompt some phenotypic (observable) differences in twins.

Cheenakshi

B.Sc. I Roll No. 3169

Factopedia

• Indonesia is moving its capital city from Jakarta, which is home to over 10 million people because it is sinking under the sea at one of the fastest rates in the world.

MEMS - Micro Technology



In the present times use of pen drives, television, computer, earphones have increased in our day-to-day life. Think of a small-sized pen drive that can store a large amount of data in itself.

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT ABOUT THE REASON BEHIND THIS?

The working of these miniaturized devices is only possible due to "MEMS". MEMS stands for "MICRO-ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS". It is a technology that in its most general form can be defined as miniaturized mechanical and electromechanical elements that are used using the techniques of microfabrication. Integrated circuits (IC) are used for fabrication and size may vary from few micrometres to millimetres. The term used to define it varies in different parts of the world. The term MEMS originated in the United States, it is also known as "MICROSYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY" in Europe and "MICROMECHANICS" in Japan.

There are different components of MEMS are enlisted below: -

- MICROSENSORS
- MICROACTUATORS
- MICROELECTRONICS
- MICROSTRUCTURES

All the above components can be merged onto a common silicon substrate along with the integrated circuits. It comprises many technologies such as Photonics, Nanotechnology, Microelectronics and Micromachining. Hence, it is sometimes said to be "HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION".

It is widely used in our day-to-day life. There are numerous possible applications for MEMS. A few of them are written below: -

• BIOTECHNOLOGY: - MEMS enables different discoveries in science such as - the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), microsystems for DNA

amplification and identification, biochips, etc.

- MEDICAL: It has a wide variety of applications in the medical field, it is used to make blood pressure sensors, muscle stimulators, implanted pressure sensors, sensors to detect drug presence, in kidney dialysis, and many more.
- COMMUNICATIONS: High-frequency circuits are benefited from the MEMS technology. Electrical components such as inductors, tunable capacitors or lasers, RF Relays are made using MEMS.
- INERTIAL SENSING: MEMS inertial sensors, specifically accelerometers and gyroscopes are quickly gaining market acceptance; as accelerometers have displaced crash airbag development systems in automobiles. These are reliable, more functional and much smaller. Gyroscope (i.e., rate sensors) have been developed for both automobile and consumer electronics applications.
- DEFENCE: It plays a crucial role in the defence. It is used for data storage source, aircraft control, embedded sensors, arming systems, etc.

There are many challenges that are faced by MEMS technology. Some of the obstacles that are faced by developing MEMS devices are: -

- ACCESS TO FABRICATION
- PACKAGING
- FABRICATION KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

MEMS is one of the promising technologies that facilitate the ability to sense, control and actuate on the micro-scale. Due to low power consumption, high isolation and ability to integrate with other elements makes MEMS switches an alternative to solid-state switches. It has high ratings of fundamental power and has that will power that can make our future better and easier.

Shivam Pruthi

B.Sc. I Roll No. 3072

Anti Obesity Drugs



Obesity is a disease of increasing global prevalence with serious effects on both the individual and the society. It is generally considered as a complex metabolic disorder. Studies have shown that more than 4 million deaths that occur

worldwide are due to obesity. One can measure obesity by calculating BMI. It is an adequate research tool that calculates obesity without taking into account different body morphologies. In a survey of 318 physicians, two-thirds of them said obese patients lack self-control and are lazy and are suffering from many other health issues that have occurred because of being overweight. Therefore, there is a need to reduce excess body weight. According to new researchers, diet and exercise are not only solutions to reduce weight, but they can also be treated by drug therapies. US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had approved drug therapies to treat obesity.

These are - Orlistat, Phentermine, Naltrexone, Lorcaserin and Liraglutide. Research group of Rockefeller University tested these drugs by experimenting on mice, they found that injection of these drugs had reduced appetite and had increased the body's utilization of calories in mice. Among the five classes of drugs, the most common is Phentermine. These are also named 'Fen-Phen'. It is a combination of two drugs -Fenfluramine and Phentermine, Fenfluramine boosts serotonin which elevates the mood while Phentermine suppresses the appetite and increases the rate of burning of calories. But studies have shown that these drugs have some short term side effects such as increased heartbeat, drowsiness, fatigue etc. when taken for a prolonged time. Scientists are working to discover many new drugs that may cause no side effects. Thus, one can use anti-obese drugs as a substitute for dieting and exercising to reduce body weight.

Megha Gaba Assistant Professor Department of Chemistry

Science in our Emotions



Hormones are a very important part of our biological system. Various hormones are produced by various glands into the bloodstream and they send signals to the tissues and tell them how to work. We all come across many hormones in our

body but have you ever thought about the role that hormones play in our emotions?

There is science behind our emotions. All our feelings, moods and emotions are the result of a chemical change taking place in our body. Some of these hormones and their impact on our behaviour are described as below:

The Science behind our SMILE:

DOPAMINE (C 8H 11NO2): This hormone consists of amino acid, tyrosine and phenylalanine. It is a neurotransmitter which is secreted by the pituitary gland of our body and our nervous system uses it to send messages as a chemical message.

It is a pleasure hormone along with having a sensation of learning, memory and motor system. This hormone is developed more when we do all the activities we like or are interested in. It develops the feeling of satisfaction in us. Therefore, this hormone is known as "FEEL GOOD HORMONE". It seeks out pleasurable healthy activities that have a positive impact on our life.

OXYTOCIN (C 43H66N12O12S2): It is a peptide hormone produced in the hypothalamus and is released by the posterior pituitary. It is a neurotransmitter and happy hormone. It is known as "LOVE HORMONE". It is responsible for the feeling of trust, empathy and bonding in a relationship. Simply, more oxytocin release means more love for our family, friends, fellow beings and society.

The Science behind our ANGER:

EPINEPHRINE (C 9H13NO3): It is an amino acid derived hormone. It is also known as adrenaline. This hormone is secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands. This hormone is responsible for the feeling of anger and stress. It has a very rapid action and has a half-life of 2 minutes. This is the reason that some people get angry very readily over small things.

This hormone is also responsible for the feeling of fear and it prepares an individual either for "FIGHT or FLIGHT". The importance of this hormone is felt at the time of danger. At that time, these hormones increase breathing rate and produce extra glucose in our body and help us to survive.

The Science behind our MOOD:

SEROTONIN (C 10H12N2O): It is a mood-boosting neurotransmitter found in our stomach. It helps us in performing our day to day activities like eating, sleeping, working etc. Low levels of serotonin result in sadness, depression and anxiety. While natural levels of serotonin make us feel calmer, happier and emotionally stable. This hormone also increases the will power of the individual. Walking, mediation and sunlight boost the level of serotonin.

There are many other hormones related to our emotions and feelings and all are important for us. Along with their importance, we should also know that excess of anything is dangerous. Therefore, there should be a balance in the level of hormones for a balanced life.

Hemlata Gupta

B.Sc. I Roll No. 3025

Factopedia

• In Shaheed Baba Nihal Singh Gurudwara in Jalandhar devotees who wish to go abroad practice a very unusual ritual, they offer airplanes.

Is Science a Blessing or a Curse?



Science is one of the greatest blessings for us today. Humanity enjoys some of the best comforts of the present day world like the development of swift means of transport - railways on land, ship on sea and aeroplanes in the air enable

us to travel from one place to another in the shortest possible time. The discovery of electricity has made our life easier. Electricity is being used in homes, in office and in factories. Also a score of electrical appliances have made life easy. The invention of radio and TV contribute greatly to our entertainment. Telephone and telegraph provide us swift means of communication. Science has also reduced physical suffering. Cures and remedies have been invented for many dangerous ailments. Surgery has made a remarkable progress. Thousands of surgical operations are performed daily and countless human lives are being saved from the jaws of death.

Today mankind is living under the shadow of sudden death. It appears as if we have come to the end of our journey. The Earth has become a dangerous place. It may explode to pieces any moment. Man has been living on this earth for thousands of years. It has given him everything he needs. Then, why has it become so dangerous. Science is responsible for this. Science has brought more fear and danger than hope and comfort. Science has reduced distance and time and made transportation and communication easier but altruism and sincerity is harmed indirectly. It has created further distance among people. Science has invented bombs that can kill people very easily. Flying bomb caused untold misery in England. The invention of the Atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb and intercontinental ballistic missiles and other war equipment are alarming. By the use of only

two Atom bombs, the Americans forced the Japanese to surrender and brought World War II to an end. It is a tragedy indeed that science which gave men the power to control the forces of nature should also be instrumental in man's ruin. By making too many machines we are becoming machines ourselves and run the risk of losing our soul. Due to these machines the balance of nature has suffered such as increasing pollution levels and an increase in the black hole. There are many things that nature has to face.

With the invention of telephone and internet we have created alternative means of communication and broken the boundaries that hindered us in connecting with other people. Fifty years ago it may have taken days for any breaking news in India to reach another country. Today it takes only seconds. Through the use of social media platforms people now can communicate with one another whenever and wherever. With the use of these social media platforms rumours can be spread very easily too. Due to this, riots can be easily instigated in any country. Technological development has become a number one priority with millions of dollars fuelled in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Arts and humanities have been left behind and it is these disciplines that often find themselves face-toface with budget cuts.

We all know how the power of science is being used for evil purposes also. Superior scientific knowledge makes one nation stronger than another. To save ourselves and nature from such evil acts, we should not allow science to get mastery over us but should use it only as a servant.

Apri Kumari B.Sc. - III

Roll No. 4118

Indian space programme encompasses research in areas like Astronomy, Astrophysics, Planetary and Earth Sciences, Atmospheric Sciences, and Theoretical Physics. The following is a list of space

science achievements and

explorations which have made us feel proud of being an Indian:-

Space Science of India

AstroSat: It is the first dedicated Indian astronomy mission aimed at studying celestial sources in X-ray, Optical, and UV spectral bands simultaneously. One of the unique features of the AstroSat mission is that it enables the simultaneous multi-wavelength observations of various astronomical objects with a single satellite. AstroSat with a lift-off mass of 1515 kg was launched on September 28, 2015, into a 650 Km orbit from SATISH DHAWAN SPACE CENTRE, SRIHARIKOTA.

MARS ORBITER MISSION: It is ISRO's first interplanetary mission to planet Mars. Mars Orbiter Mission can be termed as a challenging technological mission and a science mission considering the critical mission operations.

CHANDRAYAAN-1: India's first mission to the moon was launched successfully on October 22, 2008, from SDSC SHAR, SRIHARIKOTA. The spacecraft carried 11 scientific instruments built in India, USA, UK, Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria.

CHANDRAYAAN-2: It was an advanced version. of the previous mission to the moon. It is configured as a two module system comprising of an Orbiter Craft Module (OC) and a Lander Craft Module (LC) carrying the ROVER developed by the ISRO.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT 'INDIAN

SPACE SCIENCE':-

- 1. All of ISRO's equipment have the three horizontal lines of 'VIBHUTI' and 'KUMKUM', similar to one seen on Lord Shiva's forehead.
- ISRO's Apple satellite was carried on a bullock cart for an antenna-range test in 1981. It was done so because bullock carts are made of wood.
- 3. ISRO sent the Mars Orbiter to Red planet in 2013, making India the first country to do so in its first attempt, that too in a budget less than film gravities. Prime Minister Narendra Modi once famously remarked, "A one-Km auto rickshaw ride in Ahmedabad takes Rs. 10 and India reached Mars at Rs. 7 per Km which is really amazing.
- 4. Chandrayaan-I, India's first lunar mission in 2008, made India the 4th country to host its flag on the moon.
- 5. ISRO was established eight years after Pakistan's SUPARCO. It was expected to have satellite launching capability only after 2040, while ISRO expects to reach Venus and revisit Mars by then.

Space science is a wide subject in which science plays a vital and a very interesting role. India is doing very well in this field. We have reached the Moon, Mars and some projects are also going on for Venus. Thus space science is becoming a very interesting and popular subject for the new and creative minds of our nation.

Ashu Verma

B.Sc. – I Roll No. 3101

Factopedia

 The only country in the world to have Lord Ganesha on currency note is the country with the largest Muslim population - Indonesia

Superstitions and Science

"Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition."- Adam Smith



Mankind across the globe remains preoccupied with superstitions. Friday the thirteenth (triskaidekaphobia), 'mangal dosh', a black cat crossing the way, breaking of the mirror, preferring lucky clothes and lucky numbers, saying

'touchwood' etc. are a few such examples of superstitions allowed by our society. Even in the 21st century, the era of modernization and science, before stepping out for work after someone sneezes or if a black cat crosses one's way is still believed to bring bad luck. Basically, in spite of so much progress, these beliefs in India and across the globe are something we are never relieved of as we have inherited these from our parents

For instance, people prefer to hang a lemon along with chillies outside their houses, workplaces and inside their cars. But there is a logical explanation to it provided by science. The cotton thread that passes through the lemon and chillies absorbs the vitamins and nutrients from them which slowly vapourizes and these are then released into the atmosphere keeping away pests and insects thus benefitting our health.

Another well-grounded example is set by science itself. At the time of the launch of Chandrayaan-2 by ISRO, the scientists must have been guided by their own superstitions because they did not start the countdown at Rahu Kaal (one and a half-hour period). The Rahu-kaal of the planet Rahu is considered inauspicious to start any new work. Moreover, whenever a scientific research centre is inaugurated, the opening ceremony takes place in an auspicious hour by breaking open a coconut.

Undoubtedly, science and superstitions are poles apart, yet are completely interlinked. Although these lead to unreasonable and irrational

decision making, still it is found to have developed a sense of control and predictability of the future that indirectly promotes a positive attitude. This is the primary reason that mankind is forced to believe in some unseen powers.

Not stepping out of one's house during an eclipse is yet another example. But the scientific explanation for the same is because of the probable resultant retinal burns or eclipse blindness. Similarly, eating curd and sugar before heading for an important task is considered to be good. But the reason behind this act in bringing good luck is that consuming curd has a cooling effect on the stomach and sugar when added to it provides instant glucose.

Menstruating women should not enter the kitchen. This has a proper logic. In ancient times they did tremendous amount of physical labour. During menses their bodies were weaker so they needed to rest but it eventually transformed into a superstition.

Bathing after attending a funeral is one of the most followed superstitions because of the fact that it gets linked to the departed soul. However, the logic behind this is that our ancestors did not have any proper medications against contagious diseases. Taking a bath would help in killing the germs.

Trimming nails after sunset, the practice of not washing hair on particular days like Tuesday and Thursday, plastering floors with cow's dung, sleeping under a banyan tree at night are a few other beliefs which people still follow.

Not only India, but every country has its own dogmatic beliefs which create a sense of security and builds us emotionally. These beliefs are so deep-rooted that it seems merely impossible for us to abolish these absolutely but again it's never too late to rise above them and to understand the real reasons behind them.

Ishita Katyal

M.Sc. I Maths Roll No. 5604

Computer

Yeah, I am the biggest invention And I am the source of all information I am quick as you can never imagine My calculations are precise and sure You gave me the name 'Computer' Your work profile is 'Student', Mine is the 'Tutor' I am the pride of every office and home. Modern and forthcoming generations live in my kingdom I am eyes to the blind And I am the support system of your mind If you use me properly, you will benefit exceedingly You can access any global information through me

Oh! I am sensitive and emotional too.
But I never procrastinate, always deliver
Yet, I am not superior to your mind
I am the gift made by you for mankind.



Jaspreet Singh M.Sc. I Chemistry Roll No. 8022

Factopedia

- The wall of the KumbhalgarhFort, the birth place of Maharana Pratapis the second longest wall after The Great Wall of China.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the founding members of Punjab National Bank.

ECONOMICS SECTION

The System Reset : Global Macro-Economy in the Post Covid-19 World



Economics is a unique discipline; it fosters contrarian ideas as well as consistent change. The discipline requires assimilation of all the lessons and challenges that come with every new crisis. The Covid-19 pandemic brought about a

period of anxiety and stress that foreshadowed what was experienced during the Financial Crisis of 2008 which itself was considered unprecedented, a "Black Swan Event" as it was called back then. A pandemic and its economic repercussions cannot be considered a Black Swan Event but the degree and pace of its impact combined with the complacency of governments made its impact just as horrific.

But every crisis of this magnitude presents an opportunity to inculcate changes and modifications of the same magnitude in the system. Unfortunately, the opportunities presented by both crises in the past decade and a half have been missed by policymakers all over the world. The standard approaches taken have simply been flooding the system of financial markets with liquidity, hoping the benefits would trickle down to the general public. Unfortunately, all that has caused burgeoning government and private indebtedness. Governments, all across the board, have funded multi-trillion dollar stimulus programmes to stabilize markets without raising taxes on wealth and income and hence budgetary deficits are balanced with debt.

To counter the problem of debt without involving "visible taxation", states all over the world are banking on a set of policies that are called "financial repression". Briefly, that is a practice where interest rates are artificially deflated through broad monetary policy initiatives and remain depressed while inflation exceeds interest rates, eating away the value of the principal amount on issued treasury debt. The

maturity of this treasury debt is usually a multidecade period during which negative real interest rates compound the erosion of the value of the principal. The United Kingdom implemented this policy to manage their post war debts and within 30 years, a third of their debt was gone. It would simply be summed up as hidden defaulting by inflation.

Europe and the United States tried to manage similar policies as a response to the respective crises in their region, but unfortunately have not been able to generate enough inflation. This policy also consciously punishes savers while rewarding dis-savers, squeezing the middle class even further. Financial institutions that are supposed to relay the cash throughout the economy encouraging growth and inflation via credit, fall victim to quasi-liquidity trap. Excessive central bank support clouds the risk discovery process in financial markets, shifting excess cash into much riskier paper assets causing asset bubbles all across. All this sums up to make the system more fragile than it was previously and running out of options to limit the damage during future crises as interest rates remain substantially depressed over extended periods of time. India is now following a similar path, while more has to be done to sufficiently address this problem.

These set of policies also have the potential of causing extreme social unrest due to their effect on global food prices. Many of the historical episodes involved natural processes such as drought that introduced (or exacerbated) Malthusian dynamics- in which the availability of food is threatened to be exhausted by the population's demand for it, particularly when combined with rapid population increase in urban centres. But another factor has had a dramatic impact on global food prices and thus political stability along with changes within the

international money system. Food is expansively traded cross-nationally, which generates a world price that is typically indexed in U.S. dollars (still the currency that is most used internationally, by far). Changes to the value of the greenback have the potential to move a wide range of prices around the world, including the price of food. And the value of the U.S. dollar is most influenced by the actions of the Federal Reserve.

Moving forward, fundamental change in economic ideas is required to address problems that strike the very foundations of ideologies that have governed economics for the past three decades. The neoliberal brand of economics has outlived its functional utility and must be allowed to wither away and be replaced with something new, something that addresses the problems that led to its collapse. Neoliberal economics itself was a response to the decline of the Keynesian ideology of economics: achieving full employment, built on high taxes and transfers, welfare states and national economies. The winter of discontent, coupled with inflation reaching double digits in the late 1970s led to swift policy and political response, with the Volcker shock resetting monetary dynamics of the broad global economy and Reagan and Thatcher providing the political capital. In the same vein, the brand of economics they ushered is in dire trouble, accelerated with the Financial Crisis and the populist politics it resurrected all across the world.

The structural reforms that must be enacted should embrace criticisms of the previous regime, including but not limited to accounting for ergodicity in our economic models. Economic models present an interesting sketch of reality with the use of complex statistical models. Unfortunately, those models suffer from nonergodicity, and accounting for it would fundamentally change our understanding of risk-return dynamics that form the basis of capital and labour allocation in our economies.

In India, specifically, we must focus on rebuilding the middle class that has been battered by the pandemic and associated lockdowns. A consumption-led economy relies very heavily on the health of its consumer base, which is primarily the middle class. An estimated 150 million people slipped down the economic ladder in 2020. In India, the size of the middle class reduced nearly by a third. If adequate fiscal measures are not undertaken to compensate for this loss of purchasing power, we risk getting stuck in a prolonged deflationary cycle, wherein aggregate demand would shift lower, forming a lower equilibrium. This could wind up in a debt crisis, as our government ramps up deficit spending, as it signaled in this year's budget. Finally, the energy industry must be incentivized to counter the grave problem of climate change and ecological destruction. The transition into solving these problems will also create economic gains that will serve the populace in terms of gained employment and income, and positive externalities, such as a better environment, something which cannot be treated as an "externality" anymore.

Dr. SajlaHead,
PG Department of Economics

Doughnut Delight



To beat the lockdown blues, my 15 year old daughter often craves for her favourite scrumptious doughnut topped with mouth- watering chocolate sauce. The sugary torus shaped snack is believed to have

originated from Netherlands and certainly acts as a mood elevator. Now that the world has shrunk to a global village everything is available everywhere. No wonder, the European snack-doughnut has become a hot selling bakery item across India.

When we talk of global market, it is always projected as a win-win situation for all the stakeholders. "Capitalism" and "Globalisation" have been the catch words in the last two decades. However, considering the present scenario the big question we all talk about in barber shops, pubs and coffee shops remains unanswered. Are we happier than before? Has growth and development been equitable? Has poverty reduced post globalisation? Is the planetary ecological system restored? Whatever the answer be, it doesn't seem to be affirmative. Contrary to our expectations, what we see around is an inequality upsurge and a ruined planet. Covid-19 has caused deeper cuts in our already shattering economies. In India alone, 230 million additional individuals are now below the poverty line. Poverty ridden labourers tell their stories of 'miles to go' with swollen feet and then there are others who had no choice but to dump their bags of sorrow in holy waters. The system has failed. Globally too, capitalism sounds offkey.

Inequality and Poverty have become an innate part of capitalism. The city which once nurtured capitalism in the 17th century is no longer rooting for it. Let us dig a little deeper and go back to Amsterdam'1602 where the first ever sale of shares took place by Dutch East India company and laid the foundation of first stock exchange and capitalism. Surprisingly, now Amsterdam's circular strategy 2020-25 is not built with a capitalistic mind set and is aiming to save the environment. All attention is diverted from profit maximisation to sustainable growth and equity and their single goal is a conserved planet. All this is in sync with "Kate Raworth's" — "Doughnut Economics". Raworth in her 2017 publication had put forward a view that all human life must be made to fit into what she refers to as the-'sweet spot' between social foundation and environmental ceiling. The social foundation is the hollow inside the torus while the outer

boundary of the ring represents the maximum limit the Earth's resources can be pushed to. Ironically, in rich countries people are inhabiting beyond the 'ceiling' and in underdeveloped countries people lack basic necessities and fall below the social foundation. The space between these two boundaries is what everyone deserves and desires and that's the 'doughnut'. But sadly, with income and wealth inequalities trending towards next highs, for millions living far below the minimum level of decent human existence, doughnut delights seem elusive.

With or without capitalism, policies must be designed with "planetary health" thinking and be dominated by 'inclusion'. Periodt.

Mrs. Geetanjali Pabreja Assistant Professor

100 Days of Farmers Protest: Faith in Democracy Shaken?



In late September'2020 the BJP government passed new farm laws which were said to enhance and turn the existing ailing agriculture pattern. The Modi government took the bull by its horns without considering the repercussions. Many say that

our Prime Minister has got many ulterior motives up his sleeve and there's always a strong monetary reason behind all his actions. Is it so?

It's been 100 days and up since our country's farmers (mainly from Punjab and Haryana) have been protesting on Delhi's borders. Farmers have been continuously opposing the three new farm

laws and amendments, passed by the Indian government. They fear that the new laws will destroy their livelihoods. Slogans of "DELHI CHALO" and "HANDS OFF OUR FARMS" are being chanted. Till date, eleven rounds of talks have happened between the farmers and the government but there seems to be little substantive progress. It appears as if the plea is falling on deaf ears, and the Centre is sturdy about it decision on farm bills. It is now feared that tensions might escalate further. The consolations given by the government seem inadequate and half hearted. Farmers have refused to go back to their homes and their agitation will only cease when the government repeals all three new farm laws. The Public can finally see a pattern. It seems that the centre has joined hands with giant corporations such as MukeshD.Ambani's allpowerful Reliance Industries. By removing the APMC Mandis and giving the big private corporations a free pass into the buying and selling of famers produce can prove to be destructive. Not only this, but under the scheme of new bills Minimum Support Price is also terminated. Eventually, farmers will not have enough leverage to protect their own interests and will be left at the mercy of big multinational business houses. It has now become more important than ever to keep the flame burning. An effective government is that which does 'for the people' and 'by the people' but here the centre has proved to be a painful thorn in the flesh which does not keep the public's interest as top priority. A farmer is the one who sows and harvests his land, he has every right to stand for what he feels is right and protect the agendas that will safeguard his future income. What's happening on the capital's borders is a revolution.

The on-going agitation is being spearheaded by farmers from Punjab and Haryana. Now, no one wants to be seen as "compromising" for fear of being seen as "sold out" to the corporates. The Farmers Protest has brought farmers spread all over the country together and this is the first ever movement to make a nation-wide noise. Earlier

movements like Champaran, Kheda and Bardoli were localised affairs and were nothing compared to the on-going 2020-21 movement. Despite the effect of this movement being so heavy the government is going haywire on how to handle this situation. Our government is trying new methods to get farmers off their back. It has agreed to not penalise farmers for stubble burning and has promised to protect the power subsidies. But the farmers are settling at nothing less and they demand that the bills be repealed. Rather, they have become more infuriated and are ready to continue the insurgency prevailing. But can these farmer's organisations maintain their fury for a long period of time? History bears witness that anything which is on the play field for a much longer time than required loses its steam and gets out of control. So, where does the fault lie? Why is the Centre not listening to our country's farmers and why has it not chosen to help them? The fault in this whole episode lies not in the reforms, but in the way the farm laws were passed and the government's strategy of inadequate communication. The passing of laws in the times of COVID-19 has only added fuel to the fire as farmers were given a well-framed reason to not gather in groups. The seed of distrust had already being planted. People are gradually looking at a clearer picture and coming in support of the farmers.

The protest has managed to grab attention from all over the world in the past few months. Punjabi population overseas is estimated at 12 million. They form a tight knit group and are vociferous in articulating the concerns of the community back home. They will leave no stone unturned and would do everything in their power to help their own kind. To show their reach and support they organised rallies in Canada, USA, United Kingdom and Australia and most of the participants were members from Punjabi community. Though a small community but the effect it has been able to create is gigantic.

Famous icons- Rihanna and Greta Thunberg

have also come in support and tweeted about the on-going farmers protest on their respective twitter handles. This has led to a global clamour over the farmer's issue. Rahul Gandhi (a member of Indian National Congress) recently tweeted-

"India's reputation in the international community has taken a 'massive hit'"

#Indiatogether and #Indiaagainstpropaganda are doing rounds over social media websites. Images of supporters holding placards saying "Don't bite the hand that feeds you" are also being seen all over twitter.

If the BJP government is hoping that the protests will fade away, it is unlikely to happen. The onus is on the centre to resolve and settle this issue before people lose all hope in democracy. It is the responsibility of the centre to fill the cracks. If not resolved now, the last chip will fall apart and it is feared that irreversible havoc will set in.

Japin Panjrath M.A. II Economics Roll No. 6327

Principles of Green Economy



"If you think the economy is more important than environment, try holding your breath while counting your money" -Guy McPherson.

Green colour symbolises nature, life and existence of mankind. It

is the colour of our origin and our end. So how can we not add this green into the most dominant aspect of any country? Yes, it's undoubtedly 'ECONOMY'. Green Economy should be the most talked about topic in present scenario because our economy is facing numerous challenges and threats, whether it's about

depletion of environment, global warming, global poverty, exhaustion of non-renewable resources or rising inequality. Unfortunately the list is never ending. We are so focused on the growth of our country's GDP that we have left all other factors hanging dormant. In the mad race of attaining astounding success we are madly causing irreversible damage to our environment. It is the high time that we introduce a new perspective in the economy and that perspective is - GREEN ECONOMY

UNEP has defined the green economy as "one that results in improved human well being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities." It is a marvellous notion that Green economy is one that provides milk and honey to everyone and on top of that without disturbing the laws of nature. Green economy is based upon the five principles which are previewed in the paper "Principles, Priorities and Pathways for Inclusive Green Economy" launched on July 15th 2019 at the UN High Level Forum on Sustainable Development in New York. These principals are -Well Being, Justice, Planetary Boundaries, Sufficiency and Good Governance. Let's elaborate these principals one by one

Firstly, when we talk about WELL BEING, It is that stage where we are healthy, comfortable and happy. But can only money help us in this stage? In my opinion answer is a BIG NO. That's why in green economy we are not only considering wealth but also supporting well being. Here we are taking wealth as a holistic term which not only includes financial but also social, human and natural capital. Research has proved that increase GDP does not lead to increased life satisfaction. GDP only includes goods and services produced in an economy; it doesn't take into account our physical and mental health. The Green economy phenomenon focuses on stress reducing activities, an environment full of positive attitude, regular physical activity, healthy diet, good sleep schedules and adequate water

intakes. There is no fun in driving a Tesla when your back hurts. So a balanced life is very important and that's what green economy is all about.

The second most important principle is JUSTICE and for it to prevail injustice needs to be banished. As it goes, 'Injustice alone can shake down the pillars of the skies and restore the reign of chaos and night,'

- Horace Mann

With endless articles, films, policies and discussions directed towards women empowerment, we still find abundance of daily news on female foeticide, dowry demands, rape attempts and what not. That's why women empowerment needs to be included in Green economy where no discrimination is made on the grounds of sex, caste, race etc. It stands with equity and equality to all. It promotes equal distribution of income among the rich and the poor. It encourages strengthening of human rights- the right to life, freedom of opinion and expression, right to education and many more. Green economy is not only made for humans but can be applied to flora and fauna also. Horace also emphasised on protecting the wild life. Wild life has a very significant impact on economy. 10% of world's GDP depend on wildlife for tourism. Not only for the economy but wild life is essential for maintaining the balance of ecosystem.

Thirdly, the concept of PLANETARY BOUNDARIES was introduced in 2009. It is that safe environment with which humanity can safely function and operate. we call 'mother nature' for a reason. It takes care of our economy as it directly contributes to provide mankind raw material such as water, minerals and indirectly by providing services like managing floods, nutrients etc. But what we give back to our Mother Nature is garbage, pollution, plastic and waste. We destroy and never preserve. We are the culprits. So it's, a high time that we consider our Mother Nature as a life sustaining and nurturing base.

The next and principle of SUFFICIENCY AND EFFICIENCY can be better explained with the support of a theory. We are so drenched in the idea of meeting with present needs that we have sidelined our instinct to preserve the natural resources for the future generations. We are exploiting them like we are the last generation on this planet. To protect the natural resources' principle of sustainable consumption and sustainable production is added in green economy.

Lastly, the most crucial principle is the of GOOD GOVERNANCE and that can only be achieved via effective planning. Planning without controlling is incoherent so there is need for proper rules, regulations, and policies to implement the above principles. Not only the authority but it needs public participation also. Transparency and Accountability is something we need the most. How can we fail to recall the alarming words of Greta Thunberg where she was literally screaming, blaming and begging the selfish hollow successful people to open their eyes and see their death coming if they don't care for the environment? The time is NOW.. Green economy is not a slogan but a warning. It's not news but an idea to save Mother Earth. Sustainable development, a term invented ages ago but never put to use. It's time we reciprocate. Let's come together, join hands and save our world together. Lets spread awareness amongst people and teach them that GDP and environment protection can go hand in hand. It is not dream and even if it is, let us turn it into a reality. Let's build a nation where we can count our money under a dense tree, alongside a beautiful stream, flowers all around, pollution free air and a peaceful mind.

Shilpa Jain M.A. I Economics Roll No. 5315

Stubble Burning



"People are dying. 1800 is the level of pollution. Flights are diverted. You are proud of your achievement."

-Supreme court of India, 06 November 2019.

At the onset on winters, the northern region is engrossed in finding solution to the plummeting air quality and all the newspapers are filled with the news of the national capital's Air Quality Index (AQI) getting worse with every passing day. It is a common sight in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, usually when the sun sets, there is a dense, hazardous haze or smog that surrounds the environment so suddenly, and people feel their otherwise effortless process of breathing turning into an uphill task.

It is mainly a drawback of Norman Borlaug's Green Revolution for which Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were epicentres, and paddy production was introduced at a wider pace in them. Undoubtedly, green revolution was essential for our country at that time, but one of its down side is the leftover stubble after crop harvesting. After the crops are harvested, the residue left behind is burned down in the fields for sowing the next crop, and this is known as stubble burning.

Stubble is burned twice a year, once in summers and then in the months of September and October (onset of winters). The warm breeze disperses it easily, but plummeting temperature and low wind speed spread the smoke far and wide in the winter season, which is a major issue. The smoke is likely to travel as far as Delhi, some 250km away.

Stubble burning leads to the burning of many essential nutrients in the soil, which leads to a fall in its productivity and fertility. And many useful bacteria like Rhizobium are killed, which are otherwise useful for nitrogen fixation and some other prominent processes.

According to some estimates, farmers in northern India burn about 23 million tonnes of paddy stubble, every year. The share of stubble burning in Delhi's pollution can range from 1% to 42%, which is a significant amount. Delhi's air pollution peaks with the air quality index often plunging to the 'severe' and 'hazardous' categories recorded 452 last year. Though there are many reasons for pollution in Delhi like emission from industries and automobiles, but the contribution of stubble burning cannot be disregarded. In 2020, stubble burning contributed in accelerating the problem of coronavirus which was at its peak during that time

Apart from breathing ailments like asthma, hyper allergy, skin diseases etc. smog on the roads turns out to be the reason for severe accidents that can even cause deaths and irrevocable injuries. The routine of the people is disturbed in many ways.

Since it is turning out to be a major issue, the government cannot remain silent about it. The initiatives taken by the government in this regard are as under-

First is the HAPPY SEEDER – it is a machine mounted on a tractor which removes the paddy straw while simultaneously sowing wheat for the next harvest. It is touted to be eco-friendly, fast and effective. The government picked up 50-80% of the bill, depending on whether it was an individual farmer or a group.

Second, is the natural process of BIO-DECOMPOSER – another potential game changer is developed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, which turns crop residue into manure in 15 to 20 days, which is beneficial for farmers in sowing their next crop.

Third is SETTING UP OF A NEW COMMISSION – an ordinance dissolved the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) authority and in its stead, a new commission was set up with over 20 members. Any noncompliance with the orders passed by the commission will lead to jail or fine of up to Rs. 1 crore.

SMOG TOWER – the giant 20 ft. tall device has been installed at South Delhi's Lajpat Nagar Central Market. The "smog tower" will purify the air in the market, which sees an average footfall of nearly 15000 people every day.

THE SETBACKS OF THE GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES-

The machines introduced are not financially viable for the farmers to operate. The cost effectiveness of the machines is quite low. Marginal farmers are unable to use them even by borrowing it from the rich farmers, who charge high rents from them.

The time needed by the decomposer to turn the residue into manure is unfeasible for the farmers. According to them, they cannot wait for so many days, the crops require a lot of water in sowing which is restricted in summers.

Even after strict rules passed by the commission, the rate of stubble burning rose in the previous year.

The price of smog tower is quite high in comparison to the benefit it will provide. Many other countries like China, have installed these towers, but its results were not promising. The area coverage of the smog tower is also very less.

In 2009, the supreme court ordered a clutch of northern states to give 2400 rupees per acre to every farmer who didn't burn stubble. In august, Punjab government admitted they couldn't afford to pay so many farmers and nothing was received by any farmer.

The reason why government fail to implement them despite such havoc created by the pollution even in the national capital is that farmers is a major vote bank of these states. And any law against their wish will lead to the downfall of the kind that no political party can handle. So, the ones responsible for execution of these plans, are undermined by the idea of losing public power.

ANOTHER FARMING REVOLUTION

With every passing year, this issue is turning hazardous for our country and the issue is widely discussed by agriculture economists and environmentalists.

For the success of green revolution, the government incentivised crops like wheat and rice. Free electricity and heavy subsidies are provided for producing major crops which serves as an impetus for the farmers to grow more of these crops.

In order to change this scenario, government needs to tackle the problem at grass root level. By subsidising crops other than paddy, the source of most stubble burning, and by giving incentive to other crops like fruits and vegetables. Another major issue of paddy farming i.e. depleting ground water table will be solved since the cultivation of fruits and vegetables does not require as much water as paddy.

Another solution can be sowing of pulses after major crop, which can help in nitrogen fixation in the soil and there can be increase in the productivity eventually. This is known as crop rotation and is adopted by many developed countries so their results are relevant.

There is a general tendency of apprehension towards change in our country. There is a need to change the mindset of farmers for a better outcome, an awareness regarding the benefits of adoption of other methods and growing of other crops be told to them instead of forceful implementation. More cooperative means should be devised and their reach to marginal farmers at viable costs should be made sure.

If the youth of our nation will keep on breathing polluted air, the future of the nation will be choked. Therefore, now it becomes important than ever to implement new laws and practices against stubble burning.

Loveleen Kaur

M.A. II Economics Roll No. 6339

Shadow Banking



Is it necessary that an institute that looks like a bank ,acts like a bank,has to be bank always?? Well maybe it's just a SHADOW BANK.

Shadow Banking (having asset worth US\$57 trillion globally),

first coined by PAUL MCCULLEY in 2007 is used to describe banks, which perform bank like activities (mainly lending) that take place outside the traditional banking sector. They function as an intermediary between savers (lenders) and investers (borrowers), providing benefits of credit lending to financial institutions and generate liquidity.

In India, shadow banking is generally known as NON BANKING FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (NBFC's) and also include group of companies engaged in activities like insurance, investment, chit funds and other alternatives of investment. The vital service of NBFC's is credit transformations i.e. short term borrowing through issue of commercial papers for long term lending in infrastructure projects or in big projects.

MECHANISM OF INDIAN NBFC's:

In this BANKS, MUTUAL FUNDS AND GOVERNMENT deposit money in SPV(special purpose vehicles) and NBFC's and in return take commercial papers or commercial deposits as a security so that bank's money is safe. Then NBFC's and SPV invest the money in different new projects. And also NBFC's deposit money in SPV and in return take loan from SPV.

So we can say shadow banking helps in providing alternative for investors and constitute a possible source of risk diversification away from banking system. But there are risks involved with elements of fraud, poor corporate governance and weak risk management system.

Due to the IL&FS bankruptcy in 2008, regulators

increased the surveillance of these institutions to safeguard savers. And at the same time realised the importance of shadow banks in financing of much needed investment in the economy and therefore taken steps to allow growth and deepening of shadow banking in India.

Japneet Kaur M.A. Economics Roll No. 6328

Why is inequality harmful?



Inequality refers to state of being unequal in respect to any of the following bases: income, status, creed, gender, rights, opportunities etc. The inequality of income and wealth is the major problem which disrupts the economy. Many reasons

contribute to creating inequality in an economy that in turn leads to the downfall of one section of the society with respect to other. The understanding of inequality has evolved from the traditional view where income is used as a proxy for well-being where it is believed that a person who is in better health has a high level of income. There are some circumstances beyond the control of man and that may also give rise to inequality. In most developed countries, income is not only from wages and salaries but also from capital such as shares and rent, which widens the gap of inequality between two economies.

Initially, there was little inequality in the lifestyle of people living in different regions. With the advancement of technology, people started to engage in production, manufacturing, trading activities that created a primitive form of capitalism. In the process of this, a lot of new jobs were created and division of labor began to start. Classes were formed and some classes had

more power than others. Inequality has been on a great rise in Western countries since the early Eighteenth century. According to a study, world's 25 richest persons hold the wealth equal to that held by 50% of world's poor population.

Economic Inequality is recognized as bad, as it gives wealthier people a sense of control over the lives of other. Unequal distribution of wealth in the society and superiority of wealthy people can make them work on their own terms. For instance, ownership of a television news channel, gives control of what to display on it and how they understand their society is in the owner's hand. Additionally, it will undermine the fairness of political institutions, as they will be more responsive to the interest and demands of contributors of their institutions. The economic system also gives bad reflection as people with fewer assets find it hard to initiate the first step for a greater opportunity, thus leading to inadequate use of resources.

Every evil brings evil consequences with it. In the same way, inequality brings with it many illeffects which disturbs the whole system. Higher rate of health and social problems and lower rates of social goods as well as a lower population-wide satisfaction is seen. There is a lower level of economic growth when human capital is neglected for high-end consumptions. Many advanced civilisations collapsed by stratifying the society into "elites" and "masses". At a micro level, inequality will lead to less spending on health and education, whereas, at the macro level, it leads to economic instability, brake on the growth, to some level it causes global financial crisis.

Government of any country can play a major role in eliminating the evils of society. To eliminate inequality, government of each country should come forward and join hands with each other to promote "equity" through the tax and benefit system. In this system, a higher tax is imposed on items consumed by the upper section of society i.e.; progressive tax system and redistributes the welfare benefits to those in lower income groups.

Moreover, government can increase the minimum wage of workers so that they can deal with the situation of inflation too. The policies that encourage higher savings and lower cost of production for lower and middle classes of society can provide them a sense of security of their future as well as their present economic status.

Eventually, we must realise that it's not about being rich or being poor but it is about the lives of the poor and their struggle to get equality in everything. Inflation is creating a wider gap between these two sections as rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. A system must be generated where government's income is spent in such a way that a balance is made in society where no regional and status differences are left. Investment must be balanced properly so that economy as a whole becomes stable.

Shivani Chitkara M.A. I Economics Roll No. 5375

Farm Bills 2020 : Blessing Or Affliction



The debate over the farm bills 2020 has generated more heat than light. Farmers from Punjab and Haryana mainly are protesting on various borders of Delhi. Many people are criticising these bills while some are in favour of it. Leaders of

Opposition also called them "Corporate Friendly and Anti Farmer" and such a rhetoric is common in a democratic country like India. Everybody has the right to express their views on any issue. Lets look at some facts and figures regarding the condition of agriculture in our country.

The agriculture industry contributes nearly 15%

of India's GDP and around 60% of the country's population depends on agriculture and it's allied sectors directly or indirectly. Even then, according to our Census, 70% of the farmers fall in the category of small farmers. They have very less amount of land resulting in less produce which ultimately leads them to less bargaining power. Actually, the farmers in our country are mainly the "Price Takers" and not the "Price Makers". They don't know the real price of their produce. The cost of the harvest for which they work tirelessly in the fields for several months is decided by the middlemen who exploit them by giving them very low prices. Farmers buy the agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. on retail prices and sell their produce on wholesale rates. This difference in the cost price and selling price leaves them in a great loss.

In 1960, during the days of Green Revolution in the country, Agricultural Produce Market Committee or simply Mandis came into existence where licenses were given to the traders to deal within such places. In this system, the farmers use to bring their harvest to these mandis and sell them at the best price they get in the mandi from different traders. Till now 7,000 such APMC's have been established all over the India. The idea to regulate the traditional zamindari system was good. However with the passage of time these mandis were possessed by MP'S and MLA'S. Licenses were given only to the near and dear ones of these legislators thus creating a "LicenseRai" in these mandis.

Moreover, according to **National Farmers Commission** there should be one mandi appointed for every 5 km. But ground reality is totally opposite to it. In Meghalaya, there is only one mandi covering 11,215 km of area. Consequently, largest portion of the agricultural produce is sold outside the APMC's. The data of **National Sample Survey Office** (NSSO) supports the above mentioned fact which says that only 40% of the total harvest goes to such mandis and rest is sold to nearby unauthorized traders. Apart from this licensed traders in market

committees are also united and all of them give equal lower prices to the farmer and being helpless farmer has to sell the produce in loss. A Survey reveals that as a result of such poor condition of agriculture in India, 76% of the farmers want to quit farming.

So, undoubtedly there was a need to regulate the existing farm laws to reduce barriers in supply chain, to liberate agriculture from the dominance of arhatis in order to raise the standard of living of those people who are engaged in farming. In September 2020, Government of India passed three farm bills in the Parliament. These bills are: First, The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill 2020. As is clear from words empowerment and protection agreement in the title, this bill aims at protecting the farmers' interest through a legal agreement. It will create a National framework for contract farming through an agreement between a farmer and buyer before the production. In case of any dispute between farmer and buyer at the time of buying, the act also provides for a 3-level dispute settlement mechanism by Conciliation Board, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Appellate Authority. But the act is being highly criticised by opposition and people protesting on roads. The farmer is prevented from moving court against any private company since the Appellate Authority is the highest level of appeal. Moreover, the individual farmers did not have the resources like the private companies. For instance, there are financial analysts in the company to prepare any agreement in the favour of the company. These companies have a legal team to deal with in case of legal action against them. On the other hand the farmer is neither highly educated to understand these agreements nor he is financially strong to bear the expenditures of legal battle.

The second bill passed is - The Farming Produce Trade And Commerce (Protection and Facilitation) Bill 2020

This act promotes barrier free intra- state and

inter- state trade of agricultural produce in "outside trade areas" such as warehouses, factory premises, silos, cold storage houses etc. Any PAN CARD holder can directly buy from farmers in these trade areas without paying any license fee and other commission fee. Online trade of such products through electronic devices and internet is also allowed under this act.

But this bill is still being imposed by many. This act prohibits the state governments from imposing any market fee or cess on farmers, traders, and electronic trading platforms for trading the produce of farmers in such areas. The opposition says this would lead to corporatisation of agriculture with the market becoming an unpredictable destiny of farmers. In Punjab and Haryana, market fee, rural development fee, and arhativa's commission are the major sources of state revenue. With the implementation of these laws, Punjab and Haryana could lose an estimated Rs 3,500 crore and Rs 1,600 crore of revenue respectively. This is also one of the major reasons of supporting the protest by the political leaders of these states.

The next bill in the line is - The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 2020

This is an amendment to the existing Essential Commodities Act, 1995 under which the central government was empowered to control the production, supply, distribution, trade and commerce in certain commodities. Through this amendment products like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onion, and potatoes have been removed from the listof essential commodities which means that now onwards there will be no restriction on stocking, movement and export of these commodities except in case of war, famine, high price rise or natural calamities. Moreover, in the case of inflation also the government would not intervene until there is increase in retail prices of more than 50% of nonperishable items (cereals, pulses, edible oilseeds and oils) and more than 100% increase in perishable items (potato, onion). But this amendment has been heavily criticised by the

farmers. Today there is no food scarcity in our country. According to Food Corporation of India (FCI), they have 4,78,00,000 tonnes of wheat; 30,00,000 tonnes of sugar; 2,21,00,000 tonnes of rice stored in their warehouses and godowns. The only problem is "Mismanagement of Food". Removing certain commodities of daily use from essential commodities list may encourage private players to invest in agriculture sector, as per government's saying. But there is very high probability of hoarding and black marketing which may cause rise of artificial demand leading to high increase in prices ultimately affecting the normal life of the people. Apart from this, with the government not interfering in the price control process, sellers will be free to sell the product at any price below the fixed level. Obviously, the original demand of that particular product may decrease but still there are chances of high inflation rate in the market.

In a nutshell, every coin has two faces and both the faces are of equal importance. Surely these bills regulate the existing farm laws but there are some loopholes which need to be addressed. As far as the matter of Minimum Support Price (MSP) is concerned, the central government declares MSP on 23 crops like rice and wheat but it is not a guarantee that government will buy from everyone. It ends up on buying few items like rice wheat etc. Only 6% farmers get benefit of MSP procurement and prices. Most of the farmers are concerned that if maximum trade would happen outside APMC yards, then the government would stop MSP. But the concept of MSP is just a false guarantee and is flawed.

So, it is the time that we all understand these bills and the statistics of our country without involving into the political chaos, solve the problems with mutual understanding without making it a prestige issue and work for the betterment of our farmers and join the hands for the welfare of our country.

Amit Sharma B.Sc-III Non-Med. Roll No. 4110

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Wait A Minute



It was the summer of 1972, Stanford University professor Walter Mischel walked into a boisterous class at Bing Nursery School with dozens of beautifully wrapped candies. He offered the sweets to each one of those

present in the class. As they picked the sweets, he could see their eyes sparkle with excitement. But putting an end to their enthusiasm for lip smacking treat, he made a strange statement-"Don't eat the candy until I'm back". Now this was one of the hardest challenge for someone of that age. Anyhow the teacher got back after some ten 'long' minutes and was amused to see that the children were playing with colourful wrappers for they had savoured their taste buds with the toffee treat. Only seven of them were still holding themselves back waiting for him to return. Professor Walter Mischel, jotted their names in his diary and continued with the class. For a long time, he kept a tap on the progress of all the children especially those seven. After years of follow up, to his surprise, he found that while the rest of the students were leading an average life, those seven students were doing exceptionally well in their respective fields. It was also found that the kids who could hold out longer before eating the candy handled frustration better and managed their stress more effectively as adults. This research became one of the most famous studies in social science, known as the marshmallow test after the name of the candy(marshmallow) which was given to the children.

This research brought forth the crux of life - "Patience is the Key to Success".

Patience is indeed a wonderful virtue which enables us to endure and sail through times - good or bad. Sometime back we were all swaying

to the catchy tune of "Apna Time Ayega" as the famous Gully Boy's Rap had topped the charts, I am wondering was it the hit tune or the hidden meaning behind the lyrics which impressed the masses. Isn't he trying to give a simple message-'Be Patient'. Life has its own timing and flow. Patience allows us to let the circumstances evolve. So my dear young readers keep perseverance as it will help you unlock many doors. Remember to hold your breath, release the stress and take in peace when the tide is rough. Living through things is the only solution to problems ,drugs and suicide are not. Never dwell on adversity and constantly work on improving your patience level. What we all need today is to build AQ (Adversity Quotient) . Keep putting efforts with a song in your heart and the bliss is sure to follow you in it's own time.

Happy Reading!!

Geetanjali Pabreja

Assistant Professor P.G Department of Economics



Gender Neutrality: The New Human Empowerment



Growing up as kids, we are always taught about the differences in color choices that stereotype you as a boy or a girl. How pink makes you a girl and is a feminine color whilst blue being the color for boys and color of masculinity. Who

dictates all these? Why Can't we just look at those colors and understand the joy they bring into our life irrespective of their gender based notions? Who decides these gender norms? Who decides that individuals are supposed to follow and stick to these gender norms?

In 2020, Google updated its internal style guide that encouraged developers to get rid of 'unnecessarily gendered language'. Going one step further in promoting inclusive language, Google will now nudge users on Google Docs to use non-gendered or 'gender neutral terms' instead of 'generic masculine terms' from June 2021.

For example, for the word 'chairman', Docs will offer suggestions such as "chairperson". While talking about hours involved in a project, rather than using "man hours", the tool will nudge you to use "person hours; instead" "police officer" instead of "police man", "mail carrier" instead of "mailman" and so on.

Though it isn't the same as a typo or a grammatical error, unnecessarily gendered language can feed unconscious sexist biases. Inclusive language can make workplaces far more equitable, as it acknowledges diversity and conveys respect to all people. Way to go Google!

Let us as individuals try and make this place more gender neutral, rather than a particular gender center. After all, every one just wants to and deserves to be treated and respected fairly. You don't have to stick to the gender norms set out by the society, where men aren't supposed to be weak or vulnerable, where women aren't supposed to live the life they want to . If a man cries, why do we have to use the phrase "why are you crying like a girl"? Why do we as children have to bully kids who are different? Why haven't we been taught that being different doesn't mean wrong? It just means unique or perhaps special.

I think most of you must be feeling that its too complicated. I have heard many saying — "all the talk of gender fluidity and sexuality doesn't make sense to me, it's too complicated." I don't think it's the apparent 'complication' that's the problem. It's their decision not to learn and to be rigid. I mean, no one says stock markets and crypto currencies are complicated; let's not talk about them. Rather everyone wants to learn the power of investing.

We are humans and human beings are meant to learn. Why Can't we learn humanity?

A lot of people celebrate Pride Month in June every year, statistics still show suicides by LGBTQIA Community. They are still being killed or are facing more mental health issues because of social bullying. Companies like Burger King, IKEA, Mercedes, McD, Instagram, Amazon and so on have made clear their support to LGBTQIA Community and we question them about using PRIDE as a sign of generating more revenues and increasing Customer Credibility. But the fact is that we don't support them.

Here's what you can do: First, Learn. Be open to learning. Be open to treat people fairly irrespective of their gender. LGBTQIA Community is not just about parades and strikes or a rainbow flag. LGBTQIA is about surviving hardships from everyone around them, its about fighting for equal rights, adjusting to the patriarchal society, gender euphoria and loving oneself more than the need of being loved by others. It also means honoring those who paved their way amongst others and a lot more. Don't crack jokes that are sexist or misogynist or demeaning in any way to anyone even if they are being cracked by your bunch of friends. Just Don't. As a parent, be more open to your child's orientation and identification and understand this is not a psychological disorder and give love to them. As a friend, always be at his/her back and support. As a teacher or a mentor, embrace the difference without being biased. Let's be more civilized. But what can we do to become civilized ? Nothing much , just a little compassion, understanding and love would suffice.

Sourav Arora

B.Com II Roll No. 4728 Student Editor

Covid Behaviour



We humans cannot adhere to a rule for long. It is in our very nature. The choices we make in our life are ultimately our own responsibility. People follow their own ways of living. If one human is interested in painting the other is keen in playing

football. Everyone on this planet has a different perspective and consequently no two individuals share same thoughts or feelings. So, this system is very complex which makes it nearly impossible to understand as to why we do what we do.

What it took was a life ending catastrophe taking the shape of a contagion to understand the depth of differences present in homo-sapiens. COVID kicked off at the end of 2019; some people took it lightly, some were sitting on the fence and the rest actually considered it to be life-threatening. At the start of 2020, the governments got involved and understood the dire situation. Whenever a crisis hovers, it is the government of a country which is the first to issue rules and guidelines to instruct the people about how they can curb the situation by following certain protocols. The advent of COVID was no different and it instilled a course of action amongst the people all over the world. Respective governments announced certain guidelines and the public was strictly instructed on how they are to behave and act in this unprecedented crisis. In India, the government had no clue about the impending doom and so it put the country in a complete lockdown very early. The Prime Minister of India personally went live on several news channels in March' 2020 and warned the people about covid threat resulting in panic among masses. They did what they thought was right. Majority of the countries adhered to the guidelines and took precautionary measures so as to prevent themselves from getting the infection. With grimreaper at their doorstep, there was no choice. People researched, they would sit in front of the idiot box shifting between news channels all day. So, perhaps it actually took death to put people in line. But you are mistaken if you think that this behaviour continued for long. As soon as, as the government noticed that the COVID situation is taking a step back in India, they started unlocking the country in steps. A minute ago people were so afraid but as soon as the government curbed the restrictions, public went gaga and they hit the markets. Even though, the government had strictly prohibited social gathering in large numbers, people started gathering in large crowds. For them to stay indoor was not less than a punishment. People actually went nuts staring at the same four walls all day and it took a toll on their mental health. So, when the government announced the un-lockdown, to go out and live their social life became their only escape. When the lockdown was lifted in mid-2020 people got so excited that they forgot about the wave that had hit them so hard at the start of the year. People broke containment zones, walked in public without masks and showed a callous attitude. Ever since, the mask wearing or not wearing has come into spotlight a lot of times. The people of USA refused to follow any restrictions and were willing to live and die on their own terms. Strikes and riots flushed throughout US and people demanded for gyms and malls to open. Now, this is just a peculiar example of human behaviour. People demand freedom and they cannot be restricted for long; for them, living life is more important. But, this was not the case in New Zealand, where public followed the rules and ended COVID in their country in a matter of few months.

Contrary to this in India, the lifting up of the lockdown coupled with people not wearing masks and not following given standards, COVID once

again roared and the government was forced to implement another lockdown in the country in May, 2021. When COVID finally started diminishing all around the world, India was still in its clutches. International travel began to open once again but not for Indians because they were experiencing the second wave. Yes, we actually attained freedom for a short period of time but at what cost? This second wave was a result of the carelessness on the part of people of India. Not wearing masks out in public and meeting in large groups welcomed the second wave in India. Though, hopefully the vaccines were launched in no time and the impact of COVID went from severe to mild. Moreover, it is stated that even if a person gets his/her vaccination done, he is not totally immune from this communicable disease. He still needs to wear his mask out in public. But, here jumps in the behaviour. People have different opinions and theories about wearing masks in public. Some say that they are uncomfortable while others are of the opinion that they are not able to breathe.

Well, we cannot totally disagree with these facts but, if we are to put an end to this mayhem we'll have to practice wearing masks in public. We'll have to teach it as a habit to our younger generation. It is also seen that people that actually follow the rules and wear their masks properly tend to get angry at those who don't. What is the solution? How should one react when he/she sees an individual not wearing a mask? Well, it is suggested that you approach them politely and maintain a calm outlook. Doesn't matter if they listen to you or not, you'd be content with your actions and how you tried to help them. It would be fair to say that this mean business is not going anywhere anytime soon and if we are to avoid a third wave we have to follow the guidelines and get our vaccinations done as soon as possible. The rest depends on our behaviour and the human perspective. Well whatever may happen next, it will be an outcome of our own actions. Good or bad cannot be controlled but it can sure be avoided if we were to follow certain protocols in our life.

Japin Panjrath

M.A. II Economics Roll No.



The Last Century of Book Lovers

किताबों की ये महक, ये नशा रूठने को है ये आखिरी सदी है किताबों से इश्क की

We are moving towards a world which is a personification of impersonalisation and materialism. Sadly, we are drifting away from the values, ethics and belongingness. One of the significant reasons behind this is the absence of books from our homes and lives. We are moving towards a generation which knows everything but in real terms, nothing.

Before independence, every household used to have some copies of books about values. Society, and every member of the family used to read them. our Indian education system was also connected to the study of values which was far more superior than what it is now. Education is required to make us humble, and that was what our education system made us back then. And this ethnic strength scared the British and they changed our system. Not to forget, the legendary freedom fighter Bhagat Singh was a book lover, he read nearly 300 books during his lifetime. Lenin, Karl Marx and many such thinkers and their ideologies shaped his vision of a better society, and he exhibits a perfect example of the power of books.

In comparison with southern states, people in the north are far behind in terms of knowledge. The difference of literacy rate is the clear evidence of this. While Kerala has a literacy rate of 96.2%, in Punjab it is only 71.42% which is even less than Bihar. So where are we lagging behind? We are

drenched in the era of technology and The superfluous idea of modernism that's taking us far from real things, One of them is books. The Cultural chauvinism of Britishers who incarcerated not only our nation, but also our systems deeply. They left us in a system where most of us are confined to the books of our curriculum in schools and colleges, and there is particularly no space for reading other books.

What books a person should choose to readfiction, non - fiction, autobiographies, self-help, that really is not a matter of concern here. My concern is linked to the habit of reading. People who are making technologies, social media platforms are also reading and writing books every year while the users of their products are simply moving away from them. If this trend goes on, we are not much far away from the time where reading becomes a thing of the past.

Let us take a look at some famous personalities. I shall begin with Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, whose autobiography "Wings of Fire" is the best-known biography written in India and his journey began from the library of his village from where he used to take books for reading, and later on he because the president of our nation. Not to forget Malala Yousafzai, whose fight for education triggered terrorist groups who tried to silence her voice by killing her. Fortunately, she survived, an omen for better future and hope. To quote her, "One child, one teacher, one book, one pen can change the world."

To become a writer, you have to first be an avid reader. The idea for writing is nurtured while reading. Be it Arundhati Roy, Chimamanda Ngozi Adhichie, Rabindranath Tagore or any other revolutionary writer, they were all voracious readers before they began writing.

They say, "The pen is mightier than the sword"; the militants or the terrorists, or our rivals, they aren't really scared of our weapons, but the knowledge and wisdom of our thoughts.

Our history stands as evidence to many such things, when the tenth Sikh Guru, Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote Zafarnama to Aurangzeb his words acted as swords that led to the eventual defeat of Aurangzeb. What no armies could do, his words did.

If this turns out to be the last century of reading books, then we are all heading towards a big mess. Reading books reforms and revolutionizes the mind. Book reading culture must be revived.



Loveleen Kaur M.A. II Economics Roll No. 6339



United Nations at 75



"The duty of United Nations is to make every international border a garden, a place of art and cultural festival" quoted Amit Ray.

And today this Gardner of happiness and peace has

completed 75 years. The UN member states agreed in June 2019 that the UN will mark its 75th anniversary with a one day high level meeting of the UN general assembly on the theme "The Future We Want". But considering the situation of covid this meeting was held virtually.

"The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell."

It would be no exaggeration if I say that it would take another 75 years to list out the great deeds that UN has done in its 75 years of working. It left

no stone unturned to build a better world. From securing human rights to maintaining economic stability along with environment conservation and establishing a safe and unbiased globe with the help of international laws. Such topics were always on UN's priority list. Currently UN is working on almost 71 international peacemaking projects that focus on settling disputes. It assists more than 50 countries in conducting elections. Not only this, UN also settles millions of refugees and provides them food and other facilities. The main areas of operations of UN and its 194 countries are about the environment, poverty, world peace, women rights and other social as well economic issues. Who can forget the year 1995 when UN participated in the world conference on women held in Beijing. Where it set the agenda for advancing women's rights and promoting gender equality. UN food and agriculture organisation (FAQ) also spearheaded international efforts to reduce hunger. The UN office on drugs and crime worked hard to diminish the supply of illicit drugs under the three key UN conventions to combat drug abuse. The joint united nations program on HIV/ AIDS steers the global action to counter an epidemic that effects 35.3 million affects people around the world. UN has always acted as a light house for humanity. Even during times of covid pandemic, it led millions of field missions. It can't be a coincidence that UN is celebrating its 75th anniversary just at the moment when the whole globe was in need of this body the most. Not only this but also covid has given us one of the biggest lessons that UN body has been trying to teach, we must think big to secure a safer world for our future generations. UN bodies want to create peace and happiness. So on its anniversary lets join hands and promise ourselves to build a better nation and a better world.

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Water Crisis

"Water water everywhere not a drop to drink!"
-Coleridge



India is in the middle of a serious water crisis. Nearly 80% of India's freshwater is used in agriculture. Over half of India's cultivated land is under water-intensive crops. India uses at least twice the amount of water to grow one unit of food as

compared to other countries. A NITI Aayog report has suggested that severe water scarcity will eventually lead to a 6% loss in the country's GDP by the year 2050.

The two main issues we are facing here are - lack of drinking water and lack of water supply for agriculture.

With a diverse population that is three times the size of the United States' population, but one-third its physical size, India has the second largest population in the world. More than 50% of the population has no access to safe drinking water and about 200,000 people die every year due to the lack of access to safe water. Overall, mismanagement and lack of governance has led to the spread of water crisis from the southern regions of the peninsula to the northern, waterrich Himalayan regions.

According to water.org, 88 million people Lack access to safe drinking water. Since 2005, Water.org has played a significant role in India's progress towards improved water and sanitation, empowering 14.7 million people with access to safe water and sanitation. But still more efforts need to be done.

The question is, How can we solve this problem? This problem must be addressed at various levels and sectors across the country so that it can properly be rectified. It's important to spread awareness among the citizens (particularly in

urban areas) about the scarcity of water. Solving this crisis means that each citizen must be made aware of the crisis and takes part in proper water conservation, he/she should stop water misuse, and eliminate the usage of bottled water.

Local governments (e.g.,Gram Panchayat) can also take part in water conservation by utilising watershed development and monitoring groundwater usage by farmers. Development of formal water policy is critical.. The right kind of information will provide guidance to the administration and citizens for proper usage of surface water and groundwater. It is also necessary to create management strategies for inter-state and trans-boundary rivers. Crop diversification can reduce water wastage in agriculture. Micro-irrigation such as drip irrigation & sprinkler irrigation should be promoted. More than 50% of wastewater can be reused.

Access to drinking Water should be everyone's right. By distributing pressurised and potable water via taps, 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, we can ensure that everyone has equal access to this precious resource. As long as we have the will, everything seems achievable. Water is called the Elixir of Life and we need to conserve this elixir in order to sustain life on earth.

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Oxygen Langar

"Sarkaar has Failed......, Sardaar has Not..."



Since the past few weeks, news and social media have been flooded with photographs of Covid patients gasping for air as the country faces an acute shortage of medical oxygen. It is

seen that people have unique personalities which they don't usually show all the time but only reveal under certain circumstances. And the people who have helped us get through this dark phase are none other than 'Sikhs'.During the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Sikh community was at the forefront helping those who called for food langar that fed lakhs of mouths. Moreover, a same sort of pattern can be seen in the second wave where everyone saw the broad and extensive explanation of Langar LITERALLY.

Oxygen langar was made available to everyone without any cost and discrimination. It actually shows the love for humanity felt by the Sikh community. The definition of Langar widened when the Sikhs not only provided food in langars but also the most prestigious gift of life-OXYGEN.

During the epidemic when oxygen was not accessible to people at any hospital, a free of cost Langar of BABA NANAK was organised at Shri Guru Singh Sabha Gurudwara in Indirapuram, Ghaziabad. The "oxygen langar" at the Gurudwara Sahib Ji was set up by Khalsa Help International and Gurdwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha. Beds with oxygen cylinders, concentrators, and masks were laid out in a large tent equipped with fans and coolers. Chairs were also provided.

All this began on a dark night in mid April, when Gurpreet Singh Rummy, along with his four fellow social workers, stood outside the Shri Guru Singh Sabha Gurudwara in Indirapuram; the streets around him seemed no less than a dystopian nightmare covered in death and helplessness. The shortage of oxygen had led to over 20 patients dying within hours at Delhi's Jaipur Golden Hospital. Adding to this, six patients died in Amritsar after a private hospital could not procure enough oxygen for sick patients. People grieved, they felt helpless. Death, mass cremations, panic and grief brought India to its knees.

The challenge was to maintain a regular supply of oxygen. In order to cater to this problem, the KHALSA AID with the help of many volunteers fetched help from various oxygen plants located in far off places such as Baddi, Haridwar, Jaipur and Ludhiana. Vehicles moved round the clock to ensure timely refilling and subsequent delivery of oxygen cylinders to the gurudwara, sometimes reaching the volunteers literally minutes before the supply ran out. While every day thousands of people rushed to the Gurudwara, the volunteers here had limited amount of resources to help those in need of oxygen. The volunteers not only supplied adequate amount of oxygen at GURUDWARA SAHIB JI but also at the doorsteps of the needy.

"It is a laborious and tough task to manage such a great amount of oxygen. We have limited access to it but the number of patients is increasing day by day in Gurudwara Sahib. We try not to let anyone go empty-handed and try our level best to make oxygen available to them. Moreover ,it is managed by volunteer work as well as with the donations and funds of Gurudwara Sahib without forcing anyone for money." Said one of the volunteers.

The aggressive second wave of the pandemic overwhelmed health infrastructures in most states, with hospitals unable to arrange adequate oxygen supply for the mounting cases and the government failing completely. The cost of one oxygen cylinder is estimated between Rs 6,000 to Rs 8,000 and the cost of setting up a PSA plant is approximately Rs 33 lakh . An oxygen concentrator is priced between Rs 40,000 and Rs 90,000. In spite of the hefty incur-rings, volunteers could be seen working with full diligence and motivation.

In several oxygen langars, volunteers have stocked cylinders and were administering oxygen to anyone with respiratory distress. It is a relief to see such a peculiar sort of langar where everyone is treated with equal respect irrespective of their

backgrounds. Be someone in a Mercedes or a rickshaw, oxygen is free for all. It is treated as 'GURU DA LANGAR' and Sikhs are trying their best to serve humanity like they always do when crisis hits our country.

In a short clip on some news channel, a woman was seen sitting on a chair outside the Indirapuram Gurudwara Sahib. She's holding on tight to her mask which is connected with an oxygen cylinder and says" Oxygen is vital and I would not have made it had it not been for not for these humble people and all the Sardar community who made the effort to arrange oxygen not only for me but for many just like me."

In conclusion we can say that oxygen langar saved lives of many while carrying the heavy cost of cylinders on its back.

It is rightly said—

"DON'T PONDER WHO ACQUIRES THE LIGHT JUST BLAZE A CANDLE TO MAKE THIS WORLD BRIGHT"

This is what the Sikh community has achieved. In such grim times, it's commendable to see the Sikhs coming up with ways to help the distressed in whatever ways possible with minimal resources at their disposal.

It displays the unmatched ability the citizens of India are capable of and their willingness to help each other, despite their cultural differences.

Sukhman Singh

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Factopedia

• Before the atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the US Air Force dropped pamphlets to convey to the people about the utter destruction and urged them to flee.

You Deserve a Break!

"Everyone you meet is fighting a battle you know nothing about. Be kind, Be humble always." I'm personally a very strong believer of this and coming from a place where mental well-being has often been underestimated, I cannot stress how important it truly is. Whether one is 16 or 25 or in one's 50s, we've all had our days when we've felt lonely. Even while being in a group of people, there are days when nothing seems to make sense. The past two years have probably not been the years most of us were hoping for, but it also has probably been the time which quite literally forced us to see and focus on what truly matters. Whether it's been about getting back at that hobby you loved when you were a kid, if it's been about working on that summer body you've always wanted, if it's been about spending quality time with your loved ones or even if it was merely just you getting out of your bed and making through the day, it has pushed us to appreciate the things we've probably always taken for granted.

A person sitting right next to us could be going through a turmoil of emotions and still have a smiling face, a person could seem completely 'normal' but might have to go back to an abusive household, a kid could be struggling to open up and be his own self in front of his family and our friends could be going through an issue we might have no idea about. A compliment or a few kind words might stick with someone through their entire life and a simple "Hey, how are you doing?" can make someone feel better. While it could be hard being that person all the time, why not take baby steps and start by checking on ourselves?

The business of life is to go forward. But never underestimate the importance of a pause. Like an afternoon nap in the middle of a busy or even an empty day. Even Kit Kat, beckons us to "Have a break." You may pause wherever you feel most beautiful. In bed, cuddled by cool summery sheets. In a garden, all alone, lost in the scent of fresh dew and endless skies. On a balcony,

staring at life in the distance. On a terrace, between those clothes flapping to dry in the wind. A pause is also wonderful before you begin something new. Before you open your mouth to say something, before putting a morsel in your mouth, pause with gratitude. After a prayer. Between sets at the gym. Whenever, but pause. To us it may seem that a pause is meaningless, empty and nothing. But sometimes, doing absolutely nothing is everything.

Whatever you do, never lose the ability to laugh at yourself or your situation. A little laughter goes a long, long way. Gardens laugh with swaying sunflowers. Grandfathers laugh, holding their bellies. Laughter is cheaper and better than any medicine. Laughter is nature's ok signal. Let's tell ourselves that whatever we are going through, good or bad, we will come out of it sooner or later. If we laugh at our own flaws, if we accept them ourselves, can anyone else dare make fun of us? The people who know us best don't know us by our looks or how much money we make or how successful we are. They know us by the sound of our laughter. In the end looks will fade, muscles recede, and mirrors will stop being our best friends. But the sound of our laughter is ours forever.

This is one self help tip, that is coming from my experience of battling my emotional storms. Yes, it is extremely important to talk, to seek help, but at times it is just not possible, and during that time, all you have is yourself. So it is very important to have your own ways of reminding yourself of the 100% you. Love yourself and Live in the Moment. Let's not be so caught with our lives that we don't have the time to pause and check on ourselves and those around us. Let's pass through these times with gratitude and appreciation. Cheers!



Sourav Arora B.Com II Roll No. 4728

Saga of Three Empowered Women



"There is no force equal to a woman determined to rise."

- W.E.B. Dubios

What does it mean to be empowered? In the rapidly changing times of today, we often come across the idea of

woman empowerment, but what does it mean to be a woman and being empowered?

The foundation of this idea lies upon a simple fact that women need to be empowered. In a traditionally male chauvinist society, a woman who wants to outshine needs validity and huge courage to empower herself. Here is the story of three women from three different states who were courageous enough to become examples for others. All of them are Padma Shree awardees of this year.

The first tribal woman who dared to take traditional Pithora paintings beyond the walls of the huts to big canvasses is Bhuri Bai. Girls in her village after achieving puberty were deemed to be "impure" Receiving the blessings of their deity Lord Pithora was, hence only a man's prerogative. But her instincts opened the way for her when she met the famous artist Jagdish Swaminathan who suggested to her to paint on sheets of paper. Her work converted the traditional and ritualistic Bhil Pithora paintings into contemporary Bhil. Presently she is working as an artist with Adivasi Lok Kala Academy in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Her art work is displayed in museums worldwide and she has been honoured with many awards by the state government and this year the Padma Shree was bestowed upon her.

There is no denying the fact that since independence, India has overcome many evil practices which were restrictive to our growth, but some of them still persist. One such practice is witch craft. A woman fighting against this menace in Assam has been honoured with Padam Shree award for saving 35 lives. She is Birubala Rabha.

In 1985 her son who was suffering from some mental disease was branded as possessed and the quack said he would die within three days. But her son survived and Birubala's hope was ignited after this. She pledged to raise her voice against it. After her initiative, the Assam government also passed the Prevention of and Protection from Witch Hunting Act, 2015 in which she played a pivotal role. Imprisoned inside the huge walls of patriarchy, whose walls demean the women who speak out; Birubala conquered the walls with her resilience and became invincible.

There is a usual timeline that we consider ideal for girls. But this woman, who was married at 17 and graduated after marriage, sets an example that there is no particular timeline for achieving our greater goals. She is none other than the business tycoon, Mrs. Rajni Bector, the owner of Cremica. Awarded the Padma Shree this year, she has made our city and womanhood proud. With an initial investment of Rs. 20000, which she turned into a turnover of Rs. 5 crores in five years, Mrs. Bector carved her name on the pages of history. The IPO of her company was oversubscribed 198 times, making it unforgettable in the business world. All leading brands like McDonalds, Café Coffee Day, Barista, Air India and many more are her regular customers. Success is not about timeline, its not about gender, its about determination, talent, efficiency, creativity, hard work and in some cases a relentless support from one's partner, like Mrs. Bector's husband.

The late Kenyan Nobel peace laureate Wangari Maathai well said, "The higher you go, the fewer women there are." And every time a woman makes a difference, it kindles a light of hope in women all over the world.

As Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie said in her TED talk "We should all be feminists" and that culture does not make people. People make culture. Hence, we must make it a part of our culture to give full respect to women.

Loveleen Kaur M.A. II Economics

Roll No. 6339

SANDYA DEEP

ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਕਾਲਜ ਹੈ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਦਾਖਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁਢਲੀਆ ਜਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਵੇਰ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ 800

ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੀਏ ਦੀ ਕਲਾਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਹਿੰਦੀ, ਚੌਣਵੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਚੋਣਵੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ , ਹਿਸਾਬ, ਅਰਥ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ, ਇਤਿਹਾਸ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਲਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਚੇਤਨਤਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਨੇ ਯੂਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਟਰਨਲ ਕੁਆਲਟੀ ਅਸੋਰੇਂਸ ਸੈੱਲ ਐਸ ਸੀ ਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਵਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ "ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਰਥਿਕਤਾ" ਮਿਤੀ 24 ਜੂਨ 2021 ਨੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤ ਡਾ ਰਾਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਡਾ ਜਗਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਸੈਂਟਰਲ ਯੂਨਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਸਨ। ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਡਾ ਪਿਆਰਾ ਲਾਲ ਗਰਗ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ, ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉੱਘੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਕਵੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਜਸਵੰਤ ਜ਼ਫ਼ਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੁੰਜੀਵਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਬੀਰ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਪੱਖੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕੀਤੀ। ਡਾ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਜੌੜਾ, ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਯੂਵਕ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਨੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ। ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ, ਐਸ ਸੀ ਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ, ਲੁਧਿ ਆਣਾ ਨੇ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜੀ ਆਇਆਂ ਆਖਿਆ। ਡਾ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਭੱਲਾ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ ਅਤੇ ਡੀਨ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਮਾਮਲੇ, ਐਸ ਡੀ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਲਧਿਆਣਾ ਨੇ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਰਸਮੀ ਜਾਣ-ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਵਾਈ। ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪਰਮਜੀ ਤ ਚੰਦਰ ਨੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਤੀਬ ਬੱਧ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਬੁਲਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰੋਤਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਰੂਬਰੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਆਸ ਤੇ ਉਮੀਦ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਕਰਾਰ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਨਿਖਾਰਨਗੇ।

ਡਾ. ਕਮਲ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ, ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦਾ ਕਾਲਜ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ



ਸੰਪਾਦਕੀ



ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਸਾਰਥਿਕ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਅੰਦਰ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਜਿੱਠਣ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਵਧੀਆ ਔਜਾਰ ਹੈ। ਸਾਹਿਤ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਧੁਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਮਨ ਅੰਦਰ ਪੈਦਾ

ਹੁੰਦੇ ਮਾੜੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਣ-ਛਾਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਚੜਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਖਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਇਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਮਾਜ ਅੰਦਰ ਜੋ ਕੁਝ ਵਾਪਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਦੀ ਨਿਰਖ-ਪਰਖ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮੁਢਲਾ ਫਰਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀ ਸਥੁਲ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਵਿਆਿਆਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀ ਨੈਤਿਕ ਕਦਰਾਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਣ ਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਪਵੇਗੀ। ਜੇਕਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹਨਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰਚਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਦੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਖ਼ਤ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ਾਮ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਸਲਾਹਾਯੋਗ ਕਦਮ ਹੈ। ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਗੇ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਨਹਿਰੇ ਭੱਵਿਖ ਦੀ ਕਾਮਨਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਉਮੀਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ 'ਚ ਉਚੀ ਮੰਜਿਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨਗੇ।

ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਚੰਦਰ ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ੴ ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ੴ

ਹੱਸਦੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਰੌਦੇ ਦੇਖੇ, ਭੁੱਖੇ ਪੇਟ ਕਈ ਸੌਂਦੇ ਦੇਖੇ, ਬਿਨ ਰੋਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਸੁੱਤਿਆਂ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਤੇਰਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਮਨਾਂਉਦੇ ਦੇਖੇ, ਤੂੰ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਰਾਹੇ ਤੁਰਿਆਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਖੁਦਗਰਜ ਕਿਉਂ ਜਾਂਦਾਂ ਏ, ਦੁਨੀਆਂਦਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਚੱਕਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੁੱਲਦਾ ਫਰਜ ਕਿਉਂ ਜਾਂਦਾਂ ਏ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਉ ਜਾਣੇ,

ਕੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੱਸ ਕਸੂਰ ਕੇਰਾਂ ਜ਼ੋ ਫੁੱਟਪਾਥ ਤੇ ਸੌਂਦੇ ਨੇ, ਦੱਸ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਤੇਰੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਤੋ ਹੋਰ ਉਹ ਆਉਦੇ ਨੇ, ਰੂੜੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੀ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਤੇਰਾਂ ਸੁਕਰ ਮਨਾਂਉਦੇ, ਦੱਸ ਦੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਅਣਜਾਣ ਤੂੰ ਬਣਦਾ ਉਹ ਕਾਤੋ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਨਜਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਦੇ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਉ ਜਾਣੇ,

ਸੀ ਅੱਠ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੱਚੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੌਚ ਤੀ ਮੰਦਰ ਦੇ, ਕੀ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਤੇਰੇ ਰੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਆਂਖਾਂ ਕੀ ਕੰਮ ਪਤੰਦਰ ਦੇ, ਦੱਸਦੇ ਉਹਦਾ ਕਸੂਰ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਧੀ ਸੀ, ਐਸੀਂ ਥਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਪਾਪ ਕਮਾਇਆਂ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀ ਸੀ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਉ ਜਾਣੇ,

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਕਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਘਾਣ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਹਰ ਬੰਦਾ ਹੀ ਬੇਈਮਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਕੋਝੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ "ਤੇਰਾਂ ਰਮਨ" ਵੀ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ, ਮਜ੍ਹਬ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਮੁਲਕ ਵੰਡਾਂ ਤੇ ਮਾਂਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਪੁੱਤ ਮਰਵਾ ਤੇ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸੀ ਇੱਜਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਖੇ ਉਹੀਉ ਇੱਜਤਾਂ ਲੁੱਟਣ ਲਾ ਤੇ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ, ਤੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੂੰ ਹੀ ਉ ਜਾਣੇ।

ਰਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 796



ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੱਨਤ

ਕੱਲ ਮੈਂ ਪੇਪਰ ਦੇਣ ਸੀ ਜਾਣਾ ਪਰ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਪੇਪਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਣਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਕੂਲ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਮੰਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਘਬਰਾਏ ਘਰੋਂ ਨਿਕੱਲਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਏ।



ਪੇਪਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਮੈਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਕੋਈ ਨਾਂ ਸੀ ਹੁਣ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਅਧੂਰਾ ਮੈਂ ਆਪ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਸੀ ਹੁਣ ਪੂਰਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉਤੱਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਦਿਮਾਗ 'ਚ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਆਏ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰੀ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਏ।

ਮੈਂ ਹਾਂ ਬੜਾ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਮੈਥੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਕਲਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਜਾਣਾ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਰਮ ਕਮਾਏ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਏ।

ਬੱਚਾ ਰੱਬ ਬੋਲਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਮਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਰੱਬ ਨੇ ਮਾਂ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਧਰਤੀ ਉਤੇ ਸਵਰਗ ਬਨਾਏ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਹੱਥ ਲਏ।

ਦਿਨ ਮਾੜ੍ਹੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰ ਨਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਨੇ ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਮਾਂ ਨਾਂ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਢਾਏ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਏ।

ਇਹ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਬੜੀ ਕਮਾਲ ਦੀ ਇੱਥੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੰਗਤ ਤੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਂ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ ਜੱਨਤ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ ਜੱਨਤ

ਲਵਿਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 586

ਸ਼ੌਕ ਤੋਂ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਵੱਲ



ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਵਰਗ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਚਿੰਤਤ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਭਰੇ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਹੀ ਨਹੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ

ਆਪਣਾ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਤਲਾਸ਼ੇ । ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ, ਆਢੀਂ-ਗੁਆਢੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾ ਦੀ ਤੰਗਦਿਲੀ ਸੋਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਰੀਆ ਚੋਭਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਜਦਕਿ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੂਹ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਵੀ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ । ਕਿਉਕਿ ਮਨੋਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਬੰਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਬਹੁਤ ਉੱਚ ਦਰਜੇ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ੌਕ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ " ਜੋ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਿਆ ਸਾਡਾ ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਤਾ ਥੱਕ ਜਾਵੇ ਪਰ ਮਨ ਨਾ ਅੱਕੇ " ਉਹ ਸਾਡਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਕੁਝ ਕੁ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਚਿਨ ਤੇਂਦੁਲਕਰ ਨੂੰ ਜੇ ਕਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਵਾਏ ਹੋਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਇਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਇੰਨੀ ਸਫਲਤਾ ਪਾ ਲੈਂਦਾ ? ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਹਰੁਖ ਖਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਜੇਕਰ ਅਭਿਨੈ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਖੇਡ ਜਗਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੋਰਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ ਉਹ ਨਾ ਸਫਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ।

ਸੋ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਦੇਖਾ –ਦੇਖੀ ਤੇ ਕਹੇ –ਸੁਣੇ ਹੀ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਨੂੰ ਪਛਾਣ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਹੁਨਰਮੰਦ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ।ਕਿਸੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਰ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ " ਕਾਬਿਲ ਬਣੋ, ਕਾਮਯਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੈਰ ਚੁੰਮੇਗੀ।"

ਹਸਨੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ : 68

ਨਹੀਂ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ

ਜ਼ੋ ਬੁੱਲੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘੁੱਟ ਕਿ ਲੈ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਜਵਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਜ਼ੋ ਦੇਣਾ ਉਹ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਮੈ ਉਹ ਗੁਲਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਸਾਂਭੇ ਉਹਦੇ ਖੱਤ ਪਏ ਨੇ ਮੈਂ ਲਾ ਸੀਨੇ ਨਾਲ ਰੱਖ ਲਏ ਨੇ, ਜਿਹਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾ ਫੜਾਉਦੀ ਸੀ ਮੈ ਉਹ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾਂ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਜਨਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ,

ਕੀ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਉਹਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਉਹਦੀਆਂ ਸੀ ਚੰਦ ਪਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ, ਕੁੱਝ ਲੁੱਟਿਆਂ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰੀਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਮਿਹਰਬਾਨੀਆਂ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ, ਜਿਸ ਦਿਨ ਉਹ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਮੈ ਉਹ ਦਿਨ ਜਨਾਂਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚ ਪਰ ਉਹਦੀ ਯਾਂਦ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾਂ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਜਨਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ,

ਸੀ "ਰਮਨ" ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਜ਼ੋ ਬਣਦੀ ਕਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਦਾ ਹੁਣ ਸ਼ਿੰਗਾਰ ਬਣੀ, ਰੂਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਬਣ ਬਣਦੀ ਉਹ ਹੁਣ "ਰਮਨ" ਦੀ ਬਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰ ਬਣੀ, ਜ਼ੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਕਰ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਉਹ ਸਲਾਂਮ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚ ਪਰ ਉਹਦੀ ਯਾਂਦ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾਂ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਜਨਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ,

ਜ਼ੋ ਉਹਦੇ ਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਉਹ ਸਰਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਜ਼ੋ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਤੇ ਉਹਨੇ ਪਾਇਆ ਸੀ ਮੈਂ ਉਹ ਨਕਾਂਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਕੁੱਝ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਚ ਪਰ ਉਹਦੀ ਯਾਂਦ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ, ਮੈਂ ਸੱਭ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦਾਂ ਭੁੱਲ ਗਿਆਂ ਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਜਨਾਬ ਨਹੀ ਭੁੱਲਿਆਂ।



ਰਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 796

ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ

ਸ਼ਬਦੀ ਮਹਿਕ ਨਾਂ ਬਨਾਓ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਵੀ ਦਿਖਾਓ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਗਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੁੱਝ ਹੋਣਾ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ।

ਬੇਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਦੂਨਿਆ ਸਾਰੀ ਬੇਟੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਲੋਹੜੀ ਧੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਮਨਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ।



ਬੇਟੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਘਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਾਜ ਦੁਲਾਰੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਦਿਖਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ।

ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਝ ਸਮਝਣ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਉਹ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਫਿਰ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਕਰਮ ਤਾਂ ਕਮਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ।

ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਮਝਣ ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਗਲੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਉਹ ਦਿਮਾਗ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੱਢ ਦੇਣ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਤਾਂ ਬਣਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ

ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੋ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਹੀ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਬੇਟੀ ਜੰਮਣ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਗਨ ਮਨਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ।

ਰਾਜੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜੇ ਜੰਮੇ ਬੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਕੁੱਖੋਂ ਫੇਰ ਬੇਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪੁੱਤਾ ਵਾਂਗ ਲਾਡ ਲਡਾਓ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਲਗਾਨ ਨਾਲ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ ਬੇਟੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਬੇਟੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਓ।

ਲਵਿਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬੀ.ਏ. ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੋਲ ਨੰ: 586

ज्ञान

- आपको भीड़ का हिस्सा नहीं बनना
 कुछ ऐसा करें कि आप जहां भी जाएं वहां भीड़ लगे ।
- अगर आप सूरज की तरह चमकना चाहते हैं, तो आपको उसकी तरह जलना होगा ।
- हम अपना अतीत नहीं बदल सकते लेकिन हम अपना आज बदलकर अपना कल बदल सकते हैं।



पवन कुमार बी.ए. तृतीय वर्ष रोल न. 841

Factopedia

- Between the period of 1987 to 1988 a train running from Patna to Delhi used to take an unscheduled halt at Rampur station every Sunday because the entire staff and passengers would watch the television serial Ramayan and then resume the journey.
- Harvard University received more than \$100 million from 2010 to 2019 from China because Xi Jingping's daughter was studyingthere. A Harvard professor, Charles Lieber was also arrested in 2019 because of his hidden connection with China.

News at a Glance



Cultural Committee



Students' Council

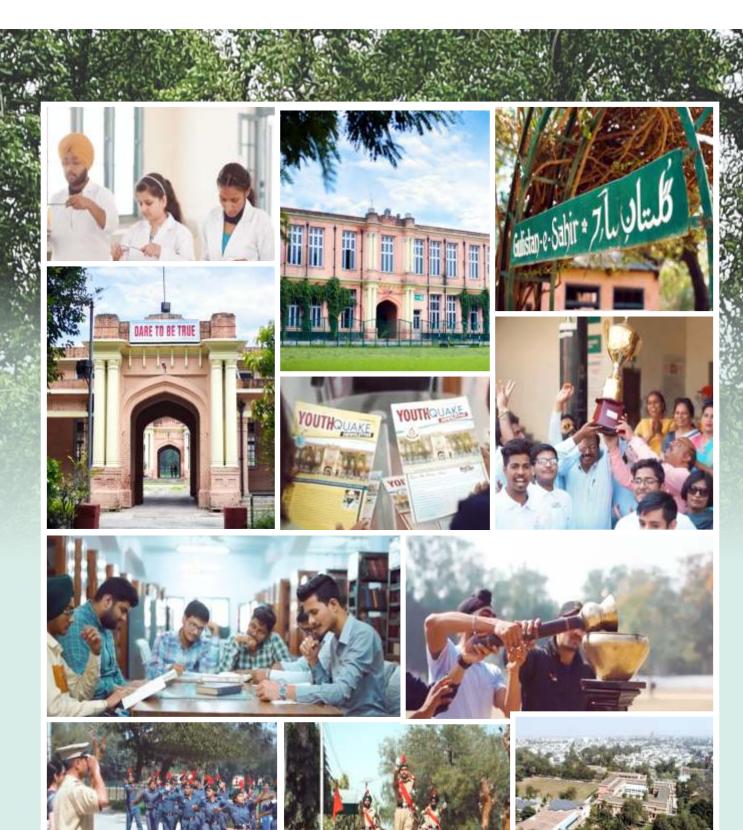


Youthquake



Press Committee





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